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### Replies to initial written questions raised by Finance Committee Members in examining the Estimates of Expenditure 2015-16

**Director of Bureau : Secretary for Security**

**Session No. : 10**

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<a href="#">SB252</a>	573	POON Siu-ping	45	
<a href="#">SB253</a>	102	SHEK Lai-him, Abraham	45	
<a href="#">SB254</a>	2616	WU Chi-wai	45	(2) Fire Protection and Prevention

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<a href="#">SB260</a>	757	KWOK Wai-keung	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB261</a>	758	KWOK Wai-keung	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB262</a>	1516	LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB263</a>	3109	LAM Tai-fai	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB264</a>	470	LEE Cheuk-yan	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB265</a>	364	LEUNG Kwan-yuen, Andrew	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB266</a>	571	POON Siu-ping	31	
<a href="#">SB267</a>	2705	QUAT Elizabeth	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB268</a>	98	SHEK Lai-him, Abraham	31	
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<a href="#">SB271</a>	2001	LEE Kok-long, Joseph	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
<a href="#">SB272</a>	672	WONG Kwok-kin	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
<a href="#">SB273</a>	2347	CHAN Chi-chuen	166	(1) Government Flying Service
<a href="#">SB274</a>	814	HO Chun-yan, Albert	166	(1) Government Flying Service
<a href="#">SB275</a>	1058	CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher	169	(1) Compliance with Interception and Surveillance Legislation
<a href="#">SB276</a>	1831	IP Kwok-him	169	(1) Compliance with Interception and Surveillance Legislation
<a href="#">SB277</a>	2057	POON Siu-ping	23	(1) Auxiliary Medical Service
<a href="#">SB278</a>	1633	CHAN Kam-lam	28	(2) Airport Standards
<a href="#">SB279</a>	266	LAU Wong-fat	28	(2) Airport Standards
<a href="#">SB280</a>	797	HO Chun-yan, Albert	37	(6) Treatment of Drug Abusers
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<a href="#">SB286</a>	4963	CHAN Chi-chuen	151	(1) Director of Bureau's Office (2) Internal Security (3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB287</a>	4387	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	151	(2) Internal Security
<a href="#">SB288</a>	4388	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	151	(2) Internal Security
<a href="#">SB289</a>	5689	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	151	(2) Internal Security
<a href="#">SB290</a>	6044	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	151	(3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB291</a>	6065	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	151	(2) Internal Security
<a href="#">SB292</a>	7048	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	151	(1) Director of Bureau's Office
<a href="#">SB293</a>	5848	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	151	(3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB294</a>	6598	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	151	
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<a href="#">SB305</a>	4622	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	151	(1) Director of Bureau's Office (3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB306</a>	4623	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	151	(1) Director of Bureau's Office
<a href="#">SB307</a>	4624	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	151	
<a href="#">SB308</a>	5658	LEUNG Kwok-hung	151	(3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB309</a>	3301	LEUNG Yiu-chung	151	
<a href="#">SB310</a>	3831	MA Fung-kwok	151	(2) Internal Security (3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB311</a>	4528	MOK Charles Peter	151	
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<a href="#">SB314</a>	4189	SHEK Lai-him, Abraham	151	(3) Immigration Control
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<a href="#">SB319</a>	4898	CHAN Chi-chuen	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
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<a href="#">SB323</a>	4902	CHAN Chi-chuen	122	
<a href="#">SB324</a>	4903	CHAN Chi-chuen	122	
<a href="#">SB325</a>	4913	CHAN Chi-chuen	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
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<a href="#">SB327</a>	4917	CHAN Chi-chuen	122	
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<a href="#">SB329</a>	4919	CHAN Chi-chuen	122	
<a href="#">SB330</a>	4920	CHAN Chi-chuen	122	
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<a href="#">SB332</a>	4927	CHAN Chi-chuen	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
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<a href="#">SB338</a>	6041	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB339</a>	6043	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB340</a>	6045	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	122	
<a href="#">SB341</a>	6048	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB342</a>	6066	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB343</a>	4040	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	
<a href="#">SB344</a>	4560	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	
<a href="#">SB345</a>	5817	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB346</a>	5818	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB347</a>	5819	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB348</a>	6568	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB349</a>	6605	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	
<a href="#">SB350</a>	6606	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	
<a href="#">SB351</a>	6607	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	
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<a href="#">SB357</a>	6713	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	
<a href="#">SB358</a>	6753	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	
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<a href="#">SB385</a>	5500	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	
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<a href="#">SB403</a>	5518	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	
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<a href="#">SB409</a>	5524	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	
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<a href="#">SB411</a>	5526	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	
<a href="#">SB412</a>	5527	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	
<a href="#">SB413</a>	5528	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	
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<a href="#">SB433</a>	5548	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	
<a href="#">SB434</a>	5549	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	
<a href="#">SB435</a>	5550	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	
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<a href="#">SB440</a>	5555	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	
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<a href="#">SB461</a>	5876	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	
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<a href="#">SB466</a>	5881	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB467</a>	5882	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB468</a>	5883	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB469</a>	5884	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB470</a>	5885	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB471</a>	5886	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB472</a>	5887	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB473</a>	5888	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB474</a>	5889	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB475</a>	5890	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB476</a>	5891	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
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<a href="#">SB481</a>	5896	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB482</a>	5897	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB483</a>	5898	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB484</a>	5899	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB485</a>	5900	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB486</a>	5901	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB487</a>	5902	CHEUNG	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and

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<a href="#">SB489</a>	5904	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB490</a>	5905	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB491</a>	5906	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB492</a>	5907	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB493</a>	5908	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB494</a>	5909	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB495</a>	5910	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB496</a>	5911	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB497</a>	5912	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB498</a>	5913	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB499</a>	5914	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB500</a>	5915	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
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<a href="#">SB506</a>	5921	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB507</a>	5922	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
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<a href="#">SB510</a>	5925	CHEUNG	122	(2) Prevention and Detection

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		Kwok-che		of Crime
<a href="#">SB511</a>	5926	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB512</a>	5927	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB513</a>	5928	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB514</a>	5929	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB515</a>	5930	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB516</a>	5931	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB517</a>	5933	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB518</a>	5934	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB519</a>	5935	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	
<a href="#">SB520</a>	5936	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	
<a href="#">SB521</a>	5937	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	
<a href="#">SB522</a>	5938	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	
<a href="#">SB523</a>	5939	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	
<a href="#">SB524</a>	5940	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	
<a href="#">SB525</a>	5941	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB526</a>	5942	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB527</a>	5943	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB528</a>	5944	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB529</a>	5945	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB530</a>	5946	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB531</a>	5947	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB532</a>	5948	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB533</a>	5949	CHEUNG	122	(2) Prevention and Detection

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		Kwok-che		of Crime
<a href="#">SB534</a>	5950	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB535</a>	5951	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB536</a>	5952	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB537</a>	5953	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB538</a>	5954	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB539</a>	5955	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB540</a>	5956	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB541</a>	5957	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB542</a>	5958	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB543</a>	5959	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB544</a>	5960	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB545</a>	5961	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB546</a>	5962	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB547</a>	5963	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB548</a>	5964	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB549</a>	5965	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB550</a>	5966	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB551</a>	5967	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB552</a>	5968	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB553</a>	5969	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB554</a>	5970	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB555</a>	5971	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB556</a>	5972	CHEUNG	122	(4) Operations

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		Kwok-che		
<a href="#">SB557</a>	5973	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB558</a>	5974	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB559</a>	5975	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB560</a>	6296	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB561</a>	6297	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB562</a>	6298	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB563</a>	6703	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	
<a href="#">SB564</a>	6762	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB565</a>	6846	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB566</a>	6847	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB567</a>	6848	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB568</a>	6849	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB569</a>	6850	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB570</a>	6851	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB571</a>	6852	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB572</a>	6853	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB573</a>	6896	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB574</a>	6900	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB575</a>	3802	FAN Kwok-wai, Gary	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB576</a>	4236	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	122	
<a href="#">SB577</a>	4237	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	122	
<a href="#">SB578</a>	3586	IP LAU Suk-yee, Regina	122	
<a href="#">SB579</a>	3309	LEE Cheuk-yan	122	
<a href="#">SB580</a>	3310	LEE Cheuk-yan	122	
<a href="#">SB581</a>	3625	LEUNG	122	

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		Kwok-hung		
<a href="#">SB582</a>	3630	LEUNG Kwok-hung	122	
<a href="#">SB583</a>	4276	LEUNG Kwok-hung	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB584</a>	4277	LEUNG Kwok-hung	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB585</a>	4495	LEUNG Kwok-hung	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB586</a>	4496	LEUNG Kwok-hung	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB587</a>	5641	LEUNG Kwok-hung	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB588</a>	5642	LEUNG Kwok-hung	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB589</a>	5643	LEUNG Kwok-hung	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB590</a>	5644	LEUNG Kwok-hung	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB591</a>	5645	LEUNG Kwok-hung	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB592</a>	5646	LEUNG Kwok-hung	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB593</a>	5647	LEUNG Kwok-hung	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB594</a>	5665	LEUNG Kwok-hung	122	
<a href="#">SB595</a>	4340	MA Fung-kwok	122	
<a href="#">SB596</a>	3702	MO Claudia	122	
<a href="#">SB597</a>	3719	MO Claudia	122	
<a href="#">SB598</a>	3720	MO Claudia	122	
<a href="#">SB599</a>	3721	MO Claudia	122	
<a href="#">SB600</a>	3722	MO Claudia	122	
<a href="#">SB601</a>	3723	MO Claudia	122	
<a href="#">SB602</a>	3724	MO Claudia	122	
<a href="#">SB603</a>	4128	QUAT Elizabeth	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB604</a>	4129	QUAT Elizabeth	122	
<a href="#">SB605</a>	4130	QUAT Elizabeth	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB606</a>	3312	TO Kun-sun, James	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB607</a>	3313	TO Kun-sun, James	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB608</a>	3314	TO Kun-sun, James	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB609</a>	3335	TO Kun-sun, James	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB610</a>	3336	TO Kun-sun, James	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB611</a>	4201	WONG Kwok-hing	122	
<a href="#">SB612</a>	4202	WONG Kwok-hing	122	

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<a href="#">SB613</a>	4203	WONG Kwok-hing	122	
<a href="#">SB614</a>	4756	WONG Yuk-man	122	
<a href="#">SB615</a>	4757	WONG Yuk-man	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB616</a>	4758	WONG Yuk-man	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB617</a>	4759	WONG Yuk-man	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB618</a>	3864	CHAN Chi-chuen	70	(2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB619</a>	3865	CHAN Chi-chuen	70	(2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB620</a>	3866	CHAN Chi-chuen	70	(3) Control after Entry
<a href="#">SB621</a>	4915	CHAN Chi-chuen	70	(4) Personal Documentation
<a href="#">SB622</a>	4916	CHAN Chi-chuen	70	(4) Personal Documentation
<a href="#">SB623</a>	4925	CHAN Chi-chuen	70	(2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB624</a>	4935	CHAN Chi-chuen	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
<a href="#">SB625</a>	4936	CHAN Chi-chuen	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
<a href="#">SB626</a>	6064	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
<a href="#">SB627</a>	3659	CHAN Wai-yip, Albert	70	(4) Personal Documentation
<a href="#">SB628</a>	4727	CHAN Wai-yip, Albert	70	(2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB629</a>	4728	CHAN Wai-yip, Albert	70	(2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB630</a>	4729	CHAN Wai-yip, Albert	70	(2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB631</a>	6592	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	70	(3) Control after Entry
<a href="#">SB632</a>	6593	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	70	(3) Control after Entry
<a href="#">SB633</a>	6594	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	70	(3) Control after Entry
<a href="#">SB634</a>	6865	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	70	
<a href="#">SB635</a>	6866	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	70	(3) Control after Entry
<a href="#">SB636</a>	6702	CHEUNG Kwok-che	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
<a href="#">SB637</a>	6897	CHEUNG Kwok-che	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
<a href="#">SB638</a>	6898	CHEUNG Kwok-che	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
<a href="#">SB639</a>	7038	CHEUNG Kwok-che	70	(1) Pre-entry Control



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<a href="#">SB640</a>	4238	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	70	
<a href="#">SB641</a>	4239	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	70	
<a href="#">SB642</a>	5659	LEUNG Kwok-hung	70	(2) Control upon Entry (3) Control after Entry
<a href="#">SB643</a>	4336	MA Fung-kwok	70	(3) Control after Entry
<a href="#">SB644</a>	4342	MA Fung-kwok	70	
<a href="#">SB645</a>	4143	POON Siu-ping	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
<a href="#">SB646</a>	4150	POON Siu-ping	70	(2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB647</a>	4204	WONG Kwok-hing	70	
<a href="#">SB648</a>	4205	WONG Kwok-hing	70	
<a href="#">SB649</a>	4206	WONG Kwok-hing	70	
<a href="#">SB650</a>	4763	WONG Yuk-man	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
<a href="#">SB651</a>	4764	WONG Yuk-man	70	(3) Control after Entry
<a href="#">SB652</a>	4765	WONG Yuk-man	70	(4) Personal Documentation
<a href="#">SB653</a>	6042	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB654</a>	6067	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	30	(1) Prison Management (2) Re-integration
<a href="#">SB655</a>	5777	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB656</a>	6741	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	
<a href="#">SB657</a>	6742	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	
<a href="#">SB658</a>	6743	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB659</a>	6744	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB660</a>	6745	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB661</a>	6746	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB662</a>	6747	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB663</a>	6748	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB664</a>	6749	CHEUNG	30	(1) Prison Management

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		Chiu-hung, Fernando		
<a href="#">SB665</a>	6750	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB666</a>	6751	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB667</a>	6752	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB668</a>	5117	LEUNG Kwok-hung	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB669</a>	5118	LEUNG Kwok-hung	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB670</a>	5119	LEUNG Kwok-hung	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB671</a>	5120	LEUNG Kwok-hung	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB672</a>	5121	LEUNG Kwok-hung	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB673</a>	5623	LEUNG Kwok-hung	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB674</a>	5624	LEUNG Kwok-hung	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB675</a>	5625	LEUNG Kwok-hung	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB676</a>	5626	LEUNG Kwok-hung	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB677</a>	5627	LEUNG Kwok-hung	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB678</a>	5628	LEUNG Kwok-hung	30	(2) Re-integration
<a href="#">SB679</a>	5629	LEUNG Kwok-hung	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB680</a>	5630	LEUNG Kwok-hung	30	(2) Re-integration
<a href="#">SB681</a>	5631	LEUNG Kwok-hung	30	(2) Re-integration
<a href="#">SB682</a>	5632	LEUNG Kwok-hung	30	(2) Re-integration
<a href="#">SB683</a>	3403	WONG Kwok-hing	30	
<a href="#">SB684</a>	3404	WONG Kwok-hing	30	
<a href="#">SB685</a>	3405	WONG Kwok-hing	30	
<a href="#">SB686</a>	6071	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	45	(3) Ambulance Service

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<a href="#">SB687</a>	6566	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	45	(1) Fire Service (2) Fire Protection and Prevention
<a href="#">SB688</a>	6931	CHEUNG Kwok-che	45	(1) Fire Service
<a href="#">SB689</a>	6932	CHEUNG Kwok-che	45	(1) Fire Service
<a href="#">SB690</a>	6933	CHEUNG Kwok-che	45	(1) Fire Service
<a href="#">SB691</a>	6934	CHEUNG Kwok-che	45	(1) Fire Service
<a href="#">SB692</a>	6935	CHEUNG Kwok-che	45	(1) Fire Service
<a href="#">SB693</a>	6936	CHEUNG Kwok-che	45	(3) Ambulance Service
<a href="#">SB694</a>	6937	CHEUNG Kwok-che	45	(1) Fire Service (3) Ambulance Service
<a href="#">SB695</a>	6511	KWOK Ka-ki	45	(1) Fire Service
<a href="#">SB696</a>	6512	KWOK Ka-ki	45	(1) Fire Service
<a href="#">SB697</a>	6513	KWOK Ka-ki	45	(1) Fire Service
<a href="#">SB698</a>	6530	KWOK Ka-ki	45	(2) Fire Protection and Prevention
<a href="#">SB699</a>	6531	KWOK Ka-ki	45	(2) Fire Protection and Prevention
<a href="#">SB700</a>	6532	KWOK Ka-ki	45	(3) Ambulance Service
<a href="#">SB701</a>	6533	KWOK Ka-ki	45	(3) Ambulance Service
<a href="#">SB702</a>	6534	KWOK Ka-ki	45	(3) Ambulance Service
<a href="#">SB703</a>	6535	KWOK Ka-ki	45	(3) Ambulance Service
<a href="#">SB704</a>	6536	KWOK Ka-ki	45	(3) Ambulance Service
<a href="#">SB705</a>	6537	KWOK Ka-ki	45	(3) Ambulance Service
<a href="#">SB706</a>	6538	KWOK Ka-ki	45	(3) Ambulance Service
<a href="#">SB707</a>	4592	WONG Kwok-hing	45	
<a href="#">SB708</a>	4593	WONG Kwok-hing	45	
<a href="#">SB709</a>	4594	WONG Kwok-hing	45	
<a href="#">SB710</a>	3688	WONG Yuk-man	45	(1) Fire Service
<a href="#">SB711</a>	3689	WONG Yuk-man	45	(2) Fire Protection and Prevention
<a href="#">SB712</a>	3690	WONG Yuk-man	45	(2) Fire Protection and Prevention
<a href="#">SB713</a>	3691	WONG Yuk-man	45	(2) Fire Protection and Prevention
<a href="#">SB714</a>	3692	WONG Yuk-man	45	(2) Fire Protection and Prevention
<a href="#">SB715</a>	3693	WONG Yuk-man	45	(3) Ambulance Service
<a href="#">SB716</a>	3694	WONG Yuk-man	45	(3) Ambulance Service
<a href="#">SB717</a>	3695	WONG Yuk-man	45	(3) Ambulance Service

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<a href="#">SB718</a>	4877	CHAN Chi-chuen	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB719</a>	4881	CHAN Chi-chuen	31	
<a href="#">SB720</a>	4926	CHAN Chi-chuen	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB721</a>	6047	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	31	(2) Anti-narcotics Investigation
<a href="#">SB722</a>	6094	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB723</a>	7087	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB724</a>	4734	CHAN Wai-yip, Albert	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB725</a>	7082	CHAN Wai-yip, Albert	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB726</a>	6572	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB727</a>	5288	KWOK Ka-ki	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB728</a>	5294	KWOK Ka-ki	31	(2) Anti-narcotics Investigation
<a href="#">SB729</a>	4151	POON Siu-ping	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB730</a>	3406	WONG Kwok-hing	31	
<a href="#">SB731</a>	3407	WONG Kwok-hing	31	
<a href="#">SB732</a>	3408	WONG Kwok-hing	31	
<a href="#">SB733</a>	6069	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
<a href="#">SB734</a>	4733	CHAN Wai-yip, Albert	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
<a href="#">SB735</a>	3440	LEE Kok-long, Joseph	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
<a href="#">SB736</a>	3441	LEE Kok-long, Joseph	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
<a href="#">SB737</a>	3616	LEONG Kah-kit, Alan	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
<a href="#">SB738</a>	3617	LEONG Kah-kit, Alan	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
<a href="#">SB739</a>	3618	LEONG Kah-kit, Alan	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
<a href="#">SB740</a>	3619	LEONG Kah-kit, Alan	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
<a href="#">SB741</a>	3620	LEONG Kah-kit, Alan	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
<a href="#">SB742</a>	3621	LEONG Kah-kit, Alan	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
<a href="#">SB743</a>	4779	WONG Yuk-man	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
<a href="#">SB744</a>	4780	WONG Yuk-man	121	(1) Police Complaints

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<a href="#">SB745</a>	4781	WONG Yuk-man	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
<a href="#">SB746</a>	3535	CHAN Hak-kan	166	(1) Government Flying Service
<a href="#">SB747</a>	6941	CHEUNG Kwok-che	166	(1) Government Flying Service
<a href="#">SB748</a>	5277	KWOK Ka-ki	166	(1) Government Flying Service
<a href="#">SB749</a>	5278	KWOK Ka-ki	166	(1) Government Flying Service
<a href="#">SB750</a>	3809	MA Fung-kwok	166	(1) Government Flying Service
<a href="#">SB751</a>	3725	MO Claudia	166	(1) Government Flying Service
<a href="#">SB752</a>	3726	MO Claudia	166	(1) Government Flying Service
<a href="#">SB753</a>	3451	TONG Ka-wah, Ronny	166	
<a href="#">SB754</a>	5978	LEUNG Kwok-hung	169	(1) Compliance with Interception and Surveillance Legislation
<a href="#">SB755</a>	6926	CHEUNG Kwok-che	23	(1) Auxiliary Medical Service
<a href="#">SB756</a>	5295	KWOK Ka-ki	23	(1) Auxiliary Medical Service
<a href="#">SB757</a>	5364	KWOK Ka-ki	37	(6) Treatment of Drug Abusers
<a href="#">SB758</a>	5282	KWOK Ka-ki	168	(2) Radiation Monitoring and Assessment
<a href="#">SB759</a>	5831	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	170	(4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services
<a href="#">SB760</a>	5008	CHEUNG Kwok-che	170	(4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services
<a href="#">SB761</a>	5051	CHEUNG Kwok-che	170	(4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services
<a href="#">SB762</a>	5067	CHEUNG Kwok-che	170	(4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services
<a href="#">SB763</a>	6792	CHEUNG Kwok-che	170	(4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services
<a href="#">SB764</a>	6820	CHEUNG Kwok-che	170	(4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services
<a href="#">SB765</a>	6886	CHEUNG Kwok-che	170	(4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services
<a href="#">SB766</a>	6955	CHEUNG Kwok-che	170	(4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services

<b>Reply Serial No.</b>	<b>Question Serial No.</b>	<b>Name of Member</b>	<b>Head</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<a href="#"><u>SB767</u></a>	5725	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	42	(1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear Safety
<a href="#"><u>SB768</u></a>	5726	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	42	(1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear Safety
<a href="#"><u>SB769</u></a>	5728	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	42	(1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear Safety
<a href="#"><u>SB770</u></a>	3671	CHAN Wai-yip, Albert	42	(1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear Safety
<a href="#"><u>SB771</u></a>	5329	KWOK Ka-ki	42	(1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear Safety
<a href="#"><u>SB772</u></a>	4176	TANG Ka-piu	42	(1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear Safety
<a href="#"><u>SB773</u></a>	6940	CHEUNG Kwok-che	100	(2) Port Services

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB001****(Question Serial No. 2368)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Not SpecifiedQuestion:

In this regard, would the Bureau provide in the table below details of the duty visits made by the Secretary for Security and the Under Secretary for Security in the past 3 years (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15), including the date of visit, place of visit, number of entourage members, purpose of visit, expenses on hotel accommodation, air tickets and meals and total expenditure for each visit? Please provide the amounts and the names of the sponsors of the sponsorships received (if any).

Date of visit	Place of visit	Number of entourage members	Purpose of visit	Hotel accommodation expenses	Air ticket expenses	Meal expenses	Total expenditure

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 23)Reply:

The requested information is provided as follows:

Date of visit (Number of visits)	Place of visit	No. of entourage members	Purpose of visit	Hotel accommodation expenses (i)	Air ticket expenses (ii)	Meals and other expenses (iii)	Total expenditure <sup>#</sup> (i) + (ii) + (iii)
2012-13 (10 visits)	Beijing*, Tianjin*, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Taipei and	0 – 4	Official visits, meetings, study trips etc.	About \$81,000	About \$71,000	About \$70,000	About \$222,000



Date of visit (Number of visits)	Place of visit	No. of entourage members	Purpose of visit	Hotel accommodation expenses (i)	Air ticket expenses (ii)	Meals and other expenses (iii)	Total expenditure <sup>#</sup> (i) + (ii) + (iii)
	Macao						
2013-14 (4 visits)	Beijing, Hubei, Guangzhou*, Shenzhen*, London and Berlin	1 – 3		About \$65,000	About \$294,000	About \$66,000	About \$425,000
2014-15 (3 visits)	Guangzhou*, Shenzhen*, Wellington, Canberra and Melbourne	1 – 3		About \$27,000	About \$210,000	About \$53,000	About \$290,000

# The subsistence allowance is granted to officers on duty visits in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations and covers the expenses on hotel accommodation, meals and other expenses. If the hotel accommodation or/and the transportation is arranged by the concerned receiving parties, the subsistence allowance to be granted will be adjusted in accordance with the guideline set out in Civil Service Regulations.

\* Hotel accommodation or/and transportation were arranged by the concerned receiving parties.

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB002**

**(Question Serial No. 0737)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As mentioned in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015–16 for Programme (2) Internal Security, the Government will prepare for any necessary support to law enforcement agencies in handling large scale assemblies and events with serious law and order implications. In this connection, would the Government advise this Committee on the following:

- (A) The number of staff members of Hong Kong Police Force, Fire Services Department and other departments concerned deployed for handling the illegal road occupation movement occurred earlier, and the average working hours of each staff member;
- (B) Details of the compensation for the related overtime work;
- (C) Are there any efforts to properly handle their physiological and psychological stress after the occupation movement, including their physical condition and mental health? If yes, what is the expenditure involved? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Kin-por (Member Question No. 17)

Reply:

- (A) During the illegal “Occupy Movement” in 2014, the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF) flexibly deployed internal manpower and resources for handling incidents relating to illegal road occupation and maintaining public safety and public order in the affected areas on the one hand, and continuing day-to-day police work and public services in various districts in Hong Kong on the other. The Police's deployment of manpower involves operational details, and is not appropriate to be disclosed. During the same period, the Fire Services Department (FSD) deployed around 1 180 attendance of officers in addition to regular officers on duty to discharge duties in light of the operational needs. The average number of working hours for each attendance of officers was 13. Also, the Auxiliary Medical Service (AMS) made 3,000

deployments for discharge of such duties, and the average number of working hours per shift was 8.

- (B) In regard to the concerned departments, officers shall have their overtime work compensated by time-off in lieu or disciplined services overtime allowance in accordance with the established mechanism. The expenditure involved in the concerned overtime allowance was around \$220 million in the HKPF and around \$30,000 in FSD. For the AMS, as most members completed their tasks within their normal scheduled working hours, there is no expenditure involved in overtime allowance in AMS.
- (C) After the illegal “Occupy Movement”, the HKPF organised 165 positivity workshops for police officers involved in the operations, encouraging them to manage negative emotions with a positive mindset and to build up team spirit. The Police will continue to provide officers with other training in psychological and emotional adjustments. Meanwhile, the Hong Kong Police College has recently launched the Emotional Fitness training programme. The above items have been incorporated into HKPF’s programme of Operations/Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community. We do not keep a separate account to record the exact amount of the concerned expenditure.

The FSD’s Stress Counselling Team provides staff with counselling services and helps them ease stress triggered by the handling of individual incidents or tasks. During the illegal “Occupy Movement”, the FSD’s frontline commanders had kept a close watch on the physical and psychological conditions of their staff for timely provision of assistance. So far, the FSD has not received any requests for assistance in relation to this Occupy movement.

During the illegal “Occupy Movement”, the AMS’s Psychosocial Response Team stood by at the AMS Headquarters to provide telephone counselling for members who experienced distress or emotional disturbance. The remuneration and allowance incurred were \$9,000.

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB003****(Question Serial No. 0738)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As mentioned in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015-16 for Programme (2) Internal Security, the Government will prepare for any necessary support to law enforcement agencies in handling large scale assemblies and events with serious law and order implications. If assemblies and events similar to the occupy movement or of a much larger scale are organised in the future, how will the Government uphold law and order and protect public safety in the light of the experience from handling the occupy movement? In the coming year, what are the estimated expenditure and manpower establishment provided for law enforcement agencies to handle such assemblies and events? In case of insufficient manpower from the relevant departments, such as the Police Force, to handle such assemblies, what contingency plans will the Government have? For example, will the Security Bureau consider deploying officers from other disciplinary forces under its purview in an effort to handle such events?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Kin-por (Member Question No. 18)

Reply:

The Government all along respects the residents' freedom and rights of procession and peaceful assembly under the Basic Law. It is the established policy of the Police to strive for a balance in handling public order events (POEs). On the one hand, the Police will facilitate the smooth conduct of lawful and peaceful public meetings as far as possible. On the other hand, the Police also have to adopt measures to minimise the impact of these activities on the public and road users, and to ensure public order and public safety. Participants of POEs should remain law-abiding, peaceful and orderly when expressing their views and refrain from behaviour that is detrimental to public order or violent.

The illegal "Occupy Movement" from September to December 2014 dealt a severe blow to Hong Kong's public safety and public order. The large-scale unlawful assemblies of numerous protesters at various places in Hong Kong caused illegal blockage of many major trunk roads, exerting an extremely wide-ranging, serious and substantive impact on the

traffic, emergency rescue services, government operation, the daily life of members of the public, as well as economic activities of different kinds. There were even radical protesters and troublemakers who charged the Police cordon in a violent and organised manner, seriously jeopardising public safety and public order and causing a breach of social peace. The HKSAR Government strongly condemns such irresponsible, violent and illegal behaviour that undermined the rule of law and disrupted social order.

In handling large-scale POEs, the Police will conduct holistic risk assessment and consideration, taking into account the purpose, nature and attendance of such events as well as strategies used and experience gained in similar past activities. By doing so, the Police will work out the overall strategies and contingency plans, and having regard to the circumstances at the time, deploy manpower flexibly and implement crowd management measures for the sake of public safety and public order.

In the period ahead, the Police will keep in view of the situation and strengthen their deployment in various regions and preventive measures through flexible arrangement of in-house manpower and resources, so as to maintain public order and ensure public safety.

In 2015-16, a total of 442 posts will be created in the Hong Kong Police Force to increase the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service to strengthen frontline operational capability and support the handling of major security and crowd management events. The Police also plan to acquire three “specialised crowd management vehicles” in order to tackle more effectively possible occurrence of illegal acts during prolonged large-scale public assemblies for the sake of public order and public safety.

The work mentioned above falls under the Security Bureau’s Programme of “Internal Security” and the Police’s Programme of “Operations”. The Security Bureau and the Police do not maintain a breakdown of the relevant estimated expenditure and staffing establishment.

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB004**

**(Question Serial No. 0739)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As mentioned in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015–16 for Programme (2) Internal Security, the Government will explore the long-term arrangement for provision of emergency ambulance service. In this connection, would the Government advise this Committee on the following:

- (a) Details of the Government's work on the long-term arrangement for provision of emergency ambulance service for the coming year;
- (b) The staffing establishment of Ambulanceman, Ambulance Officer and other ranks in relation to ambulance service;
- (c) The estimate for increasing manpower for relevant ranks;
- (d) Has the Government reviewed the increasing demand on ambulance service and considered substantially increasing manpower for relevant ranks? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Kin-por (Member Question No. 19)

Reply:

(A) Regarding the long-term arrangement for provision of emergency ambulance service (EAS), the Fire Services Department (FSD) will continue to cope with the heavy demand for such services through a multi-pronged approach. In 2015-16, FSD will create 6 Ambulance Officer posts to strengthen the manpower of Rapid Response Vehicles for the provision of round-the-clock support and quality assurance services; create 1 Senior Assistant Chief Ambulance Officer post to oversee ambulance service training; and create 24 Senior Ambulanceman and Ambulanceman posts for an additional provision of 4 ambulance shifts to address the need for EAS. To further enhance EAS, FSD is planning to procure a computer system for offering more comprehensive and appropriate post-dispatch advice to EAS callers.

(B) As at March 2015, the staff establishment of each rank under the programme area of ambulance service in FSD is as follows:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Staff Establishment</b>
Chief Ambulance Officer	1
Deputy Chief Ambulance Officer	1
Senior Assistant Chief Ambulance Officer	3
Assistant Chief Ambulance Officer	7
Superintendent (Ambulance)	12
Senior Ambulance Officer	48
Ambulance Officer	83
Principal Ambulanceman	269
Senior Ambulanceman	696
Ambulanceman	1 762
Other Grades^	70
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2 952</b>

^Other grades mainly include the grades of Clerical Officer and Workman II

(C) In 2015-16, FSD will create an additional 31 posts in the ambulance stream, with details as follows:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Salary* (\$)</b>
Senior Assistant Chief Ambulance Officer	1	1,380,300
Ambulance Officer	6	3,276,720
Senior Ambulanceman	8	2,844,480
Ambulanceman	16	4,110,720
<b>Total:</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>11,612,220</b>

\*Calculated on the basis of the relevant notional annual mid-point salary values in 2014-15

(D) FSD has been closely monitoring the changes in the demand for EAS and the manpower situation of the ambulance stream. The demand for ambulance service in 2014 was 13.4% higher than that in 2009. During that period, FSD increased the staff establishment of the ambulance stream by around 13.0% (i.e. 333 staff members) accordingly. We will keep a close watch on the changes in EAS demand and allocate additional resources to handle the related work where necessary.

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB005****(Question Serial No. 2992)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the consultancy studies commissioned by the Security Bureau and the departments under its purview for the purpose of formulating and assessing policies, please provide information about the studies in the following format.

- a. Please provide details of the public policy studies and strategic public policy studies commissioned with funds allocated from 2011-12 to 2014-15.

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/tender/quotation/others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/in progress/completed (completion month and year))	The Government's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?

- b. Regarding the consultancy studies commissioned by the Security Bureau and the departments under its purview for the purpose of formulating and assessing policies, are there any such projects for which funds have been reserved in 2015-16? If yes, what are the details?

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/tender/quotation/others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/in progress/completed (completion month and year))	The Government's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public?



							If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
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Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 19)

Reply:

Details of the consultancy studies commissioned by the Narcotics Division (ND), the Fire Services Department (FSD) and the Government Flying Service (GFS) under the Security Bureau for the purpose of formulating and assessing policies are as follows:

(a) Information on studies for which funds were allocated between 2011-12 and 2014-15:

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/ tender/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed)	Follow-up actions taken by the Government on the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed projects, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
Pricewaterhouse Coopers Advisory Services Limited	Others (Quotation)	Business impact assessment on the proposed introduction of a Registered Fire Engineer Scheme in Hong Kong	1,430,000	2012	Completed	The study report has been submitted to the Study and Consultation Group for reference. The findings and recommendations are of reference value to the Government in the formulation of the Registered Fire Engineer Scheme.	The findings and recommendations of the study report were presented to major stakeholders at a briefing session in July 2013. The executive summary has been uploaded onto the FSD's website.

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/tender/others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/in progress/completed)	Follow-up actions taken by the Government on the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed projects, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
Policy 21	Others (Quotation)	A review of estimation methods on prevalence of drug abuse population in Hong Kong	250,000 <sup>1</sup>	2010	Completed	Submitted to the Research Advisory Group (RAG) for discussion. The findings and recommendations are conducive to the formulation of anti-drug policies by the Government.	The report has been placed in the library of the Drug InfoCentre for public access. The executive summary has been uploaded onto the ND's website.
Prof. Lau Tak Fai, Joseph (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)	Others (Quotation)	Study of the drug abuse situation and service needs of non-engaged youth in Hong Kong	724,000 <sup>2</sup>	2010	Completed	Submitted to the Research Advisory Group (RAG) for discussion. The findings and recommendations are conducive to the formulation of anti-drug policies by the Government.	The report has been placed in the library of the Drug InfoCentre for public access. The executive summary has been uploaded onto the ND's website.

<sup>1</sup>. This is the total expenditure, part of which had been paid before 2011-12.

<sup>2</sup>. This is the total expenditure, part of which had been paid before 2011-12.

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/ tender/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed)	Follow-up actions taken by the Government on the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed projects, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
Centre for the Advancement of Social Sciences Research of Hong Kong Baptist University	Others (Quotation)	Survey on Public Opinion on Anti-drug Publicity 2011	30,000	2011	Completed	Submitted to the Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN) and its Sub-Committee on Preventive Education and Publicity for discussion. The findings and recommendations are conducive to the formulation of anti-drug publicity programmes by the Government.	The report has been placed in the library of the Drug InfoCentre for public access. The executive summary has been uploaded onto the ND's website.
Consumer Search HK Ltd.	Others (Quotation)	2011/12 Survey of Drug Use among Students	1,380,000 <sup>3</sup>	2011	Completed	Submitted to ACAN for discussion. The findings and recommendations are conducive to the formulation of anti-drug policies and publicity programmes by the Government.	The report has been placed in the library of the Drug InfoCentre for public access. The executive summary has been uploaded onto the ND's website.

3. This is the total expenditure, part of which had been paid before 2011-12.

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/ tender/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed)	Follow-up actions taken by the Government on the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed projects, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
Centre for the Advancement of Social Sciences Research of Hong Kong Baptist University	Others (Quotation)	Survey on Public Opinion on Anti-drug Publicity 2012	42,000	2012	Completed	Submitted to ACAN and its Sub-Committee on Preventive Education and Publicity for discussion. The findings and recommendations are conducive to the formulation of anti-drug publicity programmes by the Government.	The report has been placed in the library of the Drug InfoCentre for public access. The executive summary has been uploaded onto the ND's website.
Consumer Search HK Ltd.	Others (Quotation)	Survey on Public Opinion on Anti-drug Publicity 2013	77,000	2013	Completed	Submitted to ACAN and its Sub-Committee on Preventive Education and Publicity for discussion. The findings and recommendations are conducive to the formulation of anti-drug publicity programmes by the Government.	The report has been placed in the library of the Drug InfoCentre for public access. The executive summary has been uploaded onto the ND's website.
Consumer Search HK Ltd.	Others (Quotation)	2014/15 Survey of Drug Use among	600,000 <sup>4</sup> in total in 2013-14 and 2014-15	2013	In progress	The researchers submit progress reports to the Research Advisory Group	Expected to be completed in 2015-16.

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/tender/others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/in progress/completed)	Follow-up actions taken by the Government on the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed projects, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
		Students				(RAG) of the ND periodically.	
Public Opinion Programme, The University of Hong Kong	Others (Quotation)	Survey on public opinion on the drug abuse situation and drug testing scheme	95,000	2014	Completed	Submitted to ACAN for discussion. The findings and recommendations are conducive to the determination of direction for anti-drug policies by the Government.	The findings have been incorporated into the consultation conclusion of the RESCUE Drug Testing Scheme and uploaded onto the ND's website.
Consumer Search HK Ltd.	Others (Quotation)	Survey on Public Opinion on Anti-drug Publicity 2014	120,000	2014	Completed	Submitted to ACAN and its Sub-Committee on Preventive Education and Publicity for discussion. The findings and recommendations are conducive to the formulation of anti-drug publicity programmes by the Government.	The report has been placed in the library of the Drug InfoCentre for public access. The executive summary has been uploaded onto the ND's website.

4. The estimated total expenditure is \$1,398,000.

(b) Information on studies for which funds have been reserved in 2015-16:

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/ tender/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed)	Follow-up actions taken by the Government on the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed projects, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
Consumer Search HK Ltd.	Others (Quotation)	2014/15 Survey of Drug Use among Students  (continuation of the same study carried out in 2013-14 and 2014-15)	798,000 estimated for 2015-16	2013	In progress	The researchers submit progress reports to the RAG of the ND periodically.	Expected to be completed in 2015-16.
N/A (quotation not yet conducted)	Others (Quotation)	Survey on Public Opinion on Anti-drug Publicity 2015	N/A (quotation not yet conducted)	Expected to start in late 2015	Not yet started	N/A (not yet started)	N/A (not yet started)
N/A (quotation process not yet started)	Others (Quotation)	A study on human resources management for Government Flying Service	N/A (quotation process not yet started)	Actual commencement date depends on the need, scope and operational mode of study	Not yet started	N/A (not yet started)	N/A (not yet started)

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB006**

**(Question Serial No. 2542)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please advise the Committee on the expenditure, staffing establishment, effectiveness and prosecution status in respect of the enforcement work against parallel trade activities last year. What are the specific measures in 2015-16? How much expenditure and manpower will be deployed in carrying out work against parallel goods? In addition, are there any statistics on the major types of goods and visitors involved in parallel trade activities, and the number of people among Mainland visitors holding “multiple-entry permits” involved in making multiple entries into Hong Kong and engaging in parallel trade activities? How many Hong Kong travellers are involved in parallel trade activities as well? How many visitors who made multiple entries and carried large amounts of goods were rejected last year, and how many of them have been added to the watch list? Please tabulate the said information covering figures of the past 12 months.

Asked by: Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan (Member Question No. 35)

Reply:

The HKSAR Government is very concerned about the nuisance of parallel trading activities caused to the daily lives of residents. Since September 2012, law enforcement agencies have implemented a series of measures to improve order at train stations and boundary control points, as well as to protect the daily lives of our community:

- (i) The Immigration Department (ImmD) jointly with the Hong Kong Police Force and the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) have been mounting large scale joint enforcement operations named “Windsand”;
- (ii) C&ED has been mounting special operations with the Shenzhen authorities to combat parallel trading activities;
- (iii) District Lands Offices in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and North District under the Lands Department have set up special operation teams to target cases that breach lease conditions by converting industrial building units into retail shops;

- (iv) The Food and Environmental Hygiene Department has enhanced street cleansing services and stepped up removal of discarded items at parallel trading black spots in North District so as to keep the district clean and tidy;
- (v) To target fire safety hazards that are potentially caused by parallel trading activities, the Fire Services Department has been taking enforcement action against cases which have contravened any fire services legislation or have adversely affected fire safety in buildings, and has been referring cases which involve unauthorised change of building use to relevant departments for follow-up action.

The Government will continue to take targeted measures against parallel trading, as well as enhance cooperation among departments and with relevant Mainland authorities. As the staff concerned in each department undertake other duties as well, the Government does not have a breakdown of the manpower and expenditure involved solely in combatting parallel trading activities.

The largest quantity of goods confiscated in operations since September 2012 are milk powder, diapers, health food products, cosmetics, medicine, red wine, etc.

We do not have information on the numbers of Mainland and Hong Kong parallel traders. However, ImmD has established a watch list of suspected parallel traders. ImmD will conduct immigration examination of suspected parallel traders. If their purposes of visits are in doubt, it will consider refusing their entry and repatriating them to the Mainland immediately. As of end February 2015, ImmD has put over 13 570 people suspected of involving in parallel trading activities on the list. In the past 12 months, more than 14 340 entries were refused due to suspected involvement in parallel trading activities. Details are as follows:

		Number of entries refused due to suspected involvement in parallel trading activities	Accumulated number of suspected parallel traders on the watch list
2014	March	641	9 105
	April	625	9 447
	May	585	9 810
	June	820	10 190
	July	882	10 557
	August	794	11 052
	September	979	11 470
	October	1 182	11 901
	November	1 121	12 345
	December	2 470	12 874
2015	January	2 867	13 364
	February	1 379	13 573
Total		14 345	13 573

--End--



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB007**

**(Question Serial No. 0851)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Regarding the illegal occupy movement in the period between September and December last year, has the Government compiled statistics on the quantity of public property being damaged and written off, such as mills barriers, plants, litter bins, railings, streetlights and road signs? Please set out the figures and values respectively by type of property.
2. Where sufficient evidence is available, will the Government prosecute those who damaged public property and claim damages from them? If yes, what is the progress in pursuing the cases so far? How many people have been prosecuted? If the Government has no intention to pursue the cases, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHUNG Shu-kun, Christopher (Member Question No. 28)

Reply:

The illegal "Occupy Movement" from September to December 2014 dealt a severe blow to Hong Kong's public safety and public order. The large-scale unlawful assemblies of numerous protesters at various places in Hong Kong caused illegal blockage of many major trunk roads, exerting an extremely wide-ranging, serious and substantive impact on the traffic, emergency rescue services, government operation, the daily life of members of the public, as well as economic activities of different kinds. There were even radical protesters and troublemakers who charged the Police cordon in a violent and organised manner, seriously jeopardising public safety and public order and causing a breach of social peace. The HKSAR Government strongly condemns such irresponsible, violent and illegal behaviour that undermined the rule of law and disrupted social order.

During the illegal "Occupy Movement", protesters made road obstructions by misappropriating and taking away a huge quantity of public property, including mills barriers, water barriers, pavement railings, litter bins, recycling bins, traffic cones, road

signs and so on, in the illegally occupied areas and their vicinity. Drainage covers at both sides of carriageways and pavement tiles were removed without permission while central dividers on roads were dismantled. Apart from making graffiti on places such as road surface, road dividers and footbridges, some protesters erected wooden staircases or railings on road dividers. They also trod on grass and turned over the soil in roadside planters for planting. Some occupiers even damaged traffic lights and dismantled the covers of illuminated bollards and lamp posts, which was an act of suspected abstracting of electricity, and rendered escalators to malfunction by spreading cement on the steps of the escalators.

According to a preliminary count, throughout the illegal “Occupy Movement”, a total of 32 police cars were vandalised, whereas 110 litter bins and 10 all-in-one recycle bins were lost and damaged in the illegally occupied area. The misappropriated or damaged government property items were under the purview of different departments, and they were of various types and had different degrees of damages. Hence, the Government does not keep statistics in relation to the additional public expenditure and manpower for clearing up the illegally occupied roads and their vicinity, as well as for restoring and repairing the public facilities on the illegally occupied roads.

The authorities concerned will certainly retrieve misappropriated government property and pursue such illegal acts in accordance with the law depending on the circumstances. Taking government property without permission may contravene relevant provisions under the Theft Ordinance, the Crimes Ordinance and the Summary Offences Ordinance. During the illegal “Occupy Movement”, the Police arrested 955 persons, amongst whom 32 were allegedly involved in criminal damage. In addition to government property, many property items of public organisations and private companies were also damaged.

The Government has the responsibility to maintain public order and public safety at all times. It shall take resolute enforcement actions and any illegal acts will definitely be pursued according to the law as long as there is sufficient evidence.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB008**

**(Question Serial No. 0852)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Did the Government collect any statistics on the extra expenditure that the Government spent on security as a result of the unlawful occupation activities in various districts that lasted for 79 days last year? Please provide a breakdown of the expenditure.

Asked by: Hon CHUNG Shu-kun, Christopher (Member Question No. 29)

Reply:

During the illegal "Occupy Movement", the Police had to internally re-deploy a large amount of manpower and resources for handling incidents relating to illegal road occupation and maintaining public safety and public order in the affected areas on the one hand, and providing sufficient Police manpower in various districts in Hong Kong on the other so as to continue day-to-day police work and public services.

Major items of Police's expenditure in handling the illegal "Occupy Movement" include overtime allowance of disciplined services, provision of meals and hire of vehicles for transporting police officers etc., which amount to about \$350 million in total.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB009**

**(Question Serial No. 0854)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Security Bureau indicates in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015-16 that the Bureau will, “prepare for any necessary support to law enforcement agencies in handling large scale assemblies and events with serious law and order implications.” What are the details? What is the provision for this aspect? What are the extra number of staff, types of tools and equipment that will be acquired to handle these large scale assemblies and events?

Asked by: Hon CHUNG Shu-kun, Christopher (Member Question No. 31)

Reply:

The Government all along respects the residents’ freedom and rights of procession and peaceful assembly under the Basic Law. It is the established policy of the Police to strive for a balance in handling public order events (POEs). On the one hand, the Police will facilitate the smooth conduct of lawful and peaceful public meetings as far as possible. On the other hand, the Police also have to adopt measures to minimise the impact of these activities on the public and road users, and to ensure public order and public safety. Participants of POEs should remain law-abiding, peaceful and orderly when expressing their views and refrain from behaviour that is detrimental to public order or violent.

The Police will conduct holistic risk assessment and consideration, taking into account the purpose, nature and attendance of individual POEs as well as strategies used and experience gained in similar past activities. By doing so, the Police will work out the overall strategies and contingency plans, and having regard to the circumstances at the time, deploy manpower flexibly and implement crowd management measures for the sake of public safety and public order.

The work mentioned above falls under the Security Bureau’s Programme of “Internal Security” and the Police’s Programme of “Operations”. The Security Bureau and the Police do not maintain a breakdown of the relevant estimated expenditure.

In 2015-16, a total of 442 posts will be created in the Hong Kong Police Force to increase the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service to strengthen frontline operational capability and support the handling of major security and crowd management events. The Police also plan to acquire three “specialised crowd management vehicles” in order to tackle more effectively possible occurrence of illegal acts during prolonged large-scale public assemblies for the sake of public order and public safety.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB010**

**(Question Serial No. 0855)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. What is the total number of asylum seekers who have been granted permission to stay and work temporarily in Hong Kong under the screening mechanism for torture claims so far;
2. What is the longest length of stay among those who were permitted to do so in Hong Kong;
3. In the past 5 years, how many applications for political asylum relating to torture claim were handled by courts in Hong Kong; among them, how many cases were found substantiated; and how many were found to be false; and
4. In the past 5 years, among the people of torture claim cases found to be false, how many were mandatorily repatriated to their country of origin; and how many were pending appeal?

Asked by: Hon CHUNG shu-kun, Christopher (Member Question No. 32)

Reply:

The Government commenced operating an enhanced administrative mechanism in December 2009 to screen torture claims to ensure that the procedures met with the high standards of fairness required by law. The statutory procedures underpinning the enhanced administrative mechanism commenced in early December 2012. Subsequently, pursuant to two relevant rulings by the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) in December 2012 and March 2013, the Government commenced operating a unified screening mechanism (USM) (the procedure of which follows those of the statutory screening mechanism for torture claims) to screen non-refoulement claims lodged by foreigners subject or liable to be removed from Hong Kong to another country on applicable grounds. Apart from torture, these applicable grounds include (i) cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment (CIDTP) under Article 3 of the Hong Kong Bill of Rights, and (ii) persecution drawing

reference to Article 33 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (the Refugee Convention). Torture claims lodged before the commencement of the USM in March 2014 have become non-refoulement claims under applicable transitional arrangements.

Non-refoulement claims lodged under the USM are not asylum claims. The Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol have never applied to Hong Kong. The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region maintains a firm policy of not granting asylum to or determining the refugee status of anyone. After the commencement of the USM, the Immigration Department (ImmD) will refer non-refoulement claims substantiated on grounds of persecution to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for its recognition as refugees under its mandate, and the resettlement of mandate refugees to a third country. Separately, the ImmD will periodically review substantiated non-refoulement claims - if the risk giving rise to the claim has ceased to exist due to changes in circumstances of the claimant or the risk country, the ImmD will consider revoking his non-refoulement protection and removing him from Hong Kong.

Non-refoulement claimants in Hong Kong are illegal immigrants or overstayers, even if their claim is substantiated. According to the Immigration Ordinance, Cap.115, they may not take up employment in Hong Kong; violation of the relevant provisions is a criminal offence punishable on conviction to a fine of up to level 5 (\$50,000) or to imprisonment for three years. In October 2010, the Court of Appeal (CA) handed down the sentencing guideline in respect of the relevant provision stating that 15 months' imprisonment should be imposed on a person convicted of an offence under that provision. In February 2014, the CFA ruled that non-refoulement claimants, even if their claim is substantiated (or has been recognized by the UNHCR as mandate refugee), have no right to work under the Basic Law or common law. Nevertheless, if a substantiated claimant (or a refugee recognized under the UNHCR's mandate) applies for a permission to take up employment, the ImmD will continue to consider each case fairly on a discretionary basis.

Since the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism in December 2009, the Court of First Instance (CFI) has ruled in 10 judicial reviews lodged by claimants aggrieved by the decision of the ImmD / Torture Claims Appeal Board (TCAB). The ImmD / TCAB's decision was upheld in 5 cases and quashed in the other 5. In the 5 cases where the ImmD / TCAB's decision was upheld by the CFI, an appeal was lodged to the CA in 2 cases. The CA upheld the CFI's ruling in 1 case and reverse the CFI's ruling (and quashed the ImmD / TCAB's decision) in the other. So far, no such case has reached the CFA.

Figures on claims made and handled between the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism at end 2009 and end 2014 are tabulated below -

Year	Claims made	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims (at year end)
End 2009 (commencement of the enhanced				6 340

Year	Claims made	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims (at year end)
administrative mechanism)				
2010 and 2011	3 241	1 146	1 988	6 447
2012	1 174	1 575	1 154	4 892
2013	491	1 813	778	2 792
2014 (January and February)	19	221	89	2 501
<i>From end 2009 to commencement of the USM (sub-total)</i>	4 925	4 755 (Note 1)	4 009	
March 2014 (commencement of the USM)				
a. Torture claims pending (Note 2)				2 501
b. Non-refoulement claims lodged by persons whose torture claim had been rejected or withdrawn (Note 3)				2 962
c. Non-refoulement claims lodged on applicable grounds other than torture (Note 3)				1 236
<i>Sub-total</i>				6 699
2014 (March to December) (after commencement of the USM)				
Non-refoulement claims	4 634 (Note 4)	826 (Note 5)	889	9 618

Note 1 : Since the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism (at end 2009) to before the commencement of the USM (end of February 2014), 4 755 torture claims have been determined, out of which 24 were substantiated (including 5 substantiated by the TCAB on appeal), 1 682 persons had left Hong Kong, 2 750 had lodged a non-refoulement claim under the USM on other grounds, 299 remain in Hong Kong for other reasons (e.g., imprisoned, pending prosecution, lodged a judicial review, etc.)

Note 2 : At the commencement of the USM (March 2014), there were 2 501 pending torture claims, which have become non-refoulement claims under the applicable transitional arrangements.

Note 3 : These non-refoulement claims can be screened only after the commencement of the USM.

Note 4 : Including 1 137 claims lodged by persons whose torture claim had been rejected or withdrawn (or those who had previously lodged an asylum claim with the UNHCR).



Note 5 : Between the commencement of the USM in March 2014 and end 2014, 826 non-refoulement claims have been determined, out of which 1 is substantiated, 110 persons have departed or are pending removal arrangements, 678 have lodged an appeal to the TCAB, 37 remain in Hong Kong for other reasons (e.g., imprisoned, pending prosecution, lodged a judicial review, etc.)

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB011****(Question Serial No. 0864)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

On 15 December last year, the Police cleared the tents and objects illegally placed near the Legislative Council Complex and on the roads in the proximity of Admiralty. After that, some protesters moved their demonstration objects and tents to the pavements of Tim Mei Avenue. Since no further action was taken by the Police and the departments concerned in clearing those objects, tents left by the protester began to accumulate, thereby encroaching the pavement along Tim Mei Avenue and Harcourt Road.

1. Did the protesters violate the law by continuously encroaching the pavement with tents and objects? If yes, what are the details? Will they be prosecuted?
2. To ensure road clearance and fairness of using the demonstration area, will the Government clear the objects which have long been illegally placed on the pavements, and when will the Government clear such objects?

Asked by: Hon CHUNG Shu-kun, Christopher (Member Question No. 41)

Reply:

The Government all along respects the residents' freedom and rights of procession and peaceful assembly under the Basic Law. It is the established policy of the Government to strive for a balance between respecting the right to express views by means of peaceful assembly and demonstration on the one hand, and ensuring public safety, public order and public hygiene as well as safeguarding others' freedom and rights on the other. Members of the public should remain law-abiding, peaceful and orderly when expressing their views and refrain from behaviour that is detrimental to public order or public safety. The Government has also repeatedly stressed its utter intolerance of illegal conduct.

In respect of the protest-related tents and objects on the pavements along Tim Mei Avenue and Harcourt Road, the Government has been closely monitoring the matter. Protesters should respect the freedom and rights of other members of the public to use those

pavements, which are indeed public places, and should not use those pavements in an unreasonable manner. If there is evidence indicating alleged commission of offence, the law enforcement departments concerned shall definitely follow up in accordance with the law, take appropriate action at an appropriate time, and seek advice from the Department of Justice when necessary for consideration of prosecution.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB012**

**(Question Serial No. 2314)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

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

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is mentioned under the work of the Bureau during 2014-15 and Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015-16 of Programme (3) of Head 151 that the Bureau will “continue to exchange views with the Central People’s Government on the operation of the One-way Permit and Two-way Permit Schemes”. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) On what specific matters did the two sides exchange views in 2014-15? Please provide a breakdown on the proposed discussions, events or actions in respect of individual items, as well as the respective ranks and posts of the staff involved.
- (b) On what specific matters will the Bureau exchange views with the Central People’s Government in 2015-16? Please provide a breakdown on the proposed discussions, events or actions in respect of individual items, as well as the respective ranks and posts of the staff involved.
- (c) Will the Bureau discuss with the Central People’s Government on the quota for the One-way Permit Scheme, especially the respective quotas for various types of applications under the scheme?

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 18)

Reply:

Article 22 of the Basic Law stipulates that, for entry into the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), people from other parts of China must apply for approval. The provisions of this Article, in accordance with the Interpretation by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress in 1999, mean that Mainland residents who wish to enter Hong Kong for whatever reason must apply to the relevant authorities of their residential districts for approval in accordance with the relevant national laws and administrative regulations, and must hold valid documents issued by the relevant

authorities. Mainland residents who wish to settle in Hong Kong must apply for Permits for Proceeding to Hong Kong and Macao (commonly known as One-way Permits (OWP)) from the Exit and Entry Administration Offices of the Public Security Bureau of the Mainland at the places of their household registration.

The application, approval and issuance of OWP fall within the remit of the Mainland authorities. The HKSAR Government always attaches great importance to the views of various sectors of the society concerning Mainland residents settling in Hong Kong, and exchanges views with the Mainland authorities on the approval of OWPs. Having considered suggestions from the HKSAR Government and various sectors of the society, the Mainland authorities have adjusted and refined the OWP Scheme from time to time. For example:

- In 2009, the “eligibility points” for OWP applications of separated spouses were further relaxed, thereby shortening their waiting time to four years, and started to issue “one-year multiple exit endorsement for visiting relatives” to eligible Mainland residents in the same year; and
- In 2011, the scheme to allow Mainland overage children of Hong Kong residents to apply for OWPs to settle in Hong Kong in an orderly manner for reunion with their parents was implemented. Under the joint efforts of the Mainland and Hong Kong, the policy has been smoothly implemented. As at end 2014, about 44 000 overage children have been issued OWPs to come to Hong Kong.

The HKSAR Government will, having regard to the overall interest of Hong Kong, continue to exchange views with the Mainland authorities on the overall usage of OWP quota and reflect to them the aspirations of the society. As the work involved is part of the normal duties of the Security Bureau, the manpower and expenditure concerned cannot be separately calculated and quantified.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB013****(Question Serial No. 2315)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Internal Security,(3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

- (1) How many members of the Immigration Service are currently stationed at land, sea and air control points? Please list the respective numbers at various control points.
- (2) What are the daily numbers of inbound and outbound passengers processed by various control points in the past year?

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 19)Reply:

(1) As at 28 February 2015, the number of Immigration Service members at various control points is tabulated as follows:

<b>Control Point</b>	<b>Number of Immigration Service Member</b>
Airport	844
Lo Wu	724
Hung Hom	88
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	246
Lok Ma Chau	371
Man Kam To	82
Sha Tau Kok	48
Shenzhen Bay	380
Harbour Control Section	102
Hong Kong - Macau Ferry Terminal	185

<b>Control Point</b>	<b>Number of Immigration Service Member</b>
China Ferry Terminal	161
Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal <sup>Note</sup>	30
River Trade Terminal	36
Kai Tak Cruise Terminal	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 389</b>

Note: The Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal Control Point has been temporarily closed since 1 July 2012. The Immigration Department has deployed its manpower in a flexible manner in support of the operations at other busier control points.

(2) The number of inbound and outbound passengers via various control points in 2014 is tabulated as follows:

<b>Control Point</b>	<b>Number of Inbound and Outbound Passengers</b>
Airport	43 231 410
Lo Wu	87 147 159
Hung Hom	4 481 415
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	54 675 518
Lok Ma Chau	28 543 014
Man Kam To	3 692 113
Sha Tau Kok	3 215 217
Shenzhen Bay	37 211 783
Harbour Control Section	58 956
Hong Kong - Macau Ferry Terminal	17 707 449
China Ferry Terminal	9 188 490
River Trade Terminal	167
Kai Tak Cruise Terminal	1 404 583
<b>Total</b>	<b>290 557 274</b>

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB014**

**(Question Serial No. 1810)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Regarding the Analysis of Financial and Staffing Provision in the estimate for the increased provision, please set out the exact amount of provision for each of the following items: the net increase of 1 post, the salary increment of supporting staff, the provision of publicly-funded legal assistance to non-refoulement claimants, and the handling of appeals/petitions lodged by unsuccessful non-refoulement claimants under the unified screening mechanism.

Asked by: Hon IP Kwok-him (Member Question No. 36)

Reply:

Under Programme (3) Immigration Control, the estimate for 2015–16 is \$36.7 million higher than the revised estimate for 2014–15. The increased provisions are for:

- |                                                                                                                        |                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| - salary increment (including the creation of 1 post of Statistical Officer II)                                        | \$0.90 million  |
| - provision of publicly-funded legal assistance to non-refoulement claimants                                           | \$17.52 million |
| - handling of appeals/petitions lodged by unsuccessful non-refoulement claimants under the unified screening mechanism | \$17.13 million |
| - other operating expenses                                                                                             | \$1.15 million  |

--End--



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB015**

**(Question Serial No. 3293)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Marriage (Amendment) Bill 2014 was vetoed by the Legislative Council on 22 October, last year. Regarding the verdict in the case of Miss W, will the Government follow up on the equal marriage right for people with a different sexual identity? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon IP LAU Suk-ye, Regina (Member Question No. (16))

Reply:

To follow up on the Court of Final Appeal (CFA)'s judgment and order made in the case of *W v The Registrar of Marriages* (FACV 4/2012), the Government introduced the Marriage (Amendment) Bill 2014 (the Bill) on the one hand to align the statute law with the order made by the CFA in a timely manner so as to provide clear statutory protection for the marriage right enjoyed by transsexual persons who have received full sex-reassignment surgery (SRS) in their re-assigned sex under the law; and set up an Interdepartmental Working Group on Gender Recognition (IWG) chaired by the Secretary of Justice on the other hand to study issues relating to gender recognition in detail.

Despite that the Bill was voted down by the Legislative Council in October 2014, the Registrar of Marriages had started to implement the CFA Order since 17 July 2014. As from that day, Miss W and other persons who have received full SRS are treated by the Registrar of Marriages, for the purpose of marriage registration, as being of the sex to which they have been re-assigned after the surgery. The fact that the Bill is not passed by the Legislative Council will not affect their right to marry in accordance with the CFA Order.

Separately, the IWG is considering legislation and incidental administrative measures that may be required to protect the rights of transsexual persons in all legal contexts and to make such recommendations for reform as may be appropriate.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB016**

**(Question Serial No. 2267)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the implementation of the unified screening mechanism, what specific measures are adopted by the Government to ensure that:

1. the claimants fully understand the application procedures involved;
2. all lawyers who provide assistance to claimants fully understand the application procedures involved.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Dennis (Member Question No. 29)

Reply:

The Government commenced operating an enhanced administrative mechanism in December 2009 to screen torture claims to ensure that the procedures met with the high standards of fairness required by law. The statutory procedures underpinning the enhanced administrative mechanism commenced in early December 2012. Subsequently, pursuant to two relevant rulings by the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) in December 2012 and March 2013, the Government commenced operating a unified screening mechanism (USM) (the procedure of which follows those of the statutory screening mechanism for torture claims) to screen non-refoulement claims lodged by foreigners subject or liable to be removed from Hong Kong to another country on applicable grounds. Apart from torture, these applicable grounds include (i) cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment (CIDTP) under Article 3 of the Hong Kong Bill of Rights, and (ii) persecution drawing reference to Article 33 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (the Refugee Convention). Torture claims lodged before the commencement of the USM in March 2014 have become non-refoulement claims under applicable transitional arrangements.

At the commencement of the USM, the Government has taken a series of measures to ensure that all relevant stakeholders were fully informed of the commencement of the USM and the procedures thereunder, including the Duty Lawyer Service (DLS) and all other relevant departments and organisations, issuing a notification letter to each and every outstanding torture / non-refoulement claimant through the DLS to inform them of the detailed information on the procedures of the USM, relevant websites, the applicable transitional arrangement, and a contact number for enquiry, and uploading the Notice, which contains the detailed information on the procedures of the USM, to Immigration Department's (ImmD) departmental website; the Notice has also been translated into 15 languages other than English and Chinese and made available at ImmD's relevant offices. Please refer to the Government's letter to the Legislative Council dated 14 July 2014 for details –

<http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr13-14/english/panels/se/papers/se0603cb2-2052-1-e.pdf>

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB017**

**(Question Serial No. 2232)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (001) Salaries

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security ( Joshua LAW )

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please give a breakdown of the actual expenditure on salaries, regularly-paid allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance payable to the Political Assistant in 2014-15, as well as the estimate for salaries, regularly-paid allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance payable to the Political Assistant in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 29)

Reply:

In 2014-15, the actual expenditure on remuneration for the Political Assistant to Secretary for Security is \$1.2 million (excluding Mandatory Provident Fund contribution). For compiling the estimate, we have reserved \$1.25 million (excluding Mandatory Provident Fund contribution) in 2015-16 for remuneration for the Political Assistant to the Secretary for Security. There is no actual and estimated expenditure on regularly-paid allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowances for the above position in 2014-15 and 2015-16.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB018**

**(Question Serial No. 2235)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (001) Salaries

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please give a breakdown of the actual expenditure on salaries, regularly-paid allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance payable to the Secretary in 2014-15, as well as the estimate for salaries, regularly-paid allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance payable to the Secretary in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 32)

Reply:

In 2014-15, the actual expenditure on remuneration for the Secretary for Security is \$3.42 million (excluding Mandatory Provident Fund contribution). For compiling the estimate, we have reserved \$3.58 million (excluding Mandatory Provident Fund contribution) in 2015-16 for remuneration for the Secretary for Security. There is no actual and estimated expenditure on regularly-paid allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowances for the above position in 2014-15 and 2015-16.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB019**

**(Question Serial No. 2236)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (001) Salaries

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please give a breakdown of the actual expenditure on salaries, regularly-paid allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance payable to the Under Secretary in 2014-15, as well as the estimate for salaries, regularly-paid allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance payable to the Under Secretary in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 33)

Reply:

In 2014-15, the actual expenditure on remuneration for the Under Secretary for Security is \$2.56 million (excluding Mandatory Provident Fund contribution). For compiling the estimate, we have reserved \$2.68 million (excluding Mandatory Provident Fund contribution) in 2015-16 for remuneration for the Under Secretary for Security. There is no actual and estimated expenditure on regularly-paid allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowances for the above position in 2014-15 and 2015-16.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB020**

**(Question Serial No. 0315)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The consultation exercise in respect of the RESCUE Drug Testing Scheme has been completed. The Action Committee Against Narcotics has also released its conclusion of the exercise and made recommendations on it. What is the present progress of formulation of specific plans by the Government? What is the expected commencement date of the second-stage consultation?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 35)

Reply:

The Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN) announced in July 2014 the consultation conclusion on the RDT, recommending the Government to further explore the RDT while putting emphasis on –

- (a) continuing to engage stakeholders, professional bodies and the public in ongoing discussion;
- (b) exploring ways to address the concerns of professional bodies, especially how to minimise the interference to human rights and civil liberties; and
- (c) developing a follow-up mechanism which could effectively balance giving a chance to the drug abusers with mandating counselling and treatment.

The Government agreed with ACAN's recommendations and undertook to study the way forward in preparation of a further public consultation. The subject involves various controversial issues and the Government has been maintaining close dialogue with relevant sectors even after the first-stage public consultation. Currently the Government is soliciting views from stakeholders on the subject, including identifying possible solutions to the issues set out in points (b) and (c) above. It is believed that continuous active dialogue



with the relevant sectors would facilitate us to work out strategies for tackling the hidden drug abuse problems. The Government does not have any timetable for the second-stage public consultation at present.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB021**

**(Question Serial No. 0316)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is mentioned in the Budget that the Government “continued to exchange views with the Central People’s Government on the operation of the One-way Permit and Two-way Permit Schemes”. In this regard, will the Government inform this Committee what items have been discussed over the past three years? Which items have gained progress and what are the details? When will such items be formally launched?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 36)

Reply:

Article 22 of the Basic Law stipulates that, for entry into the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), people from other parts of China must apply for approval. The provisions of this Article, in accordance with the Interpretation by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress in 1999, mean that Mainland residents who wish to enter Hong Kong for whatever reason must apply to the relevant authorities of their residential districts for approval in accordance with the relevant national laws and administrative regulations, and must hold valid documents issued by the relevant authorities. Mainland residents who wish to settle in Hong Kong must apply for Permits for Proceeding to Hong Kong and Macao (commonly known as One-way Permits (OWP)) from the Exit and Entry Administration Offices of the Public Security Bureau of the Mainland at the places of their household registration.

The application, approval and issuance of OWP fall within the remit of the Mainland authorities. The HKSAR Government always attaches great importance to the views of various sectors of the society concerning Mainland residents settling in Hong Kong, and exchanges views with the Mainland authorities on the approval of OWPs. Having considered suggestions from the HKSAR Government and various sectors of the society, the Mainland authorities have adjusted and refined the OWP Scheme from time to time. For example:

- In 2009, the “eligibility points” for OWP applications of separated spouses were further relaxed, thereby shortening their waiting time to four years, and started to issue “one-year multiple exit endorsement for visiting relatives” to eligible Mainland residents in the same year; and
- In 2011, the scheme to allow Mainland overage children of Hong Kong residents to apply for OWPs to settle in Hong Kong in an orderly manner for reunion with their parents was implemented. Under the joint efforts of the Mainland and Hong Kong, the policy has been smoothly implemented. As at end 2014, about 44 000 overage children have been issued OWPs to come to Hong Kong.

The HKSAR Government will, having regard to the overall interest of Hong Kong, continue to exchange views with the Mainland authorities on the overall usage of OWP quota and reflect to them the aspirations of the society.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB022****(Question Serial No. 2146)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (1) Director of Bureau's OfficeControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please set out in a table the details of overseas duty visits made by the Secretary for Security in the past 3 years, including the number of visits, the number of days, destinations, purposes, the post and number of entourage members for each visit, as well as the expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon LAU Wai-hing, Emily (Member Question No. 41)Reply:

The requested information is provided as follows:

Period (No. of visits)	Total no. of days	Destination	Purpose	No. of entourage members*	Expenditure on duty visits** (including Secretary for Security and his entourage) (\$'000)
2012-13 (7 times)	20	Beijing, Tianjin, Guangzhou and Shenzhen	Official visits, meetings, study trips etc.	0 - 4	161
2013-14 (3 times)	13	Beijing, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, London and Berlin		3	219
2014-15 (2 times)	7	Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Wellington,		3	144

		Canberra and Melbourne			
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- \* Post titles of the entourages include Deputy Secretary for Security, Administrative Assistant to Secretary for Security, Political Assistant to Secretary for Security, Press Secretary to Secretary for Security, Principal Assistant Secretary for Security and/or Assistant Secretary for Security.
- \*\* Including expenses on air tickets and subsistence allowances given to the participating officers in accordance with Civil Service Regulations.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB023****(Question Serial No. 2189)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

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

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

Question:

Please advise this Committee, in tabular form, on the estimated expenditure in 2015-16 in respect of the following units and posts including politically appointed officials and directorate civil servants, with information on the establishment, ranks, salaries and related allowances as well as personnel related expenses:

1. Office of the Secretary for Security
2. Permanent Secretary and Deputy Secretaries
3. A Division, B Division, C Division, D Division and E Division
4. Emergency Support Unit
5. Emergency Monitoring and Support Centre
6. Narcotics Division
7. Resource Management Unit
8. Bureau Administration Unit
9. Information Technology Management Unit
10. Statistics Unit
11. Secretariat Press Office (Security)

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 512 )

Reply:

	Politically appointed officials/Directorate civil servants	Number	Salaries (\$'000)	Allowances (\$'000)	Provident fund contribution (\$'000)
Office of the Secretary for Security	Secretary for Security	1	9,302	-	54
	Under Secretary for Security	1			
	Political Assistant to Secretary for Security	1			
	Administrative Officer Staff Grade C	1			
Permanent Secretary and Deputy Secretaries	Administrative Officer Staff Grade A1	1	9,431	88	-
	Administrative Officer Staff Grade B1	1			
	Administrative Officer Staff Grade B	2			
A Division, B Division, C Division, D Division and E Division	Administrative Officer Staff Grade C	5	8,699	423	450
Emergency Support Unit	Government Security Officer	1	1,505	-	-
Narcotics Division	Administrative Officer Staff Grade B	1	5,839	-	260
	Administrative Officer Staff Grade C	2			
Resource Management Unit	Principle Management Services Officer	1	1,312	151	-
Total		18	36,088	662	764

There is no civil service establishment at the directorate level in the Emergency Monitoring and Support Centre, Bureau Administration Unit, Information Technology Management Unit, Statistics Unit and Secretariat Press Office (Security).

--END--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB024**

**(Question Serial No. 0979)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

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

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The estimate for 2015-16 is 23.2% higher than the revised estimate in 2014-15. According to the Brief Description and the Matters Requiring Special Attention under the Programme, it is believed that the estimate is mainly used for matters concerning torture claims (e.g. there is an increase of 19.5% in the estimate for the legal assistance scheme for torture claimants for the coming year) in a bid to effect timely removal of those whose claim is rejected.

- (1) How many people lodged torture claims in 2013 and 2014? Was there an upward trend or a downward trend?
- (2) What is the number of personnel responsible for providing publicly-funded legal assistance to non-refoulement claimants?
- (3) Is there an estimation for the progress in removing those whose claim is rejected so as to save public money and expenditure as soon as possible?

Asked by: Hon NG Leung-sing (Member Question No. 15)

Reply:

The Government commenced operating an enhanced administrative mechanism in December 2009 to screen torture claims to ensure that the procedures met with the high standards of fairness required by law. The statutory procedures underpinning the enhanced administrative mechanism commenced in early December 2012. Subsequently, pursuant to two relevant rulings by the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) in December 2012 and March 2013, the Government commenced operating a unified screening mechanism (USM) (the procedure of which follows those of the statutory screening mechanism for torture claims) to screen non-refoulement claims lodged by foreigners subject or liable to be removed from Hong Kong to another country on applicable grounds. Apart from torture, these applicable grounds include (i) cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment



(CIDTP) under Article 3 of the Hong Kong Bill of Rights, and (ii) persecution drawing reference to Article 33 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (the Refugee Convention). Torture claims lodged before the commencement of the USM in March 2014 have become non-refoulement claims under applicable transitional arrangements.

After the commencement of the USM, non-refoulement claimants continue to receive publicly-funded legal assistance through the Duty Lawyer Service (DLS) during the whole screening process. Presently, there are over 400 duty lawyers (including barristers and solicitors) who have received specialized training on DLS' roster to provide assistance to claimants. Presently, there are 72 posts in DLS' establishment under the relevant scheme, comprising mainly staff of the court liaison officer grade which provides professional support to duty lawyers.

In 2014-15, the Immigration Department (ImmD) will determine around 1 500 non-refoulement claims. With the experience garnered since the commencement of the USM, the ImmD expects that the number of non-refoulement claims determined will increase to at least 2 000 in 2015-16. Having regard to operating experience, the Government is reviewing the existing screening procedures, as well as the workflow, manpower deployment, legal cost, and interpretation and translation costs under the publicly-funded legal assistance scheme so that the screening process can be more efficient while maintaining the high standards of fairness. The Government is currently consulting the Hong Kong Bar Association, the Law Society of Hong Kong, and the DLS to this end, and will also communicate with relevant non-governmental organisations at an appropriate juncture.

Figures on claims made and handled between the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism at end 2009 and end 2014 are tabulated below -

Year	Claims made	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims (at year end)
End 2009 (commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism)				6 340
2010 and 2011	3 241	1 146	1 988	6 447
2012	1 174	1 575	1 154	4 892
2013	491	1 813	778	2 792
2014 (January and February)	19	221	89	2 501
<i>From end 2009 to commencement of the USM (sub-total)</i>	<i>4 925</i>	<i>4 755 (Note 1)</i>	<i>4 009</i>	
March 2014 (commencement of the USM)				
a. Torture claims pending (Note 2)				2 501

Year	Claims made	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims (at year end)
b. Non-refoulement claims lodged by persons whose torture claim had been rejected or withdrawn (Note 3)				2 962
c. Non-refoulement claims lodged on applicable grounds other than torture (Note 3)				1 236
<i>Sub-total</i>				6 699
2014 (March to December) (after commencement of the USM)				
Non-refoulement claims	4 634 (Note 4)	826 (Note 5)	889	9 618

Note 1 : Since the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism (at end 2009) to before the commencement of the USM (end of February 2014), 4 755 torture claims have been determined, out of which 24 were substantiated (including 5 substantiated by the Torture Claims Appeal Board on appeal), 1 682 persons had left Hong Kong, 2 750 had lodged a non-refoulement claim under the USM on other grounds, 299 remain in Hong Kong for other reasons (e.g., imprisoned, pending prosecution, lodged a judicial review, etc.)

Note 2 : At the commencement of the USM (March 2014), there were 2 501 pending torture claims, which have become non-refoulement claims under the applicable transitional arrangements.

Note 3 : These non-refoulement claims can be screened only after the commencement of the USM.

Note 4 : Including 1 137 claims lodged by persons whose torture claim had been rejected or withdrawn (or those who had previously lodged an asylum claim with the UNHCR).

Note 5 : Between the commencement of the USM in March 2014 and end 2014, 826 non-refoulement claims have been determined, out of which 1 is substantiated, 110 persons have departed or are pending removal arrangements, 678 have lodged an appeal to the TCAB, 37 remain in Hong Kong for other reasons (e.g., imprisoned, pending prosecution, lodged a judicial review, etc.)

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB025****(Question Serial No. 0980)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Under the Subhead 000 "Operational expenses", there is a significant increase of 162.84% in the estimate for 2015-16 pertaining to the "Honoraria for members of committees" under "Departmental Expenses" when compared with the revised estimate for 2014-15 .

- (1) What are the "committees" under the Security Bureau? How many "committee members" are there in each of these committees? What are their respective duties? Which salary band of civil servants are their honoraria equivalent to?
- (2) There was an increase of 38.9% in the revised estimate for 2014-15 over that for 2013-14. There is, again, a significant increase of 162.84% in the estimate for 2015-16 than the revised estimate for 2014-15. Is it due to the significant increase in the number of committee members or the amount of the honoraria? Please explain in detail.

Asked by: Hon NG Leung-sing (Member Question No. 16)Reply:

Regarding the honoraria for members of committees under the Security Bureau, the increase in the estimate for 2015-16 comparing to the revised estimate for 2014-15 on Honoraria for members of committees is mainly concerned with the handling of appeals/petitions (lodged by rejected non-refoulement claimants) by the Torture Claims Appeal Board. Since implementation of the unified screening mechanism in March 2014, appeals/petitions lodged by rejected non-refoulement claimants recorded an increase from 50% before to above 80%. Among them, cases requiring oral hearings recorded a sharp increase to about 90% from below 10% in the past, following a court ruling in June 2014. As such, there is an increase of estimated honorarium for members of committees accordingly. Details of the committees under the Security Bureau are listed in Annex I.

--End--

Annex I

Name of Committee	Duties	Non-official committee members (number of members)	Official committee members (number of members)	Reasons for the increase of estimated expenditure (Note 1)
Security and Guarding Services Industry Authority	Considering and determining Security Company Licences, and setting conditions and criteria for issuing Security Company Licences and Security Personnel Permits.	6	1 (Note 2)	Take into account the adjustment to honoraria due to Consumer Price Index changes.
Civil Celebrant of Marriages Appointment Appeal Board	Dealing with appeals lodged under Section 5K of the Marriage Ordinance (Cap. 181) against any decision of the Registrar of Marriages to refuse, cancel or suspend an appointment of civil celebrant of marriages.	9	-	-
HKSAR Passports Appeal Board	Considering, hearing and determining appeals made under section 10(1) of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Passports Ordinance (Cap. 539) against any decision of the Director of Immigration in respect of the issue of a passport/validity period of a passport/amendment of a passport/cancellation of a passport.	23	-	-
Immigration Tribunal	Dealing with appeals lodged under section 53A of the Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 115)	33	-	Take into account the adjustments to honoraria following the fees under the Duty Lawyer

Name of Committee	Duties	Non-official committee members (number of members)	Official committee members (number of members)	Reasons for the increase of estimated expenditure (Note 1)
	against the making of a Removal Order by the Director of Immigration; and appeals lodged under section 2AD against a decision of the Director of Immigration not to issue a Certificate of Entitlement or a certified duplicate thereof.			Scheme.
Registration of Persons Tribunal	Dealing with appeals made under section 3D(1) of the Registration of Persons Ordinance (Cap. 177) by a person who is aggrieved by a decision of a registration officer not to issue a permanent identity card to him or to declare a permanent identity card issued to him to be invalid.	33	-	Take into account the adjustments to honoraria following the fees under the Duty Lawyer Scheme.
Torture Claims Appeal Board	<p>Hearing and determining appeals made under section 37ZR and applications for revocation decisions under section 37ZM of the Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 115).</p> <p>Upon implementation of the Unified Screening Mechanism, all Members of the Torture Claims Appeal Board have been delegated with the powers to determine petitions lodged by non-refoulement claimants against</p>	19 (Note 3)	-	Take into account the estimated increase of appeals/petitions lodged by unsuccessful non-refoulement claimants under the unified screening mechanism and the relevant hearings, as well as adjustment to honoraria for members following the judicial service annual pay adjustment.

Name of Committee	Duties	Non-official committee members (number of members)	Official committee members (number of members)	Reasons for the increase of estimated expenditure (Note 1)
	Immigration Department's refusal decisions on other applicable grounds apart from torture (including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and persecution) in one go.			

Note 1: The honoraria for member is calculated by hours/days, and is paid according to the number of working hours or days of attending meetings when a member determines a case/appears at a hearing. For this reason, there is no comparison with the civil servant pay.

Note 2: The official committee member is a post of Administrative Officer, Staff Grade C, and the post is within the establishment of the Security Bureau. Serving on the committee is part of the duties of the said civil servant. For this reason, the Bureau has no separate statistics on the expenditure involved.

Note 3: Starting from 1 April 2015, the number of non-official members of the Torture Claims Appeal Board will increase to 26 members.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB026**

**(Question Serial No. 2716)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please set out in a table the number of prosecution and conviction cases involving local online shopping and cross-boundary online shopping, as well as the financial resources involved in the handling of such cases.

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. 45)

Reply:

The Government does not maintain prosecution and conviction figures related to online shopping.

The expenditure of the Police for combating crimes related to online shopping is part of the total expenditure under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure in this respect.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB027**

**(Question Serial No. 1491)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the large-scale assemblies and activities handled by the law enforcement agency in 2014-15, would the Government inform this Committee of –

- (a) the manpower and expenses involved in handling the “occupation” that lasted for 79 days;
- (b) the total number of all the large-scale assemblies and activities that took place in 2014-15 and the manpower and expenses involved in handling the aforesaid assemblies and activities;
- (c) whether the Government has any plan to adjust and increase the expenses for supporting the law enforcement agency to handle the large-scale assemblies and activities this year?

Asked by: Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael (Member Question No. 10)

Reply:

- (a) During the illegal “Occupy Movement”, the Police had to internally re-deploy a large amount of manpower and resources for handling incidents relating to illegal road occupation and maintaining public safety and public order in the affected areas on the one hand, and providing sufficient Police manpower in various districts in Hong Kong on the other so as to continue day-to-day police work and public services. The Police’s deployment of manpower involves operational details and cannot be disclosed.

Major items of Police’s expenditure in handling the illegal “Occupy Movement” include overtime allowance of disciplined services, provision of meals and hire of vehicles for transporting police officers etc., which amount to about \$350 million in total.



- (b) According to Police records, there were 6 818 public order events in 2014, including 5 715 public meetings and 1 103 public processions.

In handling public order events, the Police will conduct holistic risk assessment and consideration, taking into account the purpose, nature and attendance of such events as well as strategies used and experience gained in similar past activities. By doing so, the Police will work out the overall strategies and contingency plans, and having regard to the circumstances at the time, deploy manpower flexibly and implement crowd management measures for the sake of public safety and public order.

The work mentioned above falls under the Security Bureau's Programme of "Internal Security" and the Police's Programme of "Operations". The Security Bureau and the Police do not maintain a breakdown of the relevant estimated expenditure and staffing establishment.

- (c) In 2015-16, a total of 442 posts will be created in the Hong Kong Police Force to increase the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service to strengthen frontline operational capability and support the handling of major security and crowd management events.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB028****(Question Serial No. 1510)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the actual provisions in 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14, as well as the revised estimate for 2014-15 and the estimate for 2015-16 in connection with the Shenzhen Bay Control Point, please inform this Committee of the following:

- (1) the cross-border vehicle flow and passenger flow of the Shenzhen Bay Control Point, including daily average and annual average;
- (2) as the site of the Control Point belongs to the Guangdong Province, what are the forms of tenancy and rental details?

Asked by: Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael (Member Question No. 22)Reply:

- (1) The passenger and vehicular traffic of the Shenzhen Bay Control Point since 2011-12 is as follows:

	Total passenger/ vehicular throughput in 2011-12	Total passenger/ vehicular throughput in 2012-13	Total passenger/ vehicular throughput in 2013-14	Total passenger/vehicular throughput in 2014-15 (As at February 2015)
Passengers	25 804 983 [70 505]	29 561 661 [80 991]	33 516 470 [91 826]	35 101 524 [105 094]
Vehicles	3 541 504 [9 676]	3 654 163 [10 011]	3 694 013 [10 121]	3 280 931 [9 823]

[Daily average passenger/vehicular throughput]

- (2) As regards the land use right of the Hong Kong Port Area at the Shenzhen Bay Control Point, it was acquired by way of a lease under the “Shenzhen Bay Port Hong Kong Clearance Area Land Lease Contract” signed between the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Shenzhen Municipal People’s Government according to the “Official Reply of the State Council Concerning the Area of the Hong Kong Port Area at the Shenzhen Bay Port over which the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is Authorized to Exercise Jurisdiction and the Land Use Period” issued by the State Council on 30 December 2006. The lease took effect on 1 July 2007 and will expire on 30 June 2047. Upon commencement of the lease, the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is required to pay an annual rental (i.e. land use cost) of RMB¥6,234,810, this cost is borne by the Immigration Department and the Customs and Excise Department in equal share.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB029**

**(Question Serial No. 1914)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (001) Salaries

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please set out the estimated payroll costs for the Secretary, the Under Secretary and the Political Assistant in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 17)

Reply:

For compiling the estimate, we have reserved \$3.58 million, \$2.68 million and 1.25 million (Mandatory Provident Fund contribution excluded) in 2015-16 for remuneration for the Secretary for Security, the Under Secretary for Secretary and the Political Assistant to Secretary for Security respectively.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB030**

**(Question Serial No. 1917)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

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

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

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 20)

Reply:

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

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB031**

**(Question Serial No. 1918)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the respective expenditure, staffing establishment, effectiveness and prosecution status in respect of the enforcement work against parallel trade activities for the last 3 year? What are the specific measures in 2015-16? What are the estimated expenditure and manpower for carrying out work against parallel goods in the coming year?

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 21)

Reply:

The HKSAR Government is very concerned about the nuisance of parallel trading activities caused to the daily lives of residents. Since September 2012, law enforcement agencies have implemented a series of measures to improve order at train stations and boundary control points, as well as to protect the daily lives of our community:

- i) The Immigration Department jointly with the Hong Kong Police Force and the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) have been mounting large scale joint enforcement operations named “Windsand”;
- ii) C&ED has been mounting special operations with the Shenzhen authorities to combat parallel trading activities;
- iii) District Lands Offices in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and North District under the Lands Department have set up special operation teams to target cases that breach lease conditions by converting industrial building units into retail shops;
- iv) The Food and Environmental Hygiene Department has enhanced street cleansing services and stepped up removal of discarded items at parallel trading black spots in North District so as to keep the district clean and tidy;
- v) To target fire safety hazards that are potentially caused by parallel trading activities, the Fire Services Department has been taking enforcement action against cases which have contravened any fire services legislation or have adversely affected fire safety in buildings, and has been referring cases which involve unauthorised change of building use to relevant departments for follow-up action.

The Government will continue to take targeted measures against parallel trading, as well as enhance cooperation among departments and with relevant Mainland authorities. As the staff concerned in each department undertake other duties as well, the Government does not have a breakdown of the manpower and expenditure involved solely in combatting parallel trading activities.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB032****(Question Serial No. 1921)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Internal SecurityControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

On the strengthening of anti-drug efforts along the 5 strategic directions of community mobilisation, community support, drug testing, rehabilitation and law enforcement, what were the expenditure and manpower involved in the past 3 years? What was the effectiveness? Please set out the details by year.

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 25)Reply:

The Government has all along adopted a five-pronged strategy, namely “preventive education and publicity”, “treatment and rehabilitation”, “legislation and law enforcement”, “external co-operation” and “research” to combat the problem of drug abuse. The Government also regularly reports to the Panel on Security of the Legislative Council the overall situation of anti-drug work. Details are available at the relevant Panel documents CB(2)875/12-13(03) and CB(2)1224/13-14(03).

In view of the rising number of youth drug abuse in the past few years, the Government has stepped up measures in the areas of “community mobilisation”, “community support”, “drug testing”, “rehabilitation” and “law enforcement” to enhance the implementation of the relevant measures under the five-pronged strategy. In the past three financial years, the major initiatives and additional financial resources set aside for these areas are as follows:

Initiatives	Additional Financial Resources		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Preventive Education and Publicity</b>			
Healthy School Programme with a Drug Testing Component (a one-off non-recurrent funding under the Beat Drugs Fund Special	\$16 million	\$37.1 million	\$9.9 million (Note 1)



Initiatives	Additional Financial Resources		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Funding Scheme)			
The Home Affairs Department launched the Community Programme against Youth Drug Abuse in all the 18 districts to reach out to young people who were at risk or had abused drugs and provided them with different types of activities and skills training (Note 2)	\$9 million	-	-
Launching the Anti-drug Community Awareness Building Programme to actively promote awareness on drug abuse among members of the community and parents, and enable a broader cross-section of the community to play a more active role in drug prevention, early identification and intervention (a one-off non-recurrent funding under the Beat Drugs Fund Special Funding Scheme) (Note 3)	-	\$3.6 million	-
<b>Treatment and Rehabilitation</b>			
The Social Welfare Department launched the Enhanced Probation Service, which provides more focused, structured and intensive drug treatment programmes for young offenders aged below 21 and convicted of drug-related offences (Note 4)	\$1.8 million	\$5.35 million	\$5.35 million
Additional manpower for the Architectural Services Department to provide technical advice and support to the Narcotics Division regarding the improvement projects of Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres (Note 5)	\$0.55 million	\$0.55 million	-
<b>Legislation and Law Enforcement</b>			
Additional resources for the Customs and Excise Department to step up enforcement actions against drug trafficking at land boundary control points and the Hong Kong International Airport	-	-	\$9.8 million

(Note 1) With effect from the 2013/14 school year, schools can choose to implement the programme either for one or two consecutive school years. For the 2014/15 school year, among the 71 participating schools, 54 that have joined the programme since 2013/14 are now in their second year of implementation, whereas 13 schools that joined in the 2014/15 school year chose to run

the programme for two school years. The remaining four schools chose to run the programme for one school year.

(Note 2) The initiative covered the period from August 2009 to March 2013.

(Note 3) The initiative covers the period from June 2013 to March 2015.

(Note 4) The pilot initiative was launched at the Kowloon City Magistrates' Courts and Kwun Tong Magistrates' Courts from October 2009 to March 2013. In 2013-14, the Scheme was extended to seven magistrates' courts for three more years after a review of its effectiveness.

(Note 5) The initiative covered the period from 2011-12 to 2013-14.

On "external co-operation", Hong Kong is committed to supporting international and Mainland actions against drug abuse and drug trafficking and participated in a number of international and regional anti-drug meetings and seminars. At present, three international anti-drug conventions (Note 6), which provide a treaty-based framework for international co-operation to address the drug problem, apply to Hong Kong. Regarding "research", the Government conducts a number of research projects and large scale surveys on a continual basis. This includes conducting a survey of drug abuse among students every three years. The above-mentioned items have been implemented with existing resources. No additional resources are involved. Beat Drugs Fund also supports various researches, which provide reference to support the development of evidence-based anti-drug programmes.

Over the past few years, the concerted efforts by the government and different sectors have brought about a substantial decline in the number of reported drug abusers, in particular young drug abusers. This testifies to the effectiveness of the anti-drug initiatives. According to the figures of the Central Registry of Drug Abuse, the total number of reported drug abusers has decreased from 12 538 in 2010 to 8 926 in 2014 (i.e. a drop of 29% approximately). Among these, the number of drug abusers aged under 21 has decreased substantially by 72%, from 2 811 in 2010 to 800 in 2014. There was also a drop in the number of newly reported drug abusers by 47%, from 3 811 in 2010 to 2 008 in 2014.

(Note 6) The conventions are the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as amended by the Protocol of 1972, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB033****(Question Serial No. 1925)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's OfficeControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list all the funds managed by government departments and units under the Security Bureau as well as their financing and funding situation.

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 29)Reply:

Established in 1996 by Government funds, the Beat Drugs Fund (BDF) uses its investment return to fund anti-drug projects. With the injection of \$3 billion in May 2010, the capital of the Fund has increased to \$3.35 billion. As at 31 January 2015, the net asset value of the BDF was about \$4.21 billion, with a total grant of about \$630 million for 735 projects, covering preventive education and publicity, drug treatment and rehabilitation services, and research projects.

Besides, individual departments also set up the following welfare funds with external donations, for which public funds are not involved:

1. The Customs and Excise Service Children's Education Trust Fund aims at providing assistance to the children of customs officers for their higher education and to the handicapped children of customs officers for their education and training. The Fund recorded an income of \$0.06 million and an expenditure of \$0.42 million in 2013-14. As at 31 March 2014, the accumulated balance of the Fund was \$4.7 million. In 2013-14, the number of beneficiaries of the Fund was 138 customs officers.
2. The Police Children's Education Trust aims at providing assistance in, and facilities for, the higher education of the children of junior police officers, and providing opportunities for further studies for any such children who appear to the Trust's Management Committee to be deserving. In 2013-14, the Trust recorded an income of \$5.35 million and an expenditure of \$5.06 million. During the year, the number of

beneficiaries was 351. As at 31 March 2014, the accumulated balance of the Trust was \$71.85 million.

3. The Police Education and Welfare Trust aims at providing assistance towards the general education of the children of all ranks of regular and auxiliary police officers, providing opportunities for further studies to such children who appear to the Trust's Management Committee to be deserving, and for welfare purpose of general benefit to members of both the regular and auxiliary police forces. In 2013-14, the Trust recorded an income of \$1.81 million and an expenditure of \$2.07 million. During the year, the number of beneficiaries was 238. As at 31 March 2014, the accumulated balance of the Trust was \$32.12 million.
4. The Correctional Services Children's Education Trust aims at providing assistance to children of Assistant Officers and equivalent grades to receive higher education, and providing education and training assistance to disabled children of officers at those grades. In the financial year from 1 September 2013 to 31 August 2014, a total of 195 children of Assistant Officers and equivalent grades were granted assistance. In the above-mentioned financial year, the Trust recorded an income of \$0.67 million and an expenditure of \$1.02 million <sup>Note</sup> respectively. As at 31 August 2014, the accumulated balance of the Trust was \$14.52 million.
5. The Prisoners' Education Trust Fund aims at providing financial assistance to individual persons in custody who have lodged an application for receiving education. In 2013-14, a total of 126 persons in custody were granted assistance to further their studies. In the above-mentioned financial year, the Trust recorded an income of \$0.19 million and an expenditure of \$0.13 million respectively. As at 31 March 2014, the accumulated balance of the Trust was \$8.55 million.
6. The Prisoners' Welfare Fund aims at paying for the expenses of the persons in custody and providing them with services and goods, such as recreational activity prizes, refreshment for their meetings with family members and education subsidy for persons in custody, the expenses of which cannot be met with from the general revenue of the Government. In 2013-14, the Fund recorded an income of \$1.41 million and an expenditure of \$1.67 million respectively. As at 31 March 2014, the accumulated balance of the Fund was \$2.89 million.

Note: Figures of income and expenditure are subject to verification by audit.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB034****(Question Serial No. 1954)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Under the policy of fighting corruption and promoting probity, how much expenditure was saved by all disciplined services in 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively? Please provide details of overseas duty visits' expenditure on receiving guests, entertainment and presenting gifts of each disciplined service in those years.

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 59)Reply:

Duty visits with expenses charged to the public funds are governed by relevant regulations and guidelines in order to ensure effective control and proper use of public funds. These controls include all duty visits undertaken should be well justified on operational grounds; prior approval must be obtained and non-official elements should be avoided; in making an application, the officer should provide all necessary information in respect of the proposed duty visit as far as practicable; where subsequent changes become necessary, the officer should as soon as practicable inform the approving authority who should re-assess the need to consider the application afresh; etc.

The duty visit expenses of the disciplined services departments in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as follows:

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at 28 Feb 2015)
Hong Kong Police Force	\$11,332,000	\$10,437,000	\$6,626,000
Immigration Department	\$1,651,000	\$1,528,000	\$923,000
Fire Services Department	\$2,066,000	\$2,163,000	\$2,323,000
Customs and Excises Department	\$6,007,000	\$5,753,000	\$3,896,000
Correctional Services Department	\$1,887,000	\$1,959,000	\$1,399,000

From time to time when officials under the political appointment system and civil servants host official entertainment in the form of meals, they are required to observe the relevant regulations and administrative guidelines. When hosting official entertainment, they should exercise prudent judgment and economy in order to avoid any public perception of extravagance. The guideline on the expenditure limits for official lunch and dinner is set at \$450 per person and \$600 per person respectively, inclusive of all expenses incurred on food and beverages consumed on the occasion, service charge and tips.

The official entertainment expenses of the disciplined services departments in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as follows:

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at 28 Feb 2015)
Hong Kong Police Force	\$2,637,000	\$2,811,000	\$965,000
Immigration Department	\$923,000	\$414,000	\$209,000
Fire Services Department	\$354,000	\$197,000	\$135,000
Customs and Excises Department	\$877,000	\$873,000	\$713,000
Correctional Services Department	\$354,000	\$370,000	\$275,000

The Government of the current term upholds the principles of honesty and simplicity. It generally does not accept or exchange souvenirs or gifts in functions and activities. If there is a need to go through the protocol for exchanging souvenirs or gifts, appropriate souvenirs or gifts would be procured having regard to the capacity of the guests and the occasions to ensure proper use of public funds. The procurement of supplies (including gifts or souvenirs) must be in compliance with the Stores and Procurement Regulations of the Government. Our disciplined services departments do not maintain a separate account in respect of the expenses for the procurement of souvenirs. Hence we do not have the relevant statistics.

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB035**

**(Question Serial No. 1701)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (1) What is the latest number of non-refoulement claims on the grounds of torture claims?
- (2) In respect of the above non-refoulement claims, how many applications were received in the financial year 2014-15? What is the total public expenditure on handling such cases and covering living expenses of non-refoulement claimants while they stay in Hong Kong? On the number of cases and the amount of public expenditure, what are the changes as compared to the financial years of 2012-13 and 2013-14 as well as the estimated expenditure for 2015-16?
- (3) There will be an increase of \$36.7 million in the estimate for the Programme of Immigration Control in the new financial year. How much will be used for providing publicly-funded legal assistance to non-refoulement claimants? How much will be used for handling appeals/petitions lodged by unsuccessful non-refoulement claimants?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. 2)

Reply:

The Government commenced operating an enhanced administrative mechanism in December 2009 to screen torture claims to ensure that the procedures met with the high standards of fairness required by law. The statutory procedures underpinning the enhanced administrative mechanism commenced in early December 2012. Subsequently, pursuant to two relevant rulings by the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) in December 2012 and March 2013, the Government commenced operating a unified screening mechanism (USM) (the procedure of which follows those of the statutory screening mechanism for torture claims) to screen non-refoulement claims lodged by foreigners subject or liable to be removed from Hong Kong to another country on applicable grounds. Apart from torture, these applicable grounds include (i) cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment (CIDTP) under Article 3 of the Hong Kong Bill of Rights, and (ii) persecution drawing reference to Article 33 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (the

Refugee Convention). Torture claims lodged before the commencement of the USM in March 2014 have become non-refoulement claims under applicable transitional arrangements.

Expenditures incurred for the screening of torture / non-refoulement claims and related work since 2012-13 are tabulated below-

Financial year	Screening of claims and handling of appeals / petitions (\$million)	Publicly-funded legal assistance (\$million)	Humanitarian assistance (\$million)	Total (\$million)
2012-13	144	58	191	393
2013-14	151	76	204	431
2014-15 (Revised estimates)	190	90	246	526
2015-16 (estimate)	207	108	329	644

With regard to Programme (3) Immigration Control, the estimate for 2015–16 is \$36.7 million higher than the revised estimate for 2014–15. The breakdown of provisions for publicly-funded legal assistance and handling of appeals / petitions lodged by rejected non-refoulement claimants are as follows:

- provision of publicly-funded legal assistance to non-refoulement claimants \$17.52 million
- handling of appeals / petitions lodged by rejected non-refoulement claimants under the USM \$17.13 million

Figures on claims made and handled between the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism at end 2009 and end 2014 are tabulated below –

Year	Claims made	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims (at year end)
End-2009 (commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism)				6 340
2010 and 2011	3 241	1 146	1 988	6 447
2012	1 174	1 575	1 154	4 892



Year	Claims made	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims (at year end)
2013	491	1 813	778	2 792
2014 (January and February)	19	221	89	2 501
<i>From end 2009 to commencement of the USM (sub-total)</i>	4 925	4 755 (Note 1)	4 009	
March 2014 (commencement of the USM)				
a. Torture claims pending (Note 2)				2 501
b. Non-refoulement claims lodged by persons whose torture claim had been rejected or withdrawn (Note 3)				2 962
c. Non-refoulement claims lodged on applicable grounds other than torture (Note 3)				1 236
<i>Sub-total</i>				6 699
2014 (March to December) (after commencement of the USM)				
Non-refoulement claims	4 634 (Note 4)	826 (Note 5)	889	9 618

Note 1 : Since the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism (at end 2009) to before the commencement of the USM (end of February 2014), 4 755 torture claims have been determined, out of which 24 were substantiated (including 5 substantiated by the Torture Claims Appeal Board on appeal), 1 682 persons had left Hong Kong, 2 750 had lodged a non-refoulement claim under the USM on other grounds, 299 remain in Hong Kong for other reasons (e.g., imprisoned, pending prosecution, lodged a judicial review, etc.)

Note 2 : At the commencement of the USM (March 2014), there were 2 501 pending torture claims, which have become non-refoulement claims under the applicable transitional arrangements.

Note 3 : These non-refoulement claims can be screened only after the commencement of the USM.

Note 4 : Including 1 137 claims lodged by persons whose torture claim had been rejected or withdrawn (or those who had previously lodged an asylum claim with the UNHCR).

Note 5 : Between the commencement of the USM in March 2014 and end 2014, 826 non-refoulement claims have been determined, out of which 1 is substantiated, 110 persons have departed or are pending removal arrangements, 678 have

lodged an appeal to the TCAB, 37 remain in Hong Kong for other reasons (e.g., imprisoned, pending prosecution, lodged a judicial review, etc.)

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB036**

**(Question Serial No. 1703)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (1) Regarding the unified screening mechanism (USM) for torture claims implemented in 2014-15, please provide information on the implementation details, effectiveness, the saving in public expenditure upon the implementation, as well as the time required for case screening?
- (2) How will the Government review the screening procedure “as appropriate” having regard to “operational experience” and effect timely removal of those whose claim is rejected in the new financial year? What is the expected effectiveness?
- (3) Are there any performance indicators for the above review in terms of savings in public money and the number of people being removed? If yes, what are the indicators? If no, what are the reasons? Is it feasible to promptly conduct a study on setting performance indicators for the policy so as to evaluate its effectiveness in an objective manner?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. 4)

Reply:

The Government commenced operating an enhanced administrative mechanism in December 2009 to screen torture claims to ensure that the procedures met with the high standards of fairness required by law. The statutory procedures underpinning the enhanced administrative mechanism commenced in early December 2012. Subsequently, pursuant to two relevant rulings by the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) in December 2012 and March 2013, the Government commenced operating a unified screening mechanism (USM) (the procedure of which follows those of the statutory screening mechanism for torture claims) to screen non-refoulement claims lodged by foreigners subject or liable to be removed from Hong Kong to another country on applicable grounds. Apart from torture, these applicable grounds include (i) cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment (CIDTP) under Article 3 of the Hong Kong Bill of Rights, and (ii) persecution drawing

reference to Article 33 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (the Refugee Convention). Torture claims lodged before the commencement of the USM in March 2014 have become non-refoulement claims under applicable transitional arrangements.

The Immigration Department (ImmD) must screen each non-refoulement claim under procedures that meet the high standards of fairness required by law. Generally speaking, after obtaining all relevant information (including the claimant submitting the non-refoulement claim form and supporting documents and attending the screening interview(s) arranged by the ImmD), the ImmD may determine the claim in around 5 weeks. In 2014-15, the ImmD will determine around 1 500 non-refoulement claims. With the experience garnered since the commencement of the USM, the ImmD expects that the number of non-refoulement claims determined will increase to at least 2 000 in 2015-16. Having regard to operating experience, the Government is reviewing the existing screening procedures, as well as the workflow, manpower deployment, legal cost, and interpretation and translation costs under the publicly-funded legal assistance scheme so that the screening process can be more efficient while maintaining the high standards of fairness. The Government is currently consulting the Hong Kong Bar Association, the Law Society of Hong Kong, and the Duty Lawyer Service to this end, and will also communicate with relevant non-governmental organisations at an appropriate juncture.

Expenditures incurred for the screening of torture / non-refoulement claims and related work in 2013-14 (before commencement of the USM), 2014-15 and 2015-16 (after commencement of the USM) are tabulated below-

Financial year	Screening of claims and handling of appeals / petitions (\$million)	Publicly-funded legal assistance (\$million)	Humanitarian assistance (\$million)	Total (\$million)
2013-14	151	76	204	431
2014-15 (Revised estimates)	190	90	246	526
2015-16 (estimate)	207	108	329	644

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB037**

**(Question Serial No. 1704)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- 1) What is the estimated total expenditure on allowances for people who temporarily stay in Hong Kong on the grounds of torture claims in 2015-2016?
- 2) What are the changes as compared to the last two financial years?
- 3) How is the life of these people in Hong Kong? Are there any cases involving illegal employment or offences?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. 5)

Reply:

The Government commenced operating an enhanced administrative mechanism in December 2009 to screen torture claims to ensure that the procedures met with the high standards of fairness required by law. The statutory procedures underpinning the enhanced administrative mechanism commenced in early December 2012. Subsequently, pursuant to two relevant rulings by the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) in December 2012 and March 2013, the Government commenced operating a unified screening mechanism (USM) (the procedure of which follows those of the statutory screening mechanism for torture claims) to screen non-refoulement claims lodged by foreigners subject or liable to be removed from Hong Kong to another country on applicable grounds. Apart from torture, these applicable grounds include (i) cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment (CIDTP) under Article 3 of the Hong Kong Bill of Rights, and (ii) persecution drawing reference to Article 33 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (the Refugee Convention). Torture claims lodged before the commencement of the USM in March 2014 have become non-refoulement claims under applicable transitional arrangements.

Non-refoulement claimants in Hong Kong are illegal immigrants or overstayers, even if their claim is substantiated. According to the Immigration Ordinance, Cap.115, they may

not take up employment in Hong Kong; violation of the relevant provisions is a criminal offence punishable on conviction to a fine of up to level 5 (\$50,000) or to imprisonment for three years. In October 2010, the Court of Appeal (CA) handed down the sentencing guideline in respect of the relevant provision stating that 15 months' imprisonment should be imposed on a person convicted of an offence under that provision. In February 2014, the CFA ruled that non-refoulement claimants, even if their claim is substantiated (or has been recognized by the UNHCR as mandate refugee), have no right to work under the Basic Law or common law. Nevertheless, if a substantiated claimant (or a refugee recognized under the UNHCR's mandate) applies for a permission to take up employment, the ImmD will continue to consider each case fairly on a discretionary basis.

In the past three years, the numbers of non-ethnic Chinese illegal immigrants or overstayers on recognizance (mostly non-refoulement claimants) who are arrested for unlawful employment or other criminal offences (mainly theft, physical assault, or drug-related offences) are tabulated below -

Year	Unlawful employment	Other criminal offences
2012	190	493
2013	165	659
2014	166	738

On humanitarian grounds, the Government, in collaboration with non-governmental organisation, has been offering in-kind assistance, including temporary accommodation, food, clothing, other basic necessities, transport and public utilities allowances, and counselling to claimants in need. The Social Welfare Department (SWD) continues to monitor the programme closely. The level of support is reviewed from time to time and adjusted as appropriate. Expenditures for providing humanitarian assistance to torture / non-refoulement claimants during the past two years and in FY2015-16 are tabulated below -

Financial year	Humanitarian assistance (\$million)
2013-14	204
2014-15 (Revised Estimates)	246
2015-16 (Estimates)	329

In addition, the Hospital Authority or the SWD will grant one-off waiver of medical expenses at public clinics or hospitals to claimants on a case-by-case basis. If minor claimants will not be removed from Hong Kong within a short period and would wish to attend school whilst here, the Education Bureau will arrange for his school placement as appropriate.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**(Question Serial No. 1705)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (1) For the new financial year, how many staff members in the Security Bureau's staffing establishment will be responsible for handling the work under the policy area of torture claims? What are the ranks, remuneration and number of those staff?
- (2) What is the estimated total expenditure on handling torture claims for the coming year?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. 6)

Reply:

The Government commenced operating an enhanced administrative mechanism in December 2009 to screen torture claims to ensure that the procedures met with the high standards of fairness required by law. The statutory procedures underpinning the enhanced administrative mechanism commenced in early December 2012. Subsequently, pursuant to two relevant rulings by the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) in December 2012 and March 2013, the Government commenced operating a unified screening mechanism (USM) (the procedure of which follows those of the statutory screening mechanism for torture claims) to screen non-refoulement claims lodged by foreigners subject or liable to be removed from Hong Kong to another country on applicable grounds. Apart from torture, these applicable grounds include (i) cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment (CIDTP) under Article 3 of the Hong Kong Bill of Rights, and (ii) persecution drawing reference to Article 33 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (the Refugee Convention). Torture claims lodged before the commencement of the USM in March 2014 have become non-refoulement claims under applicable transitional arrangements.

Under the estimate of Head 151 - Government Secretariat: Security Bureau for 2015-16, the estimate for publicly-funded legal assistance is \$107.5 million, while the remuneration of members of the Torture Claims Appeal Board (TCAB) and the manpower and operational

expenditure of the secretariat that provides support to the TCAB amounts to \$33.3 million, totalling \$140.8 million. At present, the establishment of the secretariat comprises 1 Chief Executive Officer, 1 Senior Executive Officer, 4 Executive Officers I, 1 Executive Officer II, 1 Clerical Officer, 3 Assistant Clerical Officers and 1 Clerical Assistant. Regarding policy work, officers in the Security Bureau responsible for the policy relating to non-refoulement claims are also responsible for other duties; hence the Government does not have a breakdown of expenditure and manpower involved in the policy work relating to non-refoulement claims.

--End--



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB039**

**(Question Serial No. 1706)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (1) What are the average and longest length of stay of non-refoulement claimants who stay in Hong Kong on the grounds of torture claims?
- (2) Among the above non-refoulement claimants, are there any foreign domestic helpers who lodge torture claims upon the expiry of their employment contracts? If yes, what is the number?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. 7)

Reply:

The Government commenced operating an enhanced administrative mechanism in December 2009 to screen torture claims to ensure that the procedures met with the high standards of fairness required by law. The statutory procedures underpinning the enhanced administrative mechanism commenced in early December 2012. Subsequently, pursuant to two relevant rulings by the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) in December 2012 and March 2013, the Government commenced operating a unified screening mechanism (USM) (the procedure of which follows those of the statutory screening mechanism for torture claims) to screen non-refoulement claims lodged by foreigners subject or liable to be removed from Hong Kong to another country on applicable grounds. Apart from torture, these applicable grounds include (i) cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment (CIDTP) under Article 3 of the Hong Kong Bill of Rights, and (ii) persecution drawing reference to Article 33 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (the Refugee Convention). Torture claims lodged before the commencement of the USM in March 2014 have become non-refoulement claims under applicable transitional arrangements.

Along with torture claims pending screening at the commencement of the USM, at end 2014, the Immigration Department (ImmD) has received 11 333 non-refoulement claims

(including 1 335 by former foreign domestic helpers), 9 618 of which are pending. The duration of their presence in Hong Kong (since first lodging a claim) averages 2.7 years, with the longest being almost 11 years. (That claim was lodged in May 2004. Under the then administrative mechanism, after conducting many rounds of screening interviews with the claimant and requesting him to provide information, the ImmD rejected his claim in April 2008. Subsequently, pursuant to the Court of First Instance's ruling in *FB v the Director of Immigration*, the ImmD needed to suspend the then administrative mechanism and re-screen his claim after the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism. Under the enhanced administrative mechanism, the claimant has applied for many extensions for submitting the claim form and attending screening interviews. The ImmD rejected his claim again in December 2012. After the CFA's judgment in *Ubamaka*, the claimant has lodged a non-refoulement claim on grounds of CIDTP and has continued to remain in Hong Kong since.)

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**(Question Serial No. 1708)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (1) Regarding the work of the Security Bureau in 2015-16 on overseeing the Immigration Department's implementation of a "pilot scheme" to attract the second generation of Chinese Hong Kong permanent residents who have emigrated overseas to return to Hong Kong, what policies and measures will be formulated for its implementation?
- (2) What are the manpower and resources involved in the above work? Are there any objective and effective indicators for future evaluation of the effectiveness of the policy?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. 9)

Reply:

- 1) The Immigration Department (ImmD) will implement from the second quarter of 2015 a pilot scheme to attract the second generation of Chinese Hong Kong permanent residents who have emigrated overseas to return to Hong Kong. Applicants under the pilot scheme will have to meet, apart from the normal immigration requirements, the following criteria –
  - (a) aged between 18 and 40 and born overseas (i.e. outside the Mainland, the HKSAR, the Macao SAR and Taiwan);
  - (b) having at least one parent who is the holder of a valid Hong Kong Permanent Identity Card at the time of application and was a Chinese national who had settled overseas at the time of the applicant's birth;
  - (c) having a good education background, normally a first degree, but in special circumstances, good technical qualifications, proven professional abilities and/or relevant experience and achievements supported by documentary evidence may

also be accepted;

- (d) being proficient in written and spoken Chinese (Putonghua or Cantonese) or English; and
- (e) having sufficient financial means and are able to meet the living expenses for the applicant's (including his/her dependants, if any) maintenance and accommodation without recourse to public funds.

The stay pattern under the pilot scheme will be "1+2+2+3" years. Applicants will not be required to have secured a job offer before entry. However, upon application for extension of stay, the applicant must have secured an offer of employment at a level commonly taken up by degree holders and the remuneration package is set at market level. Successful applicants may bring in dependants according to the prevailing dependant policy. There will be no quota under this scheme.

- 2) We will deploy existing resources within the Bureau to oversee the implementation of the pilot scheme by ImmD. The manpower and expenditure concerned cannot be separately calculated and quantified. This being a pilot scheme, we will monitor its implementation closely to ensure that it meets Hong Kong's social and economic needs.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB041**

**(Question Serial No. 1709)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (1) Of the increased provision of \$36.7 million in the estimate, how much will be allocated to the “salary increment of supporting staff”?
- (2) What are the numbers of posts, strength and job contents of the “supporting staff” mentioned above?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. 10)

Reply:

- (1) Regarding Programme (3) Immigration Control, of the increased provision of \$36.7 million in the 2015-16 estimate in comparison with the 2014-15 revised estimate, about \$900,000 is for salary increment of supporting staff.
- (2) The Security Bureau's main responsibilities under this programme are to formulate policies and programmes on immigration control, nationality or residency matters and personal documentation; and deal with appeals against the Director of Immigration's decisions. A total of 34 staff are designated to perform the work under Programme (3), and the grades involved include Administrative Officer, Executive Officer, Official Languages Officer, Personal Secretary, Clerical Officer and Clerical Assistant. Besides, a total of 65 staff support the operations under both Programmes (2) and (3), and the grades involved include Administrative Officer, Management Services Officer, Executive Officer, Statistician, Statistical Officer, Information Officer, Analyst/Programmer, Personal Secretary, Confidential Assistant, Supplies Supervisor, Clerical Officer, Clerical Assistant, Office Assistant, Chauffeur, Motor Driver, and Workman II.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB042**

**(Question Serial No. 1711)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

“Explore the long-term arrangement for provision of emergency ambulance services” is one of the Matters Requiring Special Attention of the Security Bureau in 2015–16. In this connection, would the Bureau inform this Committee –

- 1) in each of the past 3 years, how many cases of non-Hong Kong permanent residents using paramedic services (including ambulance services) were received by the Bureau? what was the government expenditure involved? and
- 2) what is the estimated expenditure on emergency ambulance services in the new financial year?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. 12)

Reply:

The estimated expenditure on the overall ambulance service of the Fire Services Department (FSD) in 2015-16 is about \$1.58 billion. FSD does not categorise the statistics on the emergency ambulance service used, the estimated demand for such service as well as the expenditure involved by Hong Kong permanent residents and non-Hong Kong permanent residents.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB043**

**(Question Serial No. 1712)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- 1) In respect of “emergency ambulance services”, is there any difference in queuing, triaging and charges (if any are involved) between Hong Kong permanent residents and non- Hong Kong permanent residents?
- 2) My Councillor’s Office has received a case involving a non-Hong Kong permanent resident who urgently needed an ambulance to deliver a patient from a hospital in Hong Kong to our boundary control point to change for a mainland ambulance to a mainland hospital for organ transplant. As the hospital in Hong Kong refused to provide any ambulance service, I must call the bureau secretary concerned to request emergency arrangement for an ambulance. In the provision for the long-term arrangement for provision of emergency ambulance services, has the Bureau taken into account of the need of non-Hong Kong permanent residents for emergency medical services? If yes, what are the details? And what is the estimated manpower required for tackling such work?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. 13)

Reply:

- (1) The Fire Services Department (FSD) provides emergency paramedic ambulance service to all the persons in Hong Kong for free. There is no difference in queuing, triaging and charges for all patients, irrespective of whether they are permanent residents of Hong Kong or not.
- (2) Regarding the provision of emergency ambulance services, FSD will continue to provide paramedic ambulance service to all the emergency patients and casualties, and send them to the Accident and Emergency Department of the nearby hospitals in Hong Kong when necessary, irrespective of whether they are permanent residents of Hong Kong or not. At

present, FSD does not have any arrangements for delivering patients and casualties from a hospital in Hong Kong to the boundary control points. If necessary, patients or casualties may contact other ambulance service providers (such as Hong Kong St. John Ambulance Brigade) for enquiries of their delivery services.

--End--



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB044**

**(Question Serial No. 1713)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (1) In 2014-15, what were the additional manpower and expenses involved in the “preparation” and “handling large-scale assemblies and activities” which had exceeded the original estimates?
- (2) In 2015-16, what is the estimated rate of increase in respect of the manpower and expenses mentioned above?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. 14)

Reply:

- (1) In handling public order events, the Police will conduct holistic risk assessment and consideration, taking into account the purpose, nature and attendance of such events as well as strategies used and experience gained in similar past activities. By doing so, the Police will work out the overall strategies and contingency plans, and having regard to the circumstances at the time, deploy manpower flexibly and implement crowd management measures for the sake of public safety and public order.

The work mentioned above falls under the Security Bureau's Programme of “Internal Security” and the Police's Programme of “Operations”. The Security Bureau and the Police do not maintain a breakdown of the relevant estimated expenditure and staffing establishment.

Major items of Police's expenditure in handling the illegal “Occupy Movement” include overtime allowance of disciplined services, provision of meals and hire of vehicles for transporting police officers etc., which amount to about \$350 million in total.

- (2) In 2015-16, a total of 442 posts will be created in the Hong Kong Police Force to increase the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service to strengthen frontline operational capability and support the handling of major security and crowd management events.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB045**

**(Question Serial No. 1714)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

To “put into effect the recommendations on anti-money laundering of the Financial Action Task Force with respect to the non-financial sector” is one of the items under the Matters Requiring Special Attention by the Security Bureau (SB) in 2015-16. In this connection, would the SB advise this Committee on the following:

- (1) What are the functions, structure and staffing establishment of the Financial Action Task Force? What is the estimated operational expenditure for the new financial year?
- (2) What are the details of the “recommendations on anti-money laundering” “with respect to the non-financial sector”? What policies and measures will be implemented by the SB to “put into effect” the recommendations concerned?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. 15)

Reply:

- (1) Established in 1989, the Financial Action Task Force (hereafter referred to as “FATF”) is an inter-governmental body of a global scale responsible for setting international standards to combat money laundering and terrorist financing activities. The FATF currently comprises 34 member jurisdictions and two regional organisations, of which Hong Kong joined FATF in 1991 and has been a member jurisdiction since then. The Government does not have information on the structure, staffing establishment and operational expenditure of the FATF.

- (2) The recommendations on anti-money laundering measures stipulated by the FATF with respect to the non-financial sectors include the following two major aspects –
- (a) member jurisdictions are required to put in place a system requiring travelers to make a declaration or disclosure where they carry currency or bearer negotiable instruments (CBNIs) (hereafter referred to as “Recommendation 32”) into or out of the jurisdiction. This is intended to guard against the abuse of cash courier services for money laundering and terrorist financing (Note 1) activities; and
  - (b) member jurisdictions are required to implement an anti-money laundering and countering financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) regime which is applicable to “designated non-financial businesses and professions” (DNFBPs) (Note 2), including customer due diligence and record-keeping requirements, requiring DNFBPs to develop internal procedures, policies and control pertaining to the effective monitoring of AML/CFT, as well as reporting suspicious transactions, etc.

In respect of Recommendation 32, the Narcotics Division (ND) of the Security Bureau and the Customs and Excise Department have commenced a study on the establishment of a system for detecting physical cross-border transportation of CBNIs, and are now considering an appropriate system for Hong Kong. The Security Bureau will consult the Legislative Council and members of the public in due course.

As regards the regulation of DNFBPs, the recommendations of the FATF cover different trades and professions, each of them having its own unique circumstances. For instance, there are different levels of AML/CFT awareness among the DNFBP sectors, and some of them do not have a unified monitoring mechanism or self-regulatory system. Having looked into the systems of the member jurisdictions that were rated by the FATF as compliant, ND finds that there is not a single overseas model on which Hong Kong could base our system. In this connection, further studies are necessary for ND to map out the regulatory measures.

Since 2009, ND has been engaging and keeping close contact with the relevant professional bodies (such as the Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries) and self-regulatory organisations (such as the Law Society of Hong Kong) of the DNFBPs in an effort to gauge their opinions on regulatory measures and their stance towards assuming regulatory role in the future. With this, ND can examine ways to implement the regulatory measures in phases.

At present, the Law Society of Hong Kong, the Estate Agents Authority (a statutory body that regulates estate agencies) and the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants have drawn up guidelines in respect of AML/CFT for their members. In addition, ND has published a sector-specific practical guideline in 2009 for the DNFBPs to raise the awareness of individual sectors of the issues concerned. Over the past few years, in collaboration with the relevant professional bodies, ND has co-organised annual seminars and workshops to help enhance the practitioners’ awareness on FATF’s AML/CFT requirements concerning the DNFBPs.

- (Note 1) Recommendation 32 does not require member jurisdictions to impose any restrictions on the amount that the travelers are allowed to carry.
- (Note 2) DNFBPs include casinos, real estate agents, lawyers, accountants, trust and company service providers, as well as precious metals and precious stones dealers. As there is no casino in Hong Kong, the relevant recommendations are only applicable to the other five sectors.

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB046**

**(Question Serial No. 1715)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (1) What are the background and justifications for the establishment of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF)? What are the reasons for the Security Bureau to incorporate the anti-money laundering work with respect to the non-financial sector into the Matters Requiring Special Attention in the new financial year?
- (2) In view of the strenuous efforts in the Mainland to fight against corruption and to pursue investigations into corruption among high-ranking officials, will the FATF keep watch on and is it aware of the inflow of "black money" from the Mainland into Hong Kong's property market in recent years, which has stimulated speculative activities? If yes, what is the amount of "black money" involved? How will the money seized be handled?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. 16)

Reply:

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) was established in 1989. It is an inter-governmental body of a global scale. In addition to setting international standards to combat money laundering and terrorist financing activities, the FATF also timely proposes appropriate anti-money laundering (AML) and counter financing of terrorism (CFT) measures in the light of the latest international situation.

The FATF comprises 34 member jurisdictions and two regional organisations, of which Hong Kong has been a member jurisdiction since 1991. The Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau of the SAR Government is the overall coordinator of AML/CFT policies, whereas the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau (ND/SB) is mainly responsible for following up on some of the FATF Recommendations, including the implementation of AML/CFT measures applicable to Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions, as

well as raising the awareness of the trade in reporting suspicious transactions. In the coming year, ND/SB will continue to actively engage in this area of work, which is therefore incorporated into the Matters Requiring Special Attention in the new financial year.

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB047**

**(Question Serial No. 1716)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (1) It is reported that the overtime allowance and additional allowance for the Police in handling the Occupy Central Movement reach as much as some \$100 million. Would the Bureau inform the Committee of the actual expenses for the overtime allowance and additional allowance for the Police resulting from the Occupy Central Movement and explain the calculation method?
- (2) In the Financial Year 2015-16, has the Bureau reserved resources for the additional expenses incurred by activities similar to the Occupy Central Movement? If yes, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. 17)

Reply:

- (1) The illegal "Occupy Movement" from September to December 2014 dealt a severe blow to Hong Kong's public safety and public order. The large-scale unlawful assemblies of numerous protesters at various places in Hong Kong caused illegal blockage of many major trunk roads, exerting an extremely wide-ranging, serious and substantive impact on the traffic, emergency rescue services, government operation, the daily life of members of the public, as well as economic activities of different kinds. There were even radical protesters and troublemakers who charged the Police cordon in a violent and organised manner, seriously jeopardising public safety and public order and causing a breach of social peace. The HKSAR Government strongly condemns such irresponsible, violent and illegal behaviour that undermined the rule of law and disrupted social order.

During the illegal "Occupy Movement", the Police had to internally re-deploy a large amount of manpower and resources for handling incidents relating to illegal road occupation and maintaining public safety and public order in the affected areas on the one hand, and providing sufficient Police manpower in various districts in Hong Kong



on the other so as to continue day-to-day police work and public services. The additional expenditure incurred by the Police for their officers' overtime work during the illegal "Occupy Movement" was around \$220 million.

- (2) In 2015-16, a total of 442 posts will be created in the Hong Kong Police Force to increase the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service to strengthen frontline operational capability and support the handling of major security and crowd management events.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB048**

**(Question Serial No. 1717)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- 1) In recent years, local community activities and policy consultation exercise/engagement events attended by the Chief Executive, senior officials and individual members of the Executive Council have always developed into conflicts among organisations of different political views that required additional deployment of Police manpower in maintaining the order and protecting the personal safety of those who attended the activities. With regard to the security measures in this respect, will the Security Bureau make any provision for manpower and allocate additional resources in the financial year of 2015-16? If yes, what are the details?
- 2) In comparison with the figures for the past three financial years, what are the rates of change in the relevant manpower and resources?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. 18)

Reply:

When Principal Officials attend local community activities and conduct district consultation sessions, the Police are responsible for maintaining public safety and public order outside the venues, and ensuring that public order events (POEs) taking place outside the venues would be conducted in a safe and orderly manner. The Police will conduct holistic risk assessment and consideration, taking into account the purpose, nature and attendance of POEs as well as strategies used and experience gained in similar past activities. By doing so, the Police will work out the overall strategies and contingency plans, and having regard to the circumstances at the time, deploy manpower flexibly and implement crowd management measures so that these events would be conducted in a safe and orderly manner and public safety and public order would be maintained.

This item falls under the Programme of “Operations” under Head (122) of the Hong Kong Police Force. The Police do not maintain a breakdown of the manpower and expenditure in this respect.

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB049**

**(Question Serial No. 1718)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In what way will the Security Bureau “oversee” the implementation of the Sexual Conviction Record Check Scheme by the Hong Kong Police Force in the new financial year? Regarding the operation of the Scheme, would the Bureau inform this Committee of:

- 1) the details of the implementation and roll-out of the Scheme; whether the Scheme will be available for public use in the new financial year;
- 2) the estimated amount of manpower and resources required for operating the Scheme; the department(s)/branch(es) of the Hong Kong Police Force or the Security Bureau responsible for operating the Scheme; and
- 3) the procedures that members of the public need to go through for making enquiries under the Scheme; whether a fee will be charged for the service?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. 19)

Reply:

1) and 3)

Based on the Law Reform Commission's recommendation, the Government implemented the Sexual Conviction Record Check (SCRC) scheme through the Police on 1 December 2011. The scheme enables employers of persons undertaking work relating to children or mentally incapacitated persons (MIPs) to check whether their prospective employees have any criminal conviction records against a specified list of sexual offences through the Automatic Telephone Answering System (ATAS), thereby reducing the risk of sexual abuse to children or MIPs. Since the implementation of the SCRC scheme till late February 2015, the Police received over 118 600 new applications and 14 300 renewal applications.

The SCRC scheme currently applies to prospective employees seeking child or MIP-related work in an organisation or enterprise, including the staff assigned by outsourced service providers to these organisations or enterprises. With effect from 1 April 2015, the scheme will be expanded to cover contract renewal staff of private tutorial centres and private interest/activity institutions (e.g. swimming clubs, ball games clubs and children's music centres).

Employers of organisations or enterprises, when engaging persons to undertake work that requires frequent contact with children or MIPs, may request the eligible employees to undergo SCRC. Applications for the check should be submitted by the eligible employees voluntarily. Applicants or employers authorised by the applicants will be able to access the check result through the ATAS by entering the required information (i.e. the first 4 digits of the applicant's Hong Kong Identity Card number together with a random 14-digit computer-generated unique checking code provided by the Police upon acceptance of the application). Throughout the validity period of the checking code, the SCRC Office will update the check result uploaded onto the ATAS on a daily basis. If the applicant is wanted for, newly arrested or charged with any of the specified list of sexual offences during the validity period of the checking code, the ATAS will be updated accordingly.

A fee of HK\$115 for a new application or a fee of HK\$76 for a renewal application should be paid by the applicant of the SCRC scheme.

2)

Currently, the SCRC Office of the Hong Kong Police Force has a strength of 20 staff (1 Executive Officer I, 1 Clerical Officer, 2 Assistant Clerical Officers, 15 Clerical Assistants and 1 Police Constable). The estimated annual operational expense for the SCRC scheme is \$1.52m.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB050****(Question Serial No. 1719)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In recent years, there have been terrorist activities in different parts of the world. Given that there are residents of different ethnicity and religions, transit passengers and international business establishments in Hong Kong, local occurrence of terrorist activities cannot be ruled out completely.

What efforts have been/will be made by the Security Bureau to prevent terrorist activities? What are the manpower and financial resources involved for such efforts in the new financial year?

What are the rates of change in the manpower and financial resources required as compared with the past 3 financial years?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. 20)

Reply:

As far as counter-terrorism is concerned, Security Bureau is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the United Nations (Anti-terrorism Measures) Ordinance (Cap.575), as well as seeking to conclude with other jurisdictions agreements on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters and surrender of fugitive offenders with a view to jointly combating crimes including terrorism by enhancing international juridical cooperation. The above work falls under the Security Bureau's Programmes of "Internal Security". No specific breakdown of the estimated expenditures in these respects is available.

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

Strengthening counter-terrorism work is one of the 2015 Operational Priorities of the Commissioner of Police. The Force will continue to adopt preventive measures, including monitoring terrorist trends to ensure the Force's readiness providing security advice for critical infrastructure and sensitive premises, and arranging counter-terrorist patrols. Besides, the Force will ensure preparedness for emergency situations by conducting regular training and multi-agency exercises to practise and enhance contingency plans. The Force will also deploy counter-terrorist resources strategically to ensure timely, effective and co-ordinated measures are taken to prevent and deal with terrorist activities.

The above work falls under the Hong Kong Police Force's Programmes of "Operations". No specific breakdown of the estimated expenditures in these respects is available.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB051**

**(Question Serial No. 1720)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

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

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Bureau points out that the operational expenses which are \$40.928 million (13%) higher than the revised estimate for 2014-15 are partially for salary increment of “supporting staff”. Officers of what grades are included as “supporting staff”? What are the details of their scope of work and salary increment?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. 21)

Reply:

Among the increase in the operational expenses in the 2015-16 estimate in comparison with the 2014-15 revised estimate, about \$4.74 million is for salary increment of supporting staff. These supporting staff are mainly civil servants who are responsible for supporting the work under the Programmes of Head 151 Security Bureau. The grades of the staff involved include Administrative Officer, Government Security Officer, Superintendent/Inspector, Management Services Officer, Executive Officer, Statistician, Statistical Officer, Official Languages Officer, Information Officer, Analyst/Programmer, Personal Secretary, Confidential Assistant, Supplies Supervisor, Clerical Officer, Clerical Assistant, Office Assistant, Chauffeur, Motor Driver, and Workman II.

--End--



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB052**

**(Question Serial No. 0050)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

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

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the estimated salary and allowances for the Under Secretary for Security in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 5)

Reply:

For compiling the estimate, we have reserved \$2.68 million (excluding Mandatory Provident Fund contribution) in 2015-16 for remuneration for the Under Secretary for Security. There is no reserved provision for any allowance for the above position.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB053**

**(Question Serial No. 0051)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

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

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the estimated salary and allowances for the Political Assistant to the Secretary for Security in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 6)

Reply:

For compiling the estimate, we have reserved \$1.25 million (excluding Mandatory Provident Fund contribution) in 2015-16 for remuneration for the Political Assistant to the Secretary for Security. There is no reserved provision for any allowance for the above position.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB054**

**(Question Serial No. 0063)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

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

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the estimated salary and allowances for the Secretary for Security in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 4)

Reply:

For compiling the estimate, we have reserved \$3.58 million (excluding Mandatory Provident Fund contribution) in 2015-16 for remuneration for the Secretary for Security. There is no reserved provision for any allowance for the above position.

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB055**

**(Question Serial No. 1369)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the five-pronged strategy adopted by the Commissioner for Narcotics, Security Bureau to tackle the problem of drug abuse at a younger age, please provide the following information:

1. The number of people admitted to the 39 drug treatment centres in Hong Kong, their drug history as well as the number of rehabilitees from 2010 to the end of last year.
2. With the assistance from the Beat Drugs Fund, 4 drug treatment centres in Hong Kong have been granted a special funding of \$54 million in total. What is the funding for? Has the Government set outcome-based targets for these 4 drug treatment centres upon the allocation of special funding, including the number of places to be added and the targeted number of rehabilitees?

Asked by: Hon YIU Si-wing (Member Question No. 43)

Reply:

1. There are currently 39 drug treatment and rehabilitation centres (DTRCs) operated by 17 non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in Hong Kong. DTRCs are heterogeneous in terms of their philosophy and thus offer different treatment and rehabilitation programmes. These programmes last from one to 24 months and mostly include job training or education courses. Drug abusers may choose the services most suitable for them to meet their individual needs.

According to the Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA), the total number of persons admitted to DTRCs and the median drug history for the past 5 years are as follows:

Year	Number of persons admitted to DTRCs	Median drug history (year) (Note)
2014	2 752	5.2
2013	3 279	4.7
2012	3 649	4.1
2011	3 521	3.5
2010	3 138	2.9

(Note: Drug history of all newly reported drug abusers to CRDA in that year)

The concerned NGOs normally provide follow-up counselling or even job matching services to those who have completed the residential treatment programmes and left the centres. The Government does not have data on the number of rehabilitees.

2. The Drug Dependent Persons Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres (Licensing) Ordinance (Cap. 566) stipulates that a DTRC shall comply with requirements relating to building safety, fire safety as well as administration and management of a treatment centre in order to obtain a licence for operation. Of the existing 39 DTRCs, 15 have not yet met the licensing conditions due to various constraints. Since 2011, the Beat Drugs Fund has granted a total of about \$54 million under its Special Funding Scheme to four DTRCs that have yet to meet the licensing standards. This is to provide funding support to them to carry out works projects and procure related furniture and equipment items so that they can meet the licensing conditions for continuous operation.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB056****(Question Serial No. 1370)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Internal SecurityControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

What were the details (including the time, venue, participating principal officials, number of participants and the expenditure involved), as well as the assessed effectiveness of the last drills conducted by the Security Bureau at the Guangdong Daya Bay Nuclear Power Stations and Lingao Nuclear Power Station respectively?

Asked by: Hon YIU Si-wing (Member Question No. 44)Reply:

A large-scale inter-departmental exercise based on the Daya Bay Contingency Plan (DBCP) and the overall Emergency Response System (ERS) is conducted in a cycle of every 3 to 5 years. The details of the most recent large-scale exercise conducted by the Security Bureau (SB) for the Guangdong Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station and Lingao Nuclear Power Station are as follows:

Date:	26-27 April 2012
Location:	On-the-ground operations at various locations in Hong Kong
Number and Post Titles of Participants:	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 participated in the exercise.
Details and Effectiveness:	In July 2012, the SB briefed the Legislative Council (LegCo) Panel on Security on the effectiveness of the exercise, with details at LegCo Paper No.CB(2)2452/11-12(04). Overall speaking, the major achievements included: - effectively testing the revised DBCP as well as the capabilities of government departments under trying circumstances in responding to a major nuclear emergency coupled with an

	<p>incidental natural disaster in accordance with the revised DBCP and the general ERS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- effectively practising the command, control, planning, deployment and support organisations at various stages of the government responses to emergencies.</li> <li>- allowing a number of good lessons to be learnt for continuous improvements of government departments in emergency preparedness.</li> </ul>
Manpower and Expenditure Involved:	<p>As officers of SB and other departments responsible for organising and participating in the exercise are also tasked with other duties, there is no breakdown of the manpower and expenditure involved. The actual expenditure of the exercise was around \$500,000, which was mainly used for inviting observers from outside Hong Kong and setting up a control centre for the exercise.</p>

Apart from the large-scale inter-departmental exercise mentioned above, relevant departments of the SAR Government regularly conduct exercises based on the DBCP individually or jointly, to test out the action arrangements in the Plan in preparation of emergencies that might arise.

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB057****(Question Serial No. 1371)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

As regards overseeing the effective operation of the Outbound Travel Alert (OTA) System and the Registration of Outbound Travel Information Service, would the Government set out or advise on-

1. the number of users of the Registration of Outbound Travel Information Service as recorded last year, the number of OTAs issued by the Government to the registered account holders, and the manpower and expenditure involved; and

2. whether the Government has a mechanism which requires by what time the latest a OTA must be sent to the registered account holders in an area covered by the OTA after it has been issued?

Asked by: Hon YIU Si-wing (Member Question No. 45)Reply:

- 1) The number of registration for “Registration of Outbound Travel Information” and the number of times that updates on Outbound Travel Alert and related information (OTA updates) were sent to the registered account holders by the Government in the past year are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2014</b>
Number of registration	7 179
Number of OTA updates sent	142

As “Registration of Outbound Travel Information” is part of the regular duties of the Immigration Department (ImmD), the manpower and expenditure involved have not been calculated and separately quantified.



- 2) Upon the issuance of OTA updates by the Security Bureau, ImmD will immediately disseminate the relevant information to the registered account holders via “MyGovHK”. Meanwhile, the registered account holders may also receive the relevant information through their e-mail. Depending on the situation, ImmD may also send SMS to the registered account holder’s mobile phone number. As to when the registered account holders abroad will receive the relevant information, it depends on factors like the coverage of the local telecommunication service provider, whether the registered account holders have applied for or started roaming service, etc.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB058**

**(Question Serial No. 1372)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the past year, what was the Government's progress in combating the parallel goods activities on land (including joint operations with the Mainland in combating the parallel goods activities and getting the number of people engaging in parallel goods smuggling) when compared with the situation last year? Is there an increase in the expenditure and manpower involved?

Asked by: Hon YIU Si-wing (Member Question No. 46)

Reply:

The HKSAR Government is very concerned about the nuisance of parallel trading activities caused to the daily lives of residents. Since September 2012, law enforcement agencies have implemented a series of measures to improve order at train stations and boundary control points, as well as to protect the daily lives of our community:

- i) The Immigration Department jointly with the Hong Kong Police Force and the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) have been mounting large scale joint enforcement operations named "Windsand";
- ii) C&ED has been mounting special operations with the Shenzhen authorities to combat parallel trading activities;
- iii) District Lands Offices in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and North District under the Lands Department have set up special operation teams to target cases that breach lease conditions by converting industrial building units into retail shops;
- iv) The Food and Environmental Hygiene Department has enhanced street cleansing services and stepped up removal of discarded items at parallel trading black spots in North District so as to keep the district clean and tidy;
- v) To target fire safety hazards that are potentially caused by parallel trading activities, the Fire Services Department has been taking enforcement action against cases which have contravened any fire services legislation or have adversely affected fire safety in

buildings, and has been referring cases which involve unauthorised change of building use to relevant departments for follow-up action.

The Government will continue to take targeted measures against parallel trading, as well as enhance cooperation among departments and with relevant Mainland authorities. As the staff concerned in each department undertake other duties as well, the Government does not have a breakdown of the manpower and expenditure involved solely in combatting parallel trading activities.

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB059****(Question Serial No. 2370)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In this regard, would the Hong Kong Police Force provide in the table below details of the duty visits made by the Commissioner of Police in the past 3 years (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15), including the date of visit, place of visit, size of entourage, purpose of visit, expenses on hotel accommodation, air tickets and meals and total expenditure for each visit? Please provide the amounts and the names of the sponsors of the sponsorships received (if any) of each visit.

Date of visit	Place of visit	Size of entourage	Purpose of visit	Hotel accommodation expenses	Air ticket expenses	Meal expenses	Total expenditure

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 26)Reply:

Duty visits conducted by the Police Force are fully subject to operational need, including liaison and law enforcement co-operation with the Mainland, other countries and regions, and attendance at international conferences to enhance exchanges with government officials, agencies and international organisations of various places around the world. In view of an increase in recent years in cross-boundary crime activities involving new crime trends such as online crimes, etc. and a rise in cross-boundary cases involving Hong Kong people or their interests, there is a need to enhance liaison with the Mainland public security authorities and overseas law enforcement agencies. In the past 3 years, the Hong Kong Police Force signed, with law enforcement agencies of New Zealand, Germany, Singapore, Indonesia and the Netherlands, bilateral agreements such as Memoranda of Understanding or Statements of Intent on combating cross-boundary crime and developing partnership on policing work.

The expenditures on overseas duty visits made by the Commissioner of Police in the past 3 years are set out in the following table:

Date of visit (number of visits)	Reason(s) for visit	Number of entourage members	Expenses on hotel accommodation and meals (\$)** (A)	Expenses on air tickets (\$) (B)	Total expenditure (\$) = (A) + (B)
2012-13 (9)	Official visits, meetings, ceremonies, study trips	1-10	396,135	434,601	830,736
2013-14 (3)		3-23	245,649	84,413	330,062
2014-15 (1)*		7	8,614	5,860	14,474

\* Figures as at 28 February 2015

\*\* Including subsistence allowance reimbursed to visiting staff under the Civil Service Regulations.

No sponsorship was received for the duty visits made by the Commissioner of Police.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB060****(Question Serial No. 2004)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is pointed out in the Budget Speech that “The long drawn out unlawful occupy movement disrupted different facets of the city to varying degrees ... during the 79 days ...”. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) What were the strength, manpower expenditure and other expenditure involved in handling the unlawful occupy movement by the Police Force in each month from September to December last year? Please give a reply in the table below:

	September	October	November	December
Strength				
Manpower expenditure				
Other expenditure				

- (b) Further to the above question, what was the additional expenditure incurred by the Police Force due to the occupy incident?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Han-pan (Member Question No. 5)Reply:

- (a) During the unlawful Occupy Movement, it was necessary for the Police Force to make internal deployment of considerable manpower and resources. This is, on the one hand, for handling the relevant incidents of illegal occupation of roads and maintaining the public safety and public order of the affected areas, and on the other hand, for providing sufficient police resources in various districts over the territory to maintain routine policing work and services for the public. The deployment of police resources by the Police is part of the operational deployment details. It is inappropriate to provide such information.

- (b) The major expenditure incurred by the Police Force for handling the unlawful Occupy Movement included the disciplined services overtime allowance, provision of meals and hiring of vehicles for transporting police officers, etc. The total expenditure was about \$350 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB061**

**(Question Serial No. 2005)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is reported that some people have plans to launch the second wave of occupy movement during the second round consultation on the political reform. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

Has the Police Force included the expenditure and manpower required for handling the second wave of occupy movement in its estimates for the coming year? If so, what are the details; if not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Han-pan (Member Question No. 6)

Reply:

In handling public order events (POEs), having regard to the objectives, nature, number of participants of individual events, strategies and experience in handling similar events in the past, etc., the Police Force will make comprehensive risk assessment and consideration for formulating the overall strategy and contingency plans. The Force will deploy manpower flexibly and implement crowd management measures in light of the prevailing circumstances to ensure public safety and maintain public order.

In the period ahead, the Police will keep in view of the situation and strengthen the deployment in various regions and enhance preventive measures through flexible deployment of in-house manpower and resources. The Police do not tolerate any behaviour disrupting social order or going against the law. In parallel, the Police will also provide sufficient police resources for various regions to maintain routine policing work and the services for the public.

To handle any large-scale public order events that may take place in 2015-16, the Police Force has maintained a state of readiness including flexibly deploying existing police



resources. The Force will have an increase of 442 posts in 2015-16 for increasing the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service to strengthen frontline operational capability and support the management of major security and crowd management events.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB062****(Question Serial No. 2009)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is said that a large number of police officers resigned during the occupy incident last year. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) the numbers of police officers (including auxiliary police officers) of various ranks who resigned in each of the past 3 years; and
- (b) the numbers of police officers (including auxiliary police officers) of various ranks recruited in the past 3 years; and the number of police officers (including auxiliary police officers) of various ranks planned to be recruited in the coming year?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Han-pan (Member Question No. 10)Reply:

- (a) The numbers of police officers who resigned in the past 3 financial years are set out in the following table:

Financial year	Regular police officer (Resigned upon completion of foundation training programmes)	Auxiliary police officer
2011/12	98	169
2012/13	74	183
2013/14	110	239

- (b) In the past 3 financial years, the Force recruited 180 probationary inspectors, 890 police constables and 262 auxiliary police officers (2012/13); 235 probationary inspectors, 990 police constables and 288 auxiliary police officers (2013/14); and 230 probationary inspectors, 1 110 police constables and 320 auxiliary police officers (2014/15)

respectively. In the coming year, the Police Force plans to recruit 190 probationary inspectors, 1 320 police constables and 320 auxiliary police officers (2015/16).

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB063****(Question Serial No. 2020)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

The Government will enhance enforcement against speeding offences assisted by the Speed Enforcement Camera (SEC) Systems. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) In the past 3 years, what were the locations and numbers of additional SECs installed? What were the expenditures involved?
- (b) Further to the above question, in the past 3 years, what were the manpower and expenditures required to operate the above device? What were the expenditures required for the maintenance?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Han-pan (Member Question No. 21)Reply:

- (a) Upon completion of the project of "Expansion of Speed Enforcement Camera System, Phase 2" in 2012, a total of 20 Speed Enforcement Cameras (SECs) are currently in operation by rotation at 120 camera housing locations. The locations of the SEC System are classified by Police Region. The information of the distribution is listed in the following table:

Region	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon East	Kowloon West	New Territories North	New Territories South	Total
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SEC System	3	2	2	8	5	20
Housing of SEC	17	10	8	43	42	120

Beside, upon completion of the widening of Tuen Mun Road and Tolo Highway, the number of camera housings will be increased to 135. The expenditure involved in the project is \$32.19 million.

- (b) The combat against speeding falls under the Programme of “Road Safety”. No specific breakdown of the manpower and expenditure required each year for the operation of the SEC System is available. In the past 3 years, the annual expenditure required for the maintenance of the system was about \$3.2 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB064**

**(Question Serial No. 2024)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) The anti-parallel trading protests initiated by activists took place in Sha Tin on 15 February 2015 and in Yuen Long on 2 March 2015. Both protests caused chaos. In this connection, what were the manpower deployed on these two days and the expenditures involved?
- (b) Has the Police Force earmarked expenditure in the coming year for handling similar anti-parallel trading protests in the future? If so, what are the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Han-pan (Member Question No. 25)

Reply:

Since February this year, some organisations staged so-called anti-parallel trading protests in various districts on many weekends. Some protesters humiliated and disturbed other people on streets, in shopping malls or inside shops. Worse still, some resorted to assaults. These behaviours seriously disrupted social order, abused the freedom of expression and went beyond the bottom line of the law. The Government strongly condemns protesters' irrational behaviour, blatant defiance of the law and violence.

In handling public order events, having regard to the objectives, nature, number of participants of individual events, strategies and experience in handling similar events in the past, etc., the Police Force will make comprehensive risk assessment and consideration for formulating the overall strategy and contingency plans. The Force will hence decide on the manpower required to be deployed and the crowd management measures to be implemented to ensure that the event is conducted in a safe and orderly manner. The

Police deployment of manpower and resources involves the details of operational deployment. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

In the period ahead, the Police will keep in view of the situation and strengthen the deployment in various regions and enhance preventive measures through timely deployment of internal manpower and resources. The Police do not tolerate any behaviour disrupting social order or going against the law. In parallel, the Police will also provide sufficient police resources for various regions to maintain routine policing work and the services for the public.

The Police Force will have an increase of 442 posts in 2015-16 for increasing the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end supporting officers so as to strengthen frontline operational capability and support the handling of major security and crowd management events.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB065****(Question Serial No. 1630)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

1. Regarding drink driving offences, what were the respective prosecution figures of drink driving each year since the introduction of the measures? What were the publicity and education measures targeting drink driving offences taken by the Government in the past 3 years? Please list the respective details.
2. Regarding drug driving offences, what were the respective prosecution figures of drug driving each year since the introduction of the measures? What were the publicity and education measures targeting drug driving offences taken by the Government in the past 3 years? Please list the respective details.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Kam-lam (Member Question No. 26)Reply:

To combat drink driving more effectively, the Government introduced a new legislation for launching the "Random Breath Tests" in February 2009. The prosecution figures of drink driving in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>Note</sup>
Drink driving	922	825	775	788	677



The new legislation on drug driving took effect in March 2012. The prosecution figures of drug driving are set out in the following table:

Year	2012	2013	2014 <sup>Note</sup>
Drug driving	43	32	31

Note: Provisional figure

In the past 3 years, the Police Force adopted a multi-agency approach by working with the Road Safety Council, government departments and other non-governmental organisations to combat unlawful acts of drink driving and drug driving through publicity, education and law enforcement to ensure the safety of road users. The publicity and education activities include producing and distributing publicity leaflets and brochures; broadcasting Announcements in the Public Interests on television, radio and Internet; and making use of outdoor advertising media such as displaying bus body advertisements and outdoor large publicity banner to promote messages of anti-drink driving and anti-drug driving. In addition, the Force also strengthens publicity in the major bar areas over the territory on festive occasions (such as Christmas and Halloween).

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB066**

**(Question Serial No. 0740)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As mentioned in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015-16 for Programme (2) Internal Security, the Government will prepare for any necessary support to law enforcement agencies in handling large scale assemblies and events with serious law and order implications. At present, some police officers are equipped with Body Worn Video Cameras (BWVCs) when handling large scale assemblies and events. In this connection, what were the expenditure for the procurement of BWVCs by the Police and the number of BWVCs procured in the past year? In addition, did the Government conduct any opinion surveys for police officers who had used BWVCs, in a bid to gauge their views on the efficacy and satisfaction in using BWVCs to handle large scale assemblies? In the coming year, will the Government plan to make bulk purchase of BWVCs for use in various types of assemblies and for the investigation of other crimes? If so, what are the details and the estimated expenditure involved in this respect?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Kin-por (Member Question No. 20)

Reply:

The Police Force does not take video records of public order events (POEs) regularly. The Force may take video records of individual POEs on a need basis, such as video recording the overall movement of a public procession. The video records are used for internal review with a view to continuously enhancing the management and response capability of the Force in handling POEs.

The Force does not target at individual participants during video recording. Only when there are signs of a breach or a possible breach of public peace or public order, or when there are persons suspected of committing criminal offences, will the behaviour of such persons suspected of causing a breach of the peace and the course of the incident become

the subject of video-filming. It is reasonable and lawful for the Force to take evidence by video-filming those who are suspected to have violated the law.

The Force procured 274 Body Worn Video Cameras (BWVCs) and the necessary equipment in 2014-15, involving an expenditure of \$2 million. The Force will conduct a review upon the completion of the second phase field trial (July 2015) for consideration of the scope of using BWVCs by the Force and the relevant long-term arrangement.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB067**

**(Question Serial No. 2096)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please inform this Committee, by listing in a table, of the following information with regard to the period of the Occupy Movement which lasted for 79 days:

1. the numbers of call-outs of uniformed officers, plainclothes officers and various types of police vehicles, and the numbers of police officers called out by rank;
2. the numbers of canisters of tear gas fired, water barriers used and mills barriers used;
3. the numbers of persons arrested due to the Occupy Movement by uniformed officers and plainclothes officers respectively;
4. the distribution of age and sex of the arrestees;
5. the total expenses on catering and drinking water incurred by the police; and
6. the total expenditure of the Police.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 300)

Reply:

During the unlawful Occupy Movement, the Police Force, having regard to the on-site environment and situation, made appropriate and flexible manpower deployment to ensure public safety and public order, prevent violent incidents, minimise confrontations among the crowds, take enforcement actions against offenders and provide other support services, etc. The Police also provided other districts with sufficient police resources to maintain routine policing work and services for the public.

During the unlawful Occupy Movement, there were many large-scale unlawful assemblies and large numbers of protesters charged the police cordons in a violent and organised

manner. To prevent the situation from getting further out of control, the Police had no alternative and used a total of 87 canisters of tear gas to stop immediately the violent charging acts of the protesters, create a safe distance from the protesters and stop the behaviours that might threaten public safety and public order. The Police also used about 200 water barriers and 3 000 mills barriers during the operation.

From 26 September to 15 December 2014, a total of 955 persons, including 773 men and 182 women aged 12 to 82, were arrested by the Police for various offences related to the unlawful occupation. The Police Force does not have a breakdown of the numbers of persons arrested by uniformed officers and plainclothes officers.

The major expenditure incurred by the Police Force for handling the unlawful Occupy Movement included the disciplined services overtime allowance, catering and hiring of vehicles for transporting police officers, etc. The total expenditure was about \$350 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB068**

**(Question Serial No. 1061)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is stated in the document that a Customer Satisfaction Survey and Public Opinion Survey will be conducted to gauge customer and public satisfaction. Are these regular surveys conducted every year? What are the numbers of respondents in the surveys and who are the target respondents? Will the findings be promulgated?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No. 19)

Reply:

Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS) and Public Opinion Survey (POS) are regular surveys conducted by the Police Force once every 3 years. The surveys aim to understand public satisfaction with police services and public concerns during the public's contact and communication with the Force, and to assess public perception of police officers' attributes and the Force's image.

The Force will commission an independent agency to conduct a new round of CSS and POS in the form of telephone interview in April 2015. There will be about 1 000 respondents in each survey.

Target respondents of CSS are informants, crime victims or witnesses aged 18 or above who had contacts with the Force. Respondents of POS are Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above who are randomly selected from the Telephone Directory.

The findings of the surveys will be promulgated in the third quarter of 2015.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB069**

**(Question Serial No. 1062)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Trained police officers in the Police Force's Operation Team are responsible for ensuring public order and safety in major security and crowd management events. Following the Occupy Movement, there have often been isolated protests, in which protestors always occupied roads or provoked the police. Has the Police Force earmarked expenditure for strengthening training in crowd management and handling of conflicts for frontline officers, as well as providing psychological support for police officers after handling the Occupy Movement?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No. 20)

Reply:

The Force has all along promoted actively a caring culture and established a comprehensive training and info-educational structure for improving officers' skills in resilience building. Starting from foundation training, new recruits are provided with relevant training programmes in policing psychology and stress management.

The Force Psychological Services Group (FPSG) provides police officers with training in positive psychology, enabling them to maintain a positive attitude towards work and positive emotions. The FPSG also developed a programme known as "Psychological Gear in Large-scale Public Order Events" in 2013, covering areas such as caring for one's body and mind, giving recognition to work, understanding crowd psychology and emotion management during operation.

During the unlawful occupy movement, the Staff Relations Group (SRG) and the FPSG sent encouraging messages to colleagues via mobile phones and computer network, and gave advice on self-care and emotional adjustment. The Force Clinical Psychologists (FCPs) visited frontline colleagues in their standby locations to give them support in emotional

adjustment and understand their morale. The FCPs also offered psychological support service to officers in need. Furthermore, the FPSG offered psychological counselling to individual colleagues affected in the operation, while the Force Welfare Services Group offered welfare support to police officers who sustained injury at work during the operation.

After the unlawful occupy movement was over, the Personnel Services and Staff Relations Branch of the Force organised 165 positive workshops with the theme “Shoulder the Challenge, Stride toward 2015” for over 6 000 police officers who participated in the operation. The purpose was to encourage them to tackle negative emotions with a positive attitude and promote the esprit de corps.

The Force will continue to provide officers with other training in psychological and emotional adjustment. The Police College has also rolled out recently training materials on Emotional Fitness.

As the above item is included in the Programmes of “Operations” and “Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community”, no information on the specific amount of expenditure is available.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB070****(Question Serial No. 0460)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

What were the numbers and categories of technology crime in 2014-15? How many cases were detected? Is there an upward trend in this type of crime? What measures are in place to prevent and enhance the detection of technology crime? Have the Police assessed the future trend to see whether it is necessary to increase manpower and resources to strengthen the work in this area? As stated in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015-16, the Force will enhance its capability in tackling technology crime and financial investigation. What are the details and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan (Member Question No. 28)Reply:

In 2014, the Police recorded a total of 6 778 cases of technology crime. Of these, 823 cases were detected. The breakdown of the figures is shown as follows:

Category of technology crime	Crime figure
Crime related to online games	426
Online commercial fraud	2 375
Illegal access to a computer system	1 477
Others	2 500
Total	6 778

The number of cases of technology crime increased from 5 133 in 2013 to 6 778 in 2014, representing an increase of 32%. Of these, the cases related to online games, online commercial fraud and others (including social media deceptions and naked chat blackmail) increased by 0.2%, 63.9% and 96.4% respectively.

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

The Technology Crime Division (TCD), upgraded to the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB) since 1 January 2015, is responsible for co-ordinating the Force's efforts in combating technology crime, and enhancing and expanding the capabilities in combating technology crime and handling cyber security incidents.

#### (1) Prevention

With the assistance of the Crime Prevention Bureau, the CSTCB will continue to strive to prevent technology crime through education and co-operative partnership, with a view to raising public awareness of technology crime. The CSTCB will strengthen its work with relevant departments such as the Hong Kong Computer Emergency Response Team Co-ordination Centre and the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer. In collaboration with the banking and financial sectors as well as small and medium enterprises, the Police also organise crime prevention seminars and publicity campaigns on the trend of technology crime for members of the public at appropriate times.

The Police have also proactively approached major Internet service providers, web-based platforms and relevant stakeholders to include publicity messages in relevant web-based platforms to raise the vigilance of the public towards technology crime. In order to enhance the publicity and education on the prevention of various types of scams more effectively, the Police rolled out a scam prevention platform known as "Fight Scams Together" on 11 July 2014 to disseminate to the public the latest scam modus operandi and prevention messages through short videos and texts in Police Public Page, Hong Kong Police YouTube Channel and Hong Kong Police Mobile App.

#### (2) Detection

The Police currently adopt a three-tier framework for investigation of technology crime, including the levels of the Headquarters (the CSTCB), Regions (technology crime units) and Police Districts which have in place investigation teams. This ensures the optimal use of resources for effective and efficient investigation of technology crime in a professional manner.

In view of the cross-regional and cross-boundary characteristics and hidden nature of technology crime and related offences, the Police have to work with overseas law enforcement agencies in the combat against such crimes. At present, the Hong Kong Police Force is the Vice-Chairman of the Interpol Eurasia Group of Experts on Information Technology Crime. From 2008 to 2013, the Force organised Interpol Train-the-Trainer Workshop on Information Technology Crime Investigation and Interpol Train-the-Trainer Workshop on Digital Forensics on 4 occasions with a view to enhancing the capabilities of officers from different countries and regions in technology crime investigation and digital forensics, and promoting the co-operation and exchange of various parties.

#### (3) Way forward

The Police will continue to include technology crime in the Commissioner's Operational Priorities 2015 and carry out the combat through three measures, including maintaining professional competence and advanced capability in technology crime investigation, digital forensics and training, paying close attention to the technological development and the change of modus operandi, and enhancing frontline police officers' awareness of and investigation skills in technology crime through training; working closely with overseas law enforcement agencies, other government departments and key industry stakeholders, including optimising the co-operation mechanism with the Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies to combat cross-boundary technology crime; building partnership with public and private organisations on scientific research and experience sharing; as well as raising public awareness of technology crime prevention through public education and community engagement.

As for financial investigation, the Police have employed more staff in 2014-15, including establishing the "Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment Group" to enhance the Police's capabilities in analysing financial intelligence and financial investigation.

The Police will adopt the following measures to enhance the capability in financial investigation:

- (1) Enhancing the awareness and investigation skills of officers and the relevant industries in financial investigation

The Police will strengthen the training in financial investigation, including providing financial investigation courses (international class) for frontline investigators through a diversified studying mode, organising quarterly training and internship programmes for frontline investigation detectives, organising workshops for frontline crime supervisors from time to time, and sharing knowledge and best practices through various means such as websites, peer advisor network and the hotline of the Financial Investigation Group (FIG), etc.

The Joint Financial Intelligence Unit (JFIU) will liaise closely with the relevant industries, organise training and seminars regularly for experience exchange, and impart knowledge about anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing to raise the relevant industries' awareness of suspicious transaction reports so that the quality of these reports will be improved, thereby enhancing the capability in combating money laundering and terrorist financing.

- (2) Optimising the co-operation mechanism with international organisations as well as Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies to combat money-laundering

The JFIU of the Police, together with the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau, Security Bureau, Hong Kong Monetary Authority, Department of Justice and Customs and Excise Department, will attend meetings of the relevant international organisations, participate actively in the work of international organisations and devise policies and standards of global anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing, with a view to combating money laundering and terrorist financing more effectively.

The JFIU and FIG of the Police will continue to exchange intelligence with Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies to conduct intelligence-led combat actions.

The expenditure of the Police on the combat against technology crime and financial investigation is part of the total expenditure under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. No specific breakdown of the estimated expenditure in this respect is available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB071**

**(Question Serial No. 0461)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. What were the categories and figures of the operations against juvenile and youth involvement in drugs undertaken by the Police in the past year?
2. Did the above operations include investigations of drug trafficking by students (i.e. the so-called junior distributors) inside the campus? If so, what were the operations concerned and the number of students arrested?
3. In 2015-16, what are the details of the actions to be taken by the Police against narcotics offences involving juvenile and youth? What are the manpower resources and expenditures to be deployed? What actions will be taken to combat effectively drugs at source and drug abusers' demand for drugs?

Asked by: Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan (Member Question No. 30)

Reply:

- (1) In 2014, the Police conducted 2 times of "Operation Vanquisher" to combat youth drug abuse and cross-boundary drug trafficking; and 3 times of "Operation Tailbacker", which especially targeted known haunts and places of drug consumption, particularly night-time places of entertainment, to tackle youth drug abuse. The above 5 operations were conducted during the long holidays of schools. Apart from the above 2 operations especially targeting juvenile involvement in drugs, other anti-narcotics operations conducted by the Police may also involve juvenile narcotics offences. However, no specific breakdown in this respect is available.
- (2) In 2014, 94 students were arrested for involvement in narcotics offences. Among these students, 7 were arrested for involvement in narcotics offences in school campuses.

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

(3) On combating drug abuse, the Police's strategies include:

- (i) Enhancing co-operation with other law enforcement agencies to interdict the flow of illicit drugs into Hong Kong;
- (ii) Targeting drug traffickers, especially those exploiting minors and juveniles;
- (iii) Taking proactive measures to investigate and confiscate proceeds of drug trafficking; and
- (iv) Adopting a multi-agency and community-based approach to promote awareness and prevent psychotropic drug abuse amongst students and juveniles.

The problem of youth drug abuse and the combat against the demand for drugs can only be tackled effectively through the co-ordination of all related organisations on the fronts of prevention, education and publicity, drug addiction treatment and rehabilitation services, as well as legislation, law enforcement and co-operation with external parties. In 2015-16, the Police will continue to tackle the problem of youth drug abuse by a multi-agency approach.

The Police, through attending the "Standing Committee on Young Offenders" and the "Committee on Services for Youth at Risk", assist in formulating policies on juvenile delinquency (including drug trafficking and drug abuse) and participate in deliberations on inter-departmental co-operation. In addition, one of the very important policies in the Commissioner's Operational Priorities 2015 is to "adopt a multi-agency and community-based approach to promote awareness and prevent psychotropic drug abuse amongst students and juveniles".

With respect to the community, the Police have currently organised about 70 youth initiatives at the levels of regions and police districts by adopting an "inter-departmental", "multi-agency" and "multi-disciplinary" approach, instilling a sense of discipline, civic responsibility and correct values, etc. in young people to prevent drug abuse and drug trafficking among young people. The Police have also co-operated with various media to present the harms of drug abuse through real cases. In addition, the Police have deployed more resources in investigating the drug trafficking cases and the drug trafficking syndicates behind. The Police have also invoked Section 56A of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, Cap. 134 to seek enhanced sentencing of the persons in control, hence deterring drug traffickers from exploiting young people for drug trafficking.

Besides, the Police have increased the number of Police School Liaison Officers to 104, for providing services over 1 161 secondary and primary schools throughout Hong Kong. These officers pay regular visits to schools and maintain close liaison with the school

community (including teachers, school social workers, school youth organisations and Parent-Teacher Associations) to enhance the knowledge of students and teachers about drug abuse and delinquent behaviour. The Police will also make the students understand the serious consequences of taking part in drug activities by means of an anti-drug education package. The contents of the package include microfilms on drug trafficking by young people, interviews with former drug addicts and drug traffickers, information on cases of drug trafficking committed by young people and life profiles at the institutions of the Correctional Services Department.

In combating drugs at source, the Police will continue to conduct intelligence-led operations to combat any forms of drug trafficking, maintain close liaison with the Mainland and overseas law enforcement departments for intelligence exchange, timely investigation and joint operations. The Police will also enhance liaison with drug enforcement agencies of the Mainland and other countries to fully combat cross-boundary and all types of drug trafficking activities. Meanwhile, the Police will actively invoke the Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance (Cap. 405) and the Organised and Serious Crimes Ordinance (Cap. 455) to investigate and confiscate the crime proceeds to combat money laundering activities so as to reduce the incentive of drug trafficking.

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

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB072**

**(Question Serial No. 0462)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

One of the key areas of work for the Police in 2015-16 is the prevention of street crime. What are the details of the measures? Is there sufficient manpower to strengthen street patrolling? Is it necessary to increase resources and manpower to carry out the patrolling? If so, what are the details? What were the results of the work in the prevention of street crime in the past year? In which districts was street crime more serious and what types of street crime were more serious? Please list the numbers by category and the numbers of prosecution cases.

Asked by: Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan (Member Question No. 31)

Reply:

“Street crime” generally refers to “quick cash” crime. One of the Commissioner’s Operational Priorities in 2015 is to continue to tackle “quick cash” crime, particularly theft and street deception, etc.

A total of 26 704 cases of “quick cash” crime were recorded in 2014, representing a drop of 9.5% as compared with 2013. Of these, 26 459 cases involved various types of thefts, accounting for 99.1% of all cases of “quick cash” crime and representing a drop of 9.2% as compared with 2013. After years of combat actions and publicity efforts made by the Police, street deception activities have decreased year by year with a significant drop in the number of cases from 811 in the whole year of 2002 to 50 in 2014.



The numbers of various types of “quick cash” crime in 2014 by region are as follows:

Crime	Hong Kong Island	East Kowloon	West Kowloon	New Territories North	New Territories South	Marine	In the whole territory
Street robbery (not involving the use of firearms, stun-guns or pistol-like objects)	16	34	68	48	16	0	182
Snatching	46	29	111	55	24	0	265
Pickpocketing	321	97	442	139	77	1	1 077
Shop theft	1 829	1 554	2 053	1 753	1 799	7	8 995
Miscellaneous theft	3 110	2 268	4 827	3 386	2 520	11	16 122
Street deception	7	14	9	10	10	0	50
Taxi robbery	2	2	1	3	2	0	10
Head-bashing robbery	0	1	3	2	0	0	6
<b>Total<sup>Note</sup></b>	<b>5 331</b>	<b>3 998</b>	<b>7 514</b>	<b>5 394</b>	<b>4 448</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26 704</b>

Note: Head-bashing robbery is involved in some street robberies.

In 2014-15, the Fight Crime Committee will continue to adopt “Beware of On-line Deception” and “Mind Your Belongings” as the themes of the fight crime publicity campaign, with a view to enhancing the public awareness on crime prevention. The Police will also adopt the following measures to tackle “quick cash” crime:

#### (1) Strengthening patrol

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

#### (2) Publicity and education

The Police are committed to raising the vigilance of the public to tackle “quick cash” crime. The Police provide advice on crime prevention for those members of the public who are possible or vulnerable victims of crime and conduct publicity and educational campaigns such as distributing posters and leaflets; organising talks at elderly centres; publicising the message of “quick cash” crime prevention through the television programme “Police Magazine”, radio programmes, the Police Force website, Hong Kong Police Mobile Application and Hong Kong Police YouTube, etc. In addition, the Force raises the awareness of the elderly on crime prevention and reduces their chance of becoming victims of crime through the Senior Police Call and publicises through the elderly the crime prevention messages to their relatives and friends.

For enhancing more effectively the publicity and education on the prevention of various types of deception cases, the Commercial Crime Bureau rolled out a scam prevention platform, “Fight Scams Together”, on 11 July 2014. The latest modus operandi and preventive messages on various types of scams are disseminated to the public by means

of video clips and text through the Force's website, Hong Kong Police YouTube and Hong Kong Police Mobile Application.

(3) Multi-agency co-operation

The Crime Prevention Bureau of the Police and Regional Crime Prevention Offices take the initiative to provide security recommendations to the relevant government departments, property management companies and security guards, and maintain close liaison with community organisations and the banking industry to promote measures for the prevention of "quick cash" crime.

(4) Co-operation with the Mainland

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

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB073**

**(Question Serial No. 0853)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The illegal occupy movement, which began following the storming of the Central Government Office East Wing Forecourt by the protesters as incited by the Hong Kong Federation of Students on 26 September 2014, came to an end on 15 December 2014 after site clearance. During the period, how many police officers, in total, needed to seek assistance from health professionals for physical injuries sustained or psychological distress suffered during execution of duty? What was the medical expenditure incurred? Were relevant statistics available?

Asked by: Hon CHUNG Shu-kun, Christopher (Member Question No. 30)

Reply:

During the Force's execution of duty in the whole operation, a total of 130 police officers were injured and 20 officers felt unwell. The Police do not maintain the information on medical expenses.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB074****(Question Serial No. 1399)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is estimated that the Police Force will have a net increase of 603 posts in 2015-16. Please inform this Committee of the following:

- a. The details of the 603 posts by formation and rank;
- b. In increasing the number of posts, will the Police Force, having regard to the police-to-public ratio, taking into account the overall crime figures and drawing a comparison with the data in other regions, adjust the police-to-public ratio to an appropriate level so as to avoid increasing too many unnecessary posts?

Asked by: Hon FAN Kwok-wai, Gary (Member Question No. 25)Reply:

a.

The Police Force will have an increase of 603 posts in 2015-16, including 581 police officer posts and 22 civilian posts. The distribution of these new posts according to nature of work by Programme is set out below:

Programme	Net increase in posts
(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community	75
(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime	112
(3) Road Safety	14
(4) Operations	402
Total	603

These new posts are mainly for increasing manpower in preparation for the upgrading of Tseung Kwan O Police Division to a Police District; increasing the establishments of the

Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service to strengthen frontline operational capability and support the management of major security and crowd management events; strengthening the capabilities in combating cyber crime and safeguarding cyber security; and providing policing services after the opening of the Midfield Concourse at the Hong Kong International Airport, etc. These 603 new posts include 4 Superintendents, 14 Chief Inspectors, 42 Inspectors/Senior Inspectors, 19 Station Sergeants, 124 Sergeants, 378 Police Constables and 22 civilian staff.

b.

The Police Force reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

There is no internationally recognised standard for calculating the police-to-public ratio and police strength. As far as Hong Kong is concerned, the Force has to perform a wider range of and more diversified duties. Apart from maintaining law and order in the community, the Force is also responsible for carrying out certain duties which are not performed by the city police of foreign jurisdictions, including boundary patrol, shore patrol, railway patrol, bomb disposal and counter-terrorism work, etc.

The police here are different from the city police of other countries because Hong Kong is a special administrative region of China. Under the “One Country, Two Systems” principle, the Force will not seek assistance from the police in neighbouring cities of the Mainland in performing local police work. Furthermore, with the rapid rise in visitor arrivals in recent years, the enormous flow of people leads to a greater demand in the police strength. Visitors and the international community generally expect our police officers to provide a professional service swiftly.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB075**

**(Question Serial No. 1400)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Police Force will procure 3 specialised crowd management vehicles. Please inform this Committee of the following:

- a. What are the Police Force's reasons for planning to procure this type of specialised crowd management vehicles?
- b. Please inform this Committee, in details, of the uses of the specialised crowd management vehicles. For example, are they used for handling major crowd demonstrations? Also, what preparations are in place for the Police to decide on the use of such specialised vehicles?
- c. What is the equipment in the specialised crowd management vehicles? For example, will the vehicles be equipped with water cannons, sound cannons, etc. for handling major crowd demonstrations?

Asked by: Hon FAN Kwok-wai, Gary (Member Question No. 26)

Reply:

In order to handle more effectively illegal behaviours that may emerge during large-scale and prolonged public assemblies, it is necessary for the Police Force to regularly review its existing equipment, manpower and deployment in handling public order events for maintaining public order and safeguarding public safety. It has been the Force's practice to study the experience of foreign countries in handling large-scale public assemblies. In some countries/regions, including the UK, Belgium, Singapore, Korea, and even Macau, etc., "specialised crowd management vehicles" with water spray device are used to effectively disperse protestors who launch violent attacks, by creating a safe distance

between the protestors and the Police so as to reduce the chance of injury caused to the protestors and the Police and stop the behaviours that jeopardise public safety and order.

The Police Force plans to procure 3 “specialised crowd management vehicles” with water spray device. The vehicles are also equipped with large display screens and public address systems, which can put across effectively the Police’s advice, warnings or other messages to the protestors. The vehicles can also spray liquid dye for identification of related offenders to facilitate follow-up investigations in the future.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB076**

**(Question Serial No. 1401)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Police Force will increase 402 posts to strengthen operational capability. Please inform this Committee of the following:

- a. The details of the 402 posts by formation and rank;
- b. On the basis of what criteria has the Police Force decided that it is necessary to strengthen operational capability? What kind of work is the strengthened operational capability mainly applied to?

Asked by: Hon FAN Kwok-wai, Gary (Member Question No. 27)

Reply:

- a. Under the Programme of "Operations", the Police Force will increase 402 posts, mainly for increasing the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service to strengthen the frontline operational capability and support the management of major security and crowd management events. These new posts include 3 Superintendents, 5 Chief Inspectors, 30 Inspectors/Senior Inspectors, 11 Station Sergeants, 83 Sergeants, 258 Police Constables and 12 civilian staff.
- b. The Police Force reviews its establishment from time to time to ensure the Force's capability and efficiency in law enforcement and maintenance of law and order as well as public order. The increase in the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service will strengthen the Force's capabilities in handling major incidents, internal security, large-scale public order events, and counter-terrorism work, and combating crime.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB077**

**(Question Serial No. 1406)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Police Force will spend HK\$4,182,000 for the acquisition of wideband arbitrary waveform radio frequency signals generation system. Please inform this Committee of

- a. the function of the wideband arbitrary waveform radio frequency signals generation system;
- b. the circumstances under which the Police will use the equipment.

Asked by: Hon FAN Kwok-wai, Gary (Member Question No. 37)

Reply:

The “wideband arbitrary waveform radio frequency signals generation system” is a set of testing system used in the laboratory for examining and testing the communications systems in support of the Police operations. This system can generate arbitrary waveform radio frequency signals for simulating signals with noise interference in different testing environments. It can also survey the noise interference in different environments. The Police Force can use the system to examine the most suitable setting for the communications systems in support of the operations so as to set up the communications systems that are more reliable and effective.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB078**

**(Question Serial No. 1011)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding liquor-licensed premises, please provide the following information:

- (a) Please list the complaints against liquor-licensed premises for violating the licensing conditions of liquor licences received by the Police in the past 3 years (2012-13 to 2014-15) by district and type of complaints.
- (b) Please provide the numbers of inspections made by the Police against liquor-licensed premises in the past 3 years (2012-13 to 2014-15) by 18 districts.
- (c) Please provide the numbers of raids conducted by the Police against liquor-licensed premises in the past 3 years (2012-13 to 2014-15) by 18 districts.
- (d) In the above operations, what were the numbers of prosecutions instituted and persons arrested by the Police? What were the offences of these prosecutions and arrests? Please list the information by district.

Asked by: Hon HO Chun-yin, Steven (Member Question No. 28)

Reply:

- (a) The Liquor Licensing Board is responsible for handling matters related to liquor licences and granting of liquor licences. The Force does not maintain the relevant figures.
- (b) As the classification of police districts is different from that of the district administration districts, the numbers of inspections made against liquor-licensed premises in the past 3 years (2012 to 2014) by the police regions are set out in the following table:

Region	2012	2013	2014
Kowloon East	1 273	1 065	976

Kowloon West	7 054	10 099	7 664
Hong Kong Island	4 826	4 352	3 585
New Territories North	4 002	3 278	2 587
New Territories South	1 640	1 281	1 481
Marine	388	790	322
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 183</b>	<b>20 865</b>	<b>16 615</b>

- (c) The Force does not maintain the relevant figures.
- (d) The Force does not maintain the relevant figures. The categories of crime occurring in liquor-licensed premises, and the respective numbers of reported cases and arrested persons in the past 3 years (2012 to 2014) are set out in the following table:

<b>Category of crime</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Miscellaneous theft	1 132 (246)	997 (211)	853 (212)
Wounding and serious assault	497 (353)	509 (325)	409 (243)
Burglary	175 (27)	130 (33)	110 (49)
Fraud	208 (105)	195 (79)	201 (77)
Criminal damage	150 (133)	163 (107)	118 (99)
Triad-related crime	86 (211)	56 (61)	44 (96)
Disorderly conduct/fight in a public place	81 (168)	84 (198)	75 (176)
Criminal intimidation	75 (48)	53 (25)	75 (34)
Sex crime	66 (46)	59 (46)	46 (38)
Drug-related crime	37 (125)	49 (134)	32 (141)
Others	280 (259)	272 (200)	282 (197)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 787 (1 721)</b>	<b>2 567 (1 419)</b>	<b>2 245 (1 362)</b>

( ) No. of arrested persons

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB079**

**(Question Serial No. 2298)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please inform this Committee of the expenditure involved in the training in human rights and the rights protected by the constitution (including but not limited to the rights under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights) provided for police officers of various ranks in the past year, the content of the relevant training, the number of police officers trained (please provide a breakdown by grade, rank and nature of work) and the estimated expenditure allocated to the relevant training in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 1)

Reply:

The Police Force organises courses relating to human rights and civil rights for new recruits and serving police officers. The contents broadly include:

- (1) the relevant legislations, including the Basic Law, the Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance (Cap. 383), the Crimes (Torture) Ordinance (Cap. 427), the Race Discrimination Ordinance (Cap. 602), the Disability Discrimination Ordinance (Cap. 487), the Sex Discrimination Ordinance (Cap. 480), etc;
- (2) the Force Values (including integrity management, equal opportunities, service quality, professionalism); and
- (3) the execution of policing work (including courses on Rules and Directions for the Questioning of Suspects and the Taking of Statements; legal obligations and force procedures including stop and search, arrest, detention, bail, care and custody of detained persons; the rights of detained persons; the Victim of Crime Charter; handling of public order events, etc.).

The number of police officers who received training in the past year is shown as follows:

		2014-15
Induction training	Probationary Inspector	230
	Recruit Constable	1 110
On-the-job training	Superintendent	14
	Chief Inspector	16
	Inspector/Senior Inspector	99
	Station Sergeant	122
	Sergeant	500

The expenditure on enhancing the training for police officers in human rights and constitutional rights falls under the day-to-day training expenditure of the Hong Kong Police College. No specific breakdown of the expenditure in this regard is available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**(Question Serial No. 2299)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please inform this Committee of:

1. the expenditures incurred by the Police Force for conducting the Living-the-Values Workshops for all in-service staff in the past 5 years and the training content of the workshops conducted each year.
2. the estimated expenditure, objectives and planned content of the training provided in the Living-the-Values Wave IX Workshop.

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 2)

Reply:

1. The Police Force organised two rounds of Living-the-Values Workshop in the past 5 years. The training contents are as follows:
  - The Living-the-Values Wave VII Workshop on Professionalism began in 2010 and was completed in 2012, with a total expenditure of \$300,000. The objective of the training was to strengthen officers' belief and commitment in striving for quality service and continuous improvement to meet the public's increasing expectations.
  - The Living-the-Values Wave VIII Workshop on Professional Responsibility and Accountability began in 2013 and will be completed in 2015. Information on the relevant expenditure is not yet available. The objectives of the training are to raise officers' awareness and sensitivity on the importance of accountability and to raise officers' acceptance of "Accountability" for their actions as well as decisions.

2. The preparation work for the Living-the-Values Wave IX Workshop will commence in 2016. The estimated expenditure for the first year (2015-16) is \$26,000. The theme and objectives of the workshop will be decided following the review of the Living-the-Values Wave VIII Workshop based on the comments of participants.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB081**

**(Question Serial No. 2300)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Customer Satisfaction Survey and Public Opinion Survey, please inform this Committee:

1. of the organisations commissioned to conduct the surveys in 2011 and 2014, the methods and criteria for the commissioning;
2. of the methodology of the survey conducted in 2014, the respondents and the expenditures involved;
3. whether the respondents of the surveys included the surrendered persons and arrested persons, if not, whether their comments will be included in the next survey so as to present a more comprehensive picture.

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 3)

Reply:

1. Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS) and Public Opinion Survey (POS) aim to understand public satisfaction with police services and public concerns during their contact and communication with the Force, and to assess public perception of police officers' attributes and the Force's image.

The Police Force invited 5 credible and independent agencies listed on the "List of Contractors for Conducting Statistical Surveys" of the Census and Statistics Department to submit proposals. Upon consideration of factors including prices, relevant experience, proposed survey methodologies and manpower resources of the agencies, a suitable independent agency would be selected to conduct the relevant surveys. The



CSS and POS 2011 and 2015 are conducted by “the Hong Kong University Public Opinion Programme”.

- 2-3. Both surveys are conducted in the form of telephone interviews. Target respondents of the CSS are informants, crime victims or witnesses aged 18 or above who had contacts with the Force. To ensure neutrality of the survey and maintain an effective benchmark with previous survey results, the target respondents of the CSS do not include arrested persons. Respondents of the POS are Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above who are randomly selected from the Telephone Directory. The total estimated expenditure on the two surveys in 2015 is \$240,000.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB082****(Question Serial No. 2301)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (4) OperationsControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the 402 posts planned to be increased in operational formations in 2015-16, please inform this Committee of the distribution of grades and ranks, and the corresponding remuneration of the post holders.

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 4)Reply:

Under the Programme of "Operations", the Police Force will increase 402 posts in 2015-16. The details are as follows:

Rank	Number of officer	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary for the rank in HK\$ (From 1 April 2014)
Superintendent	3	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	5	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	30	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	11	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	83	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	258	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Information Officer	3	MPS 28 - 33	47,280 - 59,485
Clinical Psychologist	1	MPS 27- 44	45,150 - 91,590
Senior Clerical Officer	1	MPS 22 - 27	35,930 - 45,150
Police Communications Officer	7	MPS 6-17	15,145 - 28,255
Total	402		

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB083****(Question Serial No. 2303)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the revised estimate for 2014-15, please inform this Committee of the items covered by Allowances under Personal Emoluments, the amounts of each item, and the grades, ranks and numbers of police officers who received the allowances under each item.

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 6)Reply:

In the revised estimate for 2014-15, the amount of Allowances under Personal Emoluments is \$520 million, of which \$480 million is for disciplined services overtime allowance, while the remaining is for the civilian staff's overtime allowance, acting allowance, stand-by duty allowance, etc. Officers eligible for claiming disciplined services overtime allowance are listed in the following table:

Rank	Establishment (as at 28 February 2015)
Chief Inspector	546
Senior Inspector/Inspector	1 879
Station Sergeant	1 316
Sergeant	4 869
Police Constable	19 700
Total	28 310

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB084****(Question Serial No. 2304)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

- (a) Please provide the information on the interdiction of police officers from duty in the past 5 years in the following table:

Reason / Category	Grade	Rank	Interdiction began from	Interdiction ended on	Current status	Amount of salary deducted

- (b) Please provide the information on the interdiction of police officers (auxiliary) from duty in the past 5 years in the following table:

Reason / Category	Grade	Rank	Interdiction began from	Interdiction ended on	Current status	Amount of salary deducted

- (c) Please advise the total amount of salary paid to police officers interdicted from duty by the Police Force in each of the past 5 years.
- (d) Please advise the total amount of salary paid to police officers (auxiliary) interdicted from duty by the Police Force in each of the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 7)Reply:

(a) and (c)

The respective numbers of police officers who were interdicted from duty, re-instated or left the Force for involvement in criminal, disciplinary investigations or proceedings in each of the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

	Number of police officers who were interdicted from duty	Number of police officers who were re-instated	Number of police officers who left the Force
<b>2010</b>	24 Police Constables 6 Sergeants 1 Senior Inspector/ Inspector	8 Police Constables 2 Sergeants 1 Senior Inspector/ Inspector	3 Police Constables 1 Senior Inspector/ Inspector
<b>2011</b>	22 Police Constables 2 Sergeants 1 Station Sergeant 1 Senior Inspector/ Inspector	7 Police Constables	15 Police Constables 2 Sergeants 1 Senior Inspector/ Inspector
<b>2012</b>	24 Police Constables 4 Sergeants 1 Station Sergeant 1 Senior Inspector/ Inspector 1 Superintendent	5 Police Constables 3 Sergeants	14 Police Constables 3 Sergeants 1 Senior Inspector/ Inspector
<b>2013</b>	40 Police Constables 4 Sergeants	10 Police Constables 1 Senior Inspector/ Inspector	26 Police Constables 3 Sergeants 1 Senior Inspector/ Inspector
<b>2014</b>	25 Police Constables 9 Sergeants 5 Senior Inspectors/ Inspectors 1 Chief Inspector	9 Police Constables 2 Sergeants 2 Senior Inspectors/ Inspectors	23 Police Constables 1 Senior Inspector/ Inspector

The Police Force does not maintain the information on the total amount of salary paid to the police officers involved or the amount of salary deducted.

(b) and (d)

The respective numbers of police officers (auxiliary) who were interdicted from duty, re-instated or left the Force for involvement in criminal, disciplinary investigations or proceedings in each of the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

	Number of police officers (auxiliary) who were interdicted from duty	Number of police officers (auxiliary) who were re-instated	Number of police officers (auxiliary) who left the Force
<b>2010</b>	6 Police Constables	1 Senior Inspector 1 Station Sergeant 2 Sergeants 8 Police Constables	0
<b>2011</b>	2 Police Constables 1 Sergeant 1 Senior Inspector 1 Chief Inspector	1 Sergeant 6 Police Constables	0
<b>2012</b>	7 Police Constables 2 Sergeants 1 Senior Inspector	4 Police Constables	0
<b>2013</b>	12 Police Constables 2 Sergeants 1 Senior Inspector	4 Police Constables 1 Senior Inspector	7 Police Constables 2 Sergeants
<b>2014</b>	13 Police Constables 2 Sergeants	5 Police Constables 2 Sergeants 1 Chief Inspector	14 Police Constables 2 Sergeants

As police officers (auxiliary) are paid on an hourly basis, salary is not payable during the interdiction period. Therefore, information on the amount of salary deducted is not available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB085**

**(Question Serial No. 2305)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (603) Plant, vehicles and equipment  
Programme: (4) Operations  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (a) Regarding the “specialised unmarked armoured vehicles” acquired by the Police Force for the Special Duties Unit, please inform this Committee of the types of operations to be covered under the specialised purpose.
- (b) In procuring these vehicles, what criteria for selecting the manufacturer will be adopted by the Police Force and what are the requirements of the equipment in the vehicles?
- (c) What is the annual expenditure for the maintenance of armoured vehicles in service?

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 8)

Reply:

The Police Force's procurement of the “specialised unmarked armoured vehicles” is to enhance the capability in combating serious offences to protect the safety of the public's life and property. The “specialised unmarked armoured vehicles” have no marks, so as to enhance officers' secrecy level required during operations. In addition, these bulletproof vehicles can provide protection for officers performing counter-terrorist or counter-serious offence duties.

The Police Force will select the manufacturer according to the established procedures and tendering mechanism. Equipment on the vehicles involves deployment and operational details. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

Maintenance of armoured vehicles falls under the Police Force's Programme of “Operations”. The Police do not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure in this respect.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB086**

**(Question Serial No. 2306)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (d) Regarding the “specialised crowd management vehicles” planned to be acquired by the Police Force, please inform this Committee of the types of occasions for discharging duties with these vehicles. What types of equipment will be installed in the vehicles for the purpose of crowd management?
- (e) What procurement criteria will be adopted by the Police Force in selecting the manufacturer of these vehicles?

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 9)

Reply:

In order to handle more effectively illegal behaviours that may emerge during large-scale and prolonged public assemblies, it is necessary for the Police Force to regularly review its existing equipment, manpower and deployment in handling public order events for maintaining public order and safeguarding public safety. It has been the Force's practice to study the experience of foreign countries in handling large-scale public assemblies. In some countries/regions, including the UK, Belgium, Singapore, Korea, and even Macau, etc., “specialised crowd management vehicles” with water spray device are used to effectively disperse protestors who launch violent attacks, by creating a safe distance between the protestors and the Police so as to reduce the chance of injury caused to the protestors and the Police and stop the behaviours that jeopardise public safety and order.

The Police Force plans to procure 3 “specialised crowd management vehicles” with water spray device. The vehicles are also equipped with large display screens and public address systems, which can put across effectively the Police's advice, warnings or other messages to the protestors. The vehicles can also spray liquid dye for identification of related offenders to facilitate follow-up investigations in the future.



The Police Force will select the manufacturer according to the established procedures and tender mechanism.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB087**

**(Question Serial No. 2307)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please inform this Committee of:

- (f) the total number of canisters of tear gas used and the number of these canisters of tear gas disposed of due to expiry or damage in the past 5 years;
- (g) the expenditure required for the procurement of tear gas, the manufacturers selected and the selection criteria in the past 5 years; and
- (h) the expenditure for the maintenance and storage of tear gas in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 10)

Reply:

In the past 5 years, the Police Force used a total of 87 canisters of tear gas only when a large number of protesters were charging the Force's cordons in a violent and organised manner in the large-scale unlawful assemblies taken place during the illegal Occupy Movement in 2014. To prevent the situation from getting further out of control, the Police had no alternative but to use tear gas to put an immediate halt to the violent charging acts staged by the protesters, so as to create a safe distance from the protesters and to stop any acts that might threaten public safety and public order.

The quantities of tear gas procured by the Force and the overall expenditure involved are details of the Force's operational deployment. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

The Force adopts open tendering for regular procurement. Decisions are made upon detailed assessment of all tenders under a stringent marking scheme.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB088**

**(Question Serial No. 2308)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please inform this Committee of :

- (a) the total quantity of pepper spray used and the quantity of pepper spray disposed due to expiry or damage in the past 5 years;
- (b) the expenditure required for the procurement of pepper spray, the manufacturers selected and the selection criteria in the past 5 years; and
- (c) the expenditure on the maintenance and storage of pepper spray in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 11)

Reply:

The quantities of pepper spray canisters consumed, procured and disposed by the Police Force, and the relevant expenditures are details of the Force's operational deployment. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

The Police Force adopts open tendering for regular procurement. Decisions are made upon detailed assessment of all tenders under a meticulous marking scheme.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB089**

**(Question Serial No. 2309)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please inform this Committee of :

- (a) the total quantity of rubber bullets used and the quantity of these rubber bullets disposed of due to expiry or damage in the past 5 years;
- (b) the expenditure required for the procurement of rubber bullets, the manufacturers selected and the selection criteria in the past 5 years; and
- (c) the expenditure on the maintenance and storage of rubber bullets in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 12)

Reply:

The Police Force did not use rubber bullets in any operations in the past 5 years.

The quantities of rubber bullets procured and the expenditure involved are the details of the Force's operational deployment. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

The Police Force adopts open tendering for regular procurement. All tenders are assessed in detail under a stringent marking scheme before a decision is made.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB090**

**(Question Serial No. 2310)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Please inform this Committee of the expenditure involved on providing police officers of various ranks with training in the handling of ethnic minorities and the Race Discrimination Ordinance in each of the past 5 years, the contents of the relevant training each year, the number of police officers trained and the hours of training each year (please provide a breakdown by grade, rank and nature of work) and the estimated expenditure allocated to the relevant training in 2015-16; and
2. On 27 November 2014, a police constable told a South Asian ethnic minority passer-by to "go back to India". Have the Police subsequently followed up on the incident and formulated measures to avoid the recurrence of similar incidents?

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 13)

Reply:

1. Through the foundation training and continuous development training courses as well as a diversity of learning modes (such as workshops, seminars, sharing sessions, training days, training packages, etc.), the Force always organises courses relating to ethnic minorities, the Race Discrimination Ordinance and equal opportunities for new recruits and serving officers. The contents broadly include:
  - (1) the relevant legislations, including the Basic Law, the Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance (Cap. 383), the Crimes (Torture) Ordinance (Cap. 427), the Race Discrimination Ordinance (Cap. 602), etc.;
  - (2) Force Values (including integrity management, equal opportunities, service quality, professionalism); and

- (3) the execution of policing work (including courses on Rules and Directions for the Questioning of Suspects and the Taking of Statements; legal obligations and force procedures including stop and search, arrest, detention, bail, care and custody of detained persons; the rights of detained persons; the Victim of Crime Charter; handling of public order events, etc.).

As part of the foundation training, new recruits are also required to perform community services for ethnic minorities to enhance their knowledge of the cultures of non-ethnic Chinese and promote mutual understanding.

The total training hours of the foundation training and continuous development training courses are set out in the following table:

Minimum number of hours	Police Constable	Sergeant	Station Sergeant	Inspector/Senior Inspector	Chief Inspector	Superintendent
Induction training course	93 hours	N.A.	N.A.	94 hours	N.A.	N.A.
Promotion/Command course	N.A.	9 hours	15 hours	10 hours	6 hours	6 hours
Criminal investigation training course	3 hours	3 hours	N.A.	3 hours	N.A.	N.A.

The numbers of police officers who received training in the past 5 years are as follows:

		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Induction training	Probationary Inspector	150	170	180	235	230
	Recruit Constable	1 082	750	890	990	1 110
On-the-job training	Superintendent	45	49	26	44	14
	Chief Inspector	90	84	80	91	16
	Inspector/Senior Inspector	86	102	148	143	99
	Station Sergeant	104	116	115	120	122
	Sergeant	584	549	505	680	500

The expenditure on the training for police officers in ethnic minorities, the Race Discrimination Ordinance and equal opportunities falls under the day-to-day training expenditure of the Hong Kong Police College. No specific breakdown of the expenditure in this regard is available.

- The Force all along provides services to the public in an impartial and respectful manner without discrimination, and ensures that all citizens receiving services shall be given equal treatment, irrespective of their gender, family status, race and whether or not they are disabled.

Elements of equal opportunities have been included in the “Force Vision, Common Purpose and Values” since 1996 to instill continuously among all police officers the concept of maintaining harmony with people of different cultures, backgrounds and

racess on the basis of mutual respect. Upon the full implementation of the Race Discrimination Ordinance (RDO) (Cap. 602) in 2009, the Force issued departmental instructions in the same year to require police officers to get well acquainted with the requirements under the RDO and relevant regulations.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB091****(Question Serial No. 2311)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please inform this Committee of the numbers of identity card inspection conducted on members of the public by police officers on patrol and the numbers of body search conducted on the spot in each of the past 5 years. Please list the numbers of the members of the public inspected and searched by gender and race.

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 14)Reply:

The statistics of identity card inspection and stop and search conducted by police officers in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Identity card inspection	353 217	357 870	345 917	345 815	316 213
Stop and search	1 865 434	1 743 028	1 637 334	1 571 598	1 204 941

The Police do not maintain a breakdown of figures, by gender and race, of the inspection and stop and search conducted on members of the public.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB092**

**(Question Serial No. 2317)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please inform this Committee of the expenditure involved in providing police officers of various ranks with training in the handling of people of different sexual orientation or gender identity and the Sex Discrimination Ordinance in each of the past 5 years, the content of the relevant training each year, the number of police officers trained and the hours of training each year (please provide a breakdown by grade, rank and nature of work) and the estimated expenditure allocated to the relevant training in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 15)

Reply:

The Police Force organises courses relating to people of different sexual orientation or gender identity and the Sex Discrimination Ordinance for new recruits and serving officers. The contents broadly include:

- (4) the relevant legislations, including the Basic Law, the Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance (Cap. 383), the Sex Discrimination Ordinance (Cap. 480), etc.;
- (5) Force Values (including integrity management, equal opportunities, service quality, professionalism); and
- (6) the execution of policing work (including courses on Rules and Directions for the Questioning of Suspects and the Taking of Statements; legal obligations and force procedures including stop and search, arrest, detention, bail, care and custody of detained persons; the rights of detained persons; the Victim of Crime Charter; handling of public order events, etc.).

The total hours of courses with the above training content are set out in the following table:

Minimum number of hours	Police Constable	Sergeant	Station Sergeant	Inspector/Senior Inspector	Chief Inspector	Superintendent
Induction training course	93 hours	N.A.	N.A.	94 hours	N.A.	N.A.
Promotion/Command course	N.A.	9 hours	15 hours	10 hours	6 hours	6 hours
Criminal investigation training course	3 hours	3 hours	N.A.	3 hours	N.A.	N.A.

In addition to regular training, in 2010-11, the Force invited professionals and scholars of human rights legislation to give thematic talks on the balance between human rights and law enforcement to officers of the Inspectorate rank or above. In 2013-14, the Force also invited lawyers and the legal advisor of the Equal Opportunities Commission to give talks to officers of the Senior Superintendent and Chief Superintendent ranks regarding the latest development of anti-gender identity and sexual orientation discrimination. Meanwhile, the Force regularly conducts Training Days on different topics for frontline officers. Specifically on protection of human and civil rights, the Force have produced various Training Day packages covering areas such as anti-discrimination ordinances in Hong Kong, etc.

The numbers of police officers who received training in the past 5 years are as follows:

		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Induction training	Probationary Inspector	150	170	180	235	230
	Recruit Constable	1 082	750	890	990	1 110
On-the-job training	Superintendent	45	49	26	44	14
	Chief Inspector	90	84	80	91	16
	Inspector/Senior Inspector	86	102	148	143	99
	Station Sergeant	104	116	115	120	122
	Sergeant	584	549	505	680	500

The expenditure on the training for police officers in handling people of different sexual orientation or gender identity and the Sex Discrimination Ordinance falls under the day-to-day training expenditure of the Hong Kong Police College. No specific breakdown of the expenditure in this regard is available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB093**

**(Question Serial No. 2322)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The numbers of corruption investigations conducted by Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) involving the Hong Kong Police Force from 2009 to 2013 were 225, 249, 248, 245 and 153 respectively, the highest among all government departments. What specific measures will be in place to combat corruption within the Force?

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 31)

Reply:

The numbers of corruption complaints involving the Hong Kong Police Force from 2009 to 2013 continued to decline. The Force attaches great importance to the conduct of its officers. The illegal acts committed by officers are not tolerated, but will certainly be dealt with seriously by conducting criminal investigations and disciplinary reviews on the officers concerned. The Force will pursue the Strategy for Integrity Management to enhance (1) education and the building of a culture of integrity; (2) governance and monitoring; (3) enforcement and deterrence; and (4) rehabilitation and support, with a view to reminding police officers to uphold a high standard of conduct and discipline at all times so that the Force will remain an organisation of the highest integrity.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB094**

**(Question Serial No. 2324)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide the details of the Department's meetings with, visits to or exchanges with relevant Mainland authorities in the past 5 years. Please also provide information on the following items in respect of each trip by date:

- (a) purpose, destination,
- (b) titles of the local officials met,
- (c) number and titles of the entourage of Hong Kong officials,
- (d) duration of the trip,
- (e) total expenditure involved,
- (f) whether the trip was promulgated prior to departure; if not, what were the reasons for keeping the trip confidential,
- (g) whether minutes of the meeting were filed; if not, what were the reasons, and
- (h) whether agreements were reached; if so, what were the contents and the progress of implementation of the agreement;
- (i) transportation (list separately the air tickets and the local transportation at the destination),
- (j) accommodation,
- (k) meals,
- (l) banquets or entertainment,

(m) separate expenditure on gifts.

Date	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 87)

Reply:

Duty visits conducted by the Police Force are fully subject to operational need, including liaison and law enforcement co-operation with the Mainland, other countries and regions, and attendance at international conferences to enhance exchanges with government officials, agencies and international organisations of various places around the world. In view of an increase in recent years in cross-boundary crime activities involving new crime trends such as online crimes, etc. and a rise in cross-boundary cases involving Hong Kong people or their interests, there is a need to enhance liaison with the Mainland public security authorities for better bilateral co-operation, exchange the latest crime trends in both places, and study the ways to combat cross-boundary crime.

All officers of various ranks in the Force have the opportunity to participate in exchange activities including meetings, focus studies on specific crime, training, courtesy calls, etc. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown by overseas country or region in respect of the visits made by officers. The overall expenditures on overseas duty visits made by the Police Force in the past 5 years are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Expenditures on overseas duty visits*</u>
2010-11	\$9.76m
2011-12	\$10.14m
2012-13	\$11.33m
2013-14	\$10.44m
2014-15 (as at 28 February)	\$6.60m

\* including transportation expenses and subsistence allowance reimbursed to visiting staff under the Civil Service Regulations.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB095**

**(Question Serial No. 1829)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (002) Allowances

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. The revised estimate for personal allowances in 2014-15 was \$520,000,000. What items and operations were involved in the allowances? Regarding each item and operation, please list the amount of allowances involved and the numbers of officers who received the allowances.
2. The estimate of personal allowances for 2015-16 represents a significant reduction over the revised estimate for 2014-15, with an increase over the actual expenditure for 2013-14. What are the reasons?
3. Regarding the relevant items and operations for which personal allowances are received in 2015-16, please list the amount of allowances involved and the numbers of officers who will receive the allowances.

Asked by: Hon IP Kwok-him (Member Question No. 48)

Reply:

1. In the revised estimate for 2014-15, the amount of Allowances under Personal Emoluments is \$520 million, of which \$480 million is for the disciplined services overtime allowance, while the remaining is for the civilian staff's overtime allowance, acting allowance, stand-by duty allowance, etc. Officers eligible for claiming the disciplined services overtime allowance are listed in the following table:

Rank	Establishment (as at 28 February 2015)
Chief Inspector	546
Senior Inspector/Inspector	1 879
Station Sergeant	1 316
Sergeant	4 869

Police Constable	19 700
Total	28 310

2. To handle the illegal “Occupy Movement” last year, it was necessary for police officers of the Police Force to work overtime to maintain police presence. Therefore, in the revised estimate for 2014-15 the Police Force has earmarked about \$300 million for the expenditure on the disciplined services overtime allowance. Hence, there is a significant increase in the Allowances under Personal Emoluments in the revised estimated for 2014-15 over the actual expenditure in 2013-14. In 2015-16, the amount earmarked for the relevant allowances to be paid by the Force is reduced as compared with the revised estimate for 2014-15.
3. The amount of \$296 million under the item of Allowances in 2015-16 mainly includes about \$260 million for the disciplined services overtime allowance. The number of officers eligible for claiming the relevant allowance is similar to that in 2014-15, i.e. about 28 000 officers.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB096****(Question Serial No. 1830)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (695) Police specialised vehicles (block vote)Programme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. The estimated provision of \$120,787,000 in 2015-16 represents an increase of \$55,892,000 (86.1%) over the revised estimate for last year. This is mainly for procurement of new and replacement of police specialised vehicles. Please provide relevant information regarding the numbers, primary uses and the respective programme of these vehicles.

Asked by: Hon IP Kwok-him (Member Question No. 49)Reply:

The replacement and procurement of police specialised vehicles fall under the Programme of "Operations". To meet the developmental and overall operational needs in the coming year, the Police Force will replace and procure 167 police specialised vehicles in 2015-16 for the use of various Regions and the Traffic Headquarters. The details are as follows:

<u>Type of vehicle</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Replacement of Police Large Motorcycle	2
Replacement of Police Large Van	53
Replacement of Police Large Estate Car	1
Replacement of Police Medium Trailer	1
Replacement of Police Small Motorcycle	6
Replacement of Police Small Patrol Car	35
Replacement of Police Cross Country Vehicle	10
Procurement of Police Large Motorcycle	6
Procurement of Police Large Van	13
Procurement of Police Large Estate Car	2

Procurement of Police Large Bus	15
Procurement of Police Medium Truck	6
Procurement of Police Small Motorcycle	6
Procurement of Police Small Patrol Car	7
Procurement of Police Cross Country Vehicle	3
Procurement of Police Multi-passenger Carrier	1

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB097**

**(Question Serial No. 1832)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. The numerous illegal actions of the so-called “mobile occupation” taken place since last year have been advocated via the Internet by a gathering of crowds. Assembling in individual districts, these people yell, cause disturbances and harass the public and tourists, as well as provoke the police and attack police cordons. All these actions involve violent crimes. In this connection, what are the reasons for the decrease in the number of violent crimes reported last year (11 073) as compared with the figure in 2013? What are the reasons for a further decrease in the relevant figure estimated for 2015?
2. Will resources and manpower be reduced in light of an estimated decrease in the number of violent crimes? If so, how does the Government tackle the violent acts of the so-called “mobile occupation” that have become more and more frequent?
3. What were the actual resources and manpower deployed for handling violent crimes in 2013 and 2014? What are the estimates of the relevant resources and manpower in 2015?

Asked by: Hon IP Kwok-him (Member Question No. 46)

Reply:

1. In 2014, a total of 11 073 violent crimes were recorded, representing a drop of 1 080 cases (decrease by 8.9%) as compared with 2013. The drop is mainly due to the decrease in several types of crime rates, including wounding and serious assault (decrease by 534 cases), indecent assault (decrease by 348 cases), and robbery (decrease by 191 cases).

The estimated number of violent crimes to be reported in 2015 is 11 000, worked out by rounding up or down the figure in 2014. Hence, it does not represent a drop in the number of violent crimes reported.

2. The Police do not tolerate any violent behaviours. “Violent Crime” remains one of the Commissioner’s Operational Priorities in 2015. The Police will continue to ensure a sufficient police presence to deter violent crime, particularly at high-risk locations, and strive to targeting violent crime. The Police will continue to appeal to the protestors to comply with the laws of Hong Kong and refrain from disrupting social order when expressing their views.
3. The resources and manpower deployed in handling violent crime fall under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. No specific breakdown of the estimated expenditure in this respect is available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB098****(Question Serial No. 1833)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (4) OperationsControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. The numerous illegal actions of the so-called “mobile occupation” taken place since last year have been advocated via the Internet by a gathering of crowds. Assembling in individual districts, these people yell, cause disturbances and harass the public and tourists, as well as provoke the police and attack police cordons. All these actions involve crowd management events. In this connection, what are the reasons for the decrease in the number of crowd management events last year (381) as compared with the figure in 2013? What are the reasons for a comparable figure estimated for 2015?

2. What were the actual resources and manpower deployed for crowd management events in 2013 and 2014? What are the estimates of the relevant resources and manpower in 2015?

Asked by: Hon IP Kwok-him (Member Question No. 47)Reply:

The numbers of public order events (POEs) handled by the Police Force in the past 2 years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Public meeting</b>	<b>Public procession</b>	<b>Total</b>
2013	4 987	1 179	6 166
2014	5 715	1 103	6 818

Having regard to the objectives, nature, number of participants of individual POEs, strategies and experience in handling similar events in the past, etc., the Police Force will make comprehensive risk assessment and consideration for formulating the overall strategy and contingency plans. The Force will deploy manpower flexibly and implement crowd management measures in light of the prevailing circumstances to ensure that the POEs are

conducted in a smooth and peaceful manner and minimise the implications for other members in the community.

The above work falls under the Police Force's Programme of "Operations". The Police do not maintain a breakdown of the manpower and estimated expenditure in this respect.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB099**

**(Question Serial No. 2258)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The existing police-to-public ratio of Hong Kong is the highest throughout Asia. However, the Government still plans to increase the number of posts in operational formations. What are the reasons for this and what is the target of the police-to-public ratio?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Dennis (Member Question No. 12)

Reply:

The Police Force reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

There is no internationally recognised standard for calculating the police-to-public ratio and police strength. As far as Hong Kong is concerned, the Force has to perform a wider range of and more diversified duties. Apart from maintaining law and order in the community, the Force is also responsible for carrying out certain duties which are not performed by the city police of foreign jurisdictions, including boundary patrol, shore patrol, railway patrol, bomb disposal and counter-terrorism work, etc.

The police here are different from the city police of other countries because Hong Kong is a special administrative region of China. Under the "One Country, Two Systems" principle, the Force will not seek assistance from the police in neighbouring cities of the Mainland in performing local police work. Furthermore, with the rapid rise in visitor arrivals in recent years, the enormous flow of people leads to a greater demand in the police strength.

Visitors and the international community generally expect our police officers to provide a professional service swiftly.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB100**

**(Question Serial No. 2259)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2014, the Police continued to project a positive image of the Force. However, a recent public opinion survey showed that only 29.1% of the respondents were satisfied with the Force's performance and the figure was the lowest since the return to China. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of:

1. a detailed account of the plans that the Police have to improve police community relations;
2. the specific plans that the Police have to enhance public satisfaction with the Force.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Dennis (Member Question No. 13)

Reply: 1 and 2

The Police Force attaches great importance to public perception of the Force and always strives to secure public recognition of its work and enhance public confidence in the Force. The Force adopts a proactive and comprehensive public relations strategy, demonstrates the positive, professional and caring image of the Force and strengthens the communication with the media and the general public so that the public may have a better understanding of and give support to the Force's work on maintaining law and order in the community.

Good police community relation is vital to policing work. The Force always strives to intensify police community co-operation to enhance public confidence in the Force. Through promoting public engagement, the Force will continue to enable the public to have a better understanding of and give support to policing work. Meanwhile, liaison efforts with different groups, organisations and sectors are also enhanced with a view to establishing good police community relations. To enhance the contacts and communication with the community of non-ethnic Chinese, at present, 14 Police Districts of

the Force employ a total of 15 non-ethnic Chinese as “Community Liaison Assistants” to assist in the building of long-term community liaison with mutual trust between the Force and the community of non-ethnic Chinese. To help the integration of non-ethnic Chinese juveniles into society and become the fight crime partners of the Force, the Force strengthens the promotion of the Junior Police Call (JPC) programme to non-ethnic Chinese youths. In 2014, members of the JPC who are ethnic minorities increased from 1 900 to over 2 500. The Force will continue to encourage the ethnic minorities youth to join the JPC. Besides, the Force also provides activities and Chinese language training, etc. for more non-ethnic Chinese juveniles at the district level in order to help them integrate into society and develop the correct values.

At the district level, district commanders will continue to take heed of and respond to community views through District Councils, District Fight Crime Committees and police community relations networks, and garner support from the community through various activities. Among these, the JPC programme has efficiently promoted liaison between the Force and the youth. The “Senior Police Call” launched last year has strengthened communication with the elderly community, enabling the elderly to become fight crime partners and establish close relation with the Force.

Besides, the Force continues to enhance the mechanism for the release of case information to strengthen the communication with the media. The Force has also actively explored the use of social media to further expand the existing communication channels with the public. At the first stage, the Force launched a mobile application for smartphones called the “Hong Kong Police Mobile Application” on 18 July 2012. The aim is to provide the public with an access to the latest information of the Force at any time and from anywhere. The Force also launched the second stage on 26 March 2013 with the introduction of the “Hong Kong Police YouTube Channel”, so that the public can have better understanding of the Force and policing work. The Force will continue to enhance communication with the public and project a positive image of the Force through the Internet and social media platform.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB101**

**(Question Serial No. 2260)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under Subhead 603, Item 89Q, 89R and 89S, it is stated that the Police Force will procure 3 specialised crowd management vehicles. In this regard, will the Government inform this Committee of:

- 1) the number of vehicles currently owned by the Police and their uses;
- 2) the reasons for procuring these 3 additional specialised crowd management vehicles; and
- 3) the circumstances under which the Police Force will use these 3 specialised crowd management vehicles.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Dennis (Member Question No. 14)

Reply:

The Police Force currently possesses a total of 2 245 vehicles of various types. They are generally used in patrols, traffic duties, emergency calls, transportation of officers and other special operations, etc.

In order to handle more effectively illegal behaviours that may emerge during large-scale and prolonged public assemblies, it is necessary for the Police Force to regularly review its existing equipment, manpower and deployment in handling public order events for maintaining public order and safeguarding public safety. It has been the Force's practice to study the experience of foreign countries in handling large-scale public assemblies. In some countries/regions, including the UK, Belgium, Singapore, Korea, and even Macau, etc., "specialised crowd management vehicles" with water spray device are used to effectively disperse protestors who launch violent attacks, by creating a safe distance

between the protestors and the Police so as to reduce the chance of injury caused to the protestors and the Police and stop the behaviours that jeopardise public safety and order.

The Police Force plans to procure 3 “specialised crowd management vehicles” with water spray device. The vehicles are also equipped with large display screens and public address systems, which can put across effectively the Police’s advice, warnings or other messages to the protestors. The vehicles can also spray liquid dye for identification of related offenders to facilitate follow-up investigations in the future.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB102**

**(Question Serial No. 2261)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under Subhead 603, Item 871, 872 and 873, it is stated that the Police Force will procure specialised unmarked armoured vehicles for the Special Duties Unit. In this regard, will the Government explain the purposes of the procurement and the uses of such vehicles?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Dennis (Member Question No. 15)

Reply:

The Police Force's procurement of the "specialised unmarked armoured vehicles" is to enhance the capability in combating serious offences to protect the safety of the public's life and property. The "specialised unmarked armoured vehicles" have no marks, so as to enhance officers' secrecy level required during operations. In addition, these bulletproof vehicles can provide protection for officers performing counter-terrorist or counter-serious offence duties.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB103**

**(Question Serial No. 2262)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the miscellaneous expenses incurred by the Police during the Occupy Movement, will the Government inform this Committee of the expenditures on the following:

1. the types, quantities and hiring costs of non-government vehicles;
2. the types, quantities and costs of food purchased;
3. the persons hired, items of equipment used and costs required for cleaning the occupied sites.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Dennis (Member Question No. 16)

Reply:

During the unlawful Occupy Movement, it was necessary for the Police Force to make internal deployment of considerable manpower and resources. This is, on the one hand, for handling the relevant incidents of illegal occupation of roads and maintaining the public safety and public order of the affected areas, and, on the other hand, for providing sufficient police resources in various districts over the territory to maintain routine policing work and services for the public.

The major expenditure incurred by the Police Force for handling the unlawful Occupy Movement included the disciplined services overtime allowance, provision of meals and hiring of vehicles for transporting police officers, etc. The total expenditure was about \$350 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB104**

**(Question Serial No. 3144)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list the items, quantities and values of the gifts (including money and articles) received by the Force from 1 January 2014 to 28 February 2015, and specify how the gifts were handled.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Dennis (Member Question No. 21)

Reply:

The Government of the current term upholds the principles of remaining clean and practising simplicity. It does not accept souvenirs or gifts when generally taking part in functions and activities. The Police Force handles the gifts received in strict accordance with the Acceptance of Advantages (Chief Executive's Permission) Notice 2010 and relevant regulations and procedures of the Government and the Force on the acceptance of advantages and prevention of conflict of interest.

There are 3 statutory funds under the Police Force, namely "Police Welfare Fund", "Police Children's Education Trust" and "Police Education and Welfare Trust". The funds comprise donations and other incomes. Except for donations to the above 3 statutory funds, the Police Force does not accept gifts of money in any other forms. Before approving the acceptance of donations, the Management Committees conduct vetting in accordance with strict procedures. Statements of annual income and expenditure of the 3 funds are approved by the Director of Audit for subsequent submission to the Legislative Council.

The Force also receives articles, including food, fruit hampers, etc., from the public as a gesture of regards from time to time. The items and quantities of the articles mentioned in the question are still in the handling process. The Police Force cannot provide the relevant information.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB105**

**(Question Serial No. 0755)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Since anti-parallel trading protests have developed into regular district-based protests taken place on holidays, what are the estimates of additional establishment and expenditure for handling these protests in the coming year? Will there be an increase in the permanent establishment in these districts in the coming year? If so, what are the additional manpower and expenditure? If not, how is manpower deployed to handle these protests?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 43)

Reply:

In handling public order events, having regard to the objectives, nature, number of participants of individual events, strategies and experience in handling similar events in the past, etc., the Police Force will make comprehensive risk assessment and consideration for formulating the overall strategy and contingency plans. The Force will deploy manpower flexibly and implement crowd management measures in light of the prevailing circumstances to ensure public safety and maintain public order.

In the period ahead, the Police will keep in view of the developments of anti-parallel trading protests and strengthen the deployment in high risk regions and enhance preventive measures through flexible deployment of in-house manpower and resources. The Police do not tolerate any behaviour disrupting social order or going against the law. In parallel, the Police will also provide sufficient police resources for various regions to maintain routine policing work and the services for the public. Police deployment of manpower and resources involves details of operational deployment. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

The Police Force will have an increase of 442 posts in 2015-16 for increasing the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service to strengthen frontline operational capability and support the management of major security and crowd management events.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB106****(Question Serial No. 0756)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is expected that the Hong Kong Police Force will have a net increase of 603 posts in 2015-16. What are the considerations of increasing these posts? Please list the distribution of these posts by rank, formation and salary level.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 44)Reply:

The Police Force will have a total of 603 additional posts in 2015-16, including 581 police officer posts and 22 civilian posts. These new posts are mainly for increasing manpower in preparation for the upgrading of Tseung Kwan O Police Division to a Police District; increasing the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service to strengthen frontline operational capability and support the management of major security and crowd management events; strengthening the capabilities in combating cyber crimes and safeguarding cyber security; and providing policing services after the opening of the Midfield Concourse at the Hong Kong International Airport, etc.

The numbers of the additional posts and the salary levels of the staff are set out in the following table:

Rank	Number of officer	Salary point of police officer/civilian staff	Monthly salary for the rank in HK\$ (From 1 April 2014)
Superintendent	4	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	14	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	42	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	19	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	124	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325

Police Constable	378	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Information Officer	4	MPS 28 - 33	47,280 - 59,485
Clinical Psychologists	2	MPS 27 - 44	45,150 - 91,590
Senior Technical Officer	1	MPS 23 - 29	37,620 - 49,515
Senior Clerical Officer	1	MPS 22 - 27	35,930 - 45,150
Executive Officer II	1	MPS 15 - 27	25,600 - 45,150
Vehicle Tester	3	MPS 9 - 12	18,310 - 21,890
Police Communications Officer	7	MPS 6 - 17	15,145 - 28,255
Assistant Clerical Officer	2	MPS 3 - 15	12,540 - 25,600
Clerical Assistant	1	MPS 1 - 10	11,060 - 19,410
Total	603		

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB107**

**(Question Serial No. 0759)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Has Staff Opinion Survey (SOS) been conducted over the past 3 years? What are the contents and findings of the survey? What special topic will be covered if SOS is conducted in the coming year? Has SOS on the Occupy Movement been conducted? If so, what are the details? If not, will a relevant survey be conducted to gauge the impacts of the Occupy Movement on the staff?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 42)

Reply:

The Staff Opinion Survey (SOS) is an important internal communication tool to understand the concerns and satisfaction of staff, and to enable the Force to formulate plans for handling staff's concerns.

The Force conducts the SOS once every three years and the recent survey was conducted between the end of December 2013 and the end of January 2014. According to the findings, 93% of the respondents agreed with the Force's Vision that "Hong Kong remains one of the safest and the most stable cities in the world". 78% of the respondents agreed to make extra efforts in assisting the realisation of the Force's Vision. 72% of the respondents were of the view that the Force's performance in living the values was good whereas 75% of the respondents considered that the Force's overall performance was good.

The SOS is mainly for identifying the Force's strengths, weaknesses and areas of primary concern from staff's perspective. In order to allow an effective benchmarking with the findings of the previous survey, the survey does not seek, in particular, comments on specific incidents or individual operations. For individual operations, the Force reviews the experience after the action to identify matters requiring attention in operations, with a

view to making improvement. In fact, the Force has a sound communication channel in place for the staff to give timely comments on their work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB108**

**(Question Serial No. 3147)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding monitoring the trend of terrorist activities, will the Government inform this Committee of the following information in the past 3 years:

1. What were the manpower deployed for counter-terrorism and the expenditures incurred?
2. What preparation work on counter-terrorism was carried out by the Force?
3. What measures were taken to enhance the public's knowledge of counter-terrorism?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 48)

Reply:

The Hong Kong Police Force always strives to maintain the safety and stability of Hong Kong. The Force conducts assessments commensurate with the prevailing terrorist threat level and maintains close liaison with law enforcement agencies in other regions to ensure that intelligence exchange and threat assessments are conducted in a timely manner. At present, Hong Kong's terrorist threat remains at 'Moderate' level.

Strengthening counter-terrorism work is one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities in 2015. The Force will continue to adopt proper preventive measures, including monitoring trends of terrorist activities to ensure Force readiness, providing security advice for critical infrastructure and sensitive premises, and arranging counter-terrorist patrols. Besides, the Force will ensure preparedness for emergency situation by conducting regular training and multi-agency exercises to practise and enhance contingency plans. The Force will also deploy counter-terrorist resources strategically to ensure timely, effective and co-ordinated measures are taken to prevent and deal with terrorist activities.

Through different units and special formations, such as the Critical Infrastructure Coordination Centre, Cyber Security Centre and Counter Terrorism Response Unit, etc., the Force will continue to maintain liaison on counter-terrorism work with numerous public and private organisations and stakeholders and conduct counter-terrorism exercises, etc. The Force will also enhance public awareness of protecting safety and their response skills through daily contacts, security talks, advice on security, etc.

The above work falls under the Programmes of “Prevention and Detection of Crime” and “Operations” of the Force. No specific breakdown of the manpower and expenditure in this respect is available.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB109**

**(Question Serial No. 3194)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The revised operational expenses for 2014-15 increased by about 6.4% to \$16,174,800. What were the reasons for the increase in operational expenses? Please list in detail the items with an increase in expenditure and amounts of individual items.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 49)

Reply:

The revised estimate for operational expenses for 2014-15 had an increase of almost \$1 billion (about 6.4%) over the original estimate. This was mainly due to the allocation of \$700 million for 2014-15 Civil Service Pay Adjustment and the allocation of about \$300 million for the disciplined services overtime allowance arising from the handling of the illegal Occupy Movement last year.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB110**

**(Question Serial No. 3195)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the areas covered by the training package for the Living-the-Values Wave IX Workshop now in preparation? In view of the malicious and provocative remarks against police officers made by some members of the public in foul language in recent years, are responses to the malicious and provocative acts covered in the training materials?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 50)

Reply:

The Living-the-Values Workshop aims to provide a discussion platform for officers to enhance their awareness and acceptance of Force's Values. The Police Force is now conducting the Living-the-Values Wave VIII Workshop on Professional Responsibility and Accountability, which will be completed in 2015. The preparation work for the Living-the-Values Wave IX Workshop will commence in 2016. Its theme and content will be decided with reference to the trainees' comments on the Living-the-Values Wave VIII Workshop and the relevant review.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB111**

**(Question Serial No. 3196)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Were there any police officers who required psychological counselling due to injury sustained or malicious provocation and unfair allegation made against them, etc. during the Occupy Movement? What was the waiting time for counselling? Was there any increase in the general departmental expenses? If so, what was the amount of the increase?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 51)

Reply:

During the illegal Occupy Movement, the Psychological Services Group of the Police Force provided immediate assistance to individual officers who required psychological counselling because they were affected during the enforcement actions. The expenses on psychological counselling service are routine operational expenses. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure on the counselling service during this period.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB112****(Question Serial No. 2758)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

The Force's Operations include providing enhanced training in all areas of internal security and crowd management to ensure the maintenance of law and order; and conducting major security and crowd management operations to ensure public safety and order. To address the increasing numbers of processions and protests in Hong Kong, what are the details of the work conducted and the expenditure incurred by the Force on training in the concerned areas? Will the Force deploy additional resources, expenditure and manpower for focused actions on handling the processions and protests in the future? Please list the numbers of processions and people arrested by the Police in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon LAM Tai-fai (Member Question No. 13)Reply:

The numbers of public order events (POEs) handled by the Police Force and the people arrested in the past 5 years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Public meeting</b>	<b>Public procession</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Number of people arrested</b>
2010	4 519	1 137	5 656	57
2011	5 363	1 515	6 878	444
2012	5 599	1 930	7 529	50
2013	4 987	1 179	6 166	82
2014	5 715	1 103	6 818	1 726

In handling POEs, having regard to the objectives, nature, number of participants of individual POEs, strategies and experience in handling similar events in the past, etc., the Police Force will make comprehensive risk assessment and consideration for formulating the overall strategy and contingency plans. The Force will deploy manpower flexibly and

implement crowd management measures in light of the prevailing circumstances to ensure public safety and maintain public order.

The Police Force will have an increase of 442 posts in 2015-16 for increasing the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service to strengthen frontline operational capability and support the management of major security and crowd management events.

The Police do not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure on training.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB113**

**(Question Serial No. 2759)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The estimate of the amount required in 2015-16 for the salaries and expenses of the Hong Kong Police Force is \$16,800,671,000. This represents an increase of \$389,730,000 over the revised estimate for 2014-15 and an increase of \$1,656,476,000 over the actual expenditure in 2013-14. Please provide details of the increase in the expenses required, and what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LAM Tai-fai (Member Question No. 14)

Reply:

The estimated total expenditure of the Police Force in 2015-16 is \$16,800,671,000. This represents an increase of \$389,730,000 over the revised estimate for 2014-15 and an increase of \$1,656,476,000 over the actual expenditure in 2013-14.

Regarding the increase in the estimate for 2015-16 over the revised estimate for 2014-15, the main reasons include: the increase of 603 posts in the Force's establishment for strengthening operational capabilities in various areas and enhancing the Force's capability in combating crime; the progressive contribution to the provident fund for officers by seniority; and the increase in cash flow requirement for the procurement or replacement of the Force's plant, equipment and specialised vehicles.

In addition to the above reasons, the significant increase in the estimate for 2015-16 over the actual expenditure in 2013-14 is also due to the civil service pay adjustment in 2014-15, and the fund earmarked for the payment of the disciplined services overtime allowance arising from the Police's internal deployment of considerable manpower and resources, etc. for coping with the large-scale public order events that may take place in 2015-16.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB114****(Question Serial No. 2147)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list in a table the numbers of overseas duty visits made by the Commissioner in the past 3 years with details including the number of days, destinations, reason(s) for the visit, the post and number of entourage members and the expenditure for each visit.

Asked by: Hon LAU Wai-hing, Emily (Member Question No. 42)

Reply:

Duty visits conducted by the Police Force are fully subject to operational need, including liaison and law enforcement co-operation with the Mainland, other countries and regions, and attendance at international conferences to enhance exchanges with government officials, agencies and international organisations of various places around the world. In view of an increase in recent years in cross-boundary crime activities involving new crime trends such as online crimes, and a rise in cross-boundary cases involving Hong Kong people or their interests, there is a need to enhance liaison with the Mainland public security authorities and overseas law enforcement agencies. In the past 3 years, the Hong Kong Police Force has signed, with law enforcement agencies of New Zealand, Germany, Singapore, Indonesia and the Netherlands, bilateral agreements such as Memoranda of Understanding or Statements of Intent on combating cross-boundary crime and developing partnership on policing work.

The expenditures for overseas duty visits made by the Commissioner of Police in the past 3 years are set out in the following table:

Date of overseas duty visit (number of visits)	Reason(s) for overseas duty visit	Number of entourage members	Expenses on hotel accommodation and meal (\$) (A)	Expenses on flight tickets (\$) (B)	Total expenditure (\$) = (A) + (B)
2012-13 (9)	Official visits, meetings, ceremonies, study trips	1-10	396,135	434,601	830,736
2013-14 (3)		3-23	245,649	84,413	330,062
2014-15 (1)*		7	8,614	5,860	14,474

\*Figures as at 28 February 2015

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB115**

**(Question Serial No. 3089)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Regarding the VIP Protection Unit (VIP PU, commonly known as G4) which is also responsible for protecting the Chief Executive (CE) during his private vacations, please inform this Committee of the following:
  - a. In 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, what are the actual and estimated number of call-out days of the VIP PU during the CE's private vacations? And what are the actual expenditure, revised estimate and estimate of the VIP PU during the CE's private vacations respectively?
  - b. Is the establishment of the VIP PU different during the periods when the CE is in town and when the CE is on private vacations? If so, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon LAU Wai-hing, Emily (Member Question No. 49)

Reply:

- a. The Police will make risk assessments from time to time. Due to operational and security considerations, when the CE is in or out of town, including during his leave periods, the Police will provide 24-hour security support for the CE. The relevant expenditure falls under the Programme of "Operations". No specific breakdown of expenditure in this respect is available.
- b. The establishment of the VIP PU is not changed during the periods when the CE is in or out of town.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB116**

**(Question Serial No. 0276)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Provision for 2015-16 is \$303.7 million (9.1%) higher than the revised estimate for 2014-15, involving the increase of 402 posts for strengthening operational capability. What are the ranks to be included in these posts and what are their specific duties?

Asked by: Hon LAU Wong-fat (Member Question No. 18)

Reply:

The Police Force will have an increase of 402 posts under the Programme of "Operations" in 2015-16. This is mainly for increasing the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service to strengthen the frontline operational capability and support the management of major security and crowd management events. These additional posts include 3 Superintendents, 5 Chief Inspectors, 30 Inspectors/Senior Inspectors, 11 Station Sergeants, 83 Sergeants, 258 Police Constables and 12 civilian staff.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB117****(Question Serial No. 0277)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (695) Police specialised vehicles (block vote)Programme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Provision of \$120,787,000 under Police Specialised Vehicles for procurement of new and replacement of police specialised vehicles represents a significant increase of 86.1% over the estimate for the past year. Please list the names of these vehicles and the special purpose for which they are used.

Asked by: Hon LAU Wong-fat (Member Question No. 19)Reply:

To meet the developmental and overall operational needs in the coming year, the Force will replace and procure 167 police specialised vehicles in 2015-16 for the use of various Regions and the Traffic Headquarters. The details are as follows:

<u>Type of vehicle</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Replacement of Police Large Motorcycle	2
Replacement of Police Large Van	53
Replacement of Police Large Estate Car	1
Replacement of Police Medium Trailer	1
Replacement of Police Small Motorcycle	6
Replacement of Police Small Patrol Car	35
Replacement of Police Cross Country Vehicle	10
Procurement of Police Large Motorcycle	6
Procurement of Police Large Van	13
Procurement of Police Large Estate Car	2
Procurement of Police Large Bus	15

Procurement of Police Medium Truck	6
Procurement of Police Small Motorcycle	6
Procurement of Police Small Patrol Car	7
Procurement of Police Cross Country Vehicle	3
Procurement of Police Multi-passenger Carrier	1

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB118****(Question Serial No. 0479)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (603) Plant, vehicles and equipmentProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. Please inform this Committee of the estimated expenditure for items 89L, 89M, 89Q, 89R and 89S in 2015-16.
2. Please inform this Committee of the details of items 89Q, 89R and 89S, including the models to be procured, the equipment of the vehicles, the justifications for procuring the vehicles and equipment, the details of training to be provided for officers operating the vehicles and equipment, and the rules on the use of the vehicles and equipment.

Asked by: Hon LEE Cheuk-yan (Member Question No. 10)Reply:

1. Details of the estimated expenditure for items 89L, 89M, 89Q, 89R and 89S in 2015-16 are as follows:

Item (Code)	<u>Ambit</u>	Approved <u>commitment</u>	Estimated expenditure <u>for 2015-16</u>
89L	Replacement of 18 police launches	\$658,410,000	\$9,100,000
89M	Acquisition of barge operating platform for the Marine Region	\$35,762,000	\$3,000,000
89Q	Acquisition of specialised crowd management vehicle CMV1	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000
89R	Acquisition of specialised crowd management vehicle CMV2	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000
89S	Acquisition of specialised crowd management vehicle CMV3	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000

2. In order to handle more effectively illegal behaviours that may emerge during large-scale and prolonged public assemblies, it is necessary for the Police Force to regularly review its existing equipment, manpower and deployment in handling public order events for maintaining public order and safeguarding public safety. It has been the Force's practice to study the experience of foreign countries in handling large-scale public assemblies. In some countries/regions, including the UK, Belgium, Singapore, Korea, and even Macau, etc., "specialised crowd management vehicles" with water spray device are used to effectively disperse protestors who launch violent attacks, by creating a safe distance between the protestors and the Police so as to reduce the chance of injury caused to the protestors and the Police and stop the behaviours that jeopardise public safety and order.

The Police Force plans to procure 3 "specialised crowd management vehicles" with water spray device. The vehicles are also equipped with large display screens and public address systems, which can put across effectively the Police's advice, warnings or other messages to the protestors. The vehicles can also spray liquid dye for identification of related offenders to facilitate follow-up investigations in the future.

The Force will formulate strict operating guidelines for these specialised vehicles and provide stringent training in driving and operation for the relevant officers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB119**

**(Question Serial No. 2923)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide the numbers of police officers deployed to Macau, the Mainland and overseas regions in the past 5 years. Please provide a breakdown of the figures and the expenditure involved by regions of deployment and nature of work (e.g. intelligence exchange, case investigation, training, etc.). Please also provide the estimate for 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 7.01)

Reply:

The Police Force deploy police officers to work in regions outside Hong Kong for operational need. In 2014-15, the Police Force deployed 5 police officers to work in the Mainland and overseas regions, mainly for case investigation and training. The above work falls under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". The Police Force does not maintain separate information or data on the work and expenditure in this respect.

The Police Force does not maintain the information on the relevant categories of statistics in the past years as raised in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB120****(Question Serial No. 2924)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (4) OperationsControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the pepper spray used by the Police, if the pepper spray is unopened and properly stored, what is its service life? Please provide in the following table the expenditure of the Police for procurement and use of pepper spray in the past 5 years and the estimate for 2015-16:

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (estimate)
Number of pepper spray canisters procured by the Police in the year						
Expenditure of the Police for procurement of pepper spray in the year						
Number of pepper spray canisters used by the Police						
Number of expired pepper spray canisters for disposal						
Expenditure on the expired pepper spray canisters for disposal						



Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 7.02)

Reply:

The quantities of pepper spray canisters consumed, stored, procured in the year and disposed of by the Force, and the relevant expenditures are details of operational deployment. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB121****(Question Serial No. 2925)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (4) OperationsControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide in the following table the overall number of times of using pepper spray by the Police and the number of times of using pepper spray by the Police in public processions and meetings, as well as a breakdown of the number of times of using various types of pepper spray.

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Overall number of times of using pepper spray by the Police during execution of duty					
Breakdown:					
Number of times of using small canisters of pepper spray					
Number of times of using large canisters of pepper spray (breakdown)					
Number of times of using bucket/backpack-style pepper spray					
Number of times of using pepper spray by the Police in public processions and meetings					
Breakdown:					
Number of times of using small canisters of pepper spray					

Number of times of using large canisters of pepper spray					
Number of times of using bucket/backpack-style pepper spray					

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 7.03)

Reply:

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at 6 March 2015)
Overall number of times of using pepper spray by the Force	86	70	95	25	138 #
Number of times of using pepper spray by the Force in public processions and meetings	25	24	65	0	83 #

# In view of the long duration of the illegal Occupy Movement and the large number of police officers involved, the Police Force needs time to collect and consolidate the relevant figures. Therefore, the figures of 2014-15 do not include those related to the illegal Occupy Movement.

The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the number of times of using various types of pepper spray.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB122**

**(Question Serial No. 2926)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

During the Occupy Movement last year, the Police used a type of equipment called “pepper based solution” for the purposes of crowd control and dispersion in Causeway Bay and Mong Kok. Please inform this Committee of the following:

- (1) the Police’s official name of the equipment called “pepper based solution”;
- (2) the major chemical components of “pepper based solution” and their impacts on human bodies and health;
- (3) the time for introduction of “pepper based solution” by the Police and whether the Legislative Council and the public were consulted on this;
- (4) the levels of police officers giving approval for the use of “pepper based solution”;
- (5) whether it was specified in the Police’s guidelines on the use of pepper based solution” that the solution should not be used on children, pregnant women, the elderly, etc.;
- (6) the number of times that the Police used “pepper based solution” and the number of public processions and meetings involved in the past year;
- (7) the expenditures of the Police for procurement and training in the use of “pepper based solution” in the past 5 years? Please also provide the estimate for 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 7.04)

Reply:

According to the information provided by the supplier, the pelargonic acid vanillylamide (PAVA) solution is a synthesized and non-toxic substance containing pepper. Particulates of the PAVA solution may adhere to moist areas on skin or can be inhaled into mouth, nose or lungs, causing a scorching feeling and watery eyes. These reactions are usually temporary, normally do not last for more than a few minutes, and do not bring about permanent body harm.

In many countries (including advanced countries in Europe and America), PAVA solution is one of the standard items of equipment for the Police to tackle the charging acts of a crowd. The use of the solution and the principles governing such use are similar to those adopted by the Hong Kong Police Force. In 2005, the Police Force introduced the PAVA solution in the operation for handling the Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organisation held in Hong Kong. The PAVA solution was used to handle conflict incidents occurred at that time.

Subject to the prior approval of the Commandant of the Police Tactical Unit (at the rank of Chief Superintendent), police officers can be equipped with PAVA solution during operation. The Force always has in place strict code of practice on safety and guidelines on its use. All officers equipped with PAVA solution must receive stringent training, and the solution must be used in compliance with the Force's principle of using minimum force.

In the past year, the Police only used PAVA solution for 3 times when handling the large-scale illegal assemblies and the charging of the Police's cordon lines by a large group of protestors in a violent and organised manner during the illegal "Occupy Movement" last year. To prevent the situation from getting further out of control, PAVA solution was used to stop immediately the violent charging acts of the protestors, create a safe distance from the protestors and stop the behaviours that might threaten public safety and order.

The Police Force's procurement quantity, consumption and relevant expenditure of the PAVA solution are details of operational deployment. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB123****(Question Serial No. 2927)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (4) OperationsControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide in the following table the overall number of times of using baton by the Police and the number of times of using baton by the Police in public processions and meetings, as well as the number of persons injured by baton attacks. Do the Police have plans to strengthen the training of police constables in the use of batons to ensure proper use of batons in 2015-16? If not, what are the reasons? If so, what are the details and relevant estimate?

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Overall number of times of using baton by the Police during execution of duty					
Number of persons injured by baton attacks					
Injuries of various types:					
Head injuries					
Fracture					
Bruise					
Sprain					
Trauma and bleeding					
Others					

Number of times of using baton by the Police in public processions and meetings					
Number of persons injured by baton attacks in public processions and meetings					
Injuries of various types:					

Head injuries					
Fracture					
Bruise					
Sprain					
Trauma and bleeding					
Others					

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 7.05)

Reply:

Among all operations, the numbers of cases in which the Police Force used baton in the past 5 years were 15 (2010-11), 10 (2011-12), 28 (2012-13), 17 (2013-14) and 18 (2014-15, as at 6 March 2015) respectively. Statistical figures relating to the illegal Occupy Movement in 2014 were not included in the above figures because the incident took place in a prolonged period and many police officers participated in the operations. Therefore, the Police need time to compile the statistics and consolidate the figures.

The Police do not maintain the statistics of officers drawing batons on guard and other statistical figures relating to the use of baton.

The Police will, as usual, provide frontline officers with training in the suitable use of force, including training in the use of baton, and review regularly the relevant training content.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB124**

**(Question Serial No. 2928)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (3) Road Safety

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

What is the implementation progress of the Police's Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) system? Please provide the estimate for the system in 2015-16 and procurement details of the system. Which police districts are equipped with the ANPR system at present? What is the total number of monitoring points? What is the estimate for the operation of the system in 2015-16?

Since commencement of the trial scheme in 2013, the number plates of how many vehicles have been examined by means of the ANPR system each year? What were the numbers of prosecutions instituted by the Police through the system, the nature of the cases and the number of convictions?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 7.06)

Reply:

The procurement of the Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) system was completed in October 2014. The system will be fully implemented in the 5 Police Regions at the end of March 2015. No fixed monitoring points are set up for the system. The Police Force will deploy the system flexibly for use in different locations. The estimate expenditure for the operation of the system in 2015-16 is about \$24,000.

The Force conducted 14 field trials of the ANPR system from June 2013 to August 2014. The number plates of a total of 23 565 vehicles were examined, resulting in the issue of 91 Fixed Penalty Tickets (including 54 for "Driving unlicensed vehicle", 35 for "Failing to



display valid licence”, 1 for “Driving with an expired driving licence” and 1 for “Failing to carry driving licence when driving”) and the arrest of 7 drivers involved in other traffic offences. The Force does not maintain the conviction figures of the relevant cases.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB125**

**(Question Serial No. 2929)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community  
(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime  
(4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What is the use of expenditure under Rewards and Special Services? Please provide the numbers of cases, numbers of prosecutions instituted and the overall numbers of persons prosecuted involving the expenditures under Rewards and Special Services in each of the past 5 years. If the Police do not maintain the relevant figures at present, will collection of the figures be commenced this year?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 7.07)

Reply:

The areas of expenditures under Rewards and Special Services involve police operations of a confidential nature, including the fight against terrorist activities, serious crimes, narcotics offences, and security matters.

As the expenditure under the Subhead of Rewards and Special Services and the information of relevant cases involve police operations of a confidential nature, coupled with the increasing complexity of criminal syndicates, disclosing the case information under this Subhead may reveal the operational strategies and details of the Force and its law enforcement capabilities to criminals, who may be able to elude justice, thus jeopardising public interest. Therefore, the information cannot be provided.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB126****(Question Serial No. 2930)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime  
(4) OperationsControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

During execution of duty, the Police conduct video recording of an incident when necessary. Please provide in the following table the overall number of video clips taken and the number of video clips taken by the Police in public processions and meetings, and the numbers of video clips maintained. Please provide the reasons for maintaining the video records with a breakdown by the relevant reasons. Are there dedicated officers in the Police responsible for handling the video clips taken by police constables during execution of duty? If so, what is the establishment?

Year	Total number of video clips taken during execution of duty	Number of video clips taken with Body Worn Video Cameras (BWVCs)	Number of clips still maintained after 31 days from the date of recording	Reasons for maintaining the video clips		
				Investigation	As evidence	Internal review
2011						
2012						
2013						
2014						
2015						

Year	Number of video clips involving public order events (POEs)	Number of video clips taken with BWVCs	Number of clips still maintained after 31 days from the date of recording	Reasons for maintaining the video clips		
				Investigation	As evidence	Internal review
2011						
2012						

2013						
2014						
2015						

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 7.08)

Reply:

The Police Force conducted field trials of BWVC by stages from March 2013. The figures of the use of BWVCs by the Police in 2013 and 2014 are as follows:

Year	Number of video clips taken		Number of clips still maintained 31 days after they had been taken		Reasons for maintaining the clips		
					Investigation/ As evidence		Other lawful purposes (eg. internal review)
	POE#	Routine duty	POE#	Routine duty	POE#	Routine duty	
2013	26	55	0	0	0	0	0
2014	63	132	28	36	28	36	0

# The figures are already included in the figures of routine duty listed on the right.

The figures of the Police's use of Digital Camcorders are as follows:

Year	Number of video clips involving POEs	Number of clips still maintained 31 days after they had been taken	Reasons for maintaining the video clips	
			Investigation/ As evidence	Other lawful purposes (eg. internal review)
2011	273	233	65	168
2012	234	179	52	127
2013	225	123	98	25
2014*	559	265	238	27

\*Not including the number of clips taken in the illegal Occupy Movement. As the incident lasted for a prolonged period, longer time is required to collate and compile the statistics.

The Police Force does not take video records of public order events (POEs) regularly. The Force may take video records of individual POEs on a need basis, such as video recording the overall movement of a public procession. The video records are used for internal review with a view to continuously enhancing the management and response capability of the Force in handling POEs.

The Force does not target at individual participants during video recording. Only when there are signs of a breach or a possible breach of public peace or public order, or when there are persons suspected of committing criminal offences, will the behaviour of such persons suspected of causing a breach of the peace and the course of the incident become

the subject of video-filming. It is reasonable and lawful for the Force to take evidence by video-filming those who are suspected to have violated the law.

The Force has clear and strict guidelines and procedures for handling the recorded information in order to ensure, inter alia, its proper handling and custody and timely destruction. In addition, the Police will ensure compliance with the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance when handling clips containing personal data.

Only trained officers are allowed to operate BWVCs and Digital Camcorders. Footage with investigative or evidential value will be treated as case exhibit and be retained until the relevant investigation and judicial procedures are completed. Recorded footage without investigative or evidential value will be deleted after 31 days from the date of recording. If it is necessary to keep the footage for over 31 days, authorisation from a Senior Superintendent must be obtained and such authorisation should be reviewed on a monthly basis by the authorising officer.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB127****(Question Serial No. 2931)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community  
(4) OperationsControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the conducting of search on detainees by the Police, have the Police studied and planned to examine the detainees with a device to find out whether they possess any dangerous goods or contraband to avoid conducting strip search for protection of their privacy. If so, what are the details and what are the relevant device to be procured and the estimated expenditure on operation of the device?

Please provide in the following table the statistics for various types of custody searches in the past 5 years:

Year	Level 1: Non-removal of clothing	Level 2: Removal of clothing	Level 3(a): Removal of underwear - lifting underwear for examination	Level 3(b): Removal of underwear - partial removal of underwear	Level 3(c): Removal of underwear - complete removal of underwear
2010-11					
2011-12					
2012-13					
2013-14					
2014-15					

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 7.09)Reply:

The Police Force has in place a custody management policy which is reviewed from time to time to fulfil Force's statutory duty on the handling of detainees and ensure the safety of detainees and other persons who may come into contact with them.

The Force introduced hand-held metal detectors in 2008 to assist a searching officer in quickly scanning the body of a detainee to detect if he is in possession of any metal substances that may pose a safety hazard to the searching officer or other persons who may come into contact with that detainee, or any metal exhibit related to an offence. Furthermore, if it is necessary for the Force to conduct body cavity search on a detainee during investigation of a case involving dangerous drugs, the search will be conducted by authorised health personnel.

The Force reviews the custody management policy from time to time. At present, the Force has no plans to procure other devices for searching detainees to find out whether they possess any dangerous goods or contraband.

The statistics for custody search Level 3(c): Removal of underwear - complete removal of underwear are set out below. The Force does not maintain other statistics raised in the question.

Year	Level 3(c): Removal of underwear - complete removal of underwear
2010-11	419
2011-12	253
2012-13	117
2013-14	174
2014-15	107 (as at 31 December 2014)

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB128****(Question Serial No. 2932)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community  
(4) OperationsControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide in the following table the numbers of cases in which claims for civil damages were filed against the Commissioner of Police or police officers due to police operations, the litigation results and the related expenditure in the past 5 years. What is the estimated expenditure of the Police for handling claims for civil damages in 2015-16?

Year	Number of cases in which claims for civil damages were filed against the Commissioner of Police or police officers	Litigation result			Legal costs	Amount of compensation
		Won	Lost	Settled		
2010-11						
2011-12						
2012-13						
2013-14						
2014-15						

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 7.10)Reply:

The Police Force does not maintain comprehensive statistics of civil actions filed in respect of the Force's operations. Neither does the Force have an estimate for handling claims for civil damages because such an estimate is under the purview of the Department of Justice.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB129**

**(Question Serial No. 2935)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (603) Plant, vehicles and equipment  
Programme: (4) Operations  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is proposed by the Police in the estimates that 3 specialised crowd management vehicles will be procured. It is noted that these vehicles will be equipped with water cannons for the purpose of crowd dispersal. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

- (1) Will the 3 specialised vehicles proposed by the Police for acquisition be equipped with water cannons? If so, what are the range of water jets discharged by water cannons, volume of water discharge per minute and pressure of water jets within a distance of 10 metres?
- (2) Have the Police conducted an evaluation on the bodily harm caused by water cannons or high-pressure water jets? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?
- (3) Did the Police consult the Legislative Council and the public on the procurement and use of water cannons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 7.13)

Reply:

In order to handle more effectively illegal behaviours that may emerge during large-scale and prolonged public assemblies, it is necessary for the Police Force to regularly review its existing equipment, manpower and deployment in handling public order events for maintaining public order and safeguarding public safety. It has been the Force's practice to study the experience of foreign countries in handling large-scale public assemblies. In some countries/regions, including the UK, Belgium, Singapore, Korea, and even Macau, etc., "specialised crowd management vehicles" with water spray device are used to effectively disperse protestors who launch violent attacks, by creating a safe distance

between the protestors and the Police so as to reduce the chance of injury caused to the protestors and the Police and stop the behaviours that jeopardise public safety and order.

The Police Force plans to procure 3 “specialised crowd management vehicles” with water spray device. The vehicles are also equipped with large display screens and public address systems, which can put across effectively the Police’s advice, warnings or other messages to the protestors. The vehicles can also spray liquid dye for identification of related offenders to facilitate follow-up investigations in the future.

“Specialised crowd management vehicles” are equipped with water spray devices. The range of water jets and volume of water discharged may change in response to different pressures. The Force will formulate strict operating guidelines for these specialised vehicles and provide stringent training in driving and operation for the relevant officers.

The Force did not procure “specialised crowd management vehicles” in the past.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB130****(Question Serial No. 2183)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please inform this Committee, by listing in a table, of the estimates of expenditure, including the establishment, ranks, salaries, relevant allowances, and the amount of staff-related expenditure, of the following posts in the Police Force in 2015-16:

Post	Estimated salary in 2015-16	Estimated allowance in 2015-16
Commissioner of Police		
Personal Assistant to Commissioner of Police (Secretary)		
Deputy Commissioner of Police (Management)		
Personal Secretary to Deputy Commissioner of Police (Management)		
Deputy Commissioner of Police (Operations)		
Personal Secretary to Deputy Commissioner of Police (Operations)		
Director of Operations		
Personal Secretary to Director of Operations		
Director of Management Services		
Director of Personnel and Training		
Personal Secretary to Director of Personnel and Training and Director of Management Services		
Director of Crime and Security		
Director of Finance, Administration and Planning		
Personal Secretary to Director of Crime and Security and Director of Finance, Administration and Planning		
Staff Officer to Commissioner of Police		
Personal Secretary to Staff Officer to Commissioner of Police		

Personal Assistant to Commissioner of Police		
----------------------------------------------	--	--

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 603)

Reply:

The salary levels of the relevant posts are listed in the following table:

Post	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff/ directorate	Monthly salary for the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Personal Assistant to Commissioner of Police (Secretary)	MPS 28 - 33	47,280 - 59,485
Deputy Commissioner of Police (Management)	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Personal Secretary to Deputy Commissioner of Police (Management)	MPS 22 - 27	35,930 - 45,150
Deputy Commissioner of Police (Operations)	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Personal Secretary to Deputy Commissioner of Police (Operations)	MPS 22 - 27	35,930 - 45,150
Director of Operations	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Personal Secretary to Director of Operations	MPS 16 - 21	26,895 - 34,305
Director of Management Services	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Director of Personnel and Training	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Personal Secretary to Director of Personnel and Training and Director of Management Services	MPS 16 - 21	26,895 - 34,305
Director of Crime and Security	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Director of Finance, Administration and Planning	DPS 4 - 4B	191,000 - 202,650
Personal Secretary to Director of Crime and Security and Director of Finance, Administration and Planning	MPS 16 - 21	26,895 - 34,305
Staff Officer to Commissioner of Police	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Personal Secretary to Staff Officer to Commissioner of Police	MPS 4 - 15	13,350 - 25,600
Personal Assistant to Commissioner of Police	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB131****(Question Serial No. 2184)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide information in the following table:

	Post	Estimated salary in 2015-16	Estimated allowance in 2015-16
Hong Kong Police Force A Department Operations Wing	Assistant Commissioner of Police (Operations)		
	Assistant Commissioner of Police (Special Duty) (Operations)		
	Senior Superintendent (Special Duty) (Operations)		
<b>A Department Operations Wing Operations Bureau</b>	Senior Superintendent (Operations)		
	Superintendent (Operations)		
	Senior Executive Officer (Operations)		
	Chief Inspector of Police (Operations) 1		
	Chief Inspector of Police (Operations) 2		
	Senior Inspector of Police (Operations) 1		
	Senior Inspector of Police (Operations) 2		

	Senior Inspector of Police (Headquarters) (Operations)		
	Executive Officer (Operations)		
	Officer-in-charge of General Registry (Operations)		
<b>A Department Operations Wing Police Tactical Unit</b>	Commandant (Police Tactical Unit)		
	Deputy Commandant (Police Tactical Unit)		
<b>Operations Wing Police Tactical Unit Administration Division</b>	Senior Executive Officer (Operations)		
	Executive Officer (Police Tactical Unit)		
	Officer-in-charge of General Registry (Police Tactical Unit)		
	Officer-in-charge of Stores (Police Tactical Unit)		
Operations Wing Police Tactical Unit Special Duties Unit	Officer Commanding (Special Duties Unit)		
	Chief Inspector of Police (Administration) (Special Duties Unit)		

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 604)

Reply:

The salary levels of the relevant posts are listed in the following table:

	Post	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary for the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Hong Kong Police Force A Department Operations Wing	Assistant Commissioner of Police (Operations)	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
	Assistant Commissioner of Police (Special Duty) (Operations)	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250

	Senior Superintendent (Special Duty) (Operations)	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
<b>A Department Operations Wing Operations Bureau</b>	Senior Superintendent (Operations)	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
	Superintendent (Operations)	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
	Senior Executive Officer (Operations)	MPS 34 - 44	60,690 - 91,590
	Chief Inspector of Police (Operations) 1	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
	Chief Inspector of Police (Operations) 2	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
	Senior Inspector/ Inspector of Police (Operations) 1	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
	Senior Inspector/ Inspector of Police (Operations) 2	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
	Senior Inspector/ Inspector of Police (Headquarters) (Operations)	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
	Executive Officer (Operations)	MPS 15 - 27	25,600 - 45,150
	Officer-in-charge of General Registry (Operations)	MPS 3 - 15	12,540 - 25,600
<b>A Department Operations Wing Police Tactical Unit</b>	Commandant (Police Tactical Unit)	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
	Deputy Commandant (Police Tactical Unit)	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
<b>Operations Wing Police Tactical Unit Administration Division</b>	Senior Executive Officer (Operations)	MPS 34 - 44	60,690 - 91,590
	Executive Officer (Police Tactical Unit)	MPS 15 - 27	25,600 - 45,150
	Officer-in-charge of General Registry (Police Tactical Unit)	MPS 16 - 21	26,895- 34,305
	Officer-in-charge of Stores (Police Tactical Unit)	MPS 3 - 15	12,540 - 25,600
Operations Wing	Officer Commanding	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120

Police Tactical Unit Special Duties Unit	(Special Duties Unit)		
	Chief Inspector of Police (Administration) (Special Duties Unit)	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB132**

**(Question Serial No. 1171)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Will the Police inform this Committee of the following:

1. What efforts did the Police make in the past 3 years to maintain and boost the Force's public image and morale? What were the amounts of the relevant expenditure? (Please list by the two separate items, namely maintaining and boosting the Force's public image, and maintaining and boosting the Force's morale.)
2. Last year saw large-scale illegal blockage of roads followed by the disturbances caused by some people in the name of "shopping" in busy urban areas. Confrontations between the police and members of the public broke out. Hence, many police constables had to work long hours and some of them were verbally abused, attacked and injured while on duty. Some women police constables were even sexually harassed by protesters. To a certain extent, this affected the Force's morale and image. What was the additional expenditure incurred by the Police for addressing the impact of "Occupy Central" on the Force's morale and image in the past financial year?
3. Hong Kong has become increasingly adversarial socially and politically. Many have expected an increasing frequency of large-scale, radical and illegal confrontational acts. What will be the expenditures of the Police for addressing the impact of radical and illegal social movements on the Force's image and morale in the coming 3 years?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No. 26)

Reply:

1. Boosting the Force's public image

The Police Force attaches great importance to public perception of the Force and always strives to secure public recognition of its work and enhance public confidence in the Force. The Force adopts a proactive and comprehensive public relations strategy, demonstrates the positive, professional and caring image of the Force and strengthens the communication with the media and the general public so that the public may have a better understanding of and give support to the Force's work on maintaining law and order in the community.

Good police community relation is vital to policing work. The Force always strives to intensify police community co-operation to enhance public confidence in the Force. Through promoting public engagement, the Force will continue to enable the public to have a better understanding of and give support to policing work. Meanwhile, liaison efforts with different groups, organisations and sectors are also enhanced with a view to establishing good police community relations. To enhance the contacts and communication with the community of non-ethnic Chinese, at present, 14 Police Districts of the Force employ a total of 15 non-ethnic Chinese as "Community Liaison Assistants" to assist in the building of long-term community liaison with mutual trust between the Force and the community of non-ethnic Chinese. To help the integration of non-ethnic Chinese juveniles into society and become the fight crime partners of the Force, the Force strengthens the promotion of the Junior Police Call (JPC) programme to non-ethnic Chinese youths. In 2014, members of the JPC who are ethnic minorities increased to over 2 500. The Force will continue to encourage the ethnic minorities youth to join the JPC. Besides, the Force also provides activities and Chinese language training, etc. for more non-ethnic Chinese juveniles at the district level in order to help them integrate into society and develop the correct values.

At the district level, district commanders will continue to take heed of and respond to community views through District Councils, District Fight Crime Committees and police community relations networks, and garner support from the community through various activities. Among these, the JPC programme has efficiently promoted liaison between the Force and the youth. The "Senior Police Call" launched last year has strengthened communication with the elderly community, enabling the elderly to become fight crime partners and establish close relation with the Force.

Besides, the Force continues to enhance the mechanism for the release of case information to strengthen the communication with the media. The Force has also actively explored the use of social media to further expand the existing communication channels with the public. At the first stage, the Force launched a mobile application for smartphones called the "Hong Kong Police Mobile Application" on 18 July 2012. The aim is to provide the public with an access to the latest information of the Force at any time and from anywhere. The Force also launched the second stage on 26 March 2013 with the introduction of the "Hong Kong Police YouTube Channel", so that the public can have better understanding of the Force and policing work. The Force will continue to enhance communication with the public and project a positive image of the Force through the Internet and social media platform.

### Maintaining and boosting the Force's morale

The Force pays high regard to staff relations. The Staff Relations Group (SRG) under the Personnel Wing has been playing an active role as an internal communication link within the Force. The SRG maintains close liaison and collaboration with different groups and frontline officers, including various staff associations, through different occasions, meetings or other channels, and takes immediate actions to address officers' concerns and maintain their morale.

On the other hand, the Force has been making proactive efforts to promote a caring culture and establish a well-designed information system on stress management training and education to strengthen police officers' resilience. Starting from the foundation training, new recruits are provided with courses on psychology in policing and management of stress. The Psychological Services Group of the Police also provides officers with training in positive psychology for sustained positive work attitude and emotion.

2. and 3.

Maintaining and boosting the Force's public image and morale is part of the work under the Programmes of "Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community" and "Operations". The Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure or estimated expenditure in this respect.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB133**

**(Question Serial No. 1172)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

There have been more and more cases of police constables being insulted or provoked during execution of duty in recent years. This has been a cause for concern. If police constables, as armed personnel, are so enraged by the protesters that they find it difficult to control themselves, it may pose a great danger to both the provokers and the police constables being provoked. In this connection, will the Police inform this Committee of the following:

1. What were the expenditures incurred by the Police in the past 3 years for providing police constables with training in self-control of emotions, educating the public not to insult the police and counselling police constables with emotional problems arising from insults and provocations faced by them during execution of duty?
2. There are some radicals in society instigating the idea of “turning to the police when in trouble and insulting the police when nothing happens”. In view of this, will there be an increase in the expenditure incurred by the Police in the coming 3 years for providing police constables with training in self-control of emotions, educating the public not to insult the police, and counselling police constables with emotional problems arising from insults and provocations faced by them during execution of duty?
3. Will the Government introduce the offence of insulting a police officer with a view to curbing such an evil trend of “turning to the police when in trouble and insulting the police when nothing happens”? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No. 27)

Reply:

1 and 2

The Force always promotes actively a caring culture and has established a comprehensive training and info-educational structure on stress management to improve officers' skills in resilience building. Starting from foundation training, the Force provides new recruits with relevant training programmes in policing psychology and stress management. The Police College has recently developed a training programme under which training in "Emotional Fitness" was extended to all officers of various ranks in the Force from August 2014. The whole programme is expected for completion at the end of 2015.

The Force Psychological Services Group (FPSG) provides police officers with training in positive psychology, enabling them to maintain a positive attitude towards work and positive emotions. The FPSG developed a programme known as "Psychological Gear in Large-scale Public Order Events" in 2013, covering areas such as caring for one's body and mind, giving recognition to one's work, understanding crowd psychology and emotion management during operation. The Force will continue to provide officers with more training in psychological and emotional adjustments, and publicise regularly to officers the information on the existing counselling and support services, including mental health services. The FPSG will also provide psychological counselling service for individual officers in need.

Good police community relation is vital to policing work. The Force always strives to secure public recognition of its work and enhance public confidence in the Force. The Force adopts a proactive and comprehensive public relations strategy, demonstrates the positive, professional and caring image of the Force and strengthens the communication with the media and the general public so that the public may have a better understanding of and give support to the Force's work on maintaining law and order in the community.

The above are routine duties of the Force and fall under the Programmes of "Operations" and "Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community". No specific breakdown of the daily operational expenses in this respect is available.

3. The existing legislation (including the offences of "obstructing police officers in discharging duties" and "assaults on police") has provided a certain degree of protection for police officers. The Police Force will continue to keep in view the situations in which frontline police officers perform their duties. The Force hopes that the public will continue to support the Police's work on law enforcement to maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB134****(Question Serial No. 2442)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list in a table the manpower deployed, the numbers of people arrested and the administrative expenditures incurred by the Hong Kong Police Force for handling processions and assemblies in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 42)Reply:

The numbers of public order events (POEs) handled and the numbers of people arrested by the Police Force in the past 5 years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Public meeting</b>	<b>Public procession</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Number of people arrested</b>
2010	4 519	1 137	5 656	57
2011	5 363	1 515	6 878	444
2012	5 599	1 930	7 529	50
2013	4 987	1 179	6 166	82
2014	5 715	1 103	6 818	1 726

Having regard to the objectives, nature, number of participants of individual POEs, strategies and experience in handling similar events in the past, etc., the Police Force will make comprehensive risk assessment and consideration for formulating the overall strategy and contingency plans. The Force will deploy manpower flexibly and implement crowd management measures in light of the prevailing circumstances to ensure that the POEs are conducted in a smooth and peaceful manner and minimise the implications on other members in the community.

The above work falls under the Police Force's Programme of "Operations". The Police do not maintain a breakdown of the manpower and estimated expenditure in this respect.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB135**

**(Question Serial No. 2398)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Hong Kong Police Force has implemented the Animal Watch Scheme since October 2011. What were the details of work and expenditure of the scheme in the past 3 years? Has the Force conducted any review on the effectiveness of the scheme? If so, what are the results? If not, what are the reasons? What is the estimated expenditure on the work related to the Animal Watch Scheme in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 7)

Reply:

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

On education training, in order to enhance frontline officers' understanding of the multi-agency approach of investigating the cases of cruelty to animals, the Force organises seminars from time to time and invites staff from the AFCD and SPCA as well as officers with relevant investigative experience to share their experiences to keep frontline officers abreast of the criminal cases on cruelty to animals and their trend. The Police College also briefs officers in the relevant training courses the offences related to cruelty to animals and the professional knowledge and skills required for investigating the relevant cases. The Force has also adopted an e-learning software, providing a comprehensive learning platform to ensure that cases of cruelty to animals are handled in a professional, comprehensive and consistent manner.



On publicity, the Force introduces the Scheme to the public through various channels to disseminate messages on prevention of cruelty to animals and encourages frontline formations to organise various publicity campaigns with the AFCD, SPCA, veterinarian associations and animal welfare organisations to secure community support and enhance public awareness of prevention of cruelty to animals.

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

On investigation, the Force, AFCD and SPCA have also established a co-operation mechanism to further enhance the professional ability in investigation and handling of cases at the scene. Under the mechanism, officers from AFCD and SPCA will arrive at the scene where necessary to provide professional advice and assist in investigation. All cases of cruelty to animals received by the Force are currently investigated by the Force's crime investigation teams, which possess the professional knowledge and experience to follow up cases of cruelty to animals among other criminal cases. Subject to availability of manpower, nature of cases and crime trend, the Force will consider deploying crime investigation teams to follow up specially the relevant cases with a view to delivering early results through more focused and robust investigations. With these arrangements, the Force can deploy its limited resources flexibly in combating various crimes, including animal cruelty cases, so as to maintain overall law and order of the community.

In fact, the majority of the cases of cruelty to animals are reported by members of the public, who actively provide information for investigation. This reflects that the Scheme has consolidated the existing multi-agency approach, strengthened co-operation between the Force and the community and enhanced public awareness of combating cruelty to animals.

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

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB136****(Question Serial No. 2413)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide figures in the following table. If the relevant information is not available, please give the reasons.

	Numbers of illegal immigrants from the Mainland arrested for crime				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (as at February)
Serious immigration offences					
Burglary					
Forgery and coinage					
Corruption					
Bogus marriage					
Miscellaneous theft					
Robbery					
Going equipped for stealing					
Possession of offensive weapon					
Pick-pocketing					
Others					

	Numbers of visitors from the Mainland arrested for crime				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (as at February)
Shop theft					
Miscellaneous theft					
Parallel goods					

smuggling					
Forgery and coinage					
Wounding and Serious assault					
Disorder/Fighting in public place					
Deception					
Pick-pocketing					
Others					

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 22)

Reply:

The numbers of illegal immigrants from the Mainland and visitors from the Mainland who committed crimes in Hong Kong from 2011 to January 2015 are set out as follows:

Type of crime \ Year	The number of illegal immigrants from the Mainland arrested for crime				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (as at January)
Serious immigration offence	32	40	34	23	3
Burglary	14	10	15	4	0
Forgery and coinage	11	15	13	9	1
Corruption*	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Bogus marriage*	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Other crime:					
Miscellaneous theft	21	6	11	17	0
Robbery	5	5	9	1	0
Going equipped for stealing	4	1	6	0	0
Possession of offensive weapon	7	3	5	1	1
Pick-pocketing	0	2	3	5	1
Others	25	20	14	23	6

Type of crime \ Year	The number of visitors from the Mainland arrested for crime				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (as at January)
Shop theft	181	177	217	269	41
Miscellaneous theft	196	214	168	196	14
Parallel goods smuggling*	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Other crime:					
Forgery and coinage	99	127	124	94	11

Wounding and serious assault	112	90	95	92	4
Disorder/Fighting in public place	67	75	82	84	1
Deception	54	94	73	103	8
Pick-pocketing	102	85	64	51	9
Others	396	479	519	557	39

(\*As actions against corruption, bogus marriage and parallel goods smuggling are not the main functions of the Police, the Police Force's statistics do not have these categories.)

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB137****(Question Serial No. 2423)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

There is a drastic increase of "Allowances" under "Personal Emoluments" of Operational expenses of the Hong Kong Police Force, from \$210 million in the estimate for last year to \$520 million for this year. How much of the increase was used to subsidise the overtime work performed by police officers during the "Umbrella Movement"? Regarding the amount of allowances related to the "Umbrella Movement", please provide the figures by rank, number of officers, type of duties, and respective Police District of the police officers. Have the Police considered giving time off in lieu of allowances? If officers are interdicted from duty due to suspected assaults of the public during execution of duty or other reasons, will they receive job allowances and what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 32)Reply:

To handle the illegal Occupy Movement which lasted for 79 days last year, it was necessary for police officers of the Police Force to work overtime to maintain police presence. Therefore, the Force has earmarked about \$300 million in the revised estimate for 2014-15 for the expenditure on the disciplined services overtime allowance. Officers eligible for claiming the disciplined services overtime allowance are listed in the following table:

Rank	Establishment (as at 28 February 2015)
Chief Inspector	546
Senior Inspector/Inspector	1 879
Station Sergeant	1 316
Sergeant	4 869
Police Constable	19 700
Total	28 310

Generally speaking, overtime work can be compensated by time off in lieu. If granting of time off is considered not practicable within one month after an officer has undertaken overtime work, the Police Force will pay the disciplined services overtime allowance to eligible police officers. As the illegal Occupy Movement lasted for 79 days and the Police needed to maintain frontline police presence to undertake “Winter Precaution” work upon the completion of the illegal Occupy Movement, some police officers who undertook overtime work during the illegal Occupy Movement could not be compensated by time off in lieu.

Interdicted police officers not meeting the requirements for claiming overtime allowance will not be granted the relevant allowances.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB138****(Question Serial No. 2425)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the detailed preparation for public order events, the Police have, on a number of occasions, rented non-franchised buses from external private travel companies for transportation of police officers and people arrested in major events, such as the July 1 rally and Operation SOLARPEAK for handling the Umbrella Movement taken place in Admiralty, Mong Kok and Causeway Bay from September to December.

Please provide the related information on the numbers of vehicles, rental, rental duration, travel company service contractors, etc. in the following table:

	Rental agreement number	Date of rental	Number of vehicles rented	Hours of rental (hours)	The highest no. of vehicles rented per day	Total expenditure of the event	Name of the travel company service contractors and vehicle registration numbers of vehicles that provided services
For handling the July 1 rally							
For Operation SOLARPEAK (i.e. the Umbrella Movement from September to December)							

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 34)

Reply:

In handling public order events (POEs), having regard to the objectives, nature, number of participants of individual events, strategies and experience in handling similar events in the past, etc., the Police Force will make comprehensive risk assessment and consideration for formulating the overall strategy and contingency plans. The Force will deploy manpower and resources flexibly and implement crowd management measures in light of the prevailing circumstances to ensure public safety and maintain public order.

The Police rent vehicles for transportation purpose according to operational need. The details of the Police's rental of vehicles in the operations involve the Police's operational deployment details. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB139**

**(Question Serial No. 3278)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (603) Plant, vehicles and equipment  
Programme: (-) Not specified  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Police Force has earmarked \$27 million for the acquisition of 3 specialised crowd management vehicles. What are the justifications? Are these anti-riot police vehicles, armoured vehicles or other type of vehicles? What is the model of these vehicles? What are the Police's criteria for using specialised vehicles when dealing with Hong Kong people? Have the Police considered other feasible options as replacement of specialised vehicles in order to minimise the harm caused to the public?

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 51)

Reply:

In order to handle more effectively illegal behaviours that may emerge during large-scale and prolonged public assemblies, it is necessary for the Police Force to regularly review its existing equipment, manpower and deployment in handling public order events for maintaining public order and safeguarding public safety. It has been the Force's practice to study the experience of foreign countries in handling large-scale public assemblies. In some countries/regions, including the UK, Belgium, Singapore, Korea, and even Macau, etc., "specialised crowd management vehicles" with water spray device are used to effectively disperse protestors who launch violent attacks, by creating a safe distance between the protestors and the Police so as to reduce the chance of injury caused to the protestors and the Police and stop the behaviours that jeopardise public safety and order.

The Police Force plans to procure 3 "specialised crowd management vehicles" with water spray device. The vehicles are also equipped with large display screens and public address systems, which can put across effectively the Police's advice, warnings or other messages to the protestors. The vehicles can also spray liquid dye for identification of related offenders to facilitate follow-up investigations in the future.

The Force will formulate strict operating guidelines for these specialised vehicles and provide stringent training in driving and operation for the relevant officers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB140**

**(Question Serial No. 1453)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the upgrading of the Force's computer systems, please provide details of the following computerisation projects, including their purposes of implementation, areas of application, specific technical details, progress, manpower required, training expenditures and expected results:

- (a) The Third Generation of Major Incident Investigation and Disaster Support System; and
- (b) Migration of the Third Generation Police Operational Nominal Index System and the Third Generation Criminal Intelligence Computer System.

Asked by: Hon MOK Charles Peter (Member Question No. 32)

Reply:

- (a) The Third Generation of Major Incident Investigation and Disaster Support System (MIIDSS3)

MIIDSS3 can help analyse and process a large volume of raw information data in major incident investigations and major disaster support operations, facilitating the investigation of serious and complex crimes and victim identification. During major epidemic outbreaks, the system can support Department of Health in conducting contact tracing analysis.

The new system is expected to be launched in the first quarter of 2016. The design of the new system is mainly conducted by internal manpower deployment. It is included in the contract that the contractor will provide training courses.

- (b) Migration of the Third Generation Police Operational Nominal Index System and the Third Generation Criminal Intelligence Computer System

The above two computer systems assist in handling criminal records and the database for wanted and missing persons and criminal intelligence. The systems were launched in 2007. The hardware of the systems has become seriously obsolete and new components from the manufacturers are no long available. In view of the expiration of their maintenance contracts in mid-2017, the Force will seek provision from the Legislative Council for migration of the existing systems to a new platform to avoid the significant decline in crime prevention and detection capabilities due to shutdown of the systems as a result of repair failure. Upon migration to the new platform, the two systems can continue to operate effectively. The Force plans to launch the scheme in the first half of 2015 so as to migrate the current systems to the new platform before the expiration of the maintenance contracts in mid-2017.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB141**

**(Question Serial No. 1454)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

On enhancing the capability of the Force in combating technology crime, the Government proposed the establishment of the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB). Regarding the organisation of the CSTCB, please advise in detail the functions of the Cyber Watch Team (CWT) and Cyber Intelligence Teams (CIT) under the CSTCB?

- (a) What technology knowledge is required for conducting the detection work by the CWT? What are the expenditure and ranks of the officers involved? What are the appointment requirements of the team members? Have they received any relevant training? If so, what are the details?
- (b) What intelligence gathering means are adopted by the CIT? What are the justifications for setting up two teams? What are the expenditure and ranks of the officers involved? What are the appointment requirements of the team members? Have they received any relevant training? If so, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon MOK Charles Peter (Member Question No. 33)

Reply:

The functions of the Cyber Watch Team (CWT) are mainly to detect cyber attacks on critical infrastructures such as government departments, banks and financial sector, transport, communications and public utility by observing the flow (but not the content) of data traffic and conducting analysis.

The functions of the Cyber Intelligence Teams (CIT) are mainly to collect, consolidate and analyse information and intelligence on different types of technology crime and the threats to cyber security, and to give advice on the crime trends, modus operandi and combat strategy to enable the investigation teams to conduct intelligence-led investigations.

The Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB) will recruit within the Force police officers with relevant qualifications in or knowledge about computer to join the relevant work. It will also continue to co-operate with the Police College to organise regularly various training courses for the officers so as to continuously enhance their professional capabilities in safeguarding and detecting technology crime and cyber attacks. The CSTCB's officers will also be deployed to take part in the investigation of technology crime and attend meetings and courses on computer forensics and cyber security held around the world. The aim is to strengthen the exchange and co-operation between the officers and other law enforcement agencies around the world.

The establishment of the CSTCB is 180 as at 13 March 2015. The CSTCB's headquarters, Technology Crime Division and Cyber Security Division have 2, 96 and 82 posts respectively.

The expenditure of the Police on cyber security and technology crime is part of the total expenditure under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure in this respect.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB142**

**(Question Serial No. 1455)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please inform this Committee of the details of the Force's officers trained in internal security, crowd management and counter-terrorism techniques. Please list the ranks and numbers of the trained police officers by training items. What is the expenditure involved? What are the identity and background of instructors responsible for such training activities?

Asked by: Hon MOK Charles Peter (Member Question No. 34)

Reply:

The Police Tactical Unit Headquarters provides training for 6 to 7 companies each year. Each company consists of 170 officers at the ranks ranging from police constable to superintendent.

For internal security and crowd management, the training areas include anti-riot strategies, risk assessment, crowd management methods and relevant techniques, etc. The aim is to enable the trained officers to handle in a timely and effective manner any unforeseen or major incidents, large-scale public order events, internal security requirements and daily anti-crime patrols.

Strengthening counter-terrorism work is one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities in 2015. The Force will adopt proper preventive measures, including monitoring the trends of terrorist activities to ensure Force members' readiness. Regular training and multi-agency exercises will also be conducted so that Force members can practise and enhance their awareness and techniques on counter-terrorist response to ensure preparedness for emergencies.

The above work falls under the Programme of “Operations”. No specific breakdown of the expenditure and manpower in this respect is available.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB143****(Question Serial No. 0981)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (695) Police specialised vehicles (block vote)

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under Capital Account, the estimate for Subhead 695 "Police specialised vehicles (block vote)" for 2015-16 represents a significant increase of 86.13% over the revised estimate for 2014-15.

What are the specialised vehicles to be procured with the expenditure of "Police specialised vehicles (block vote)"? Are these vehicles the rumoured "water cannon vehicles"? How many of them will be procured?

Asked by: Hon NG Leung-sing (Member Question No. 17)

Reply:

To meet the developmental and overall operational needs in the coming year, the Force will replace and procure 167 police specialised vehicles in 2015-16 for the use of various Regions and the Traffic Headquarters. The details are as follows:

<u>Type of vehicle</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Replacement of Police Large Motorcycle	2
Replacement of Police Large Van	53
Replacement of Police Large Estate Car	1
Replacement of Police Medium Trailer	1
Replacement of Police Small Motorcycle	6
Replacement of Police Small Patrol Car	35
Replacement of Police Cross Country Vehicle	10
Procurement of Police Large Motorcycle	6
Procurement of Police Large Van	13

Procurement of Police Large Estate Car	2
Procurement of Police Large Bus	15
Procurement of Police Medium Truck	6
Procurement of Police Small Motorcycle	6
Procurement of Police Small Patrol Car	7
Procurement of Police Cross Country Vehicle	3
Procurement of Police Multi-passenger Carrier	1

3 “Specialised Crowd Management Vehicles”, items under Subhead 603 “Plant, vehicles and equipment”, are to be procured in 2015-16.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB144****(Question Serial No. 0572)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is estimated that the Hong Kong Police Force will have a net increase of 603 non-directorate posts in 2015-16. In this connection, please provide the following information:

- a) Please list the number of posts to be deleted and created in the department by Programme, rank and function;
- b) Please list the establishment and strength of each rank in 2014-15 by Programme and the estimated figures for 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. 2)Reply:

- a) The Police Force will have an increase of 603 posts in 2015-16, including 581 police officer posts and 22 civilian posts. The distribution of these new posts according to their job nature by Programme is set out as follows:

Programme	Increase in posts
(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community	75
(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime	112
(3) Road Safety	14
(4) Operations	402
Total	603

These new posts are mainly for increasing manpower in preparation for the upgrading of Tseung Kwan O Police Division to a Police District; increasing the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service to strengthen frontline

operational capability and support the management of major security and crowd management events; strengthening the capabilities in combating cyber crimes and safeguarding cyber security; and providing policing services after the opening of the Midfield Concourse at the Hong Kong International Airport, etc. These new posts include 4 Superintendents, 14 Chief Inspectors, 42 Inspectors/Senior Inspectors, 19 Station Sergeants, 124 Sergeants, 378 Police Constables and 22 civilian staff.

- b) The establishment and strength of the Force in 2014-15 and the estimated figures for 2015-16 are listed in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Strength* (as at 28 February 2015)	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2016)
Commissioner	1	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	2	3	2
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	4	4
Assistant Commissioner	14	17	14
Chief Superintendent	47	50	47
Senior Superintendent	93	85	93
Superintendent	270	269	274
Chief Inspector	547	533	561
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	1 793	1 942
Station Sergeant	1 316	1 344	1 335
Sergeant	4 882	4 930	5 006
Police Constable	19 734	19 363	20 112
Total number of police officers	28 810	28 392	29 391
Total number of civilian staff	4 588	4 299	4 610
Total	33 398	32 691	34 001

\* including staff on pre-retirement leave

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB 145****(Question Serial No. 0089)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

The Hong Kong Police Force stated that the number of non-directorate posts will be increased by 603 to 33 928 posts as at 31 March 2016. Please inform this Council of the nature of work, ranks and salaries of these new posts.

Asked by: Hon SHEK Lai-him, Abraham (Member Question No. 13)Reply:

The Police Force will have a total of 603 additional posts in 2015-16, including 581 police officer posts and 22 civilian posts. The distribution of these new posts by nature of work and Programme is set out below:

Programme	Net increase in posts
(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community	75
(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime	112
(3) Road Safety	14
(4) Operations	402
Total	603

The new posts are mainly for increasing manpower in preparation for the upgrading of the Tseung Kwan O Police Division to a Police District, increasing the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service to strengthen the frontline operational capability and support the management of major security and crowd management events, strengthening the capabilities in combating cyber crime and safeguarding cyber security, and providing policing service after the opening of the Midfield Concourse at the Hong Kong International Airport, etc.

The numbers of new posts and the salary levels of the staff are set out below:

Rank	Number of officer	Salary point of police officer/civilian staff	Monthly salary for the rank in HK\$ ( From 1 April 2014 )
Superintendent	4	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	14	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	42	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	19	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	124	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	378	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Information Officer	4	MPS 28 - 33	47,280 - 59,485
Clinical Psychologist	2	MPS 27 - 44	45,150 - 91,590
Senior Technical Officer	1	MPS 23 - 29	37,620 - 49,515
Senior Clerical Officer	1	MPS 22 - 27	35,930 - 45,150
Executive Officer II	1	MPS 15 - 27	25,600 - 45,150
Vehicle Tester	3	MPS 9 - 12	18,310 - 21,890
Police Communications Officer	7	MPS 6 - 17	15,145 - 28,255
Assistant Clerical Officer	2	MPS 3 - 15	12,540 - 25,600
Clerical Assistant	1	MPS 1 - 10	11,060 - 19,410
Total	603		

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB146**

**(Question Serial No. 1494)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the crime figures, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) In 2013 and 2014, regarding crime detection, what were the respective manpower and expenditure involved and their percentages over the total figures?
- (b) The detection rates in 2013 and 2014 were about 43.2% and 43.4% respectively. The Government estimates that, in 2015, there will be 68 000 cases of overall crimes reported, with 29 000 cases of overall crimes detected. The detection rate will be about 42.6%. Will the Government explain why there will be an estimated drop in the detection rate?
- (c) Will the Government increase manpower resources and expenditure this year to enhance the Force's effectiveness in crime detection?

Asked by: Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael (Member Question No. 12)

Reply:

- (a) The expenditure on crime detection falls under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". No specific breakdown of the expenditure in this respect is available.
- (b) In 2014, the actual overall crimes reported and detected were 67 740 and 29 392 respectively. The overall crimes to be reported and detected in 2015 are worked out by rounding up or down the figures in 2014. Hence, it does not represent a drop in the detection rate.

- (c) The Police always investigate each case seriously and professionally. The Police will continue to strive to providing training for officers to enhance their capabilities in case investigation and to enable them to make full efforts in case detection.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB147**

**(Question Serial No. 1908)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please give details of:

- (a) the uses and components of the actual expenditures under the Subhead Rewards and special services in 2012-13 and 2013-14;
- (b) the uses and components under the Subhead Rewards and special services in 2014-15 and the rationale for the revised estimate;
- (c) the detailed rationale for making an estimate of \$80m for the Subhead Rewards and special services in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 11)

Reply:

- (a) and (b) The expenses paid under Rewards and Special Services are used for purposes including the fight against terrorist activities, serious crimes, narcotics offences, and security matters. As these expenses involve police operations of a confidential nature, coupled with the increasing complexity of criminal syndicates, disclosing the uses and components of the actual expenditure under this Subhead may reveal the Force's operational strategies and details and its law enforcement capabilities to criminals, who may be able to elude justice, thus jeopardising public interest. Therefore, the information cannot be provided.

- (c) The estimated provision under Rewards and Special Services in 2015-16 will be used for the fight against terrorist activities, serious crimes, narcotics offences, and security matters. Provision under this Subhead will be allocated as actual needs arise and the estimate is also made on this basis.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB148****(Question Serial No. 1909)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list the establishment and strength of the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO), the number of cases handled and the actual expenditure incurred by it in the past 3 years (i.e. 2012-13 to 2014-15), and the estimated establishment and expenditure of CAPO in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 12)Reply:

The strength, establishment and expenditure of the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO) in the past 3 years (i.e. 2012-13 to 2014-15) and the estimates for 2015-16 are set out as follows:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>2012-13</u>		<u>2013-14</u>		<u>2014-15</u>		<u>2015-16</u>
	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Strength</u> (as at 1.3.2013)	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Strength</u> (as at 1.3.2014)	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Strength</u> (as at 1.3.2015)	<u>Establishment</u> (Estimate)
<u>CAPO</u>							
Senior Superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Superintendent	4	3	4	4	4	4	4
Chief Inspector	15	15	15	14	15	15	15
Inspector/Senior Inspector	28	28	28	28	28	27	28
Station Sergeant	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Sergeant	58	57	58	58	58	54	58
Police Constable	14	14	14	14	14	16	14
Assistant Clerical Officer	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Clerical Assistant	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Personal Secretary II	2	2	2	1	1	0	1
<u>Complaints and Internal Investigation Branch</u>							
Executive, Statistical and Translation Officers	30	29	30	29	31	30	31
	169	166	169	166	169	164	169

	<u>Actual expenditure</u> <u>in 2012-13</u>	<u>Actual expenditure</u> <u>in 2013-14</u>	<u>Revised estimated expenditure</u> <u>in 2014-15</u>	<u>Estimated expenditure</u> <u>in 2015-16</u>
Actual/ estimated expenditure	\$69.26m	\$71.23m	\$75.54m	\$75.54m
	<u>2012</u> (from 1.1.2012 to 31.12.2012) (revised figure)	<u>2013</u> (from 1.1.2013 to 31.12.2013) (revised figure)	<u>2014</u> (from 1.1.2014 to 31.12.2014)	
Number of reportable complaint cases handled by CAPO	2 373	2 421	2 275	

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB149****(Question Serial No. 1910)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Has the Government conducted surprise inspections on the provisions under the Subhead Rewards and special services in the past 3 years (i.e. 2012-13 to 2014-15) to ensure that the provisions were used justifiably and according to proper procedures? If so, what were the ranks of the officers conducting the surprise inspections and the number of such inspections? If not, what were the reasons for that and will there be plans for conducting surprise inspections in the future?

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 13)

Reply:

The numbers of surprise inspections on the provisions under Rewards and Special Services conducted by inspecting officers from 2012-13 to 2014-15 are given below:

<u>Inspecting Officer</u>	No. of Inspections <u>2012-13</u>	No. of Inspections <u>2013-14</u>	No. of Inspections <u>2014-15</u>
Commissioner of Police	8	8	8
Deputy Commissioner of Police (Operations)	10	10	10
Deputy Commissioner of Police (Management)	3	3	3
Director of Crime and Security	23	22	22
Assistant Commissioner of Police (Crime)	21	21	21
Assistant Commissioner of Police (Security)	3	3	3
Regional Commander (Hong Kong Island)	15	20	20
Regional Commander (Kowloon East)	15	15	16
Regional Commander (Kowloon West)	18	18	18
Regional Commander (New Territories North)	15	16	15
Regional Commander (New Territories South)	18	18	18
Regional Commander (Marine)	3	3	3

<u>Inspecting Officer</u>	No. of Inspections <u>2012-13</u>	No. of Inspections <u>2013-14</u>	No. of Inspections <u>2014-15</u>
Senior Executive Officer (Internal Audit)	34	34	34
- End -			

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB150****(Question Serial No. 1911)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list:

- (a) the establishment, strength and expenditure, both actual and estimated, of the Criminal Intelligence Bureau (CIB) by rank for 2014-15;
- (b) the establishment, rank, number and remuneration of the officers responsible for interception of communications and covert surveillance in the CIB; and
- (c) the estimated expenditure and establishment for handling Interception of Communications and Surveillance (Amendment) Bill 2015.

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 14)Reply:

- (a) The establishment and strength, both actual and estimated, of the CIB in 2014-15 are set out in the following table:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Establishment in 2014-15</b>	<b>Number of staff as at 6.3.2015</b>
<b><u>Disciplined Staff</u></b>		
Chief Superintendent	1	1
Senior Superintendent	1	1
Superintendent	7	7
Chief Inspector	20	20
Inspector/Senior Inspector	53	50
Station Sergeant	35	34
Sergeant	147	131

Police Constable	355	330
<b><i>Disciplined Staff Sub-total:</i></b>	<b><i>619</i></b>	<b><i>574</i></b>
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Establishment in 2014-15</b>	<b>Number of staff as at 6.3.2015</b>
<b><u>Civilian Staff</u></b>		
Executive Officer I	1	1
Official Languages Officer II	1	1
Clerical Officer	1	1
Assistant Clerical Officer	5	5
Personal Secretary II	5	4
Confidential Assistant	23	23
Typist	1	2
Clerical Assistant	2	2
Supplies Assistant	2	2
<b><i>Civilian Staff Sub-total:</i></b>	<b><i>41</i></b>	<b><i>41</i></b>
<b>Total (Disciplined and Civilian Staff)</b>	<b><i>660</i></b>	<b><i>615</i></b>

The estimated expenditure of the CIB in 2014-15 is about \$260 million.

- (b) and (c) The work of the CIB involves police operations of a confidential nature. Disclosing the information on the bureau's detailed duties, internal establishment and estimates for handling individual work areas may reveal detailed operation arrangements of the Force and its law enforcement capabilities to criminals, who may be able to elude justice, thus jeopardising the Police's capabilities in crime investigation. Therefore, we are unable to provide the information.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB151**

**(Question Serial No. 1912)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What were the expenditures for the formations of the Police involved in liaising and gathering intelligence of demonstrators in the past 3 years? What were the establishment, strength and gender proportion of the formations? In the financial year of 2015-16, what are the estimated expenditure, establishment and gender proportion of the formations?

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 15)

Reply:

In addition to the Police Community Relations Offices which handle the routine liaison work, the Police Public Engagement Office (PPEO) is also responsible for liaising and communicating with participants of public order events (POEs) to facilitate the conduct of POEs. There are 6 police officers in the existing establishment of the PPEO. Moreover, in each land region, there are 2 Public Engagement Officers (10 in total) at the rank of Sergeant, who are responsible for assisting in handling the relevant work.

In order to strengthen the communication with organisers of POEs and relevant groups, there will be 8 additional officers in the establishment of the PPEO in the coming year. There is no limit on the proportion of male and female police officers in the PPEO. Commanders in charge will select suitable officers according to operational need.

The above work falls under the Programme of "Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community". No specific breakdown of the expenditure and estimate in this respect is available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB152**

**(Question Serial No. 1913)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide a breakdown of the quantities of equipment such as pepper spray, tear gas, flashbombs, sound cannons, shields, etc. procured by the Government in the past 5 years? What were the annual expenditures? How many of the above are still in stores? What are the Police's criteria for using the above equipment?

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 16)

Reply:

The Police Force always procures suitable equipment according to operational need.

At present, the Force has 4 "Long Range Acoustic Devices" (LRADs). Two of them were procured in 2009 and the other 2 were procured in 2012 at a total cost of \$920,000.

The information on the quantities of and expenditure on the equipment such as pepper spray, tear gas, flashbombs and shields procured by the Force is the operational deployment details of the Force. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

The Force has responsibility for safeguarding public order and public safety. When the Force needs to use force, only minimum and reasonable level of force will be used, with prior verbal warning given as far as circumstances permit. The use of force will cease when the purpose has been achieved. The Force handles illegal acts in a professional and resolute manner, and does not use force arbitrarily.

Regarding the use of the equipment mentioned in the question, the Force always has in place clear code of practice and strict guidelines. All frontline officers are required to receive stringent training before using the above equipment to ensure that they fully understand the relevant code of practice and guidelines.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB153****(Question Serial No. 1915)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (001) SalariesProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

What is the establishment of the Police Force at present? Regarding establishment, what is the estimated expenditure on salaries (including the Commissioner) in 2015-16? The Police Force plans to increase 603 posts in 2015-16, what are the establishment of and remuneration for the posts that are planned to be increased?

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 18)Reply:

The establishment of the Force as at 28 February 2015 is set out in the following table:

Rank	Establishment
Commissioner of Police	1
Deputy Commissioner of Police	2
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	4
Assistant Commissioner of Police	14
Chief Superintendent	46
Senior Superintendent	94
Superintendent	270
Chief Inspector	546
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 879

Station Sergeant	1 316
Sergeant	4 869
Police Constable	19 700
Total number of police officers	28 741
Total number of civilian staff	4 566
Total	33 307

The estimated expenditure on salaries of the Police Force in 2015-16 is set out in the following table:

Item	Estimated expenditure (\$)
Salaries	13,560,000,000
Allowances	296,000,000
Job-related allowances	117,000,000
Total	13,973,000,000

The salary levels of 603 new posts of the Police Force in 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

Rank	Number of officer	Salary point of police officer /civilian staff	Monthly salary for the rank in HK\$ (From 1 April 2014)
Superintendent	4	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	14	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	42	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	19	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	124	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	378	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Information Officer	4	MPS 28 - 33	47,280 - 59,485
Clinical Psychologist	2	MPS 27 - 44	45,150 - 91,590
Senior Technical Officer	1	MPS 23 - 29	37,620 - 49,515
Senior Clerical Officer	1	MPS 22 - 27	35,930 - 45,150
Executive Officer II	1	MPS 15 - 27	25,600 - 45,150
Vehicle Tester	3	MPS 9 - 12	18,310 - 21,890
Police Communications Officer	7	MPS 6 - 17	15,145 - 28,255
Assistant Clerical Officer	2	MPS 3 - 15	12,540 - 25,600
Clerical Assistant	1	MPS 1 - 10	11,060 - 19,410
Total	603		

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB154****(Question Serial No. 1916)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

What were the establishment and expenditure for deployment of police officers by the Police Force for political assemblies, processions and demonstrations in the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 19)Reply:

The numbers of public order events (POEs) handled by the Police Force in the past 5 years are as follows:

Year	Public meeting	Public procession	Total
2010	4 519	1 137	5 656
2011	5 363	1 515	6 878
2012	5 599	1 930	7 529
2013	4 987	1 179	6 166
2014	5 715	1 103	6 818

Having regard to the objectives, nature, number of participants of individual POEs, strategies and experience in handling similar events in the past, etc., the Police Force will make comprehensive risk assessment and consideration for formulating the overall strategy and contingency plans. The Force will deploy manpower flexibly and implement crowd management measures in light of the prevailing circumstances to ensure that the POEs are conducted in a smooth and peaceful manner and minimise the implications for other members in the community.

The above work falls under the Police Force's Programme of "Operations". The Police do not maintain a breakdown of the manpower and estimated expenditure in this respect.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB155****(Question Serial No. 1919)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (695) Police specialised vehicles (block vote)

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What were the expenditures on procurement of new and replacement of police specialised vehicles in the past 3 years? In 2015-16, the provision for procurement of new and replacement of police specialised vehicles is 86.1% higher than the revised estimate for 2014-15. Please list in detail the reasons for the substantial increase in the estimate and the uses of specialised vehicles.

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 22)

Reply:

The expenditures on procurement of new and replacement of police specialised vehicles in the past 3 years are as follows:

2012-13 Actual expenditure	2013-14 Actual expenditure	2014-15 Revised estimated expenditure
\$118,371,000	\$88,320,000	\$64,895,000

To meet the developmental and overall operational needs in the coming year, the Force plans to replace and procure 167 police specialised vehicles in 2015-16 for the use of various Regions and the Traffic Headquarters with an estimate of \$120,787,000. There is an increase in the estimate because the number of police specialised vehicles required for procurement and replacement is more than that in 2014-15. The relevant details are as follows:

<u>Type of vehicle</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Replacement of Police Large Motorcycle	2	\$428,000
Replacement of Police Large Van	53	\$44,494,000

Replacement of Police Large Estate Car	1	\$513,000
Replacement of Police Medium Trailer	1	\$1,283,000
Replacement of Police Small Motorcycle	6	\$511,000
Replacement of Police Small Patrol Car	35	\$11,835,000
Replacement of Police Cross Country Vehicle	10	\$9,753,000
Procurement of Police Large Motorcycle	6	\$1,284,000
Procurement of Police Large Van	13	\$10,914,000
Procurement of Police Large Estate Car	2	\$1,026,000
Procurement of Police Large Bus	15	\$28,500,000
Procurement of Police Medium Truck	6	\$4,840,000
Procurement of Police Small Motorcycle	6	\$511,000
Procurement of Police Small Patrol Car	7	\$2,367,000
Procurement of Police Cross Country Vehicle	3	\$2,037,000
Procurement of Police Multi-passenger Carrier	1	\$491,000

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB156**

**(Question Serial No. 1920)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2015-16, the Hong Kong Police Force has earmarked \$27 million for the acquisition of 3 specialised crowd management vehicles. Please provide in detail the justifications for procuring these 3 specialised vehicles with \$27 million. Please advise this Committee of the total number of specialised vehicles in the Police Force at present and the reasons for the usage rate in the past.

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 23)

Reply:

In order to handle more effectively illegal behaviours that may emerge during large-scale and prolonged public assemblies, it is necessary for the Police Force to regularly review its existing equipment, manpower and deployment in handling public order events for maintaining public order and safeguarding public safety. It has been the Force's practice to study the experience of foreign countries in handling large-scale public assemblies. In some countries/regions, including the UK, Belgium, Singapore, Korea, and even Macau, etc., "specialised crowd management vehicles" with water spray device are used to effectively disperse protestors who launch violent attacks, by creating a safe distance between the protestors and the Police so as to reduce the chance of injury caused to the protestors and the Police and stop the behaviours that jeopardise public safety and order.

The Police Force plans to procure 3 "specialised crowd management vehicles" with water spray device. The vehicles are also equipped with large display screens and public address systems, which can put across effectively the Police's advice, warnings or other messages to the protestors. The vehicles can also spray liquid dye for identification of related offenders to facilitate follow-up investigations in the future.

At present, the Force does not have the above “specialised crowd management vehicle”. The estimated expenditure of each “specialised crowd management vehicle” is \$9 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB157****(Question Serial No. 1926)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (4) OperationsControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In the past year, what was the expenditure on the procurement of Body Worn Video Cameras (BWVCs) by the Police? What was the total number of BWVCs procured? For how many times have such cameras been used by the Police for recording? What is the expenditure on the procurement of BWVCs in the financial year 2015-16? What are the operating guidelines? How is the abuse of BWVCs monitored? What are the data on the repair expenses?

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 30)Reply:

In 2014-15, the Police Force procured 274 BWVCs and the necessary video-recording equipment, involving an expenditure of \$2 million. The second phase of the one-year field trial will be completed in July 2015. The Force conducted field trials of BWVC by stages from March 2013. The figures of the use of BWVCs by the Force in 2013 and 2014 are as follows:

Year	Number of video clips taken	
	Public order event#	Routine duty
2013	26	55
2014	63	132

# The figures are already included in the figures of routine duty listed on the right.

The Force has drawn up clear and stringent internal guidelines to regulate the use and operation of BWVCs, the handling of data and submission of the captured footage to the court as evidence. These guidelines are drawn up to ensure that police officers will comply with the relevant requirements of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance and court

proceedings when using BWVCs. Professional training will be given to police officers to ensure that they are familiar with the guidelines and the operation of BWVCs. Footage with investigative or evidential value will be treated as case exhibit and be retained until the relevant investigation and judicial procedures are completed. Recorded footage without investigative or evidential value will be deleted after 31 days from the date of recording. If it is necessary to keep the footage for over 31 days, written authorisation from a Senior Superintendent must be obtained and such authorisation should be reviewed on a monthly basis by the authorising officer. Only trained officers are allowed to operate BWVCs and handle footage containing personal information. Besides, supervisors have to review the evidential value of the footage recorded by their subordinates and ensure compliance with the requirements of the established procedures.

Since the existing BWVCs are still within their warranty period, hence no additional amount on repair expenses is involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB158**

**(Question Serial No. 1707)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Some Junior Police Officers (JPOs) previously reflected to me that the waiting time for departmental quarters is getting longer due to their shortage. Together with the Occupy Central Movement, the morale of some police constables has been brought down, making some police constables frustrated.

In this regard, will the Government inform this Committee of the estimated increase in the number of departmental quarters for JPOs in the financial year of 2015-16? What is the difference from the actual waiting figure? What is the average waiting time? What are the reasons for the shortage of quarters?

What government policies are in place to shorten the above-mentioned waiting time?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. 8)

Reply:

The supply and demand of departmental quarters (DQ) are affected by a number of factors, including officers' marriage rate, their housing preferences and whether they will claim other housing benefits, etc. As at 1 March 2015, the shortage of the JPO quarters of the Police Force was around 3 000, with an average waiting time of 4 years.

The Chief Executive announced in the 2014 Policy Address that the Government will expedite 8 DQ projects for disciplined services departments, aiming at providing more than 2 200 units by 2020. At present, the Police Force and relevant departments have been actively looking for suitable sites for building JPOs quarters. Among the projects, the Junior Police Officers Married Quarters project at Fan Garden will supply 1 000 quarters

units. The Police Force is actively taking follow-up action on the progress of the relevant project. The Police will not have additional quarters units in the financial year of 2015-16.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB159**

**(Question Serial No. 1710)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In recent years, the numbers of major crowd activities such as Occupy Central and anti-parallel trader assemblies have been rising. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee whether it is necessary for the Police Force to recruit additional staff to handle these major crowd activities in 2015-16.

If so, what is the estimated number of staff required to be recruited? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. 11)

Reply:

In handling public order events, having regard to the objectives, nature, number of participants of individual events, strategies and experience in handling similar events in the past, etc., the Police Force will make comprehensive risk assessment and consideration for formulating the overall strategy and contingency plans. The Force will deploy manpower flexibly and implement crowd management measures in light of the prevailing circumstances to ensure public safety and maintain public order.

In the period ahead, the Police will keep in view of the developments of anti-parallel trading protests and strengthen the deployment in high risk regions and enhance preventive measures through flexible deployment of in-house manpower and resources. The Police do not tolerate any behaviour disrupting social order or going against the law. In parallel, the Police will also provide sufficient police resources for various regions to maintain routine policing work and the services for the public.

The Police Force will have an increase of 442 posts in 2015-16 for increasing the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service to strengthen frontline operational capability and support the management of major security and crowd management events.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB160****(Question Serial No. 0252)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

Regarding the enforcement of road traffic legislation, please provide the following information:

- (1) The numbers of taxi drivers prosecuted for offering fare discounts to passengers, using mobile phones while driving, allegedly overcharging taxi fares, tampering with taximeters, using non-compliant meters, refusing hire or selecting passengers, not taking the most direct route to the destination in each of the past 3 years; and
- (2) The numbers of times that police officers were deployed to disguise as customers to combat such offences (listed by district); and the numbers of taxi drivers arrested during undercover operations in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No. 5)

Reply:

- (1) The prosecutions against taxi drivers for the following offences in the past 3 years are set out in the table below:

Offence / Year	2012	2013	2014
Soliciting passenger <sup>Note</sup>	51	156	34
Overcharging	29	47	51

Taximeter offences	67	41	34
Refusing hire	81	126	128
Refusing to drive to destination	29	29	43
Failing to drive to destination by the most direct and practicable route	34	43	33

Note: Offering fare discounts to passengers is also an offence of “Soliciting passengers”.

The Police Force does not maintain the category of record on the prosecutions against drivers for using mobile phones while driving.

- (2) The Force does not maintain the number of operations relating to deployment of police officers disguised as taxi passengers to combat such offences.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB161**

**(Question Serial No. 0253)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (3) Road Safety

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the enforcement of road traffic legislation, in view of taxi drivers' common practice of placing several mobile phones on the dashboards or windscreens of the taxis, the Police have launched a territory-wide exercise since 1 February 2014 to collect data on the correlation between the use of mobile phones with fingertips and the number of mobile phones placed inside vehicles against the occurrence of traffic accidents. Please provide the information on the expected time for completion of the data collection.

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No. 5)

Reply:

The Police Force is always concerned about drivers' practice of placing mobile phones on the dashboards or windscreens of the vehicles. Starting from 1 February 2014, the Force has been collecting figures of traffic accident cases with personal injuries including the number of mobile phones placed on the dashboards or windscreens of the vehicles involved. The Force has now completed the preliminary collection of data and is conducting an analysis of the collected data.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB162**

**(Question Serial No. 0443)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What were the numbers of police constables recruited through the Education & Careers Expo, Police Recruitment Express and other recruitment programmes respectively in the past 3 years? Among the police constables recruited, how many of them can successfully complete the training for police constables and join the Force? What are their retention rates at the first three years? Please list the respective retention rates at the first, second and third year.

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-kin (Member Question No. 35)

Reply:

In the past 3 financial years, the Police Force recruited 990 (2013-14), 890 (2012-13) and 750 (2011-12) police constables respectively through the Education & Careers Expo, Police Recruitment Express and other recruitment programmes. On average, 97% of the police constables recruited can successfully complete the 6-month foundation training programme of the Police College. The retention rate of the police constables who complete the foundation training programme and 3-year probationary period is 98%.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB163**

**(Question Serial No. 0446)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What was the number of police officers deployed for duty during the Occupy Movement last year? What were the longest, shortest and median weekly duty hours of these police officers? What were the longest, shortest and median hours of overtime work carried out by the police officers during the whole movement? How many cases of cancellation of leave resulting from the Occupy Movement were submitted by them? What was the additional expenditure incurred by the Police Force for payment of overtime work carried out by the police officers?

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-kin (Member Question No. 38)

Reply:

During the unlawful Occupy Movement in 2014, the Police Force, having regard to the on-site environment and situation, made appropriate and flexible manpower deployment to ensure public safety and public order, prevent violent incidents, minimise confrontations among the crowds, take enforcement actions against offenders and provide other support services, etc. Besides, the Police also provided other districts with sufficient police resources (including auxiliary police) to maintain routine policing work and services for the public. The deployment of police resources by the Police is part of the operational details. It is inappropriate to provide such information.

Regarding the information on duty hours and overtime work, the formations have made records in accordance with established procedures. The Police do not maintain the information on the longest, shortest and median hours. Neither do the Police maintain the information on the number of cases of cancellation of leave due to operational need.

The additional expenditure incurred by the Police Force for overtime payment to police officers arising from the unlawful Occupy Movement was about \$220 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB164**

**(Question Serial No. 3046)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The actual number of offenders arrested by uniformed officers in 2014 was 51 501. Please provide a breakdown by reason of arrest. What are the numbers of such arrests since September 2014 and the reasons for the arrests? It is expected that the number of offenders arrested by uniformed officers in 2015 is 52 000. What is the justification for this?

Asked by: Hon WONG Pik-wan, Helena (Member Question No. 13)

Reply:

In 2014, uniformed officers of the Police Force arrested a total of 51 501 offenders. From 1 September 2014 to 28 February 2015, uniformed officers of the Force arrested a total of 23 746 offenders.

The arrested persons were involved in different illegal acts. The Force does not maintain a breakdown of the figures.

The Force forecasts the number of people arrested in the coming year on the basis of the actual numbers of arrests in previous years and rounds the figure to the nearest thousand.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB165****(Question Serial No. 3047)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

The Police have adopted a new classification for domestic violence since 2009. Domestic conflicts are classified into 3 categories, namely Domestic Violence (Crime), Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) and Domestic Incidents. Please list the numbers of cases in the past 5 years by category and by the 18 districts in the territory. Will the Government conduct a review to find out whether the classification will have any negative effects?

Asked by: Hon WONG Pik-wan, Helena (Member Question No. 14)Reply:

The Police Force does not maintain figures of cases involving domestic conflicts by District Council district, but maintain the data by Police District. The numbers of "domestic conflicts cases" handled by the Police by Police District in each of the past 5 years are set out in the following tables:

Category	Number of Domestic Violence (Crime) cases (by Police District)																					
	Hong Kong Island Region				Kowloon East Region			Kowloon West Region				New Territories North Region				New Territories South Region					Marine Region	Total
Year	Eastern	Wan Chai	Central	Western	Wong Tai Sin	Kwun Tong	Sau Mau Ping	Mong Kok	Sham Shui Po	Yau Tsim	Kowloon City	Tai Po	Tuen Mun	Yuen Long	Border	Tsuen Wan	Kwai Tsing	Shatin	Lantau	Airport		
2014	53	43	38	82	97	120	118	83	150	70	89	164	95	161	10	55	96	111	26	2	6	<b>1 669</b>
2013	94	48	30	80	123	169	108	108	145	77	92	134	114	190	15	67	105	138	27	1	5	<b>1 870</b>
2012	109	49	28	70	137	182	151	112	159	88	100	143	133	193	7	68	121	119	25	4	4	<b>2 002</b>
2011	95	41	33	80	109	174	104	104	172	99	79	152	142	202	11	71	109	117	31	0	3	<b>1 928</b>
2010	119	71	35	81	111	240	144	110	156	65	107	142	139	211	17	81	140	145	32	2	9	<b>2 157</b>



Category	Number of Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases (by Police District)																					
	Hong Kong Island Region				Kowloon East Region			Kowloon West Region				New Territories North Region				New Territories South Region					Marine Region	
Year	Eastern	Wan Chai	Central	Western	Wong Tai Sin	Kwun Tong	Sau Mau Ping	Mong Kok	Sham Shui Po	Yau Tsim	Kowloon City	Tai Po	Tuen Mun	Yuen Long	Border	Tsuen Wan	Kwai Tsing	Shatin	Lantau	Airport		Total
2014	24	20	34	21	36	48	25	46	56	39	34	41	42	79	6	21	23	16	9	1	2	<b>623</b>
2013	23	16	14	23	52	64	39	48	47	54	35	51	41	83	5	18	31	25	6	1	0	<b>676</b>
2012	25	18	8	30	71	100	61	68	86	63	48	63	68	65	1	19	31	32	12	1	2	<b>872</b>
2011	20	13	8	24	87	121	47	63	77	62	43	57	81	61	8	34	35	35	13	1	2	<b>892</b>
2010	58	36	11	25	120	130	61	71	100	59	62	106	61	104	17	45	57	40	14	1	3	<b>1 181</b>

Category	Number of Domestic Incidents cases (by Police District)																					
	Hong Kong Island Region				Kowloon East Region			Kowloon West Region				New Territories North Region				New Territories South Region					Marine Region	
Year	Eastern	Wan Chai	Central	Western	Wong Tai Sin	Kwun Tong	Sau Mau Ping	Mong Kok	Sham Shui Po	Yau Tsim	Kowloon City	Tai Po	Tuen Mun	Yuen Long	Border	Tsuen Wan	Kwai Tsing	Shatin	Lantau	Airport		Total
2014	499	144	136	416	676	1002	733	490	794	381	611	908	895	1423	85	465	783	786	239	7	37	<b>11 510</b>
2013	487	169	140	430	760	964	661	481	826	490	654	1092	1114	1227	122	435	900	813	270	12	50	<b>12 097</b>
2012	631	161	107	447	721	1027	559	425	772	441	628	1159	1071	1347	112	465	933	842	283	9	41	<b>12 181</b>
2011	571	125	114	478	693	996	561	471	775	371	569	1042	1013	1407	92	445	985	760	241	5	56	<b>11 770</b>
2010	613	164	97	481	681	923	497	472	751	305	573	972	880	1344	79	413	977	695	264	0	73	<b>11 254</b>

The Police created the “Domestic Incidents” category in January 2009 to include all non-violent incidents involving any party in a marital or intimate partner relationship (irrespective of the gender) into the computer system of the “Central Domestic Violence Database”. These incidents, such as dispute, nuisance, annoyance, distress or argument, etc., do not have elements of crime, common assault or breach of the peace. The Police consider that this category can more fully reflect the overall situation of domestic conflicts.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB166**

**(Question Serial No. 3068)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is stated that the Government will strengthen the Force's response and professional sensitivity training in the handling and investigation of domestic and cohabitation-related violence cases. Please inform this Committee of the details of the training. What were the actual expenditure and establishment in 2014-15? Have any reviews been conducted on the effectiveness of the Force's response? What is the estimated expenditure in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon WONG Pik-wan, Helena (Member Question No. 22)

Reply:

In order to strengthen frontline officers' skills and professional sensitivity in handling domestic violence cases and their understanding of relevant legislation, the Police Force has incorporated training courses on domestic violence, skills of handling opposite-sex/same-sex intimate partner relationships, psychology of victims and handling of conflicts into the "Basic Training Course for new recruits", "Criminal Investigation Course" and "Promotion and Development Training Course". Besides, training materials on the handling of domestic violence incidents are regularly reviewed and updated. Details of the training courses on the handling and investigation of domestic violence cases are as follows:

Regular training - Induction training

Probationary Inspectors will attend a 3-hour lecture conducted by instructors of the Police College; Recruit Constables will attend a 3-hour lecture conducted by instructors of the Police College and take a 5-hour scenario-based practical course and examinations. Besides, Recruit Constables will take the 4-hour course of "Policing Psychology - The Application of Psychological Skills: Handling Domestic Violence" conducted by instructors in Psychology of the Open University and a 2-hour tutorial.

### Regular training - On-the-job training

Newly promoted Station Sergeants will take a 3-hour scenario-based practical course; newly promoted Sergeants will attend a 2-hour lecture conducted by instructors of the Police College and take a 3-hour scenario-based practical course. Serving Police Constables will attend 2 lectures of a total of 3 hours conducted by instructors of the Police College.

### Regular training - Criminal investigation training

Inspectors/Senior Inspectors, Sergeants and Police Constables will attend 4-hour lectures of the “Standard Criminal Investigation Course” conducted by the instructors of the Detective Training Centre of the Police College, and 8-hour lectures of the “Advanced Criminal Investigation Course” conducted by the Crime Headquarters.

### Ah hoc training

This type of training generally includes topical discussion on handling domestic violence cases, training in professional sensitivity (briefings on the Domestic and Cohabitation Relationships Violence Ordinance) or training days focusing on the handling of domestic violence cases. Apart from instructors of the Police College, experienced officers or clinical psychologists, the Social Welfare Department (SWD), social workers and representatives of non-governmental organisations are also invited where necessary to talk about and share their professional knowledge of and experience in handling domestic and cohabitation-related violence cases.

In conclusion, the aforementioned courses cover the definition and causes of domestic violence cases, the principles of handling and investigating the relevant cases, legal basis, authority, the criteria and procedures for categorisation of cases, the responsibilities of various formations (Regional Command and Control Centres, report rooms, on-spot action officers, crime officers), as well as the collaboration mechanism between the Force and other organisations (such as the SWD, places of refuge, Fire Services Department and Legal Aid Department). Besides, the training courses specifically reiterate that police officers should handle the domestic violence cases in an impartial, empathic and considerate manner on the premises of upholding the rule of law and protecting the lives and properties of the public.

The Force will from time to time review the training contents on the handling of domestic violence to ensure that frontline police officers are provided with the best training. All police officers shall handle and investigate domestic violence cases professionally in accordance with established procedures and guidelines.

The expenditure on enhancing the training of police officers in handling domestic violence cases is part of the expenditure of the Hong Kong Police College on the day-to-day training. No specific breakdown of the expenditure and manpower establishment in this respect is available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB167**

**(Question Serial No. 3071)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is stated under this Programme that the Government will conduct major security and crowd management operations to ensure public safety and order. What was the number of police officers deployed to handle the Occupy Movement during the period from 26 September to 15 December? What was the expenditure on overtime work?

Asked by: Hon WONG Pik-wan, Helena (Member Question No. 25)

Reply:

During the unlawful Occupy Movement in 2014, the Police Force, having regard to the on-site environment and situation, made appropriate and flexible manpower deployment to ensure public safety and public order, prevent violent incidents, minimise confrontations among the crowds, take enforcement actions against offenders and provide other support services, etc. Besides, the Police also provided other districts with sufficient police resources (including auxiliary police) to maintain routine policing work and services for the public.

The deployment of police resources by the Police for coping with the unlawful Occupy Movement is part of the Police's operational deployment details. It is inappropriate to provide such information. The additional expenditure incurred by the Police Force for overtime payment to police officers arising from the unlawful Occupy Movement was about \$220 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB168**

**(Question Serial No. 1310)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (3) Road Safety

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

Regarding the enforcement of traffic legislation, please inform this Committee of the numbers of prosecutions instituted against persons involved in illegal carriage of passengers for reward in the past 3 years (2012, 2013 and 2014). How many of these cases were convicted by the court and what was the maximum penalty? What are the Police's action plans and estimated expenditure for combating illegal carriage of passengers for reward in 2015?

Asked by: Hon YICK Chi-ming, Frankie (Member Question No. 26)

Reply:

According to the Police Force's record, the numbers of prosecution cases instituted by the Force for illegal carriage of passengers for reward were 4 in both 2012 and 2013, and 9 in 2014. The Force does not maintain the conviction figures of the relevant cases and the data of the maximum penalty.

Regarding prosecutions for illegal carriage of passengers for reward, there are specific regulations and penalties in the existing legislation. The Force will continue to monitor the situation and take appropriate enforcement actions in 2015. Besides, the Force will also continue to adopt a multi-agency approach to combat the unlawful act of illegal carriage of passengers for reward on three fronts, namely publicity, education and law enforcement. Through the communication between the Transport Department and the transport trade, the Force will remind drivers of the need to abide by the law.

The combat against illegal carriage of passengers for reward falls under the Programme of “Road Safety”. No specific breakdown of the expenditure in this respect is available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB169**

**(Question Serial No. 1311)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (3) Road Safety

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

Regarding the enforcement of traffic legislation, please inform this Committee of the numbers of prosecutions instituted against soliciting or overcharging offences involving taxis by unscrupulous persons in the past 3 years (2012, 2013 and 2014). How many of these cases were convicted by the court and what was the maximum penalty? What are the Police's action plans and estimated expenditure for combating "taxi malpractices" in 2015?

Asked by: Hon YICK Chi-ming, Frankie (Member Question No. 27)

Reply:

According to the Police Force's record, the numbers of prosecutions instituted against soliciting offence by taxi drivers in the past 3 years (2012, 2013 and 2014) were 51, 156 and 34 respectively. The numbers of prosecutions instituted against overcharging offence in the same period were 29, 47 and 51 respectively. The Force does not maintain the number of convictions of taxi drivers and the information on the maximum penalty imposed.

The Force will continue to combat taxi malpractices by various effective means, including deploying police officers to disguise as passengers (commonly known as "undercover operations"). The Force will also continue to remind taxi drivers of the need to abide by the law on three fronts, namely publicity, education and law enforcement, by means of communication between the Transport Department and the trade.

The combat against malpractices of taxi drivers falls under the Programme of “Road Safety”. No specific breakdown of expenditure in this respect is available.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB170****(Question Serial No. 1312)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

Please provide the numbers of fixed penalty tickets (FPTs) against parking offences issued by the Police in the past 3 years (2012, 2013 and 2014) with a breakdown by 18 districts over the territory and by types of vehicles (private car, goods vehicle/container vehicle, non-franchised bus, taxi, minibus).

Asked by: Hon YICK Chi-ming, Frankie (Member Question No. 28)

Reply:

In processing the data of fixed penalty tickets (FPTs) against parking offences, the Police Force classifies the figures by Police Region. Therefore, the prosecution figures by District Council district are not available. Nor does the Force maintain the records of the types of vehicles prosecuted for parking offences. The numbers of FPTs against parking offences issued by the Force in the past 3 years are set out in the following table:

Region	Number of FPTs against parking offences		
	2012	2013	2014
Hong Kong Island	234 548	242 946	219 129
Kowloon East	101 895	126 029	138 915
Kowloon West	309 877	335 087	329 870
New Territories South	117 006	146 750	165 614

New Territories North	144 058	169 600	216 039
Total	907 384	1 020 412	1 069 567

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB171****(Question Serial No. 1366)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the information on the Hong Kong Police Force's work on handling of unlicensed travel agents in the past 5 years, including the numbers of cases reported, the numbers of cases with investigation voluntarily conducted by the Force, the numbers of prosecutions successfully instituted and the sentences, etc.

Asked by: Hon YIU Si-wing (Member Question No. 40)Reply:

Under the Tourism Commission, the Travel Agents Registry (TAR) is responsible for the administration of the Travel Agents Ordinance (Cap. 218). The TAR will refer suspected cases of unlicensed travel agents' operation to the Police for investigation. When necessary, the Police will take corresponding enforcement actions.

The numbers of cases involving offences related to illegal operation of travel agents handled by the Police in the past 5 years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>The number of cases</b>
2010	17
2011	16
2012	2
2013	8
2014	11

The Police do not maintain the numbers of prosecutions and information on the sentences.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB172**

**(Question Serial No. 1373)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Recently, an international radical group named “Islamic State” is conducting or virtually conducting terrorist activities in various countries.

1. Has the Government assessed Hong Kong’s risk of terrorist attacks by terrorist groups and put in place a mechanism to address terrorist attacks?
2. Does the Hong Kong Police Force have a dedicated department for addressing terrorist attacks? If so, what are the manpower and expenditure of that department?

Asked by: Hon YIU Si-wing (Member Question No. 47)

Reply:

The Hong Kong Police Force always strives to maintain the safety and stability of Hong Kong. The Force conducts assessments commensurate with the prevailing terrorist threat level and maintains close liaison with law enforcement agencies in other regions to ensure that intelligence exchange and threat assessments are conducted in a timely manner. At present, Hong Kong’s terrorist threat remains at ‘Moderate’ level.

Strengthening counter-terrorism work is one of the Commissioner’s Operational Priorities in 2015. The Force will continue to adopt proper preventive measures, including monitoring trends of terrorist activities to ensure Force readiness, providing security advice for critical infrastructure and sensitive premises, and arranging counter-terrorist patrols. Besides, the Force will ensure preparedness for emergency situations by conducting regular training and multi-agency exercises to practise and enhance contingency plans. The Force will also deploy counter-terrorist resources strategically to ensure timely, effective and co-ordinated measures are taken to prevent and deal with terrorist activities.

The above work is co-ordinated by different operation and crime formations of the Force and falls under the Programme of “Operations” of the Force. No breakdown of the estimated expenditure in this respect is available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB173**

**(Question Serial No. 3184)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. What is the increase in expenditure over the previous amount after the Hong Kong Police Force upgraded the Technology Crime Division (TCD) to the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB)?
2. What are the Government's new measures and targets in enhancing the combat against cyber crime?

Asked by: Hon YIU Si-wing (Member Question No. 48)

Reply:

1. The Police's expenditure on cyber security and technology crime is part of the total expenditure under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". No specific breakdown of the estimated expenditure in this respect is available.
2. The Technology Crime Division, upgraded to the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB) since 1 January 2015, is responsible for co-ordinating the Force's efforts in combating technology crime, and enhancing and expanding the capabilities in combating technology crime and handling cyber security incidents. The Police will adopt the following measures to prevent and enhance the detection of technology crime:

(4) Prevention

With the assistance of the Crime Prevention Bureau, the CSTCB will continue to strive to prevent technology crime through education and co-operative partnership, with a view to raising public awareness of technology crime. The CSTCB will strengthen its work with relevant departments such as the Hong Kong Computer Emergency Response Team

Co-ordination Centre and the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer. In collaboration with the banking and financial sectors as well as small and medium enterprises, the Police also organise crime prevention seminars and publicity campaigns on the trend of technology crime for members of the public at appropriate times.

The Police have also proactively approached major Internet service providers, web-based platforms and relevant stakeholders to include publicity messages in relevant web-based platforms to raise the vigilance of the public towards technology crime. In order to enhance the publicity and education on the prevention of various types of scams more effectively, the Police rolled out a scam prevention platform known as “Fight Scams Together” on 11 July 2014 to disseminate to the public the latest scam modus operandi and prevention messages through short videos and texts in Police Public Page, Hong Kong Police YouTube Channel and Hong Kong Police Mobile App.

#### (5) Detection

The Police currently adopt a three-tier framework for investigation of technology crime, including the levels of the Headquarters (the CSTCB), Regions (technology crime units) and Police Districts which have in place investigation teams. This ensures the optimal use of resources for effective and efficient investigation of technology crime in a professional manner.

In view of the cross-regional and cross-boundary characteristics and hidden nature of technology crime and related offences, the Police have to work with overseas law enforcement agencies in the combat against such crimes. At present, the Hong Kong Police Force is the Vice-Chairman of the Interpol Eurasia Group of Experts on Information Technology Crime. From 2008 to 2013, the Force organised Interpol Train-the-Trainer Workshop on Information Technology Crime Investigation and Interpol Train-the-Trainer Workshop on Digital Forensics on 4 occasions with a view to enhancing the capabilities of officers from different countries and regions in technology crime investigation and digital forensics, and promoting the co-operation and exchange of various parties.

#### (6) Way forward

The Police will continue to include technology crime in the Commissioner’s Operational Priorities 2015 and carry out the combat through three measures, including maintaining professional competence and advanced capability in technology crime investigation, digital forensics and training, paying close attention to the technological development and the change of modus operandi, and enhancing frontline police officers’ awareness of and investigation skills in technology crime through training; working closely with overseas law enforcement agencies, other government departments and key industry stakeholders, including optimising the co-operation mechanism with the Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies to combat cross-boundary technology crime; building partnership with public and private organisations on scientific research and experience sharing; as well as raising public awareness of technology crime prevention through public education and community engagement.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB174**

**(Question Serial No.2030)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control, (3) Control after Entry

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In regard to “adopting an open immigration regime to facilitate entry of talent, professionals and entrepreneurs”, would the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) In the past 3 years, what were the measures adopted by the Government to facilitate entry of talent, professionals and entrepreneurs? What were the manpower and expenditure involved each year?
- (b) While many Mainland students come to Hong Kong to study different courses, most of them say that the threshold for staying in Hong Kong after graduation is quite high. What are the conditions for them to stay in Hong Kong currently? What were the numbers of these people staying in Hong Kong and what were their median wages in the past 3 years?
- (c) In connection with the above question, are there any measures to facilitate or encourage these Mainland students to stay in Hong Kong for work? If yes, what is the expenditure involved and what are the details of such measures? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Han-pan (Member Question No.33)

Reply:

- (a) Hong Kong maintains an open immigration policy and seeks to attract talent from around the world to come and make contributions through various admission schemes for talent, professionals and entrepreneurs. Professionals from outside Hong Kong who have secured an offer of local employment can apply to come to work under the General Employment Policy (GEP) (for overseas professionals) or the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMTTP) (for professionals from the Mainland). Moreover, the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme (QMAS) is open to all talent from around the world who wish to come and work in Hong Kong.



In the past 3 years, the establishment and salary costs of the Immigration Department (ImmD) for processing applications under the GEP, the ASMTP and the QMAS are as follows:

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Establishment ( Number of Post )	64	64	65
Salary Costs* ( \$ million )	29.69	31.37	32.66

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

- (b) Currently, applicants who are/were non-local students and have obtained an undergraduate or higher qualification in a full-time and locally-accredited local programme in Hong Kong (“non-local graduates”) may apply to stay/return and work here under the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates (IANG).

Non-local graduates who submit applications to the ImmD within six months after the date of their graduation (i.e. the date shown on their graduation certificates) are classified as non-local fresh graduates. They are not required to secure an offer of employment upon application. They may be granted 12 months’ stay on time limitation without other conditions of stay provided that normal immigration requirements are met. On the other hand, non-local graduates who submit applications beyond six months of the date of their graduation are classified as returning non-local graduates. Non-local graduates who wish to return to work here are required to secure an offer of employment upon application. The applications will be favourably considered so long as the job is at a level commonly taken up by degree holders and the remuneration package is at market level. They may be granted 12 months’ stay on time limitation without other conditions of stay provided that normal immigration requirements are met.

Persons admitted under the IANG are free to take up and change employment during their permitted stay without the need to seek prior approval from the ImmD. In addition, if they wish to apply for an extension of stay upon the expiry of their limit of stay, their applications will be considered as long as they have secured an offer of local employment which is at a level commonly taken up by degree holders and the remuneration package is at market level. For applicants who have established or joined in business in Hong Kong and are able to product proof of their business, their applications will also be considered.

In the past 3 years, the number of approved applications for staying or returning to work in Hong Kong under the IANG is as follows:

Year	Number of approved applications
2012-13	6 804
2013-14	8 896
2014-15 (as at February 2015)	10 196

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

- (c) To complement the policy objective of further developing Hong Kong as a regional education hub, the ImmD introduced various facilitation measures in May 2008 as agreed with the Education Bureau. One of the measures is the IANG, which allows non-local graduates who have obtained an undergraduate or higher qualification in a full-time and locally-accredited local programme in Hong Kong to stay or return to work here after graduation. Furthermore, as agreed with the Education Bureau, the ImmD has introduced refinement measures since mid-March 2014, which include extending student exchange to sub-degree programmes, allowing non-local sub-degree students to take up mandatory, study/curriculum-related internship in Hong Kong, and aligning the permitted period of stay of non-local students with the normal duration of their study programmes.

The Education Bureau and the ImmD deploy their existing resources to implement these measures. The manpower and expenditure involved cannot be calculated and quantified separately.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB175****(Question Serial No. 1631)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (4) Personal DocumentationControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In the past 5 years, how many people applied for the Hong Kong permanent resident status? How many applications were successful? Please provide a breakdown by the country or region of the applicants.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Kam-lam (Member Question No. 28)Reply:

In the past 5 years, the number of applications for verification of eligibility for permanent identity card and the number of applications approved are as follows:

Year	Number of applications	Number of applications approved
2010	64 469	54 893
2011	65 117	46 620
2012	82 099	64 804
2013	79 996	68 802
2014	61 379	47 875

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

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB176****(Question Serial No. 1632)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (1) Pre-entry ControlControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In the past 5 years, what were the annual figures of non-local students coming to Hong Kong to receive higher education? (Please list the figures by the type of degrees.)

Which countries or regions do these students come from?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Kam-lam (Member Question No. 27)Reply:

The statistics on non-local students permitted to come to study higher education programmes (sub-degree level or above) in Hong Kong for the past 5 years are as follows:

(a) Breakdown by level of programme:

Programme	Number of applications approved				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 ( As at February 2015 )
Sub-degree level	349	464	447	448	632
Degree level	2 216	2 541	3 852	3 513	3 823
Postgraduate level	7 764	11 501	12 533	15 266	15 154
Others <sup>^</sup>	5 616	5 597	6 563	7 603	8 018
Total	15 945	20 103	23 395	26 830	27 627

<sup>^</sup> Including exchange programmes at degree level or above and short-term programmes run by higher education institutions with degree-awarding powers

(b) Breakdown by region:

Region	Number of applications approved				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 ( As at February 2015 )
Mainland China	10 257	13 547	16 431	18 804	19 001
U.S.A.	1 190	1 161	1 160	1 279	1 429
South Korea	454	586	682	777	939
Germany	359	393	384	498	505
France	289	332	372	447	478
Taiwan	217	265	294	416	464
United Kingdom	240	279	313	332	411
Canada	326	342	311	315	346
Singapore	359	313	260	328	339
India	146	155	218	284	294
Others	2 108	2 730	2 970	3 350	3 421
Total	15 945	20 103	23 395	26 830	27 627

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB177****(Question Serial No. 1649)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (1) Pre-entry ControlControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In the past 5 years, what were the numbers of non-local students who studied in our higher education institutions? What were the respective percentages of these students by country / region?

In the past 5 years, what were the numbers of non-local graduates who stayed / returned to Hong Kong to work? What were the respective percentages of these students by country / region?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Kam-lam (Member Question No. 39)Reply:

(a) The statistics on non-local students permitted to come to study higher education programmes (sub-degree level or above) in Hong Kong for the past 5 years are as follows:

Region	Number of applications approved						
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 ( as at February 2015 )	Total	Percentage
Mainland China	10 257	13 547	16 431	18 804	19 001	78 040	68.5%
U.S.A	1 190	1 161	1 160	1 279	1 429	6 219	5.5%
South Korea	454	586	682	777	939	3 438	3.0%
Germany	359	393	384	498	505	2 139	1.9%
France	289	332	372	447	478	1 918	1.7%

Taiwan	217	265	294	416	464	1 656	1.5%
Canada	326	342	311	315	346	1 640	1.4%
Singapore	359	313	260	328	339	1 599	1.4%
United Kingdom	240	279	313	332	411	1 575	1.4%
India	146	155	218	284	294	1 097	1.0%
Others	2 108	2 730	2 970	3 350	3 421	14 579	12.8%
Total	15 945	20 103	23 395	26 830	27 627	113 900	100%

Note: There may be a discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the table due to rounding.

(b) The statistics on approved applications under the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates\* for the past 5 years are as follows:

Region	Number of applications approved						
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)	Total	Percentage
Mainland China	3 796	5 053	6 463	8 357	9 542	33 211	94.2%
Malaysia	28	42	41	57	70	238	0.7%
India	20	18	40	42	86	206	0.6%
Macao SAR	34	25	21	44	27	151	0.4%
U.S.A	22	25	22	33	48	150	0.4%
South Korea	5	13	23	38	54	133	0.4%
Taiwan	11	10	18	26	54	119	0.3%
Canada	10	26	11	25	29	101	0.3%
France	13	11	8	23	23	78	0.2%
Pakistan	3	8	11	24	26	72	0.2%
Others	82	112	146	227	237	804	2.3%
Total	4 024	5 343	6 804	8 896	10 196	35 263	100%

Note: There may be a discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the table due to rounding.

\*The Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates, introduced in 2008, is applicable to non-local graduates of full-time locally-accredited local programmes at degree level or above.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB178****(Question Serial No. 3191)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In the past 5 years, how many illegal workers were arrested and how many of them were prosecuted? How many cases are being handled? How many cases are completed? Which countries or regions do these workers come from?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Kam-lam (Member Question No. 69)Reply:

The breakdown statistics on illegal workers who were arrested and successfully prosecuted by the Immigration Department (ImmD) in the past 5 years by their places of origin are tabulated as follows:

Place of origin Year	Number of persons arrested (excluding sex workers)			Number of persons successfully prosecuted (excluding sex workers)		
	Mainland China	Others*	Total	Mainland China	Others*	Total
2010	1 361	551	<b>1 912</b>	1 240	436	<b>1 676</b>
2011	1 258	424	<b>1 682</b>	979	282	<b>1 261</b>
2012	1 709	521	<b>2 230</b>	1 006	370	<b>1 376</b>
2013	1 733	490	<b>2 223</b>	915	311	<b>1 226</b>
2014	1 379	588	<b>1 967</b>	541	314	<b>855</b>

\*The ImmD does not maintain breakdown statistics by other places of origin.

The ImmD does not maintain breakdown statistics by the investigation progress of cases.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB179**

**(Question Serial No. 0164)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

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

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2015-16, what are the main duties, operational expenses, establishment, and estimated annual salary costs for the Quality Migrants and Mainland Residents Section under the Visa Control (Operations) Division of the Immigration Department?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Wai-yip, Albert (Member Question No. 39)

Reply:

The Quality Migrants and Mainland Residents Section (Section) of the Immigration Department is mainly responsible for handling applications for visas/entry permits and extension of stay under the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme, the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals, the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates, the Supplementary Labour Scheme, and the immigration policies regarding the entry of Mainland residents for training or study. In 2015-16, the establishment and salary costs of the Section are 74 posts and \$37.23 million (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary) respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB180**

**(Question Serial No. 0165)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Would the Government please provide the following information:

- (a) How many talent and professionals were approved by the Immigration Department to take up employment in Hong Kong in the past year (i.e. 2014-15)? Please list the numbers by sex, age, nationality, industry, position, wage and period of stay in Hong Kong. How many of them were granted housing allowance and what were the relevant amounts?
- (b) Are there any talent and professionals who have married local residents or bought property after coming to Hong Kong? If yes, what are the details?
- (c) What are the criteria adopted by the Immigration Department in assessing applications regarding the admission of talent and professionals? How does the department ascertain that there is a lack of relevant professionals in the local labour market? Has it evaluated the impact of the admission of professionals on the local labour market at the same time? ; and
- (d) How many staff members will be deployed for handling applications regarding the admission of talent and professionals in 2015-16? What is the estimated operational expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Wai-yip, Albert (Member Question No. 40)

Reply:

- (a) The statistics on professionals approved for admission for employment in Hong Kong under the General Employment Policy (GEP) and the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMP) in 2014-15 are as follows:

Immigration Scheme/Policy	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
GEP	29 316
ASMTF	8 531

### General Employment Policy

In 2014-15, the statistics on applications approved for admission into Hong Kong under the GEP by region, profession and monthly remuneration are as follows:

Region	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
United Kingdom	4 373
U.S.A.	3 577
India	2 373
Japan	2 211
South Korea	1 972
Australia	1 761
Taiwan	1 587
France	1 581
Philippines	990
Canada	798
Others	8 093
Total	29 316

Profession	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Sportsmen and Entertainers	8 508
Administrators, Managers and Executives	8 165
Teachers/Professors	2 997
Other Professionals	5 929
Investors	203
Others	3 514
Total	29 316

Monthly Remuneration	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Below \$20,000	6 098
\$20,000 - \$39,999	9 176
\$40,000 - \$99,999	9 527
\$100,000 or above	4 515
Total	29 316

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

#### Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals

In 2014-15, the statistics on applications approved for admission into Hong Kong under the ASMTP by employer sector, monthly remuneration and employment period are as follows:

Employer Sector	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Arts/Culture	2 390
Academic Research and Education	2 322
Financial Services	1 216
Commerce and Trade	703
Engineering and Construction	489
Information Technology	329
Recreation and Sports	96
Legal Services	94
Others	892
Total	8 531

Monthly Remuneration	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Below \$20,000	4 407^
\$20,000 - \$39,999	2 434
\$40,000 - \$79,999	1 164
\$80,000 or above	526
Total	8 531

^ Including 2 224 applications for short-term jobs with employment period less than one month, the wages of which have not been calculated for the full month.

Employment Period	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Short-term Employment*	4 853
Long-term Employment	3 678
Total	8 531

\* Short-term employment refers to applications with an employment period of less than 12 months.

The ASMTP is only applicable to Mainland residents. Therefore, all applicants are Mainland residents. The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

- (b) The ImmD does not have relevant information or statistics on professionals who have married local residents or bought property after being admitted to Hong Kong.
- (c) At present, the ImmD implements two employment-related immigration arrangements, namely, the GEP for admitting overseas, Taiwan and Macao professionals and the ASMTP for Mainland professionals. The objective is to allow local employers to recruit professionals not readily available in Hong Kong to meet their manpower needs.

Professionals seeking to work in Hong Kong have to 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.

When assessing the applications, the 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 schemes' objectives. The ImmD will strictly assess applications for the admission of professionals, so as to strike a balance between admitting the professionals needed by Hong Kong and upholding priority employment of the local workforce.

- (d) In 2015-16, the establishment and salary costs of the ImmD involved in handling applications under the above immigration policies/schemes are 46 posts and \$24.07 million (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary).

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB181**

**(Question Serial No.1056)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

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

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is mentioned in the document that the Immigration Department will refine the admission schemes for talent, professionals and entrepreneurs.

1. What are the details and reasons of refinement?
2. What is the distribution pattern of the successfully admitted talent, professionals and entrepreneurs in terms of their professional fields since the implementation of the schemes?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No.14)

Reply:

1. In order to attract talent from outside Hong Kong to support our economic development, the Immigration Department (ImmD) plans to implement the following enhancements to the talent admission arrangements in the second quarter of this year:

- (i) Admission Scheme for the Second Generation of Chinese Hong Kong Permanent Residents (ASSG)

This is a new pilot scheme aimed at attracting the second generation of Chinese Hong Kong permanent residents who have emigrated overseas to return to Hong Kong. ASSG applicants under the new scheme will have to meet, apart from the normal immigration requirements, the following criteria:

- (a) aged between 18 and 40 and born overseas (i.e. outside the Mainland, the HKSAR, the Macao SAR and Taiwan);
- (b) having at least one parent who is the holder of a valid Hong Kong Permanent Identity Card at the time of application and was a Chinese national who had settled overseas at the time of the applicant's birth;
- (c) having a good education background, normally a first degree, but in special circumstances, good technical qualifications, proven professional abilities and/or



relevant experience and achievements supported by documentary evidence may also be accepted;

- (d) being proficient in written and spoken Chinese (Putonghua or Cantonese) or English; and
- (e) having sufficient financial means and are able to meet the living expenses for the applicant's (including his/her dependants, if any) maintenance and accommodation without recourse to public funds.

The stay pattern under the pilot scheme will be "1+2+2+3" years. Applicants will not be required to have secured a job offer before entry. However, upon application for extension of stay, the applicant must have secured an offer of employment at a level commonly taken up by degree holders and the remuneration package is set at market level. Successful applicants may bring in dependants according to the prevailing dependant policy. There will be no quota under this scheme.

(ii) Relaxation of Stay Arrangements under the General Employment Policy (GEP) and Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMTP)

The relaxation aims to further facilitate the stay of talent admitted to work in Hong Kong and encourage more talent from outside Hong Kong to come and stay. Under this arrangement, persons admitted to work in Hong Kong under the GEP and ASMTP will be granted an initial stay of 2 years instead of 1 year, and subsequent extensions of stay will be relaxed from the current "2+2+3" years pattern to "3+3" years. Furthermore, persons having worked in Hong Kong under either of the above schemes for 2 years with an annual assessable income for salaries tax of not less than HK\$2 million in the previous year of assessment may, on the first extension, apply for a 6-year extension on time limitation only without other conditions of stay. Successful applicants will not have to seek prior approval from the ImmD for change of employment and only need to notify the ImmD of the change in writing.

(iii) Refining the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme (QMAS)

The refinement aims to attract young talent with an outstanding educational background or international work experience to come to Hong Kong. Currently, applications submitted under the QMAS are assessed using two points-based tests: the General Points Test (GPT) and the Achievement-based Points Test (APT). The GPT assesses applicants on the basis of five factors including age, academic/professional qualifications and work experience, while the APT is mainly for talent who have received an award of achievement such as Olympic medals and national or international awards. According to the refinement, the changes made to the duration of stay under the GPT will be in line with the arrangement mentioned in subparagraph (ii) above, that is, successful applicants will be granted an initial stay of 2 years (instead of 1 year under the existing arrangement) and the extension of stay pattern will be relaxed from the current "2+2+3" years to "3+3" years. Also, those who have stayed in Hong Kong for 2 years with an annual assessable income for salaries tax of not less than HK\$2 million in the previous year of assessment may, on the first extension, apply for a six-year extension. As for the APT, successful applicants will

be granted a stay of 8 years. The ImmD will also adjust the GPT to attract young talent who are graduates of renowned institutions recognised internationally or with international work experience.

(iv) Refining the Arrangements for Applications under the GEP Investment Stream

The refinement aims to attract more entrepreneurs who have the potential and capabilities of facilitating the development of innovation and technology in Hong Kong to start and develop their business here. This will create promising job opportunities for our young generation and foster a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship. According to the refinement, the ImmD will specify the consideration factors under the existing GEP investment stream, such as the business plan, financial resources, investment sum, business turnover, number of local jobs created, introduction of new technology or skills, etc. to facilitate the entry of entrepreneurs who can bring economic benefits to Hong Kong. In addition, given that start-up entrepreneurs may not have adequate capital or performance records which may affect their applications, we may favourably consider applications supported by government-backed programmes (e.g. StartmeupHK Venture Programme administered by InvestHK and incubation programmes administered by the Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation).

2. The breakdown statistics on talent, professionals and entrepreneurs admitted to Hong Kong under ImmD's various immigration policies and schemes by industry/sector in the past 5 years are as follows:

(i) **General Employment Policy**

Industry/Sector	Number of applications approved				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Sportsmen and Entertainers	3 622	4 477	4 997	8 147	8 508
Administrators, Managers and Executives	10 223	9 982	9 189	8 702	8 165
Teachers/Professors	2 194	2 484	2 921	3 016	2 997
Other Professionals	6 346	7 416	6 537	6 854	5 929
Investors	440	499	423	288	203
Others	5 262	5 461	3 941	2 718	3 514
Total	28 087	30 319	28 008	29 725	29 316

**(ii) Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals**

Industry/Sector	Number of applications approved				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Arts/Culture	1 838	2 105	1 807	2 509	2 390
Academic Research and Education	2 500	2 500	2 613	2 506	2 322
Financial Services	1 067	1 186	895	1 074	1 216
Commerce and Trade	666	879	914	807	703
Engineering and Construction	313	380	378	352	489
Information Technology	227	302	267	309	329
Recreation and Sports	173	126	113	119	96
Legal Services	146	132	84	120	94
Others	847	722	578	730	892
Total	7 777	8 332	7 649	8 526	8 531

**(iii) Quality Migrant Admission Scheme**

Industry/Sector	Number of quotas allocated				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Information Technology and Telecommunications	54	51	86	104	127
Financial and Accounting Services	78	51	67	54	59
Architecture, Surveying, Engineering and Construction	24	29	36	44	32

Commerce and Trade	32	17	3	5	16
Arts and Culture	30	27	27	34	13
Others	82	98	94	110	109
Total	300	273	313	351	356

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB182**

**(Question Serial No.1057)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

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

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is mentioned in the document that the Immigration Department will implement a pilot scheme to attract the second generation of Chinese Hong Kong permanent residents who have emigrated overseas to return to Hong Kong.

1. What is the timetable for the study?
2. What are the manpower and expenditure involved?
3. How many talented people are expected to be admitted?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No.15)

Reply:

The Immigration Department (ImmD) plans to launch the Admission Scheme for the Second Generation of Chinese Hong Kong Permanent Residents (the Scheme) in the second quarter this year. To handle the relevant work of the Scheme, the ImmD will create 12 posts with salary costs of about \$4.72 million (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary) in 2015-16. We will also step up the promotion of the Scheme through the offices of the HKSAR Government outside Hong Kong to attract eligible applicants. As this is a new pilot scheme and most eligible applicants reside overseas, it is difficult to predict the actual number of applicants.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB183****(Question Serial No. 0620)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (1) Pre-entry ControlControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the following information:

Visa/ Entry Permit	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	No. of applica- tions received	No. of applica- tions approved	No. of applica- tions received	No. of applica- tions approved	No. of applica- tions received	No. of applica- tions approved	No. of applica- tions received	No. of applica- tions approved	No. of applica- tions received	No. of applica- tions approved
Foreign Domestic Helper										
Supplementary Labour Scheme										
General Employment Policy										
Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals										
Capital Investment Entrant Scheme										
Quality Migrant Admission Scheme										
Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates										
Dependant visa										
Total										

Asked by: Hon CHIANG Lai-wan (Member Question No. 7)

Reply:

In the past 5 years, the numbers of applications for visas/entry permits received and approved by the Immigration Department (ImmD) are as follows:

Visa/Entry Permit	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (as at February 2015)	
	No. of applications received	No. of applications/quotas approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications/quotas approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications/quotas approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications/quotas approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications/quotas approved
Foreign Domestic Helper	103 954	96 003	105 989	103 017	103 335	101 447	98 563	95 485	90 802	86 877
Supplementary Labour Scheme	1 565	1 645	1 631	1 644	2 359	2 289	2 506	2 458	2 821	2 686
General Employment Policy	30 440	28 087	32 903	30 319	31 065	28 008	33 609	29 725	32 832	29 316
Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals	8 866	7 777	9 871	8 332	10 251	7 649	10 536	8 526	10 123	8 531
Capital Investment Entrant Scheme*	6 014	3 019	3 518	4 414	7 464	3 624	9 546	4 080	6 929	4 257
Quality Migrant Admission Scheme	1 224	300	1 778	273	1 985	313	1 954	351	2 002	356
Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates	4 078	4 024	5 409	5 343	6 845	6 804	8 939	8 896	10 275	10 196
Immigration policy on entry of dependants	36 371	26 650	33 254	28 650	38 906	26 814	42 532	28 312	34 811	27 314
Total	192 512	167 505	194 353	181 992	202 210	176 948	208 185	177 833	190 595	169 533

\* The Capital Investment Entrant Scheme has been suspended with effect from 15 January 2015. However, the ImmD will continue to process the applications received before the suspension in accordance with the rules of the Scheme.

Note: 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.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB184**

**(Question Serial No. 0622)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In view of the increasing number of complaints regarding the abuse of premature contract termination for change of employer by foreign domestic helpers (FDHs), the Immigration Department has adopted a corresponding measure to fortify the assessment of employment visa applications of FDHs who change employers repeatedly. It will closely scrutinise their case details such as the number and reasons for premature contract termination within 12 months with a view to detecting any abuse of the arrangements for premature contract termination for change of employer. If it suspects such abuse, the application will be refused. Would the Bureau please provide the following information:

- (a) How many suspected cases of “job-hopping” were detected since the new measure was adopted? How were these cases handled?
- (b) What are the criteria in deciding whether an FDH has abused the arrangements for premature contract termination for change of employer?
- (c) Has the Bureau uncovered any cases in which intermediaries persuaded or assisted FDHs to engage in “job-hopping”, and how did the authorities handle such cases?
- (d) Has the Bureau studied the setting up of a mechanism requiring FDHs to return to their country of origin after the termination of employment, and allowing the authorities to monitor their departure and to request them to submit proof of having returned to their country of origin upon further employment visa applications?

Asked by: Hon CHIANG Lai-wan (Member Question No. 9)



Reply:

- (a) The Immigration Department (ImmD) has strengthened the assessment of employment visa applications of foreign domestic helpers (FDHs) since June 2013 to combat suspected abuse of the arrangements for premature contract termination for change of employer (commonly known as “job-hopping”). As at the end of February 2015, the ImmD received about 172 000 employment visa applications from FDHs, of which 4 312 were suspected of “job-hopping”, accounting for 2.5% of all applications. After closely scrutinising these 4 312 applications, the ImmD refused 313 of them. Another 482 applications were withdrawn by the applicants or could not be processed further. The ImmD believes that the relevant measure is effective in deterring “job-hopping”.
- (b) In processing the employment visa applications of FDHs, the ImmD will closely scrutinise the details of the applicant such as the number and reasons for premature contract terminations within 12 months with a view to detecting any abuse of the arrangements for premature contract termination for change of employer.
- (c) The HKSAR Government does not maintain the relevant statistics.
- (d) Under the prevailing policy, change of employer applications from FDHs in Hong Kong within their two-year contract will not normally be approved except under exceptional circumstances, e.g. if the FDH's contract is terminated on grounds of the transfer, migration, death or financial reasons of the ex-employer, or if there is evidence suggesting that the FDH has been abused or exploited. An FDH who wishes to enter into an employment contract with a new employer must first return to his/her country of origin and then submit a new employment visa application to the ImmD. However, in the light of the huge demand for FDHs in Hong Kong, the ImmD often receives requests from employers in urgent need of FDHs to expedite the processing of their FDHs' employment visas. Furthermore, FDHs whose previous contracts have been terminated owing to various reasons also wish to return to Hong Kong and enter into employment with a new employer as soon as possible to make ends meet. As a measure to facilitate the parties concerned, in processing change of employer applications of FDHs, the ImmD adopts a flexible approach in implementing the relevant requirements. In assessing employment visa applications for change of employer after premature contract termination, the ImmD will ensure that the FDH in question has departed Hong Kong before an employment visa is issued.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB185**

**(Question Serial No. 0649)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is stated in this Programme that the Immigration Department will “refine the various admission schemes to attract and retain talent, professionals and entrepreneurs from outside Hong Kong to support the economic development of Hong Kong”. Please inform this Committee of the details of the existing admission schemes, as well as the direction and objective of the proposed refinement.

Asked by: Hon CHIANG Lai-wan (Member Question No. 36)

Reply:

In order to attract talent from outside Hong Kong to support our economic development, the Immigration Department (ImmD) plans to implement the following enhancements to the talent admission arrangements in the second quarter of this year:

- (1) Admission Scheme for the Second Generation of Chinese Hong Kong Permanent Residents (ASSG)

This is a new pilot scheme aimed at attracting the second generation of Chinese Hong Kong permanent residents who have emigrated overseas to return to Hong Kong. ASSG applicants will have to meet, apart from the normal immigration requirements, the following criteria:

- (a) aged between 18 and 40 and born overseas (i.e. outside the Mainland, the HKSAR, the Macao SAR and Taiwan);
- (b) having at least one parent who is the holder of a valid Hong Kong Permanent Identity Card at the time of application and was a Chinese national who had settled overseas at the time of the applicant's birth;

- (c) having a good education background, normally a first degree, but in special circumstances, good technical qualifications, proven professional abilities and/or relevant experience and achievements supported by documentary evidence may also be accepted;
- (d) being proficient in written and spoken Chinese (Putonghua or Cantonese) or English; and
- (e) having sufficient financial means and are able to meet the living expenses for the applicant's (including his/her dependants, if any) maintenance and accommodation without recourse to public funds.

The stay pattern under the pilot scheme will be “1+2+2+3” years. Applicants will not be required to have secured a job offer before entry. However, upon application for extension of stay, the applicant must have secured an offer of employment at a level commonly taken up by degree holders and the remuneration package is set at market level. Successful applicants may bring in dependants according to the prevailing dependant policy. There will be no quota under this scheme.

(2) Relaxation of Stay Arrangements under the General Employment Policy (GEP) and Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMTF)

The relaxation aims to further facilitate the stay of talent admitted to work in Hong Kong and encourage more talent from outside Hong Kong to come and stay. Under this arrangement, persons admitted to work in Hong Kong under the GEP and ASMTF will be granted an initial stay of 2 years instead of 1 year, and subsequent extensions of stay will be relaxed from the current “2+2+3” years pattern to “3+3” years. Furthermore, persons having worked in Hong Kong under either of the above schemes for 2 years with an annual assessable income for salaries tax of not less than HK\$2 million in the previous year of assessment may, on the first extension, apply for a 6-year extension on time limitation only without other conditions of stay. Successful applicants will not have to seek prior approval from the ImmD for change of employment and only need to notify the ImmD of the change in writing.

(3) Refining the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme (QMAS)

The refinement aims to attract young talent with an outstanding educational background or international work experience to come to Hong Kong. Currently, applications submitted under the QMAS are assessed using two points-based tests: the General Points Test (GPT) and the Achievement-based Points Test (APT). The GPT assesses applicants on the basis of five factors including age, academic/professional qualifications and work experience, while the APT is mainly for talent who have received an award of achievement such as Olympic medals and national or international awards. According to the refinement, the changes made to the duration of stay under the GPT will be in line with the arrangement mentioned in subparagraph (2) above, that is, successful applicants will be granted an initial stay of 2 years (instead of 1 year under the existing arrangement) and the extension of stay pattern

will be relaxed from the current “2+2+3” years to “3+3” years. Also, those who have stayed in Hong Kong for 2 years with an annual assessable income for salaries tax of not less than HK\$2 million in the previous year of assessment may, on the first extension, apply for a six-year extension. As for the APT, successful applicants will be granted a stay of 8 years. The ImmD will also adjust the GPT to attract young talent who are graduates of renowned institutions recognised internationally or with international work experience.

(4) Refining the Arrangements for Applications under the GEP Investment Stream

The refinement aims to attract more entrepreneurs who have the potential and capabilities of facilitating the development of innovation and technology in Hong Kong to start and develop their business here. This will create promising job opportunities for our young generation and foster a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship. According to the refinement, the ImmD will specify the consideration factors under the existing GEP investment stream, such as the business plan, financial resources, investment sum, business turnover, number of local jobs created, introduction of new technology or skills, etc. to facilitate the entry of entrepreneurs who can bring economic benefits to Hong Kong. In addition, given that start-up entrepreneurs may not have adequate capital or performance records which may affect their applications, we may favourably consider applications supported by government-backed programmes (e.g. StartmeupHK Venture Programme administered by InvestHK and incubation programmes administered by the Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation).

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB186****(Question Serial No. 0448)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (- ) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the duties under Programme (3) Control after Entry, matters requiring special attention in 2015-16 include stepping up enforcement action against persons seeking entry into Hong Kong under the disguise of marriages with Hong Kong residents. What was the situation of these cases in the past year? Is there a rising trend? Please provide the figures in the past 12 months. What are the specific measures to step up enforcement action? Will there be any increase in manpower and number of operations? If yes, what are the manpower and expenditure involved respectively?

Asked by: Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan (Member Question No. 14)Reply:

In 2014, there were a total of 687 investigation cases on persons seeking entry into Hong Kong by means of bogus marriages with Hong Kong residents. This figure was higher than that in 2013 (515 cases). The monthly breakdown of these cases in 2014 is as follows:

2014	Investigation cases
January	69
February	39
March	39
April	39
May	46
June	50
July	97
August	53
September	58
October	86
November	72
December	39
Total	687

The Immigration Department (ImmD) will continue to step up enforcement action against persons seeking entry into Hong Kong by means of bogus marriages with Hong Kong residents. The specific measures include:

(1) To step up immigration examination upon arrival

The ImmD will step up immigration examination upon arrival at all control points and strictly scrutinise doubtful visitors coming to visit their spouses in Hong Kong on the strength of “Tanqin” (visiting relatives) exit endorsements.

(2) Anti-illegal worker operations

Since those involved in bogus marriages mainly seek to take up unlawful employment after their entry into Hong Kong, the ImmD will pay particular attention to Mainland residents holding “Tanqin” exit endorsements during anti-illegal worker operations.

(3) To step up operations against the intermediaries

The ImmD has noticed that some Mainland residents have, through the arrangement of intermediaries, obtained travel documents to enter Hong Kong by contracting bogus marriages with Hong Kong residents. These intermediaries may have committed the offence of conspiracy to defraud or aiding and abetting others to make false statements to immigration officers. The ImmD will continue to step up investigations into these intermediaries.

(4) To step up checking of doubtful marriage cases

To further combat bogus marriage cases, Marriage Registries have stepped up checking on suspected cases since mid-July 2011, while the Investigation Sub-division of the ImmD has also initiated investigation into any suspected bogus marriage cases. With the measures in place, a number of suspected cases were swiftly detected and successfully prosecuted. The ImmD will continue to investigate into suspected bogus marriage cases through the above checking measures.

(5) Intelligence exchange and cooperation with the Mainland authorities

The ImmD will notify Mainland authorities of information on Mainland residents committing offences related to bogus marriage. This enables the Mainland authorities to strictly scrutinise their future applications for exit endorsements. Mainland authorities will also refer cases of suspected bogus marriages to the ImmD for follow-up. The ImmD will conduct joint enforcement operations with the Mainland authorities when necessary.

(6) To prevent bogus marriages for the purpose of seeking to give birth in Hong Kong

The ImmD set up a task force in November 2012 to analyse and investigate the delivery booking records obtained from private hospitals, so as to combat cases involving Mainland

pregnant women obtaining the “Confirmation Certificate on Delivery Booking” to give birth in Hong Kong through bogus marriages.

The ImmD will make suitable deployment of manpower to cope with the relevant work in the light of the effectiveness of the above measures and operational needs, and review the manpower requirements as necessary.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB187****(Question Serial No. 1374)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In 2015-16, the Immigration Department will step up enforcement actions against persons seeking entry into Hong Kong under the disguise of marriages with Hong Kong residents. Please provide the following information.

1. In 2015-16, what is the establishment of the Immigration Department for the investigation of cases of seeking entry through bogus marriages?
2. Please list the numbers of cases investigated by the Immigration Department for seeking entry through bogus marriages in the past 5 years in the following table.

Year	Total number of cases	Number of cases successfully prosecuted	Number of cases unsuccessfully prosecuted	Number of cases under investigation
2010				
2011				
2012				
2013				
2014				

Asked by: Hon FAN Kwok-wai, Gary (Member Question No. 60)Reply:

1. The current establishment of the special task force of the Immigration Department (ImmD) for the investigation of bogus marriages is 22 in total. In addition, the ImmD also carries out investigation of bogus marriages in control points, birth and marriage



registries and visa offices, but breakdowns on the establishment for such work are not maintained by these offices. In 2015-16, the ImmD will continue to flexibly deploy manpower to carry out the related work in combating bogus marriages having regard to its operational needs.

2. The number of bogus marriage cases investigated by the ImmD and the numbers of persons arrested and persons successfully prosecuted in the past 5 years are as follows:

Year	Number of investigation cases	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons successfully prosecuted
2010	1 283	1 504	185
2011	605	1 242	263
2012	432	1 059	240
2013	515	1 102	188
2014	687	1 096	122

The ImmD does not maintain breakdown statistics by the investigation progress of bogus marriage cases.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB188****(Question Serial No. 1390)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (2) Control upon EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is mentioned under Programme (2) that during 2015-16, the Department will continue to implement the complementary immigration measures on non-local pregnant visitors coming to give birth in Hong Kong. Please list the nationality and number of non-local pregnant visitors who were handled as well as the number of non-local pregnant visitors who were refused entry during 2014-15 in the table below.

Nationality of non-local pregnant visitors	Number	Number of refused entry

Asked by: Hon FAN Kwok-wai, Gary (Member Question No. 4)Reply:

In 2014-15 (as at the end of February 2015), the Immigration Department (ImmD) intercepted a total of 51 236 suspected Mainland pregnant visitors at control points, of whom 5 109 were refused entry. The ImmD does not maintain breakdown statistics on other non-local pregnant visitors.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB189****(Question Serial No. 1417)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (2) Control upon EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

The Immigration Department has stated that the creation of 99 posts in 2015-16 is needed to cope with the immigration clearance services at various control points. Would the Department inform this Committee of the following: since the implementation of the multiple-entry permit in 2009, what were the establishment and its increase rate at various land boundary control points in the past 6 years, i.e. from 2009 to 2014? And what was the actual expenditure involved each year?

Asked by: Hon FAN Kwok-wai, Gary (Member Question No. 2)Reply:

The establishment, its increase rate and the salary costs at various land boundary control points of the Immigration Department (ImmD) in the past 6 years are as follows:

Year	Establishment at land boundary control points	Rate of increase/decrease (compared with previous year)	Actual salary costs
2009-10	1 885	-	About \$582.8 million
2010-11	1 790	-5.0%	About \$586.8 million
2011-12	1 814	+1.3%	About \$626.5 million
2012-13	1 877	+3.5%	About \$674.3 million
2013-14	1 932	+2.9%	About \$704.5 million

2014-15 (As at February 2015)	1 985	+2.7%	About \$682.8 million
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Note: During the initial period of the commissioning of Lok Ma Chau Spur Line Control Point and Shenzhen Bay Control Point, the passenger flow was lower than expected. Following the recommendation of the report on manpower review undertaken by the ImmD in 2008, about 100 officers from these two control points were redeployed to other sections in 2010-11 to address other more imminent service needs at that time.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB190****(Question Serial No. 3235)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In 2015-16, the Immigration Department will continue to step up enforcement action against persons seeking entry into Hong Kong under the disguise of marriages with Hong Kong residents. Please provide the following information:

- a. Please list in tabular form the numbers of arrests in respect of persons seeking entry into Hong Kong under the disguise of marriages with Hong Kong residents in the past 5 years;
- b. Please list in tabular form the numbers of successful prosecutions, unsuccessful prosecutions and investigations being conducted in respect of persons seeking entry into Hong Kong under the disguise of marriages with Hong Kong residents in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon FAN Kwok-wai, Gary (Member Question No. 28)Reply:

In the past 5 years, the numbers of persons arrested and persons successfully prosecuted for contracting bogus marriages are as follows:

Year	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons successfully prosecuted
2010	1 504	185
2011	1 242	263
2012	1 059	240
2013	1 102	188
2014	1 096	122

The ImmD does not maintain breakdown statistics by the investigation progress of bogus marriage cases.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB191****(Question Serial No. 2312)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control, (2) Control upon EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

- (1) Would the authorities please inform this Committee of the number of refused entries of visitors/seamen last year, the reasons for refusal and their nationalities;
- (2) What are the criteria and factors that the authorities adopt in determining whether a person seeking entry has a “doubtful purpose of visit”?

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 16)Reply:

- (1) The number of refused entries of visitors and seamen in 2014 is tabulated by region and reason for refusal as follows:

Reason for refusal \ Region	Africa	Asia-Pacific (excluding Mainland China)	Europe	Mainland China	North America	South America	Total
Doubtful purpose of visit	1 089	4 270	58	32 060	6	233	37 716
Improperly documented <sup>Note</sup>	171	1 811	20	2 218	7	51	4 278
Forged travel document	34	83	4	54	0	8	183
Total	1 294	6 164	82	34 332	13	292	42 177

Note: Including those not holding valid visa or endorsement.

2. In handling immigration cases, the Immigration Department will, having regard to the circumstances of the person concerned and all relevant factors in each case, decide whether the entry will be allowed in accordance with Hong Kong law and the prevailing immigration policies.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB192**

**(Question Serial No. 2313)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Government will implement a pilot scheme to attract the second generation of Chinese Hong Kong permanent residents who have emigrated overseas to return to Hong Kong. Please inform this Committee of the expenditure and manpower earmarked for its implementation and the duration of the pilot scheme.

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 17)

Reply:

In 2015-16, the Immigration Department (ImmD) will create 12 posts to handle the relevant work under the Admission Scheme for the Second Generation of Chinese Hong Kong Permanent Residents (the Scheme). The salary costs are about \$4.72 million (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary). As this is a new pilot scheme, the ImmD will monitor its implementation closely to ensure that it meets Hong Kong's social and economic needs.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB193****(Question Serial No. 2325)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please give details of the meetings, visits or exchanges made by the Department with the authorities on the Mainland in the past 5 years and set out in chronological order the following information for each trip:

- (a) purpose and place of visit;
- (b) post titles of officials met;
- (c) number of accompanying staff from Hong Kong and post titles;
- (d) days of visit;
- (e) total expenditure involved;
- (f) whether the visit was announced in advance; if not, what was the reason for not making it public;
- (g) whether minutes of meetings were kept on file; if not, what was the reason; and
- (h) whether any agreement was reached; if yes, what were the contents and the progress of implementation of the agreement;
- (i) expenses on transportation (air tickets and local transportation);
- (ii) expenses on accommodation;
- (iii) expenses on meals;
- (iv) expenses on banquets or entertainment; and
- (v) expenses on gifts.

Date	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 90)

Reply:

Information about duty visits to the Mainland made by the Director of Immigration in the past 5 years is tabulated as follows:

<b>Year (Number of visits)</b>	<b>Total number of days</b>	<b>Destination</b>	<b>Reason for duty visit</b>	<b>Number of accompanying staff*</b>	<b>Expenses for the year** (\$)</b>
2010-11 (6 visits)	31	Beijing, Shanghai, Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangsu, Jiangxi	Attending business conferences/ business exchanges/ attending seminars/ officiating at opening ceremonies of training courses	1-6	297,508
2011-12 (6 visits)	21	Beijing, Ningxia, Guangdong	Attending business conferences/ business exchanges	2-5	227,865
2012-13 (8 visits)	28	Beijing, Xinjiang, Jiangsu, Guangxi, Shanghai	Attending business conferences/ business exchanges/ attending international seminars/ officiating at opening ceremonies of training courses	0-3	332,697
2013-14 (3 visits)	9	Beijing, Sichuan	Attending business conferences/ business exchanges	1-4	113,941
2014-15 <i>[as at February 2015]</i> (3 visits)	6	Beijing, Shenzhen	Business exchanges/ attending international forums	1-4	50,058

\*Ranks of accompanying staff on duty visits include: Assistant Director, Principal Immigration Officer, Assistant Principal Immigration Officer and Chief Immigration Officer.

\*\*Including airfare and subsistence allowance granted to officers on duty visits in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations.

The Director of Immigration pays duty visits to the Mainland mainly to meet operational needs and to enhance liaison and co-operation with Mainland officials. In general, the visit schedules will not be announced. During visits to the Mainland, the Director of Immigration and his staff will keep the relevant records on file as needed for future reference.

The Government of the current term upholds the principles of honesty and simplicity. It generally does not accept or exchange souvenirs or gifts in functions and activities. If there is a need to go through the protocol for exchanging souvenirs or gifts, appropriate souvenirs or gifts would be procured having regard to the capacity of the guests and the occasions to ensure proper use of public funds. The procurement of supplies (including gifts or souvenirs) must be in compliance with the Stores and Procurement Regulations of the Government. The Immigration Department does not maintain a separate account in respect of the expenses for the procurement of souvenirs. Therefore, the relevant statistics are not available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB194**

**(Question Serial No. 2333)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (4) Personal Documentation

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please inform this Committee of the number of cases received each year for replacement of identity cards owing to damage of the chip in the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 36)

Reply:

In the past 5 years, the number of cases of replacement of identity cards owing to chip damage is as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of cases</b>
2010	7 460
2011	8 280
2012	8 750
2013	9 397
2014	9 119

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB195**

**(Question Serial No. 1811)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. In the past two financial years and this financial year, the numbers of persons refused entry are 37 105, 42 177 and 51 000 respectively. Please provide breakdowns by the type of visa held, mode of travelling (by land, sea or air), control point and reason for refusal.
2. The Department has estimated a higher figure in refused entry this year than last year. Has it evaluated the reason, and then adjusted the resources and manpower deployment accordingly?

Asked by: Hon IP Kwok-him (Member Question No.37)

Reply:

In 2013 and 2014, the numbers of refused entries of visitors and seamen at various control points and the reasons for refusal are tabulated by year as follows:

2013

Control point	Reason for refusal			Total
	Doubtful purpose of visit	Improperly documented Note 1	Forged travel document	
Airport	3 216	1 446	315	4 977
Lo Wu	13 159	413	5	13 577
Hung Hom	362	84	3	449
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	5 937	62	0	5 999
Lok Ma Chau	3 456	137	3	3 596
Man Kam To Note 2	386	3	0	389
Sha Tau Kok	495	21	1	517
Shenzhen Bay	3 923	340	1	4 264
Harbour Control	187	419	0	606
Macau Ferry Terminal	656	1 116	9	1 781
China Ferry Terminal	515	378	6	899
River Trade Terminal	27	4	0	31
Kai Tak Cruise Terminal Note 3	1	19	0	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 320</b>	<b>4 442</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>37 105</b>

2014

Control point	Reason for refusal			Total
	Doubtful purpose of visit	Improperly documented Note 1	Forged travel document	
Airport	2 729	681	171	3 581
Lo Wu	15 012	840	2	15 854
Hung Hom	356	83	0	439
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	6 626	154	0	6 780
Lok Ma Chau	3 672	153	1	3 826
Man Kam To Note 2	1 586	17	1	1 604
Sha Tau Kok	400	13	0	413
Shenzhen Bay	5 407	301	0	5 708
Harbour Control	114	116	2	232
Macau Ferry Terminal	1 072	1 474	1	2 547
China Ferry Terminal	680	439	5	1 124
River Trade Terminal	62	1	0	63
Kai Tak Cruise Terminal Note 3	0	6	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>37 716</b>	<b>4 278</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>42 177</b>

Note 1: Including those not holding valid visa or endorsement.

Note 2: Due to the reconstruction works at the passenger clearance area of the Shenzhen side of the Man Kam To Control Point, only goods vehicles, cross-boundary students and limited cross-boundary coaches were allowed to use the Man Kam To Control Point starting from 22 February 2010. Upon completion of the works, the control point became fully operational on 26 August 2013.

Note 3: The first berth of the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal was commissioned in June 2013 and the second berth came into operation in September 2014.

The Immigration Department (ImmD) estimates an increase in the number of visitors and seamen being refused entry in 2015 mainly because the overall number of arriving visitors is expected to continue to rise on the one hand and the ImmD will continue to step up immigration control on individuals such as parallel traders and Mainland pregnant women on the other. The ImmD will, having regard to its existing resources and operational needs, make flexible and appropriate deployment of manpower to carry out such duties. The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB196****(Question Serial No.1812)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. In the past two financial years and this financial year, what are the resources and manpower deployed by the Immigration Department for the investigation of immigration offences? Among the persons arrested and prosecuted, how many of them are visitors on the strength of visit visas? Please provide the statistics by year and the type of visa.
2. In the past two years, among the persons arrested and prosecuted by the Immigration Department in operations against illegal employment and/or overstaying after entry, how many of them were engaged in parallel trading activities as visitors?

Asked by: Hon IP Kwok-him (Member Question No.38)Reply:

1. The numbers of persons who were arrested and prosecuted by the Immigration Department (ImmD) for immigration offences in the past 3 years are tabulated as follows:

	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons prosecuted
2012	12 653	6 294
2013	12 675	5 155
2014	13 168	3 954

The ImmD does not maintain breakdown statistics on persons holding visit visas among the above arrested and prosecuted persons.

As investigation of immigration offences is part of the main regular duties of the ImmD, the manpower and expenditure involved are not calculated and quantified separately.

2. In the past 2 years, a total of 1 388 visitors were arrested by the ImmD in its operations for breach of conditions of stay by engaging in parallel trading activities, among whom 191 were prosecuted.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB197**

**(Question Serial No.1813)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. The numbers of offenders prosecuted by the Immigration Department in the past 2 years were 5 155 and 3 954 respectively and it is estimated to be 3 950 this year (2015). In this regard, how many prosecutions involve bogus marriages?

In 2013 and 2014, what was the amount of resources allocated by the Immigration Department in combating bogus marriages?

2. What was the reason for the significant decrease in the number of offenders prosecuted in 2014 compared with 2013? Was it related to the change in resources allocated by the department?

Asked by: Hon IP Kwok-him (Member Question No.39)

Reply:

1. In the past 2 years, the numbers of persons arrested and persons successfully prosecuted for contracting bogus marriages are as follows:

Year	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons successfully prosecuted
2013	1 102	188
2014	1 096	122

The establishment of the special task force of the Immigration Department (ImmD) for the investigation of bogus marriages was 22 in total. In addition, the ImmD also carries out investigation of bogus marriages in control points, birth and marriage registries and visa offices, but breakdowns on the establishment for such work are not

maintained by these offices. The ImmD will continue to flexibly deploy manpower to carry out the related work in combating bogus marriages having regard to its operational needs.

2. In 2013-14 and 2014-15, the number of staff deployed in enforcement work, including investigation and prosecution, etc., had not been reduced. Depending on the offences involved and the complexity of the cases, the scope of investigation, the time required and the number of offenders arrested and prosecuted may vary. The ImmD will continue to combat all immigration-related offences rigorously.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB198**

**(Question Serial No.1814)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (4) Personal Documentation

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. What are the reasons for the decrease in the number of applications for HKSAR passport this year as estimated at 719 100, compared with 773 306 and 774 032 in the last two years?
2. Regarding the estimated decrease in the number of applications for HKSAR passport, would the Immigration Department deploy the surplus resources and manpower in other work? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon IP Kwok-him (Member Question No.40)

Reply:

1. The Immigration Department (ImmD) will consider all relevant factors, including the situation of HKSAR passport applications in recent years, the passport replacement cycles, the economic situation of Hong Kong and other countries as well as the travel aspirations of the public, before making an estimation of the number of applications for HKSAR passports. The decrease in the estimated number of applications for HKSAR passport in 2015 is mainly attributed to the fact that the number of applications soared in 2004 following the grant of visa-free access to Japan to HKSAR passport holders in that year. With these HKSAR passports issued in 2004 due for expiry in 2013 and 2014, the number of applications for replacement thus increased in the last two years accordingly. As the peak of replacement cycle passes, the ImmD estimates that the number of applications for HKSAR passports in 2015 will have a slight decrease. After taking into account other relevant factors, ImmD has come up with the current estimated number of applications for 2015.
2. The ImmD will continue to make flexible deployment of manpower to carry out the regular duties, having regard to its existing resources and operational needs.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB199****(Question Serial No. 1815)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (202) Repatriation ExpensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide breakdowns of the repatriation expenses in terms of the actual expenditure in 2013-14 (\$6.347 million), the revised estimate in 2014-15 (\$7.652 million), and the estimate in 2015-16 (\$7.652 million), including the reasons of repatriation, countries or regions for repatriation and means of transport.

Asked by: Hon IP Kwok-him (Member Question No. 41)Reply:

The expenditure is used to remove persons subject or liable to removal from Hong Kong in accordance with the Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 115). The Immigration Department will remove the persons concerned from Hong Kong by various means according to the established procedure, taking into account the individual circumstances of each case. The Department does not maintain a breakdown of the relevant expenses.

In 2013-14 and 2014-15 (as at February 2015), the top ten regions for repatriation are as follows:

	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Mainland China	Mainland China
2.	Indonesia	Vietnam
3.	Vietnam	Indonesia
4.	The Philippines	India
5.	Pakistan	The Philippines
6.	India	Pakistan
7.	Thailand	Bangladesh
8.	Bangladesh	Thailand
9.	Sri Lanka	Nepal
10.	Mongolia	Malaysia

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB200**

**(Question Serial No. 1816)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Regarding the implementation of the pilot scheme to attract the second generation of Chinese Hong Kong permanent residents who have emigrated overseas to return to Hong Kong, what are the resources and manpower involved?
2. Will the relevant resources be mainly allocated to local or external work? If the answer is the latter, what are the countries or regions involved?

Asked by: Hon IP Kwok-him (Member Question No.42)

Reply:

The Immigration Department (ImmD) plans to launch the Admission Scheme for the Second Generation of Chinese Hong Kong Permanent Residents (the Scheme) in the second quarter this year. To handle the relevant work of the Scheme, the ImmD will create 12 posts with salary costs of about \$4.72 million (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary) in 2015-16, which are mainly deployed to handle applications and relevant matters. We will also step up the promotion of the Scheme through the offices of the HKSAR Government outside Hong Kong to attract eligible applicants.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB201**

**(Question Serial No. 2263)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide a breakdown of all applications made under all screening mechanisms for torture claims last year by nationality and success rate.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Dennis (Member Question No. 23)

Reply:

The Government commenced operating an enhanced administrative mechanism in December 2009 to screen torture claims to ensure that the procedures met with the high standards of fairness required bylaw. The statutory procedures underpinning the enhanced administrative mechanism commenced in early December 2012. Subsequently, pursuant to two relevant rulings by the Court of Final Appeal(CFA) in December 2012 and March 2013, the Government commenced operating a unified screening mechanism (USM) (the procedures of which follows those of the statutory screening mechanism for torture claims) to screen non-refoulement claims lodged by foreigners subject or liable to be removed from Hong Kong to another country on applicable grounds. Apart from torture, these applicable grounds include (i) cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment (CIDTP) under Article 3 of the Hong Kong Bill of Rights; and (ii) persecution drawing reference to Article 33 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (the Refugee Convention). Torture claims lodged before the commencement of the USM in March 2014 have become non-refoulement claims under applicable transitional arrangements.

Figures on claims made and handled between the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism at end 2009 and end 2014 are tabulated below:



Year	Claims made	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims (at year end)
End2009 (commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism)				6 340
2010 and 2011	3 241	1 146	1 988	6 447
2012	1 174	1 575	1 154	4 892
2013	491	1 813	778	2 792
2014 (January – February)	19	221	89	2 501
<i>From end 2009 to commencement of the USM (Sub-total)</i>	4 925	4 755 (Note 1)	4 009	
March 2014 (commencement of the USM)				
a. Torture claims pending (Note 2)				2 501
b. Non-refoulement claims lodged by persons whose torture claim had been rejected or withdrawn (Note 3)				2 962
c. Non-refoulement claims lodged on applicable grounds other than torture (Note 3)				1 236
<i>Sub-total</i>				6 699
2014 (March to December) (after commencement of the USM)				
Non-refoulement claims	4 634 (Note 4)	826 (Note 5)	889	9 618

Note 1 : Since the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism (at end 2009) to before the commencement of the USM (end of February 2014), 4 755 torture claims have been determined, out of which 24 were substantiated (including 5 substantiated by the Torture Claims Appeal Board on appeal), 1 682 persons had left Hong Kong, 2 750 had lodged a non-refoulement claim under the USM on other grounds, 299 remain in Hong Kong for other reasons (e.g., imprisoned, pending prosecution, lodged a judicial review, etc.).

Note 2 : At the commencement of the USM (March 2014), there were 2 501 pending torture claims, which have become non-refoulement claims under the applicable transitional arrangements.

Note 3 : These non-refoulement claims can be screened only after the commencement of the USM.

Note 4 : Including 1 137 claims lodged by persons whose torture claim had been rejected or withdrawn (or those who had previously lodged an asylum claim with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees).

Note 5 : Between the commencement of the USM in March 2014 and end 2014, 826 non-refoulement claims have been determined, out of which 1 is substantiated, 110 persons have departed or are pending removal arrangements, 678 have lodged an appeal to the TCAB, 37 remain in Hong Kong for other reasons (e.g., imprisoned, pending prosecution, lodged a judicial review, etc.).

Between the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism (late 2009) and late 2014, determinations have been made in 5 581 torture/non-refoulement claims, among which 25 were substantiated. A breakdown by nationality of the substantiated claimants is as follows:

<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Number of claimants</b>
Sri Lankan	14
Jordanian	8
Rwandan	1
Egyptian	1
Guinean	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>

A breakdown by nationality of the 9 618 pending claimants is as follows:

<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Number of claimants</b>
Pakistani	2 166
Indian	1 760
Bangladeshi	1 237
Indonesian	1 105
Vietnamese	1 070
Filipino	453
Nepalese	391
Sri Lankan	346
Nigerian	186
Others	904
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 618</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB202****(Question Serial No. 0314 )**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (2) Control upon EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

To prevent the entry of undesirable persons, would the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. In the past 3 years, how many visitors were prosecuted by the Immigration Department for engaging in parallel trading activities respectively? How many of them were convicted?
2. In the coming year, will the Immigration Department allocate additional manpower to suppress smuggling activities? What is the amount of expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 30)

Reply:

1. The Immigration Department (ImmD) has started to maintain statistics on visitors prosecuted and convicted for breach of conditions of stay by engaging in parallel trading activities since September 2012. The relevant statistics are tabulated by year as follows:

	Number of visitors prosecuted and convicted for breach of conditions of stay by engaging in parallel trading activities	
	Prosecuted	Convicted
2012 (September-December)	101	89
2013	131	121
2014	60	58

2. In 2015-16, the ImmD 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.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB203**

**(Question Serial No. 1518)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates, would the Government inform this Committee of the following?

- (1) What are the numbers of non-local graduates who graduated from local tertiary institutions last year? (Please list the numbers of these graduates by bachelor's degree, master's degree and doctorate.)
- (2) How many applications were received from non-local graduates who applied to stay and work in Hong Kong through the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates last year and how many such applications were approved? What are the numbers of applications submitted by Mainland graduates and by graduates of other regions respectively?
- (3) It is stated in the Policy Address that the Government will refine the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme. What are the details? Have the authorities reviewed the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates in a timely manner so as to assess whether the Arrangements are effective and meet the policy objective of attracting talent from outside to stay and work in Hong Kong? If yes, what are the details and the financial commitment involved? If no, what are the reasons?
- (4) Please list the number of cases in which successful applicants of the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates have applied to bring in their dependants to Hong Kong.

Asked by: Hon LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey (Member Question No. 7)

Reply:

- (1) In the 2013-14 academic year, the number of non-local graduates of University Grants Committee-funded programmes by level of study is as follows:

Level of study	Number of graduates
Sub-degree programmes	0
Bachelor's degree programmes	1 907
Taught postgraduate programmes	61
Research postgraduate programmes	1 477
(i) Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) programmes	1 118
(ii) Master of Philosophy (MPhil) programmes	359
Total	3 445

Note: The above statistics are provided by the Education Bureau

- (2) In the past year, with regard to applications under the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates (IANG) received and approved by the Immigration Department (ImmD), the breakdown by the region of applicants is as follows:

Region	2014-15 (as at February 2015)	
	Number of applications received	Number of applications approved
Mainland China	9 603	9 542
India	89	86
Malaysia	70	70
South Korea	58	54
Taiwan	54	54
U.S.A.	51	48
Canada	31	29
Macao SAR	27	27
Pakistan	27	26
France	24	23
Others	241	237
Total	10 275	10 196

- (3) Currently, applications submitted under the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme (QMAS) are assessed using two points-based tests: the General Points Test (GPT) and the Achievement-based Points Test (APT). The GPT assesses applicants on the basis of five factors including age, academic/professional qualifications and work experience, while the APT is mainly for talent who have received an award of achievement such as Olympic medals and national or international awards. Under the refinement that the ImmD is about to introduce, for the duration of stay, persons admitted under the GPT will be granted an initial stay of 2 years (instead of 1 year under the existing arrangement) and subsequent extensions of stay will be relaxed from the current “2+2+3” years pattern to “3+3” years. Also, those who have stayed in Hong Kong for 2 years with an annual assessable income for salaries tax of not less than HK\$2 million in the previous year of assessment may, on the first extension, apply for a 6-year extension. As for the APT, successful applicants will be granted a stay of 8 years. In addition, the ImmD will also adjust the GPT to attract more young talent who are graduates of renowned institutions recognised internationally or with international work experience. The ImmD will implement the enhancement measures of the QMAS in the second quarter of 2015.

As for the IANG, it has been well-received since its implementation, with the number of applications increasing year on year. As at February 2015, over 41 000 non-local graduates have been approved to stay or return to Hong Kong after graduation. The HKSAR Government believes that the IANG can help attract and encourage talent from outside Hong Kong to stay and thus enhance the quality of Hong Kong’s workforce, which is conducive to the long-term development of Hong Kong.

The HKSAR Government will from time to time review the existing policy and measures in relation to the development of Hong Kong as a regional education hub, including the IANG.

- (4) In 2014-15 (as at February 2015), a total of 643 persons were permitted to reside in Hong Kong as dependants of IANG applicants.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB204**

**(Question Serial No. 2754)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

During 2015-16, the Immigration Department will refine the various admission schemes to attract and retain talent, professionals and entrepreneurs from outside Hong Kong to support the economic development of Hong Kong, including implementing a pilot scheme to attract the second generation of Chinese Hong Kong permanent residents who have emigrated overseas to return to Hong Kong. People of which industries/professions do the authorities intend to attract? How many such second generation of Chinese Hong Kong permanent residents are expected to be attracted to return to Hong Kong each year? Please provide details of the scheme, the implementation timetable, the objectives and the expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon LAM Tai-fai (Member Question No. 9)

Reply:

In order to attract talent from outside Hong Kong to support our economic development, the Immigration Department (ImmD) plans to implement the following enhancements to the talent admission arrangements in the second quarter this year:

- (1) Admission Scheme for the Second Generation of Chinese Hong Kong Permanent Residents (ASSG)

This is a new pilot scheme aimed at attracting the second generation of Chinese Hong Kong permanent residents who have emigrated overseas to return to Hong Kong. ASSG applicants will have to meet, apart from the normal immigration requirements, the following criteria:

- (a) aged between 18 and 40 and born overseas (i.e. outside the Mainland, the HKSAR, the Macao SAR and Taiwan);

- (b) having at least one parent who is the holder of a valid Hong Kong Permanent Identity Card at the time of application and was a Chinese national who had settled overseas at the time of the applicant's birth;
- (c) having a good education background, normally a first degree, but in special circumstances, good technical qualifications, proven professional abilities and/or relevant experience and achievements supported by documentary evidence may also be accepted;
- (d) being proficient in written and spoken Chinese (Putonghua or Cantonese) or English; and
- (e) having sufficient financial means and are able to meet the living expenses for the applicant's (including his/her dependants, if any) maintenance and accommodation without recourse to public funds.

The stay pattern under the pilot scheme will be "1+2+2+3" years. Applicants will not be required to have secured a job offer before entry. However, upon application for extension of stay, the applicant must have secured an offer of employment at a level commonly taken up by degree holders and the remuneration package is set at market level. Successful applicants may bring in dependants according to the prevailing dependant policy. There will be no quota under this scheme.

(2) Relaxation of Stay Arrangements under the General Employment Policy (GEP) and Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMTF)

The relaxation aims to further facilitate the stay of talent admitted to work in Hong Kong and encourage more talent from outside Hong Kong to come and stay. Under this arrangement, persons admitted to work in Hong Kong under the GEP and ASMTF will be granted an initial stay of 2 years instead of 1 year, and subsequent extensions of stay will be relaxed from the current "2+2+3" years pattern to "3+3" years. Furthermore, persons having worked in Hong Kong under either of the above schemes for 2 years with an annual assessable income for salaries tax of not less than HK\$2 million in the previous year of assessment may, on the first extension, apply for a 6-year extension on time limitation only without other conditions of stay. Successful applicants will not have to seek prior approval from the ImmD for change of employment and only need to notify the ImmD of the change in writing.

(3) Refining the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme (QMAS)

The refinement aims to attract young talent with an outstanding educational background or international work experience to come to Hong Kong. Currently, applications submitted under the QMAS are assessed using two points-based tests: the General Points Test (GPT) and the Achievement-based Points Test (APT). The GPT assesses applicants on the basis of five factors including age, academic/professional qualifications and work experience, while the APT is mainly for talent who have received an award of achievement such as Olympic medals and



national or international awards. According to the refinement, the changes made to the duration of stay under the GPT will be in line with the arrangement mentioned in subparagraph (2) above, that is, successful applicants will be granted an initial stay of 2 years (instead of 1 year under the existing arrangement) and the extension of stay pattern will be relaxed from the current “2+2+3” years to “3+3” years. Also, those who have stayed in Hong Kong for 2 years with an annual assessable income for salaries tax of not less than HK\$2 million in the previous year of assessment may, on the first extension, apply for a six-year extension. As for the APT, successful applicants will be granted a stay of 8 years. The ImmD will also adjust the GPT to attract young talent who are graduates of renowned institutions recognised internationally or with international work experience.

#### (4) Refining the Arrangements for Applications under the GEP Investment Stream

The refinement aims to attract more entrepreneurs who have the potential and capabilities of facilitating the development of innovation and technology in Hong Kong to start and develop their business here. This will create promising job opportunities for our young generation and foster a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship. According to the refinement, the ImmD will specify the consideration factors under the existing GEP investment stream, such as the business plan, financial resources, investment sum, business turnover, number of local jobs created, introduction of new technology or skills, etc. to facilitate the entry of entrepreneurs who can bring economic benefits to Hong Kong. In addition, given that start-up entrepreneurs may not have adequate capital or performance records which may affect their applications, we may favourably consider applications supported by government-backed programmes (e.g. StartmeupHK Venture Programme administered by InvestHK and incubation programmes administered by the Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation).

The ImmD’s various admission schemes for talent and professionals aim at attracting highly skilled and talented persons from all over the world to come to Hong Kong for development and settlement, especially those whom we lack and who are beneficial to our socio-economic development.

Since the ASSG is a new pilot scheme and most eligible applicants reside overseas, it is difficult to estimate the actual number of applicants.

In 2015-16, the ImmD will create 12 posts to handle the relevant work relating to the ASSG. The salary costs are about \$4.72 million (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary). As for the other enhancements, the ImmD will flexibly deploy manpower and resources to implement the relevant measures and handle the related work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB205****(Question Serial No. 2755)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (1) Pre-entry ControlControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

During 2015-16, the Immigration Department will continue to provide immigration facilitation to support the policy objective of attracting more non-local students to study in our higher education institutions and facilitate them to stay and work in Hong Kong after graduation. In the past 5 years, how many non-local students were approved by the Immigration Department to come to Hong Kong to study? Please list the numbers of these students by year and nationality. How many students applied to stay and work in Hong Kong after graduation each year? What are the criteria in approving the applications? What are the manpower and the expenditure involved for the department?

Asked by: Hon LAM Tai-fai (Member Question No. 10)Reply:

The number of non-local students approved by the Immigration Department (ImmD) to come to study in Hong Kong in the past 5 years by their nationality or place of origin is tabulated as follows:

Nationality/Place of Origin	Number of applications approved				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Mainland China	10 277	13 559	16 451	18 849	19 069
U.S.A	1 392	1 402	1 339	1 463	1 557
South Korea	590	723	782	911	1 021
Germany	407	439	423	577	563
France	320	368	407	493	514

Taiwan	227	272	298	423	473
United Kingdom	264	310	360	391	442
Canada	355	378	347	357	375
Singapore	409	407	352	383	359
Japan	120	276	252	239	222
Others	2 553	2 914	3 341	3 758	3 896
Total	16 914	21 048	24 352	27 844	28 491

Currently, applicants who are/were non-local students and have obtained an undergraduate or higher qualification in a full-time and locally-accredited local programme in Hong Kong (“non-local graduates”) may apply to stay/return and work here under the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates (IANG).

Non-local graduates who submit applications to the ImmD within six months after the date of their graduation (i.e. the date shown on their graduation certificates) are classified as non-local fresh graduates. They are not required to secure an offer of employment upon application. They may be granted 12 months’ stay on time limitation without other conditions of stay provided that normal immigration requirements are met. On the other hand, non-local graduates who submit applications beyond six months of the date of their graduation are classified as returning non-local graduates. Returning non-local graduates who wish to return to work here are required to secure an offer of employment upon application. The applications will be favourably considered so long as the job is at a level commonly taken up by degree holders and the remuneration package is at market level. They may be granted 12 months’ stay on time limitation without other conditions of stay provided that normal immigration requirements are met.

Persons admitted under the IANG are free to take up and change employment during their permitted stay without the need to seek prior approval from the ImmD. In addition, if they wish to apply for an extension of stay upon the expiry of their limit of stay, their applications will be considered as long as they have secured an offer of local employment which is at a level commonly taken up by degree holders and the remuneration package is at market level. For applicants who have established or joined in business in Hong Kong and are able to produce proof of their business, their applications will also be considered.

The number of applications approved by the ImmD under the IANG in the past 5 years is as follow:

Number of applications approved				
2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
4 024	5 343	6 804	8 896	10 196

The ImmD's establishment and salary costs for processing applications under the IANG in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Establishment ( Number of Post )	5	5	5	5	5
Salary Costs* ( \$ million )	1.82	1.83	1.95	2.06	2.14

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

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB206**

**(Question Serial No. 2756)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2015-16, the Immigration Department will continue to step up enforcement actions against persons seeking entry into Hong Kong under the disguise of marriages with Hong Kong residents. What are the details and the expenditure of the relevant work? What were the numbers of successful prosecutions in the past five years?

Asked by: Hon LAM Tai-fai (Member Question No. 11)

Reply:

The Immigration Department (ImmD) will continue to step up enforcement action against persons seeking entry into Hong Kong by means of bogus marriages with Hong Kong residents. The specific measures include:

(1) To step up immigration examination upon arrival

The ImmD will step up immigration examination upon arrival at all control points and strictly scrutinise doubtful visitors coming to visit their spouses in Hong Kong on the strength of "Tanqin" (visiting relatives) exit endorsements.

(2) Anti-illegal worker operations

Since those involved in bogus marriages mainly seek to take up unlawful employment after their entry into Hong Kong, the ImmD will pay particular attention to Mainland residents holding "Tanqin" exit endorsements during anti-illegal worker operations.

(3) To step up operations against the intermediaries

The ImmD has noticed that some Mainland residents have, through the arrangement of intermediaries, obtained travel documents to enter Hong Kong by contracting bogus

marriages with Hong Kong residents. These intermediaries may have committed the offence of conspiracy to defraud or aiding and abetting others to make false statements to immigration officers. The ImmD will continue to step up investigations into these intermediaries.

(4) To step up checking of doubtful marriage cases

To further combat bogus marriage cases, Marriage Registries have stepped up checking on suspected cases since mid-July 2011, while the Investigation Sub-division of the ImmD has also initiated investigation into any suspected bogus marriage cases. With the measures in place, a number of suspected cases were swiftly detected and successfully prosecuted. The ImmD will continue to investigate into suspected bogus marriage cases through the above checking measures.

(5) Intelligence exchange and cooperation with the Mainland authorities

The ImmD will notify Mainland authorities of information on Mainland residents committing offences related to bogus marriage. This enables the Mainland authorities to strictly scrutinise their future applications for exit endorsements. Mainland authorities will also refer cases of suspected bogus marriages to the ImmD for follow-up. The ImmD will conduct joint enforcement operations with the Mainland authorities when necessary.

(6) To prevent bogus marriages for the purpose of seeking to give birth in Hong Kong

The ImmD set up a task force in November 2012 to analyse and investigate the delivery booking records obtained from private hospitals, so as to combat cases involving Mainland pregnant women obtaining the “Confirmation Certificate on Delivery Booking” to give birth in Hong Kong through bogus marriages.

The ImmD will make suitable deployment of manpower to cope with the relevant work in the light of the effectiveness of the above measures and operational needs, and review the manpower requirements as necessary.

In the past 5 years, the numbers of persons arrested and persons successfully prosecuted for contracting bogus marriages are as follows:

Year	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons successfully prosecuted
2010	1 504	185
2011	1 242	263
2012	1 059	240
2013	1 102	188
2014	1 096	122

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB207**

**(Question Serial No. 2757)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The provision for 2015-16 is \$54.4 million (2.6%) higher than the revised estimate for 2014-15. This is mainly due to the salary increments for staff, filling of vacancies and the net increase of 99 posts for providing immigration clearance services at various control points and meeting other operational needs. In this connection, what is the manpower to be deployed in conducting spot checks on and combating parallel traders? What are the details of the relevant work and the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon LAM Tai-fai (Member Question No. 12)

Reply:

In 2015-16, the Immigration Department (ImmD) will deploy the net increase of 99 posts under Programme (2) (Control upon Entry) for immigration control and related duties at various control points, including the control work in combating parallel trading activities. The ImmD has established a watch list of suspected parallel traders. The ImmD will conduct immigration examination of suspected parallel traders, and will mount special operations to strengthen the interception upon entry of persons suspected to be involved in parallel trading activities. If their purposes of visits are in doubt, the ImmD will consider refusing their entry and repatriating them to the Mainland immediately. As these measures are integral to the regular immigration control duties of the ImmD, the manpower and expenditure involved cannot be calculated and quantified separately.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB208****(Question Serial No. 2148)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the duty visits outside Hong Kong made by the Director in the past 3 years, please list in tabular form the number of visits and days, destinations and reasons for duty visits, as well as the number and post of accompanying staff and the expenses for each duty visit.

Asked by: Hon LAU Wai-hing, Emily (Member Question No. 43)Reply:

The information on the duty visits outside Hong Kong made by the Director of Immigration in the past 3 years is tabulated as follows:

<b>Date of duty visit (Number of visits)</b>	<b>Total number of days</b>	<b>Destination</b>	<b>Reason for duty visit</b>	<b>Number of accompanying staff*</b>	<b>Expenses for the year**</b>
2012/13 (11 visits)	43	Mainland China, Poland, Estonia, Germany, Macao SAR and Korea	Attending business conferences/ international seminars/ discussion on arrangement for mutual use of e-Channel	0-3	\$551,243



2013/14 (7 visits)	29	Mainland China, the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Singapore, Japan, Vietnam, Malaysia and Sri Lanka	Attending business conferences/ international seminars/ discussion on arrangement for mutual use of e-Channel	1-4	\$402,484
2014/15 (as at February 2015) (4 visits)	12	Mainland China and Canada	Attending business conferences/ international seminars	1-4	\$118,805

\* Ranks of accompanying staff on duty visits include: Assistant Director, Principal Immigration Officer, Assistant Principal Immigration Officer and Chief Immigration Officer.

\*\* Including airfare and subsistence allowance granted to officers on duty visits in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB209****(Question Serial No. 0280)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (202) Repatriation expensesProgramme: (2) Control upon Entry , (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the provision of \$7,652,000 under Repatriation Expenses, what are the main countries for repatriation? Can the relevant repatriation expenses be recovered from the repatriated persons?

Asked by: Hon LAU Wong-fat (Member Question No. 22)Reply:

In 2014-15 (as at February 2015), the top ten regions for repatriation are listed as follows:

	Region
1.	Mainland China
2.	Vietnam
3.	Indonesia
4.	India
5.	The Philippines
6.	Pakistan
7.	Bangladesh
8.	Thailand
9.	Nepal
10.	Malaysia

The relevant repatriation expenses may be recovered from the persons concerned as a civil debt due to the Government. However, since the persons concerned have already been removed from Hong Kong and the recovery process may incur even higher costs in terms of administration and legal proceedings, the Immigration Department usually will not seek to recover such expenses from them.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB210****(Question Serial No. 1217)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (2) Control upon EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide information on the following:

- (a) the designed service capacity of various control points;
- (b) in the past 3 years, the number of visitors entering Hong Kong through various control points; and
- (c) in the past 3 years, the number of visitors who were refused entry at various control points and the reasons for refusal.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Che-cheung (Member Question No. 11)Reply:

(a) According to a relevant review conducted by the Planning Department in 2013<sup>Note1</sup> and information provided by relevant bureaux and organisations, the designed daily handling capacity of passenger clearance (including inbound and outbound Hong Kong residents and visitors) of the hardware facilities of various control points is as follows:

Control Point	Designed daily handling capacity of passenger clearance (Number of passenger trips)
(i) Airport <sup>Note2</sup>	123 000
(ii) Lo Wu	522 000
(iii) Hung Hom <sup>Note3</sup>	16 000
(iv) Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	204 000
(v) Lok Ma Chau	172 000

(vi) Man Kam To	38 000
(vii) Sha Tau Kok	17 000
(viii) Shenzhen Bay	137 000
(ix) Harbour Control <sup>Note4</sup>	-
(x) Macau Ferry Terminal	150 000
(xi) China Ferry Terminal	58 000
(xii) Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal <sup>Note5</sup>	-
(xiii) River Trade Terminal <sup>Note4</sup>	-
(xiv) Kai Tak Cruise Terminal <sup>Note6</sup>	-

(Source: (i) The Airport Authority; (ii)-(viii), (x) and (xi) Relevant review conducted by the Planning Department in 2013)

Note 1: The review on the designed daily handling capacity of passenger clearance conducted by the Planning Department in 2013 estimated the highest handling capacity of each control point, taking into account passenger traffic situation, on the assumption that all immigration counters and automated clearance channels would be put in operation.

Note 2: The Airport Authority started to implement the midfield development project at the airport in late 2011. A passenger concourse is under construction. Works on the project are expected to be completed this year. Upon completion and operation of the midfield concourse, the airport will be able to handle an additional 10 million passengers annually.

Note 3: The daily handling capacity of the Hung Hom Control Point is limited by the frequency and the carrying capacity of the through train service.

Note 4: Harbour Control, a shipping control point, conducts immigration clearance on incoming and outgoing vessels at the Eastern and the Western and Immigration Anchorage; and the River Trade Terminal Control Point provides immigration clearance to Mainland river and coastal trade vessels at the Tuen Mun Immigration Anchorage. Since both control points have no such hardware facilities as immigration counters and automated clearance channels, etc. , it is not suitable to make an analysis on the designed daily handling capacity of passenger clearance.

Note 5: The operation of Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal has been suspended since 1 July 2012.

Note 6: Owing to the seasonal nature of cruise operations, the utilisation of the cruise terminal during certain periods (such as typhoon season) is lower. Hence, it is not suitable to make an analysis on the designed daily handling capacity of passenger clearance.

(b) and (c) In the past 3 years, the number of visitors entering Hong Kong through various control points and the number of refused entries of visitors and seamen at various control points as well as the reasons for refusal are as follows:

Number of visitors entering Hong Kong through various control points

Control Point	2012	2013	2014
Airport	11 559 270	12 331 618	12 848 939
Lo Wu	12 057 882	12 127 410	12 237 880
Hung Hom	1 279 127	1 421 584	1 466 754
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	6 494 866	8 621 242	10 863 686
Lok Ma Chau	5 215 486	5 356 266	6 274 745
Man Kam To <sup>Note1</sup>	6 069	391 316	1 476 620
Sha Tau Kok	578 550	679 692	641 177
Shenzhen Bay	6 730 108	8 313 262	9 847 737
Harbour Control <sup>Note2</sup>	243 843	201 407	30 408
Macau Ferry Terminal	2 668 806	2 796 414	2 802 448
China Ferry Terminal	1 775 076	1 987 079	1 982 722
Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal <sup>Note3</sup>	5 985	0	0
River Trade Terminal	70	60	98
Kai Tak Cruise Terminal <sup>Note4</sup>	-	71 507	366 518
<b>Total</b>	<b>48 615 138</b>	<b>54 298 857</b>	<b>60 839 732</b>

Number of refused entries of visitors and seamen at various control points and the reasons for refusal

2012

Reason for refusal Control Point	Doubtful purpose of visit	Improperly documented <sup>Note5</sup>	Forged travel document	<b>Total</b>
Airport	2 872	558	223	3 653
Lo Wu	9 729	730	1	10 460
Hung Hom	447	103	2	552
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	2 389	304	1	2 694
Lok Ma Chau	4 512	235	1	4 748
Man Kam To <sup>Note1</sup>	8	1	0	9
Sha Tau Kok	254	15	0	269
Shenzhen Bay	3 488	373	4	3 865

Harbour Control	150	211	1	362
Macau Ferry Terminal	670	1 409	6	2 085
China Ferry Terminal	599	463	7	1 069
Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal <sup>Note3</sup>	4	3	0	7
River Trade Terminal	8	11	0	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 130</b>	<b>4 416</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>29 792</b>

## 2013

Reason for refusal Control Point	Doubtful purpose of visit	Improperly documented <sup>Note5</sup>	Forged travel document	<b>Total</b>
Airport	3 216	1 446	315	4 977
Lo Wu	13 159	413	5	13 577
Hung Hom	362	84	3	449
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	5 937	62	0	5 999
Lok Ma Chau	3 456	137	3	3 596
Man Kam To <sup>Note1</sup>	386	3	0	389
Sha Tau Kok	495	21	1	517
Shenzhen Bay	3 923	340	1	4 264
Harbour Control	187	419	0	606
Macau Ferry Terminal	656	1 116	9	1 781
China Ferry Terminal	515	378	6	899
Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal <sup>Note3</sup>	0	0	0	0
River Trade Terminal	27	4	0	31
Kai Tak Cruise Terminal <sup>Note4</sup>	1	19	0	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 320</b>	<b>4 442</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>37 105</b>

2014

Reason for refusal Control Point	Doubtful purpose of visit	Improperly documented <sup>Note5</sup>	Forged travel document	Total
Airport	2 729	681	171	3 581
Lo Wu	15 012	840	2	15 854
Hung Hom	356	83	0	439
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	6 626	154	0	6 780
Lok Ma Chau	3 672	153	1	3 826
Man Kam To	1 586	17	1	1 604
Sha Tau Kok	400	13	0	413
Shenzhen Bay	5 407	301	0	5 708
Harbour Control	114	116	2	232
Macau Ferry Terminal	1 072	1 474	1	2 547
China Ferry Terminal	680	439	5	1 124
Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal <sup>Note3</sup>	0	0	0	0
River Trade Terminal	62	1	0	63
Kai Tak Cruise Terminal <sup>Note4</sup>	0	6	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>37 716</b>	<b>4 278</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>42 177</b>

Note 1: Due to the reconstruction works at the passenger clearance area of the Shenzhen side of the Man Kam To Control Point, only goods vehicles, cross-boundary students and limited cross-boundary coaches were allowed to use the Man Kam To Control Point starting from 22 February 2010. Upon completion of the works, the control point became fully operational on 26 August 2013.

Note 2: The numbers included cruise passengers up to 30 September 2013. Starting from 30 September 2013, these passengers were included in the numbers for Kai Tak Cruise Terminal Control Point.

Note 3: The Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal has been temporarily suspended since 1 July 2012.

Note 4: The first berth of the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal was commissioned in June 2013. The second berth came into operation in September 2014. The numbers also included passengers of cruise liners berthing at other anchorages as well as visitors on board Hong Kong-based passenger liners running regular daily high seas trips.

Note 5: Including those not holding valid visa or endorsement.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB211**

**(Question Serial No. 1237)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

A total of 37 105 and 42 177 visitors/seamen were refused entry in 2013 and 2014 respectively. What are the breakdowns by the following travel documents held by them?

- (i) One-way permit
- (ii) Two-way permit (endorsement for group visit)
- (iii) Two-way permit (endorsement for individual visit)
- (iv) Two-way permit (endorsement for business visit)
- (v) Chinese passport
- (vi) Visit permit/Pre-arrival registration for Taiwan residents
- (vii) Other travel documents

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Che-cheung (Member Question No. 25)

Reply:

The Immigration Department does not maintain the breakdown statistics as mentioned in the question.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB212**

**(Question Serial No. 2415)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control, (2) Control upon Entry, (3) Control after Entry

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide the number of persons on the “watch list of suspected parallel traders” and the number of persons who were refused entry on suspicion of engaging in parallel trading activities in the past 12 months. On the watch list, how many entered and left Hong Kong as holders of multiple-entry permit? In 2015-16, what resources and manpower will be earmarked by the authorities to combat parallel traders from outside Hong Kong? How to review the effectiveness of the related work?

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 24)

Reply:

In the past 12 months (from March 2014 to February 2015), 14 345 entries were refused by the Immigration Department (ImmD) due to suspected involvement in parallel trading activities. As at the end of February 2015, the ImmD has included over 13 500 people suspected to be involved in parallel trading activities in the watch list. These Mainland residents held various types of endorsements, including single-entry and multiple-entry endorsements, as well as endorsements for visiting relatives, business and individual visit.

In 2015-16, the ImmD will make flexible deployment of manpower to carry out control and enforcement work in respect of combating parallel trading activities having regard to the existing resources and operational needs. It will also review the effectiveness of such work from time to time.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB213****(Question Serial No. 2416)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control, (2) Control upon Entry, (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

(a) Please provide annual figures in relation to multiple-entry permit holders for the past 3 years as specified in the table below:

	2012	2013	2014
Number of permit holders			
1 entry or less per endorsement			
2 to 5 entries per endorsement			
6 to 10 entries per endorsement			
11 to 25 entries per endorsement			
26 to 50 entries per endorsement			
51 to 75 entries per endorsement			
76 to 99 entries per endorsement			
100 or above entries per endorsement			
Total number of entries of multiple-entry permit holders			

(b) In terms of the frequency of visits to Hong Kong by multiple-entry permit holders, what was the yearly average number of entries per endorsement for the past 3 years?

(c) What is the number of the rest of the eligible Shenzhen residents who have not applied for multiple-entry permits? What is the distribution by age and sex of such residents?

(d) Does the HKSAR Government know whether the Mainland authorities have kept a list similar to its "watch list of suspected parallel traders"? Has the Government requested the Mainland authorities to step up their efforts in combating parallel traders holding multiple-entry permits?

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 25)

Reply:

(a) to (c) The data compiled by the Immigration Department (ImmD) indicates that, among Mainland visitors travelling to Hong Kong on multiple-entry individual visit endorsements in 2014, around 96% came to Hong Kong once on the day of arrival; around 3.5% (i.e. around 1 000 persons per day) made two trips to Hong Kong on the day of arrival; only less than one per cent of the visitors (i.e. around 30 persons per day) made three trips or more to Hong Kong on the day of arrival. That year, there were over 14.8 million visitor arrivals to Hong Kong on multiple-entry individual visit endorsements, involving around 1.63 million visitors, i.e. on average every person travelled to Hong Kong 9.1 times a year. The ImmD does not maintain the breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

(d) The HKSAR Government is very concerned about the nuisance of parallel trading activities caused to the daily lives of residents. Since September 2012, the relevant law enforcement agencies have implemented a series of measures to improve order at railway stations and boundary control points, so as to uphold the daily lives of our residents. The Government will continue to take targeted measures and enhance cooperation with relevant Mainland authorities to combat parallel trading activities.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB214****(Question Serial No. 2417)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control, (2) Control upon EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

- (a) Please provide the number of exit endorsements approved under the Individual Visit Scheme (IVS) each year for the 49 Mainland cities in the past 3 years using the following table:

	2012	2013	2014
Beijing			
Shanghai			
Tianjin			
Chongqing			
Nanjing			
Suzhou			
Wuxi			
Hangzhou			
Ningbo			
Taizhou			
Fuzhou			
Xiamen			
Quanzhou			
Chengdu			
Jinan			
Dalian			
Shenyang			
Nanchang			
Changsha			
Nanning			
Haikou			
...			

- (b) Please provide the number of IVS visitors who were refused entry by the HKSAR Government in 2014 using the following table:

	Number of exit endorsements approved under the IVS	Number of IVS visitors who were refused entry by the HKSAR Government
Beijing		
Shanghai		
Tianjin		
Chongqing		
Nanjing		
Suzhou		
Wuxi		
Hangzhou		
Ningbo		
Taizhou		
Fuzhou		
Xiamen		
Quanzhou		
Chengdu		
Jinan		
Dalian		
Shenyang		
Nanchang		
Changsha		
Nanning		
Haikou		
...		

- (c) According to the latest public security reform plan released by the Mainland authorities, the approval right on entry and exit will be delegated to county-level public security departments, which can process the exit formalities for IVS in the future. Has the HKSAR Government evaluated its impact? Has the HKSAR Government conveyed relevant views to the Mainland authorities?

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 26)

Reply:

(a) and (b) The Immigration Department does not maintain the breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

(c) Mainland residents who wish to visit Hong Kong must apply for an Exit-Entry Permit for Travelling to and from Hong Kong and Macao (commonly known as “Two Way Permit” (TWP)) and an appropriate exit endorsement from the Exit and Entry Administration Offices of the Public Security Bureau of the Mainland at the places of their household

registration. As TWPs and exit endorsements are documents issued by the relevant Mainland authorities, their application, approval and issue fall within the remit of the Mainland authorities. The HKSAR Government will continue to communicate with the Mainland authorities on the implementation of the TWP policy.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB215****(Question Serial No. 2420)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control, (2) Control upon Entry, (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

- (a) Since the launch of the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates, the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals, the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme and the Capital Investment Entrant Scheme, what are the numbers of applications received and approved for each scheme annually in the past 5 years? (Please list the numbers by the applicants' place of origin.)
- (b) Regarding the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals and the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme, has any assessment been made about the effect of relaxing the stay arrangements under these two schemes on the manpower and estimated expenditure of the Department?

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 29)Reply:

- (a) The breakdown statistics on applications processed by the Immigration Department (ImmD) in the past 5 years under the immigration policies/schemes mentioned in the question by the applicants' region are tabulated as follows:

Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates:

Region	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (as at February 2015)	
	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	3 834	3 796	5 105	5 053	6 498	6 463	8 390	8 357	9 603	9 542

India	19	20	18	18	40	40	40	42	89	86
Malaysia	27	28	44	42	42	41	56	57	70	70
South Korea	5	5	14	13	24	23	33	38	58	54
Taiwan	12	11	8	10	18	18	28	26	54	54
U.S.A	22	22	28	25	22	22	30	33	51	48
Canada	10	10	26	26	20	11	21	25	31	29
Macao SAR	34	34	27	25	22	21	39	44	27	27
Pakistan	4	3	8	8	12	11	22	24	27	26
France	15	13	12	11	8	8	21	23	24	23
Others	96	82	119	112	139	146	259	227	241	237
Total	4 078	4 024	5 409	5 343	6 845	6 804	8 939	8 896	10 275	10 196

General Employment Policy:

Region	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (as at February 2015)	
	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
United Kingdom	4 078	3 886	4 075	3 902	4 214	3 962	4 799	4 391	4 633	4 373
U.S.A	4 089	3 915	4 436	4 205	4 181	4 064	4 141	3 890	3 845	3 577
India	2 647	2 435	3 013	2 645	2 443	2 295	2 547	2 241	2 635	2 373
Japan	2 273	2 156	2 790	2 689	2 394	2 319	2 567	2 347	2 313	2 211
South Korea	1 143	1 085	1 190	1 146	1 462	1 347	2 123	1 901	2 169	1 972
Australia	2 080	1 971	2 040	1 951	1 908	1 805	1 860	1 694	1 885	1 761
Taiwan	1 988	1 854	1 862	1 748	1 905	1 719	2 023	1 825	1 866	1 587
France	1 213	1 123	1 339	1 282	1 233	1 099	1 898	1 627	1 739	1 581
Philippines	1 642	1 405	1 811	1 381	1 427	1 125	1 444	1 006	1 287	990
Canada	1 043	969	1 031	963	1 080	975	1 040	942	923	798
Others	8 244	7 288	9 316	8 407	8 818	7 298	9 167	7 861	9 537	8 093
Total	30 440	28 087	32 903	30 319	31 065	28 008	33 609	29 725	32 832	29 316



### Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals:

2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (as at February 2015)	
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
8 866	7 777	9 871	8 332	10 251	7 649	10 536	8 526	10 123	8 531

This scheme is only applicable to Mainland residents. Therefore, all applicants are Mainland residents.

### Quality Migrant Admission Scheme:

Region	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (as at February 2015)	
	No. of applications received	No. of quota allotted	No. of applications received	No. of quota allotted	No. of applications received	No. of quota allotted	No. of applications received	No. of quota allotted	No. of applications received	No. of quota allotted
Mainland China	797	247	953	224	980	254	1 013	302	909	315
Australia	30	3	14	9	14	8	11	5	10	6
U.S.A	32	7	30	9	28	10	15	8	12	3
Canada	30	11	32	6	27	2	24	1	10	2
Others	335	32	749	25	936	39	891	35	1 061	30
Total	1 224	300	1 778	273	1 985	313	1 954	351	2 002	356

### Capital Investment Entrant Scheme:

Region	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15* (as at February 2015)	
	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
Chinese Nationals with Permanent Residence Overseas	5 427	2 699	3 302	3 993	7 169	3 422	9 232	3 908	6 702	4 107
Canada	107	56	42	78	45	44	67	29	26	30
Macao SAR	79	45	20	57	44	28	59	23	47	29

U.S.A	56	39	16	44	18	17	21	6	16	12
Philippines	20	8	7	11	11	9	8	6	9	9
France	19	13	8	14	17	5	10	8	7	8
Australia	53	32	18	34	24	19	19	17	10	6
Indonesia	29	6	4	23	9	6	8	6	12	5
Japan	15	7	12	14	17	11	16	12	11	5
New Zealand	16	9	10	15	7	7	7	7	4	5
Taiwan	50	29	8	32	18	12	11	8	9	4
United Kingdom	19	10	9	12	14	9	10	8	8	4
Malaysia	13	14	5	12	11	5	5	3	11	2
Others	111	52	57	75	60	30	73	39	57	31
Total	6 014	3 019	3 518	4 414	7 464	3 624	9 546	4 080	6 929	4 257

\* The Capital Investment Entrant Scheme has been suspended with effect from 15 January 2015. However, the ImmD will continue to process the applications received before the suspension in accordance with the rules of the Scheme.

(b) The ImmD will flexibly deploy existing resources and manpower to handle the work related to the enhancement of stay arrangements under the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals and Quality Migrant Admission Scheme.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB216**

**(Question Serial No. 0557)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The number of operations conducted by the Immigration Task Force was 40 888 in 2014, which was fewer than that in 2013. What were the reasons?

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. 3110)

Reply:

The Task Force of the Immigration Department (ImmD) conducted a total of 40 888 operations in 2014, representing a slight decrease of 2.1% from 41 774 in 2013. The main reason for the decrease was fewer joint operations conducted with the Police in the third quarter of 2014. In addition, to further combat parallel trading activities, the ImmD deployed some members of the Task Force to reinforce immigration control at various control points from time to time to prevent visitors from entering Hong Kong to engage in activities not commensurate with their conditions of stay. These operations were not included in the number of operations conducted by the Task Force.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB217**

**(Question Serial No. 0558)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list the numbers of inspections conducted by the Immigration Task Force in connection with the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMTP), as well as the numbers of employers and employees who were prosecuted for ASMTP-related matters in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. 3111)

Reply:

The Immigration Department (ImmD) regularly conducts surprise inspections related to visa applications, including inspections of the relevant workplace in respect of employment visa applications to verify that the mode of operation, work environment and number of employees, etc. tally with the information declared by the applicant or his/her employing company in the visa application. From 2012 to 2014, the ImmD conducted a total of 2 188 inspections. The ImmD does not maintain breakdown statistics on the ASMTP mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB218**

**(Question Serial No. 0574)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not Specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2015-16, it is estimated that the Immigration Department will create 106 non-directorate posts. In this regard, please provide the following information:

- (a) a breakdown of the posts to be deleted and created by programme, rank and job duty;
- (b) a list of the establishment and strength for the respective ranks under each programme for 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. 4)

Reply:

(a) There will be a net increase of 106 posts in the Immigration Department (ImmD) in 2015-16. The additional posts will be deployed to meet the operational needs of the ImmD, mainly for performing immigration control and related duties at various control points. The posts to be deleted are the time-limited posts arising from the phased completion of the information technology projects under the third Information Systems Strategy Review. The ImmD will make flexible deployment of manpower as necessary to cope with its work. A breakdown of the net increase of 106 posts by programme and rank is as follows:

Programme (1) – Pre-entry Control

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number of Posts</b>
Chief Immigration Officer	- 1
Senior Immigration Officer	- 1
Immigration Officer	5
Chief Immigration Assistant	3
Systems Manager	- 1

Clerical Assistant	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>

Programme (2) – Control upon Entry

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number of Posts</b>
Immigration Officer	12
Chief Immigration Assistant	6
Senior Immigration Assistant	81
Immigration Assistant	1
Senior Systems Manager	-1
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>

Programme (3) – Control after Entry

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number of Posts</b>
Analyst/Programmer I	-1
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1</b>

Programme (4) – Personal Documentation

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number of Posts</b>
Analyst/Programmer I	-1
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1</b>

(b) A breakdown of the establishment and the strength of the ImmD by rank as at 1 March 2015 is as follows:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Establishment</b>	<b>Strength*</b>
	<b>1 March 2015</b>	
Director of Immigration	1	1
Deputy Director of Immigration	1	1
Assistant Director of Immigration	6	5
Senior Principal Immigration Officer	2	1
Principal Immigration Officer	13	9
Assistant Principal Immigration Officer	23	16
Chief Immigration Officer	92	79
Senior Immigration Officer	449	395
Immigration Officer	1 273	1 217
Chief Immigration Assistant	539	507
Senior Immigration Assistant	2 180	1 855

Rank	Establishment	Strength*
	1 March 2015	
Immigration Assistant	981	1 259
Principal Executive Officer	1	1
Chief Executive Officer	1	1
Senior Executive Officer	5	4
Executive Officer I	13	10
Executive Officer II	33	36
Senior Clerical Officer	7	7
Clerical Officer	92	92
Assistant Clerical Officer	456	428
Clerical Assistant	595	545
Office Assistant	11	11
Senior Personal Secretary	1	1
Personal Secretary I	4	4
Personal Secretary II	12	9
Typist	5	4
Senior Confidential Assistant	2	2
Confidential Assistant	21	20
Senior Official Languages Officer	1	1
Official Languages Officer I	2	1
Official Languages Officer II	5	6
Calligraphist	2	2
Chief Systems Manager	1	1
Senior Systems Manager	4	3
Systems Manager	10	9
Analyst/Programmer I	27	25
Analyst/Programmer II	17	18
Computer Operation Manager	1	1
Assistant Computer Operation Manager	3	3
Senior Computer Operator	7	7
Computer Operator I	36	35
Computer Operator II	34	35
Data Preparation Supervisor	1	0
Assistant Data Preparation Supervisor	0	1
Data Processor	8	8
Senior Medical and Health Officer	4	2
Clinical Psychologist	1	1
Senior Supplies Officer	1	0
Supplies Officer	1	2
Assistant Supplies Officer	2	2
Senior Supplies Supervisor	1	1

Rank	Establishment	Strength*
	1 March 2015	
Supplies Supervisor I	4	3
Supplies Supervisor II	10	11
Supplies Assistant	5	5
Supplies Attendant	1	1
Photographer II	19	25
Statistical Officer II	1	1
Transport Services Officer II	1	1
Motor Driver	35	35
Head Property Attendant	1	0
Property Attendant	1	1
Workman I	1	1
Workman II	34	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 101</b>	<b>6 796</b>

\* Officers on pre-retirement/final leave are not included.

It is estimated that the ImmD will have an establishment of 7 215 posts as at 31 March 2016, which are shown below by rank. No information on the strength is currently available as it depends on the number of new recruits and staff wastage in 2015-16.

Rank	Establishment (Estimate)
	31 March 2016
Director of Immigration	1
Deputy Director of Immigration	1
Assistant Director of Immigration	6
Senior Principal Immigration Officer	2
Principal Immigration Officer	13
Assistant Principal Immigration Officer	23
Chief Immigration Officer	91
Senior Immigration Officer	448
Immigration Officer	1 295
Chief Immigration Assistant	551
Senior Immigration Assistant	2 260
Immigration Assistant	982
Principal Executive Officer	1
Chief Executive Officer	1
Senior Executive Officer	5
Executive Officer I	13
Executive Officer II	33
Senior Clerical Officer	7



Rank	Establishment (Estimate)
	31 March 2016
Clerical Officer	92
Assistant Clerical Officer	456
Clerical Assistant	598
Office Assistant	11
Senior Personal Secretary	1
Personal Secretary I	4
Personal Secretary II	12
Typist	5
Senior Confidential Assistant	2
Confidential Assistant	21
Senior Official Languages Officer	1
Official Languages Officer I	2
Official Languages Officer II	5
Calligraphist	2
Chief Systems Manager	1
Senior Systems Manager	3
Systems Manager	9
Analyst/Programmer I	25
Analyst/Programmer II	17
Computer Operation Manager	1
Assistant Computer Operation Manager	3
Senior Computer Operator	7
Computer Operator I	36
Computer Operator II	34
Data Preparation Supervisor	1
Data Processor	8
Senior Medical and Health Officer	4
Clinical Psychologist	1
Senior Supplies Officer	1
Supplies Officer	1
Assistant Supplies Officer	2
Senior Supplies Supervisor	1
Supplies Supervisor I	4
Supplies Supervisor II	10
Supplies Assistant	5
Supplies Attendant	1
Photographer II	19
Statistical Officer II	1
Transport Services Officer II	1
Motor Driver	38

Rank	Establishment (Estimate)
	31 March 2016
Property Attendant	1
Workman I	1
Workman II	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 215</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB219****(Question Serial No. 0090)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

The Immigration Department stated that the number of non-directorate posts will be increased by 106 to 7 203 posts as at 31 March 2016. Please inform this Council of the nature of work, ranks and salaries of these new posts.

Asked by: Hon SHEK Lai-him, Abraham (Member Question No. 14)Reply:

There will be a net increase of 106 posts in the Immigration Department (ImmD) in 2015-16. A breakdown of these posts by rank is as follows:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number of Posts</b>
Chief Immigration Officer	-1
Senior Immigration Officer	-1
Immigration Officer	17
Chief Immigration Assistant	9
Senior Immigration Assistant	81
Immigration Assistant	1
Senior Systems Manager	-1
Systems Manager	-1
Analyst/Programmer I	-2
Clerical Assistant	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>

The total annual salary costs of the above posts are about \$36.82 million in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary. The additional posts will be deployed to meet the operational needs of the ImmD, mainly for performing immigration control and related

duties at various control points. The posts to be deleted are the time-limited posts arising from the phased completion of the information technology projects under the third Information Systems Strategy Review.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB220****(Question Serial No. 0435)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (2) Control upon EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

The duties of the Immigration Department include preventing the entry of undesirable persons. In this connection, would the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. Please list the numbers of refused entries of visitors for suspected parallel trading in the past 3 years by control points;
2. How many persons were put on the watch list of suspected parallel traders last year? Please list the numbers by their places of origin (Hong Kong/the Mainland, Others);
3. How many visitors who were refused entry for suspected parallel trading were newly added to the watch list last year?

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-kin (Member Question No. 27)Reply:

1. The number of entries refused due to suspected involvement in parallel trading activities in the past 3 years by control points are tabulated as follows:

Control Point	2012-13 <sup>Note 1</sup>	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Lo Wu	2 769	4 996	4 869
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	1 394	3 257	4 651
Hung Hom	0	0	1
Lok Ma Chau	67	134	80
Shenzhen Bay	529	1 015	2 946
Man Kam To <sup>Note 2</sup>	0	462	1 067

Sha Tau Kok	50	159	90
Total	4 809	10 023	13 704

Note 1: The Immigration Department (ImmD) has begun to keep record of the number of entries refused due to suspected involvement in parallel trading activities since September 2012.

Note 2: Due to the reconstruction works at the passenger clearance area of the Shenzhen side of the Man Kam To Control Point, only goods vehicles, cross-boundary students and limited cross-boundary coaches were allowed to use the Man Kam To Control Point starting from 22 February 2010. Upon completion of the works, the control point became fully operational on 26 August 2013.

2. In 2014-15 (as at the end of February), ImmD has included about 4 400 visitors suspected to be involved in parallel trading activities in the watch list, of whom all were Mainland residents.
3. The ImmD does not maintain the breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB221**

**(Question Serial No. 0436)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the past 3 years, how many employers were prosecuted for engaging foreign domestic helpers in non-domestic jobs? How many convictions were there?

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-kin (Member Question No. 29)

Reply:

The numbers of employers prosecuted and convicted for engaging foreign domestic helpers in illegal employment (including non-domestic jobs) in the past 3 years are as follows:

	Number of persons prosecuted	Number of persons convicted
2012	122	97
2013	116	75
2014	72	50

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB222****(Question Serial No. 0444)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (1) Pre-entry ControlControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

With regard to the applications for entry into Hong Kong for employment, investment, training, residence and study, please provide breakdowns, by nationality, place of origin, occupation and academic qualification, of the approved applications for entry into Hong Kong for employment, investment, training, residence and study in the past 3 years as well as information on the annual administrative expenses incurred for handling these applications for entry.

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-kin (Member Question No. 36)Reply:

The number of applications approved by the Immigration Department (ImmD) for visa/entry permit for employment, investment, training, residence and study in Hong Kong under various immigration policies/schemes in the past 3 years is tabulated as follows:

**(a) General Employment Policy**

Breakdown by the region of applicants:

Region	Number of applications approved		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
United Kingdom	3 962	4 391	4 373
U.S.A.	4 064	3 890	3 577
India	2 295	2 241	2 373
Japan	2 319	2 347	2 211
South Korea	1 347	1 901	1 972



Australia	1 805	1 694	1 761
Taiwan	1 719	1 825	1 587
France	1 099	1 627	1 581
Philippines	1 125	1 006	990
Canada	975	942	798
Others	7 298	7 861	8 093
Total	28 008	29 725	29 316

Breakdown by the industry/sector of applicants:

Industry/Sector	Number of applications approved		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Sportsmen and Entertainers	4 997	8 147	8 508
Administrators, Managers and Executives	9 189	8 702	8 165
Teachers/Professors	2 921	3 016	2 997
Other Professionals	6 537	6 854	5 929
Investors	423	288	203
Others	3 941	2 718	3 514
Total	28 008	29 725	29 316

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

**(b) Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals**

Breakdown by the industry/sector of applicants:

Industry/Sector	Number of applications approved		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Arts/Culture	1 807	2 509	2 390
Academic Research and Education	2 613	2 506	2 322
Financial Services	895	1 074	1 216
Commerce and Trade	914	807	703
Engineering and Construction	378	352	489
Information Technology	267	309	329
Recreation and Sports	113	119	96

Legal Services	84	120	94
Others	578	730	892
Total	7 649	8 526	8 531

Breakdown by the academic qualification of applicants:

Academic Qualification	Number of applications approved		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Doctorate	1 037	958	732
Master's Degree	1 540	1 597	1 544
Bachelor's Degree or Equivalent	3 522	3 951	4 629
Other Academic Qualifications	1 550	2 020	1 626
Total	7 649	8 526	8 531

This scheme is only applicable to Mainland residents. Therefore, all applicants are Mainland residents.

**(c) Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates**

Breakdown by the region of applicants:

Region	Number of applications approved		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Mainland China	6 463	8 357	9 542
India	40	42	86
Malaysia	41	57	70
South Korea	23	38	54
Taiwan	18	26	54
U.S.A.	22	33	48
Canada	11	25	29
Macao SAR	21	44	27
Pakistan	11	24	26
France	8	23	23
Others	146	227	237
Total	6 804	8 896	10 196

Breakdown by the academic qualification of applicants:

Academic qualification	Number of applications approved		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Doctorate	638	844	850
Master's Degree	4 687	6 443	7 704
Bachelor's Degree	1 415	1 557	1 605
Other Academic Qualifications at Degree Level or Equivalent	64	52	37
Total	6 804	8 896	10 196

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

**(d) Supplementary Labour Scheme**

Breakdown by the region of applicants:

Region	Number of applications approved		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Mainland China	2 216	2 377	2 614
India	15	13	18
Thailand	9	13	16
Philippines	49	42	10
Others	0	13	28
Total	2 289	2 458	2 686

Breakdown by the industry/sector of applicants:

Industry/Sector	Number of applications approved		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Community, Social and Personal Services	1 026	1 079	1 480
Agriculture and Fishing	682	698	711
Construction	263	433	151
Manufacturing (Others)	112	60	142
Restaurants	45	48	82
Wholesale, Retail and Import/Export Trades	39	59	66
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	7	8	24
Manufacturing (Textiles)	22	49	12
Manufacturing (Machine Shop)	9	1	10
Manufacturing (Garment)	14	7	5
Manufacturing (Electronics and Electronic Engineering)	70	13	3
Hotels	0	1	0
Transport, Storage and Communications	0	2	0
Total	2 289	2 458	2 686

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

**(e) Foreign Domestic Helpers**

Breakdown by the region of applicants:

Region	Number of applications approved		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Philippines	53 344	48 566	45 369
Indonesia	45 766	43 916	38 795
India	995	1 020	1 009
Thailand	732	673	607
Bangladesh	14	592	454
Sri Lanka	555	578	406
Myanmar	7	95	157
Others	34	45	80
Total	101 447	95 485	86 877

Foreign domestic helpers who are permitted to come to work in Hong Kong can only perform domestic duties specified in their employment contracts. Therefore, breakdown by industry/sector is not available. The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

**(f) Capital Investment Entrant Scheme**

Breakdown by the region of applicants:

Region	Number of applications approved		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15* (as at February 2015)
Chinese Nationals with Permanent Residence Overseas	3 422	3 908	4 107
Canada	44	29	30
Macao SAR	28	23	29
U.S.A.	17	6	12
Philippines	9	6	9
France	5	8	8
Australia	19	17	6
Indonesia	6	6	5
Japan	11	12	5
New Zealand	7	7	5
Taiwan	12	8	4
United Kingdom	9	8	4
Malaysia	5	3	2
Others	30	39	31
Total	3 624	4 080	4 257

\* The Capital Investment Entrant Scheme has been suspended with effect from 15 January 2015. However, the ImmD will continue to process the applications received before the suspension in accordance with the rules of the Scheme.

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

**(g) Employment Visa/Entry Permit for Training in Hong Kong**

Breakdown by the region of applicants:

Region	Number of applications approved		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Mainland China	2 350	2 634	2 342
France	456	585	563
U.S.A.	485	589	517
United Kingdom	400	469	356
India	245	323	245
Philippines	130	114	218
Australia	134	152	176
Japan	138	179	165
Canada	166	138	145
South Korea	215	161	142
Thailand	93	139	125
Others	1 823	2 100	2 527
Total	6 635	7 583	7 521

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

**(h) Quality Migrant Admission Scheme**

Breakdown by the region of applicants:

Region	Number of quotas allocated		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Mainland China	254	302	315
Australia	8	5	6
U.S.A.	10	8	3
Canada	2	1	2
Others	39	35	30
Total	313	351	356

Breakdown by the industry/sector of applicants:

Industry/Sector	Number of quotas allocated		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Information Technology and Telecommunications	86	104	127
Financial and Accounting Services	67	54	59
Architecture, Surveying, Engineering and Construction	36	44	32
Commerce and Trade	3	5	16
Arts and Culture	27	34	13
Others	94	110	109
Total	313	351	356

Breakdown by the academic qualification of applicants:

Academic Qualification	Number of quotas allocated		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Doctorate/2 Master's Degrees or more	74	75	63
Master's Degree/2 Bachelor's Degrees or more	138	148	183
Bachelor's Degree or Equivalent	71	82	76
Other Academic Qualifications	30	46	34
Total	313	351	356

(i) **Student Visa/Entry Permit for Studying in Hong Kong**

Breakdown by the region of applicants:

Region	Number of applications approved		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Mainland China	16 451	18 849	19 069
U.S.A.	1 339	1 463	1 557
South Korea	782	911	1 021
Germany	423	577	563



France	407	493	514
Taiwan	298	423	473
United Kingdom	360	391	442
Canada	347	357	375
Singapore	352	383	359
Japan	252	239	222
Others	3 341	3 758	3 896
Total	24 352	27 844	28 491

Breakdown by the academic qualification of applicants:

Programme	Number of applications approved		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Postgraduate Level	12 533	15 256	15 154
Degree Level	3 852	3 505	3 823
Sub-degree Level	447	448	632
Others	7 520	8 635	8 882
Total	24 352	27 844	28 491

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

The ImmD's establishment and salary costs for handling applications under the above immigration policies and schemes in the past 3 years are as follows:

	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
Establishment (Number of Posts)	155	157	158
Salary Costs* (\$ million)	68.17	72.38	75.17

\*In terms of the notional annual mid-point salary.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB223****(Question Serial No. 0445)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the arrest of illegal workers, would the Government inform this Committee of the following:

Please list the numbers of arrests and successful prosecutions made by the Immigration Department against illegal workers by their places of origin and industries engaged in Hong Kong, as well as the numbers of arrests and successful prosecutions against employers involved in illegal employment in the past 3 years. On combating illegal employment, what was the expenditure involved in 2014-15?

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-kin (Member Question No. 28)Reply:

The statistics on the number of illegal workers (excluding sex workers) who were arrested and successfully prosecuted by the Immigration Department (ImmD) in the past 3 years are tabulated by place of origin as follows:

Year Place of origin	2012		2013		2014	
	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons successfully prosecuted	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons successfully prosecuted	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons successfully prosecuted
Mainland China	1 709	1 006	1 733	915	1 379	541
Others*	521	370	490	311	588	314
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 230</b>	<b>1 376</b>	<b>2 223</b>	<b>1 226</b>	<b>1 967</b>	<b>855</b>

\*The ImmD does not maintain breakdown statistics on other places of origin.

The ImmD does not maintain a detailed breakdown of the industries engaged by the illegal workers concerned in Hong Kong.

The numbers of employers of illegal workers who were arrested and successfully prosecuted by the ImmD in the past 3 years are tabulated as follows:

	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons successfully prosecuted
2012	876	260
2013	915	181
2014	817	141

As combating illegal workers is part of the regular duties of the ImmD, the manpower and expenditure involved are not calculated and quantified separately.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB224**

**(Question Serial No. 1055)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The improvement of ageing correctional facilities remained the priority task of prison management in the past few years, but the amounts of the estimates for the relevant expenditure have no significant increase. Please provide the following:

1. What are the details of the improvement projects in the past three years?
2. What is the breakdown of the relevant expenditure?
3. In this year, what are the details and estimated expenditures on the proposed improvements of correctional facilities?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No. 13)

Reply:

As most of the correctional facilities have been in operation for a few decades since their completion, there are ageing problems in many of them. The Correctional Services Department (CSD) has been adopting various short-term measures including conducting regular inspection, maintenance and repair works to enhance the facilities. In terms of long-term measures, CSD is also committed to planning and implementing redevelopment or partial redevelopment projects of correctional institutions so as to thoroughly improve the ageing correctional facilities and meet the needs of custodial and rehabilitation work. As the resources required for the relevant redevelopment projects are allocated from the Capital Works Reserve Fund after funding approval by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council, they are not included in CSD's estimated expenditure.

The major redevelopment projects for correctional facilities of CSD and the expenditures involved in the past 3 years are as follows:

Projects	Total project costs	Expenditures in the past 3 years			
		2012-13 Actual expenditure	2013-14 Actual expenditure	2014-15 Actual expenditure/ Estimate	Projects mainly involved
Redevelopment (Note 1) of Lo Wu Correctional Institution (LWCI)	\$1,524.5 million	\$18.29 million	\$34.24 million	\$49,440 (Actual expenditure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Installation of Electric Locks Security System (ELSS)</li> <li>● Purchase of furniture and equipment</li> </ul>
Redevelopment of Tai Lam Centre for Women (TLCW)	\$946.6 million	\$40.631 million	\$84.951 million	\$195 million (Estimate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Phase 1 of the project</li> </ul>
Reconstruction of kitchen in Stanley Prison	\$11.89 million	\$2.73 million	\$5.91 million	\$1.58 million (Estimate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reconstruction of kitchen</li> </ul>
Upgrading of the security installations of main gate area in Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	\$9.1 million	\$2.4 million	\$1.3 million	\$3.5 million (Estimate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Upgrading the security system of main gate area and perimeter wall</li> </ul>

All the redevelopment projects and upgrading works for the facilities in LWCI were completed. The redevelopment projects and upgrading works for institutional facilities that CSD plans to implement in 2015-16 and the estimated project costs are as follows:

Correctional facilities	Improvement works	Estimated Expenditure in 2015-16
Stanley Prison	Replacement and enhancement of the closed-circuit television system (Note 2)	\$14.01 million
Tai Lam Centre for Women	Partial redevelopment project (Note 3)	\$80 million
	Installation of ELSS (Note 4)	\$3.53 million
Tai Lam Correctional Institution	Enhancement of the closed-circuit television	\$2.2 million

<b>Correctional facilities</b>	<b>Improvement works</b>	<b>Estimated Expenditure in 2015-16</b>
	system <sup>(Note 5)</sup>	
Hei Ling Chau Correctional Institution, Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre, Lai Sun Correctional Institution, Nei Kwu Correctional Institution	Building a Central Visit Room Complex at Hei Ling Chau <sup>(Note 6)</sup>	\$3 million

The major redevelopment project for CSD this year is to continue implementing Phase 2 of the partial redevelopment project of TLCW and the estimated project cost in 2015-16 is \$80 million.

- (Note 1) The major project in LWCI was completed in 2010 and the expenditures on the installation of ELSS, furniture and equipment etc. were settled in the financial years 2012-13 to 2014-15.
- (Note 2) The project is expected to be implemented between 2014 and 2019 with a total estimated cost of about \$160 million. The amount listed is included in the estimated expenditure in 2015-16.
- (Note 3) The project is expected to be implemented between 2012 and 2016 with a total estimated cost of about \$946.6 million. The amount listed is included in the estimated expenditure in 2015-16.
- (Note 4) The project is expected to be implemented between 2014 and 2018 with a total estimated cost of about \$25 million. The amount listed is included in the estimated expenditure in 2015-16.
- (Note 5) The project is expected to be implemented between 2011 and 2016 with a total estimated cost of about \$6 million. The amount listed is included in the estimated expenditure in 2015-16.
- (Note 6) The project is expected to be implemented between 2015 and 2017 with a total estimated cost of about \$22 million. The amount listed is included in the estimated expenditure in 2015-16.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB225**

**(Question Serial No. 2549)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (2) Re-integration

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under this Programme, the Correctional Services Department extended the coverage of the vocational training programme to provide more market-oriented and socially recognised vocational training for persons in custody in 2013-14. Please advise this Committee the effectiveness of the work in the past year. What were the new types of trade introduced? What was the expenditure involved? What programmes will be introduced in 2015-16? Will the coverage of the vocational training programme be further extended? If yes, what are the details and expenditure involved? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan (Member Question No. 43)

Reply:

In 2014-15, the Correctional Services Department (CSD), having regard to the situation of the local employment market, worked with various training bodies such as the Employees Retraining Board, the Construction Industry Council and the Vocational Training Council to provide eligible adult persons in custody with remaining sentences from 3 to 24 months with 38 full-time and part-time vocational training courses for enrolment on a voluntary basis. These courses covered the construction, engineering, business, food and beverage, retail, tourism, beauty care and logistics sectors, etc. The enrolled persons in custody were also arranged to sit for the relevant examinations so as to obtain recognised qualifications, thereby enhancing their employability and facilitating their smooth re-integration into society upon discharge. In 2014-15, CSD, on a need basis, provided adult persons in custody with a total of about 1 400 training places for enrolment, including 3 new vocational training courses on Computer Multi-media Production and Programming, Care Worker Training and Professional Taxi Driver Training (Taxi Written Test).

CSD also provides half-day education and half-day vocational training for young persons in custody. At present, CSD provides them with 16 vocational training courses covering the technical, business and service industries, such as electrical installation, office and

commercial practice as well as food and beverage service. The trainees will also be arranged to sit for examinations held by the accreditation bodies, for example the certification examinations of the City and Guilds and the intermediate trade tests of the Construction Industry Council, and take certificate courses offered by various training bodies.

In 2014-15, CSD has proactively enhanced and introduced more training facilities. The revised estimate of expenditure on vocational training courses provided by recognised training bodies, employment counseling services, training equipment and materials etc. is about \$14.94 million.

In 2015-16, CSD, having regard to market needs, will continue to offer a wider choice of vocational training courses such as Pet Groomer and Shop Assistant Training, Dim Sum Cook Training, Presentation Software Application, Computer Drawing and Drawings Management Training, etc. Moreover, the number of training places will be adjusted in accordance with the demand of persons in custody. The expenditure on organising new courses has been included in the estimated expenditure on vocational training in 2015-16 and it is similar to that in 2014-15. Furthermore, CSD will continue to co-operate with various training bodies which provide employment follow-up service so that CSD will be informed of the employment situation of persons in custody after release and such information can be used as reference for formulating course types and training plans.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB226**

**(Question Serial No. 2265)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (2) Re-integration

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

At present, the general public still has prejudice against rehabilitated persons. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

1. What concrete plans will the Government adopt to help rehabilitated persons re-integrate into society?
2. What concrete plans will the Government adopt to reduce the prejudice of the general public against rehabilitated persons?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Dennis (Member Question No. 27)

Reply:

1. It is the Government's policy to provide assistance and chance for development for rehabilitated persons so as to enable them to make positive changes and re-integrate into society. Major measures adopted by the Correctional Services Department (CSD) include the following:
  - (i) providing vocational training and education for persons in custody;
  - (ii) providing pre-release counselling services that cater for the personal needs of persons in custody;
  - (iii) providing general information on social welfare services and notes on community facilities as well as briefings on job seeking, interview skills and labour legislation through the "Pre-release Re-integration Orientation Course";
  - (iv) assisting rehabilitated persons in seeking employment through the "Caring Employers" network under the Pre-release Employment Service; and
  - (v) referring rehabilitated persons with welfare or rehabilitation needs to appropriate government departments or non-governmental organisations for post-release follow-ups to facilitate their re-integration into society.

2. In 2015-16, CSD will continue to organise a series of publicity activities with the theme of “Give Rehabilitated Offenders A Chance” to appeal for community acceptance of and support for rehabilitated persons so as to reduce public prejudice against them. The following four community groups will be targets of the major publicity activities:

- (i) activities targeting at students and young people: promoting the “Rehabilitation Pioneer Project” through activities such as educational talks, student forums, arrangement for the youth to meet persons in custody under the “Personal Encounter with Prisoners Scheme” and “Green Haven Scheme”; organising extended training camps as well as visits to correctional institutions and the Hong Kong Correctional Services Museum in order to enhance their understanding and acceptance of rehabilitated persons;
- (ii) activities targeting at the general public: promoting the message of supporting offender rehabilitation through broadcasting television and radio announcements in the public interest, displaying publicity posters and giant banners, etc.;
- (iii) activities targeting at district and community organisations: organising Non-governmental Organisation Forums and conducting district-based rehabilitation publicity activities in collaboration with the District Fight Crime Committees to strengthen cooperation and exchange between the Department and various organisations on rehabilitation services; and
- (iv) activities targeting at employers: arranging employers and professionals to visit correctional institutions to facilitate their understanding of the rehabilitation work of the Department.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB227**

**(Question Serial No. 2266)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (2) Re-integration

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The success rates of drug addiction treatment centres have often remained on the low side. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

1. At present, how does the Government assist the residents of drug addiction treatment centres to remain drug free after they leave the centres?
2. Does the Government have any initiatives to enhance the success rates? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Dennis (Member Question No. 28)

Reply:

According to the Drug Addiction Treatment Centres (DATC) Ordinance (Cap. 244), the Correctional Services Department (CSD) has to provide 2 to 12 months' drug addiction treatment for the persons in custody in DATC. After leaving the institution, they will be subject to 12 months' post-release supervision. During the supervision period, supervising officers will provide assistance to supervisees regarding their adaptation to society, family relationship and employment issues after release. They will also supervise and urge supervisees to comply with the requirements of supervision orders, help them re-integrate into society, and stay away from drugs and crimes.

A DATC case is considered successful if the supervisee is able to meet the requirements of "not relapsing to drug abuse" and "not having committed any offence against the laws of Hong Kong" during the statutory one-year supervision period after release. The success rates of DATC Programme are affected by a number of personal and social factors, which include the criminal conviction and drug abuse history of supervisees (such as the number of previous criminal convictions, the duration of drug abuse history and the nature of their offences, etc.), the motivation and determination of supervisees to stay away from drugs, the

support of the community and their family members, as well as the prevalence of drug problem in the community, etc. CSD has not set any targets for the success rates of DATC.

The purpose of post-release supervision is to ensure that supervisees comply with the requirements of supervision and help them re-integrate into society through regular contacts, close supervision and timely intervention by supervising officers. Apart from failure to comply with the two requirements of “not relapsing to drug abuse” and “not having committed any offence against the laws of Hong Kong”, supervisees may also be recalled by supervising officers for violation of other requirements of supervision (such as refusal to provide urine sample, failure to meet with supervising officer at least once a month, etc.). The purpose of the recall is to enable supervisees to receive further training and counselling before they commit offences again or relapse to drug abuse.

In recent years, CSD has proactively implemented various new measures such as enhancing the Pre-release Re-integration Orientation Course, organising enhanced anti-drug groups and strengthening counselling services for recalled supervisees at DATC, so as to reinforce their determination to stay away from drugs. Moreover, the Department has stepped up the checking and surveillance of the drug testing procedures of supervisees.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB228****(Question Serial No. 2753)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Re-integrationControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In 2015-16, the Correctional Services Department will continue to provide market-oriented and socially recognised vocational training courses for persons in custody. Will the Government provide the number of persons in custody being offered work and vocational training opportunities and the number of such offers in the past five years, as well as the expenditure involved? How many of them obtained employment within the first year after their release? In the coming year, what plans will be implemented to help persons in custody re-integrate into society and what is the estimated expenditure involved? Is there any vocational training targeted at young persons in custody, and what are the details and the estimated expenditure?

Asked by: Hon LAM Tai-fai (Member Question No. 7)Reply:

In the past 5 years, the number of market-oriented vocational training places provided by the Correctional Services Department (CSD) for adult persons in custody who would soon be released and the expenditures involved are as follows:

	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>
Places for vocational training courses	1 267	1 334	1 474	1 411	1 443
Expenditures <sup>*</sup>	\$10.35 million (Actual expenditure)	\$13.54 million (Actual expenditure)	\$13.52 million (Actual expenditure)	\$13.15 million (Actual expenditure)	\$14.94 million (Revised estimates)

<sup>\*</sup> The figures shown are CSD's expenditure for providing persons in custody with vocational training courses, including expenditure for training adult and young persons in custody. As some of the training courses are provided by the Employees Retraining Board and the Construction Industry Council free of charge, the Department does not have the relevant figures.

In accordance with the laws, most of the persons in custody are not subject to supervision after release. Therefore, CSD does not have the relevant employment data. Nonetheless, CSD will encourage and refer them to receive post-release counselling and employment follow-up service provided by relevant non-government organisations on a voluntary basis.

In 2015-16, CSD plans to provide about 1 400 training places for adult persons in custody and the supply of training places will be subject to adjustment in accordance with the demand of persons in custody. Having regard to the situation of the local employment market, CSD will strengthen the cooperation with various training bodies, such as the Employees Retraining Board, the Construction Industry Council and Vocational Training Council, to provide eligible adult persons in custody with remaining sentences from 3 to 24 months with 39 full-time and part-time vocational training courses for enrolment on a voluntary basis. These courses cover the construction, engineering, business, food and beverage, retail, tourism, beauty care and logistics sectors, etc. Trainees will be arranged to sit for relevant examinations so as to obtain recognised qualifications, thereby enhancing their employability and facilitating their smooth re-integration into society. In the coming year, CSD, having regard to market needs, will offer new courses on Pet Groomer and Shop Assistant Training, Dim Sum Cook Training, Presentation Software Application and Computer Drawing and Drawings Management Training.

Moreover, CSD will continue to provide pre-release employment services. Systematic job matching service will be provided to persons in custody who will be released within 3 months to help them seek employment before discharge. Under this arrangement, persons in custody will have access to job vacancy information through the Pre-release Re-integration Orientation Course, Light Emitting Diode (LED) display boards in correctional facilities and job vacancy notices displayed in institutions. When necessary, CSD will make arrangements for employers concerned to conduct job interviews with the applicants on the phone or through video conference. Employers may also conduct job interviews in person at the institutions.

CSD also provides half-day education and half-day vocational training for young persons in custody. At present, CSD provides them with 16 vocational training courses covering the technical, business and service industries, such as electrical installation, office and commercial practice as well as food and beverage service. The trainees will also be arranged to sit for the examinations held by the accreditation bodies, for example the certification examinations of the City and Guilds and the intermediate trade tests of the Construction Industry Council, and take certificate courses offered by various training institutes.

In 2015-16, CSD's total financial provision for facilitating the rehabilitation and re-integration of persons in custody into society is about \$960 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB229****(Question Serial No. 2150)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list out in a table the details in respect of overseas duty visits made by the Commissioner of Correctional Services in the past three years, including the number of such visits, the durations, destinations, reason(s) for the visits, posts and number of entourage members on each visit and expenses involved.

Asked by: Hon LAU Wai-hing, Emily (Member Question No. 45)Reply:

Details of duty visits made by the Commissioner of Correctional Services from 2012-13 to 2014-15, including the number of such visits, the durations, destinations and reason(s) for the visits, etc., are set out in the following table:

<b>Date of duty visit (number of visits)</b>	<b>Total number of days of duty visits</b>	<b>Destinations</b>	<b>Reason(s) for duty visit</b>	<b>Number of entourage members from the Department*</b>	<b>Annual Expenditure ** (rounded to the nearest thousand)</b>
2012-13 (7)	19	Brunei, Beijing, Sichuan Province, Guangdong Province (twice), Zhaoqing, Macao	Official visits and meetings	0 - 11	\$333,000
2013-14 (5)	20	France, India, Beijing, Guangdong Province, Yunnan Province	Official visits and meetings	3 - 11	\$412,000

2014-15 (4)	13	Canada, Beijing, Guangdong Province, Macao	Official visits and meetings	1- 7	\$345,000
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\* *The ranks of the entourage members include Assistant Commissioner, Chief Superintendent, Senior Superintendent, Superintendent, Chief Officer, Principal Officer, Officer, Assistant Officer I, Assistant Officer II, Senior Master, Technical Instructor, Leisure Services Manager and Assistant Leisure Services Manager.*

\*\* *Including travelling expenses and subsistence allowance reimbursed to visiting staff according to the Civil Service Regulations.*

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB230**

**(Question Serial No. 0975)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

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

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under the Subhead “**Operational expenses**”, there is a drop of 15.7% in the provision for “Welfare for persons in custody” in 2015-16 against the revised estimate for 2014-15. Is the reduction of welfare provision due to a significant decrease in the number of persons in custody, or a drastic increase in other incomes (e.g. the estimate for Subhead 193 “Earnings scheme for persons in custody” increases by 7.7%) or other reasons?

Asked by: Hon NG Leung-sing (Member Question No.11)

Reply:

The drop in the estimate for “Welfare for persons in custody” in 2015-16 against the revised estimate for 2014-15 is mainly due to the adjustment in the expenditure on hiring part-time/contract teachers.

To tie in with the introduction of the New Senior Secondary Curriculum in correctional institutions, the Correctional Services Department (CSD) has gradually converted non-graduate teacher posts to graduate teacher posts through natural wastage since September 2009. Before the assumption of duty by the newly employed graduate teachers, CSD hired part-time/contract teachers as a temporary measure to fill vacant teacher posts concerned in order to address the manpower shortage. The one-off expenditure on hiring part-time/contract teachers was included under “Welfare for persons in custody”. The first stage of the conversion scheme for graduate teacher posts was completed in 2014-15 and CSD has since reduced the number of part-time/contract teachers being hired accordingly. The expenditure on the salaries of the respective graduate teachers has been included under “Personal Emoluments” of Subhead 000.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB231****(Question Serial No. 0575)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

The Correctional Services Department expects to have a net increase of 3 non-directorate posts in 2015-16. In this connection, please provide the following information:

- (a) list out the number of posts to be deleted and created in the Department by programme, rank and function;
- (b) list out by programme the establishment and strength of each rank in 2014-15 and the estimated figures for 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. 5)Reply:

- (a) Details regarding the net increase of 3 non-directorate posts in 2015-16 are as follows:

Rank	No. of Posts	Scope of Work
<b>Programme (1) Prison Management</b>		
Chief Officer	1	To improve the quality and management of staff training
Principal Officer	-1	
Principal Officer	2	To strengthen night-time security of Tai Lam Centre for Women
Officer	-2	
Officer	2	
Assistant Officer I	-2	
Assistant Officer II	1	To cope with the increase in manpower demand of the Departmental Transport Unit

<b>Rank</b>	<b>No.of Posts</b>	<b>Scope of Work</b>
Executive Officer II	1	To cope with the increase in manpower demand for administrative and clerical work of the Operations Division
Clerical Officer	1	
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3</b>	

(b) Details regarding the establishment and strength of different grades in 2014-15 are as follows:

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Programme (1)</b>		<b>Programme (2)</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>Establishment#</b>	<b>Strength*</b>	<b>Establishment#</b>	<b>Strength*</b>	<b>Establishment#</b>	<b>Strength*</b>
<b>Correctional Services Grade</b>	4 935	4 898	1 299	1 250	6 234	6 148
<b>Civilian and Other Grades</b>	430	395	279	234	709	629
<b>Total</b>	5 365	5 293	1 578	1 484	6 943	6 777

#Estimated establishment as at 31 March 2015

\*Strength as at 2 March 2015 (including staff currently on pre-retirement leave and induction training, etc.)

Details regarding the estimated establishment of different grades in 2015-16 are as follows:

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Programme (1)</b>	<b>Programme (2)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Correctional Services Grade</b>	4 936	1 299	6 235
<b>Civilian and Other Grades</b>	432	279	711
<b>Total</b>	5 368	1 578	6 946

Since the number of staff is subject to change from time to time, the estimated strength of different grades in 2015-16 is not available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB232****(Question Serial No. 0177)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the numbers of complaints received by the Correctional Services Department (CSD) from persons in custody or their families in the past 3 years. How many of these cases were accepted and handled?

Is there any participation of members of the public outside CSD in the complaints handling mechanism of the department? How can CSD ensure that the mechanism is fair, open and impartial?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 35)Reply:

The numbers of complaints received by the Correctional Services Department (CSD) from persons in custody or their families in the past 3 years are provided in the table below. All the complaints were accepted and handled by CSD in accordance with the established mechanism.

Year	Number of complaints made by persons in custody or their families
2012	329
2013	475
2014	272

The Complaints Investigation Unit (CIU) of CSD is responsible for handling these complaints. CIU is an independent establishment appointed by the Commissioner of

Correctional Services to investigate all complaints thoroughly, impartially and expeditiously in standards compatible with the ISO Quality Management System.

CIU will investigate and process every complaint in accordance with the established procedures. Investigation reports of serious complaints relating to misconduct of staff members or maladministration, etc. will be referred to the Correctional Services Department Complaints Committee (CSDCC) for examination, review and endorsement to ensure that the complaints handling mechanism is fair, open and impartial. Minor complaints will be handled by heads of institutions under the monitoring of CIU. If the complainant is dissatisfied with the outcome of the institutional investigation, CIU will conduct an investigation into the complaint and report to CSDCC.

CSDCC is chaired by a Directorate officer who does not belong to the disciplined establishment. Its membership comprises an Assistant Commissioner of CSD, 4 senior correctional officers and a chaplain. The chaplain is appointed by the Chief Executive in accordance with the Prisons Ordinance (Cap. 234). He shall have access to persons in custody at all reasonable times and have the duty to report any impropriety in the prison which may come to his knowledge. The composition of CSDCC has duly taken into account the principle that it shall remain independent.

After CSDCC has endorsed the outcome of the investigation, the complainant will be informed of the outcome in writing accordingly. If the complainant is dissatisfied with the outcome, he may apply in writing for re-examination of the complaint by CSDCC. If the complainant is still dissatisfied with the re-examination result, he may further appeal to the Commissioner of Correctional Services.

Besides, persons in custody may lodge their complaints through other channels, such as the Chief Executive, Legislative Council Members, Justices of the Peace, the Ombudsman and the Commissioner of the Independent Commission Against Corruption. Upon admission to correctional institutions, all persons in custody will be given an information booklet containing information on channels of making complaints. The relevant information is also displayed at prominent locations in all institutions.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB233**

**(Question Serial No. 0178)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Apart from persons in custody who are in separate confinement, what is the average size of accommodation area per person in custody under the Prison Programme?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 36)

Reply:

According to the existing guidelines, the planning standard of the dormitory (facility for shared accommodation) for persons in custody in general is 4.6 m<sup>2</sup> per person. Owing to security requirement, the planning standard of the cell (with sanitary fittings) for Category A<sup>1</sup> persons in custody requiring maximum security is 7 m<sup>2</sup> per person.

- End -

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<sup>1</sup> Including persons in custody of the maximum security category with sentences of 12 years or above.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB234**

**(Question Serial No. 0179)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Correctional Services Department will not make special arrangements due to the status of persons in custody. How many persons in custody are currently given special arrangements?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 37)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) upholds the principle of equality and treats all persons in custody in a fair manner. CSD will consider different factors, including the length of sentence, health condition and security risk of persons in custody, etc., in making appropriate custodial and rehabilitation arrangements for them. The status of individual persons in custody is not a relevant factor of consideration.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB235**

**(Question Serial No. 0180)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What is the quantity of resources provided to each male or female person in custody under the Prison Programme by the Correctional Services Department? Have adjustments been made in accordance with needs in the past 3 years? How will adjustments be made this year?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 38)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) provides each person in custody with appropriate summer or winter clothing (e.g. daily clothing, pajamas, underpants, physical training kits, working dress, etc.), bedding (e.g. woollen blankets, bed sheets, pillows, etc.), toiletries and other basic articles (e.g. combs, toothbrushes, toothpaste, towels, toilet paper, etc.) which are replaced and supplemented on a regular basis. CSD also keeps the quantity and specifications of resources being distributed under timely review to meet the basic needs of persons in custody. In 2014-15, CSD commenced the phased replacement of crewneck long-sleeved wool pullovers and nylon padded jackets by double-sided fleece pullovers and 3-layer laminated fleece jackets respectively as part of the winter clothing for persons in custody. The replacement exercise will be completed in 2015-16.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB236****(Question Serial No. 0181)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Which government departments, companies and organisations were provided with products and services by the Correctional Services Department in the past year? Which other government departments, companies and organisations will be provided with products and services by the department this year?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 39)Reply:

The Industries Units (the Units) of the Correctional Services Department mainly provide products and services to government departments and government subvented organisations. The products and services provided by the Units in 2014-15 are listed out as follows. The clients and the products required in 2015-16 are similar to those of the year before.

<b>Products/Services of the Trades</b>	<b>Major Departments/Organisations</b>
Garment Products	Hong Kong Police Force, Hospital Authority
Knitting Products	Fire Services Department, Civil Aid Service
Leather Products	Disciplined services
Laundry Services	Public hospitals, clinics and ambulance depots
Sign-making Products	Highways Department, Transport Department
Metal Work Products	Hong Kong Police Force, Transport Department
Precast Concrete Products	Highways Department
Bookbinding	Hong Kong public libraries and tertiary institutions
Printed Matters and Name Cards	Government departments
Envelopes	Government departments
Wooden Office Furniture	Government departments
Fiberglass Products	Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
Simple Manual Work (filter masks and file jackets)	Government departments

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB237****(Question Serial No. 0182)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

As the monthly wages of persons in custody are currently paid by the Correctional Services Department according to their earning grades, what are the wages of different grades? What criteria will the Department adopt in adjusting the wages this year?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 40)Reply:

According to Rule 39 of the Prison Rules (Cap. 234A), a person in custody who works and a person in custody who, through no fault of his own, is unable to work may receive payment in accordance with the rates approved by the Commissioner of Correctional Services. Persons in custody may keep such earnings as savings or use the earnings to buy canteen items. The Correctional Services Department has all along adopted an established mechanism in adjusting the earnings of persons in custody annually or when necessary, according to the changes in the contract prices of canteen items and the consumption patterns of persons in custody. The current earning grades and rates are tabulated below.

Earnings per week (\$)		
Basic rate*		23.64
Earning grades	Apprentice labour	Skilled labour
A	44.59	63.99
B	52.80	79.93
C	60.06	95.88
D	76.45	127.52
E	92.65	159.91
F	108.33	192.01

\*Persons in custody who are unable to work due to medical reasons, or newly admitted convicted persons who are undergoing an induction programme and have not yet been assigned work belong to the basic earning grade.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB238****(Question Serial No. 0183)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list out the facilities which the Department has planned to improve or enhance in the coming year and the relevant estimated expenditure?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 41)Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) has been adopting different measures to improve and replace the ageing correctional facilities. In terms of short-term measures, CSD regularly inspects and maintains the buildings and facilities in the institutions, and carries out appropriate repairs. In terms of long-term measures, CSD will plan and implement redevelopment or partial redevelopment projects of correctional institutions in accordance with actual needs.

The major improvement projects for correctional facilities that CSD plans to implement in 2015-16 and the estimated project costs are as follows:

Correctional Facilities	Improvement Projects	Estimated Expenditure in 2015-16
Stanley Prison	Replacement and enhancement of the closed-circuit television systems <sup>(Note 1)</sup>	\$14.01 million
Tai Lam Centre for Women	Partial redevelopment project <sup>(Note 2)</sup>	\$80 million
	Installation of electric locks security system <sup>(Note 3)</sup>	\$3.53 million
Tai Lam Correctional Institution	Enhancement of closed-circuit television systems <sup>(Note 4)</sup>	\$2.2 million
Hei Ling Chau Correctional Institution, Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre, Lai Sun Correctional Institution, Nei Kwu Correctional Institution	Building a Central Visit Room Complex at Hei Ling Chau <sup>(Note 5)</sup>	\$3 million

- (Note 1) The project is expected to be implemented between 2014 and 2019 with a total estimated cost of about \$160 million. The amount listed is included in the estimated expenditure in 2015-16.
- (Note 2) The project is expected to be implemented between 2012 and 2016 with a total estimated cost of about \$946.6 million. The amount listed is included in the estimated expenditure in 2015-16.
- (Note 3) The project is expected to be implemented between 2014 and 2018 with a total estimated cost of about \$25 million. The amount listed is included in the estimated expenditure in 2015-16.
- (Note 4) The project is expected to be implemented between 2011 and 2016 with a total estimated cost of about \$6 million. The amount listed is included in the estimated expenditure in 2015-16.
- (Note 5) The project is expected to be implemented between 2015 and 2017 with a total estimated cost of about \$22 million. The amount listed is included in the estimated expenditure in 2015-16.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB239**

**(Question Serial No. 0184)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Correctional Services Department's intention to step up promotion of anti-smoking message among persons in custody, what are the related work plans and performance indicators? In the past 3 years, how many persons in custody were punished for being involved in smoking? What kinds of punishment did they receive?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 42)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) is committed to supervising persons in custody under its charge in a secure, safe and humane manner and providing them with a decent and healthy environment. For the sake of the health of persons in custody and in line with the Government's policy of tobacco control, CSD has set up a "Steering Committee on Smoking Control Measures in Correctional Facilities" to implement and monitor tobacco control measures. Educational talks and individual counselling are arranged to encourage and help persons in custody quit smoking on a voluntary basis. CSD also seeks to promote a non-smoking culture among persons in custody and enhance their awareness of the harmful effects of smoking through displaying publicity posters, organising poster design competitions and smoking cessation courses, etc.

Since October 2011, CSD has implemented a smoking cessation counselling programme under which nicotine patches were provided to persons in custody who participated in the smoking cessation courses. Besides, Tung Tau Correctional Institution and Pak Sha Wan Correctional Institution were officially designated as CSD's "No Smoking Correctional Facility" in January 2013 and December 2014 respectively to accommodate only non-smoking persons in custody. CSD has also progressively set up "Smoke-free Prison Zone" in the designated areas of other institutions (including Stanley Prison and Lo Wu Correctional Institution). Smoking is not allowed in all institutions for young persons in custody.

Under the principle of maintaining discipline and order in correctional institutions, persons in custody are forbidden to smoke outside the designated areas. The numbers of disciplinary charges against persons in custody, in accordance with rule 63 of the Prison Rules, for smoking outside the designated areas are as follows:

Year	Number of disciplinary charges against persons in custody
2012	35
2013	51
2014	58

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB240****(Question Serial No. 2380)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (-) Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

As stated in the Programme, there will be an increase of 145 non-directorate posts in the Fire Services Department from the estimated 10 245 posts as at 31 March 2015 to 10 390 posts as at 31 March 2016. What are the types and nature of work of these new posts? Besides, the number of directorate posts in the FSD will increase from 18 to 19 as at 31 March 2016. Would the Government inform this Committee of the types, salaries, allowances and nature of work of the 19 directorate posts as well as the 10 390 permanent non-directorate posts, together with a breakdown of the number of such posts?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 36)Reply:

The Fire Services Department (FSD) will have an increase of 145 non-directorate posts in 2015-16. Details are as follows:

Rank	Number	Job Nature
Senior Station Officer/Station Officer	4	To form a special team to cope with the service demand arising from the construction of Tuen Mun-Chek Lap Kok Link
Principal Fireman	4	
Senior Fireman	4	
Fireman	7	
Fireman	75	To receive training starting from 2015-16 for deployment to the new fire station at Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Boundary Crossing Facilities upon its commissioning
Fireman	7	To provide additional manpower for Tuen Mun Fire Station to cope with the increasing service demand

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Job Nature</b>
Senior Assistant Chief Ambulance Officer	1	To enhance and support the fire and ambulance services training
Personal Secretary II	1	
Ambulance Officer	6	To provide additional manpower for manning Rapid Response Vehicles to provide round-the-clock clinical support and quality assurance service
Senior Ambulanceman	8	To operate additional ambulance shifts to cope with the increasing demand for emergency ambulance service
Ambulanceman	16	
Principal Technical Officer	1	To handle the fire safety certification work related to the Three-Runway System Project of the airport
Building Services Engineer	1	
Executive Officer II	3	To provide executive support for each of the operational Fire Commands
Supplies Supervisor I	1	To strengthen the procurement and logistic support for the Department
Artisan	6	To provide maintenance and repair services for fire appliances and equipment
<b>Total:</b>	<b>145</b>	

The 19 directorate posts of the FSD (including a Deputy Chief Fire Officer post proposed to be created) in 2015-16 are as follows:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Job Nature</b>
Director	1	To head the FSD
Deputy Director	1	
Chief Fire Officer/Chief Ambulance Officer	7	To respectively oversee 7 Commands (namely 3 operational Fire Commands, Licensing and Certification Command, Fire Safety Command, Ambulance Command, and Headquarters Command) and the Administration Division
Deputy Chief Fire Officer/Deputy Chief Ambulance Officer	9	
Principal Executive Officer	1	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>19</b>	

The relevant estimated expenditure is about \$30 million.

Details of the 10 390 non-directorate posts (including the new posts) in 2015-16 are as follows:

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Job Nature</b>
Fire Stream	6 738	Mainly to provide firefighting, rescue and fire prevention services
Ambulance Stream	2 919	Mainly to provide emergency ambulance service
Civilian, technical and other grades	733	Mainly to provide administrative and other support
<b>Total:</b>	<b>10 390</b>	

The relevant estimated expenditure is about \$4 billion.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB241**

**(Question Serial No. 2035)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Would the Administration please inform this Committee of the following:

1. The manpower and expenditure involved in enforcing the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance (Cap. 572) (the Ordinance) and the amount of these resources deployed for handling cases involving tenement buildings of less than 7 storeys in each of the past 3 years; and
2. The total number of fire safety directions issued under the Ordinance and the number of these directions involving tenement buildings of less than 7 storeys; and the number of directions that were complied with in both cases in each of the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Han-pan (Member Question No. 38)

Reply:

1. The Fire Services Department (FSD) and the Buildings Department (BD) have set up their task forces to enforce the Fire Safety (Commercial Premises) Ordinance (Cap. 502) and the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance (Cap. 572). The objective of the former is to enhance the fire safety standard of prescribed commercial premises and specified commercial buildings constructed in or before March 1987; while the latter enhances the same of composite buildings and domestic buildings constructed at or before that time. The task forces comprise a mix of civil servants and non-civil service contract staff. The task forces of the FSD and the BD each consist of 195 and 129 members respectively in 2012-13 and 2013-14; and 207 and 126 respectively in 2014-15. In the past 3 financial years, the staff costs involved were about \$101 million, \$104 million and \$113 million respectively for the FSD; and about \$49 million, \$50 million and \$53 million respectively for the BD. The FSD has no separate statistical data on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in handling tenement buildings of less than 7 storeys.

2. In the past 3 years, the numbers of fire safety directions issued by the FSD under the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance and those complied with or discharged are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of directions issued</b>	<b>Number of directions complied with or discharged</b>
2012	14 916	5 493
2013	15 179	5 587
2014	16 019	6 520

FSD has no separate statistical data on the numbers of directions issued to tenement buildings of less than 7 storeys or those complied with or discharged.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB242**

**(Question Serial No. 2543)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Since the Fire Services Department implemented the Rapid Response Vehicle Scheme (the Scheme), how effective has the Scheme been? What was the number of cases, the expenditure and the amount of manpower involved in the Scheme last year? The Department will continue the Scheme in 2015-16 to enhance the delivery of the paramedic ambulance service. What will be the estimated expenditure involved and will additional manpower or resources be required?

Asked by: Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan (Member Question No. 37)

Reply:

The Fire Services Department (FSD) launched the Rapid Response Vehicle (RRV) Scheme in November 2006. Each RRV is manned by an Ambulance Officer who mainly provides support to frontline ambulance personnel and performs service quality assurance duties to enhance frontline management and operational efficiency. As at the end of February 2015, the RRVs provided support for a total of 14 131 emergency calls, and conducted 10 437 field audits of emergency ambulance cases and 26 748 inspections.

In 2014, the FSD had 3 RRVs (involving 3 Ambulance Officer posts) on duty during daytime which provided support for a total of 1 861 emergency calls, and conducted 1 771 field audits of emergency ambulance cases and 3 191 inspections. The expenditure involved was about \$1.71 million. The FSD considers the Scheme effective and will enhance its services in 2015-16 by allocating additional resources and consolidating existing manpower resources of the RRVs to provide round-the-clock service. The estimated expenditure of the Scheme for 2015-16 is approximately \$5 million, involving an increase of 6 Ambulance Officer posts.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB243****(Question Serial No. 1604)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (3) Ambulance ServiceControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

This year, the Fire Services Department will continue to respond to ambulance calls effectively and expeditiously through strategic deployment of properly trained personnel, equipment and ambulances. In this regard, would the Administration please inform this Committee of the following:

1. The breakdown of the number of personnel of the Ambulance Stream at present by type, including the frontline staff and those providing logistic support;
2. The number of ambulance calls over the past 3 years by division;
3. The details of "strategic deployment" referred to by the Administration;
4. The estimated expenditure on ambulance service for this year is 10% higher than the original estimate in 2014-15. What are the reasons? What is the amount of expenditure to be incurred for addressing the staffing requirement for ambulance service?

Asked by: Hon IP LAU Suk-ye, Regina (Member Question No. 37)Reply:

1. As at 1 March 2015, the establishment of the Ambulance Stream of the Fire Services Department (FSD) by rank is as follows:

Rank	Establishment
Chief Ambulance Officer	1
Deputy Chief Ambulance Officer	1
Senior Assistant Chief Ambulance Officer	3

Assistant Chief Ambulance Officer	7
Superintendent	14
Senior Ambulance Officer	49
Ambulance Officer	83
Principal Ambulanceman	269
Senior Ambulanceman	701
Ambulanceman	1 762
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 890</b>

2. The number of ambulance calls of the Ambulance Command by Division over the past 3 years is as follows:

	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013*</b>	<b>2014</b>
Hong Kong Division	131 920	128 575	133 230
Kowloon East Division	282 591	277 731	145 279
Kowloon West Division			140 557
New Territories North Division	172 821	173 315	177 039
New Territories South Division	138 879	139 525	150 089
<b>Total</b>	<b>726 211</b>	<b>719 146</b>	<b>746 194</b>

\*Kowloon Division has been reorganised into Kowloon East Division and Kowloon West Division with effect from April 2013

3. The FSD has been responding to ambulance calls through strategic deployment of ambulance personnel, equipment and various types of ambulance vehicles. The Department closely monitors the number of ambulance calls and the response time performance of each Division and deploys ambulance resources having regard to the circumstances of individual Divisions. This includes adjusting the number of ambulances deployed to each Division to meet the demand, providing additional ambulance deployment points to increase coverage, review of deployment points for Emergency Medical Assistant Motorcycles and Rapid Response Vehicles, deploying extra manpower to cope with special circumstances, flexible arrangement of working schedule for ambulance personnel, etc. In normal deployment, the Fire Services Communications Centre deploys ambulances to other depots as standbys having regard to the operation of individual depots for a more efficient use of emergency ambulance resources.
4. Provision for ambulance service in 2015–16 is 10% higher than the original estimate for 2014–15. This is mainly due to the net increase of 30 posts, as well as additional provision for filling vacancies, increased operating expenses, and increased cash flow requirement for capital items. The estimated expenditure for the 30 new posts is approximately \$10.23 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB244**

**(Question Serial No. 1541)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

How many ambulance calls received in 2014 were actually not emergency cases? What was the expenditure involved in such calls? Will the Department conduct any review in respect of the misuse of ambulance service so as to ensure effective use of public resources?

Asked by: Hon LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey (Member Question No. 26)

Reply:

In 2013, the Fire Services Department (FSD) conducted an analysis of the emergency ambulance calls received to understand the use of the emergency ambulance service by the public. Of the about 10 000 randomly selected cases, approximately 2.7% reflected no obvious need for the service. This revealed a downward trend in the percentage of such cases as against 10.3% and 4.2% recorded in similar analyses in 2009 and 2011 respectively. The FSD did not conduct such an analysis in 2014.

The above figures showed that the FSD's efforts in educating the public on the proper use of ambulance service in the past few years had yielded good results. The revised estimated expenditure on ambulance service for 2014-15 is about \$1.48 billion, but there is no separate estimate for the expenditure incurred by the aforesaid cases. To ensure effective use of public resources, the FSD will continue to closely monitor the need for and the use of the emergency ambulance service, and step up its efforts to convey the message of the proper use of ambulance service to the public through various channels.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB245****(Question Serial No. 1542)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) Fire Protection and PreventionControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the number of civil servants to be recruited in 2015-16 by grade and rank. How does it compare with the additional posts for the current year? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey (Member Question No. 28)

Reply:

The Fire Services Department will have an increase of 146 posts in 2015-16. The annual expenditure involved is estimated to be about \$46 million. The increase of posts is detailed as follows:

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number</b>
Fire stream	Deputy Chief Fire Officer	1
	Senior Station Officer/Station Officer	4
	Principal Fireman	4
	Senior Fireman	4
	Fireman	89
Ambulance stream	Senior Assistant Chief Ambulance Officer	1
	Ambulance Officer	6
	Senior Ambulanceman	8
	Ambulanceman	16
Civilian, technical and other grades	Principal Technical Officer	1
	Building Services Engineer	1
	Executive Officer II	3
	Personal Secretary II	1
	Supplies Supervisor I	1
	Artisan	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>146</b>

The increase of posts in 2015-16 is 9 more than the 137 new posts in 2014-15.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB246**

**(Question Serial No. 2760)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2015-16, the Fire Services Department (FSD) will continue to step up inspection of pre-1987 composite/domestic buildings for enhancement of fire safety; and continue to monitor the fire safety situation in 6 500 old-style domestic and composite buildings after completion of the joint-operation programme with the Buildings Department. How many buildings with subdivided units, cubicle apartments or illegal rooftop structures did the FSD inspect in the past 5 years? What were the details of work and expenditures incurred? Will the inspection work be strengthened in the coming year and what are the details, target and estimated expenditure of such work?

Asked by: Hon LAM Tai-fai (Member Question No. 15)

Reply:

The Fire Services Department (FSD) established a Special Task Force in April 2013 to carry out joint operations with the Buildings Department (BD) to inspect common areas and means of escapes at about 6 500 old-style commercial/residential or domestic buildings, with a view to ensuring fire safety of these buildings. If any irregularities, such as obstruction to means of escape, existence of subdivided units or illegal structures, lack of maintenance of fire service installations and equipment or excessive storage of dangerous goods, are identified during the inspections, the FSD and the BD will take appropriate follow-up actions. The two Departments completed the initial joint inspection in April 2014 and the FSD has identified fire safety-related irregularities in about 2 700 buildings.

In 2015-16, the Special Task Force will continue to follow up on these buildings where irregularities have been identified, with an estimated expenditure of about \$5.6 million. The FSD has no separate statistical data on the expenditures for inspections of buildings with subdivided units, cubicle apartments or illegal rooftop structures.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB247****(Question Serial No. 2149)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (-) Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please tabulate the number, duration, destination and purpose of duty visits outside Hong Kong made by the Director over the past 3 years, as well as the post titles and the number of accompanying staff of each visit and details of the expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon LAU Wai-hing, Emily (Member Question No. 44)Reply:

Details of duty visits made by the Director of Fire Services from 2012-13 to 2014-15, including the number of such visits, the duration, destinations, reason(s) for the visits, etc., are listed as follows:

<b>Date of duty visit (number of visit)</b>	<b>Total number of days of duty visit</b>	<b>Destinations</b>	<b>Reason(s) for duty visit</b>	<b>Size of entourage from the Department*</b>	<b>Annual Expenditure** (rounded to the nearest thousand)</b>
2012-13 (3)	20	Australia, Japan, US	Conference	1-3	\$239,000
2013-14 (3)	11	Beijing, Chongqing, Macao	Official visit / Conference	6-11	\$240,000
2014-15 (1)	5	Beijing, Shanghai	Official visit / Conference	7	\$114,000

\* The ranks of the entourage members include Assistant Director, Deputy Chief Fire Officer, Senior Assistant Chief Ambulance Officer, Senior Divisional Officer, Assistant Chief Ambulance Officer, Divisional Officer, Ambulance Superintendent, Assistant Divisional Officer, Senior Ambulance Officer and Senior Station Officer.

\*\* Including travelling expenses and subsistence allowance payable to visiting staff according to the Civil Service Regulations.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB248**

**(Question Serial No. 0279)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Fire Services Department will significantly increase the number of fire safety inspections of commercial premises and composite buildings in the coming year. What will be the additional expenditure and manpower involved?

Asked by: Hon LAU Wong-fat (Member Question No. 21)

Reply:

Taking into account the recommendations of the Director of Audit's Report No. 61, the Fire Services Department has, through internal redeployment of resources, started to conduct more inspections of the buildings newly issued with Fire Safety Directions and buildings granted with fourth or more extension of time for compliance of directions in 2014, with a view to expediting the enhancement of fire safety of the concerned buildings. No additional expenditure or manpower is required for this purpose.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB249**

**(Question Serial No. 0472)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Fire Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide information on the estimated expenditures of Items 8EX “One replacement crash fire tender R12” and 8EY “One replacement jackless snorkel R34” under Subhead 603 for 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon LEE Cheuk-yan (Member Question No. 3)

Reply:

The estimated expenditures of Items 8EX “One replacement crash fire tender R12” and 8EY “One replacement jackless snorkel R34” under Subhead 603 for 2015-16 are \$6.187 million and \$4.159 million respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB250**

**(Question Serial No. 1178)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Government implemented the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance (Cap. 572) (the Ordinance) in 2007 to ensure that the specified composite and residential buildings are up to the fire safety standard. While the intention of the Ordinance deserves support, it fails to give proper regard to the difficulties to be encountered by owners or the residents' organisations of old buildings in carrying out improvement works. In this regard, would the Administration inform this Committee of the following:

1. The resources provided by the Administration to enforce the Ordinance over the past 3 years; please provide the breakdown of the expenditure involved;
2. At present, there are many "three nil" buildings (i.e. the old blocks without owners' corporations (OCs), residents' organisations or property management companies). As it takes time to establish an OC, would the Administration consider launching a new measure to help "three nil" buildings upgrade their fire service equipment at an earlier time by, for example, coordinating the improvement works for the owners or occupants of these buildings and recovering the costs incurred afterwards. If yes, what are the details; if not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No. 33)

Reply:

1. The Fire Services Department (FSD) and the Buildings Department (BD) have set up their task forces to enforce the Fire Safety (Commercial Premises) Ordinance (Cap. 502) and the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance (Cap. 572). The objective of the former is to enhance the fire safety standard of prescribed commercial premises and specified commercial buildings constructed in or before March 1987; while the latter enhances the same of composite buildings and domestic buildings constructed at or before that time. The task forces comprise a mix of civil servants and non-civil

service contract staff. The task forces of the FSD and the BD each consist of 195 and 129 members respectively in 2012-13 and 2013-14; and 207 and 126 respectively in 2014-15. In the past 3 financial years, the staff costs involved were about \$101 million, \$104 million and \$113 million respectively for the FSD; and about \$49 million, \$50 million and \$53 million respectively for the BD.

2. We understand that some property owners (including those of “three nil” buildings) may encounter difficulties in complying with the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance due to lack of financial or technical support and structural or spatial constraints of their buildings. The FSD will adopt a flexible and pragmatic approach in handling individual cases on the premise that basic fire safety is not compromised. To help property owners comply with the fire safety directions, the FSD has adopted the following measures since 2014:
  - (i) The FSD normally requires target buildings to install fire services water tanks with a capacity ranging from 9 000 to 36 000 litres, and the actual capacity is determined by the maximum floor area of the building. The FSD also accepts fire services water tanks with a capacity of not less than 9 000 litres as an appropriate improvement option for target buildings;
  - (ii) To help owners of old buildings understand the requirements of fire service installations and equipment (FSIs) for different buildings and to present successful cases in which the FSD adopted a flexible and pragmatic approach to help owners comply with the fire safety directions, the FSD has compiled a “Guidebook for the Compliance of Fire Safety Directions”, which has been uploaded onto the FSD website for reference by the public;
  - (iii) The FSD has taken initiative to publicise the recruitment of Building Fire Safety Envoys and Fire Safety Ambassadors at “three nil buildings” before issuing fire safety directions to these buildings, with a view to enhancing the residents’ awareness of fire prevention and facilitating coordination of improvement works for FSIs in future; and
  - (iv) The FSD has introduced a cross-checking and screening mechanism and compiled a “Checklist for Major Defects of FSI Drawings Submission” (“Checklist”) and “Interim Measures for Processing of FSI Drawings” (“Interim Measures”). These measures enable persons appointed by property owners for executing the fire safety directions to better grasp the points to note regarding the submission of FSI drawings, which in turn would help expedite the processing of FSI submissions. When the FSD replies to the appointed persons on matters about FSIs, a copy of such replies will be forwarded to the relevant owners, so that the latter can better understand whether the works executed by the appointed persons meet the requirements set out in the fire safety directions. The “Checklist” and the “Interim Measures” have been uploaded onto the FSD website for reference by the public.

At present, the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance does not empower the enforcement authorities to carry out fire safety improvement works for target buildings and to recover the costs incurred from the relevant parties afterwards. In addition, owners/occupants of the buildings need to discuss and reach a consensus about the

feasible options and arrangements for the fire safety improvement works (such as locations of the installations) before carrying out relevant works. It is not appropriate for the enforcement authorities to make such decisions for them.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB251**

**(Question Serial No. 0977)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (-) Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The provision of \$33,898,000 under Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote) represents an increase of 41.5% over the revised estimate for 2014-15, and the cost for the equipment under this item is often considerable.

According to a newspaper report, "at around 10am on a day in March this year (2014), when the \$7.7 million-worth Rapid Intervention Vehicle (RIV) R41 was heading back to the appliance room after a routine training at the Sub Airport Fire Station, it was suspected that someone made a sharp turn of the RIV at high speed, causing it to lose control and collide with the \$6.8 million-worth Crash Fire Tender R32 parked outside the appliance room." According to information, it cost \$1 million and took almost 4 months to repair the two vehicles.

1. What were the actual repair costs for the two vehicles?
2. Which account should such non-recurrent expense be charged against?
3. As human negligence might be involved in the incident, would the person(s) involved be required to make appropriate compensation so as to reduce the loss of public money?

Asked by: Hon NG Leung-sing (Member Question No. 13)

Reply:

The Fire Services Department (FSD) will handle all accidents involving fire appliances according to the established procedures, which include setting up a Traffic Accident Inquiry Board to investigate the accident and recommend whether the relevant repair cost(s) should be recovered from the personnel involved. The reply to different parts of the question is as follows:

1. Regarding the traffic accident which occurred at Sub Airport Fire Station in March 2014 and resulted in damage to Rapid Intervention Vehicle R41 and Crash Fire Tender R32, the repair costs incurred were \$37,970 and \$169,800 respectively.
2. Repair costs incurred by traffic accidents are charged against “General departmental expenses” under Subhead 000 Operational expenses.
3. For cases where repair of or damage to Government property is involved, the Director of Fire Services may, pursuant to Section 14C of the Fire Services Ordinance (Cap. 95), require the personnel involved to pay all or part of the relevant cost(s) to the Government if it has been established that the damage has resulted from the neglect or fault of the personnel concerned. Upon completion of the investigation of the aforementioned traffic accident, the FSD will decide on whether to recover the relevant repair costs from the personnel involved.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB252****(Question Serial No. 0573)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (-) Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

The Fire Services Department estimates that there will be an increase of 146 non-directorate posts in 2015-16. In this regard, would the Administration please provide the following information:

1. The number of posts to be deleted and created by the Department by Programme, rank and function;
2. The establishment and strength in 2014-15 and 2015-16 (estimated figures) under each Programme by rank.

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. 3)Reply:

1. The Fire Services Department (FSD) will have an increase of 146 posts in 2015-16. Details are as follows:

Programme	Rank	Number	Function
(1) Fire Service	Deputy Chief Fire Officer#	1	To implement the quality assurance and training accreditation mechanisms; and to enhance and support the fire and ambulance services training
	Senior Assistant Chief Ambulance Officer	1	
	Personal Secretary II	1	
	Senior Station Officer/Station Officer	4	To form a special team to cope with the service demand arising from the construction of Tuen Mun-Chek Lap Kok Link
	Principal Fireman	4	
	Senior Fireman	4	
	Fireman	7	To receive training starting from 2015-16 for deployment to the new fire station at
	Fireman	75	

Programme	Rank	Number	Function
			Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Boundary Crossing Facilities upon its commissioning
	Fireman	7	To provide additional manpower for Tuen Mun Fire Station to cope with the increasing service demand
	Executive Officer II	3	To provide executive support for each of the operational Fire Commands
	Supplies Supervisor I	1	To strengthen the procurement and logistic support for the Department
	Artisan	6	To provide maintenance and repair services for fire appliances and equipment
(2) Fire Protection and Prevention	Principal Technical Officer	1	To handle the fire safety certification work related to the Three-Runway System Project of the airport
	Building Services Engineer	1	
(3) Ambulance Service	Ambulance Officer	6	To provide additional manpower for manning Rapid Response Vehicles to provide round-the-clock clinical support and quality assurance service
	Senior Ambulanceman Ambulanceman	8 16	To operate additional ambulance shifts to cope with the increasing demand for emergency ambulance service
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>146</b>	

# The Deputy Chief Fire Officer post is at the rank of General Disciplined Services (Commander) Pay Scale point 1, or Directorate Pay Scale point 1 equivalent

2. The establishment and strength of various grades in the FSD in 2014-15 are set out as follows:

Grade	Programme (1)		Programme (2)		Programme (3)		Total	
	Establishment	Strength*	Establishment	Strength*	Establishment	Strength*	Establishment	Strength*
Fire Stream	6 321	6 152	329	345	0	0	6 650	6 497
Ambulance Stream	8	24	0	0	2 882	2 755	2 890	2 779
Civilian, technical and other grades	458	430	195	190	70	59	723	679
<b>Total:</b>	<b>6 787</b>	<b>6 606</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>2 952</b>	<b>2 814</b>	<b>10 263</b>	<b>9 955</b>

\* Strength as at 1 March 2015 (including staff members on pre-retirement leave)

The estimated establishment of various grades in the FSD in 2015-16 is set out as follows:

Grade	Programme (1)	Programme (2)	Programme (3)	Total
Fire Stream	6 425	329	0	6 754
Ambulance Stream	9	0	2 912	2 921
Civilian, technical and other grades	467	197	70	734
<b>Total:</b>	<b>6 901</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>2 982</b>	<b>10 409</b>

The estimated strength of various grades for 2015-16 is not available as the number of staff members varies from time to time.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB253****(Question Serial No. 0102)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (-) Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

The Fire Services Department stated that the number of non-directorate posts will be increased by 145 to 10 390 posts as at 31 March 2016. Please inform this Council of the nature of work, ranks and salaries of these new posts.

Asked by: Hon SHEK Lai-him, Abraham (Member Question No. 32)Reply:

The Fire Services Department will have an increase of 145 non-directorate posts in 2015-16. Details are as follows:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Salary* (\$)</b>	<b>Job Nature</b>
Senior Station Officer/Station Officer	4	2,896,080	To form a special team to cope with the service demand arising from the construction of Tuen Mun-Chek Lap Kok Link
Principal Fireman	4	1,732,560	
Senior Fireman	4	1,422,240	
Fireman	7	1,737,540	
Fireman	75	18,616,500	To receive training starting from 2015-16 for deployment to the new fire station at Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Boundary Crossing Facilities upon its commissioning

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Salary* (\$)</b>	<b>Job Nature</b>
Fireman	7	1,737,540	To provide additional manpower for Tuen Mun Fire Station to cope with the increasing service demand
Senior Assistant Chief	1	1,380,300	To enhance and support the fire and ambulance services training
Ambulance Officer	1	232,920	
Personal Secretary II			
Ambulance Officer	6	3,276,720	To provide additional manpower for manning Rapid Response Vehicles to provide round-the-clock clinical support and quality assurance service
Senior Ambulanceman	8	2,844,480	To operate additional ambulance shifts to cope with the increasing demand for emergency ambulance service
Ambulanceman	16	4,110,720	
Principal Technical Officer	1	713,820	To handle the fire safety certification work related to the Three-Runway System Project of the airport
Building Services Engineer	1	673,860	
Executive Officer II	3	1,293,480	To provide executive support for each of the operational Fire Commands
Supplies Supervisor I	1	373,440	To strengthen the procurement and logistic support for the Department
Artisan	6	1,162,080	To provide maintenance and repair services for fire appliances and equipment
<b>Total:</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>44,204,280</b>	

\* Calculated on the basis of the relevant notional annual mid-point salary values in 2014-15.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB254****(Question Serial No. 2616)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) Fire Protection and PreventionControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

How many buildings in each of the 18 districts have been inspected, and how many have not, in the first stage of the inspection under the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance? Given that the Fire Services Department and Buildings Department have adjusted the annual inspection targets of prescribed commercial premises, specified commercial buildings and composite buildings to a more realistic level, when is the inspection of all target buildings expected to be completed?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No.11)Reply:

With respect to the first stage of inspections under the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance, the numbers of target composite buildings which have been inspected and have yet to be inspected in each of the 18 districts as at the end of February 2015 are approximately as follows:

District	Number of target buildings inspected	Approximate number of target buildings yet to be inspected
Central and Western	976	370
Wan Chai	707	230
Eastern	509	360
Southern	168	100
Yau Tsim Mong	1 623	410
Sham Shui Po	1 041	270
Kowloon City	838	320
Wong Tai Sin	222	50

Kwun Tong	185	100
Tsuen Wan	253	130
Tuen Mun	42	120
Yuen Long	313	130
North	239	60
Tai Po	173	100
Sai Kung	19	40
Sha Tin	60	90
Islands	30	10
Kwai Tsing	76	90
Total	7 474	2 980

Taking into account the recommendations of the Director of Audit's Report No. 61, the Buildings Department and the Fire Services Department have jointly reviewed the implementation programmes under the Fire Safety (Commercial Premises) Ordinance (Cap. 502) and the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance (Cap. 572). The two Departments have adjusted the annual inspection targets of prescribed commercial premises, specified commercial buildings and composite buildings to a more realistic level as from 2015. Based on the adjusted inspection targets, the Departments expect to complete the inspection of the remaining target composite buildings in about 7 years.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB255****(Question Serial No. 2617)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) Fire Protection and PreventionControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

How many fire safety directions were issued by the Fire Services Department (FSD) under the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance in each of the past 3 years; how many of them were complied with or discharged? What new measures are in place for the FSD to assist property owners in complying with fire safety directions? For example, will the existing relevant requirements be revised, so that more alternative measures are allowed for property owners to adopt in complying with the fire safety directions?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 12)Reply:

The number of fire safety directions issued by the Fire Services Department (FSD) under the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance and the number of directions complied with or discharged in the past 3 years are as follows:

Year	Number of fire safety directions issued	Number of fire safety directions complied with or discharged
2012	14 916	5 493
2013	15 179	5 587
2014	16 019	6 520

We understand that some property owners may encounter difficulties in complying with the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance due to lack of financial or technical support and structural or spatial constraints of their buildings. The FSD will adopt a flexible and pragmatic approach in handling individual cases on the premise that basic fire safety is not compromised. To help property owners comply with the fire safety directions, the FSD has adopted the following measures since 2014:

1. The FSD normally requires target buildings to install fire services water tanks with a capacity ranging from 9 000 to 36 000 litres, and the actual capacity is determined by the maximum floor area of the building. The FSD also accepts fire services water tanks with a capacity of not less than 9 000 litres as an appropriate improvement option for target buildings;
2. To help owners of old buildings understand the requirements of fire service installations and equipment (FSIs) for different buildings and to present successful cases in which the FSD adopted a flexible and pragmatic approach to help owners comply with the fire safety directions, the FSD has compiled a “Guidebook for the Compliance of Fire Safety Directions”, which has been uploaded onto the FSD website for reference by the public;
3. The FSD has taken initiative to publicise the recruitment of Building Fire Safety Envoys and Fire Safety Ambassadors at “three nil buildings” before issuing fire safety directions to these buildings, in order to enhance the residents’ awareness of fire prevention and to facilitate coordination of enhancement works for FSIs in future; and
4. The FSD has introduced a cross-checking and screening mechanism and compiled a “Checklist for Major Defects of FSI Drawings Submission” (“Checklist”) and “Interim Measures for Processing of FSI Drawings” (“Interim Measures”). These measures enable persons appointed by property owners for executing the fire safety directions to better grasp the points to note regarding the submission of FSI drawings, which in turn would help expedite the processing of FSI submissions. When the FSD replies to the appointed persons on matters about FSIs, a copy of such replies will be forwarded to the relevant owners, so that the latter can better understand whether the works executed by the appointed persons meet the requirements set out in the fire safety directions. The “Checklist” and the “Interim Measures” have been uploaded onto the FSD website for reference by the public.

The FSD will, having regard to the merits of individual cases, consider accepting alternative fire safety improvement measures, or relaxing the relevant requirements where appropriate. Owners of buildings with structural or spatial constraints and/or insurmountable technical difficulties may submit the assessment made by authorised persons or registered structural engineers to the FSD proposing alternative measures, such as provision of improvised hose reel systems, or modification of abandoned water tanks as an alternative to fire services water tanks. The departments concerned will adopt a pragmatic and flexible approach in handling alternative measures put forward by property owners.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB256****(Question Serial No. 2378)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security/ Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury/ Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

According to the Programme, the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) will have an estimated 6 077 non-directorate posts as at 31 March 2015 rising by 61 posts to 6 138 posts as at 31 March 2016. What are the types and nature of work of the relevant newly-recruited posts? Meanwhile, C&ED has nine directorate posts. Will the Administration advise this Committee of the types, salaries, allowances and nature of work of these nine directorate posts as well as the types, numbers, salaries, allowances and nature of work of the 6 138 non-directorate permanent posts?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 34)Reply:

In 2015-16, the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) will have a net increase of 61 posts, involving an expenditure of \$23.57 million. They are mainly created to handle the cargo and passenger flow generated by the midfield expansion project of the airport. Details are as follows:

Rank	Number	
	Posts to be created	Posts to be deleted
Inspector of Customs and Excise	5	-
Chief Customs Officer	9	-
Senior Customs Officer	41	-
Customs Officer	21	-14
Executive Officer I	1	-
Accounting Officer II	1	-
Workman II	-	-3
	<b>Total</b>	
Posts to be created	<b>78</b>	

Posts to be deleted	<b>-17</b>
Net increase of posts	<b>61</b>

In 2015-16, C&ED has an estimated establishment of 6 147 posts, involving an expenditure of \$2.42 billion. They are mainly deployed for the duties of anti-smuggling operations, protection and collection of revenue, narcotics detection, protection of intellectual property rights, protection of consumer interests, regulation of money service operators, trade controls and business facilitation. Since the estimated expenditure is drawn from the Treasury's computer records, no breakdown of salaries and allowances is available. Details of the establishment are hereby given below:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Establishment</b>
<b><i>Directorate</i></b>	
Commissioner of Customs and Excise	1
Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Excise	1
Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Excise	3
Administrative Officer Staff Grade C	1
Senior Principal Trade Controls Officer	1
Chief Superintendent of Customs and Excise	2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>9</b>
<b><i>Non-directorate</i></b>	
Senior Superintendent of Customs and Excise	17
Superintendent of Customs and Excise	33
Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise	71
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	321
Inspector of Customs and Excise	456
Chief Customs Officer	367
Senior Customs Officer	1,120
Customs Officer	2,585
Principal Trade Controls Officer	7
Chief Trade Controls Officer	26
Senior Trade Controls Officer	81
Trade Controls Officer	212
Assistant Trade Controls Officer	197
Chief Executive Officer	1
Senior Executive Officer	4

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Establishment</b>
Executive Officer I	19
Executive Officer II	4
Senior Treasury Accountant	1
Treasury Accountant	4
Senior Accounting Officer	1
Accounting Officer I	6
Accounting Officer II	2
Senior Training Officer	1
Training Officer I	1
Senior Official Languages Officer	1
Official Languages Officer I	3
Official Languages Officer II	14
Calligraphist	1
Senior Personal Secretary	1
Personal Secretary I	6
Personal Secretary II	16
Senior Typist	3
Typist	8
Senior Divisional Occupational Safety Officer	1
Transport Services Officer I	1
Statistician	1
Statistical Officer I	2
Statistical Officer II	2
Armourer I	1
Armourer III	1
Senior Systems Manager	1
Systems Manager	6
Analyst / Programmer I	16
Analyst / Programmer II	6
Assistant Computer Operation Manager	1
Senior Computer Operator	1
Computer Operator I	9

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Establishment</b>
Computer Operator II	9
Assistant Data Preparation Supervisor	1
Senior Confidential Assistant	1
Confidential Assistant	7
Senior Clerical Officer	7
Clerical Officer	31
Assistant Clerical Officer	125
Clerical Assistant	99
Office Assistant	23
Chief Supplies Officer	1
Senior Supplies Officer	1
Supplies Officer	3
Assistant Supplies Officer	3
Senior Supplies Supervisor	1
Supplies Supervisor I	11
Supplies Supervisor II	24
Supplies Assistant	11
Special Driver	22
Motor Driver	61
Workman II	35
Cook	1
Leisure Services Manager	1
Assistant Leisure Services Manager II	1
Management Services Officer I	1
Senior Launch Master	6
Launch Assistant	9
Special Photographer I	1
Special Photographer II	3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6,138</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,147</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB257****(Question Serial No. 1394)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (292) Seizure managementProgramme: (1) Control and EnforcementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development / Secretary for Financial Services and the TreasuryQuestion:

There was an upward trend in the estimated expenditure for seizure management by the Customs and Excise Department in recent years. Would the Administration inform this Committee of:

- a. the reasons for the increase in expenditure;
- b. the reasons why the revised estimate fell below the approved estimate for 2014-15; and
- c. the quantities of different types of seizures and the expenditure involved for 2014-15 in table form?

Seizure	Quantity	Expenditure involved

Asked by: Hon FAN Kwok-wai, Gary (Member Question No. 15)Reply:

- a. The estimated expenditure for seizure management in 2015-16 is 7.2% higher than the revised estimate for 2014-15, mainly due to a rise in freight charges and storage fees.

b. As the freight and storage services actually required in 2014-15 were less than expected, the revised estimate was lower than the approved estimate for the year.

c. Since the articles seized are of various types involving different measurement units, the relevant figures could not be provided. As the financial resources involved have already been subsumed under the general operating expenditure, the Customs and Excise Department does not have any breakdown of the expenditure. The categories of articles seized by the Customs and Excise Department and the number of cases in 2014 are given below:

<b>Articles seized</b>	<b>No. of cases</b>
Tobacco	17 939
Liquors	5 531
Foodstuff & drinks	4 942
Pets, animals & plants	465
Meat (excluding endangered species)	334
Electrical & electronic goods (including game hardware)	133
Arms & weapons	132
Chemicals, antibiotics & pharmaceutical products	100
Computer & accessories	66
Clothing, footwear, leather goods & glasses	48
Hydrocarbon oil	24
Watches, parts & accessories	15
Cosmetic & beauty	13
Conveyance	12
Stationery, toys & sports equipment	11
Machinery & equipment	9
Children products	9
Household products	6

Valuable substance/document	5
Optical discs	4
Strategic commodities	3
Medium & Equipment	1
Others	150
Total	**29 952

\*\*A case may involve multiple categories of articles.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB258**

**(Question Serial No.: 2264)**

Head: (31) Customs and Excise Department

Subhead: ()

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development

Question:

Would the Administration advise this Committee on the number of cases relating to “parallel trade” and that of successful prosecutions in the past year?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Dennis (Member Question No. 26)

Reply:

Both Hong Kong and Shenzhen Customs have taken great effort to suppress cross-boundary parallel trade activities since September 2012 and the work in this area has been made routine. In 2014, the two sides conducted a total of 99 joint operations.

In the above operations, the Shenzhen Customs detected 167 cases based on notifications from Hong Kong, involving 167 outbound persons and goods with a total value of \$3.85 million. The goods were mainly mobile phones, tablet computers and electronic equipment. Meanwhile, Hong Kong Customs detected 84 cases based on notifications from Shenzhen, involving 84 inbound persons and dutiable commodities, namely cigarettes and liquors, with a total value of \$260,000.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB259**

**(Question Serial No.: 0754)**

Head: (31) Customs and Excise Department

Subhead: ()

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development

Question:

Please list the details of the joint operations mounted by the Mainland and Hong Kong authorities in combatting parallel trade activities as well as the expenditure and manpower involved in the past 3 years. Please also list the types of smuggled goods seized, their values and the number of persons arrested in each of these joint operations.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 31 )

Reply:

Both Hong Kong and Shenzhen Customs have taken great effort to suppress cross-boundary parallel trade activities since September 2012 and the work in this area has been made routine. As at December 2014, the two sides had conducted a total of 622 joint operations.

In the above operations, the Shenzhen Customs detected 835 cases based on notifications from Hong Kong, involving 841 outbound persons and goods with a total value of \$8.99 million. The goods were mainly mobile phones, tablet computers and electronic equipment. Meanwhile, Hong Kong Customs detected 177 cases based on notifications from Shenzhen, involving 177 inbound persons and dutiable commodities, namely cigarettes and liquors, with a total value of \$420,000. As the resources involved in the above work have been subsumed under the general operating expenditure, the Customs and Excise Department does not have any breakdown.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB260**

**(Question Serial No. 0757)**

Head: (31) Customs and Excise Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development

Question:

How many cases of “parallel trade activities” were cracked down by the Customs and Excise Department at various boundary control points in the past three years? How many outgoing and incoming cases of goods were there? How many cases and persons were successfully prosecuted? What were the types of goods involved? What are the estimated manpower and expenditure in this aspect for the coming year?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 32)

Reply:

Both Hong Kong and Shenzhen Customs have taken great effort to suppress cross-boundary parallel trade activities since September 2012 and the work in this area has been made routine. As at December 2014, the two sides had conducted a total of 622 joint operations.

In the above operations, the Shenzhen Customs detected 835 cases based on notifications from Hong Kong, involving 841 outbound persons and goods with a total value of \$8.99 million. The goods were mainly mobile phones, tablet computers and electronic equipment. Meanwhile, Hong Kong Customs detected 177 cases based on notifications from Shenzhen, involving 177 inbound persons and dutiable commodities, namely cigarettes and liquors, with a total value of \$420,000. As the resources involved in the above work have been subsumed under the general operating expenditure, the Customs and Excise Department does not have any breakdown.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB261****(Question Serial No. 0758)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Control and EnforcementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security/ Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury/ Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

In respect of the values of seizures in the past 3 years, please list the quantities of dutiable and non-dutiable commodities confiscated, as well as the top 5 types of seized goods in the said two categories respectively.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 34)Reply:

According to the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance (Cap.109), dutiable commodities are mainly comprised of four categories of goods, namely tobacco, liquors, hydrocarbon oil and methyl alcohol. Between 2012 and 2014, no methyl alcohol was seized by the Customs and Excise Department. As for non-dutiable commodities, the top 5 types of seizures in terms of value are electrical and electronic goods, animals and plants, computers and accessories, clothing and footwear as well as foodstuff and drinks. Since the articles seized are of various types involving different measurement units, they cannot be compared by quantity. The number of relevant cases are given below:

Number of cases involving dutiable commodities

Category of articles	2012	2013	2014
Tobacco	20 369	17 208	17 939
Liquors	5 909	4 468	5 531
Hydrocarbon oil	27	20	24
Total	**26 305	**21 696	**23 494

Number of cases involving non-dutiable commodities

<b>Category of articles</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Foodstuff & drinks	27	4 366	4 942
Pets, animals & plants	178	387	465
Meat (excluding endangered species)	611	390	334
Electrical & electronic goods (including game hardware)	95	113	133
Arms & weapons	45	50	132
Chemicals, antibiotics & pharmaceutical products	56	92	100
Computer & accessories	50	70	66
Clothing, footwear, leather goods & glasses	57	75	48
Watches, parts & accessories	15	18	15
Cosmetic & beauty	6	19	13
Conveyance	13	13	12
Stationery, toys & sports equipment	10	9	11
Machinery & equipment	9	8	9
Children products	0	4	9
Household products	12	11	6
Valuable substance/document	8	11	5
Optical disc	1	6	4
Strategic commodities	0	1	3
Medium & Equipment	2	3	1
Others	145	176	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>**1 340</b>	<b>**5 822</b>	<b>**6 458</b>

\*\*A case may involve multiple categories of articles.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB262**

**(Question Serial No.: 1516)**

Head: (31) Customs and Excise Department

Subhead: ()

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development

Question:

Would the Government advise this Committee on the numbers of illegal cases relating to “parallel trade” detected by the Customs and Excise Department at boundary control points in the past year? How many cases were successfully prosecuted? What are the Administration’s plans to combat “parallel trade” activities at the boundaries in the future? How much manpower and estimated provision will be required?

Asked by: Hon LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey (Member Question No. 3)

Reply:

Both Hong Kong and Shenzhen Customs have taken great effort to suppress cross-boundary parallel trade activities since September 2012 and the work in this area has been made routine. In 2014, the two sides conducted a total of 99 joint operations.

In the above operations, the Shenzhen Customs detected 167 cases based on notifications from Hong Kong, involving 167 outbound persons and goods with a total value of \$3.85 million. The goods were mainly mobile phones, tablet computers and electronic equipment. Meanwhile, Hong Kong Customs detected 84 cases based on notifications from Shenzhen, involving 84 inbound persons and dutiable commodities, namely cigarettes and liquors, with a total value of \$260,000.

As the resources involved in the above work have been subsumed under the general operating expenditure, the Customs and Excise Department does not have any breakdown.

The Government of the Special Administrative Region has been pressing ahead with enforcement action against parallel goods by implementing multi-pronged measures and through inter-departmental co-operation. The relevant government departments will continue to closely monitor the situation and enhance communication, co-operation and enforcement.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB263****(Question Serial No. 3109)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Control and EnforcementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

During 2015–16, the Customs and Excise Department will continue to take proactive action against smuggling activities through intelligence-based operations and closer co-operation with the Mainland and overseas authorities. Would the Administration inform this Committee of the figures, number of arrests and the expenditure involved in respect of anti-smuggling activities in the past five years?

Asked by: Hon LAM Tai-fai (Member Question No. 8)Reply:

The number of smuggling cases detected and persons arrested by the Customs and Excise Department in the past 5 years were as follows:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No. of cases	258	201	199	284	255
No. of persons arrested	226	215	190	237	274

As the financial resources involved have been subsumed under the general operating expenditure, the Customs and Excise Department does not have any breakdown of the expenditure.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB264**

**(Question Serial No. 0470)**

Head: (31) Customs and Excise Department

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

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development

Question:

Please provide the justifications for the replacement of high speed pursuit crafts under items 833, 834 and 835 of Subhead 603 and the estimated expenditure for 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon LEE Cheuk-yan (Member Question No. 1)

Reply:

Three high speed pursuit crafts in the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED)'s fleet have been in use for over 12 years. The Marine Department confirmed in last July that their overall performances had fallen and continuing their maintenance period would be uneconomical. It is necessary for C&ED to initiate a replacement plan as soon as possible to ensure that the crafts could be replaced in a timely manner and thus the capability of the Department in combating marine smuggling could be maintained. The estimated expenditure in this respect for 2015-16 is \$2.49 million.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB265**

**(Question Serial No.: 0364 )**

Head: (31) Customs and Excise Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security/ Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury/ Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development

Question:

Would the Administration please state in detail as to how the estimated provision of \$2,442.2 million will be spent on carrying out the following work this year, and specify the expenditure involved in each area of work:

1. take proactive action against smuggling activities through intelligence-based operations and closer co-operation with the Mainland and overseas authorities;
2. improve clearance services to facilitate efficient passenger and cargo flows across the boundary;
3. closely monitor the operation of the electronic Road Cargo System to ensure efficient and effective clearance of cross-boundary goods vehicles; and
4. ensure smooth operation of the Inter-modal Transshipment Facilitation Scheme, whereby cargoes involving inter-modal transfer (e.g. from land to air and sea) will only be subject to customs inspection at either the point of exit or entry.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwan-yuen, Andrew (Member Question No.: 1)

Reply:

In relation to the work mentioned in the question, the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) has the following key initiatives for this year:

1. C&ED will continue to maintain close liaison with law enforcement agencies of other regions to combat smuggling through strengthened intelligence exchange and joint operations.

2. In respect of passenger clearance, C&ED will continue to adopt a risk-based approach and actively bring in advanced technology to assist in contraband detection; with regard to cargo clearance, C&ED will optimise the mode of clearance to enhance overall efficiency, for example, by making use of large scanning systems.
3. The Road Cargo System has been operating smoothly since its introduction. C&ED has a dedicated team to monitor and maintain the System, including updating its hardware and software in a timely manner, to cope with the ever increasing flows.
4. In 2010, C&ED launched the Intermodal Transshipment Facilitation Scheme so that cargoes need not be subject to repeated inspections at different control points. C&ED is actively working on a seamless harmonisation with the Mainland's Cross-boundary Express Clearance System through the use of a single electronic lock.

As the financial resources involved in the above work have already been subsumed under the general operating expenditure, C&ED does not have any breakdown of the expenditure.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB266****(Question Serial No. 0571)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

The Customs and Excise Department estimates that there will be an increase of 61 non-directorate posts in 2015-16. In this regard, would the Administration please provide the following information:

- the number of posts to be deleted and created by the Department by programme, rank and function;
- the establishment and strength of each rank by programme in 2014-15 and the estimated figures of such in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. 1)Reply:

a) In 2015-16, the Customs and Excise Department will have a net increase of 61 posts. They are mainly created to handle the cargo and passenger flow generated by the midfield expansion project of the airport. The details are as follows:

Rank	Number	
	Posts to be created	Posts to be deleted
<b>Programme (1)</b>		
Inspector of Customs and Excise	5	
Chief Customs Officer	9	
Senior Customs Officer	41	
Customs Officer	21	-14
Executive Officer I	1	
Accounting Officer II	1	
Workman II		-3
<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>-17</b>

<b>Programme (2)</b>		
No creation or deletion of posts	-	-
<b>Sub-total:</b>	-	-
<b>Programme (3)</b>		
No creation or deletion of posts	-	-
<b>Sub-total:</b>	-	-
<b>Programme (4)</b>		
No creation or deletion of posts	-	-
<b>Sub-total:</b>	-	-
<b>Programme (5)</b>		
No creation or deletion of posts	-	-
<b>Sub-total:</b>	-	-
<b>Posts to be created</b>	<b>78</b>	
<b>Posts to be deleted</b>	<b>-17</b>	
<b>Net increase of posts</b>	<b>61</b>	

b) The establishment in 2014-15 and the estimated establishment in 2015-16 are as follows:-

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>Programme (1)</b>	<b>Programme (2)</b>	<b>Programme (3)</b>	<b>Programme (4)</b>	<b>Programme (5)</b>	<b>Total</b>
2014-15	4,484	386	604	292	320	<b>6,086</b>
2015-16	4,545	386	604	292	320	<b>6,147</b>

The establishment and the strength of each rank in 2014-15 are as follows:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Establishment (Strength*)</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Establishment (Strength*)</b>
Commissioner of Customs and Excise	1 ( 1 )	Statistician	1 ( 1 )
Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Excise	1 ( 2 )	Statistical Officer I	2 ( 1 )
Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Excise	3 ( 2 )	Statistical Officer II	2 ( 3 )
Administrative Officer Staff Grade C	1 ( 0 )	Armourer I	1 ( 1 )
		Armourer III	1 ( 1 )

<b><i>Rank</i></b>	<b><i>Establishment (Strength*)</i></b>
Senior Principal Trade Controls Officer	1 ( 1 )
Chief Superintendent of Customs and Excise	2 ( 4 )
Senior Superintendent of Customs and Excise	17 ( 12 )
Superintendent of Customs and Excise	33 ( 34 )
Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise	71 ( 75 )
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	321 ( 305 )
Inspector of Customs and Excise	451 ( 517 )
Chief Customs Officer	358 ( 310 )
Senior Customs Officer	1,079 ( 987 )
Customs Officer	2,578 ( 2,450 )
Principal Trade Controls Officer	7 ( 7 )
Chief Trade Controls Officer	26 ( 26 )
Senior Trade Controls Officer	81 ( 79 )
Trade Controls Officer	212 ( 196 )
Assistant Trade Controls Officer	197 ( 178 )
Chief Executive Officer	1 ( 1 )
Senior Executive Officer	4 ( 2 )
Executive Officer I	18 ( 16 )
Executive Officer II	4 ( 8 )
Senior Treasury Accountant	1 ( 0 )

<b><i>Rank</i></b>	<b><i>Establishment (Strength*)</i></b>
Senior Systems Manager	1 ( 2 )
Systems Manager	6 ( 4 )
Analyst / Programmer I	16 ( 15 )
Analyst / Programmer II	6 ( 5 )
Assistant Computer Operation Manager	1 ( 1 )
Senior Computer Operator	1 ( 1 )
Computer Operator I	9 ( 9 )
Computer Operator II	9 ( 9 )
Assistant Data Preparation Supervisor	1 ( 1 )
Senior Confidential Assistant	1 ( 1 )
Confidential Assistant	7 ( 7 )
Senior Clerical Officer	7 ( 7 )
Clerical Officer	31 ( 29 )
Assistant Clerical Officer	125 ( 130 )
Clerical Assistant	99 ( 88 )
Office Assistant	23 ( 21 )
Chief Supplies Officer	1 ( 1 )
Senior Supplies Officer	1 ( 0 )
Supplies Officer	3 ( 4 )
Assistant Supplies Officer	3 ( 2 )
Senior Supplies Supervisor	1 ( 1 )

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Establishment (Strength*)</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Establishment (Strength*)</i>
Treasury Accountant	4 ( 5 )	Supplies Supervisor I	11 ( 9 )
Senior Accounting Officer	1 ( 1 )	Supplies Supervisor II	24 ( 26 )
Accounting Officer I	6 ( 4 )	Supplies Assistant	11 ( 11 )
Accounting Officer II	1 ( 3 )	Special Driver	22 ( 19 )
Senior Training Officer	1 ( 1 )	Motor Driver	61 ( 63 )
Training Officer I	1 ( 1 )	Workman II	38 ( 26 )
Senior Official Languages Officer	1 ( 1 )	Cook	1 ( 1 )
Official Languages Officer I	3 ( 2 )	Leisure Services Manager	1 ( 1 )
Official Languages Officer II	14 ( 15 )	Assistant Leisure Services Manager II	1 ( 1 )
Calligraphist	1 ( 1 )	Management Services Officer I	1 ( 1 )
Senior Personal Secretary	1 ( 1 )	Senior Launch Master	6 ( 4 )
Personal Secretary I	6 ( 6 )	Launch Assistant	9 ( 6 )
Personal Secretary II	16 ( 15 )	Special Photographer I	1 ( 0 )
Senior Typist	3 ( 3 )	Special Photographer II	3 ( 0 )
Typist	8 ( 9 )	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,086 ( 5,796 )</b>
Senior Divisional Occupational Safety Officer	1 ( 1 )		
Transport Services Officer I	1 ( 1 )		

\*The strength as at 31 January 2015, including officers on pre-retirement leave.

The estimated establishment of each rank in 2015-16 is given below. Figures on strength cannot be ascertained due to various factors like resignation and early retirement:

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Establishment</i>
Commissioner of Customs and Excise	1	Statistician	1
		Statistical Officer I	2

<i><b>Rank</b></i>	<i><b>Establishment</b></i>
Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Excise	1
Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Excise	3
Administrative Officer Staff Grade C	1
Senior Principal Trade Controls Officer	1
Chief Superintendent of Customs and Excise	2
Senior Superintendent of Customs and Excise	17
Superintendent of Customs and Excise	33
Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise	71
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	321
Inspector of Customs and Excise	456
Chief Customs Officer	367
Senior Customs Officer	1,120
Customs Officer	2,585
Principal Trade Controls Officer	7
Chief Trade Controls Officer	26
Senior Trade Controls Officer	81
Trade Controls Officer	212
Assistant Trade Controls Officer	197
Chief Executive Officer	1
Senior Executive Officer	4

<i><b>Rank</b></i>	<i><b>Establishment</b></i>
Statistical Officer II	2
Armourer I	1
Armourer III	1
Senior Systems Manager	1
Systems Manager	6
Analyst / Programmer I	16
Analyst / Programmer II	6
Assistant Computer Operation Manager	1
Senior Computer Operator	1
Computer Operator I	9
Computer Operator II	9
Assistant Data Preparation Supervisor	1
Senior Confidential Assistant	1
Confidential Assistant	7
Senior Clerical Officer	7
Clerical Officer	31
Assistant Clerical Officer	125
Clerical Assistant	99
Office Assistant	23
Chief Supplies Officer	1
Senior Supplies Officer	1

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Establishment</i>
Executive Officer I	19
Executive Officer II	4
Senior Treasury Accountant	1
Treasury Accountant	4
Senior Accounting Officer	1
Accounting Officer I	6
Accounting Officer II	2
Senior Training Officer	1
Training Officer I	1
Senior Official Languages Officer	1
Official Languages Officer I	3
Official Languages Officer II	14
Calligraphist	1
Senior Personal Secretary	1
Personal Secretary I	6
Personal Secretary II	16
Senior Typist	3
Typist	8
Senior Divisional Occupational Safety Officer	1
Transport Services Officer I	1

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Establishment</i>
Supplies Officer	3
Assistant Supplies Officer	3
Senior Supplies Supervisor	1
Supplies Supervisor I	11
Supplies Supervisor II	24
Supplies Assistant	11
Special Driver	22
Motor Driver	61
Workman II	35
Cook	1
Leisure Services Manager	1
Assistant Leisure Services Manager II	1
Management Services Officer I	1
Senior Launch Master	6
Launch Assistant	9
Special Photographer I	1
Special Photographer II	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,147</b>

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB267****(Question Serial No.: 2705)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead: ()Programme: (1) Control and EnforcementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

How many enforcement operations regarding endangered species were taken by the Customs and Excise Department in 2014? Please state in detail the types and quantities of endangered species as well as the expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. 5)Reply:

The Customs and Excise Department detected a total of 462 cases involving smuggling of endangered species in 2014, the details of which are as follows:

Endangered Species	Weight / Quantity
Wood Log and Its Products	124 600 kg and 451 pieces
Elephant Tusk and Its Products	2 200 kg and 35 pieces
Pangolin and Its Scales	6 700 kg and 1 piece
Rhino Horn / Sea Turtle / Dried Sea-horse / Orchid / Reptile Leather Products etc	4 800 kg and 6 209 pieces

As the financial resources involved in the above work have been subsumed under the general operating expenditure, the Customs and Excise Department does not have any breakdown of the expenditure.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB268****(Question Serial No. 0098)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security/ Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury/ Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

The Customs and Excise Department stated that the number of non-directorate posts will be increased by 61 to 6138 posts as at 31 March 2016. Please inform this Council of the nature of work, ranks and salaries of these new posts.

Asked by: Hon. SHEK Lai-him, Abraham (Member Question No. 25)Reply:

In 2015-16, the Customs and Excise Department will have a net increase of 61 posts. They are mainly created to handle the cargo and passenger flow generated by the midfield expansion project of the airport. The details are as follows:

Rank	Number		Monthly salary range (HK\$) (since 1 April 2014)
	Posts to be created	Posts to be deleted	
Inspector of Customs and Excise	5	-	29,560-61,145
Chief Customs Officer	9	-	33,025-39,020
Senior Customs Officer	41	-	25,725-33,025
Customs Officer	21	-14	17,045-25,000
Executive Officer I	1	-	47,280-59,485
Accounting Officer II	1	-	24,380-45,150
Workman II	-	-3	11,055-13,035

	<b>Total</b>
Posts to be created	<b>78</b>
Posts to be deleted	<b>-17</b>
Net increase of posts	<b>61</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB269**

**(Question Serial No. 1043)**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council  
(Ricky CHU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The number of police complaints increases tremendously after the illegal Occupy Movement but the 2015-16 provision for IPCC is \$57.30 million which is \$300,000 less than that of 2014-15. Please explain why there is a decrease in provision while an increase in workload. Will the decrease in 2015-16 provision affect the police complaint handling of IPCC?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No. 21)

Reply:

After the Occupy Movement, the number of police complaints has increased, which has in turn increased the workload of IPCC. IPCC has redeployed its internal resources and obtained extra resources in the end of 2014-15 for additional manpower to cope with its operational needs. IPCC will continue to review and make necessary manpower arrangements according to the actual needs, and will consider applying for additional resources in 2015-16 to cope with the heavy workload. IPCC's provision in 2015-16 is \$300,000 less than that of 2014-15. This is mainly due to the reduced demand for resources for engaging a consultant to conduct a human resources management review for the secretariat. This will not affect the handling of police complaints by IPCC.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB270**

**(Question Serial No. 1044)**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council  
(Ricky CHU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2015-16 Estimates, IPCC indicates that it will strive to further enhance public awareness of the role of the IPCC by engaging the stakeholders and organising publicity activities. How much is the budget for engaging stakeholders and organising publicity activities? Are there any concrete plans and details? What is the anticipated result?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No. 22)

Reply:

IPCC's 2015-16 provision for engaging stakeholders and organising publicity activities is \$1.88 million. The expenditures can generally be categorised into two kinds, namely recurrent publicity and special publicity expenditures. The former includes production of annual reports and quarterly IPCC newsletters, subscribing for news monitoring services, conducting public opinion surveys, etc. The latter refers to the advertising expenses for the TV programme "IPCC Files" jointly produced by IPCC and RTHK, the expenses for the development of social media communication channels such as establishment of IPCC facebook page, promotion of IPCC website and YouTube channel, subscription for social media monitoring services, etc. We expect that these publicity programs can enhance public awareness of IPCC, especially among the youngsters, and allow more people to obtain IPCC's information from the internet. IPCC will conduct annual public opinion surveys to obtain better understandings on the public impression of IPCC, with a view to assessing the effectiveness of the publicity programs.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB271****(Question Serial No. 2001)**Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints CouncilSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Police Complaints AdministrationControlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council  
(Ricky CHU)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security**Question:**

Matters requiring special attention in 2015-16 include the continuous identification of any faults or deficiencies in Police's practices or procedures with a view to reducing the number of complaints. Can IPCC show:

- a. The details and number of faults or deficiencies in Police's practices or procedures identified by IPCC in 2014-15.
- b. Are there any identified faults or deficiencies not accepted by the Police? If yes, how many and why?

Asked by: Hon LEE Kok-long, Joseph (Member Question No. 47)**Reply:**

In 2014-15, Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) made 10 recommendations for improving Police's practices and procedures. Out of the 10 recommendations, 2 have been accepted by the Police, 2 were not accepted, 6 are pending response from the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO). The details are as follow:

	<b>IPCC's recommendations in 2014-15 for improving Police's practices and procedures</b>	<b>Response from CAPO</b>
1.	To examine the Police guidelines on Disclosure of Criminal Records of Prosecution Witnesses to Unrepresented Defendants.	Crime Wing had reviewed and amended the relevant guidelines.

2.	To examine the existing Police guidelines on whether to seek legal advice on minor traffic cases.	CAPO is of the view that unless otherwise stated in the law, the officer-in-charge can make a decision on whether there is a need to seek legal advice based on his/her professional judgment, experience and the circumstances of the case. CAPO considers that the existing guidelines are sufficient and no amendment is required.
3.	To examine the existing procedures on serving of “Notice Requiring Identification of Driver” (Pol. 571) – liaise with the relevant departments concerning the procedures of serving Pol.571 (such as by registered post).	Traffic Branch Headquarters considers that the current procedures on serving Pol. 572 are sufficient and no amendment is required.
4.	To remind the officer-in-charge of the duty of disclosure of unused materials to the defendant.	Pending response from CAPO.
5.	To speed up the installation of observation windows in interview room doors in police stations.	In January 2015, the works for installing observation windows in interview room doors in police stations were completed.
6.	To review the existing Police guidelines on “Communication with Complainants of Crime” for meeting public expectation of Police’s reply to their queries.	Pending response from CAPO.
7.	To inform complainants of various options of handling a complaint by means of a pre-recorded preamble.	Pending response from CAPO.
8.	To review Police’s guidelines to avoid undue delay in the return of case exhibits.	Pending response from CAPO.
9.	To consider revising the relevant Police guidelines related to Found Property Form in police notebook records.	Pending response from CAPO.

10.	To enhance the procedures on handling found properties – revise the relevant form (Pol. 68D) to allow finders to write down their contacting means other than their addresses.	Pending response from CAPO.
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- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB272**

**(Question Serial No. 0672)**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council  
(Ricky CHU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- 1) Please list out by nature, the number of reportable complaints received from CAPO by IPCC in each month in the past 3 years.
- 2) As criticisms from the public against the Police are keen nowadays, has IPCC assessed that the number of complaints against the Police will increase which will in turn increase the workload of IPCC? Will IPCC consider increasing the manpower next year to cope with the heavy workload?
- 3) The budget of salaries and expenses required in 2015-16 is \$329,000 lower than that of 2014-15. What is the reason and will it affect the operations of IPCC?

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-kin (Member Question No. 33)

Reply:

- 1) The number of reportable complaints received from CAPO by IPCC in the past 3 years is as follow:

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (As at 28 February 2015)
April	220	203	234
May	249	192	217



June	192	161	152
July	220	195	246
August	227	201	188
September	192	198	175
October	173	166	158
November	195	269	169
December	164	214	137
January	208	218	154
February	176	202	158
March	211	235	N/A

The allegations, by nature, endorsed by IPCC in the past 3 years are as follows:

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (As at 28 February 2015)
Assault	417	316	252
Misconduct/Improper Manner/ Offensive Language	2 271	1 735	1 254
Neglect of Duty	2 910	2 304	1 925
Unnecessary Use of Authority	270	140	110
Fabrication of Evidence	145	84	68
Threat	209	150	118
Police Procedures	13	4	8
Other Offences	4	7	4

- 2) In view of the recent social events and atmosphere, IPCC has assessed that the number of complaints against the Police will increase, which will in turn increase the workload of IPCC. Based on the increase in workload as a result of the complaints and public enquiries related to the Occupy Movement received in recent months, IPCC has redeployed its internal resources and obtained extra resources in the end of 2014-15 for additional manpower to cope with its operational needs. IPCC will continue to review and make necessary manpower arrangements according to the actual needs, and will consider applying for additional resources in 2015-16 to cope with the heavy workload.

- 3) IPCC's required provision for salaries and expenses in 2015–16 is \$329,000 lower than that of 2014-15. This is mainly due to the reduced demand for resources for engaging a consultant to conduct a human resources management review for the secretariat. This will not affect the operations of IPCC.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB273**

**(Question Serial No. 2347)**

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

Question:

As indicated under the Programme, the targets of the following four services of the Government Flying Service, that is, (i) the 40-minute on-scene time of “helicopters” for inshore search and rescue (SAR) call-outs between 2200 and 0659 hours where additional crew or specialised equipment is not required; (ii) the 65-minute on-scene time of “fixed-wing aircraft” for SAR call-outs between 0700 and 2159 hours and beyond 100 nautical miles (185 kilometres) from GFS Headquarters; (iii) the 30-minute on-scene time for taking “law enforcement” actions for call-outs outside Island Zone where additional crew or specialised equipment is not required; and (iv) the 40-minute on-scene time for delivering “fire fighting” service for call-outs for water bombing, have not been achieved over the past years. Will the GFS explain the reasons? Are there any feasible plans for improvement?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 3)

Reply:

Flying missions of the Government Flying Service (GFS) are often affected by various external factors, including the weather, Air Traffic Control and the special geographical environment of the incident location (e.g. high voltage cable or windshear, etc.). There are also cases when time is required for changing equipment on the aircraft, and extra time is required for pre-flight planning and manpower deployment. These factors would lead to longer than usual on-scene time for certain call-outs. The GFS will continue to review from time to time the operation of the department, including the deployment of aircraft, equipment and aircrew, and make necessary adjustments for meeting service demands.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB274**

**(Question Serial No. 0814)**

Head: (166) Government Flying Service

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

Programme: (1) Government Flying Service

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Government Flying Service (GFS) will soon seek funding of \$2,190 m for procurement of 7 helicopters to replace the existing two models of EC155B1 and AS332L2. Please advise this Committee on the following:

- (a) What are the expected commission dates of the new helicopters? What is the service life of the above two models when they are decommissioned? What are the key differences between the new and old models? Which manufacturers in various countries are able to meet the basic tender requirements for the new fleet?
- (b) Records show that there were 11 helicopters under GFS concurrently in service in the 1990s but the number was subsequently reduced to 8. According to the latest plan, the number will be further reduced to 7. What are the main reasons for the downsizing of the fleet? Is the current establishment adequate to meet the needs of daily work?
- (c) A new helipad will be provided at Queen Mary Hospital under its redevelopment project for emergency medical transfer services. Given that the location of landing and taking-off is in the close vicinity of residential areas, are there marked improvements in the new helicopters as compared to the existing fleet in terms of noise reduction and carrying capacity?

Asked by: Hon HO Chun-yan, Albert (Member Question No. 37)

Reply:

- (a) The Finance Committee of the Legislative Council approved provision of \$2,187.5 m in June 2013 for the Government Flying Service (GFS) to replace the current 7 helicopters (i.e. 3 Super Puma and 4 Dauphin helicopters). The GFS has completed the invitation of tender for the supply of the new aircraft, and is now evaluating the

tenders received. If the evaluation process proceeds smoothly, the contract can be awarded in the second quarter of 2015 as scheduled. The newly procured helicopters are expected to be commissioned in the fourth quarter of 2017. By then, the existing Super Puma and Dauphin helicopters will have been in service for 16 and 15 years respectively.

As the procurement contract of new helicopters has not yet been awarded, given the unavailability of the model of the new helicopters, there is no data for comparing the new and existing helicopter fleet at the moment. In accordance with the government's procurement procedures, the GFS cannot disclose any detailed information on the tenderers and the content of the tenders. According to the earlier research, there are aircraft manufacturers from the United States, Canada, France, Italy and etc. in the market which are able to provide aircraft meeting the basic tender requirements for the new fleet.

- (b) The GFS has been operating with seven helicopters since 2003 for providing flying services and has all along been able to discharge all kinds of operational commitments effectively. The number of helicopters will remain unchanged upon the replacement of the helicopter fleet.
- (c) As the procurement contract of new helicopters has not yet been awarded, given the unavailability of the model of the new helicopters, there is no data for comparing the new and existing helicopter fleet in terms of functionality and actual carrying capacity at the moment. Nevertheless, in accordance with the basic tender requirements, the carrying capacity of the new fleet will be increased from the current level of 88 to 105 passengers. The new aircraft will also be fitted with more advanced equipment and engines with better performance in order to comply with the latest standards on flight safety and noise for helicopters as stipulated by the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB275**

**(Question Serial No. 1058)**

Head: (169) Secretariat, Commissioner On Interception of Communications and Surveillance

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

Programme: (1) Compliance with Interception and Surveillance Legislation

Controlling Officer: Secretary, Secretariat, Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance (Ms. Andy LUI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

This year's performance indicators of the Secretariat, Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance is similar to that of last year. It is anticipated that the number of enquiries received and applications will decrease. However, the Government still plans to create 3 posts this year for strengthening support to the Commissioner, which will result in an increase in the estimate by 15%. What are the duties and the salary points of those 3 posts?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No. 16)

Reply:

The three new posts proposed to be created in 2015-16 include one Senior Executive Officer (point 34 to 44 of the Master Pay Scale (MPS)) and two Executive Officer I (point 28 to 33 of the MPS). The creation of posts is to strengthen the support to the Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance in performing his functions under the Interception of Communications and Surveillance Ordinance, and to implement the proposals after the passage of the Interception of Communications and Surveillance (Amendment) Bill 2015.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB276**

**(Question Serial No. 1831)**

Head: (169) Secretariat, Commissioner On Interception of Communications and Surveillance

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Compliance with Interception and Surveillance Legislation

Controlling Officer: Secretary, Secretariat, Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance (Ms. Andy LUI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Please provide specific information on the 3 new posts to be created in 2015-16, including the remuneration and job nature.

Asked by: Hon IP Kwok-him (Member Question No. 50)

Reply:

The three new posts proposed to be created in 2015-16 include one Senior Executive Officer (point 34 to 44 of the Master Pay Scale (MPS)) and two Executive Officer I (point 28 to 33 of the MPS). The creation of posts is to strengthen the support to the Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance in performing his functions under the Interception of Communications and Surveillance Ordinance, and to implement the proposals after the passage of the Interception of Communications and Surveillance (Amendment) Bill 2015.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB277****(Question Serial No. 2057)**Head: (23) Auxiliary Medical ServiceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) Auxiliary Medical ServiceControlling Officer: Chief Staff Officer, Auxiliary Medical Service (HUI Wai-kwong, Sam)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. Please use a table to list out the number of civil servant and non-civil service contract staff of Auxiliary Medical Service (AMS) in the past three years and 2015-16.
2. Will a staff joining AMS automatically become an AMS member at the same time? If yes, please use a table to list out the number of AMS staff of different grades who were enrolled as AMS members in the past three years.
3. If a staff is enrolled as an AMS member, will his overtime compensations be paid by overtime allowances for civil servants or by allowances for AMS members? Please use a table to list out the number of staff who worked overtime and received overtime allowances for civil servants and allowances for AMS members respectively in the past three years.
4. If a staff is enrolled as an AMS member, will his allowances for AMS members for overtime work be calculated according to a ratio of 2:1 (i.e. two hours of work compensated by one hour of allowances)? What is the hourly rate on average?

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. 24)Reply:

1. The establishment of Auxiliary Medical Service (AMS) is listed below:

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Civil servant	96	96	99	99

AMS does not employ any non-civil service contract staff.



2. Staff of Common & Departmental Grades in AMS, including grades of Staff Officer, Operations and Training Officer, Hospital Foreman, Artisan and Workman II, etc., will automatically become AMS members. However, those staff of General Grades deployed from other departments, including grades of Supplies Supervisor and Driver, etc., may join as AMS members at their own discretion. The number of civil servants of different grades enrolled as AMS members in the past three years is listed below:

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Common & Departmental Grades:			
Number of staff	<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>53</b>
General Grades:			
Number of staff	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>

3. If civil servants are also enrolled as AMS members and perform AMS duties outside civil service working hours, they are working in the capacity of AMS members. Their allowances will only be paid in the form of pay and allowances for AMS members. The number of civil servants who received pay and allowances for AMS members in the past three years is listed below:

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Number of staff	<b>55</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>53</b>

4. The pay and allowances for AMS members are paid as hourly pay or daily pay in accordance with the Auxiliary Forces Pay and Allowances Ordinance, Cap. 254, Laws of Hong Kong. The pay and allowances for service less than 8 hours are calculated on an hourly basis, while those for service for 8 hours or more are calculated on a daily basis.

In respect of continuous duty for more than 8 hours in any period of 24 hours, AMS members will also receive special allowances apart from the daily pay, i.e. from the 9th to 16th hours, their hourly rate of pay and allowances are calculated as half of the appropriate hourly rate of pay.

On average, the pay and allowances for AMS rank and file members is \$48.3 per hour, and that for the officer rank is \$110.9.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB278**

**(Question Serial No. 1633)**

Head: (28) Civil Aviation Department

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

Programme: (2) Airport Standards

Controlling Officer: Director-General of Civil Aviation (Norman LO)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Civil Aviation Department (CAD) will review the Hong Kong Aviation Security Programme in the light of international standards and relevant considerations in 2015-16. What are the resources earmarked for this review?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Kam-lam (Member Question No. 30)

Reply:

Taking into account the relevant standards and recommended practices promulgated by the International Civil Aviation Organization and various relevant considerations, the CAD has been reviewing the Hong Kong Aviation Security Programme on a regular basis. The Security Section of the Airport Standards Division of the CAD is responsible for such regular duties. There is no specific breakdown of expenditure for such work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB279**

**(Question Serial No. 0266)**

Head: (28) Civil Aviation Department

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

Programme: (2) Airport Standards

Controlling Officer: Director-General of Civil Aviation (Norman LO)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding ensuring the compliance with the Hong Kong Aviation Security Programme, how many dedicated officers are there currently, and what are the staffing establishment and the annual expenditure?

Asked by: Hon LAU Wong-fat (Member Question No. 8)

Reply:

The Civil Aviation Department (CAD) is responsible for, among others, ensuring the compliance with the Hong Kong Aviation Security Programme. The related work is undertaken by the Security Section of the Airport Standards Division of the CAD. The Section has a total of 15 staff members. The aforesaid work is part of the regular duties under Programme (2): Airport Standards. There is no specific breakdown of expenditure for such work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB280****(Question Serial No. 0797)**Head: (37) Department of HealthSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (6) Treatment of Drug AbusersControlling Officer: Director of Health (Dr. Constance CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. What are the amounts of subvention allocated by the Department of Health to the residential treatment and rehabilitation programmes operated by the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, the Caritas Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Christian Service for 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively?
2. What are the number of admissions to and bed occupancy rates of the residential treatment programmes operated by the three agencies respectively for the latest three years?

Asked by: Hon HO Chun-yan, Albert (Member Question No. 21)Reply:

1. The amounts of subvention allocated to the three organisations are listed below –

Organisations	2013-14 (Actual) \$ million	2014-15 (Revised Estimate) \$ million	2015-16 (Estimate) \$ million
Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers (SARDA) #	90.3	94.7	97.1
Caritas Hong Kong (Caritas)	6.8	7.0	7.4
Hong Kong Christian Service (HKCS)	8.3	8.7	9.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>113.6</b>

# Apart from residential treatment and rehabilitation programmes, DH also subvents SARDA to provide counselling service to clients of the Methadone Treatment Programme.

2. The number of patients admitted for residential treatment and bed occupancy rate by the three organisations are as follows –

(i) The number of patients admitted for residential treatment –

Organisations	2012	2013	2014
SARDA	1 880	1 791	1 633
Caritas	85	86	78
HKCS	75	73	59

(ii) The bed occupancy rate –

Organisations	2012	2013	2014
SARDA	81.7%	79.6%	75.0%
Caritas	73.7%	71.9%	67.2%
HKCS	80.3%	62.8%	64.3%

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB281**

**(Question Serial No. 1402)**

Head: (168) Hong Kong Observatory

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Radiation Monitoring and Assessment

Controlling Officer: Director of the Hong Kong Observatory ( SHUN Chi Ming )

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2014, the Hong Kong Observatory conducted in total 19 exercises and drills in response to nuclear emergencies. Please advise on:

- a. whether there is a co-ordination mechanism between the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) Government and the relevant authority of Guangdong Province to allow the SAR Government to monitor the operation of Daya Bay Nuclear Power Plant, including any cover-up of nuclear emergencies, so that the SAR Government can activate its contingency plan without delay?
- b. what are the role and responsibilities of the SAR Government in the Daya Bay Contingency Plan?

Asked by: Hon FAN Kwok-wai, Gary (Member Question No. 36)

Reply:

- a. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) Government has long established a notification mechanism with the relevant authority of Guangdong Province and regularly reviews the arrangements so that the SAR Government can receive timely information in the event of a nuclear incident. The SAR Government is also equipped with alerting systems, which include the Hong Kong Observatory's radiation monitoring network, the water contamination monitoring systems of the Water Supplies Department and the Livestock Contamination Monitoring System of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department. The systems monitor the ambient, water and food radiation level, enabling timely detection of anomaly and implementation of precautionary measures for protection of public health.

b. In the event of a nuclear incident that may affect Hong Kong, the SAR Government will take the lead and coordinate the various policy bureaux and departments as well as liaise with other relevant organizations for implementation of appropriate contingency measures to ensure public health and safety.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB282****(Question Serial No. 4536)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is stated in the Programme that the number of non-directorate posts of the Security Bureau (SB) will rise from an estimated 179 non-directorate as at 31 March 2015 by 4 posts to 183 posts as at 31 March 2016. What are the type and job nature of the newly created posts? In addition, the number of directorate posts in SB will rise from 14 to 15 as at 31 March 2016. Would the Government advise this Committee of the type, remuneration, allowances and job nature of the 15 directorate posts, as well as the type, number, remuneration, allowances and job nature of the 183 non-directorate posts?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 73)Reply:

In 2015-16, the Security Bureau (SB) will create 4 non-directorate posts, including 1 Information Officer, 1 Assistant Information Officer, 1 Executive Officer II and 1 Statistical Officer II, with a view to strengthening support in public relations and media, administration and statistical work.

In 2015-16, the 15 directorate posts (including 1 supernumerary Administrative Officer Staff Grade C post proposed to be created) in the SB are mainly responsible for overseeing the work in the Programmes under Head 151 Security Bureau. Details of the ranks are as follows:

Rank	No.
Administrative Officer Staff Grade A1	1
Administrative Officer Staff Grade B1	1
Administrative Officer Staff Grade B	3
Administrative Officer Staff Grade C	8
Government Security Officer	1
Principal Management Services Officer	1
	15



The estimated expenditure is \$29.95 million.

In 2015-16, the 183 non-directorate posts (including the above 4 new posts) are responsible to support the work in the Programmes under Head 151 Security Bureau. The grades involved include Administrative Officer, Police Superintendent/Inspector, Management Services Officer, Executive Officer, Statistician, Statistical Officer, Official Languages Officer, Information Officer, Analyst/Programmer, Personal Secretary, Confidential Assistant, Supplies Supervisor, Clerical Officer, Clerical Assistant, Office Assistant, Chauffeur, Motor Driver and Workman II. The estimated expenditure is \$103.98 million.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB283**

**(Question Serial No. 4855)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (001) Salaries

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the estimates for remuneration and allowances of the Secretary for Security, the Under Secretary for Security and the Political Assistant of this Bureau in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 107)

Reply:

For compiling the estimate, we have reserved \$3.58 million, \$2.68 million and \$1.25 million (excluding Mandatory Provident Fund contribution) in 2015-16 for remuneration for the Secretary for Security, Under Secretary for Secretary and Political Assistant to Secretary for Security respectively. There is no reserved provision for any allowance for the above positions.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB284**

**(Question Serial No. 4897)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

On 17 February 2015, four Hong Kong people were killed in a self-driving accident that occurred in New Zealand. Would the Government report the follow-up work carried out by the Hong Kong Government? How many times did the Government liaise with the New Zealand Government to discuss the arrangement after the accident? What were the manpower and expenditure involved? In what ways will the Bureau continue to liaise with the New Zealand Government for the follow-up work?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 149)

Reply:

Regarding the fatal car accident which occurred in New Zealand on 17 February 2015, the Immigration Department (ImmD) immediately contacted the Chinese Consulate-General in Auckland to understand the situation after learning about the incident. Upon confirming that the four deceased persons were foreign nationals living in Hong Kong, ImmD contacted the consulate of their respective country to further understand the situation and expressed concerns. The consulate staff informed ImmD that they had contacted the family members of the deceased and would render assistance to them directly. ImmD has not received request for assistance from the concerned family members until now.

As the work involved in providing assistance to Hong Kong residents in distress outside Hong Kong is an integral part of the duties of the Security Bureau and the Assistance to Hong Kong Residents Unit of ImmD, we do not have the breakdown on manpower and expenditure involved in handling individual cases.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB285**

**(Question Serial No. 4946)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is stated in the Programme that the Office of the Secretary for Security is responsible for providing support to the Secretary for Security in undertaking political work. This includes the support provided by the Under Secretary and the Political Assistant. The work includes the planning, co-ordination and implementation of all arrangements for the Secretary's public, media and community functions. Would the Bureau list out in table form the breakdown of the time, venues, number of entourage, expenditure and details of the public and community functions that the Secretary for Security have attended over the past 3 years?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 74)

Reply:

The Secretary for Security will attend public, media and community functions on the basis of operational need. We do not keep a separate account or file to record the related expenses and details of the functions.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB286****(Question Serial No. 4963)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office, (2) Internal Security,  
(3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding studies conducted by consultancy firms or research institutions commissioned by the Security Bureau over the past 3 years, will the Bureau set out in the table below their details and estimated provisions?

Period	Study	Objective	Scope of study	Research institution	Manpower involved	Expenditure

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 91)Reply:

Details of the provisions for consultancy studies commissioned by the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau over the past 3 financial years are as follows:

Period	Study	Objective	Scope of study	Research institution	Manpower involved	Expenditure
Commenced in 2010 (completed)	A review of estimation methods on prevalence of drug abuse population in Hong Kong	To review the estimation methods on prevalence of drug abuse population in Hong Kong	The estimation methods on prevalence of drug abuse population in Hong Kong	Policy 21 Limited	Conducted by an independent research institution	\$250,000 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>. This is the total expenditure, part of which had been paid before 2012-13.

<b>Period</b>	<b>Study</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Scope of study</b>	<b>Research institution</b>	<b>Manpower involved</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
Commenced in 2010 (completed)	Study on Drug Abuse Situation and Service Needs of Non-engaged Youth in Hong Kong	To study the drug abuse situation and service needs of non-engaged youth in Hong Kong	The drug abuse situation and service needs of non-engaged youth in Hong Kong	Prof. Joseph T.F. Lau (Chinese University of Hong Kong)	Conducted by an independent research institution	\$724,000 <sup>2</sup>
Commenced in 2011 (completed)	The 2011/12 Survey of Drug Use among Students	To examine drug use among students in Hong Kong in 2011/12 school year	Drug use among students in Hong Kong	Consumer Search Hong Kong Limited	Conducted by an independent research institution	\$1,380,000 <sup>3</sup>
Commenced in 2012 (completed)	Public Opinion Survey on 2012 Anti-drug Publicity Measures	To gauge public awareness of anti-drug publicity messages and Annoucements in the Public Interest, as well as the channels in receiving anti-drug publicity messages	Public opinion on anti-drug publicity measures	Centre for the Advancement of Social Sciences Research of the Hong Kong Baptist University	Conducted by an independent research institution	\$42,000

<sup>2</sup>. This is the total expenditure, part of which had been paid before 2013-14.

<sup>3</sup>. This is the total expenditure, part of which had been paid before 2013-14.

<b>Period</b>	<b>Study</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Scope of study</b>	<b>Research institution</b>	<b>Manpower involved</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
Commenced in 2013 (completed)	Public Opinion Survey on 2013 Anti-drug Publicity Measures	To gauge public awareness of anti-drug publicity messages and Announcements in the Public Interest, as well as the channels in receiving anti-drug publicity messages	Public opinion on anti-drug publicity measures	Consumer Search Hong Kong Limited	Conducted by an independent research institution	\$77,000
Commenced in 2013 (in progress)	2014/15 Survey of Drug Use among Students	To examine drug use among students in Hong Kong in 2014/15 school year	Drug use among students in Hong Kong	Consumer Search Hong Kong Limited	Conducted by an independent research institution	The expenditure for 2013-14 and 2014-15 is \$600,000 <sup>4</sup>
Commenced in 2014 (completed)	Public opinion survey on drug abuse and drug testing	To examine public opinion on drug abuse in Hong Kong and the RESCUE Drug Testing Scheme	Drug abuse in Hong Kong and the RESCUE Drug Testing Scheme	The Public Opinion Programme of the University of Hong Kong	Conducted by an independent research institution	\$95,000

<sup>4</sup>. The estimated total expenditure is \$1,398,000.

<b>Period</b>	<b>Study</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Scope of study</b>	<b>Research institution</b>	<b>Manpower involved</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
Commenced in 2014 (completed)	Public Opinion Survey on 2014 Anti-drug Publicity Measures	To gauge public awareness of anti-drug publicity messages and Annoucements in the Public Interest, as well as the channels in receiving anti-drug publicity messages	Public opinion on anti-drug publicity measures	Consumer Search Hong Kong Limited	Conducted by an independent research institution	\$120,000

--End--



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB287**

**(Question Serial No. 4387)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the five-pronged strategy adopted by the Security Bureau to oversee and coordinate anti-drug efforts, please advise on:

- a) the details, effectiveness, expenditure and manpower involved, and reviews of the efforts and measures in relation to preventive education and publicity, treatment and rehabilitation, legislation and enforcement, external cooperation and research in each of the past 2 years, with a breakdown by year;
- b) the details of the efforts, number of participating students, number of students being tested, number of students assessed as being not suitable for the test, number of students refusing to be tested, number of confirmed positive cases, number of referrals to the Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers, number of people arrested, expenditure and manpower involved, as well as the effectiveness in each year since the launch of the Trial Scheme on School Drug Testing, with a breakdown by year;
- c) the details of follow-up work, timetable, expenditure and manpower, as well as future work plan in relation to the RESCUE Drug Testing Scheme;
- d) the number and drug history of drug addicts as well as the number of rehabilitees in each of the past 2 years, with a breakdown by year, sex and age group.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 701)

Reply:

The Government has all along adopted a five-pronged strategy, namely “preventive education and publicity”, “treatment and rehabilitation”, “legislation and enforcement”, “external co-operation” and “research” to combat the problem of drug abuse. The Government also regularly reports to the Panel on Security of the Legislative Council the

overall situation of anti-drug work. Details are available at the relevant Panel documents CB(2)875/12-13(03) and CB(2)1224/13-14(03).

- a) The major initiatives and additional financial resources set aside for these areas are as follows -

Initiatives	Additional financial resources	
	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Preventive education and publicity</b>		
Healthy School Programme with a Drug Testing Component (a one-off non-recurrent funding under the Beat Drugs Fund Special Funding Scheme)	See details at part (b)	
Launching the Anti-drug Community Awareness Building Programme to actively promote awareness on drug abuse among members of the community and parents, and enable a broader cross-section of the community to play a more active role in drug prevention, early identification and intervention (a one-off non-recurrent funding under the Beat Drugs Fund Special Funding Scheme) (Note 1)	\$3.6 million	-
<b>Treatment and rehabilitation</b>		
The Social Welfare Department launched the Enhanced Probation Service, which provides more focused, structured and intensive drug treatment programmes for young offenders aged below 21 and convicted of drug-related offences (Note 2)	\$5.35 million	\$5.35million
Additional manpower for the Architectural Services Department to provide technical advice and support to the Narcotics Division regarding the improvement projects of Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres (Note 3)	\$0.55 million	-
<b>Legislation and enforcement</b>		
Additional resources for the Customs and Excise Department to step up enforcement actions against drug trafficking at land boundary control points and the Hong Kong International Airport	-	\$9.8 million

(Note 1) The initiative covers the period from June 2013 to March 2015.

- (Note 2) The pilot initiative was launched at the Kowloon City Magistrates' Courts and Kwun Tong Magistrates' Courts from October 2009 to March 2013. In 2013-14, the Scheme was extended to seven magistrates' courts for three more years after a review of its effectiveness.
- (Note 3) The initiative covered the period from 2011-12 to 2013-14.

On “external co-operation”, Hong Kong is committed to supporting international and Mainland actions against drug abuse and drug trafficking and participated in a number of international and regional anti-drug meetings and seminars. At present, three international anti-drug conventions (Note 4), which provide a treaty-based framework for international co-operation to address the drug problem, apply to Hong Kong. Regarding “research”, the Government conducts a number of research projects and large-scale surveys on a continual basis. This includes conducting a survey of drug use among students every three years. The above-mentioned items have been implemented with existing resources. No additional resources are involved. The Beat Drugs Fund also supports various researches, which provide reference to support the development of evidence-based anti-drug programmes. Relevant bureaux/departments would monitor the implementation and review the effectiveness of the anti-drug initiatives, and would consult the Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN) and its sub-committees in taking forward suitable anti-drug policies and measures.

Over the past few years, the concerted efforts by the Government and different sectors of the community have brought about a substantial decline in the number of reported drug abusers, in particular young drug abusers. This testifies to the effectiveness of the anti-drug initiatives. According to the figures of the Central Registry of Drug Abuse, the total number of reported drug abusers had decreased from 12 538 in 2010 to 8 926 in 2014 (i.e. a drop of 29% approximately). Among these, the number of drug abusers aged under 21 had decreased substantially by 72%, from 2 811 in 2010 to 800 in 2014. There was also a drop in the number of newly reported drug abusers by 47%, from 3 811 in 2010 to 2 008 in 2014.

- b) The Trial Scheme on School Drug Testing in Tai Po District (the Trial Scheme) was implemented in the 2009/10 and 2010/11 school years. Taking into account the successful experience of the Trial Scheme, the Beat Drugs Fund has launched the Healthy School Programme with a Drug Testing Component (HSP(DT)) across Hong Kong since the 2011/12 school year. Figures of voluntary school drug testing since the 2009/10 school year are tabulated below -

	Trial Scheme on School Drug Testing in Tai Po District		Healthy School Programme with a Drug Testing Component		
	2009/10 school year	2010/11 school year	2011/12 school year	2012/13 school year	2013/14 school year
No. of participants	12 400	10 200	7 805	19 318	21 083
No. of persons who took the test	2 495	2 668	1 312	3 796	4 087

(Note 4) The conventions are the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as amended by the Protocol of 1972, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

	Trial Scheme on School Drug Testing in Tai Po District		Healthy School Programme with a Drug Testing Component		
	2009/10 school year	2010/11 school year	2011/12 school year	2012/13 school year	2013/14 school year
No. of persons who were selected but did not complete the test (Note 5)	520	691	168	668	732
No. of positive cases	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure	\$13 million (Note 6)	\$8.56 million (Note 7)	\$15 million	\$16 million	\$19.74 million

Remarks: Full-year figures for the 2014/15 HSP(DT) are yet available as the programme is currently underway.

- (Note 5) The figures include the number of persons who were not suitable for the test, could not provide a specimen or refused to take the test.
- (Note 6) The amount includes about \$11 million for implementing the Trial Scheme on School Drug Testing in Tai Po District in the 2009/10 school year and \$2 million for commissioning a research organisation to undertake a comprehensive assessment on the Trial Scheme implemented in the above school year.
- (Note 7) The amount includes about \$7 million for implementing the Trial Scheme on School Drug Testing in Tai Po District in the 2010/11 school year and \$1.56 million for commissioning a research organisation to undertake a comprehensive assessment on the Trial Scheme implemented in the above school year.

The Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau had commissioned an independent evaluation research to assess the effectiveness of the Trial Scheme. The evaluation report confirmed that school drug testing was an effective preventive measure to enhance students' resolve to stay away from drugs. The report also found a total of 113 students who had taken drugs voluntarily seeking help from social workers during the implementation of the Trial Scheme (i.e. in 2009/10 and 2010/11 school years). They were referred to Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers in local districts.

The HSP(DT) has been implemented for almost four full school years. The Narcotics Division plans to commission an independent research organisation to review its effectiveness in the 2015/16 school year and consider the way forward.

- c) The ACAN announced in July 2014 the consultation conclusion on the RDT, recommending the Government to further explore the RDT while putting emphasis on –
- (a) continuing to engage stakeholders, professional bodies and the public in ongoing discussion;
  - (b) exploring ways to address the concerns of professional bodies, especially how to minimise the impact on human rights and civil liberties; and
  - (c) developing a follow-up mechanism which could effectively balance giving a chance to the drug abusers with mandating counselling and treatment.

The Government agreed with ACAN's recommendations and undertook to study the way forward in preparation for a further public consultation. The subject involves various controversial issues and the Government has been maintaining close dialogue with relevant sectors even after the first-stage public consultation. Currently the Government is soliciting views from stakeholders on the subject, including identifying possible solutions to the issues set out in points (b) and (c) above. It is believed that continuous active dialogue with the relevant sectors would facilitate the identification of strategies for tackling the hidden drug abuse problems. The Government does not have any timetable for the second-stage public consultation at present. The manpower and resources for the related work will be absorbed within the existing resources of the Narcotics Division. Relevant breakdown is not available.

- d) A breakdown of the number of drug abusers by sex and age group and the median drug history of newly reported drug abusers in each of the past two years is as follows-

	No. of reported drug abusers	
	2013	2014
Male		
Aged under 16	65	39
16 – 20	757	527
21 – 30	2 019	1 563
31 – 40	2 120	2 032
Aged 41 and above	3 325	3 123
Sub-total	8 286	7 284

	No. of reported drug abusers	
	2013	2014
Female		
Aged under 16	76	37
16 – 20	325	197
21 – 30	679	603
31 – 40	517	445
Aged 41 and above	358	360
Sub-total	1 955	1 642
	Drug history	
Median drug history of newly reported drug abusers	4.7 years	5.2 years

The Government does not maintain figures on the number of rehabilitees.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB288**

**(Question Serial No. 4388)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the responses of the Security Bureau to emergencies and natural disasters, please advise on the following:

- a) The details (including time, location, post title and number of participating officials and number of participants), numbers and effectiveness of, as well as the expenditure and manpower involved in, the drills conducted by the Government at Guangdong Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station (GNPS) and Lingao Nuclear Power Station (LNPS) in each of the past 3 years, with a breakdown by year and nuclear power station.
- b) Has the Government conducted any review of the “Daya Bay Contingency Plan” since the completion of the previous one in 2011? If yes, what are the details, findings, effectiveness, as well as the expenditure and manpower involved?
- c) For the accidents at GNPS and LNPS in each of the past 2 years, please provide, with a breakdown by year, nuclear power station and accident, the details, numbers, severity, number of cases involving casualties, the time gap between the accident occurrence and the notification to the Government, the Government’s follow-up action, as well as the expenditure and manpower involved.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 702)

Reply:

- (a) A large-scale inter-departmental exercise based on the Daya Bay Contingency Plan (DBCP) and the overall Emergency Response System (ERS) is conducted in a cycle of every 3 to 5 years. The details of the most recent large-scale exercise conducted by the Security Bureau (SB) at the Guangdong Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station and Lingao Nuclear Power Station are as follows:

Date:	26-27 April 2012
Location:	On-the-ground operations at various locations in Hong Kong
Number and Post Titles of Participants:	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 participated in the exercise.
Details and Effectiveness:	<p>In July 2012, the SB briefed the Legislative Council (LegCo) Panel on Security on the effectiveness of the exercise, with details at LegCo Paper No. CB(2)2452/11-12(04). Overall speaking, the major achievements included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- effectively testing the revised DBCP as well as the capabilities of government departments under trying circumstances in responding to a major nuclear emergency coupled with an incidental natural disaster in accordance with the revised DBCP and the general ERS.</li> <li>- effectively practising the command, control, planning, deployment and support organisations at various stages of the government responses to emergencies.</li> <li>- allowing a number of good lessons to be learnt for continuous improvements of government departments in emergency preparedness.</li> </ul>
Manpower and Expenditure:	As officers of SB and other departments responsible for organising and participating in the exercise are also tasked with other duties, there is no breakdown of the manpower and expenditure involved. The actual expenditure of the exercise was around \$500,000, which was mainly used for inviting observers from outside Hong Kong and setting up a control centre for the exercise.

Apart from the large scale inter-departmental exercise mentioned above, relevant departments of the SAR Government regularly conduct exercises based on the DBCP individually or jointly, to test out the action arrangements in the Plan in preparation for emergencies that might 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. The Observatory also conducts internal exercises. Other relevant departments carry out exercises and drills individually or jointly on different aspects of the DBCP as appropriate.

- (b) The Government reviews the DBCP on a regular basis to ensure that the contingency arrangements in the DBCP remain effective and up-to-date. We keep abreast of the latest international nuclear safety development and the associated standards, by means of participating in conferences, training and workshops organised by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other related nuclear safety organisations, amongst others, in a bid to understand the latest development of the international community regarding nuclear safety. We also make reference to the practice and experience in advanced countries in respect of enhancing nuclear safety and



emergency planning, in addition to following up and updating ourselves on the Fukushima incident. As all these work are carried out on a regular basis and the participating staff also handle other duties, we do not have any breakdown on the expenditure and manpower involved.

- (c) In the past two years, there were a total of five non-emergency operational events, of which one took place at the Guangdong Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station and four at Lingao Nuclear Power Station. All five events were classified as “Below Scale Licensing Operational Event” (i.e. a “Level 0” event), and had no effect on the safe operation of the nuclear power station, the health of the workers, the nearby public or the environment.

Details of the events are at [Annex](#).

**List of Events Occurred in Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station and Lingao Nuclear Power Station  
in 2013-2015**

**1) Guangdong Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Casualties</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Notification timeframe<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Follow-up action by the Government</b>	<b>Expenditure and manpower involved</b>
16/12/2014	Level 0	Nil	During a planned periodic test at Unit 1, malfunction of an electrical relay led to the shutdown of one of the main coolant pumps. The automatic protection system of the reactor was thereby activated, leading to the safe shutdown of Unit 1. The operators took immediate action to conduct inspection and replaced the electrical relay concerned. Unit 1 of Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station was restored to safe operation following the completion of a satisfactory inspection according to specifications	The SAR Government received notification from the Guangdong side within 24 hours after the occurrence of the event.	As the event was classified as a “Below Scale Licensing Operational Event” (i.e. “Level 0” event), and had no effect on the safe operation of the nuclear power station, the health of the workers, the nearby public or the environment, no follow-up action was taken.	As the participating staff also handle other duties, there is no breakdown on the expenditure and manpower involved.

**2) Lingao Nuclear Power Station**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Casualties</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Notification timeframe<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Follow-up action by the Government</b>	<b>Expenditure and manpower involved</b>
1/7/2014	Level 0	Nil	During a periodic test of the instrumentation system at Unit 2 of Lingao Nuclear Power Station, the power source connected to the testing device produced a small electromagnetic interference to the reactor protection system. The interference triggered an automatic reactor protection signal which led to the safe shutdown of Unit 2. The operators took immediate measures and conducted an inspection. The reactor was restored to its normal working conditions upon satisfactory completion of the said inspections. During the course of the event, all other nuclear generating units at the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Site were in normal and stable operation.	The SAR Government received notification from the Guangdong side within 24 hours after the occurrence of the event.	As the event was classified as a “Below Scale Licensing Operational Event” (i.e. a “Level 0”), and had no effect on the safe operation of the nuclear power station, the health of the workers, the nearby public or the environment, no follow-up action was taken.	As the participating staff also handle other duties, there is no breakdown on the expenditure and manpower involved.

- <sup>1</sup> In accordance with the notification mechanism set between Hong Kong and Guangdong, for non-emergency operational events or matters that do not come under the classification of operational events at Daya Bay Nuclear Plants (DBNPS), the Prevention and Emergency Administrative Commission Office of Guangdong Province for Nuclear Accident of Civil Nuclear Facility (PEACO, GD) will notify Hong Kong within 2 working days or latest in 72 hours after the occurrence of such events.

### 3) Lingao Nuclear Power Station Phase 2

Date	Scale	Casualties	Description	Notification timeframe <sup>1</sup>	Follow-up action by the Government	Expenditure and manpower involved
13/5/2013	Level 0	Nil	Unit 3 of the Lingao Nuclear Power Station was undergoing a planned refuelling outage and at a shutdown condition. During a periodic inspection, plant operators found an error on the wire connection of an alarm system of the auxiliary feedwater system of Steam Generator No.2, which disabled the signal but the operator could still monitor and assess the flow through other flow sensors in the system. Further inspection confirmed that similar issue did not occur at Unit 4 of Lingao Nuclear Power Station and the staff rectified and certified the system on the same day. Both Units 3 and 4 of Lingao Nuclear Power Station remained in normal operation and the above event had no impact on the safety of equipment, workers' health or the environment.	The SAR Government received notification from the Guangdong side within 2 working days after the occurrence of the event.	As the event was classified as a "Below Scale Licensing Operational Event" (i.e. a "Level 0" ), and had no effect on the safe operation of the nuclear power station, the health of the workers, the nearby public or the environment, no follow-up action was taken.	As the participating staff also handle other duties, there is no breakdown on the expenditure and manpower involved.
27/3/2014	Level 0	Nil	Unit 3 of Lingao Nuclear Power Station was under refuelling outage and the reactor was in a state of cold shutdown. A piece of monitoring equipment at the Unit, which was for measuring the radiation level of air inside the reactor building, malfunctioned momentarily due to the temporary closure of an air sampling tube. The problem was resolved in about 2 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 SAR Government received notification from the Guangdong side within 24 hours after the occurrence of the event.	As the event was classified as a "Below Scale Licensing Operational Event" (i.e. a "Level 0" ), and had no effect on the safe operation of the nuclear power station, the health of the workers, the nearby public or the environment, no follow-up action was taken.	As the participating staff also handle other duties, there is no breakdown on the expenditure and manpower involved.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Casualties</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Notification timeframe<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Follow-up action by the Government</b>	<b>Expenditure and manpower involved</b>
29/7/2014	Level 0	Nil	During an inspection of the radiation monitoring channels in the plant building of Unit 4 of Lingao Nuclear Power Station, plant maintenance staff observed a deviation in the location of one of the sampling points from the design. The Plant management began rectification work immediately. As the plant building is installed with a number of similar air monitoring instruments, effective monitoring was maintained in the vicinity and monitoring results showed normal air quality.	The SAR Government received notification from the Guangdong side within 24 hours after the occurrence of the event.	As the event was classified as a “Below Scale Licensing Operational Event” (i.e. a “Level 0” ), and had no effect on the safe operation of the nuclear power station, the health of the workers, the nearby public or the environment, no follow-up action was taken.	As the participating staff also handle other duties, there is no breakdown on the expenditure and manpower involved.

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB289**

**(Question Serial No. 5689)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Are all the sites currently occupied by the Hong Kong Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (Hong Kong Garrison) designated as military installations closed areas or protected places in accordance with the law?

1. If yes, please specify the category that each site occupied by the Hong Kong Garrison falls into, i.e. military installations closed area, protected place or both.
2. Further to the above, why some sites (if any) are only designated as protected places but not military installations closed areas? Will the Government consider incorporating the sites concerned into the Schedule to the Military Installations Closed Areas Order? If yes, what is the specific work plan? If no, what are the reasons?
3. Please provide details (e.g. location and area) of the sites which are occupied by the Hong Kong Garrison but not designated as military installations closed areas or protected places. Will the Government consider incorporating those sites into the Schedule to the above Order? If yes, what are the specific work plan and timetable? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 318)

Reply:

Article 14 of the Basic Law provides that the Central People's Government shall be responsible for the defence of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. In accordance with the Exchange of Notes between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United Kingdom in 1994 on the arrangements for the future use of the military sites in Hong Kong, there are 18 military sites currently being used by the Hong Kong Garrison. Five of them are located on Hong Kong Island (namely the Central Barracks Chek Chue Barracks, Headquarters House, Ching Yi To Barracks and

Western Barracks), four in Kowloon (namely the Gun Club Hill Barracks, Kowloon East Barracks, Cornwall Street and Ngong Shuen Chau Barracks) and nine in the New Territories (namely Shek Kong Barracks, Shek Kong Village, San Tin Barracks, Tam Mei Barracks, San Wai Barracks, San Wai/Tai Ling Firing Range, Tsing Shan Firing Range, Tai O Barracks and the Military Transportation Centre at Chek Lap Kok). Besides, the Central Military Dock, which is undergoing statutory planning procedures, has yet to be handed over to the Hong Kong Garrison for use.

The military sites currently being used by the Hong Kong Garrison are all designated as military closed areas under the Military Installations Closed Areas Order (Cap. 245B). Among them, four are of special importance to the Hong Kong Garrison, namely Central Barracks, Headquarters House, Ching Yi To Barracks and Shek Kong Village, and are also designated as protected places under the Protected Places Order (Cap. 260A). The current arrangement has ensured that the military sites are provided with suitable legal protection according to their needs.

Since the return to China, the Hong Kong Garrison has been performing defence functions and responsibilities in Hong Kong in strict accordance with the Basic Law and the Garrison Law. Details of defence operations are military secret and cannot be disclosed.

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB290****(Question Serial No. 6044)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the Outbound Travel Alert System (OTAS) of the Security Bureau, please advise on the following:

- a) the number of travel alerts issued in each of the past 5 years, with a breakdown by year, level of travel alert and country;
- b) the expenditure and manpower resources for the OTAS in the past 5 years; and
- c) has the Government compiled statistics on the number of people travelling to an area against which a travel alert is issued.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 186)Reply:

- a) The number of various travel alerts issued in each of the past five years is as follows:

Year	Amber OTA	Red OTA	Black OTA
2010	7 (including Greece, India, Nepal, Russia twice, South Africa and Thailand)	2 (Both were Thailand(Bangkok))	2 (including Philippines and Thailand(Bangkok))

Year	Amber OTA	Red OTA	Black OTA
2011	15 (including Albania, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Egypt, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Maldives, Morocco, Qatar, Russia, Syria, Thailand and Tunisia)	10 (including Bahrain twice, Egypt twice, Japan, Japan(Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture), Lebanon, Syria, Thailand(flood-hit areas including Bangkok) and Tunisia)	5 (including Bahrain, Egypt, Japan(Fukushima Prefecture), Japan(Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture) and Syria)
2012	6 (including Maldives, Bahrain, Myanmar, Kenya, Turkey and Japan(Fukushima Prefecture))	2 (including Japan(Fukushima Prefecture) and Israel)	0
2013	2 (including Israel and Malaysia)	1 (Thailand(Bangkok))	1 (Egypt)
2014	5 (Thailand(Bangkok), Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam and Israel)	5 (Vietnam, Thailand, Pakistan, Israel and Egypt)	1 (Thailand(Bangkok))

b) The OTA System is part of the normal duties of the Security Bureau. The manpower and expenditure involved have not been singled out and separately quantified.

c) As residents travelling abroad are not required to notify the HKSAR Government, the Security Bureau does not maintain such statistics.

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB291**

**(Question Serial No. 6065)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (5) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the work against parallel trade activities, please advise on the following:

(a) In the past 3 years, has the Government assessed the impact of parallel trade activities on various districts of Hong Kong in different aspects of the quality of life, such as commodity prices, traffic and environmental hygiene? If yes, please list out by year and by District Council district the details of work, results, manpower and expenditure involved as well as the follow-up actions in each of the past 3 years;

(b) In respect of the parallel goods storage and packing establishments, how many inspections, raids and street cordons were carried out by the Government in each of the past 3 years, and what were the expenditure and manpower involved? Please list out by year and type of operation. What were the ways of disposal for confiscated parallel goods, and the manpower and expenditure involved in each of the past 3 years? and

(c) Did the Government keep any statistics on the nationalities of people involved in parallel trade activities in each of the past 3 years? Please list out by year and nationality.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 193)

Reply:

The HKSAR Government is very concerned about the nuisance of parallel trading activities caused to the daily lives of residents. Since September 2012, law enforcement agencies have implemented a series of measures to improve order at train stations and boundary control points, as well as to protect the daily lives of our community:

- (i) The Immigration Department (ImmD) jointly with the Hong Kong Police Force and the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) have mounted 178 large scale joint enforcement operations named “Windsand” as at end February 2015. Upon receipt

of a confiscation order, ImmD will inform the Government Logistics Department (GLD) to handle the goods concerned while those that are not taken over by the GLD will be destroyed then disposed;

- (ii) C&ED has been mounting special operations with the Shenzhen authorities to combat parallel trading activities;
- (iii) District Lands Offices in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and North District under the Lands Department have set up special operation teams to target cases that breach lease conditions by converting industrial building units into retail shops;
- (iv) The Food and Environmental Hygiene Department has enhanced street cleansing services and stepped up removal of discarded items at parallel trading black spots in North District so as to keep the district clean and tidy;
- (v) To target fire safety hazards that are potentially caused by parallel trading activities, the Fire Services Department has been taking enforcement action against cases which have contravened any fire services legislation or have adversely affected fire safety in buildings, and has been referring cases which involve unauthorised change of building use to relevant departments for follow-up action.

The Government will continue to take targeted measures against parallel trading, as well as enhance cooperation among departments and with relevant Mainland authorities. As the staff concerned in each department undertake other duties as well, the Government does not have a breakdown of the manpower and expenditure involved solely in combatting parallel trading activities. The Government does not have information on the nationalities of parallel traders either.

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB292**

**(Question Serial No. 7048)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Programme and the work handled by the Security Bureau:

- (a) Please list by year and the itinerary of the overseas visits, studies and other related duties taken up by the Secretary for Security and other officials in each of the past 2 years, in respect of the number of visits, number of participants, post titles of the officials involved, duration, visit details (including the names of the countries or cities visited, length of stay and the number of participants), themes of visits, as well as the expenditures and manpower involved;
- (b) Please list the number of meetings or exchanges between the Bureau and the non-governmental bodies or international organisations in each of the past 2 years, the relevant details (e.g. the venues, time, number of participants and government representatives involved, agenda and minutes of meetings) and the expenditures and manpower involved. Please provide the breakdown by year and by the organization or body taking part in such meetings or exchanges;
- (c) Please list by rank, year, salary level, nature of the allowances and fringe benefits of the salary, allowances and other fringe benefits the Secretary for Security, Under Secretary for Security and Political Assistants to Secretary of Security of the current term in each year since they have assumed their offices;
- d) Please list by topics and year the details of the public consultation work carried out by the Bureau in each of the past 5 years in respect of the manpower and expenditures involved, the number of submissions and the social feedback received.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 187)

Reply:

(a) The information regarding Secretary for Security's duty visits is provided as follows:

Period (No. of visits)	Total no. of days	Destination	Purpose	No. of entourage members*	Expenditure on duty visits** (including Secretary for Security and his entourage) (\$'000)
2013-14 (3 times)	13	Beijing, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, London and Berlin	Official visits, meetings, study trips etc.	3	219
2014-15 (2 times)	7	Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Wellington, Canberra and Melbourne		3	144

\* Post titles of the entourage members include Deputy Secretary for Security, Political Assistant to Secretary for Security, Press Secretary to Secretary for Security and/or Assistant Secretary for Security.

\*\* Including expenses on air tickets and subsistence allowances given to the participating officers in accordance with Civil Service Regulations.

(b) The officers in the Security Bureau will have meetings or exchanges with non-governmental bodies or international organisations on the basis of operational need, which are part of the duties of the concerned posts in the manpower involved. The Bureau does not keep a separate account for the related manpower and expenses.

(c) The expenditure on the salaries of the Secretary for Security, Under Secretary for Security and Political Assistant to Secretary of Security (excluding the Mandatory Provident Fund Contribution) are listed as follows. The Bureau does not have any expenditure and estimates on the allowances for the aforesaid positions.

	July 2012 to 31 March 2013 (\$'000)	2013-14 (\$'000)	2014-15 (\$'000)
Secretary for Security	2,540	3,390	3,420
Under Secretary for Security ^	1,270	2,540	2,560
Political Assistant to Secretary of Security ^^	470	1,190	1,200

^ The Under Secretary for Security position was filled in October 2012.

^^ The Political Assistant to Secretary of Security position was filled in November 2012.

(d) The requested information is listed as follows:

Division	Year	Name of Public Consultation	Number of submissions and the social feedback received	Expenditure
Led by Action Committee Against Narcotics, the Narcotics Division of Security Bureau served as the secretariat of the Committee	2013-14	“RESCUE Drug Testing Scheme” Public Consultation	2 791 pieces	The expenditure involved was about \$1.2 million.  (Mainly used for producing a short video for illustrating the drug problem, launching mixed-media publicity for the consultation exercise, as well as printing a consultation document)

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB293**

**(Question Serial No. 5848)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the screening mechanism for torture claims, please provide:

1. The number of torture claims received and substantiated by the Immigration Department and the percentage of substantiation in the past 5 years (with a breakdown by country in table form).
2. The average processing time for the screening of torture claims in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 229)

Reply:

The Government commenced operating an enhanced administrative mechanism in December 2009 to screen torture claims to ensure that the procedures met with the high standards of fairness required by law. The statutory procedures underpinning the enhanced administrative mechanism commenced in early December 2012. Subsequently, pursuant to two relevant rulings by the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) in December 2012 and March 2013, the Government commenced operating a unified screening mechanism (USM) (the procedure of which follows those of the statutory screening mechanism for torture claims) to screen non-refoulement claims lodged by foreigners subject or liable to be removed from Hong Kong to another country on applicable grounds. Apart from torture, these applicable grounds include (i) cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment (CIDTP) under Article 3 of the Hong Kong Bill of Rights, and (ii) persecution drawing reference to Article 33 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (the Refugee Convention). Torture claims lodged before the commencement of the USM in March 2014 have become non-refoulement claims under applicable transitional arrangements.

The Immigration Department (ImmD) must screen each non-refoulement claim under procedures that meet the high standards of fairness required by law. Generally speaking, after obtaining all relevant information (including the claimant submitting the non-refoulement claim form and supporting documents and attending the screening interview(s) arranged by the ImmD), the ImmD may determine the claim in around 5 weeks.

Figures on claims made and handled between the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism at end 2009 and end 2014 are tabulated below:

Year	Claims made	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims (at year end)
End 2009 (commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism)				6 340
2010 and 2011	3 241	1 146	1 988	6 447
2012	1 174	1 575	1 154	4 892
2013	491	1 813	778	2 792
2014 (January – February)	19	221	89	2 501
<i>From end 2009 to commencement of the USM (Sub-total)</i>	4 925	4 755 (Note 1)	4 009	
March 2014 (commencement of the USM)				
a. Torture claims pending (Note 2)				2 501
b. Non-refoulement claims lodged by persons whose torture claim had been rejected or withdrawn (Note 3)				2 962
c. Non-refoulement claims lodged on applicable grounds other than torture (Note 3)				1 236
<i>Sub-total</i>				6 699
2014 (March to December) (after commencement of the USM)				
Non-refoulement claims	4 634 (Note 4)	826 (Note 5)	889	9 618

Note 1 : Since the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism (at end 2009) to before the commencement of the USM (end of February 2014), 4 755 torture claims have been determined, out of which 24 were substantiated (including 5 substantiated by the Torture Claims Appeal Board on appeal), 1 682 persons had left Hong Kong, 2 750 had lodged a non-refoulement claim under the USM on other grounds, 299 remain in Hong Kong for other reasons (e.g., imprisoned, pending prosecution, lodged a judicial review, etc.).

Note 2 : At the commencement of the USM (March 2014), there were 2 501 pending torture claims, which have become non-refoulement claims under the applicable transitional arrangements.

Note 3 : These non-refoulement claims can be screened only after the commencement of the USM.

Note 4 : Including 1 137 claims lodged by persons whose torture claim had been rejected or withdrawn (or those who had previously lodged an asylum claim with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees).

Note 5 : Between the commencement of the USM in March 2014 and end 2014, 826 non-refoulement claims have been determined, out of which 1 is substantiated, 110 persons have departed or are pending removal arrangements, 678 have lodged an appeal to the TCAB, 37 remain in Hong Kong for other reasons (e.g., imprisoned, pending prosecution, lodged a judicial review, etc.).

Between the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism (late 2009) and late 2014, determinations have been made in 5 581 torture/non-refoulement claims, among which 25 were substantiated. A breakdown by nationality of the substantiated claimants is as follows:

<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Number of claimants</b>
Sri Lankan	14
Jordanian	8
Rwandan	1
Egyptian	1
Guinean	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>

A breakdown by nationality of the 9 618 pending claimants is as follows:

<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Number of claimants</b>
Pakistani	2 166
Indian	1 760
Bangladeshi	1 237
Indonesian	1 105
Vietnamese	1 070
Filipino	453



Nepalese	391
Sri Lankan	346
Nigerian	186
Others	904
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 618</b>

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB294****(Question Serial No. 6598)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

How many refugees, torture claimants and asylum seekers were arrested by the Government for illegal employment annually in the past 5 years? What were the average amount of fine and term of imprisonment?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 732)

Reply:

The Government commenced operating an enhanced administrative mechanism in December 2009 to screen torture claims to ensure that the procedures met with the high standards of fairness required by law. The statutory procedures underpinning the enhanced administrative mechanism commenced in early December 2012. Subsequently, pursuant to two relevant rulings by the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) in December 2012 and March 2013, the Government commenced operating a unified screening mechanism (USM) (the procedure of which follows those of the statutory screening mechanism for torture claims) to screen non-refoulement claims lodged by foreigners subject or liable to be removed from Hong Kong to another country on applicable grounds. Apart from torture, these applicable grounds include (i) cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment (CIDTP) under Article 3 of the Hong Kong Bill of Rights, and (ii) persecution drawing reference to Article 33 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (the Refugee Convention). Torture claims lodged before the commencement of the USM in March 2014 have become non-refoulement claims under applicable transitional arrangements.

Non-refoulement claims lodged under the USM are not asylum claims. The Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol have never applied to Hong Kong. The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region maintains a firm policy of not granting asylum to or determining the refugee status of anyone. After the commencement of the USM, the Immigration Department (ImmD) will refer non-refoulement claims substantiated on grounds of persecution to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for its recognition as refugees under its mandate, and the resettlement of mandate

refugees to a third country. Separately, the ImmD will periodically review substantiated non-refoulement claims - if the risk giving rise to the claim has ceased to exist due to changes in circumstances of the claimant or the risk country, the ImmD will consider revoking his non-refoulement protection and removing him from Hong Kong.

Non-refoulement claimants in Hong Kong are illegal immigrants or overstayers, even if their claim is substantiated. According to the Immigration Ordinance, Cap.115, they may not take up employment in Hong Kong; violation of the relevant provisions is a criminal offence punishable on conviction to a fine of up to level 5 (\$50,000) or to imprisonment for three years. In October 2010, the Court of Appeal handed down the sentencing guideline in respect of the relevant provision stating that 15 months' imprisonment should be imposed on a person convicted of an offence under that provision. In February 2014, the CFA ruled that non-refoulement claimants, even if their claim is substantiated (or has been recognized by the UNHCR as mandate refugee), have no right to work under the Basic Law or common law. Nevertheless, if a substantiated claimant (or a refugee recognized under the UNHCR's mandate) applies for a permission to take up employment, the ImmD will continue to consider each case fairly on a discretionary basis.

In the past five years, the numbers of non-ethnic Chinese illegal immigrants or overstayers on recognizance (mostly non-refoulement claimants) who are arrested for unlawful employment or other criminal offences (mainly theft, physical assault, or drug-related offences) are tabulated below -

Year	Unlawful employment	Other criminal offences
2010	172	506
2011	156	476
2012	190	493
2013	165	659
2014	166	738

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB295**

**(Question Serial No. 6599)**

Head : (151) Government Secretariat : Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title) : ()

Programme : Not Specified

Controlling Officer : Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau : Secretary for Security

Question :

How many applications were received in relation to refugees, torture claimants and asylum seekers in each of the past 5 years? How many applications were approved? How many were rejected?

Asked by : Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 733)

Reply :

The Government commenced operating an enhanced administrative mechanism in December 2009 to screen torture claims to ensure that the procedures met with the high standards of fairness required by law. The statutory procedures underpinning the enhanced administrative mechanism commenced in early December 2012. Subsequently, pursuant to two relevant rulings by the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) in December 2012 and March 2013, the Government commenced operating a unified screening mechanism (USM) (the procedure of which follows those of the statutory screening mechanism for torture claims) to screen non-refoulement claims lodged by foreigners subject or liable to be removed from Hong Kong to another country on applicable grounds. Apart from torture, these applicable grounds include (i) cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment (CIDTP) under Article 3 of the Hong Kong Bill of Rights, and (ii) persecution drawing reference to Article 33 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (the Refugee Convention). Torture claims lodged before the commencement of the USM in March 2014 have become non-refoulement claims under applicable transitional arrangements.

Non-refoulement claims lodged under the USM are not asylum claims. The Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol have never applied to Hong Kong. The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region maintains a firm policy of not granting asylum to or determining the refugee status of anyone. After the commencement of the USM, the Immigration Department (ImmD) will refer non-refoulement claims substantiated on grounds of persecution to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(UNHCR) for its recognition as refugees under its mandate, and the resettlement of mandate refugees to a third country. Separately, the ImmD will periodically review substantiated non-refoulement claims - if the risk giving rise to the claim has ceased to exist due to changes in circumstances of the claimant or the risk country, the ImmD will consider revoking his non-refoulement protection and removing him from Hong Kong.

Figures on claims made and handled between the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism at end 2009 and end 2014 are tabulated below –

Year	Claims made	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims (at year end)
End-2009 (commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism)				6 340
2010 and 2011	3 241	1 146	1 988	6 447
2012	1 174	1 575	1 154	4 892
2013	491	1 813	778	2 792
2014 (January and February)	19	221	89	2 501
<i>From end 2009 to commencement of the USM (sub-total)</i>	4 925	4 755 (Note 1)	4 009	
March 2014 (commencement of the USM)				
a. Torture claims pending (Note 2)				2 501
b. Non-refoulement claims lodged by persons whose torture claim had been rejected or withdrawn (Note 3)				2 962
c. Non-refoulement claims lodged on applicable grounds other than torture (Note 3)				1 236
<i>Sub-total</i>				6 699
2014 (March to December) (after commencement of the USM)				
Non-refoulement claims	4 634 (Note 4)	826 (Note 5)	889	9 618

Note 1 : Since the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism (at end 2009) to before the commencement of the USM (end of February 2014), 4 755 torture claims have been determined, out of which 24 were substantiated (including 5 substantiated by the Torture Claims Appeal Board on appeal), 1 682 persons had left Hong Kong, 2 750 had lodged a non-refoulement claim under

the USM on other grounds, 299 remain in Hong Kong for other reasons (e.g., imprisoned, pending prosecution, lodged a judicial review, etc.)

Note 2 : At the commencement of the USM (March 2014), there were 2 501 pending torture claims, which have become non-refoulement claims under the applicable transitional arrangements.

Note 3 : These non-refoulement claims can be screened only after the commencement of the USM.

Note 4 : Including 1 137 claims lodged by persons whose torture claim had been rejected or withdrawn (or those who had previously lodged an asylum claim with the UNHCR).

Note 5 : Between the commencement of the USM in March 2014 and end 2014, 826 non-refoulement claims have been determined, out of which 1 is substantiated, 110 persons have departed or are pending removal arrangements, 678 have lodged an appeal to the TCAB, 37 remain in Hong Kong for other reasons (e.g., imprisoned, pending prosecution, lodged a judicial review, etc.)

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB296****(Question Serial No. 6600)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the applications submitted by refugees, torture claimants and asylum seekers in the past 5 years, please provide the number of applications rejected, with a breakdown by reason for refusal (e.g. insufficient documents, non-high-risk cases).

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 734)

Reply:

The Government commenced operating an enhanced administrative mechanism in December 2009 to screen torture claims to ensure that the procedures met with the high standards of fairness required by law. The statutory procedures underpinning the enhanced administrative mechanism commenced in early December 2012. Subsequently, pursuant to two relevant rulings by the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) in December 2012 and March 2013, the Government commenced operating a unified screening mechanism (USM) (the procedure of which follows those of the statutory screening mechanism for torture claims) to screen non-refoulement claims lodged by foreigners subject or liable to be removed from Hong Kong to another country on applicable grounds. Apart from torture, these applicable grounds include (i) cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment (CIDTP) under Article 3 of the Hong Kong Bill of Rights, and (ii) persecution drawing reference to Article 33 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (the Refugee Convention). Torture claims lodged before the commencement of the USM in March 2014 have become non-refoulement claims under applicable transitional arrangements.

Non-refoulement claims lodged under the USM are not asylum claims. The Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol have never applied to Hong Kong. The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region maintains a firm policy of not granting asylum to or determining the refugee status of anyone. After the commencement of the USM, the Immigration Department (ImmD) will refer non-refoulement claims substantiated on grounds of persecution to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for its recognition as refugees under its mandate, and the resettlement of mandate

refugees to a third country. Separately, the ImmD will periodically review substantiated non-refoulement claims - if the risk giving rise to the claim has ceased to exist due to changes in circumstances of the claimant or the risk country, the ImmD will consider revoking his non-refoulement protection and removing him from Hong Kong.

In determining each claim, the ImmD (and the Torture Claims Appeal Board) shall take into account the claimant's personal circumstances and all relevant considerations. Whether a claim can be substantiated depends entirely on the individual circumstances of the case. Therefore, the ImmD cannot provide a breakdown of claims by reason for rejection.

--End--



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB297**

**(Question Serial No. 6717)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What barrier-free or other specific measures are in place for handling cases involving the disabled in the arrest, detention and imprisonment process? For example, how to meet the special needs of people with visual impairment, wheelchair users, those who cannot take care of themselves, and so forth?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 756)

Reply:

It is the policy objective of the Government to provide the disabled with a barrier-free environment to enable them to access to premises and make use of the facilities and services therein on an equal basis with others. With the implementation of the Access Co-ordinator and Access Officer Scheme by the Government, all bureaux and departments have assigned an Access Co-ordinator to be responsible for co-ordinating accessibility issues within individual bureau or department, and an Access Officer to be responsible for offering assistance to persons with disabilities in access to the venue under his management and using the services and facilities therein, and handling public enquiries and complaints regarding accessibility issues for the venue.

All disciplinary services have drawn up departmental guidelines in the light of actual circumstances and law enforcement needs to make proper arrangements and provide assistance in dealing with the special needs of the disabled.

For instance, the Hong Kong Customs and Excise Department arranges sign language interpreters for the deaf-mute, video recording of interview for the visually impaired, and, depending on the actual circumstances of the case, allows the presence of their friends and relatives, in order to alleviate their anxiety.

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) provides basic medical care for persons in custody (PICs) with needs. Amongst others, there are hospitals in correctional institutions which are manned by medical officers from the Department of Health and correctional services staff with nursing qualifications for conducting physical examinations for newly admitted PICs and providing them with suitable treatment or referral to relevant specialties for follow up. CSD will also arrange the PICs concerned to serve their sentences at suitable penal facilities and provide them with appropriate medical care according to the advice of the medical officers.

Officers of the Immigration Department (ImmD), in interviewing or taking statement from the visually impaired, shall have the relevant documents read over to them by an appropriate adult in their presence. In addition, frontline officers of the ImmD are required to receive training to ensure that they have the awareness and sensitivity required in dealing with the disabled or persons with special needs. All offices under the Investigation Sub-division of the ImmD, Ma Tau Kok Detention Centre and Castle Peak Bay Immigration Centre are provided with supporting equipment such as wheelchairs and crutches for detained persons with physical disabilities. The ImmD will liaise with other relevant departments (including the Social Welfare Department) or organisations to provide special service for disabled detainees (including incapacitated persons).

The Police have provided barrier-free access at all police station report rooms in Hong Kong to enable persons in need (including the disabled) to access to the premises without any barrier and make use of the facilities and services of police stations on an equal basis with others. The Police shall, in the light of the prevailing circumstances as well as the needs and wishes of the person to be searched, arrange a body search to be conducted in the presence of an appropriate adult. Also, the Police shall, in accordance with the special needs of the detainees, arrange detainees to be sent to suitable detention facilities and provided with the required care.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB298**

**(Question Serial No. 6718)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What specific measures are in place for handling cases involving transgenders and transsexuals in the arrest, detention and imprisonment process? For example, how will the Government handle (including arrangements for a search on the person, a prison cell and so forth) a case in which a man has changed his sex but the sex description shown on the identification documents is male?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 757)

Reply:

In performing their duties, staff of the Security Bureau (SB) and its disciplined services provide every member of the public with quality services in a non-discriminatory, just and respectful manner. Despite the fact that there is no anti-discrimination law on sexual orientation or gender identification in Hong Kong at present, staff of the SB and its disciplined services act in accordance with the anti-discrimination principles of the existing anti-discrimination laws and policies when providing services to ensure that all service recipients are given equal treatment, irrespective of their sexual orientation or gender identity.

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

On the handling of cases involving transgenders and transsexuals, the disciplined services shall make arrangements and offer assistance as appropriate in the light of the actual circumstances and the needs of law enforcement. For example, the Immigration

Department, the Hong Kong Police Force and the Customs and Excise Department shall, in accordance with relevant legislation and departmental guidelines, arrange a body search to be conducted by an officer of the same sex. In addition, the Correctional Services Department will consolidate the views of medical officers, clinical psychologists or psychiatrists and make suitable arrangements on the treatment of transgendered persons in custody (PIC) in correctional institutions. Correctional officers of an appropriate gender will also be deployed to conduct the search process. In general, transgendered PICs will be arranged to serve their sentence with PICs of similar conditions in the Vulnerable Prisoner Unit of the Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre for the prevention of harassment by other PICs.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB299****(Question Serial No. 6884)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Internal SecurityControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

With regard to the RESCUE Drug Testing Scheme, what is the Bureau's resource input for the studies, public education and consultation in relation to community-based drug testing?

<b>Initiatives</b>	<b>Provision for 2014/15 (\$)</b>	<b>Provision for 2015/16 (\$)</b>	<b>Service targets and numbers</b>	<b>Work indicators</b>
Feasibility studies on community-based drug testing				
Public education (talks and seminars)				
Community consultation and collection of feedback				
Others (please specify)				

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 811)Reply:

The Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN) led a public consultation on the RESCUE Drug Testing Scheme (RDT) between September 2013 and January 2014. The expenditure involved was about \$1.2 million mainly on producing a short video showing the current drug scene and publishing a consultation document. The Narcotics Division (ND)

as the secretariat to ACAN has provided support without involving any additional resources or manpower.

ACAN concluded in July 2014 the consultation exercise, recommending the Government to further explore the RDT. ND is studying the way forward on RDT.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB300****(Question Serial No. 6885)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Since the introduction of the licensing scheme in 2002, voluntary drug treatment and rehabilitation centres (DTRCs) are required to apply for a licence. As at February 2015, 24 DTRCs were licensed, and 15 DTRCs were not yet licensed but operating under a certificate of exemption issued by the Social Welfare Department. No new DTRC has been established since the implementation of the licensing ordinance. Thirteen years have elapsed but there are still 15 DTRCs operating without a licence. Has the Security Bureau or the Narcotics Division set a timetable to assist DTRCs in obtaining a licence for operation? Will the Government allocate additional resources in 2015-16 for providing professional advice so as to facilitate the approval, redevelopment and renovation works? Will the Security Bureau co-ordinate the efforts of various government departments to expedite DTRCs' application process?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 812)

Reply:

The Government has all along been assisting DTRCs in meeting the statutory licensing requirements. An additional seven DTRCs have successfully obtained licences since 2010. At present, 24 of the 39 DTRCs are licensed, while 15 are operating under a Certificate of Exemption for not having fulfilled the licensing conditions due to various constraints encountered. Nonetheless, seven of them have gained some progress in their reprovisioning or in-situ upgrading plans.

To fully meet the design and safety standards as stipulated in the legislation, the DTRCs concerned would need to carry out in-situ upgrading works or to relocate to a new site. The Narcotics Division (ND) will continue to assist these DTRCs, even though the procedures involved are rather complex, covering site search; mapping out consultation strategies; obtaining land use permissions; conducting technical feasibility study; drawing up building designs; securing funding support and conducting tendering exercise, etc.

The Beat Drugs Fund has raised the ceiling of grants to DTRCs for carrying out improvement works from \$3 million to \$50 million per project since May 2011. ND will continue to coordinate the work of relevant departments and assist DTRCs in carrying out their reprovisioning or in-situ upgrading projects. The task is being absorbed by existing manpower and will not involve additional resources in 2015-16.

--End--



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB301****(Question Serial No. 6952)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Internal SecurityControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In the past 5 years, regarding each of the drug treatment centres, rehabilitation centres and halfway houses in Hong Kong, what are the number of places they provided, their funding allocation, the number of people on the waiting list and their waiting time, as well as the success rate of those who have received drug treatment from them respectively ?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 879)Reply:

Information on Government-subsent drug treatment and rehabilitation centres (DTRC) (including halfway houses) for the past five years is given in the ensuing paragraphs.

## (a) DTRCs subvented by the Social Welfare Department (SWD)

	As at 1 Apr 2010	As at 1 Apr 2011	As at 1 Apr 2012	As at 1 Apr 2013	As at 1 Apr 2014
No. of DTRCs	14	14	14	14	14
Capacity	385	394	397	397	413

## (b) Subventions provided by SWD to DTRCs

	2010-11 (Actual) (\$ million)	2011-12 (Actual) (\$ million)	2012-13 (Actual) (\$ million)	2013-14 (Actual) (\$ million)	2014-15 (Revised Estimate) (\$ million)
Amount	26.1	29.6	31.5	32.8	34.5

(c) DTRCs subvented by the Department of Health (DH)

	As at 31 Dec 2010	As at 31 Dec 2011	As at 31 Dec 2012	As at 31 Dec 2013	As at 31 Dec 2014
No. of DTRCs	6	6	6	6	6
Capacity	460	404	404	404	404

(d) Subventions provided by DH to DTRCs

	2010-11 (Actual) (\$ million)	2011-12 (Actual) (\$ million)	2012-13 (Actual) (\$ million)	2013-14 (Actual) (\$ million)	2014-15 (Revised Estimate) (\$ million)
Amount <sup>[Note]</sup>	90.7	95.1	99.9	105.4	110.4

[Note] Four of the DTRCs subvented by DH are operated by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers (SARDA). Apart from residential treatment and rehabilitation programmes, DH also subvents SARDA to provide counselling service to users of the Methadone Treatment Programme. The above amounts include the subvention to this service.

SWD does not have information on the number of people on waiting list or the waiting time. DH however has such information which is given below:

	As at 31 Dec 2010	As at 31 Dec 2011	As at 31 Dec 2012	As at 31 Dec 2013	As at 31 Dec 2014
No. of people on waiting list	0 to 23	0 to 32	0 to 28	0 to 12	0 to 9
Average waiting time (weeks)	0 to 8.6	0 to 9.3	0 to 6.8	0 to 6.4	0 to 7.4

Neither SWD nor DH have information on the success rate.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB302****(Question Serial No. 4618)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the records management work of your bureau over the past year:

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

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and Linear metres of records	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents	Reasons for not having been transferred

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

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

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

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

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 108)

Reply:

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

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

- 2) The SB did not have any programme and administrative records which have been closed pending transfer to the GRS for appraisal in 2014.
- 3) The information on records which have been transferred from the SB to the GRS for retention in 2014 is as follows:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents
Programme records	1986-1988	1 file/ 0.4 L/M	2014	Permanent retention	Yes

- 4) The information on records which have been approved for destruction by the GRS in 2014 is as follows:

Category of records	Names of records	Years covered by the records	Number and Linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents
Administrative records	Accommodation	2000-2008	6 files / 0.3 L/M	NA	3 years	No
	Circulars and Directives	1985-2010	109 files / 5.45 L/M		2 years	
	Communication System – Installation and Disposal	1988-2009	7 files / 0.35 L/M		3 years	
	Equipment, Supplies and Services	1992-2009	18 files / 0.9 L/M		3 years	
	Information Services – Press Clippings	1995-2001	14 files / 0.84 L/M		3 years	
	Library Services	1996-2010	3 files / 0.15 L/M		2 years	
	Licences, Passes and Permits	1996-2002	1 file / 0.05 L/M		2 years	
	Office Services	1980-1999	1 file / 0.05 L/M		2 years	
	Printing	1992-2009	5 files / 0.25 L/M		2 years	
	Recreation and Welfare	1986-2009	3 files / 0.15 L/M		3 years	
	Stationery	1995-2006	1 file / 0.05 L/M		2 years	
	Transportation	2001-2010	28 files / 1.4 L/M		2 years	
	Computer Equipment and Supplies	1995-1998	3 files / 0.15 L/M		3 years	
	Vehicles	2004-2007	1 file / 0.05 L/M		2 years	

Category of records	Names of records	Years covered by the records	Number and Linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents
	Furniture and Furnishing	1998-2009	2 files / 0.1 L/M		2 years	
Administrative records	Performance appraisal	1975-1988	1 file / 0.03 L/M	NA	3 years	Yes
	Establishment	1975-1976	1 file / 0.03 L/M		3 years	
	Access	1988-1994	1 file / 0.04 L/M		2 years	
Programme records	Case files relating to the Post-Release Supervision of Prisoners Scheme	1996-2010	3360 files / 16.84 L/M	NA	1-2 years	No

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB303****(Question Serial No. 4620)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. Regarding the expenses on entertainment and gifts of your bureau and the departments under its purview over the 2 years of 2013-14 and 2014-15, please provide details using the table below:

Bureau/ branch/ department and year	Estimated expenses on entertainment and gifts in the year	Actual expenses on entertainment and gifts in the year	Cap on entertainment expenses (including beverages) per head for the year	Cap on gift expenses per guest for the year	Number of receptions held and total number of guests entertained in the year

2. Regarding the expenses on entertainment and gifts of your bureau and the departments under its purview in 2014-15, please provide details using the table below:

Bureau/ branch/ department	Date of reception (day/ month/ year)	Departments/ organisations and titles of the guests entertained (grouped by department/ organisation and indicating the number of guests)	Food expenses incurred in the reception	Beverage expenses incurred in the reception	Gift expenses incurred in the reception	Venue of the reception (department office/ restaurant in government facilities/ private restaurant/ others (please specify))

3. Please provide the estimated expenses on entertainment and gifts for 2015-16 using the table below:

Bureau/branch/ Department	Estimated provision for expenses on entertainment and gifts	Cap on entertainment expenses per guest	Cap on gift expenses per guest

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 110)

Reply:

The Government of the current term upholds the principles of honesty and simplicity. It generally does not accept or exchange souvenirs or gifts in functions and activities. If there is a need to go through the protocol for exchanging souvenirs or gifts, appropriate souvenirs or gifts would be procured having regard to the capacity of the guests and the occasions to ensure proper use of public funds. The procurement of supplies (including gifts or souvenirs) must be in compliance with the Stores and Procurement Regulations of the Government. Security Bureau does not maintain a separate account in respect of the expenses for the procurement of souvenirs. Hence we do not have the relevant statistics.

From time to time when officials under the political appointment system and civil servants host official entertainment in the form of meals, they are required to observe the relevant



regulations and administrative guidelines. When hosting official entertainment, they should exercise prudent judgment and economy in order to avoid any public perception of extravagance. The guideline on the expenditure limits for official lunch and dinner is set at \$450 per person and \$600 per person respectively, inclusive of all expenses incurred on food and beverages consumed on the occasion, service charge and tips.

We do not maintain separate accounts for the official entertainment expenses of individual officers. The official entertainment expenses of Security Bureau during 2013-14 to 2015-16 are as follows:

	2013-14	2014-15 (as at 28 Feb 2015)	2015-16 (Estimate) (Note)
Security Bureau	\$439,000	\$270,000	\$472,000

Note: Security Bureau bases on operational needs and expenses in past years to estimate the expense in 2015-16.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB304****(Question Serial No. 4621)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the studies, if any, conducted by your bureau and the departments under your purview for the purpose of formulating and assessing policies, please provide information about the studies in the following format.

- (a) Please provide information on the funded public policy studies and strategic public policy studies over the past 2 financial years (2013-14 and 2014-15) in the following table:

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

- (b) Are there any projects for which funds have been reserved to conduct internal studies this year (2015-16)? If yes, please provide the following information:

Title, content and objective of the project	Start date	Progress of the study (under planning/in progress/completed)	Follow-up actions taken by the Government on the study report and their progress (if any)	For projects that are expected to be completed this year, is there any plan to make them public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?

- (c) Are there any projects for which funds have been reserved to conduct consultancy studies this year (2015-16)? If yes, please provide the following information:

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

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

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 111)

Reply:

Details of the consultancy studies commissioned by the Narcotics Division (ND), the Fire Services Department (FSD) and Government Flying Service (GFS) under the Security Bureau (SB) for the purpose of formulating and assessing policies are as follows:

- (a) Information on public policy studies and strategic public policy studies for which funds were allocated between 2013-14 and 2014-15:

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/ tender/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed)	Follow-up actions taken by the Government on the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed projects, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
Prof. Lau Tak Fai, Joseph (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)	Others (Quotation)	Study of the drug abuse situation and service needs of non-engaged youth in Hong Kong	724,000 <sup>1</sup>	2010	Completed	Submitted to the Research Advisory Group (RAG) for discussion. The findings and recommendations are conducive to the formulation of anti-drug policies by the Government.	The report has been placed in the library of the Drug InfoCentre for public access. The executive summary has been uploaded onto the ND's website.
Consumer Search HK Ltd.	Others (Quotation)	2011/12 Survey of Drug Use among Students	1,380,000 <sup>2</sup>	2011	Completed	Submitted to the Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN) for discussion. The findings and recommendations are conducive to the formulation of anti-drug policies and publicity programmes by the Government.	The report has been placed in the library of the Drug InfoCentre for public access. The executive summary has been uploaded onto the ND's website.

<sup>1</sup>. This is the total expenditure, part of which had been paid before 2013-14.

<sup>2</sup>. This is the total expenditure, part of which had been paid before 2013-14.

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/ tender/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed)	Follow-up actions taken by the Government on the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed projects, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
Consumer Search HK Ltd.	Others (Quotation)	Survey on Public Opinion on Anti-drug Publicity 2013	77,000	2013	Completed	Submitted to ACAN and its Sub-Committee on Preventive Education and Publicity for discussion. The findings and recommendations are conducive to the formulation of anti-drug publicity programmes by the Government.	The report has been placed in the library of the Drug InfoCentre for public access. The executive summary has been uploaded onto the ND's website.
Consumer Search HK Ltd.	Others (Quotation)	2014/15 Survey of Drug Use among Students	600,000 <sup>3</sup> in total in 2013-14 and 2014-15	2013	In progress	The researchers submit progress reports to the RAG of the ND periodically.	Expected to be completed in 2015-16.

<sup>3</sup>. The estimated total expenditure is \$1,398,000.

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/ tender/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed)	Follow-up actions taken by the Government on the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed projects, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
Public Opinion Programme, The University of Hong Kong	Others (Quotation)	Survey on public opinion on the drug abuse situation and drug testing scheme	95,000	2014	Completed	Submitted to ACAN for discussion. The findings and recommendations are conducive to the determination of direction for anti-drug policies by the Government.	The findings have been incorporated into the consultation conclusion of the RESCUE Drug Testing Scheme and uploaded onto the ND's website.
Consumer Search HK Ltd.	Others (Quotation)	Survey on Public Opinion on Anti-drug Publicity 2014	120,000	2014	Completed	Submitted to ACAN and its Sub-Committee on Preventive Education and Publicity for discussion. The findings and recommendations are conducive to the formulation of anti-drug publicity programmes by the Government.	The report has been placed in the library of the Drug InfoCentre for public access. The executive summary has been uploaded onto the ND's website.

(b) The SB and the departments under our purview have not reserved any provision for conducting internal studies in 2015-16.

(c) Information on consultancy studies for which funds have been reserved in 2015-16:

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/ tender/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed)	Follow-up actions taken by the Government on the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed projects, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
Consumer Search HK Ltd.	Others (Quotation)	2014/15 Survey of Drug Use among Students  (continuation of the same study carried out in 2013-14 and 2014-15)	798,000 estimated for 2015-16	2013	In progress	The researchers submit progress reports to the RAG of the ND periodically.	Expected to be completed in 2015-16.
N/A (quotation process not yet started)	Others (Quotation)	Survey on Public Opinion on Anti-drug Publicity 2015	N/A (quotation process not yet started)	Expected to start in late 2015	Not yet started	N/A (not yet started)	N/A (not yet started)
N/A (quotation process not yet started)	Others (Quotation)	A study on human resources management for Government Flying Service	N/A (quotation process not yet started)	Actual commencement date depends on the need, scope and operational mode of study	Not yet started	N/A (not yet started)	N/A (not yet started)

- (d) In awarding consultancy projects to the research institutions concerned, we generally take into account the proposal submitted by the consultant, feasibility of the project, methodology of study, relevant experience of the research institution, capability of the research team, tender price and so forth.

--End--



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB305****(Question Serial No. 4622)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office, (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In regard to the growing co-operation between Hong Kong and the Mainland in recent years, please provide relevant information on Hong Kong/Mainland cross-boundary projects or programmes in which your bureau and the departments under your purview have been involved.

- (a) For Hong Kong/Mainland cross-boundary projects or programmes, please provide information for 2013-14 and 2014-15 as per following table:

Project / Programme	Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement) or the National 13 <sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan	Expenditure involved	Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved	Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?	Progress (% completed, commencement date, target completion date)	Have the details, objectives, amount involved or impact on the public, society, culture and ecology been released to the public? If so, through which channels and what were the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?	Has public consultation on the cross-boundary project been conducted in Hong Kong?	Details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the project/ programme

- (b) Has provision been earmarked for Hong Kong/Mainland cross-boundary projects or programmes in this year (2015-16)? If yes, please provide information in respect of Hong Kong/Mainland cross-boundary projects or programmes for 2015-16 as per following table:

Project / Programme	Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement) or the National 13 <sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan	Expenditure involved	Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved	Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?	Progress (% completed, commencement date, target completion date)	Have the details, objectives, amount involved or impact on the public, society, culture and ecology been released to the public? If so, through which channels and what were the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?	Will public consultation on the cross-boundary project be conducted in Hong Kong?	Details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the project/ programme

- (c) Apart from the projects or programmes listed above, are there any other modes of Hong Kong/Mainland cross-boundary cooperation? If so, in what modes are they taken forward? What were the manpower and expenditure involved over the past 3 years? How much financial and manpower resources have been earmarked in the 2015-16 Estimates?

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 112)

Reply:

To implement the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation <sup>Note 1</sup> (Framework Agreement), the Security Bureau (SB) and departments under its purview are involved in the following cross-boundary projects or programmes, which are mainly related to the improvement works at the Lok Ma Chau and Man Kam To Control Points. The reply to (a) and (b) of the question is given in detail in the following table:

Project/ Programme	Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/ Guangdong Co-operation (Framework Agreement) or the National 13th Five-year Plan	Expenditure involved	Mainland official and department/ organisation involved	Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?	Progress (%) completed, commencement date, target completion date)	Have the details, objectives, amount involved or impact on the public, society, culture and ecology been released to the public? If so, through which channels and what were the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?	Details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the project/ programme
Improvements to the existing control points	Improvement works at Lok Ma Chau/ Huanggang Control Point	\$19 million  (Expenditure for the whole project)	Port Office of the People's Government of Shenzhen and Huanggang Port of Shenzhen	See Note 1	The first phase of the project, including expansion of the Passenger Terminal Building (southbound for arrival) for Immigration Department's e-Channels was completed in 2013, while the second phase, including expansion of the Passenger Terminal Building (northbound for departure) for additional e-Channels, which commenced in the second quarter of 2013, was just completed in the first quarter of 2015.	➤ SB briefed the Legislative Council Panel on Security at its meeting in January 2011 on the improvement project.  ➤ In November 2011, SB attended a regular meeting between the Transport Department and the service sector of cross-border coaches to brief the latter on the improvement project. Moreover, SB also wrote to all members of the Yuen Long District Council to brief them on the improvement project.	No
Improvements to the existing control points	Improvement works at Man Kam To Control Point	\$16 million  (Expenditure for the whole project)	Port Office of the People's Government of Shenzhen and Wenjindu Port of Shenzhen	See Note 1	On the Shenzhen side, the Passenger Terminal Building resumed operation upon completion of the improvement works in August	➤ North District Council and trade representatives were briefed by SB in February 2010 on the	No

					2013. On the Hong Kong side, the improvement works were also completed in August 2013 and the number of e-Channels (southbound and northbound) has increased from 9 to 16.	measures relating to the improvement works of Man Kam To Control Point.  ➤ SB briefed the Legislative Council Panel on Security at its meeting in January 2011 on the improvement project.	
Improvements to the existing control point	Construction of additional private car kiosks at Lok Ma Chau Control Point	\$18.14 million  (Expenditure for the whole project)	Port Office of the People's Government of Shenzhen and Huanggang Port of Shenzhen	See Note 1	There is a plan to construct additional "one-stop" private car kiosks on Hong Kong side, including one arrival kiosk and one departure kiosk.  The works commenced in the second quarter of 2014 and is expected to be completed in the third quarter of 2015.	➤ SB briefed the Legislative Council Panel on Security at its meeting in January 2011 on the improvement projects to the facilities of the existing cross-boundary land control points, such as the studies on additional private car kiosks.  ➤ The district councils concerned had been informed of and briefed on the projects by SB before the commencement of works.	No

Note 1: With the goal of bringing Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation to new heights, the Framework Agreement covers a wide range of areas and outlines specific policies and measures. The two places may also update its content in accordance with the position of annual co-operation developments, and promote regional economic integration through the further improvement in co-operation mechanism and effective integration of resources. The issue of cross-boundary infrastructure facilities has been the priority area in the Framework Agreement.

- (c) The Customs and Excise Department and the Immigration Department have regular meetings and mutual visits with their Mainland counterparts, with a view to formulating strategies on issues such as combating cross-boundary crimes, enhancing clearance efficiency and strengthening exchange and training activities for officers of both sides.

Since such work is integral to the daily operating expenses of the bureau/ departments, we do not maintain a breakdown for the expenditure in this respect.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB306****(Question Serial No. 4623)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's OfficeControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the details of duty visits made by the Secretary and the Under Secretary in each of the past 5 years. In respect of each visit, please list by date the (a) purpose and destination, (b) post titles of the local officials met, (c) number and post titles of the Hong Kong officials in the entourage, (d) duration, (e) total expenditures involved and the respective expenses on (i) transportation (list out both the expenses on air tickets and local transportation), (ii) accommodation, (iii) meals, (iv) receptions or entertainment and (v) gifts.

Date	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 113)Reply:

The requested information is provided as follows:

Date of visit (Number of visits)	Place of visit	No. of entourage members*	Purpose of visit	Air ticket expenses  (i)	Hotel accommo- -dation expenses  (ii)	Meals and other expens- -es  (iii)	Total expendi- -ture <sup>#</sup>  (i) + (ii) + (iii)	Overseas Official Entertain- -ment
2010-11 (9 visits)	Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Kuala	0 – 6	Official visits, meetings, study trips etc.	About \$122,000	About \$94,000	About \$93,000	About \$309,000	About \$5,600

Date of visit (Number of visits)	Place of visit	No. of entourage members*	Purpose of visit	Air ticket expenses  (i)	Hotel accommo- -dation expenses  (ii)	Meals and other expens- -es  (iii)	Total expendi- -ture <sup>#</sup>  (i) + (ii) + (iii)	Overseas Official Entertain- -ment
	Lumpur and Jakarta							
2011-12 (10 visits)	Beijing, Shanghai, Hohhot, Xining, Lhasa, Hangzhou, Taizhou, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Honolulu, Seoul, Tokyo and Bangkok	0 – 6		About \$216,000	About \$168,000	About \$105,000	About \$489,000	About \$6,100
2012-13 (10 visits)	Beijing, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Taipei and Macao	0 – 4		About \$60,000	About \$62,000	About \$52,000	About \$174,000	About \$11,700
2013-14 (4 visits)	Beijing, Hubei, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, London and Berlin	1 – 3		About \$165,000	About \$37,000	About \$30,000	About \$232,000	About \$1,800
2014-15 (3 visits)	Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Wellington, Canberra and Melbourne	1 – 3		About \$105,000	About \$16,000	About \$23,000	About \$144,000	-

\* Post titles of the entourages include Permanent Secretary for Security, Deputy Secretary

for Security, Commissioner for Narcotics, Administrative Assistant to Secretary for Security, Political Assistant to Secretary for Security, Press Secretary to Secretary for Security, Chief Information Officer of Security Bureau, Principal Assistant Secretary for Security, Government Security Officer and/or Assistant Secretary for Security.

- # The subsistence allowance is granted to officers on duty visits in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations and covers the expenses on hotel accommodation, meals and other expenses. If the hotel accommodation or/and the transportation is arranged by the concerned receiving parties, the subsistence allowance to be granted will be adjusted in accordance with the guideline set out in Civil Service Regulations.

The Government of the current term upholds the principles of honesty and simplicity. It generally does not accept or exchange souvenirs or gifts in functions and activities. If there is a need to go through the protocol for exchanging souvenirs or gifts, appropriate souvenirs or gifts would be procured having regard to the capacity of the guests and the occasions to ensure proper use of public funds. The procurement of supplies (including gifts or souvenirs) must be in compliance with the Stores and Procurement Regulations of the Government. Security Bureau does not maintain a separate account in respect of the expenses for the procurement of souvenirs. Hence we do not have the relevant statistics.

--End--



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB307****(Question Serial No. 4624)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the details of the meetings, visits or exchanges held between departments under the Bureau and the relevant Mainland authorities in the past 5 years, and list, by date, the following for each trip:

- (a) objective, venue;
- (b) titles of the Mainland officials met;
- (c) number and titles of the participating officers from Hong Kong;
- (d) duration of trip (days);
- (e) total expenditure incurred;
- (f) whether the trip was promulgated before departure; if not, what are the reasons for the confidentiality;
- (g) whether minutes of the meeting were filed; if not, what are the reasons;
- (h) whether agreement was reached; if so, what are the contents and implementation progress;
- (i) transport (please list flight tickets and local transport at destinations separately);
- (ii) accommodation;
- (iii) meals;
- (iv) banquets or entertainment; and
- (v) expenses on gifts.

Date	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 114)

Reply:

The requested information is provided as follows:

Date of visit (Number of visits)	Place of visit	No. of Participating Officers*	Purpose of visit	Air ticket expenses  (i)	Hotel accommodation expenses  (ii)	Meals and other expenses  (iii)	Total expenditure <sup>#</sup>  (i) + (ii) + (iii)	Expenditure in Official Entertainment
2010-11 (28 visits)	Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Zhuhai, Shenzhen and Macao	1 – 7	Official visits, meetings, study trips etc.	About \$137,000	About \$132,000	About \$118,000	About \$387,000	About \$5,600
2011-12 (22 visits)	Beijing, Shanghai, Hohhot, Xining, Lhasa, Hangzhou, Taizhou, Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Macao	1 – 13		About \$168,000	About \$120,000	About \$119,000	About \$407,000	About \$6,100
2012-13 (24 visits)	Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Zhuhai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Macao	1 – 11		About \$80,000	About \$89,000	About \$82,000	About \$251,000	About \$13,600
2013-14 (13 visits)	Beijing, Shanghai Hubei, Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Macao	1 – 13		About \$77,000	About \$28,000	About \$36,000	About \$141,000	About \$1,800
2014-15 (16 visits)	Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou,	1 – 13		About \$18,000	About \$17,000	About \$25,000	About \$60,000	-

Date of visit (Number of visits)	Place of visit	No. of Participating Officers*	Purpose of visit	Air ticket expenses  (i)	Hotel accommodation expenses  (ii)	Meals and other expenses  (iii)	Total expenditure <sup>#</sup>  (i) + (ii) + (iii)	Expenditure in Official Entertainment
	Shenzhen and Macao							

\* Post titles of the participating officers include Secretary for Security, Undersecretary for Security, Permanent Secretary for Security, Deputy Secretary for Security, Commissioner for Narcotics, Administrative Assistant to Secretary for Security, Political Assistant to Secretary for Security, Press Secretary to Secretary for Security, Chief Information Officer of Security Bureau, Principal Assistant Secretary for Security, Government Security Officer, Assistant Secretary for Security, Senior Executive Officer of Security Bureau and/or Executive Officer of Security Bureau.

# The subsistence allowance is granted to officers on duty visits in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations and covers the expenses on hotel accommodation, meals and other expenses. If the hotel accommodation or/and the transportation is arranged by the concerned receiving parties, the subsistence allowance to be granted will be adjusted in accordance with the guideline set out in Civil Service Regulations.

Officers of the Security Bureau conducts duty visits on the basis of operational need. In general, the visit schedules will not be announced (except duty visits of the Secretary for Security). Records related to the duty visits will be kept on files as appropriate for future reference or follow up actions.

The Government of the current term upholds the principles of honesty and simplicity. It generally does not accept or exchange souvenirs or gifts in functions and activities. If there is a need to go through the protocol for exchanging souvenirs or gifts, appropriate souvenirs or gifts would be procured having regard to the capacity of the guests and the occasions to ensure proper use of public funds. The procurement of supplies (including gifts or souvenirs) must be in compliance with the Stores and Procurement Regulations of the Government. Security Bureau does not maintain a separate account in respect of the expenses for the procurement of souvenirs. Hence we do not have the relevant statistics.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB308****(Question Serial No. 5658)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Would the Government inform this Committee of the following:

The number of Mainland residents who entered Hong Kong through the following measures in the past 5 years:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
One-way Permit (children holding Certificate of Entitlement)					
One-way Permit (long separated spouses and their accompanying children)					
One-way Permit (other categories)					
Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals					
Quality Migrant Admission Scheme					
Supplementary Labour Scheme					
Study in Hong Kong					
Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates					
Residence in Hong Kong as Dependents					

The average time required (from application to approval) for Mainland residents to enter Hong Kong through the following measures in the past 5 years:

	Average Time Span
One-way Permit (children holding Certificate of Entitlement)	
One-way Permit (long separated spouses and	

their accompanying children)	
One-way Permit (other categories)	
Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals	
Quality Migrant Admission Scheme	
Supplementary Labour Scheme	
Study in Hong Kong	
Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates	
Residence in Hong Kong as Dependants	

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 516)

Reply:

The numbers of persons who settled in Hong Kong on the strength of Permits for Proceeding to Hong Kong and Macao (commonly known as One-way Permits (OWP)) in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
One-way Permit (children holding Certificate of Entitlement)	4 662	3 758	3 750	4 329	4 938
One-way Permit (long separated spouses and their accompanying children)*	651	619	733	742	791
One-way Permit (other categories)#	37 311	39 002	50 163	39 960	34 767

\* refers to those who came to Hong Kong for reunion with their spouses after having been separated for 10 years or more and their accompanying children

# includes those who came to Hong Kong for reunion with their spouses after having been separated for less than 10 years and their accompanying children; those who came to reunite with their parents; unsupported elderly people reuniting with their children; unsupported children reuniting with their relatives in Hong Kong. From 2011 onwards, it also includes “overage children”.

The application, approval and issuance of OWP fall within the remit of the Mainland authorities. The Immigration Department (ImmD) does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

The numbers of Mainland residents approved by the ImmD to enter Hong Kong under the various immigration policies/schemes below are tabulated as follows:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMTP)	7 445	8 088	8 105	8 017	9 313
Quality Migrant Admission Scheme (quotas allotted)	273	221	244	279	333
Supplementary Labour Scheme (SLS)	1 544	1 586	2 133	2 453	2 488
Study in Hong Kong	10 129	12 913	16 401	19 067	19 606
Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates	3 755	4 971	6 428	8 187	9 714

The performance pledge of the ImmD is to complete the processing of 90% of ASMTP applications within four weeks, and to complete the processing of 90% of applications under SLS and for studying in Hong Kong within six weeks (other schemes do not have performance pledges). In 2014-15 (as at February 2015), the ImmD was able to meet the performance pledges above. Except for the ASMTP, the other immigration policies/schemes mentioned above are not confined to Mainland residents. The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB309****(Question Serial No. 3301)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please use a table to list the expenditures of the Security Bureau and the departments under this Bureau, including Auxiliary Medical Service, Civil Aid Service, Correctional Services Department, Customs and Excise Department, Fire Services Department, Government Flying Service, Hong Kong Police Force and Immigration Department in the past five years.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 41)Reply:

The expenditures of the Security Bureau and the departments under this bureau are listed as follows -

	2010-11 (\$'000)	2011-12 (\$'000)	2012-13 (\$'000)	2013-14 (\$'000)	2014-15 (\$'000) (as at 28 February 2015)
Security Bureau	3,184,109*	233,543	251,931	276,674	235,832
Auxiliary Medical Service	64,643	66,577	71,961	74,287	67,768
Civil Aid Service	78,267	81,611	88,351	96,196	86,974
Correctional Services Department	2,794,827	2,983,617	3,140,130	3,278,777	3,070,203
Customs and Excise Department	2,374,075	2,549,770	2,768,626	2,960,851	2,812,396

	2010-11 (\$'000)	2011-12 (\$'000)	2012-13 (\$'000)	2013-14 (\$'000)	2014-15 (\$'000) (as at 28 February 2015)
Fire Services Department	3,952,258	4,173,274	4,482,731	4,676,837	4,278,394
Government Flying Service	248,831	530,194	641,940	312,188	308,470
Hong Kong Police Force	12,855,128	13,750,863	14,598,280	15,144,195	14,917,647
Immigration Department	2,936,636	3,124,877	3,380,067	3,602,630	3,482,155

\* Including one-off injection of \$3 billion to the Beat Drugs Fund.

--End--



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB310**

**(Question Serial No. 3831)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

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

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Some international terrorist organisations have become more active and are proactively recruiting members from around the world. Regarding the measures on curbing the activities of these international terrorist organisations in Hong Kong, would the Security Bureau inform this Committee of:

1. has the Government put in place any mechanism to monitor the activities of some organisations which are suspected to be terrorist organisations in Hong Kong? If yes, are these kinds of activities on the rise? If there is no such mechanism, please explain why.
2. if there is any intelligence which suggests that some Hong Kong residents intend to leave Hong Kong for participating in the activities of international terrorist organisations, will the Government stop them?
3. if it is found that some pro-terrorism supporters are disseminating the ideas suggesting terrorist attack on the Internet, what will the Government do to stop this?

Asked by: Hon MA Fung-kwok (Member Question No. 28)

Reply:

The Hong Kong Police Force always strive to maintain the safety and stability of Hong Kong. The Force conducts assessments commensurate with the prevailing terrorist threat level and maintains close liaison with the law enforcement agencies in other regions to ensure that intelligence exchange and threat assessments are conducted in a timely manner. At present, Hong Kong's terrorist threat remains at 'Moderate' level.

Hong Kong has enacted relevant laws to make it an offence for certain acts involving terrorist organisations or terrorist activities. For example, it is against the law if a person becomes a member of, or recruits another person to become a member of a designated terrorist organisation. The majority of the laws of Hong Kong are equally applicable to the cyber world. The Force shall, as appropriate, investigate cases of making remarks about terrorist attacks on the Internet, and take law enforcement action resolutely where there is a breach of the relevant laws.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB311****(Question Serial No. 4528)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In paragraph 46 of the Budget Speech, it is mentioned that from this year onwards, free online Government information will be released in digital formats.

(1) Please provide in the table below details about the free online Government information released in digital formats by your bureau/department for download by the public:

						Format of information available for download (please choose)			
Bureau/Department	Free information/data released to the public	Description of the information	Period of the information	Is it currently listed in Data.One	Date of release and the updating frequency	JSON, XML, or CSV	XLS, DOC	TIF, JPG, PDF, PNG	RSS

(2) In 2015-16, what are the manpower and expenditure involved in releasing online Government information by your bureau/department?

(3) Did your bureau/department review all non-classified information that your bureau/department own or possess, draw up priorities for their release, and compile them into digital data formats to facilitate retrieval/inspection, research or application development, and the creation of more industries through innovative reuse of data? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon MOK Charles Peter (Member Question No. 96)

Reply:

- (1) The Security Bureau (SB) and departments under its purview have been providing information for public access through their websites. The information provided includes, inter alia, consultation papers, proposals, publications, reports, forms as well as materials on various topical issues. The information is prepared in the format of PDF, HTML, XML, DOC, EXCEL, WMV, JPG, GIF, PNG, etc. Given the wide range and large quantity of information released for public access, we cannot tabulate the information in detail.
- (2) Handling information for public consumption is an integral part of the daily work of the staff of SB and departments under its purview. The release of information in digital format involves only raw data and does not incur much additional processing effort. In 2015-16, the work will continue to be undertaken by the existing manpower in SB and its departments, and no additional expenditure will be involved.
- (3) The Government will release all free online government information in digital formats from this year onwards, with a view to tapping the creativity and ingenuity of the community to develop innovative applications using public sector information (PSI) portal. This helps bring convenience to the public and open up new business opportunities. Departments collect and produce a vast quantity and variety of data in their day-to-day operations. Under the policy of releasing online all free government information in digital formats, departments will progressively release the multifarious PSI in digital formats. As it takes time to organise the huge volume of data involved and new types of data are created with the introduction of new services by departments from time to time, there is no plan to draw up a concrete timetable at this stage.

SB and departments under its purview will constantly review the non-classified information that we own or possess, and release online the appropriate and free government information to the public in digital data formats.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB312****(Question Serial No. 4529)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security ( Joshua LAW )Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In connection with the provision of public information and gathering of public opinions by means of the Internet, please advise of the particulars, in tabulated forms (see Annex 1), regarding the social media platforms set up and operated by your bureau/department/public bodies or their agents (such as out-sourced contractors or consultants) for the past year.

Commencement of operation (Month/ Year)	Status (keeps on updating / ceased updating ) (as at 28 February 2015)	Government agencies (including policy bureaux/ departments/ public bodies/ government consultants)	Name	Social media (Facebook/ Flickr/ Google+/ LinkedIn/ Sina Weibo/ Twitter/ YouTube)	Purpose of establishment and no. of updates (as at 28 February 2015)	No. of "Likes"/ subscribers/ average monthly visits (as at 28 February 2015)	Compilation of summary of comments and follow-up on a regular basis (Yes/ No)	Rank and No. of officers responsible for the operation (as at 28 February 2015)	Financial resources involved in the establishment and daily operation (as at 28 February 2015)
			(1)... (2)... (3)...	(1)... (2)... (3)...					

Asked by: Hon MOK Charles Peter (Member Question No. 97)Reply:

Relevant information regarding the social media platforms set up and operated by the Security Bureau and departments/public bodies under its purview or their agents (such as out-sourced contractors or consultants) for 2014-15 is tabulated at Annex 1.

Annex 1

Comment of operation (Month/ Year)	Status (keeps on updating / ceased updating) (as at 28 Feb 2015)	Government agencies (including policy bureaux/ departments/ public bodies/ government consultants)	Name	Social media (Face- book/ Flickr/ Google+/ LinkedIn/ Sina Weibo/ Twitter/ You- Tube)	Purpose of establish- ment and no. of updates (as at 28 Feb 2015)	No. of “Likes”/ subscrib- ers/ average monthly visits (as at 28 Feb 2015)	Compi- lation of summa- ry of com- ments and follow- up on a regular basis (Yes/ No)	Rank and No. of officers responsi- ble for the operation (as at 28 Feb 2015)	Financial resources involved in the establish -ment and daily operation (as at 28 Feb 2015)
Novem- ber 2010	Keeps on updating	Correctional Services Department	Hong Kong Correc- tional Services	You -Tube	To publicise videos related to promo- tion of rehabilita- tion work on the social media.  57 videos have been uploaded.	From 1 Mar 2014 to 28 Feb 2015, there were 173 358 viewings in total with average monthly visits of 14 447.	No	1 Executive Officer (among other duties)	As the work involved is part of the Depart- ment’s operations, there is no separate breakdown on the financial resources involved.
March 2013	Keeps on updating	Hong Kong Police Force	Hong Kong Police@ YouTube	You -Tube	To upload videos and dissemin- ate messages on the social media to enhance the communi- ty’s	About 10 000 subscrib- ers with 18 000 no. of “Like” and average monthly viewings of 94 000.	Yes	1 Chief Inspector (among other duties)	As the work involved is part of the Depart- ment’s operations, there is no separate breakdown on the financial resources

Comment of operation (Month/Year)	Status (keeps on updating / ceased updating) (as at 28 Feb 2015)	Government agencies (including policy bureaux/ departments/ public bodies/ government consultants)	Name	Social media (Facebook/ Flickr/ Google+/ LinkedIn/ Sina Weibo/ Twitter/ YouTube)	Purpose of establishment and no. of updates (as at 28 Feb 2015)	No. of "Likes"/ subscribers/ average monthly visits (as at 28 Feb 2015)	Compilation of summary of comments and follow-up on a regular basis (Yes/ No)	Rank and No. of officers responsible for the operation (as at 28 Feb 2015)	Financial resources involved in the establishment and daily operation (as at 28 Feb 2015)
					understanding, promote a positive image of and build public confidence on the Hong Kong Police Force.  1 200 videos and 2 000 posts have been uploaded.				involved.
March 2013	Keeps on updating	The Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre (DIC) under Narcotics Division of Security Bureau	Druginfo centre (DIC)	YouTube	To publicise video clips of the DIC's anti-drug activities on the social media.	About 3 060 viewings in total.	No	1 Programme Officer (among other duties)	As the work involved is part of the ND's operations, there is no separate breakdown on the financial

Comment of operation (Month/Year)	Status (keeps on updating / ceased updating) (as at 28 Feb 2015)	Government agencies (including policy bureaux/ departments/ public bodies/ government consultants)	Name	Social media (Facebook/ Flickr/ Google+/ LinkedIn/ Sina Weibo/ Twitter/ YouTube)	Purpose of establishment and no. of updates (as at 28 Feb 2015)	No. of "Likes"/ subscribers/ average monthly visits (as at 28 Feb 2015)	Compilation of summary of comments and follow-up on a regular basis (Yes/ No)	Rank and No. of officers responsible for the operation (as at 28 Feb 2015)	Financial resources involved in the establishment and daily operation (as at 28 Feb 2015)
		(ND)			13 videos have been uploaded.				resources involved.
June 2013	Keeps on updating	ND and Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN)	Narcotics Division	YouTube	To upload anti-drug video clips on the social media for dissemination of anti-drug messages.  4 videos have been uploaded.	About 670 000 viewings in total.	No	1 Information Officer (among other duties)	As the work involved is part of the ND's operations, there is no separate breakdown on the financial resources involved.
September 2013	Keeps on updating	Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC)	IPCC Channel	YouTube	Purpose of establishment: Enhance public awareness through the social media  Contents:	147 subscribers with average monthly visits of 1 715.	Yes	1 Digital Communications Officer and 1 Corporate Services Officer (among other duties)	As the work involved is part of the IPCC's operations, there is no separate breakdown on the financial

Comment -cement of opera- -tion (Month/ Year)	Status (keeps on updating / ceased updating) (as at 28 Feb 2015)	Government agencies (including policy bureaux/ departments/ public bodies/ government consultants)	Name	Social media (Face- -book/ Flickr/ Google+/ LinkedIn/ Sina Weibo/ Twitter/ You- -Tube)	Purpose of establish- -ment and no. of updates (as at 28 Feb 2015)	No. of “Likes”/ subscrib- -ers/ average monthly visits (as at 28 Feb 2015)	Compi- -lation of summa- -ry of com- -ments and follow- -up on a regular basis (Yes/ No)	Rank and No. of officers responsi- -ble for the operation (as at 28 Feb 2015)	Financial resources involved in the establish -ment and daily operation (as at 28 Feb 2015)
					2 TV drama series produced in collabo- -ration with RTHK, namely The IPCC Files and The IPCC TV series; The IPCC Perspec- -tive produced by Now TV; 2 corporate videos; and footage of media interviews conducted with and public activities attended by IPCC representa- -tives.				resources involved.



Comment of operation (Month/Year)	Status (keeps on updating / ceased updating) (as at 28 Feb 2015)	Government agencies (including policy bureaux/ departments/ public bodies/ government consultants)	Name	Social media (Facebook/ Flickr/ Google+/ LinkedIn/ Sina Weibo/ Twitter/ YouTube)	Purpose of establishment and no. of updates (as at 28 Feb 2015)	No. of "Likes"/ subscribers/ average monthly visits (as at 28 Feb 2015)	Compilation of summary of comments and follow-up on a regular basis (Yes/ No)	Rank and No. of officers responsible for the operation (as at 28 Feb 2015)	Financial resources involved in the establishment and daily operation (as at 28 Feb 2015)
					No. of updates: 28				
December 2014	Keeps on updating	Fire Services Department (FSD)	Hong Kong Fire Services Department	YouTube	To provide latest FSD information through the social media in order to enhance public knowledge of fire safety and ambulance service.  54 videos have been uploaded.	About 650 subscribers with about 31 000 viewings in total.	Yes	Managed by the Information Technology Management Unit under the Fire Services Headquarters Command	As the work involved is part of the Department's operations, there is no separate breakdown on the financial resources involved.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB313**

**(Question Serial No. 4839)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Bureau's expenditure on the procurement of computer software and hardware, will the Government advise this Committee of the following issues:

- (a) Has the Government developed standardised internal guidelines on procurement for all departments setting out the criteria for procuring or renewing computer software and hardware? If yes, what are the details? Are government departments required to renew their computer software and hardware in a timely manner according to the guidelines?
- (b) Given that Microsoft, a computer software and hardware provider, will terminate support services for its Windows XP operating system, please provide information on the respective numbers of computers that are using (i) Microsoft Windows XP operating system; (ii) other operating systems launched before 2001 by Microsoft; (iii) other operating systems (please state the version) in government departments, the respective percentages of the numbers of computers of the above 3 types against the total number of computers in government departments. Do government departments have any plan to renew the outdated version of the above operating systems?
- (c) What are the expenditure and criteria for procuring different kinds of tablet computers by government departments? What are the models and work purposes of these tablet computers? Is there any confidential information stored in these tablet computers? If yes, what are the details? Are the tablet computers used by government departments installed with information security software? If yes, what is the expenditure involved?
- (d) What are the numbers of off-line computers used by various departments and the versions of their operating systems? Have all departments developed unified standards on information security or antivirus software? If yes, what are the models of the software? If not, what are the respective models of software being used?

Asked by: Hon MOK Charles Peter (Member Question No. 141)

Reply:

- (a) According to the prevailing government guidelines, bureaux and departments (B/Ds) are required each year to formulate information technology (IT) project portfolio for the next 3 years and plan for the related IT projects so as to ensure these IT projects can practically and effectively meet the business needs and operational arrangements of the related B/Ds. With regard to the planning for IT replacement projects, B/Ds are required to examine and assess various potential risks and devise associated mitigation measures. From the technology perspective, the potential risks that should be taken into consideration include product compatibility, maintenance and support, replacement products for ensuring continuity, and availability of market supply.

In procuring or replacing computer hardware and software, the Security Bureau (SB) must follow the government procurement guidelines to make the most cost-effective purchase through open and fair competition, and take into account the importance and priority of the IT projects.

- (b) All 373 computers in SB are using the Microsoft Windows 7 operating system. We have no plans to change the existing version for the time being.
- (c) In procuring or replacing tablet computers, SB must follow the government procurement guidelines to make the most cost-effective purchase through open and fair competition. SB has procured Apple iPad2 and iPad Mini tablet computers, which are mainly used for sending and receiving emails. The total expenditure is around HK\$32,000.

SB does not use the tablet computers to process or store confidential information. For tablet computer management, SB has adopted measures that are compliant with the government information security requirements, including enabling the password lock on tablet computers, and wiping device data after a specific number of failed login attempts. These measures do not incur additional expenditure.

- (d) All 18 computers in SB for off-line operation are using the Microsoft Windows 7 operating system.

SB is following the prevailing information security policies, guidelines and procedures to protect government information systems and data. Multiple layers of protective measures, including deploying updated information security and anti-virus software, are implemented. Through the standing offer agreements administered by OGCIO, a number of information security software commonly used in the industry is available for the procurement and use of various departments.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB314**

**(Question Serial No. 4189)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under matters requiring special attention in 2015-16, the Administration will implement a pilot scheme to attract the second generation of Chinese Hong Kong permanent residents who have emigrated overseas to return to Hong Kong. In this connection, will the Administration inform this Committee:

- a) the provision and resources to be allocated for this work;
- b) the eligibility criteria for the pilot scheme, such as countries covered, age, educational/professional attainment, work experience, skills, amount of personal asset required, etc; and
- c) the proposed admission quota per year.

Asked by: Hon. Abraham SHEK Lai-him (Member Question No. 84)

Reply:

a) The Immigration Department (ImmD) plans to implement the Admission Scheme for the Second Generation of Chinese Hong Kong Permanent Residents (the Scheme) in the second quarter this year. To handle the relevant work of the Scheme, the ImmD will create 12 posts with salary costs of about \$4.72 million (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary) in 2015-16. We will also step up the promotion of the Scheme through the offices of the HKSAR Government outside Hong Kong to attract eligible applicants.

b) Applicants under the Scheme will have to meet, apart from the normal immigration requirements, the following criteria –

- (i) aged between 18 and 40 and born overseas (i.e. outside the Mainland, the HKSAR, the Macao SAR and Taiwan);

(ii) having at least one parent who is the holder of a valid Hong Kong Permanent Identity Card at the time of application and was a Chinese national who had settled overseas at the time of the applicant's birth;

(iii) having a good education background, normally a first degree, but in special circumstances, good technical qualifications, proven professional abilities and/or relevant experience and achievements supported by documentary evidence may also be accepted;

(iv) being proficient in written and spoken Chinese (Putonghua or Cantonese) or English; and

(v) having sufficient financial means and are able to meet the living expenses for the applicant's (including his/her dependants, if any) maintenance and accommodation without recourse to public funds.

The stay pattern under the pilot scheme will be "1+2+2+3" years. Applicants will not be required to have secured a job offer before entry. However, upon application for extension of stay, the applicant must have secured an offer of employment at a level commonly taken up by degree holders and the remuneration package is set at market level. Successful applicants may bring in dependants according to the prevailing dependant policy.

c) There will be no quota under the Scheme.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB315****(Question Serial No. 3315)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please advise on the number of inbound and outbound passengers of the boundary control points in the past year; the daily maximum throughput capacity of the boundary control points; and whether the Government has explored ways to enhance the facilities of the boundary control points with a view to facilitating passenger flow; and the expenditure involved in the enhancement of those facilities.

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 84)Reply:

The number of inbound and outbound passengers at various control points in the past year, and the designed daily handling capacity of passenger clearance (including inbound and outbound Hong Kong residents and visitors) of the hardware facilities of various control points according to a relevant review conducted by the Planning Department in 2013<sup>Note 1</sup> and information provided by relevant bureau and organisations are as follows :

Control Point	Number of inbound and outbound passengers in 2014	Designed daily handling capacity of passenger clearance (Number of passenger trips) <small>Note 2</small>
(i) Airport	43 231 410	123 000 <sup>Note 3</sup>
(ii) Lo Wu	87 147 159	522 000
(iii) Hung Hom	4 481 415	16 000 <sup>Note 4</sup>
(iv) Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	54 675 518	204 000
(v) Lok Ma Chau	28 543 014	172 000
(vi) Man Kam To	3 692 113	38 000
(vii) Sha Tau Kok	3 215 217	17 000

Control Point	Number of inbound and outbound passengers in 2014	Designed daily handling capacity of passenger clearance (Number of passenger trips) Note 2
(viii) Shenzhen Bay	37 211 783	137 000
(ix) Harbour Control	58 956	_Note 5
(x) Macau Ferry Terminal	17 707 449	150 000
(xi) China Ferry Terminal	9 188 490	58 000
(xii) Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal <sup>Note 6</sup>	0	-
(xiii) River Trade Terminal	167	_Note 5
(xiv) Kai Tak Cruise Terminal	1 404 583 <sup>Note 7</sup>	_Note 8

Note 1 : The review on the designed daily handling capacity of passenger clearance conducted by the Planning Department in 2013 estimated the highest handling capacity of each control point, taking into account passenger traffic situation, on the assumption that all immigration counters and automated clearance channels would be put in operation.

Note 2 : Source: (i) The Airport Authority; (ii)-(viii), (x) and (xi): Relevant review conducted by the Planning Department in 2013.

Note 3 : The Airport Authority started to implement the midfield development project at the airport in late 2011. A passenger concourse is under construction. Works on the project are expected to be completed this year. Upon completion and operation of the midfield concourse, the airport will be able to handle an additional 10 million passengers annually.

Note 4 : The daily handling capacity of the Hung Hom Control Point is limited by the frequency and the carrying capacity of the through train service.

Note 5 : Harbour Control, a shipping control point, conducts immigration clearance on incoming and outgoing vessels at the Eastern and the Western Immigration Anchorage; and the River Trade Terminal Control Point provides immigration clearance to Mainland river and coastal trade vessels at the Tuen Mun Immigration Anchorage. Since both control points have no such hardware facilities as immigration counters and automated clearance channels, etc., it is not suitable to make an analysis on the designed daily handling capacity of passenger clearance.

Note 6 : The operation of Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal has been suspended since 1 July 2012.

Note 7 : The numbers also included passengers of cruise liners berthing at other anchorages as well as passengers on board Hong Kong-based passenger liners running regular daily high seas trips.

Note 8 : Owing to the seasonal nature of cruise operations, the utilization of the cruise

terminal during certain periods (such as typhoon seasons) is lower. Hence, it is not suitable to make an analysis on the designed daily capacity of passenger clearance.

To further enhance the handling capacity of and efficiency of passenger clearance, the Immigration Department (ImmD) effectively utilises information technology which included in early 2013, the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council granted funding approval of \$912.215million for the implementation of a new Immigration Control System by ImmD to meet the operational needs. The new Immigration Control System is scheduled to be launched in phases from early 2016 to early 2017.

--End--



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB316**

**(Question Serial No. 3878)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses  
Programme: (-) Not specified  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What were the quantities of pepper spray, pepper base solution, tear gas and rubber bullets consumed by the Police during the period between September and December last year?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 224)

Reply:

During the unlawful Occupy Movement occurred between September and December 2014, there were large-scale unlawful assemblies and large numbers of protesters charged the police cordons in a violent and organised manner. To prevent the situation from getting further out of control, the Police had no alternative but to use 87 canisters of tear gas as well as pelargonic acid vanillylamide (PAVA) solution for 3 times to stop immediately the violent charging acts of the protesters, create a safe distance from the protesters and stop the behaviours that might threaten public safety and public order. Regarding the figures of pepper spray used by the Police during the unlawful Occupy Movement, the Police need time to compile the statistics and consolidate the figures as the incident took place in a prolonged period and many police officers participated in the operations. The Police did not use rubber bullets in the operations.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB317**

**(Question Serial No. 3879)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not specified  
Programme: (-) Not specified  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What was the number of police constables in plainclothes arranged by the Police to perform official duties in the occupied areas during the period between September and December last year? How many officers and which districts and divisions were involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 225)

Reply:

The illegal "Occupy Movement" from September to December 2014 dealt a severe blow to Hong Kong's public safety and public order. The large-scale unlawful assemblies of numerous protesters at various places in Hong Kong caused illegal blockage of many major trunk roads, exerting an extremely wide-ranging, serious and substantive impact on the traffic, emergency rescue services, government operation, the daily life of members of the public, as well as economic activities of different kinds. There were even radical protesters and troublemakers who charged the Police cordon in a violent and organised manner, seriously jeopardising public safety and public order and causing a breach of social peace. The HKSAR Government strongly condemns such irresponsible, violent and illegal behaviour that undermined the rule of law and disrupted social order.

The Police Force, having regard to the on-site environment and situation and on the premise of ensuring public safety and public order, made appropriate manpower deployment and the best arrangement to prevent violent incidents within the illegally occupied roads and their vicinity, minimise confrontations and physical scuffles among crowds with different views, take enforcement actions against offenders and provide other support services, etc. Besides flexibly deploying internal manpower and resources to cater for the operational needs, the Police also provided other districts with sufficient police resources to maintain routine policing work and services for the public.

The deployment of police resources by the Police is part of the operational deployment details. It is inappropriate to provide such information.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB318**

**(Question Serial No. 3880)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses  
Programme: (-) Not specified  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the current establishment, the posts involved, number of staff, annual salary, remuneration, welfare benefit and job nature of the posts in the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB)? How many cases involving cyber security were handled by the CSTCB in the past year? Among these, how many cases required searching for evidence on the cyber net by the Police? How many cases were dealt with as a result of tip-off reports?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 226)

Reply:

The establishment of the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB) is 180 as at 13 March 2015. The CSTCB's headquarters, Technology Crime Division and Cyber Security Division have 2, 96 and 82 posts respectively.

Duties of the CSTCB include investigating advanced and complicated technology crime, providing training in cyber security and technology crime, enhancing co-operation with the stakeholders, analysing intelligence relating to cyber attacks, enhancing the ability in detecting cyber security incidents, strengthening the capability in dealing with contingencies and conducting studies on technology crime, etc.

The expenses on cyber security and technology crime of the Police Force are a part of the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". There is no specific breakdown of the estimated expenses in this respect.

There were 6 778 cases of technology crime in 2014. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the cyber security cases.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB319****(Question Serial No. 4898)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Will the Government list in the following table the numbers of criminal offences committed by the Mainland and overseas visitors in Hong Kong in the past 3 years? In the coming year, what are the estimated manpower and expenditure for handling the offences committed by the Mainland and overseas visitors in Hong Kong?

	2014	2013	2012
Theft involving the Mainland visitors			
Theft involving overseas visitors			
Offences related to forged banknotes and coins involving the Mainland visitors			
Offences related to forged banknotes and coins involving overseas visitors			
Other offences involving the Mainland visitors			
Other offences involving overseas visitors			
Total number of offences committed by visitors in Hong Kong			

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 150)Reply:

The numbers of visitors arrested for criminal offences in Hong Kong from 2012 to 2014 are as below:

Year	2012	2013	2014
Theft involving the Mainland visitors	486	462	525
Theft involving overseas visitors	435	418	555

Offences related to forged banknotes and coins involving the Mainland visitors	127	124	94
Offences related to forged banknotes and coins involving overseas visitors	78	60	63
Other offences involving the Mainland visitors	728	756	827
Other offences involving overseas visitors	812	985	1 052
Total number of visitors arrested for criminal offences in Hong Kong	2 666	2 805	3 116

The above work falls under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the manpower and expenditure involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB320****(Question Serial No. 4899)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (1) What are the establishments (police officers and civilian staff respectively) and estimated expenditures of various Regions and Police Districts in the territory?
- (2) What are the establishments (police officers and civilian staff respectively) and estimated expenditures of various police stations in 2015-2016; and the increase when compared with the figures in 2014-2015?
- (3) What are the changes in the establishment (police officers and civilian staff respectively) and expenditure of the original Kwun Tong Police District following the upgrading of the Tseung Kwan O Police Division to a Police District in 2015; and the number of police officers to be deployed to the permanent establishment of the new Tseung Kwan O Police District?
- (4) What are the establishment (police officers and civilian staff respectively) and estimated expenditure of the Tseung Kwan O Police Division in 2015-2016?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 151)

Reply:

(1) & (2) The establishments (including police officers and civilian staff) of various Regions and Police Districts in the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Police District	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March)	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2016)
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 294	1 312

Central District	867	867
Eastern District	817	817
Wan Chai District	764	764
Western District	772	772
Hong Kong Island Region	4 514	4 532
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	1 053	1 054
Kwun Tong District	846*	906 <sup>#</sup>
Railway District	414	414
Sau Mau Ping District	669	669
Wong Tai Sin District	862	862
Kowloon East Region	3 844	3 905
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 479	1 498
Kowloon City District	891	891
Mong Kok District	774	774
Sham Shui Po District	945	945
Yau Tsim District	1 043	1 043
Kowloon West Region	5 132	5 151
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 513	1 513
Border District	1 108	1 108
Tai Po District	831	831
Tuen Mun District	763	763
Yuen Long District	1 072	1 072
New Territories North Region	5 287	5 287
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 165	1 166
New Airport District	438	482
Kwai Tsing District	806	806
Lantau District	356	356
Sha Tin District	932	932
Tsuen Wan District	688	688
New Territories South Region	4 385	4 430
Marine Region	2 480	2 480
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 642</b>	<b>25 785</b>

\*Including an establishment of 806 posts in the Kwun Tong Police District and the creation of 40 posts in preparation for the upgrading of the Tseung Kwan O Police Division to a Police District in 2013-14.

<sup>#</sup>Including the 10 posts that were originally planned to be created in 2014-15, but will be created together with another 50 police officer posts in 2015-16. These 60 posts are



created for increasing manpower in preparation for the upgrading of the Tseung Kwan O Police Division to a Police District.

The expenditures of Police Districts fall under the Programmes of “Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community” and “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditures of individual Police Districts.

- (3) The Police Force is actively preparing for the upgrading of the Tseung Kwan O Police Division to a Police District. However, the construction project of the Kowloon East Regional Headquarters and Operational Base of the Police Force, after submitted by the Government to the Public Works Subcommittee of the Legislative Council for deliberation in June 2014, was finally rejected in the meeting on 9 January 2015. The postponement of the construction of the Kowloon East Regional Headquarters and Operational Base will delay the full occupation of the Tseung Kwan O Police Station by the future Tseung Kwan O Police District. At present, the staff of the Kowloon East Region (including the Administration Wing and the Operations Wing) are still working in the Tseung Kwan O Divisional Police Station. In view of the indefinite commencement of the construction of the Kowloon East Regional Headquarters, the staff concerned cannot move out of the Tseung Kwan O Police Station in the foreseeable future. The Police will continue to redeploy additional manpower to the Tseung Kwan O Police Division in a gradual and orderly manner. However, the Police are still considering the overall timetable for the completion of staff relocation and the upgrading of the Tseung Kwan O Police Division.

To prepare for the upgrading of the Tseung Kwan O Police Division to a Police District, the Police created 40 posts (including 39 police officers and 1 civilian staff) in 2013-14. The Police also propose to create in 2015-16 the 10 police officer posts originally planned to be created in 2014-15 together with another 50 police officer posts, so as to strengthen the police resources of the Tseung Kwan O Police Division to cater for policing requirements of the Division. Upon official upgrading, the 294 officers (including 275 police officers and 19 civilian staff) originally on the permanent establishment of the Kwun Tong Police District (Tseung Kwan O Police Division) will be permanently deployed to the Tseung Kwan O Police District. By that time, the establishment of the Kwun Tong Police District will change from the existing 806 (including 742 police officers and 64 civilian staff) to 512 (including 467 police officers and 45 civilian staff) accordingly.

- (4) In 2015-16, the estimated establishment of the Tseung Kwan O Police Division together with the police officer posts created for the upgrading is 394 (including 374 police officers and 20 civilian staff).

The expenditure of Police Divisions fall under the Programmes of “Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community” and “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditures of individual Police Divisions.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB321****(Question Serial No. 4900)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the coming year, the estimated expenditure on police specialised vehicles is \$71,946,000. Please list the type and model of the vehicles, expenditure, department involved, usage, estimated service life and annual recurrent expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 152)

Reply:

To meet the developmental and overall operational needs in the coming year, the Police Force plans to replace and procure 167 police specialised vehicles with an estimated expenditure of \$120,787,000 in 2015-16 for use by various Regions and the Traffic Headquarters. Details are as follows:

<u>Type of Vehicle</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Replacement of Police Large Motorcycle	2	\$428,000
Replacement of Police Large Van	53	\$44,494,000
Replacement of Police Large Estate Car	1	\$513,000
Replacement of Police Medium Trailer	1	\$1,283,000
Replacement of Police Small Motorcycle	6	\$511,000
Replacement of Police Small Patrol Car	35	\$11,835,000
Replacement of Police Cross Country Vehicle	10	\$9,753,000
Procurement of Police Large Motorcycle	6	\$1,284,000
Procurement of Police Large Van	13	\$10,914,000
Procurement of Police Large Estate Car	2	\$1,026,000
Procurement of Police Large Bus	15	\$28,500,000
Procurement of Police Medium Truck	6	\$4,840,000
Procurement of Police Small Motorcycle	6	\$511,000

Procurement of Police Small Patrol Car	7	\$2,367,000
Procurement of Police Cross Country Vehicle	3	\$2,037,000
Procurement of Police Multi-purpose Passenger Carrier	1	\$491,000

The replacement of vehicles depends on the usage and condition of the vehicles. In general, the service life of a Police Large Motorcycle is 5 years and that of other police vehicles is 7 years. The police vehicles are mainly used in patrols, traffic duties, emergency calls, transportation of officers and other special operations, etc.

The recurrent expenditure on police specialised vehicles falls under the Programme of “Operations” of the Police Force. The Force does not maintain a breakdown of the relevant expenditure.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB322**

**(Question Serial No. 4901)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses  
Programme: Not specified  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the past year, the Departmental Expenses on “specialist supplies and equipment” under Subhead 000 Operational Expenses was \$81,000,000. Please list in a table the type, model, quantity, department involved, formation expenses and the nature of use of such supplies and equipment procured.

In the coming year, the estimated expenditure of “specialist supplies and equipment” is \$88,000,000. Please give an account of the supplies and equipment to be procured.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 153)

Reply:

The provision for Departmental Expenses on “specialist supplies and equipment” under Subhead 000 Operational Expenses of the Police Force is mainly for acquisition of the following 3 types of equipment:

- (1) operational gear and supplies for supporting frontline operations, including firearms and ammunition, handcuffs, shields, communications equipment, mill barriers, food and supplies for police dogs, supplies and consumables for firearms training, etc. to ensure that police officers have sufficient equipment and supplies for discharging frontline duties, handling unforeseen incidents and protecting critical infrastructure;
- (2) protection gear, including life jackets, safety helmets, medicines and equipment for sea rescue emergency operations, etc. that are to be used in life saving and safeguarding police officers and the public; and
- (3) equipment for law enforcement and collecting evidence, including supplies and equipment for deterring drug driving, traffic cones, plastic bags for handling exhibits,

forensic equipment, printing pads and ink for collecting fingerprints, etc. to ensure that the Force can carry out professional investigation, collection of evidence and prosecution.

The Force has formulated detailed internal approval and supervision procedures for this Subhead, including vetting each item of expense by designated senior officers to ensure proper use of public funds.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB323**

**(Question Serial No. 4902)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses  
Programme: (-) Not specified  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding Items 871, 872 and 873 “Acquisition of specialised unmarked armoured vehicle for the Special Duties Unit”; Item 888 “Acquisition of wideband arbitrary waveform radio frequency signals generation system”; and Items 89Q, 89R and 89S “Acquisition of specialised crowd management vehicle” under Subhead 603 “Plant, vehicles and equipment” of the Capital Account, please list in a table the types, models, quantities, departments involved, expenditures, usage and reasons for acquisition.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 154)

Reply:

The Police Force plans to procure 3 “specialised unmarked armoured vehicles” for the Special Duties Unit with an estimated expenditure of around \$14 million to enhance the capability in combating serious offences to protect the safety of the public’s life and property. The “specialised unmarked armoured vehicles” have no marks, so as to enhance officers’ secrecy level required during operations. In addition, these bulletproof vehicles can provide protection for officers performing counter-terrorist or counter-serious offence duties.

The Police Force also plans to procure a “wideband arbitrary waveform radio frequency signals generation system” with an estimated expenditure of around \$4 million. The system is a set of testing system used in the laboratory for examining and testing the communications systems in support of the Police operations. This system can generate arbitrary waveform radio frequency signals for simulating signals with noise interference in different testing environments. It can also survey the noise interference in different circumstances. The Police Force can use the system to examine the most suitable setting for the communications systems in support of the operations so as to set up the communications systems that are more reliable and effective.

In addition, in order to handle more effectively illegal behaviours that may emerge during large-scale and prolonged public assemblies, it is necessary for the Police Force to regularly review its existing equipment, manpower and deployment in handling public order events for maintaining public order and safeguarding public safety. It has been the Force's practice to study the experience of foreign countries in handling large-scale public assemblies. In some countries/regions, including the UK, Belgium, Singapore, Korea, and even Macau, etc., "specialised crowd management vehicles" with water spray device are used to effectively disperse protesters who launch violent attacks, by creating a safe distance between the protesters and the Police so as to reduce the chance of injury caused to the protesters and the Police and stop the behaviours that jeopardise public safety and public order.

The Police Force plans to procure 3 "specialised crowd management vehicles" with water spray device with an estimated expenditure of around \$27 million. The vehicles are also equipped with large display screens and public address systems, which can put across effectively the Police's advice, warnings or other messages to the protesters. The vehicles can also spray liquid dye for identification of related offenders to facilitate follow-up investigations in the future.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB324**

**(Question Serial No. 4903)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (002) Allowances  
Programme: Not specified  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the past year, what was the average number of hours of overtime work performed by police officers? How many police officers were involved and what was the expenditure for overtime work allowance?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 155)

Reply:

In 2013-14, the expenditure on Disciplined Services Overtime Allowance (DSOA) of the Hong Kong Police Force was about \$135 million.

The ranks and numbers of staff in the establishment eligible for receiving DSOA are set out in the following table:

Rank	Establishment (as at 31 March 2014)
Chief Inspector	541
Senior Inspector/ Inspector	1 816
Station Sergeant	1 306
Sergeant	4 829
Police Constable	19 642
Total	28 134

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB325****(Question Serial No. 4913)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is stated in the Programme that the Hong Kong Police Force will give top priority to cases involving domestic violence. However, there are cases from members of the public complaining that the Police tend to classify cases as "Domestic Dispute" rather than "Domestic Violence" when handling violent incidents occurred in a family. In this connection, can the Government list the following in tables:

- (1) What were the numbers of cases under the categories of and the total numbers of cases of "Domestic Violence (Crime)", "Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)" and "Domestic Incidents" in the past year?
- (2) What was the number of cases under the category of and the total number of cases of "Domestic Dispute" in the past year?
- (3) How many of the "Domestic Violence" cases involved same-sex cohabitation relationship from 2010 till now?
- (4) How many of the "Domestic Violence" cases were referred by the Police to the Social Welfare Department in the past 5 years? How many of these cases involved same-sex cohabitation relationship?
- (5) What are the estimated manpower and expenditure of the Police Force for handling "Domestic Violence" cases in the coming year? How will the Force enhance the frontline police officers' ability in differentiating between "Domestic Violence" and "Domestic Dispute" to avoid victims of domestic violence from failing to obtain timely and appropriate referrals and assistance?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 165)

Reply:

- (1) The numbers of cases related to Domestic Conflicts Reports (DCRs) in 2014 are as follows:

Domestic Violence (Crime) cases	1 669
Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases	623
Domestic Incidents	11 510
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 802</b>

- (2) The category of “Domestic Incidents” already covers “Domestic Dispute” cases. The Police do not maintain a breakdown of each item under “Domestic Incidents”. For the total number of “Domestic Incidents”, please refer to Reply (1).
- (3) The numbers of cases related to DCRs involving same-sex relationship from 2010 to 2014 are listed in the following table:

<b>Cases involving same-sex relationship under the category of DCRs</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Domestic Violence (Crime) cases	20	13	19	18	8
Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases	8	5	2	4	3
Domestic Incidents	48	82	79	65	66
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>77</b>

- (4) The numbers of referrals by the Hong Kong Police Force to the Social Welfare Department for follow-up (including referrals of Domestic Violence cases and Domestic Incidents) from 2010 to 2014 are listed in the following table:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Number of referrals	9 017	7 450	7 600	7 474	7 326

The Police Force does not maintain the figures of referrals involving same-sex cohabitation relationship.

- (5) The Police attach great importance to problems of domestic violence, and Domestic Violence continues to be one of the Commissioner’s Operational Priorities in 2015. Police officers will handle and investigate such cases with empathy, professionalism and fairness. The Police Force has formulated a set of policies and procedures for handling cases of domestic violence effectively in striving for reducing the risk of domestic violence and strengthening the protection of victims. Through training, the Police also enhance frontline officers’ professional capability in handling cases of domestic violence.

The handling of domestic violence cases falls under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. No specific breakdown of the estimated expenditure in this respect is available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB326**

**(Question Serial No. 4914)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list the establishment and expenditure of the Security Wing under the Crime and Security Department of the Hong Kong Police Force in the past year in a table, including the posts, numbers of staff, annual salaries, rewards and nature of work of the respective ranks. How many of the officers in the Security Wing are under the Very Important Person Protection Unit?

How many members of the public are classified as sensitive persons or placed on the blacklist/ whitelist by the Hong Kong Police Force? Are any persons of political affiliation included?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 166)

Reply:

The revised estimated expenditure for the Security Wing of the Hong Kong Police Force in 2014-15 was \$320 million. The establishment of the Security Wing in 2014-15 is as follows:

	2014-15 (Establishment)
Police officer	651
Civilian staff	84
Total	735

The Security Wing is responsible for a number of matters relating to the internal security of Hong Kong, including VIP protection, prevention and tackling of terrorist activities, etc. As the work of the Security Wing involves police operations of a confidential nature, disclosing the details including the internal establishment of the Security Wing may reveal detailed operation arrangements of the Force and its law enforcement capabilities to criminals, who may be able to elude justice. Therefore, we are unable to provide the relevant information.

No members of the public are classified as sensitive persons by the Hong Kong Police Force.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB327****(Question Serial No. 4917)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (001) Salaries

Programme: Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the estimates for remuneration and allowances for the Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioners of Police and Senior Assistant Commissioners of Police (including Operations Department, Crime and Security Department, Management Services Department, Personnel and Training Department, and Finance, Administration and Training Department) in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 169)

Reply:

The salary levels of the respective posts in the Hong Kong Police Force are listed in the following table:

Post	Salary point of police officer/ director	Monthly salary for the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police (Management)	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Deputy Commissioner of Police (Operation)	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Director of Operations	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Director of Management Services	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Director of Personnel and Training	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Director of Crime and Security	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Director of Finance, Administration and Planning	DPS 4 - 4B	191,000 - 202,650

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB328****(Question Serial No. 4918)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (001) SalariesProgramme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

What are the estimates for annual salaries, rewards and allowances for Assistant Commissioners of Police (including those serving in Operations, Support, Crime, Security, Personnel, Service Quality and Information Systems Wings), Director of Hong Kong Police College, Police Civil Secretary, Financial Controller, and Regional Commanders in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 170)Reply:

The salary levels of the respective posts in the Police Force are listed in the following table:

Post	Police Pay Point/ Directorate Pay Point	Salary of the rank (HK\$) (effective from 1 April 2014)
Assistant Commissioner of Police (Operations)	PPS 56	144,700 – 158,250
Assistant Commissioner of Police (Support)	PPS 56	144,700 – 158,250
Assistant Commissioner of Police (Crime)	PPS 56	144,700 – 158,250
Assistant Commissioner of Police (Security)	PPS 56	144,700 – 158,250
Assistant Commissioner of Police (Personnel)	PPS 56	144,700 – 158,250
Assistant Commissioner of Police (Service Quality)	PPS 56	144,700 – 158,250
Assistant Commissioner of Police (Information Systems)	PPS 56	144,700 – 158,250

Director of Hong Kong Police College	PPS 56	144,700 – 158,250
Regional Commanders	PPS 56	144,700 – 158,250
Police Civil Secretary	DPS 2	144,700 – 158,250
Financial Controller	DPS 2	144,700 – 158,250

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB329****(Question Serial No. 4919)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (001) SalariesProgramme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

What are the respective numbers of Chief Superintendents, Senior Superintendents, Superintendents, Chief Inspectors, Senior Inspectors, Inspectors, Probationary Inspectors, Station Sergeants, Sergeants, Senior Police Constables and Police Constables in the Police Force, and the estimates for annual salaries, rewards and allowances for the respective ranks in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 171)Reply:

The establishments and salary levels of respective ranks are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2016)	Police Pay Point/ Directorate Pay Point	Salary of the rank (HK\$) (effective from 1 April 2014)
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 – 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 – 118,840
Superintendent	274	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 – 106,120
Chief Inspector	561	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 – 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 942	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 – 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 335	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 – 50,270
Sergeant	5 006	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 – 37,325
Police Constable	20 112	PPS 3 – 15	20,465 – 29,260

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB330**

**(Question Serial No. 4920)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (001) Salaries  
Programme: (-) Not specified  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the respective numbers and ranks of staff, and the estimates for annual salaries, rewards and allowances for the Commercial Crime Bureau, Narcotics Bureau, Criminal Records Bureau, Organized Crime and Triad Bureau, Criminal Intelligence Bureau, Forensic Firearms Examination Division and Identification Bureau under the Crime and Security Department in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 172)

Reply:

The Commercial Crime Bureau, Narcotics Bureau, Criminal Records Bureau, Organized Crime and Triad Bureau, Criminal Intelligence Bureau and Identification Bureau under the Crime Wing of the Hong Kong Police Force have an establishment of 1 604 police officers who are of the ranks from Police Constable to Chief Superintendent. As different bureaux of the Crime Wing are different in job nature, hence direct comparisons of manpower cannot be made.

The expenditure of the Crime Wing of the Hong Kong Police Force falls under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". No specific breakdown of the estimated expenditure in this respect is available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB331**

**(Question Serial No. 4921)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (001) Salaries  
Programme: (-) Not specified  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the respective numbers and ranks of staff, and the estimates for annual salaries, rewards and allowances for the Operations Bureau, Police Tactical Unit and Explosive Ordnance Disposal Bureau under the Operations Department in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 173)

Reply:

There are 775 police officers of the ranks from Police Constable to Chief Superintendent in the establishment of the Operations Bureau, Police Tactical Unit and Explosive Ordnance Disposal Bureau under the Operations Wing of the Police Force.

The expenditure of the Operations Wing of the Police Force falls under the expenditure of the Programme of "Operations". No specific breakdown of the expenditure and estimates in this respect is available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB332****(Question Serial No. 4927)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Will the Government list in a table the numbers of complaints from the public received by the Complaints Against Police Office in different months in the past year? Among these, how many cases are being followed up or handled? How many cases have completed the follow-up action or been rejected for follow-up action? Please give the details of justifications for cases that have been rejected. Please also provide the number of police officers currently under investigation, the ranks involved and the case details.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 179)

Reply:

In 2014, the Complaints Against Police Office of the Police Force received 2 275 reportable complaints. Among these, 1 259 complaints have completed the follow-up action, and 1 016 complaints are still being handled. No complaint was rejected in the year. The monthly distribution of the numbers of complaints is as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Reportable complaints</u>
January	225
February	162
March	226
April	231
May	205
June	195
July	191
August	148
September	150
October	200
November	163
December	179
Total	2 275

In 2014, among the 2 275 complaints registered, 3 818 police officers were involved (including 2 130 Police Constables, 461 Sergeants, 117 Station Sergeants, 223 Inspectors/Senior Inspectors, 26 Chief Inspectors, 14 officers of the rank of Superintendent or above, and 847 unidentified police officers or civilian staff of the Force). The issues of the complaints mainly included neglect of duty, misconduct, impoliteness, offensive language, abuse of power, assault, intimidation and fabrication of evidence, etc.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB333**

**(Question Serial No. 4928)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Did the Hong Kong Police Force review the blunders of the Force during the Occupy Movement last year, and re-examine the Police's arrangements in handling political issues? Please give the details of the review, the manpower and expenditure involved.

What were the usual arrangements and attitude of the Police in handling political issues in the past? When police officers are faced with alleged illegitimate and unreasonable operation instructions given by superiors, what roles and attitudes should they take?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 180)

Reply:

During the illegal "Occupy Movement" from September to December 2014, the Police Force all along adopted a highly tolerant and restrained approach to handle protesters' illegal acts of unlawful assemblies and illegal blockage of major thoroughfares at various locations in Hong Kong so as to avoid large-scale confrontations and bloodshed. With the support and co-operation of other departments, the Force has effectively dealt with the illegal occupy incident, restored social order with minimum force and at the lowest social cost. At the same time, the Force has contained and prevented other unlawful activities that might occur during the period, thereby fully safeguarding public safety.

As a professional law enforcement department, the Police Force has the responsibility for upholding the rule of law and there is never any political consideration in the discharge of duties. The Police deal with all illegal acts in a non-discriminatory way, and will continue to discharge all duties in a just, impartial and unbiased manner in accordance with the law. Resolute enforcement actions will be taken by the Police against all illegal acts.

Upon completion of the handling of the illegal “Occupy Movement”, the Police will, as always, draw experiences from major operations to meet the needs of internal security and operations in future.

The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the manpower and expenditure involved in the relevant review.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB334**

**(Question Serial No. 5710)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Please list the total expenditure of the Hong Kong Police Force on implementation of the police public relations strategy in the past 3 years. Please list in detail each item of all expenditures.
2. What is the estimated expenditure to be incurred on promoting the positive image of the Force in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 512)

Reply:

The Police Force's public relations strategy is mainly co-ordinated by the Police Public Relations Branch and implemented in various Police Districts. The initiative falls under the Programme of "Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community". The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure and estimated expenditure in this respect.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB335**

**(Question Serial No. 5712)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (a) Regarding adopting a multi-agency approach to address the problems of youth crime, what were the contents of work and effectiveness in the past year? What was the expenditure?
- (b) What are the plans in the coming year? What will be the contents of work and expenditure?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 515)

Reply:

- (a) The Police Force always adopts an “inter-departmental” and “multi-agency” co-operative approach to formulate and implement the strategy for combating juvenile crime.

On prevention and education, the Police Force maintains close liaison with the school sector through School Liaison Officers for joint actions to combat and prevent juvenile criminal activities and instil a sense of discipline and correct values in students. At present, the Police Force has 104 School Liaison Officers for providing services for 1 161 secondary and primary schools in the territory.

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



- (b) The Police Force will continue to adopt a multi-agency approach to address the problems of juvenile crime. The Police Force will also review the strategy for combating crimes (including juvenile crime) and formulate the Commissioner's Operational Priorities every year in light of the crime trend.

The work mentioned in (a) and (b) above falls under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". The Police Force does not have a specific breakdown of the estimated expenditure in this respect.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB336**

**(Question Serial No. 5713)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

3. What was the total expenditure on implementation of 'Living-the-Values' Wave VIII workshops on 'Professional Responsibility and Accountability' in the past 3 years? What were the items of the expenditures and how were the expenditures allocated?
4. How does the Force review whether the 'Living-the-Values' workshops, which aim to strengthen and instill Force Values, have achieved the expected results and met the expectations? What are the expected results and expectations?
5. What is the total estimated expenditure on preparing and drawing up teaching materials for the workshops and hiring instructors?
6. If serving or retired police officers act as the instructors of the workshops, will other additional subsidies, grants or allowances be payable to the instructors? What will be the average expenses on each instructor?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 517)

Reply:

1. Launched in 2013, 'Living-the-Values' Wave VIII workshops on 'Professional Responsibility and Accountability' are still in progress and will be completed in 2015. At present, the Police Force cannot provide the information on the total expenditure. The estimated expenditure on the workshops is \$490,000.
2. The 'Living-the-Values' workshops aim to provide a discussion forum for staff to:
  - (i) promote awareness and acceptance of Force Values;
  - (ii) air views on areas of concern;

- (iii) provide feedback to senior Force management; and
- (iv) provide 'buy-in' from both the top down and the bottom up.

Upon the completion of each round of 'Living-the-Values' workshops, the Force will collect the views of the participants and instructors. A review will then be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the workshops and make future improvements. The Force also conducts the Staff Opinion Survey, Customer Satisfaction Survey and Public Opinion Survey on a regular basis. The findings of these surveys also facilitate the assessment of the effectiveness of the workshops.

3. and 4. The training material of the 'Living-the-Values' workshops are prepared by serving police officers who also act as the instructors of the workshops. The officers concerned will not be granted additional allowances or subsidies for performing these duties.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB337**

**(Question Serial No. 6011)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding various types of crime that occurred within the Mass Transit Railway (MTR) premises over the past 5 years, please list the figures of the following crimes by 1) year, 2) the number of reports, 3) the number of persons arrested, 4) the number of persons convicted, 5) maximum and minimum penalties, 6) railway line and station, 7) division of the Railway District (RAILDIST), 8) expenditure and manpower deployed by the Government for the combat against crime, and 9) the effectiveness of the combat operations.

- a) Pick-pocketing;
- b) Shop theft;
- c) Indecent assault;
- d) Under skirt photo-taking;
- e) Criminal damage;
- f) Wounding; and
- g) Other crimes.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 181)

Reply:

1-3) The crime figures and numbers of persons arrested in the RAILDIST from 2010 to 2014 are set out below:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Pick-pocketing	260 (49)	322 (51)	264 (52)	211 (48)	191 (54)
Shop theft	252 (113)	178 (78)	144 (69)	148 (59)	118 (41)
Indecent assault	151 (110)	167 (111)	197 (132)	195 (113)	146 (104)
Under skirt photo-taking	91 (84)	78 (75)	101 (94)	110 (100)	105 (94)
Criminal damage	15 (7)	35 (12)	26 (4)	24 (7)	15 (5)
Wounding	18 (13)	8 (6)	11 (4)	10 (3)	10 (6)
Others	473 (287)	443 (274)	495 (282)	492 (308)	514 (275)
Total	1 260 (663)	1 231 (607)	1 238 (637)	1 190 (638)	1 099 (579)

( ) Number of persons arrested

4-5) The Police Force does not maintain the number of persons convicted, maximum penalties and minimum penalties for various types of crime that occurred in the RAILDIST.

6) The RAILDIST does not maintain the figures of various types of crime in various railway stations. The overall crime figures of the 6 railway lines are set out below:

	Kwun Tong Line	Tsuen Wan Line	Island Line	West Rail Line	East Rail Line and Ma On Shan Line	Lantau and Airport Railway	Total
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
2014	197	271	216	122	208	85	1 099

7) The RAILDIST has no separate division. Therefore, the relevant figures are not available.

8) The expenditure of the RAILDIST falls under the Programmes of “Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community” and “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure of the RAILDIST.

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

In 2014, 1 099 crime cases were recorded within the railway system, representing a decrease of 7.6% as compared with 2013. The RAILDIST will continue to implement comprehensive operations on the prevention of and combat against crime, including publicity, high-profile patrols by uniformed officers and investigation by plainclothes officers of the Task Force. Joint operations will also be conducted with the Police Tactical

Units for targeted action against crimes. In addition, Emergency Units and the Police Dog Unit, etc. are deployed for anti-crime patrols in railway stations.

Operational lines commanders will continue to hold operation meetings regularly on a monthly basis with the management of the Mass Transit Railway Corporation Limited to discuss the crime trends, crime prevention, security and public safety, etc.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB338**

**(Question Serial No. 6041)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Railway District (RAILDIST), please inform this Committee of the following:

- a) What were the manpower resources allocated for, overall expenditure on, numbers of anti-crime patrols carried out and numbers of "special joint operations carried out by uniformed and plainclothes officers" in the RAILDIST in each of the past 3 years? Please list by year and by RAILDIST.
- b) Regarding the several railway lines soon to be completed and operated, what are the expenditure and manpower resources allocated by the Government for these railway lines? Please list by railway line.
- c) What specific plans does the Government have to tackle various types of crimes in the coming year? What are the details of work, timetables, and expenditure and manpower involved? And
- d) Has the Government reviewed the manpower resources for the RAILDIST? If so, what are the details, results and follow-ups?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 183)

Reply:

- a) The establishment of the Railway District (RAILDIST) of the Police Force is adjusted according to the manpower needs to suit the development projects of the MTR Corporation Limited (MTRCL). In line with the development of railway lines, the establishment of the RAILDIST has been increased accordingly from 341 in 2004 to 391 at present. The current establishment and salary level of the RAILDIST are set out in the following table:

Rank	Number of staff	Police Pay Scale	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Senior Superintendent	1	53-54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	1	49-52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	2	43-48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	10	23-42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	20	22-31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	70	15-24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	287	3-15	20,465 - 29,260
Total	391		

In 2014, the RAILDIST conducted a total of 36 joint operations in conjunction with police formations on land. Officers were strategically deployed to railway stations for anti-crime operations.

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

In 2014, 1 099 crime cases were reported in the railway system, representing a 7.6% decrease in comparison with 2013. The RAILDIST will continue to implement comprehensive operations on preventing and combating crimes, including publicity, high-profile patrols by uniformed officers and investigation by plainclothes officers of the Task Force. Joint operations are also conducted in co-operation with the Police Tactical Unit with a view to targeting actions against crimes. In addition, emergency units, the Police Dog Unit, etc. are also deployed for anti-crime patrols in railway stations.

Operation meetings will continue to be held on a monthly basis by the operational lines commanders of the RAILDIST and the management of the MTRCL to discuss the crime trends, crime prevention, security and public safety, etc.

The expenditure of the RAILDIST falls under the Programmes of “Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community” and “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure of the RAILDIST.

- d) The RAILDIST will review the actual situation continuously and monitor the manpower requirement closely to deploy manpower in a flexible manner. It also works with officers from districts on land for effective use of resources to target related crimes and combat specific crimes.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB339**

**(Question Serial No. 6043)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the security arrangements of the Hong Kong Police Force,

- a) the Police set up the “core security zones” and “security zones” when a political dignitary visited Hong Kong in August 2011; and the Police set up the “police operational areas” when a street occupation incident occurred last year; in this connection, concerning the “core security zones”, “security zones” and “police operational areas”, will the Government provide the following information:
- 1) definition and criteria for drawing up such zones;
  - 2) time limit;
  - 3) statutory basis and purpose;
  - 4) whether members of the public and the media are allowed to gain access, and their degree of access;
  - 5) ways to prevent accidental access to the “core security zones” and “security zones” by members of the public;
  - 6) ways to disseminate related messages to Hong Kong people;
  - 7) modes of cordon? And
- b) based on the indicators from (a)(1) to (7), please list the numbers and cases of setting up the “core security zones”, “security zones” and “police operational areas” by year, security arrangement and case in each of the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 185)

Reply:

During the visit of political dignitaries to Hong Kong, the Police Force has absolute responsibility for adopting appropriate security arrangements to protect their personal safety. Setting up the “core security zones” is a necessary security arrangement for the Police to implement appropriate operational deployment. According to Section 10 of the Police Force Ordinance (Cap. 232), the duties of the police force include taking lawful measures for preserving the public peace, preventing and detecting crimes and offences, preventing injury to life and property, regulating processions and assemblies in public places or places of public resort, and preserving order in public places and places of public resort.

The “core security zones” and “security zones” are key security areas for the Police to conduct security operations. Setting up such zones is usually a provisional arrangement. The areas and boundaries of the zones are subject to factors including the time of the political dignitaries’ visit, the places that the political dignitaries will go during the visit, objective environmental constraints, background and participants of the event, the latest international situation and possible mode of attack, etc. For security reasons, it is generally inappropriate to allow crowds to gather within the security zones. However, the Police understand the operational need of the media, hence a press area is set up inside the area of the “security zones” to allow the media’s reporting activities therein.

During the illegal “Occupy Movement” last year, the Police set up the “police operational areas” in light of operational need. According to Section 10 of the Police Force Ordinance (Cap. 232), the Police Force has responsibility for taking reasonable and suitable measures to maintain social peace, safeguard the public’s life and property, manage public assemblies and processions, implement traffic control, ensure thoroughfares free from obstructions, etc. Regarding the illegal “Occupy Movement”, it was necessary for the Police to set up operational areas in order to ensure the smooth implementation of the operation to reopen the roads. The Police also advised the crowds to leave the operational areas in a peaceful and orderly manner through repeated appeals and reminders at the scene and by means of press releases, so as to safeguard public safety and public order effectively.

Other information on the “core security zones”, “security zones” and “police operational areas” is the Police’s operational deployment details. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB340**

**(Question Serial No. 6045)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Focusing on the analysis of financial and staffing provision of the Hong Kong Police Force:

- a) Regarding the manpower resources and expenditure in the 4 programmes, Programme (1) will have an increase of 75 posts and 0.4% in provision, Programme (2) an increase of 112 posts and 1.5% in provision, Programme (3) an increase of 14 posts and Programme (4) an increase of 402 posts and 9.1% in provision. Please provide the reasons involved, details, establishment and working timetables by programme;
- b) Regarding the operating account, it is expected that there will be an increase of 603 posts in 2015-16. Please provide the reasons involved, details, establishment and working timetables;
- c) Regarding the provision under Subhead 661, the figure provided by the Government represents an increase of 11.5% over the revised estimate for 2014-15 due to the replacement of plant and equipment in police premises. Please provide the reasons involved, details and timetables; the numbers, details and uses of those plant and equipment, and the manpower resources and a breakdown of expenditure involved; and
- d) Regarding the provision under Subhead 695, the figure provided by the Government represents an increase of 86.1% over the revised estimate for 2014-15 due to the procurement of new and replacement of police specialised vehicles. Please provide the reasons involved, details and timetables; the numbers, details and uses of those vehicles, and the manpower resources and a breakdown of expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 188)

Reply:

- (a) & (b) The Police Force will have an increase of 603 posts in 2015-16, including 581 police officer posts and 22 civilian posts. These new posts are mainly for increasing manpower in preparation for the upgrading of Tseung Kwan O Police Division to a Police District; increasing the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service to strengthen frontline operational capability and support the management of major security and crowd management events; strengthening the capabilities in combating cyber crimes and safeguarding cyber security; and providing policing services after the opening of the Midfield Concourse at the Hong Kong International Airport, etc. The distribution of these new posts according to their job nature by programme is set out as follows:

Programme	Number	New posts
(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community	75	1 Chief Inspector, 2 Inspectors/Senior Inspectors, 2 Station Sergeants, 14 Sergeants, 55 Police Constables and 1 civilian staff
(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime	112	1 Superintendent, 8 Chief Inspectors, 10 Inspectors/Senior Inspectors, 6 Station Sergeants, 27 Sergeants, 55 Police Constables and 5 civilian staff
(3) Road Safety	14	10 Police Constables and 4 civilian staff
(4) Operations	402	3 Superintendents, 5 Chief Inspectors, 30 Inspectors/Senior Inspectors, 11 Station Sergeants, 83 Sergeants, 258 Police Constables and 12 civilian staff
Total	603	

- (c) The Police Force uses the provision under Subhead 661 “Minor plant, vehicles and equipment” to procure and replace the Force’s plant and equipment to assist police officers in conducting training, enforcing laws effectively, planning operations and performing related duties to maintain the law and order in the community.

The provision is mainly used to procure and replace (1) operational gear and facilities supporting front-line officers, (2) training facilities and equipment, and (3) gear for law enforcement and collection of evidence. The estimated expenditures on these 3 kinds of equipment in 2015-16 are \$60.42 million, \$9.13 million and \$2.40 million respectively.

Due to the additional cash flow requirement for replacement of plant and equipment in police premises in 2015-16, the estimated expenditure will increase correspondingly.

- (d) To meet the development and overall operational needs in the coming year, the Police Force uses the provision under Subhead 695 “Police specialised vehicles” to replace and procure specialised vehicles for use by various Regions and the Traffic Headquarters. Details of these vehicles are as follows:

<u>Type of vehicle</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Replacement of Police Large Motorcycle	2	\$428,000
Replacement of Police Large Van	53	\$44,494,000
Replacement of Police Large Estate Car	1	\$513,000
Replacement of Police Medium Trailer	1	\$1,283,000
Replacement of Police Small Motorcycle	6	\$511,000
Replacement of Police Small Patrol Car	35	\$11,835,000
Replacement of Police Cross Country Vehicle	10	\$9,753,000
Procurement of Police Large Motorcycle	6	\$1,284,000
Procurement of Police Large Van	13	\$10,914,000
Procurement of Police Large Estate Car	2	\$1,026,000
Procurement of Police Large Bus	15	\$28,500,000
Procurement of Police Medium Truck	6	\$4,840,000
Procurement of Police Small Motorcycle	6	\$511,000
Procurement of Police Small Patrol Car	7	\$2,367,000
Procurement of Police Cross country Vehicle	3	\$2,037,000
Procurement of Police Multi-purpose Passenger Carrier	1	\$491,000

The replacement of vehicles depends on the usage and condition of the vehicles. In general, the service life of a Police Large Motorcycle is 5 years and that of other police vehicles is 7 years. The police vehicles are mainly used in patrols, traffic duties, emergency calls, transportation of officers and other special operations, etc.

As the number of police specialised vehicles required to be procured and replaced in 2015-16 greater than that in 2014-15, there is an increase in the estimated expenditure.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB341**

**(Question Serial No. 6048)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Government indicated that there was a significant increase in the number of Vietnamese illegal immigrants intercepted. Economic prosperity was the main incentive for illegal employment in Hong Kong. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- a) What were the Government's measures to deal with Vietnamese illegal immigrants last year? What were the details of the measures, effectiveness, follow-ups of the Government, the numbers and proportion of illegal immigrants not repatriated and repatriated, and the manpower resources and expenditure involved?
- b) In each of the past 3 years, what were the numbers of illegal immigrants, and the numbers and proportion of illegal immigrants not repatriated and repatriated? Please list by year, nationality and reason for coming to Hong Kong.
- c) What measures will the Government take to deal with illegal immigrants in the coming year? What are the details of work, timetables, and the manpower resources and expenditure involved? What targeted measures will the Government take to deal with the sharp rise in the number of Vietnamese illegal immigrants?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 191)

Reply:

Regarding border control, the Police Force takes strict security measures on the land and sea boundaries as well as enforcement actions, exchanges intelligence with the Mainland counterparts, and conducts evaluations and appropriate deployment for mounting joint operations to intercept illegal immigrants. The Police and various departments also mount

relevant operations against illegal immigrants taking illegal employment and conducting illegal activities.

The numbers of illegal immigrants arrested in the past 5 years by nationality are listed in the following table:

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mainland illegal immigrant		2 340	1 631	1 286	952	736
Non-ethnic Chinese illegal immigrant	Vietnamese	375	281	342	424	1 180
	Pakistani	194	196	241	457	358
	Bangladeshi	20	27	116	274	342
	Indian	36	9	26	29	60
	Nepalese	97	13	13	15	24
	Others	30	21	18	19	20
Total		3 092	2 178	2 042	2 170	2 720

The Police Force does not maintain the information on the numbers and proportion of illegal immigrants not repatriated and repatriated.

Among the Mainland illegal immigrants intercepted, over half of them illegally entered Hong Kong for catching seafood or refuelling. Most Vietnamese and non-ethnic Chinese illegal immigrants entered Hong Kong illegally via the Mainland and by crossing the land or sea boundary between Guangdong and Hong Kong illegally for economic reasons.

The Police Force will continue to strengthen combat actions and border patrols in response to the trend of illegal immigration. The Force will also maintain close contact and exchange intelligence with other relevant departments and the Mainland and overseas law enforcement authorities, and pay attention to the situation of illegal immigration to curb such activities.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB342**

**(Question Serial No. 6066)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the prevention and detection of crime of the Hong Kong Police Force:

- a) In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective total numbers of crimes? Please list by year, crime and District Council district.
- b) In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective detection rates? Please list by year, crime and District Council district.
- c) In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of reports received? Please list by year, crime and District Council district.
- d) In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective establishments, manpower resources, expenditures and results of the work? Please list by year, crime and District Council district.
- e) In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of patrols? Please list by year, crime and District Council district.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 194)

Reply:

- a-b) The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the numbers of crimes and detection rates by District Council district.

The numbers of crimes and detection rates from 2010 to 2013 are available at the appendices of Hong Kong Police Review on the Police Public Page. The link is as follows:



The numbers of crimes and detection rates for 2014 are listed in the following table:

Crime	2014			Crime	2014		
	Crimes Reported	Crimes Detected	Detection Rate (%)		Crimes Reported	Crimes Detected	Detection Rate (%)
<b>Violent Crime against Person</b>				33 Procuring/Controlling of Prostitution	123	121	98.4
1 Rape	56	55	98.2	34 Unnatural Offences	20	20	100
2 Indecent Assault	1 115	850	76.2	35 Other Offences against Public Morality	246	223	90.7
3 Murder & Manslaughter	27	27	100	<b>Serious Drug Offences</b>			
4 Attempted Murder	-	-	-	36 Manufacturing of Dangerous Drugs	10	10	100
5 Wounding	1 342	867	64.6	37 Trafficking in Dangerous Drugs	878	878	100
6 Serious Assault	4 287	2 948	68.8	38 Possession of Dangerous Drugs	963	963	100
7 Assault on Police	533	523	98.1	39 Other Serious Drug Offences	4	4	100
8 Kidnapping & Child Stealing	1	1	100	<b>Offences against Lawful Authority</b>			
9 Cruelty to Child	262	254	96.9	40 Misleading/Giving False Information to Police	229	184	80.3
10 Criminal Intimidation	1 862	986	53	41 Perjury	10	6	60
<b>Violent Crime against Property</b>				42 Resisting Arrest	307	304	99
11 Robbery with Firearms/Arms (incl. stun guns)	5	4	80	43 Escape & Rescue	12	11	91.7
12 Robbery with Pistol-like Object	3	2	66.7	44 Other Offences against Lawful Authority	71	58	81.7
13 Other Robberies	301	115	38.2	<b>Serious Immigration Offences</b>			
14 Aggravated Burglary	-	-	-	45 Aiding & Abetting of Illegal Immigrants	16	16	100
15 Blackmail	885	139	15.7	46 Using Identity Card Relating to Another	88	73	83
16 Arson	394	85	21.6	47 Other Serious Immigration Offences	147	144	98
<b>Total Violent Crime (1-16)</b>	11 073	6 856	61.9	<b>Miscellaneous Crimes</b>			
<b>Burglary &amp; Theft</b>				48 Criminal Damage	5 875	1 538	26.2
17 Burglary with Breaking	2 087	255	12.2	49 Other Offences against Person	38	35	92.1
18 Burglary without Breaking	613	129	21	50 Disorder/Fighting in Public Place	1 156	1 134	98.1
19 Theft (Snatching)	265	78	29.4	51 Offences against Public Order	93	90	96.8
20 Theft (Pickpocketing)	1 077	166	15.4	52 Unlawful Society Offences	366	258	70.5
21 Theft (Shop Theft)	8 995	6 764	75.2	53 Money Lending	31	22	71
22 Theft from Vehicle	975	127	13	54 Serious Gambling Offences	272	272	100
23 Taking Conveyance without Authority	579	160	27.6	55 Conspiracy	49	45	91.8
24 Abstracting of Electricity	52	40	76.9	56 Object Dropped from Building	878	237	27
25 Theft from Construction Site	531	32	6	57 Other Crime	2 014	517	25.7
26 Other Miscellaneous Thefts	16 122	3 878	24.1	<b>Total Other Crime (17-57)</b>	55 412	21 339	38.5
27 Handling Stolen Goods	78	74	94.9	<b>Preventive Crime</b>			
<b>Fraud &amp; Forgery</b>				58 Possession of Arms & Ammunition	457	457	100
28 Deception	8 861	1 596	18	59 Possession of Offensive Weapon	448	440	98.2
29 Business Fraud	14	11	78.6	60 Going Equipped for Stealing	93	91	97.8
30 Forgery & Coinage	947	573	60.5	61 Possession of Unlawful Instrument	32	31	96.9
				62 Tempering with Vehicle	25	20	80

<b>Sexual Offences</b>				63 Unlawful Pawning Offences	4	4	100
31 Unlawful Sexual Intercourse	177	150	84.7	64 Loitering	196	154	78.6
32 Keeping Vice Establishments	143	143	100	<b>Total Preventive Crime (58-64)</b>	1 255	1 197	95.4
					67 740	29 392	43.4

- c) The Police Force does not maintain the information on the categories of statistics or the records mentioned in the question. The numbers of reports received in the past 5 years are listed in the following table:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of all types of reports</b>
2010	1 411 756
2011	1 465 949
2012	1 514 530
2013	1 550 693
2014	1 573 827

- d) The establishment under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime” in 2014-15 was 6 414. The revised estimate was \$3.3806 billion. The Police Force does not maintain the records of the establishment and expenditures by crime and District Council district.
- e) The Police Force does not maintain a record of the numbers of daily patrols made by police officers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB343**

**(Question Serial No. 4040)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Please list the numbers of cases admitted to refuge centres referred by the Police in the past 5 years.
2. Please list the numbers of cases admitted to Multi-purpose Crisis Intervention and Support Centre as well as Family Crisis Support Centre referred by the Police in the past 5 years.
3. Please list the numbers of cases admitted to street sleepers' shelters referred by the Police in the past 5 years.
4. Please list the numbers of cases admitted to Hostels for Single Persons referred by the Police in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 11)

Reply:

The Police Force does not maintain the figures on the 4 types of referral cases mentioned above.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB344**

**(Question Serial No. 4560)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please give an account of the numbers of child protection orders applied and issued by the Court, the Hong Kong Police Force and the Social Welfare Department respectively under the Protection of Children and Juveniles Ordinance (Cap. 213) in the past 5 years, with a breakdown of the care or protection needed.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 30)

Reply:

The numbers of care or protection orders applied by the Hong Kong Police Force from juvenile courts in 2013 and 2014 are listed in the following table:

	2013	2014
Number of care or protection orders the Police applied for	248	258

The Police Force does not maintain the figures in or before 2012 and the breakdown mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB345**

**(Question Serial No. 5817)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is stated in the Matters Requiring Special Attention that the Police Force “continued to strengthen the Force’s response and professional sensitivity training in the handling and investigation of domestic and cohabitation-related violence cases.” In this regard, please inform this Committee of:

1. the names of the relevant government departments and non-government organisations that the Police made referrals to and the numbers of referrals in the past 5 years;
2. the average period of time required for the Police to provide services for reported cases of domestic violence received in the past 5 years;
3. the reasons for including common assaults in the category of “Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases” instead of “Domestic Violence (Crime) cases”;
4. the adjusted numbers, to be listed in a table, of “Domestic Violence (Crime) cases” and “Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases” from 2004 to 2008 with the inclusion of the category of “Domestic Incidents”, and the numbers of “Domestic Incidents”;
5. the numbers of reported cases of domestic violence received in each of the past 5 years; the numbers of prosecutions related to domestic violence and convictions with sentence; and the length of sentence and male to female ratio;
6. the specific content of the “continued strengthening of the Force’s response and professional sensitivity training in the handling and investigation of domestic and cohabitation-related violence cases.”

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 195)

Reply:

1. The numbers of cases (including Domestic Violence cases and Domestic Incidents) referred by the Police Force to the Social Welfare Department (SWD) for follow-up in the past 5 years are listed in the following table:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Number of referrals</b>	9 017	7 450	7 600	7 474	7 326

The Police do not maintain a breakdown of the cases referred to non-government organisations.

2. When handling Domestic Conflict Reports (DCRs), the Police will consider whether any party involved needs the follow-up services provided by the SWD. If the persons concerned give consent for referral, the Police will as soon as possible fax all the necessary information to the district Family and Child Protective Services Units of the SWD. If the initial risk assessment conducted by the Police indicates that the family concerned needs immediate welfare support services, including arrangement of admission to refuge centres and immediate intervention of outreaching social workers, the Police will make urgent referrals through the designated 24-hour hotline for outreaching service provided by the SWD. For those persons who refuse the referral service, the Police will also provide a “Family Support Service Information Card” to facilitate them to contact the service agencies at any time, or to make enquiries.
3. Cases are classified according to their seriousness and potential risks, and are transferred to various formations for follow-up in accordance with established procedures and guidelines. Police officers will handle and investigate all the cases, and make timely referrals with sympathy, understanding with a professional attitude, fairness and impartiality.
4. The Police do not make further classification on cases in the years covered by the question having regard to the addition of the category of “Domestic Incidents” in 2009.
5. The figures on DCRs handled by the Police Force in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Domestic Violence (Crime)	2 157	1 928	2 002	1 870	1 669
Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)	1 181	892	872	676	623
Domestic Incidents	11 254	11 770	12 181	12 097	11 510
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 592</b>	<b>14 590</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>14 643</b>	<b>13 802</b>

The figures on prosecution and conviction with sentence related to Domestic Violence (Crime) cases in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total number of prosecutions</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>524</b>
Immediate imprisonment	91	62	53	36	40
Probation order	48	30	25	11	25
Community service order	31	19	13	17	10
Suspended sentence of imprisonment	71	60	32	64	55
Bound-over/Conditional discharge	7	3	5	1	0
Others <sup>[Note]</sup>	79	62	49	36	33
<b>Total number of convictions</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>163</b>

Note: Including detention in a training centre, detention centre, drug addiction treatment centre, hospital order, fine, etc.

The figures on length of sentence of persons sentenced to imprisonment in Domestic Violence (Crime) cases in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
6 months or below	69	46	48	32	37
over 6 months to 1 year	5	5	2	0	1
over 1 year	17	11	3	4	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>40</b>

The figures of the male to female ratio of persons prosecuted in Domestic Violence (Crime) cases in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Male</b>	285 (87.2%)	199 (84.3%)	157 (88.7%)	144 (87.3%)	142 (87.1%)
<b>Female</b>	42 (12.8%)	37 (15.7%)	20 (11.3%)	21 (12.7%)	21 (12.9%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>327 (100%)</b>	<b>236 (100%)</b>	<b>177 (100%)</b>	<b>165 (100%)</b>	<b>163 (100%)</b>

- The Police Force attaches great importance to problems of domestic violence, and the combat against domestic violence continues to be one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities in 2015. Police officers will handle and investigate such cases with empathy, professionalism, fairness and impartiality. The Police Force has formulated a set of policies and procedures for handling cases of domestic violence effectively in striving for reducing the risk of domestic violence and strengthening the protection of victims. Through training, the Police also enhance frontline officers' professional capability in handling cases of domestic violence.

In order to strengthen frontline officers' skills and professional sensitivity in handling domestic violence cases and their understanding of relevant legislation, the Police Force has incorporated training courses on skills of handling domestic violence and

opposite sex/same-sex intimate partner relationships, psychology of victims and handling of conflicts into the “Basic Training Course for New Recruits”, “Criminal Investigation Course” and “Promotion and Development Training Courses”. Besides, relevant training materials are updated from time to time.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB346**

**(Question Serial No. 5818)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Force's continued strengthening of its response and professional sensitivity training in the handling and investigation of domestic and cohabitation-related violence cases, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. Please list in detail the numbers of training courses conducted in each of the past 5 years.
2. What are the types of training instructors, modes of training, number of participants each time and duration of training?
3. What specific professional recommendations are given by the training instructors?
4. Are the recommendations implemented? If not, what are the reasons? What are the recommendations that cannot be implemented?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 196)

Reply:

- 1 & 2. In order to strengthen frontline officers' skills and professional sensitivity in handling domestic violence cases and their understanding of relevant legislation, the Police Force has incorporated training courses on handling domestic violence, skills of handling opposite-sex/same-sex intimate partner relationships, psychology of victims and handling of conflicts into the "Basic Training Course for New Recruits", "Criminal Investigation Course" and "Promotion and Development Training Courses". Besides, relevant training materials are regularly reviewed and updated. Details of training courses on the handling and investigation of domestic violence cases are as follows:

### Regular training - Induction training

Probationary Inspectors will attend a 3-hour lecture conducted by instructors of the Police College; Recruit Constables will attend a 3-hour lecture conducted by instructors of the Police College, take a 5-hour scenario-based practical course and sit for examinations. Besides, Recruit Constables will take the 4-hour course of “Policing Psychology - The Application of Psychological Skills: Handling Domestic Violence” conducted by instructors in Psychology of the Open University and a 2-hour tutorial.

### Regular training - On-the-job training

Newly promoted Station Sergeants will take a 3-hour scenario-based practical course; newly promoted Sergeants will attend a 2-hour lecture conducted by instructors of the Police College and take a 3-hour scenario-based practical course. Serving Police Constables will attend 2 lectures of a total of 3 hours conducted by instructors of the Police College.

### Regular training - Criminal investigation training

Inspectors/Senior Inspectors, Sergeants and Police Constables will attend 4-hour lectures of the “Standard Criminal Investigation Course” conducted by the instructors of the Detective Training Centre of the Police College, and 8-hour lectures of the “Advanced Criminal Investigation Course” conducted by the Crime Wing Headquarters.

### Ah hoc training

This type of training generally includes topical discussion on handling domestic violence cases, training in professional sensitivity (briefings on the Domestic and Cohabitation Relationships Violence Ordinance) or training days focusing on the handling of domestic violence cases. Apart from instructors of the Police College, experienced officers or clinical psychologists, the Social Welfare Department (SWD), social workers and representatives of non-governmental organisations will also be invited where necessary to talk about and share their professional knowledge of and experience in handling domestic and cohabitation-related violence cases.

The numbers of police officers receiving training on the handling of domestic violence in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Regular training						
Induction training	Probationary Inspector	150	170	180	235	230
	Recruit Constable	1 082	750	890	990	1 110
On-the-job training	Station Sergeant	104	116	115	120	122
	Sergeant	459	391	290	365	343
	Police Constable	1 219	1 353	1 524	1 826	834
Criminal investigation training	Inspector/Senior Inspector	125	127	106	119	121
	Sergeant	110	119	124	121	107
	Police Constable	399	467	474	456	334
Ad hoc training		840	41	14 909	68	60

3. To conclude, the aforementioned courses cover the definition and causes of domestic violence cases, the principles of handling and investigating the relevant cases, legal basis, authority, the criteria and procedures for categorisation of cases, the responsibilities of various formations (Regional Command and Control Centres, report rooms, on-spot action officers, criminal detectives), as well as the collaboration mechanism between the Force and other organisations (such as the SWD, places of refuge, Fire Services Department and Legal Aid Department, etc.). Besides, the training courses specifically reiterate that police officers should handle the domestic violence cases in an impartial, empathic and considerate manner on the premises of upholding the rule of law and protecting the lives and properties of the public.
4. The Force will review from time to time the training content on the handling of domestic violence to ensure that frontline police officers receive training of the best quality. All police officers will handle and investigate domestic violence cases professionally in accordance with established procedures and guidelines.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB347**

**(Question Serial No. 5819)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the work to maintain a high standard of investigation and provide professional service in all cases of domestic violence and continue to adopt a multi-disciplinary approach with other stakeholders in tackling the problem, the Police will define the domestic conflict cases based on the severity of individual cases for classification into 3 categories, i.e. "Domestic Violence (Crime)", "Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)" and "Domestic Incidents".

Please inform this Committee of the following:

1. Please list in a table the breakdown of domestic violence cases in the past 5 years.
2. What was the number of victims in the cases by gender?
3. What were the respective numbers of referrals to the Family and Child Protective Services Units and Integrated Family Service Centres (Social Welfare Department/non-government)? What was the number of referrals in each district?
4. What was the number of violence cases occurred during separation or after/during the divorce procedures or after divorce or after the decree nisi of divorce has been obtained? How many of the concerned persons of these cases are still living under one roof? And
5. Which categories of cases will be referred to the Family and Child Protective Services Units?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 197)

Reply:

1. The numbers of Domestic Conflict Reports (DCRs) in the past 5 years are as follows:

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Domestic Violence (Crime) cases	2 157	1 928	2 002	1 870	1 669
Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases	1 181	892	872	676	623
Domestic Incidents	11 254	11 770	12 181	12 097	11 510
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 592</b>	<b>14 590</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>14 643</b>	<b>13 802</b>

2. The numbers of victims in the “Domestic Violence (Crime) cases” by gender in the past 5 years are listed in the following table:

<b>Gender of victims</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Male	523	505	527	488	389
Female	1 634	1 423	1 475	1 382	1 280
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 157</b>	<b>1 928</b>	<b>2 002</b>	<b>1 870</b>	<b>1 669</b>

The Police Force does not maintain the figures on victims in the “Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases” and domestic incidents by gender.

3. The numbers of the Police’s referrals to the Social Welfare Department (SWD) for follow-up (including referrals of domestic violence cases and domestic incidents) in the past 5 years are listed in the following table:

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Number of referrals	9 017	7 450	7 600	7 474	7 326

The Police maintain neither the numbers of referrals by district nor the breakdown of referrals to the Family and Child Protective Services Units, Integrated Family Service Centres and non-government organisations.

4. The Police maintain neither the numbers of domestic violence cases related to persons who have separated or have proceeded/are proceeding with procedures for divorce or have divorced or have obtained the decree nisi of divorce nor the number of cases on whether the concerned persons are living under one roof.
5. When handling DCRs, the Police will consider whether any party involved needs the SWD’s follow-up services. If a subject needs the SWD’s assistance and gives consent for referral by the Police, the case (irrespective of its category) will be referred to the SWD for follow-up. In case any persons refuse the referral service, the Police will provide a “Family Support Service Information Card” to facilitate them to contact the service agencies at any time for enquiries. Besides, the Police will make referrals by taking into account the risk of violence recurrence on individual merits. For cases

considered by the Police to be of high risk, the Police will also take the initiative to refer them to the SWD for follow-up, irrespective of the subjects' consent for referral by the Police.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB348**

**(Question Serial No. 6568)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (100) Supplies and equipment  
Programme: (4) Operations  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The estimate of the amount required in 2015-16 for the salaries and expenses of the Police Force represents an increase of \$1,656,476,000 over the actual expenditure in 2013-14. This includes the procurement of 3 “specialised crowd management vehicles” at a cost of \$9 million each. Please inform this Committee of:

1. the types, quantities, costs, annual maintenance expenses, specification parameters, functions, passenger capacities and operating qualifications, etc. of all the specialised vehicles currently possessed by the Police Force.
2. the difference between “specialised crowd management vehicles” CMV1, CMV2 and CMV3 that the Police Force proposed to procure in the estimates of expenditure for 2015-16 and the specialised vehicles currently possessed by the Police Force.
3. the name of the company from which the Police Force will procure “specialised crowd management vehicles” CMV1, CMV2 and CMV3.
4. whether the procurement of “specialised crowd management vehicles” CMV1, CMV2 and CMV3 will go through tender procedures. If so, what are the details; if not, what are the reasons?
5. the specific details of “specialised crowd management vehicles” CMV1, CMV2 and CMV3, such as specifications, equipment, functions, passenger capacities and operating qualifications, etc.
6. the circumstances for deploying “specialised crowd management vehicles” CMV1, CMV2 and CMV3.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 669)

Reply:

- (1) The Police Force currently possesses a total of 2 245 vehicles of various types. They are generally used in patrols, traffic duties, emergency calls, transportation of officers and other special operations, etc. Besides providing basic driving training for officers responsible for driving police vehicles, the Police Force also provides operational driving training for officers who work at regional traffic formations and those who need to respond to emergency calls. All officers who drive police vehicles are required to pass a driving test and obtain a Government Driving Permit before they are allowed to drive police vehicles.
- (2) to (6) In order to handle more effectively illegal behaviours that may emerge during large-scale and prolonged public assemblies, it is necessary for the Police Force to regularly review its existing equipment, manpower and deployment in handling public order events for maintaining public order and safeguarding public safety. It has been the Force's practice to study the experience of foreign countries in handling large-scale public assemblies. In some countries/regions, including the UK, Belgium, Singapore, Korea, and even Macau, etc., "specialised crowd management vehicles" with water spray device are used to effectively disperse protesters who launch violent attacks, by creating a safe distance between the protesters and the Police so as to reduce the chance of injury caused to the protesters and the Police and stop the behaviours that jeopardise public safety and public order.

The Police Force plans to procure 3 "specialised crowd management vehicles" with water spray device. The vehicles are also equipped with large display screens and public address systems, which can put across effectively the Police's advice, warnings or other messages to the protestors. The vehicles can also spray liquid dye for identification of related offenders to facilitate follow-up investigations in the future.

The Force will formulate strict operating guidelines for these specialised vehicles and provide stringent training in driving and operation for the relevant officers. The Police Force will select the manufacturer according to the established procedures and tender mechanism.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB349**

**(Question Serial No. 6605)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Please list how many Police referral cases were made to refuge centres in the past 5 years.
2. Please list how many Police referral cases were made to the Crisis Intervention and Support Centre as well as the Family Crisis Support Centre in the past 5 years.
3. Please list how many Police referral cases were made to the Street Sleepers' Shelter in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 739)

Reply:

The Police Force does not maintain the numbers of referral cases on the above 3 categories.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB350****(Question Serial No. 6606)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-)Programme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

4. Please list the number of Domestic Violence (Crime) cases handled by the Police in the past 5 years.
5. Please list the number of Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases handled by the Police in the past 5 years.
6. Please list the number of Domestic Incidents handled by the Police in the past 5 years.
7. Please list the number of domestic-related calls asking for help/investigation handled by the Police in the past 5 years.
8. Please list the number of people involving Domestic Violence cases arrested by the Police in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 740)Reply:

- 1 - 3) The numbers of Domestic Conflicts Reports in the past 5 years are listed in the following table:

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Domestic Violence (Crime) cases	2 157	1 928	2 002	1 870	1 669
Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases	1 181	892	872	676	623
Domestic Incidents	11 254	11 770	12 181	12 097	11 510
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 592</b>	<b>14 590</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>14 643</b>	<b>13 802</b>

- 4) The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of domestic-related calls asking for help/investigation.

- 5) The numbers of people arrested for involvement in Domestic Violence (Crime) cases from 2010 to 2014 are listed below:

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Number of people arrested</b>	1 988	1 743	1 830	1 701	1 465

The Police do not maintain the number of people arrested for involvement in Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB351**

**(Question Serial No. 6607)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (-)  
Programme: Not specified  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the current manpower establishment of the Police and the financial resources required for handling domestic violence? Is such manpower sufficient for handling the existing number of cases? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 741)

Reply:

The Police Force attaches great importance to problems of domestic violence. Combating domestic violence remains to be one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities in 2015. Police officers handle and investigate the cases with empathy, professionalism, fairness and impartiality. The Police Force has formulated a set of policies and procedures for handling cases of domestic violence effectively with a view to reducing the risk of domestic violence and strengthening the protection of victims.

Handling of domestic violence cases is part of the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure or manpower for the work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB352**

**(Question Serial No. 6608)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. What is the current establishment of the Police for handling people of different sexual orientation and what are the financial resources required? What relevant training is provided to police officers of different ranks? What are the contents of such training? What is the expenditure incurred? How many police officers have been trained?
2. What is the current establishment of the Force for handling sexual violence and what are the financial resources required? Is the manpower sufficient to deal with the current caseload? What relevant training is provided for police officers of different ranks? What are the contents of such training? What is the expenditure incurred? How many police officers have been trained?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 742)

Reply:

To fully equip frontline officers with the skills and knowledge on handling sexual violence cases, the Police College and its Detective Training Centre have incorporated relevant topics into various regular courses such as the "Foundation Training Course for Recruit Constables", "Foundation Training Course for Probationary Inspectors", development courses, promotion courses and criminal investigation courses. These courses cover topics like "sexual violence cases", "Victims Charter", "psychological skill in handling victims", "empathetic listening skills", "conflict management" and "violent behaviour and ways to handle it".

The Force also provides frontline officers with continuous training. For instance, topics such as "professional sensitivity required for handling victims of abuse" and "sexual violence cases" are included in Training Day packages.

There were a total of 24 966 attendances by officers who received relevant training during the period between 2008 and 2014.

In serving the public, the Police Force adheres to a non-discriminatory principle and adopts a fair and respectful attitude to make sure that each member of the public served is treated equally, irrespective of his/her sex, family status, race and whether he/she has a disability. All police officers will treat people with special needs in a compassionate, practical and reasonable manner.

The expenditure of the Police Force on handling people of different sexual orientation and sexual violence cases is part of the expenditure under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. No breakdown of the expenditure and manpower in this respect is available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB353**

**(Question Serial No. 6609)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Regarding the "Designated Domestic Violence Unit" (DDVU) set up to handle domestic violence, please list in a table the expenditure or its estimate, additional manpower and the relevant posts in the past 5 years and the next financial year.
2. Please list in a table the numbers of domestic violence cases that the DDVU investigated in the past 5 years? What was the average time taken for handling a case?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 743)

Reply:

Handling domestic violence cases falls under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure and manpower for the work. Neither does the Police Force maintain a breakdown of the number of cases investigated and the average time taken for handling a case by the DDVU.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB354**

**(Question Serial No. 6710)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please tabulate the number of cases received by each government department and non-governmental organisation, to which the Police referred victims of sexual violence, in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 744)

Reply:

The Police Force treats all sexual violence reports seriously and with sensitivity in pursuit of the dual aims of preventing further abuse and prosecuting offenders. In line with the inter-departmental and multi-disciplinary approach, the Police will refer sexual violence victims to relevant government departments and non-governmental organisations for comprehensive support services.

The Police Force does not maintain the statistics or records mentioned in the question.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB355**

**(Question Serial No. 6711)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list the details of and actual expenditure on training, provided to police officers, in topics of gender from 2010 onwards. Has the Force evaluated the effectiveness of such training courses? Please also list the follow-ups taken last year and the estimated expenditure next year?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 745)

Reply:

The Police Force organises training in topics of gender for new recruits and serving officers. The content broadly includes:

- (1) courses in the relevant legislation, including the Basic Law, the Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance (Cap. 383), the Sex Discrimination Ordinance (Cap. 480), etc.;
- (2) courses in Force Values (including integrity management, equal opportunities, service quality, professionalism); and
- (3) courses in the execution of policing work (including courses on Rules and Directions for the Questioning of Suspects and the Taking of Statements; legal obligations and force procedures including stop and search, arrest, detention, bail, care and custody of detained persons, etc.; the rights of detained persons; and the Victim of Crime Charter, handling of public order events, etc.).

Besides conventional courses, in 2010-11, the Force invited professionals and scholars of human rights legislation to give thematic talks on the balance between human rights and law enforcement to officers of the Inspectorate rank or above. In 2013-14, the Force also

invited lawyers and the legal advisor of the Equal Opportunities Commission to give talks to officers of the Senior Superintendent and Chief Superintendent ranks regarding the latest development of anti-sexual orientation and gender identity discrimination. Meanwhile, the Force regularly conducts training days on different topics for frontline officers. Specifically on protection of human and civil rights, the Force has produced various training day packages covering areas such as anti-discrimination ordinances in Hong Kong.

The Force will review from time to time the training content to make sure that frontline police officers receive the best training.

The expenditure on the training in topics of gender falls under the day-to-day training expenditure of the Hong Kong Police College. No specific breakdown of the expenditure and estimate in this regard is available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB356**

**(Question Serial No. 6712)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list the details of and actual expenditure on training, provided to police officers, in topics of domestic violence from 2010 onwards. Has the Force evaluated the effectiveness of such training courses? Please also list the follow-ups taken last year and the estimated expenditure next year?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 746)

Reply:

In order to strengthen frontline officers' skills and professional sensitivity in handling domestic violence cases and their understanding of relevant legislation, the Police Force has incorporated training courses on domestic violence, skills of handling opposite-sex/same-sex intimate partner relationships, psychology of victims and handling of conflicts into the "Basic Training Course for New Recruits", "Criminal Investigation Course" and "Promotion and Development Training Course". Besides, relevant training materials are regularly reviewed and updated. Details of training courses on the handling and investigation of domestic violence cases are as follows:

Regular training - induction training

Probationary Inspectors will attend a 3-hour lecture conducted by instructors of the Police College; Recruit Constables will attend a 3-hour lecture conducted by instructors of the Police College, take a 5-hour scenario-based practical course and sit for examinations. Besides, Recruit Constables will take the 4-hour course of "Policing Psychology - The Application of Psychological Skills: Handling Domestic Violence" conducted by instructors in Psychology of the Open University and a 2-hour tutorial.

### Regular training - on-the-job training

Newly promoted Station Sergeants will take a 3-hour scenario-based practical course; newly promoted Sergeants will attend a 2-hour lecture conducted by instructors of the Police College and take a 3-hour scenario-based practical course. Serving Police Constables will attend 2 lectures of a total of 3 hours conducted by instructors of the Police College.

### Regular training - criminal investigation training

Inspectors/Senior Inspectors, Sergeants and Police Constables will attend 4-hour lectures of the “Standard Criminal Investigation Course” conducted by the instructors of the Detective Training Centre of the Police College, and 8-hour lectures of the “Advanced Criminal Investigation Course” conducted by the Crime Wing Headquarters.

### Ah hoc training

This type of training includes topical discussion on handling domestic violence cases, training in professional sensitivity (briefings on the Domestic and Cohabitation Relationships Violence Ordinance) or training days focusing on the handling of domestic violence cases. Apart from instructors of the Police College, experienced officers or clinical psychologists, the Social Welfare Department (SWD), social workers and representatives of non-governmental organisations are also invited where necessary to talk about and share their professional knowledge of and experience in handling domestic and cohabitation-related violence cases.

To sum up, the aforementioned courses cover the definition and causes of domestic violence cases, the principles of handling and investigating the relevant cases, legal basis, authority, the criteria and procedures for categorisation of cases, the responsibilities of various formations (Regional Command and Control Centres, report rooms, on-spot action officers, criminal detectives), as well as the collaboration mechanism between the Force and other organisations (such as the SWD, places of refuge, Fire Services Department and Legal Aid Department, etc.). Besides, the training courses specifically reiterate that police officers should handle the domestic violence cases in an impartial, empathetic and considerate manner on the premise of upholding the rule of law and protecting the lives and properties of the public.

The Force will review from time to time the training content in handling domestic violence to make sure that frontline police officers receive the best training. All police officers shall handle and investigate domestic violence cases professionally and in accordance with established procedures and guidelines.

The expenditure on enhancing the training for police officers in handling domestic violence cases falls under the day-to-day training expenditure of the Hong Kong Police College. No specific breakdown of the expenditure and estimated expenditure in this regard is available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB357****(Question Serial No. 6713)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-)Programme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list the number of cases of abuse of foreign domestic helpers handled by the Police in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 747)Reply:

The Police do not maintain the number of cases of abuse of foreign domestic helpers. From 2010 to 2014, the numbers of reports of wounding and serious assault involving foreign domestic helpers being attacked by their employers received by the Police are set out in the following table:

	Number of reports of wounding and serious assault involving foreign domestic helpers being attacked by their employers
2010	53
2011	56
2012	40
2013	37
2014	38

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB358**

**(Question Serial No. 6753)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list the numbers of cases involving transgender people and handled by the Police in the past 5 years, and provide a breakdown of such cases by nationality.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 795)

Reply:

The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the relevant figures.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB359**

**(Question Serial No. 6754)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What is the establishment of the Police for handling transgender people and what are the financial resources required? Is the manpower sufficient to handle the current number of cases? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 796)

Reply:

In serving the public, the Police Force adheres to a non-discriminatory principle and adopts a fair and respectful attitude to make sure that each member of the public served is treated equally, irrespective of his/her sex, family status, race and whether he/she has a disability.

The Police Force does not maintain a specific breakdown of the establishment and expenditure mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB360**

**(Question Serial No. 6755)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What is the establishment of the Police for handling persons with disabilities and what are the financial resources required? Is the manpower sufficient to handle the current number of cases? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 797)

Reply:

In serving the public, the Police Force adheres to a non-discriminatory principle and adopts a fair and respectful attitude to make sure that each member of the public served is treated equally, irrespective of his/her sex, family status, race and whether he/she has a disability.

In line with the Government's commitment to building a barrier-free environment, the Police Force has provided barrier-free access at the report rooms of all police stations in the territory, so that people in need (including persons with disabilities) can freely access police premises to use the facilities and services of police stations on an equal basis with others.

All police officers will treat people with special needs in a compassionate, practical and reasonable manner. The Police Force does not have the figures of manpower and expenditure for handling persons with disabilities.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB361**

**(Question Serial No. 6756)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What is the establishment of the Police for handling persons with disabilities and what are the financial resources required? Is the manpower sufficient to handle the current number of cases? What is the expenditure involved? Please provide a breakdown by degree of impairment.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 798)

Reply:

In serving the public, the Police Force adheres to a non-discriminatory principle and adopts a fair and respectful attitude to make sure that each member of the public served is treated equally, irrespective of his/her sex, family status, race and whether he/she has a disability.

In line with the Government's commitment to building a barrier-free environment, the Police Force has provided barrier-free access at the report rooms of all police stations in the territory, so that people in need (including persons with disabilities) can freely access police premises to use the facilities and services of police stations on an equal basis with others.

All police officers will treat people with special needs in a compassionate, practical and reasonable manner. The Police Force does not have the figures of manpower and expenditure for handling persons with disabilities.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB362**

**(Question Serial No. 6757)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

How do the Police handle transgender people who have undergone sex reassignment surgeries but still hold identity documents indicating that they are male?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 799)

Reply:

According to existing statutory requirement, the Police Force identifies the gender of members of the public on the basis of the gender indicated on their identity documents.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB363**

**(Question Serial No. 6758)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding transgender people who have undergone sex reassignment surgeries, is the decision to conduct the search on them by male/female officers made on the basis of assigned gender (birth certificates) or affirmed gender?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 800)

Reply:

According to existing statutory requirement, the Police Force identifies the gender of members of the public on the basis of the gender indicated on their identity documents.

The Force understands that persons to be searched may have special needs. The Force will search persons with special needs (including persons aged below 16, persons who are mentally incapacitated or are suspected to be mentally incapacitated, the disabled or transgenders, etc.) in a sympathetic, practical and reasonable way. Having regard to the current circumstances as well as the needs and will of the persons to be searched, the Force will arrange to conduct the search in the presence of suitable adults.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB364****(Question Serial No. 5479)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Western District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 201)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120

Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB365****(Question Serial No. 5480)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Eastern District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 202)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840



Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB366****(Question Serial No. 5481)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Central District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 203)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB367****(Question Serial No. 5482)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Wan Chai District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 204)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB368****(Question Serial No. 5483)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Kwun Tong District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 205)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90



Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB369****(Question Serial No. 5484)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Railway District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 206)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB370****(Question Serial No. 5485)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Sau Mau Ping District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 207)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB371****(Question Serial No. 5486)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Wong Tai Sin District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 208)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB372****(Question Serial No. 5487)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Sham Shui Po District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 209)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB373****(Question Serial No. 5488)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Yau Tsim District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 210)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840



Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB374****(Question Serial No. 5489)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Mong Kok District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 211)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90
Western	708	64	708	64

Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120

Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB375****(Question Serial No. 5490)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Kowloon City District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 212)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB376****(Question Serial No. 5491)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Border District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 213)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90



Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB377****(Question Serial No. 5492)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Tai Po District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 214)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB378****(Question Serial No. 5493)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Yuen Long District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 215)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB379****(Question Serial No. 5494)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Tuen Mun District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 216)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB380****(Question Serial No. 5495)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Airport District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 217)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB381****(Question Serial No. 5496)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Kwai Tsing District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 218)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840



Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB382****(Question Serial No. 5497)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Sha Tin District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 219)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB383****(Question Serial No. 5498)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Lantau District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 220)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB384****(Question Serial No. 5499)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Tsuen Wan District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 221)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90



Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB385****(Question Serial No. 5500)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above Regional Headquarters in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 222)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB386****(Question Serial No. 5501)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Hong Kong Island Region by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above Region in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 223)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB387****(Question Serial No. 5502)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Kowloon East Regional Headquarters by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above Regional Headquarters in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 224)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB388****(Question Serial No. 5503)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Kowloon East Region by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above Region in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 225)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB389****(Question Serial No. 5504)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Kowloon West Regional Headquarters by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above Regional Headquarters in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 226)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840



Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB390****(Question Serial No. 5505)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Kowloon West Region by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above Region in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 227)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB391****(Question Serial No. 5506)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of New Territories North Regional Headquarters by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above Regional Headquarters in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 228)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69

Wan Chai	674	90	674	90
Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400

Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB392****(Question Serial No. 5507)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of New Territories North Region by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above Region in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 229)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90



Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB393****(Question Serial No. 5508)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of New Territories South Regional Headquarters by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above Regional Headquarters in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 230)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69

Wan Chai	674	90	674	90
Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400

Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB394****(Question Serial No. 5509)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of Marine Region by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above Region in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 231)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400

Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB395****(Question Serial No. 5510)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the disciplined services establishment of New Territories South Region by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of disciplined services staff of the above Region in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 232)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB396**

**(Question Serial No. 5511)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Western District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 233)

Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB397****(Question Serial No. 5512)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Eastern District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 234)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840



Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB398****(Question Serial No. 5513)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Central District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 235)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB399**

**(Question Serial No. 5514)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Wan Chai District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 236)

Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB400****(Question Serial No. 5515)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Kwun Tong District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 237)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90



Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB401**

**(Question Serial No. 5516)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Railway District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 238)

Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB402****(Question Serial No. 5517)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Sau Mau Ping District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 239)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB403****(Question Serial No. 5518)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Wong Tai Sin District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 240)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB404****(Question Serial No. 5519)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Sham Shui Po District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 241)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB405**

**(Question Serial No. 5520)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Yau Tsim District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 242)

Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840



Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB406**

**(Question Serial No. 5521)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Mong Kok District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 243)

Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB407****(Question Serial No. 5522)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Kowloon City District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 244)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB408**

**(Question Serial No. 5523)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Border District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 245)

Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90



Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB409****(Question Serial No. 5524)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Tai Po District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 246)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB410****(Question Serial No. 5525)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Yuen Long District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 247)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB411****(Question Serial No. 5526)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Tuen Mun District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 248)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB412****(Question Serial No. 5527)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Airport District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 249)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB413****(Question Serial No. 5528)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Kwai Tsing District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 250)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840



Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB414****(Question Serial No. 5529)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Sha Tin District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 251)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB415****(Question Serial No. 5530)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Lantau District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 252)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB416****(Question Serial No. 5531)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Tsuen Wan District by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above District in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 253)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90



Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB417****(Question Serial No. 5532)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above Regional Headquarters in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 254)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB418****(Question Serial No. 5533)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Hong Kong Island Region by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above Region in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 255)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB419****(Question Serial No. 5534)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Kowloon East Regional Headquarters by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above Regional Headquarters in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 256)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB420****(Question Serial No. 5535)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Kowloon East Region by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above Region in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 257)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB421****(Question Serial No. 5536)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Kowloon West Regional Headquarters by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above Regional Headquarters in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 258)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840



Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB422****(Question Serial No. 5537)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Kowloon West Region by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above Region in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 259)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB423****(Question Serial No. 5538)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of New Territories North Regional Headquarters by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above Regional Headquarters in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 260)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB424****(Question Serial No. 5539)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of New Territories North Region by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above Region in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 261)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90



Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB425****(Question Serial No. 5540)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of New Territories South Regional Headquarters by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above Regional Headquarters in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 262)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB426****(Question Serial No. 5541)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of Marine Region by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above Region in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 263)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB427****(Question Serial No. 5542)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the civilian establishment of New Territories South Region by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of civilian staff of the above Region in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 264)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the Police Force has a total of 25 652 police officer posts and civilian posts in various Regions and Districts. The establishments of various Regions and Districts are set out in the following table:

District	Estimated establishment in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)		Estimated establishment in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)	
	Police officers	Civilian Staff	Police officers	Civilian Staff
Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters	1 101	193	1 118	194
Central	796	71	796	71
Eastern	748	69	748	69
Wan Chai	674	90	674	90

Western	708	64	708	64
Hong Kong Island Region	4 027	487	4 044	488
Kowloon East Regional Headquarters	957	96	958	96
Kwun Tong	791	65	841	65
Railway	392	22	392	22
Sau Mau Ping	612	57	612	57
Wong Tai Sin	793	69	793	69
Kowloon East Region	3 545	309	3 596	309
Kowloon West Regional Headquarters	1 238	241	1 255	243
Kowloon City	806	85	806	85
Mong Kok	693	81	693	81
Sham Shui Po	866	79	866	79
Yau Tsim	944	99	944	99
Kowloon West Region	4 547	585	4 564	587
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 258	255	1 258	255
Border	1 009	99	1 009	99
Tai Po	767	64	767	64
Tuen Mun	702	61	702	61
Yuen Long	991	81	991	81
New Territories North Region	4 727	560	4 727	560
New Territories South Regional Headquarters	1 050	115	1 051	115
Airport	397	41	441	41
Kwai Tsing	736	70	736	70
Lantau	325	31	325	31
Shatin	856	76	856	76
Tsuen Wan	628	60	628	60
New Territories South Region	3 992	393	4 037	393
Marine Region	2 304	176	2 304	176
Total	23 142	2 510	23 272	2 513

The salary points and salary levels (from 1 April 2014) of the staff of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Salary point	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police officers		
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner of Police	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner of Police	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840

Superintendent	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Civilian Staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	TPS 4 - 14	12,030 - 23,150
	MOD 0 - 13	11,055 - 14,395
	MPS 1 - 49	11,060 - 109,340
	D 1 - 4	121,900 - 202,650

The Police Force's yearly distribution of establishment (as at 31 December each year) by rank and District is attached as an appendix to the Police Review of the year. Regarding the establishments of various Regions and Districts of the Police Force in 2010-2013, please refer to the Police Review uploaded to the Police Force's website ([http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)).

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on the police officers and civilian staff mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB428****(Question Serial No. 5543)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Operations Bureau of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 265)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791

<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								
Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400

Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB429****(Question Serial No. 5544)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Police Tactical Unit of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 266)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								

Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120



Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB430****(Question Serial No. 5545)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Bureau of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 267)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								

Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120

Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB431****(Question Serial No. 5546)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the land regions of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year; the number of staff in the establishments of the Operations Formation, Administration Formation, Crime Formation and Traffic Formation of the land regions respectively by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above departments in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 268)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677

Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								
Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250

Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB432****(Question Serial No. 5547)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Marine Region of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year; the number of staff in the establishments of the Operations Bureau, Administration Bureau and Support Bureau under the Marine Region respectively by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above departments in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 269)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677



Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								
Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250

Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB433****(Question Serial No. 5548)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Support Branch under the Support Wing of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year; the number of staff in the establishments of the Field Division, General Division, Occupational Safety and Health Division, Licensing Office, Transport Division and Force Data and Access to Information Co-ordination Unit under the Support Branch respectively by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above departments in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 270)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114

Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								
Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900

Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB434****(Question Serial No. 5549)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Police Public Relations Branch (PPRB) under the Support Wing of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year; the number of staff in the establishments of the Community Relations Bureau and Information and Publicity Bureau under the PPRB respectively by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above departments in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 271)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677

Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								
Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250

Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB435****(Question Serial No. 5550)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Traffic Branch Headquarters of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year; the number of staff in the establishments of the Traffic Management and Prosecutions Bureau, Central Traffic Prosecutions Division and Administration Bureau under the Traffic Branch Headquarters respectively by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above departments in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 272)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114

Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								
Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900

Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
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Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB436****(Question Serial No. 5551)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Commercial Crime Bureau of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 273)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								
Police	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318

officers								
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540

Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB437****(Question Serial No. 5552)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Narcotics Bureau of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 274)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								

Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120



Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB438****(Question Serial No. 5553)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Criminal Records Bureau of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 275)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								

Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120

Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB439****(Question Serial No. 5554)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Organized Crime and Triad Bureau of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 276)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								

Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120

Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB440****(Question Serial No. 5555)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Criminal Intelligence Bureau of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 277)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								



Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120

Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB441****(Question Serial No. 5556)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Forensic Firearms Examination Division of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 278)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								

Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120

Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB442****(Question Serial No. 5557)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Identification Bureau of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 279)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								

Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120

Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB443****(Question Serial No. 5558)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Security Wing of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 280)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								

Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120

Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB444****(Question Serial No. 5559)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Human Resources Branch (HRB) of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year; the number of staff in the establishments of the Human Resources Group and Promotions and Research Group under the HRB respectively by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above departments in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 281)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677

Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								
Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250

Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB445****(Question Serial No. 5560)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Conditions of Service and Discipline Branch of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 282)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								

Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
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Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120



Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB446****(Question Serial No. 5561)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Personnel Services and Staff Relations Branch (PSSRB) of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year; the number of staff in the establishments of the Catering, Clubs and Sports Group, Welfare Services Group, Support Group, Psychological Services Group and Staff Relations Group under the PSSRB respectively by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above departments in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 283)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114

Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
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Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
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Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
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The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

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Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
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Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB447****(Question Serial No. 5562)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Hong Kong Police College of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 284)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								

Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120

Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB448****(Question Serial No. 5563)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the headquarters of the Information Systems Wing of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 285)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								



Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120

Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB449****(Question Serial No. 5564)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Business Services Division of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 286)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								

Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120

Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB450****(Question Serial No. 5565)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Communications Branch of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 287)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								

Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120

Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB451****(Question Serial No. 5566)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Information Technology Branch of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 288)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								

Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120

Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
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Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB452****(Question Serial No. 5567)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Performance Review Branch of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 289)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								

Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120

Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB453****(Question Serial No. 5568)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Research and Inspections Branch of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 290)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								

Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120



Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB454****(Question Serial No. 5569)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Complaints and Internal Investigations Branch of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 291)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								

Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120

Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB455****(Question Serial No. 5570)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Personnel and General Division of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 292)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								

Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120

Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB456****(Question Serial No. 5571)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Establishment and Civilian Staff Relations Division of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 293)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								



Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
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Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120

Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
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Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB457****(Question Serial No. 5572)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Finance Division of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 294)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
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Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
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<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
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<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
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Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
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<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
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Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120

Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
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Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB458****(Question Serial No. 5573)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Internal Audit Division of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 295)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								

Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120

Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB459****(Question Serial No. 5574)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Stores Management Division of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 296)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
Civilian staff	2 018	516	340	601	596	420	186	4 677
Total	7 217	4 473	3 761	5 098	5 256	4 372	2 614	32 791
<b>Establishments in 2011-12 (as at 31 March 2012)</b>								

Police officers	5 314	4 001	3 430	4 539	4 680	3 989	2 365	28 318
Civilian staff	2 026	511	334	613	598	419	179	4 680
Total	7 340	4 512	3 764	5 152	5 278	4 408	2 544	32 998
<b>Establishments in 2012-13 (as at 31 March 2013)</b>								
Police officers	5 366	4 013	3 474	4 545	4 697	3 990	2 319	28 404
Civilian staff	2 034	505	320	610	598	417	179	4 663
Total	7 400	4 518	3 794	5 155	5 295	4 407	2 498	33 067
<b>Establishments in 2013-14 (as at 31 March 2014)</b>								
Police officers	5 494	4 015	3 515	4 536	4 706	3 989	2 307	28 562
Civilian staff	2 033	496	316	594	568	407	184	4 598
Total	7 527	4 511	3 831	5 130	5 274	4 396	2 491	33 160
<b>Estimated establishments in 2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)</b>								
Police officers	5 668	4 027	3 545	4 547	4 727	3 992	2 304	28 810
Civilian staff	2 078	487	309	585	560	393	176	4 588
Total	7 746	4 514	3 854	5 132	5 287	4 385	2 480	33 398
<b>Estimated establishments in 2015-16 (as at 31 March 2016)</b>								
Police officers	6 119	4 044	3 596	4 564	4 727	4 037	2 304	29 391
Civilian staff	2 097	488	309	587	560	393	176	4 610
Total	8 216	4 532	3 905	5 151	5 287	4 430	2 480	34 001

The establishments, salary points and salary levels of the officers of various ranks of the Police Force are set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2015)	Salary point of police officer/ civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	270	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120

Chief Inspector	547	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	19 734	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	28 810		
Total number of civilian staff (The Police Force has a total of 59 civilian grades)	4 588	TPS 4 - 14 MOD 0 - 13 MPS 1 - 49 D 1 - 4	12,030 - 23,150 11,055 - 14,395 11,060 - 109,340 121,900 - 202,650
Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB460****(Question Serial No. 5575)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is opined that deploying police constables of different ages, genders and years of service to various districts and departments of the Force can help tackle the increasingly complex social problems. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the establishment of the Planning and Development Branch of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years and the coming year. Will the Government increase the manpower of the above department in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 297)Reply:

The establishments of the Police Headquarters, Land Regions and Marine Region from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Headquarters</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island Region</b>	<b>Kowloon East Region</b>	<b>Kowloon West Region</b>	<b>New Territories North Region</b>	<b>New Territories South Region</b>	<b>Marine Region</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Establishments in 2010-11 (as at 31 March 2011)</b>								
Police officers	5 199	3 957	3 421	4 497	4 660	3 952	2 428	28 114
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Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
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Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 900	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 316	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	4 882	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
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Total	33 398		

The Police Force always reviews its establishment from time to time based on the operational and service needs, etc. with a view to maintaining a highly efficient police force with sufficient manpower, so that Hong Kong will remain one of the safest and most stable cities in the world.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information on manpower mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB461**

**(Question Serial No. 5876)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (-)  
Programme: Not specified  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please give the expenditure and establishment of the Psychological Services Group of the Hong Kong Police Force by rank, salary level, length of service and academic qualifications in each of the past 5 years and the coming year.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 298)

Reply:

From 2010 to 2014, there were 2 Senior Police Clinical Psychologists, 7 Police Clinical Psychologists, 1 Statistical Officer I, 1 Personal Secretary II, 1 Officer-in-charge of General Registry, 4 Assistant Clerical Officers and 1 Clerical Assistant in the Psychological Services Group of the Police Force.

In 2015-16, the Police Force plans to recruit 2 more Police Clinical Psychologists and 1 Executive Officer II.

The Police Force does not maintain the categories of statistical information mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB462****(Question Serial No. 5877)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-)Programme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list the respective numbers of police officers and civilian staff who received psychological counselling services provided by the Psychological Services Group of the Hong Kong Police Force in the past 5 years by rank, salary level, length of service, age group and gender.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 299)Reply:

The statistics of officers who received counselling services provided by the Psychological Services Group of the Police Force in the past 5 years are listed below:

	New cases of police officers	New cases of civilian staff	New cases of immediate family members of police officers <sup>[Note]</sup>	Other old cases being followed up
2014	153	24	9	430
2013	151	28	1	442
2012	167	28	2	405
2011	165	21	8	396
2010	172	30	5	366

Note: The Psychological Services Group only provides counselling services to immediate family members of police officers under special circumstances such as serious injury or death of officers on duty.

The Police Force does not maintain other categories of statistical information mentioned in the question.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB463****(Question Serial No. 5878)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-)Programme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

How many police officers and civilian staff had received the psychological counselling services provided by the Psychological Services Group of the Hong Kong Police Force in the past 5 years? Please provide the number of recipients by Police District.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 300)Reply:

The statistics of recipients of the counselling services provided by the Psychological Services Group of the Police Force in the past 5 years are listed below:

	New cases of police officers	New cases of civilian staff	New cases of immediate family members of police officers <sup>[note]</sup>	Other old cases being followed up
2014	153	24	9	430
2013	151	28	1	442
2012	167	28	2	405
2011	165	21	8	396
2010	172	30	5	366

Note: The Psychological Services Group only provides counselling services to immediate family members of police officers under special circumstances such as serious injury or death of officers on duty.

The Police Force does not maintain the figures by respective Police Districts of service recipients.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB464**

**(Question Serial No. 5879)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the Estimates of Expenditure, it is stated that “the Force will adopt a multi-agency approach to address the problems of youth crime through close liaison with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and a variety of projects which aim at enhancing the supervision of, as well as communication and interaction with, youths at risk and preventing youth involvement in crime.” In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of:

the number of times the Government maintained close liaison with NGOs in regard to the above measure in each of the past 5 years;

the number of NGOs with which the Government maintained close liaison in regard to the above measure in each of the past 5 years;

the number of times the Government plans to maintain close liaison with NGOs in regard to the above measure in the coming year;

the number of NGOs with which the Government plans to maintain close liaison in regard to the above measure in the coming year.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 301)

Reply:

The Police Force has all along adopted an “inter-departmental” and “multi-disciplinary” approach to formulate and implement strategies in combating youth crime. Regarding the “non-government organisations” mentioned in the question, including welfare organisations and district organisations, etc., the Police Force will continue to adopt a multi-agency approach to address the problems of youth crime through close liaison with these

organisations and implementation of a variety of projects, so as to enhance the supervision of, as well as communication and interaction with, youths at risk and to prevent youth involvement in crime.

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

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB465**

**(Question Serial No. 5880)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, “the Force will adopt a multi-agency approach to address the problems of youth crime through close liaison with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and a variety of projects which aim at enhancing the supervision of, as well as communication and interaction with, youths at risk and preventing youth involvement in crime.” In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of:

the respective numbers of projects by category the Government implemented in regard to the above measure in each of the past 5 years;

the respective numbers of projects by category the Government plans to implement in regard to the above measure in the coming year.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 302)

Reply:

The Police Force has all along adopted an “inter-departmental” and “multi-disciplinary” approach to formulate and implement strategies for combating youth crime. The Police Force will continue to adopt a multi-agency approach to address the problems of youth crime through close liaison with NGOs such as welfare organisations and district organisations, etc. and a variety of projects which aim at enhancing the supervision of, as well as communication and interaction with, youths at risk and preventing youth involvement in crime.

The Police Force does not maintain the relevant breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB466**

**(Question Serial No. 5881)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, “the Force will adopt a multi-agency approach to address the problems of youth crime through close liaison with non-governmental organisations and a variety of projects which aim at enhancing the supervision of, as well as communication and interaction with, youths at risk and preventing youth involvement in crime.” In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of:

the respective annual expenditures of various Police Districts in the implementation of the above measure in each of the past 5 years;

the respective numbers of staff of various Police Districts dedicated to and taking part as a secondary duty the implementation of the above measure in each of the past 5 years by rank, salary level, years of service, age group and gender;

the annual expenditures of various Police Districts with plans for implementation of the above measure in the coming year;

the respective numbers of staff of various Police Districts with plans for implementation of the above measure and those taking part as a secondary duty the implementation of the above measure in the coming year by rank, salary level, years of service, age group and gender.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 303)

Reply:

The expenditure of the Police Force on preventing and addressing youth crime falls under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. The work on implementing the above measure is undertaken by the staff in the current establishment in addition to their own duties. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the figures regarding the expenditure in this aspect and the information on the staff involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB467**

**(Question Serial No. 5882)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, “the Force will adopt a multi-agency approach to address the problems of youth crime through close liaison with non-governmental organisations and a variety of projects which aim at enhancing the supervision of, as well as communication and interaction with, youths at risk and preventing youth involvement in crime.” In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

Are there any indicators in the assessment of the effectiveness of the above measures in “enhancing the supervision of, as well as communication and interaction with, youths at risk and preventing youth involvement in crime”? If so, what are the specific details of the assessment indicator? What was the effectiveness in implementing the above measures by the Government in the past 5 years? If not, how will the Government assess the effectiveness of the above measures? What is the target effectiveness of the Government in implementing the above measures in the coming year?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 304)

Reply:

The total number of youths aged 10 to 20 arrested for criminal offence decreased from 5 397 in 2013 to 4 324 in 2014, representing a decrease of 1 073 or 19.9%. The figure was the lowest since such record was maintained in 1989.

A total of 2 260 students aged 10 to 20 were arrested for criminal offence in 2014, representing a decrease of 479 or 17.5% as compared with 2013. Among them, a total of 198 students were arrested for criminal offence inside the campus, representing a decrease of 88 or 30.8% as compared with 2013.

In 2015-16, School Liaison Officers will continue to maintain close liaison with the school community and strengthen the co-operation between the Police Force and schools to prevent youth involvement in crime.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB468**

**(Question Serial No. 5883)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, “the Force will adopt a multi-agency approach to address the problems of youth crime through close liaison with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and a variety of projects which aim at enhancing the supervision of, as well as communication and interaction with, youths at risk and preventing youth involvement in crime.” In this connection, please inform this Committee:

whether the Government received any complaints made by the collaborating NGOs in the past 5 years; if yes, please give the respective numbers of complaints by category each year;

whether the Government consulted the stakeholders on the arrangements and effectiveness of the above measures in the past 5 years; if yes, please give the numbers of various types of consultation activities held during the progress of consultation, the numbers of stakeholders consulted, and the details of the views received; if no, please state the reasons;

whether the Government will review the above measures in future; if yes, please give the details; if no, please state the reasons.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 305)

Reply:

The Police Force always adopts an “inter-departmental” and “multi-disciplinary” approach to formulate and implement strategies for combating youth crime. The Police Force will continue to adopt a multi-agency approach to address the problems of youth crime through close liaison with NGOs including welfare organisations and district organisations, etc. and a variety of projects which aim at enhancing the supervision of, as well as communication and interaction with, youths at risk and preventing youth involvement in crime.

The Police Force does not maintain the relevant categories of statistical information mentioned in the question.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB469**

**(Question Serial No. 5884)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not specified  
Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the budget, the Force “continued to pursue the police public relations strategy to project a positive image of the Force”. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of:

the respective numbers of various activities organised/to be organised by various Police Districts for implementing the above measure in each of the past 5 years and the coming year;

the respective annual expenditures of various Police Districts on implementing the above measure in each of the past 5 years and the coming year; and

the respective numbers of officers in various Police Districts dedicated to implementing the above measure or concurrently assigned duties on implementing the above measure by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender each year.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 306)

Reply:

The relevant measure falls under the Programme of “Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community”. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the manpower, expenditure and estimated expenditure in this respect.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB470**

**(Question Serial No. 5885)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the budget, the Force “continued to pursue the police public relations strategy to project a positive image of the Force”. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

Does the Government have any indicators to assess the effectiveness of the above measure in projecting “a positive image of the Force”; if so, what are the specific details of the assessment indicators; and what was the respective effectiveness of the Government in implementing the above measure in the past 5 years; if not, how will the Government assess whether the above measure is effective?

What is the target effectiveness of the Government in implementing the above measure in the coming year?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 307)

Reply:

By conducting Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS) and Public Opinion Survey (POS), the Police Force aims to understand public satisfaction with police services and public concerns during the public's contact and communication with the Force, and to assess public perception of police officers' attributes and the Force's image.

The results of the CSS 2011 reflected that 81% of the respondents who had contacts or communication with the Force had very high levels of satisfaction with police services. The results of the POS 2011 showed that the majority of the respondents (75%) maintained confidence in the Police Force and the vast majority of them considered Hong Kong a very safe place, both during the day and at night.

The results of these 2 surveys indicated the general public's positive and definite assessment of the Force's efforts in enhancing services. Having regard to the survey reports, the Force has consulted in detail the commanders of major formations for comments and recommendations on the respondents' areas of concern and formulated the relevant action plans.

The next round of CSS and POS will be launched in the second quarter of 2015.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB471**

**(Question Serial No. 5886)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, the Force “continued to pursue the police public relations strategy to project a positive image of the Force”. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

the details of the police public relations strategy;

whether the Government consulted the stakeholders on the police public relations strategy and its effectiveness in the past 5 years; if so, please give the number of various consultation activities organised in the consultation process, the number of various stakeholders consulted and the details of the views collected; if not, please state the reasons;

whether the Government will review the above measure in future; if so, the details; if not, the reasons;

the respective numbers of various types of activities organised by the Government in each of the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 308)

Reply:

The Police Force adopts a proactive and comprehensive public relations strategy to project the positive, professional and caring image of the Force and strengthen the communication with the media and the general public so that the public may have a better understanding of and give support to the Force's work on maintaining law and order in the community.

Good police community relation is vital to policing work. The Force always strives to intensify police community co-operation to enhance public confidence in the Force. Through promoting public engagement, the Force will continue to enable the public to have a better understanding of and give support to policing work. Meanwhile, liaison efforts

with different groups, organisations and sectors are also enhanced with a view to establishing good police community relations.

To enhance the contacts and communication with the community of non-ethnic Chinese, at present, 14 Police Districts of the Force employ a total of 15 non-ethnic Chinese as “Community Liaison Assistants” to assist in the building of long-term community liaison with mutual trust between the Force and the community of non-ethnic Chinese. To help non-ethnic Chinese youths integrate into the community and become the fight crime partners of the Force, the Force strengthens the promotion of the Junior Police Call (JPC) Scheme to non-ethnic Chinese youths. The number of ethnic minority JPC members increased to over 2 500 in 2014. The Force will continue to encourage ethnic minority youths to join the JPC. Besides, the Force also provides activities and Chinese language training, etc. for more non-ethnic Chinese youths at the district level in order to help them integrate into society and develop the correct values.

At the district level, district commanders will continue to take heed of and respond to community views through District Councils, District Fight Crime Committees and police community relation networks, and garner support from the community through various activities. Among these, the JPC Scheme has efficiently promoted liaison between the Force and the youth; while the Senior Police Call Scheme launched last year has strengthened communication with the elderly community, enabling the elderly to become fight crime partners and establish close relation with the Force.

Besides, the Force continues to enhance the mechanism for the release of case information to strengthen the communication with the news media. The Force has also actively studied the use of social media to further expand the existing communication channels with the public. At the first stage, the Force launched a mobile application for smartphones called the “Hong Kong Police Mobile Application” on 18 July 2012. The aim is to provide the public with an access to the latest information of the Force at any time and from anywhere. The Force also launched the second stage on 26 March 2013 with the introduction of the “Hong Kong Police YouTube Channel”, so that the public can have better understanding of the Force and policing work. The Force will continue to make use of the Internet and the social media platform proactively to enhance communication with the public and project the positive image of the Force.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB472****(Question Serial No. 5887)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, the Force “continued to provide timely response to media enquiries and radio phone-in programmes, and held regular press briefings to keep the media and the public updated on the crime situation and other police matters of public interest”. In this connection, please inform this Committee of:

the respective numbers of timely responses to the media enquiries and radio phone-in programmes in each of the past 5 years;

the respective numbers of regular press briefings on the above issues in each of the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 309)

Reply:

The numbers of timely responses made by the Police Force to media enquiries and radio phone-in programmes in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of responses	312 321	300 505	343 967	352 148	359 533

The numbers of regular press briefings held by the Force in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of press briefings held	2	2	2	2	2

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB473**

**(Question Serial No. 5888)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not specified  
Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, the Force “continued to provide timely response to media enquiries and radio phone-in programmes, and held regular press briefings to keep the media and the public updated on the crime situation and other police matters of public interest”. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the respective annual expenditures on the above measures in the past 5 years and the coming year.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 310)

Reply:

The measures fall under the Programme of “Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community”. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure and estimated expenditure in this respect.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB474**

**(Question Serial No. 5889)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, the Force “continued to produce weekly television programmes ‘Police Magazine’ and ‘Police Bulletin’ in Chinese plus ‘Police Report’ in English with a view to enhancing the public’s knowledge of and confidence in police services”. In this connection, please inform this Committee of:

the annual expenditures on producing the television programme “Police Magazine” in Chinese in the past 5 years and the coming year respectively;

the annual expenditures on producing the television programme “Police Bulletin” in Chinese in the past 5 years and the coming year respectively;

the annual expenditures on producing the television programme “Police Report” in English in the past 5 years and the coming year respectively.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 311)

Reply:

Regarding the production of the television programmes “Police Magazine” in Chinese and “Police Report” in English in the past 5 years and the coming year, the expenses were/will be incurred by Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK), therefore the Police Force is unable to provide the relevant information. In addition, the Police Force paid \$200,000, \$200,000 and \$300,000 to RTHK in 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively for the joint production of a micro-movie series for broadcasting in the programme “Police Magazine” with the aim of disseminating the crime fighting and crime prevention messages.

As for the production of the television programme “Police Bulletin” in Chinese in the past 5 years and the coming year, the expenses were/will be incurred by Cable TV, hence the Police Force is unable to provide the relevant information.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB475**

**(Question Serial No. 5890)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not specified  
Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, the Force “continued to produce weekly television programmes ‘Police Magazine’ and ‘Police Bulletin’ in Chinese plus ‘Police Report’ in English with a view to enhancing the public’s knowledge of and confidence in police services”. In this connection, please inform this Committee of:

the respective numbers of officers dedicated to and concurrently assigned duties on implementing the above measures by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in each of the past 5 years;

the numbers of officers dedicated to and concurrently assigned duties on implementing the above measures by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in the coming year.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 312)

Reply:

The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the manpower for implementing the above measures.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB476**

**(Question Serial No. 5891)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the budget, the Force “continued to produce weekly television programmes ‘Police Magazine’ and ‘Police Bulletin’ in Chinese plus ‘Police Report’ in English with a view to enhancing the public’s knowledge of and confidence in police services”. In this connection, please inform this Committee:

Does the Government have any indicators to assess the effectiveness of the above measure in “enhancing the public’s knowledge of and confidence in police services”; if so, what are the specific details of the assessment indicators; and what was the respective effectiveness of the Government in implementing the above measure in the past 5 years; if not, how will the Government assess whether the above measure is effective?

What is the target effectiveness of Government in implementing the above measure in the coming year?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 313)

Reply:

The Hong Kong University Public Opinion Programme regularly conducts TV Programme Appreciation Index Survey. The television programme “Police Magazine” in Chinese ranked the 11<sup>th</sup> among the top 20 TV programmes with the highest appreciation index ratings in 2012; it ranked the 17<sup>th</sup> in 2013, 2<sup>nd</sup> in the first quarter of 2014, 6<sup>th</sup> in the second quarter of 2014, 4<sup>th</sup> in the third quarter of 2014 and 7<sup>th</sup> in the fourth quarter of 2014; and the result for the whole year of 2014 has not been announced. “Police Report” in English and “Police Bulletin” in Chinese are not included in the survey.

In the coming year, the Force will strive for continuous improvement and continue to bring the latest crime trends and crime prevention messages to the public through “Police

Magazine”/“Police Report” and “Police Bulletin” to enhance public understanding of the Force’s latest developments.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB477**

**(Question Serial No. 5892)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the budget, the Force “continued to produce weekly television programmes ‘Police Magazine’ and ‘Police Bulletin’ in Chinese plus ‘Police Report’ in English with a view to enhancing the public’s knowledge of and confidence in police services”. In this connection, please inform this Committee:

whether the Government consulted any stakeholders on the arrangement and effectiveness of the above measure in the past 5 years; if so, please give the number of various consultation activities organised in the consultation process, the number of various stakeholders consulted and the details of the views collected; if not, please state the reasons;

whether the Government will review the above measure in future; if so, the details; if not, the reasons.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 314)

Reply:

Regarding the production of “Police Magazine” in Chinese and “Police Report” in English, the TV and Films Liaison Section of Police Public Relations Branch holds weekly meetings with the production staff (including the producers and the directors) of the Public Affairs Unit of Radio Television Hong Kong to consult them on the production of programmes. The audience’s views are also reflected in the meetings. Similarly, regarding the production of “Police Bulletin” in Chinese, the TV and Films Liaison Section of Police Public Relations Branch holds bi-weekly meetings with the production staff of Cable TV for exchange and consideration of views.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB478**

**(Question Serial No. 5893)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not specified  
Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the budget, the Force “continued to conduct biannual Good Citizen Award presentation ceremonies”. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of the expenditure on each of the 10 Good Citizen Award presentation ceremonies in the past 5 years; and the number of officers dedicated to and concurrently assigned duties on implementing the above measure in each of the past 5 years and the coming year by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 315)

Reply:

Good Citizen Award presentation ceremonies are co-ordinated by the Police Public Relations Branch. The measure falls under the Programme of “Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community”. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the manpower and expenditure in this respect.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB479**

**(Question Serial No. 5894)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the budget, the Force “continued to conduct biannual Good Citizen Award presentation ceremonies”. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of the number of citizens awarded in each of the 10 Good Citizen Award presentation ceremonies in the past 5 years; and the respective numbers of citizens awarded for having acted with “exceptional bravery or courage”, “great resourcefulness”, and “outstanding initiative” in the 10 Good Citizen Award presentation ceremonies in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 316)

Reply:

Good Citizen Award (GCA) presentation ceremonies are held twice each year. 40 citizens are presented with the GCA in each ceremony. The Good Citizen of the Year Award (GCYA) winner is selected from the 80 GCA winners each year. Nominees of the GCYA have to be those who have demonstrated exceptional bravery or courage, great resourcefulness or outstanding initiative.

The numbers of GCYA winners in the past 5 years are as follows:

2010 : 1 citizen;  
2011 : 1 citizen;  
2012 : 1 citizen;  
2013 : 1 citizen;  
2014 : 2 citizens (nominated for the same case).

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB480**

**(Question Serial No. 5895)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not specified  
Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, the Force “continued to engage the community and work in partnership with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) through the network of Junior Police Call (JPC) Scheme with a view to strengthening their civic-mindedness and projecting a positive image of the Force”. In this regard, will the Government inform this Committee of:

the respective number of times the Government worked in partnership with NGOs for the above measures in each of the past 5 years;

the respective number of NGOs with which the Government worked in partnership for the above measures in each of the past 5 years;

the number of times the Government plans to work in partnership with NGOs for the above measures in the coming year;

the number of NGOs with which the Government plans to work in partnership for the above measures in the coming year.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 317)

Reply:

The Junior Police Call Scheme has effectively facilitated the Force's liaison with the youths. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the numbers mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB481**

**(Question Serial No. 5896)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not specified  
Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, the Force “continued to engage the community and work in partnership with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) through the network of Junior Police Call (JPC) Scheme with a view to strengthening their civic-mindedness and projecting a positive image of the Force”. In this regard, will the Government inform this Committee of:

the respective expenditure on the above measures in each of the past 5 years and the coming year;

the respective number of officers dedicated to and concurrently assigned duties on implementing the above measures in each of the past 5 years and the coming year in a breakdown by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 318)

Reply:

The above measures fall under the Programme of “Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community”. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the manpower, expenditure and estimated expenditure in this respect.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB482**

**(Question Serial No. 5897)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the budget, the Force “continued to engage the community and work in partnership with non-governmental organisations through the network of Junior Police Call Scheme with a view to strengthening their civic-mindedness and projecting a positive image of the Force”. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee:

Does the Government have any indicators to assess the effectiveness of the above measure in “strengthening their civic-mindedness and projecting a positive image of the Force”; if so, what are the specific details of the assessment indicators; and what was the respective effectiveness of the Government in implementing the above measure in the past 5 years; if not, how will the Government assess whether the above measure is effective?

What is the target effectiveness of the Government in implementing the above measure in the coming year?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 319)

Reply:

The Junior Police Call (JPC) Scheme has effectively facilitated the Police Force’s liaison with the youths. For example, to help the non-ethnic Chinese youths integrate into the community and become the fight crime partners of the Force, the Force strengthens the promotion of the JPC Scheme to non-ethnic Chinese youths. The number of ethnic minority JPC members increased to over 2 500 in 2014.

The Police Force will continue to adopt a proactive and comprehensive public relations strategy to project the positive, professional and caring image of the Force and strengthen the communication with the media and the general public so that the public may have a better understanding of and give support to the Force’s work on maintaining law and order in the community.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB483**

**(Question Serial No. 5898)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not specified  
Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the budget, the Force “continued to engage the community and work in partnership with non-governmental organisations through the network of Junior Police Call Scheme with a view to strengthening their civic-mindedness and projecting a positive image of the Force”. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee:

whether the Government consulted any stakeholders on the arrangement and effectiveness of the above measure in the past 5 years; if so, please give the number of various consultation activities organised in the consultation process, the number of various stakeholders consulted and the details of the views collected; if not, please state the reasons; whether the Government will review the above measure in future; if so, the details; if not, the reasons.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 320)

Reply:

The Junior Police Call (JPC) Scheme has effectively facilitated the Police Force’s liaison with the youths. For example, to help the non-ethnic Chinese youths integrate into the community and become the fight crime partners of the Force, the Force strengthens the promotion of the JPC Scheme to non-ethnic Chinese youths. The number of ethnic minority JPC members increased to over 2 500 in 2014.

Good police community relation is vital to policing work. The Force always strives to intensify police community co-operation to enhance public confidence in the Force. Through promoting public engagement, the Force will continue to enable the public to have a better understanding of and give support to policing work. Meanwhile, liaison efforts with different groups, organisations and sectors are also enhanced with a view to establishing good police community relations.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB484****(Question Serial No. 5899)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, the Force “continued to launch a recruitment campaign through the Education and Careers Expo and Recruitment Express, advertisements and various publicity channels to attract people with potential to join the Force, as well as to foster the Force’s positive image”. In this connection, please inform this Committee of:

the respective numbers of times the Education and Careers Expo and Recruitment Express were held, recruitment advertisements were published and recruitment campaigns through various publicity channels were launched in each of the past 5 years and the coming year;

the respective expenditures, by recruitment channel, on the Education and Careers Expo, Recruitment Express, advertisements and various publicity channels in each of the past 5 years and the coming year.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 321)

Reply:

The police officers’ recruitment and selection exercises are continuously conducted by the Police Force throughout the year.

The Force has all along adopted a proactive recruitment strategy. Large-scale recruitment and publicity activities including Recruitment Day, Recruitment Seminar and experience sharing sessions, are held every year. To inspire more young people to join the Force, career talks are also organised for local schools, youth uniform groups, Junior Police Call, and non-ethnic Chinese. The Force also takes part in the Education and Careers Expo held by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council every year. Besides, large-scale recruitment events are also held by the Force on a quarterly basis.

Apart from routine publicity work, to publicise the Education and Careers Expo and large-scale recruitment events, the Force will strengthen promotion during the period, including additional recruitment advertisements, publicity leaflets and posters, bus body advertisements and recruitment advertisements on the Internet.

In the past 5 financial years, the Force's average annual expenditure on the publicity of the Education and Careers Expo and Recruitment Day is \$1.9 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB485**

**(Question Serial No. 5900)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, the Force “continued to launch a recruitment campaign through the Education and Careers Expo and Recruitment Express, advertisements and various publicity channels to attract people with potential to join the Force, as well as to foster the Force’s positive image”. In this connection, please inform this Committee of:

the numbers of staff recruited, by recruitment channel, from recruitment campaigns through the Education and Careers Expo, Recruitment Express, advertisements and various publicity channels in each of the past 5 years;

the numbers of staff recruited to the Force by educational qualification at the time of recruitment, age group, gender and ethnicity in each of the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 322)

Reply:

In the past 5 financial years, the Police Force had an average annual intake of around 190 Probationary Inspectors and over 1 000 Recruit Police Constables.

All newly recruited Probationary Inspectors possess educational qualification at university level or above. As for the Police Constables recruited, an average of about 20% of them possess educational qualification at university level or above, 24% at post-secondary level, 34% at secondary level and 22% are holders of Yi Jin Diploma. In the past 5 financial years, 72% of the police officers recruited were on an average aged under 25. Among these officers, 81% were male.

As an employer promoting and practising equal opportunities, the Force welcomes all eligible and devoted persons to join the Force. Any individuals meeting the entry

requirements including educational qualification, language proficiency, physique, sharing the same values of the Force and aspiring to serve the public, regardless of gender and nationality, are welcome to join the Force. The Police Force does not require any applicants, newly appointed persons or serving officers to declare their ethnicity. Ethnicity is not a relevant factor for consideration in the selection process. Therefore, the Force does not have the statistics on the ethnicity of applicants or serving officers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB486**

**(Question Serial No. 5901)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, there will be “preparatory work for the ‘Living-the-Values’ Wave IX (known below as the ‘workshops’) training packages for roll-out of the workshops in 2016-18”. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the respective expenditures on the workshops in each of the past 3 waves and the coming wave; the respective numbers of staff responsible for or assisting in organising the workshops by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in the past 3 waves and the coming wave; and the respective themes of the workshops in the past 3 waves and the coming wave.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 323)

Reply:

The themes of the past 3 rounds of ‘Living-the-Values’ workshops and the expenditures are set out below:

- the theme of Wave VI (2007-2009) workshops is ‘Fairness in All Our Dealings’, with a total expenditure of \$370,000.
- the theme of Wave VII (2010-2012) workshops is ‘Professionalism in the Changing World’, with a total expenditure of \$300,000.
- Wave VIII (2013-2015) workshops on ‘Professional Responsibility & Accountability’ are still in progress, so the expenditure is not yet available. The estimated expenditure is \$490,000.

The preparatory work for the coming round (Wave IX) of the workshops will commence in 2016. The theme and training contents are decided with reference to the comments of

participants of 'Living-the-Values' Wave VIII workshops and the relevant review. The estimated expenditure for the first year (2015-16) is \$26,000.

Organisation of the 'Living-the-Values' workshops is undertaken by serving police officers as part of their daily duties. The Police Force has no statistics of the relevant officers by salary level, year of service, age group and gender.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB487**

**(Question Serial No. 5902)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, there will be “preparatory work for the ‘Living-the-Values’ Wave IX (known below as the ‘workshops’) training packages for roll-out of the workshops in 2016-18”. In this connection, please inform this Committee whether the Government has any indicators for assessing the effectiveness of the workshops. If so, what were the specific contents of the indicators for assessment and how effective were the workshops rolled out in the past 5 years; if not, how did the Government assess whether the above measures were effective? What is the target effectiveness of the workshops to be rolled out in the coming year?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 324)

Reply:

The Police Force conducts the ‘Living-the-Values’ workshops to provide a discussion forum for staff to:

- (i) promote awareness and acceptance of Force Values;
- (ii) air views on areas of concern;
- (iii) provide feedback to senior Force management; and
- (iv) provide ‘buy-in’ from both the top down and the bottom up.

The Force does not have specific indicators in place for assessing the effectiveness of the ‘Living-the-Values’ workshops. However, upon completion of each round of workshops, the Force will collect the views of the participants and instructors. A review will then be conducted to assess the effectiveness and make future improvements.

The Force commissions an independent agency to conduct the Staff Opinion Survey (SOS), Customer Satisfaction Survey and Public Opinion Survey on a regular basis. The findings of these surveys also facilitate the assessment of the effectiveness of the workshops.

According to the SOS conducted by an independent agency commissioned by the Force in 2013, the majority of respondents see eye to eye with the Force Values and up to 99% of respondents agree with the pledge to take a firm stand against corruption. To a certain extent, the findings illustrate the effectiveness of the 'Living-the-Values' Workshop Programme conducted over the years.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB488**

**(Question Serial No. 5903)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, there will be “preparatory work for the ‘Living-the-Values’ Wave IX (known below as the ‘workshops’) training packages for roll-out of the workshops in 2016-18”. In this connection, please inform this Committee whether the Government consulted stakeholders on the arrangement and effectiveness of the workshops in the past 5 years. If so, what were the numbers of various types of consultation activities organised in the consultation process, numbers of various types of stakeholders consulted and details of opinions collected; if not, what were the reasons? Will the Government review the workshops in the future? If so, what are the details; if not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 325)

Reply:

Upon completion of each round of workshops, the Police Force will collect the views of the participants and instructors. A review will then be conducted to assess the effectiveness and make future improvements. The Force commissions an independent agency to conduct the Staff Opinion Survey (SOS), Customer Satisfaction Survey and Public Opinion Survey on a regular basis. The findings of these surveys also facilitate the assessment of the effectiveness of the workshops.

According to the SOS conducted by an independent agency commissioned by the Force in 2013, the majority of respondents see eye to eye with the Force Values and up to 99% of respondents agree with the pledge to take a firm stand against corruption. To a certain extent, the findings illustrate the effectiveness of the ‘Living-the-Values’ Workshop Programme conducted over the years.

The 'Living-the-Values' Wave VIII workshops on 'Professional Responsibility & Accountability' are still in progress. A review will be conducted upon completion of the workshops in 2015.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB489**

**(Question Serial No. 5904)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Staff Opinion Survey (SOS) of the Hong Kong Police Force, please inform this Committee of the following:

What were the expenditures on the 2 SOSs conducted in December 2010 and December 2013 respectively?

When will the Government conduct the next SOS?

In the 2 SOSs conducted in December 2010 and December 2013, what were the respective numbers of officers who were responsible for or assisted in conducting the survey by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 326)

Reply:

The Police Force commissioned an independent agency to conduct the Staff Opinion Survey (SOS), Customer Satisfaction Survey and Public Opinion Survey together under a bulk contract. The expenditures on these 3 surveys in 2010-11 and 2013-14 were \$590,000 and \$360,000 respectively.

The SOS is a regular survey conducted by the Force once every 3 years. The next SOS will be conducted at the end of 2016.

The Police Force commissioned the Hong Kong University Public Opinion Programme to conduct the 2 SOSs in December 2010 and December 2013. The Police Force does not have the information on the survey staff.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB490**

**(Question Serial No. 5905)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Staff Opinion Survey (SOS) of the Hong Kong Police Force, please inform this Committee of the following:

What were the respective numbers of respondents of the 2 SOSs conducted in December 2010 and December 2013?

Were there any differences between the methodologies of the 2 SOSs conducted in December 2010 and December 2013? If so, what were the differences?

What were the respective sampling methods of the 2 SOSs conducted in December 2010 and December 2013?

Were there any differences between the contents of the 2 SOSs conducted in December 2010 and December 2013? If so, what were the differences?

What were the respective percentages of respondents who agreed with the Force's Vision in the 2 SOSs conducted in December 2010 and December 2013?

What were the respective percentages of respondents who considered that the Force's overall performance was good in the 2 SOSs conducted in December 2010 and December 2013?

What were the top 5 areas of primary concern (in descending order from the area of top concern) of respondents in the 2 SOSs conducted in December 2010 and December 2013?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 327)

Reply:

The 2 Staff Opinion Surveys (SOSs) conducted in December 2010 and December 2013 were conducted on-line by the Hong Kong University Public Opinion Programme. Disciplined officers, civilian staff and auxiliary police officers of different ranks were randomly invited to participate in the surveys. The 2 SOSs had 3 685 and 3 675 respondents respectively.

In order to allow an effective benchmarking with the findings of the previous surveys, the 2 SOSs were not different in contents. In the 2 SOSs, the respective percentages of respondents who agreed with the Force's Vision were 94% and 93%, whereas the respective percentages of respondents who considered that the Force's overall performance was good were 73% and 75%. In the SOS conducted in December 2010, the 5 areas of the respondents' top concern, listed in sequence, were (1) change management; (2) morale; (3) internal transfers; (4) promotion system and (5) communication. In the SOS conducted in December 2013, the 5 areas of the respondents' top concern, listed in sequence, were (1) change management; (2) morale; (3) internal communication; (4) welfare and benefits and (5) internal transfers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB491**

**(Question Serial No. 5906)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Staff Opinion Survey (SOS) of the Hong Kong Police Force, please inform this Committee of the following:

What were the Government's conclusion and improvement recommendations arising from the last SOS?

Has the Government launched new measures and services or revised the existing measures and services in light of the conclusion and improvement recommendations of the last SOS? If so, what are the details of the relevant measures? If not, how does the SOS facilitate the Government to improve its services?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 328)

Reply:

In the Staff Opinion Survey (SOS) conducted in December 2013, the 5 areas of top concern with improvement recommendations, listed in sequence, were (1) change management; (2) morale; (3) internal communication; (4) welfare and benefits; and (5) internal transfers.

The SOS, a vital internal communication tool to gauge staff concerns and satisfaction levels, helps the Police Force formulate plans to address the staff concerns. The Force management attaches great importance to the survey findings. Follow-up on the areas of concern is underway. Relevant action plans and the way forward will be formulated, and the progress will be closely monitored and steered.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB492**

**(Question Serial No. 5907)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Customer Satisfaction Survey and Public Opinion Survey (known below as “surveys”) of the Hong Kong Police Force, please inform this Committee of the following:

What were the respective expenditures involved in the surveys conducted in the previous 3 times?

When will the Government conduct the next surveys?

In the surveys conducted in the previous 3 times, what were the numbers of officers who were responsible for and assisted in conducting the surveys by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 329)

Reply:

The Police Force commissioned an independent agency to conduct the Staff Opinion Survey, Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS) and Public Opinion Survey (POS) together under a bulk contract. The expenditures on these 3 surveys conducted in 2004-05, 2007-08 and 2010-11 were \$440,000, \$480,000 and \$590,000 respectively.

The CSS and POS are regular surveys conducted by the Force once every 3 years. The next CSS and POS will be conducted in April 2015.

The Police Force commissioned the Hong Kong University Public Opinion Programme to conduct the CSS and POS in the previous 3 times. The Police Force does not have the information on the survey officers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB493**

**(Question Serial No. 5908)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Customer Satisfaction Survey and Public Opinion Survey (known below as “surveys”) of the Hong Kong Police Force, please inform this Committee of the following:

What were the respective dates of the surveys conducted in the previous 3 times?

What were the respective numbers of respondents of the surveys conducted in the previous 3 times?

What were the respective survey methodologies of the surveys conducted in the previous 3 times?

What were the respective sampling methods of the surveys conducted in the previous 3 times?

Were the contents of the surveys conducted in the previous 3 times different? If so, what were the differences?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 330)

Reply:

In the previous 3 times, the Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS) and Public Opinion Survey (POS) were conducted during the periods from August to September 2005, September to October 2008 and November to December 2011 respectively. Both the CSS and the POS conducted in these 3 times were conducted in the form of telephone interview. There were about 1 000 respondents in each survey. Target respondents of the CSS were informants, crime victims or witnesses aged 18 or above who had contacts with the Police Force. Respondents of the POS were Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above who were randomly selected from the Telephone Directory.

In order to allow an effective benchmarking with the findings of the previous surveys, the CSS and POS conducted in the previous 3 times were not different in contents.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB494**

**(Question Serial No. 5909)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Customer Satisfaction Survey and Public Opinion Survey (known below as “surveys”) of the Hong Kong Police Force, please inform this Committee of the following:

In each of the surveys conducted in the previous 3 times, what were the respective percentages of the satisfaction levels regarding police services as rated by the public who had contacts or communication with the Police?

In each of the surveys conducted in the previous 3 times, what were the respective percentages of the options regarding confidence in the Force as rated by the respondents?

In each of the surveys conducted in the previous 3 times, what were the respective percentages of the options on whether Hong Kong is a safe place during the day as rated by the respondents?

In each of the surveys conducted in the previous 3 times, what were the respective percentages of the options on whether Hong Kong is a safe place at night as rated by the respondents?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 331)

Reply:

According to the findings of the Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS) conducted in the previous 3 times, the respondents had a very high level of satisfaction with the services of the Police Force. The respective percentages of the options as rated by the respondents are as follows:

<b>Findings</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2011</b>
Very satisfied/Satisfied	77.7%	82.0%	80.7%
Half-half	13.0%	13.0%	11.2%
Not quite satisfied/Very dissatisfied	8.9%	5.0%	6.5%
Don't know/Hard to say	0.4%	0.0%	1.6%

According to the findings of the Public Opinion Survey (POS) conducted in the previous 3 times, a majority of the respondents maintained confidence in the Police Force. The respective percentages of the options as rated by the respondents are as follows:

<b>Findings</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2011</b>
Very confident/Quite confident	85.3%	76.8%	75.0%
Half-half	10.3%	14.1%	14.4%
Not quite confident/Not confident at all	2.9%	8.0%	9.8%
Don't know/Hard to say	1.5%	1.1%	0.8%

According to the findings of the CSS and POS conducted in the previous 3 times, a vast majority of the respondents considered Hong Kong a safe place both during the day and at night. The respective percentages of the options as rated by the respondents are as follows:

#### Safe during the day

<b>Findings</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2011</b>
Very safe/Safe	91.4%	92.5%	94.8%
Half-half	6.4%	4.9%	3.6%
Quite unsafe/Very unsafe	2.0%	1.8%	1.2%
Don't know/Hard to say	0.2%	0.8%	0.4%

#### Safe at night

<b>Findings</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2011</b>
Very safe/Safe	72.1%	69.8%	75.9%
Half-half	16.8%	17.0%	12.9%
Quite unsafe/Very unsafe	8.0%	8.4%	6.0%
Don't know/Hard to say	3.1%	4.8%	5.2%

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB495**

**(Question Serial No. 5910)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Customer Satisfaction Survey and Public Opinion Survey (known below as “surveys”) of the Hong Kong Police Force, please inform this Committee of the following:

Regarding the last surveys, what were the Government’s conclusions and improvement recommendations?

Has the Government launched new measures and services or revised the existing measures and services in light of the conclusions and improvement recommendations of the last surveys? If so, what are the details of the relevant measures? If not, how do the surveys facilitate the Government to improve its services?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 332)

Reply:

The results of the Customer Satisfaction Survey 2011 reflected that 81% of the respondents who had contacts or communication with the Police Force had very high levels of satisfaction with police services. The results of the Public Opinion Survey 2011 showed that the majority of the respondents (75%) maintained confidence in the Police Force and the vast majority of them considered Hong Kong a very safe place, both during the day and at night.

Having regard to the survey reports, the Force has consulted in detail the commanders of major formations for comments and recommendations on the respondents’ areas of concern and formulated the relevant action plans. The Force will continue to strive for excellence and enhance the level of services provided to various sectors of the community.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB496****(Question Serial No. 5911)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the environmental scan and reviews in the strategic planning cycle (known below as the "reviews") under the Strategic Action Plan conducted by the Hong Kong Police Force, please inform this Committee of the following: what were the expenditures on each review completed in 2008, 2011 and 2014 respectively?

Regarding the reviews completed in 2008, 2011 and 2014, what were the respective contents published in the Environmental Scan Reports?

Regarding the reviews completed in 2008, 2011 and 2014, what were the respective Strategic Directions (SDs) formulated? Under these SDs, what were the respective details of the new initiatives implemented and the implementation years?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 333)Reply:

The production of the Environmental Scan Report (ESR) and reviews in the strategic planning cycle is a part of the work of the Service Quality Wing of the Police Force. The Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure on manpower (including the officers on secondment from various Police Districts). Regarding the past 3 ESRs, the salary for university summer interns and printing fee of the reports involved are listed in the following table:

	<b>2008</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2015 (estimated expenditure)</b>
Expenditure on employing university summer interns to conduct research for about 6 weeks	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$45,000

Expenditure on printing 2 000 copies of the report for internal reference by officers of the Chief Inspectorate rank or above	\$44,000	\$95,700	\$169,100
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The ESR covers 3 main parts, namely an external review, an internal review and a summary of policing developments in various places. The report scans the external and internal environments and examines certain focus issues in depth, facilitating the Force to gain insights into the upcoming challenges when formulating the Strategic Directions (SDs), so as to formulate the way forward and make plans for resource allocation.

In “Strategic Directions and Strategic Action Plan 2008-2010”, the Force formulated 4 SDs, which have been continuously incorporated in the subsequent strategic planning cycles (i.e. 2012-14 and 2014-16). The 4 SDs are (1) Engaging the Community, (2) Enhancing Personal and Professional Qualities of Force Members, (3) Enhancing Criminal Intelligence Gathering Force-wide and (4) Supporting Frontline Units.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB497****(Question Serial No. 5912)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding rapid response to emergency calls by the Hong Kong Police Force, please inform this Committee of the following:

In each month and quarter of the past 5 years, what were the respective percentages of responding to emergency calls in Hong Kong Island and Kowloon within 9 minutes?

In each month and quarter of the past 5 years, what were the respective percentages of responding to emergency calls in the New Territories within 15 minutes?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 334)

Reply:

The relevant figures of the Police Force's response to emergency calls in the past 5 years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Percentages of "emergency" cases that received response within the time frame specified in the performance pledge (The target response time is 9 minutes for Hong Kong Island and Kowloon and 15 minutes for the New Territories)</b>
2010	98.8%
2011	98.7%
2012	98.5%
2013	98.8%
2014	98.7%

The Police Force does not maintain the monthly and quarterly figures of response to emergency calls by Region.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB498****(Question Serial No. 5913)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding response to calls by the Hong Kong Police Force, please inform this Committee of the following:

In each month and quarter of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of total calls among the response to 999 calls?

In each month and quarter of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of emergency calls among the response to 999 calls?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 335)

Reply:

The figures of the Police Force's response to 999 calls in the past 5 years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total number of 999 calls</b>	<b>Emergency calls</b>
2010	2 118 500	91 937
2011	2 142 132	92 307
2012	2 258 529	92 984
2013	2 313 816	91 124
2014	2 323 016	90 532

The Police Force does not maintain the monthly and quarterly figures of response to 999 calls and emergency calls.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB499****(Question Serial No. 5914)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the number of all types of reports to the Hong Kong Police Force, please inform this Committee of the following: What were the numbers of all types of reports to various report rooms in each month and each quarter in the past 5 years? What were the respective numbers of reports by month and quarter, report room and category of cases?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 336)Reply:

The Police Force does not maintain the information on the categories of statistics or records as raised in the question. The numbers of reports received in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of all types of reports to police</b>
2010	1 411 756
2011	1 465 949
2012	1 514 530
2013	1 550 693
2014	1 573 827

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB500****(Question Serial No. 5915)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (2) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

What were the respective numbers of public processions and public meetings handled by various Police Districts by year, quarter and month in the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 337)Reply:

The numbers of public order events (POEs) handled by the Police Force in the past 5 years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Public meeting</b>	<b>Public procession</b>	<b>Total</b>
2010	4 519	1 137	5 656
2011	5 363	1 515	6 878
2012	5 599	1 930	7 529
2013	4 987	1 179	6 166
2014	5 715	1 103	6 818

The Police Force does not maintain the information on POEs handled by various Police Districts by year, quarter and month.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB501**

**(Question Serial No. 5916)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (3) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the number of all types of reports to the Hong Kong Police Force, please inform this Committee of the following: What were the respective numbers of all types of reports to various Police Districts and Regions by year, quarter, month and category of cases in the past 5 years? What were the respective numbers of all types of reports to various report rooms by year, quarter, month and category of cases in the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 338)

Reply:

The Police Force does not maintain the information on the categories of statistics or records as raised in the question. The numbers of reports received in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of all types of reports to police</b>
2010	1 411 756
2011	1 465 949
2012	1 514 530
2013	1 550 693
2014	1 573 827

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB502****(Question Serial No. 5917)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the summonses issued by the Hong Kong Police Force, please inform this Committee of the numbers of summonses issued by various Districts and Regions by year, quarter, month and category of summonses in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 339)Reply:

The Police Force does not maintain the information on the categories of statistics or records as raised in the question. The numbers of summonses issued (other than traffic summonses) in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of summonses issued (other than traffic summonses)</b>
2010	7 207
2011	6 779
2012	6 170
2013	5 296
2014	4 703

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB503****(Question Serial No. 5918)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the raids conducted by the Hong Kong Police Force, please inform this Committee of the numbers of raids conducted by various Districts and Regions by year, quarter and month in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 340)Reply:

The Police Force does not maintain the information on the categories of statistics or records as raised in the question. The numbers of raids conducted in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of raids conducted</b>
2010	9 908
2011	10 816
2012	10 648
2013	12 511
2014	10 509

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB504****(Question Serial No. 5919)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the numbers of offenders arrested by uniformed officers as listed by the Hong Kong Police Force, please inform this Committee of the following: in the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of offenders arrested by uniformed officers in various Districts and Regions by year, quarter and month?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of offenders arrested by uniformed officers for various types of reasons by reason of arrest?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 341)Reply:

The Police Force does not maintain the information on the categories of statistics or records as raised in the question. The numbers of offenders arrested by uniformed officers in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of offenders arrested by uniformed officers</b>
2010	64 592
2011	62 683
2012	57 749
2013	56 431
2014	51 501

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB505**

**(Question Serial No. 5920)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the figures of non-ethnic Chinese Junior Police Call (JPC) membership, please inform this Committee of the following:

In the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of non-ethnic Chinese JPC Members, Leaders and Advanced Leaders by police district and clubhouse?

In the past year, the Government's target was to increase non-ethnic Chinese JPC membership from 1 900 in the year to 2 500 within 5 years. What were the activities organised and measures taken for the above target, and what were the respective effects achieved?

In the past year, the Government's target was to increase non-ethnic Chinese JPC membership from 1 900 in the year to 2 500 within 5 years. What were the additional expenditures involved in pursuing the above target?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 342)

Reply:

To help non-ethnic Chinese youths integrate into the community and become the fight crime partners of the Force, the Force strengthens the promotion of the Junior Police Call (JPC) Scheme to non-ethnic Chinese youths. The number of ethnic minority JPC members increased from 1 900 to over 2 500 in 2014.

The Police Force does not maintain other relevant information on ethnic minority JPC members by police district or clubhouse.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB506**

**(Question Serial No. 5921)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the running of Police School Liaison Programme by the Government, please inform this Committee of:

1. the respective numbers of contacts with schools made by the Government for the above initiative in each of the past 5 years;
2. the respective numbers of contacts with primary schools made by the Government for the above initiative in each of the past 5 years;
3. the respective numbers of contacts with secondary schools made by the Government for the above initiative in each of the past 5 years;
4. the number of contacts with schools made by the Government for the above initiative in the coming year;
5. the number of contacts with primary schools made by the Government for the above initiative in the coming year;
6. the number of contacts with secondary schools made by the Government for the above initiative in the coming year.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 343)

Reply:

- 1 to 3 The Police Force creates the post of School Liaison Officer for the running of the Police School Liaison Programme in the respective police districts. In 2014, a total of 553 secondary schools and 608 primary schools joined the Programme. The numbers of school visits made by School Liaison Officers in the past 3 years are set out in the following table:

<b>Year</b>	2012	2013	2014
<b>Number of visits to primary schools</b>	8 477	8 316	8 141
<b>Number of visits to secondary schools</b>	11 856	10 818	10 802
<b>Total</b>	20 333	19 134	18 943

The Police Force does not maintain the relevant information of or before 2011.

- 4 to 6 In 2015-16, the Police Force's School Liaison Officers will continue to maintain close liaison with schools and visit primary and secondary schools on a need basis.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB507**

**(Question Serial No. 5922)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the post of School Liaison Officer, please inform this Committee:

1. of the respective numbers of Hong Kong Police Force's School Liaison Officers by police district, rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in the past 5 years and the coming year; and
2. whether the Government will increase the manpower of School Liaison Officer in the coming year. If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 344)

Reply:

1. The numbers of Police School Liaison Officers in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
School Liaison Officer (establishment)	85	94	97	97	104

The Police Force does not maintain the statistics for the relevant officers as raised in the question.

2. The Police Force has no plans to increase the number of School Liaison Officer in the coming year.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB508****(Question Serial No. 5923)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the running of Police School Liaison Programme by the Government, please inform this Committee of:

7. the respective numbers of visits to primary schools made by School Liaison Officers in each of the past 5 years;
8. the respective numbers of visits to secondary schools made by School Liaison Officers in each of the past 5 years;
9. the details of work during the visits made by School Liaison Officers to primary schools and secondary schools respectively;
10. the respective numbers of students interviewed by School Liaison Officers during visits to primary schools in each of the past 5 years;
11. the respective numbers of students interviewed by School Liaison Officers during visits to secondary schools in each of the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 345)Reply:

- 1 and 2 The numbers of school visits made by School Liaison Officers in the past 3 years are set out in the following table:

Year	2012	2013	2014
Number of visits to primary schools	8 477	8 316	8 141
Number of visits to secondary schools	11 856	10 818	10 802
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 333</b>	<b>19 134</b>	<b>18 943</b>

The Police Force does not maintain the relevant information of or before 2011.

3. During visits to primary schools and secondary schools, School Liaison Officers mainly perform work in various areas, including establishing a good relationship with the school community (including students, teachers and parents); giving students an understanding of the Police Force's responsibilities and the importance of respect for law and order; making students aware of various dangers they may encounter, such as the dangers of involvement in crime, abuse of psychotropic substances, triad association, hooliganism, sexual temptations and assaults, and traffic contraventions etc.; referring suitable cases to the agencies under the relevant partnership programme for follow-up action, in consultation with social workers, schools and parents; and acting on behalf of Police Community Relations Officers as the Police Force's focal point of contact in districts with the District Social Welfare Offices and schools.
- 4 and 5 The numbers of students interviewed by School Liaison Officers during their visits to schools in the past 3 years are set out in the following table:

Year	2012	2013	2014
Number of primary school students interviewed	618	540	407
Number of secondary school students interviewed	1 159	590	727

The Police Force does not maintain the relevant information of or before 2011.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB509**

**(Question Serial No. 5924)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding crimes involving the use of firearms, please inform this Committee of the following:

In each of the past 5 years, of the crime cases involving the use of firearms recorded by the Police, what were the respective numbers by Region?

In each of the past 5 years, of the crime cases involving the use of firearms recorded by the Police, what were the respective numbers of cases detected by Region?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective figures of the cases involving the use of firearms by Region and by category of crime?

What are the respective measures of the Police to prevent and detect the above crimes in the future?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 346)

Reply:

The numbers of crime cases involving the use of firearms recorded by Region from 2010 to 2013 can be downloaded from the appendices of Hong Kong Police Review on the Police Public Page. The link is as follows:

[http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)

The numbers of reported crime cases involving the use of firearms recorded by Region in 2014 are listed in the following table:

	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon East	Kowloon West	New Territories North	New Territories South	Marine
Number of reported cases	2	1	3	0	2	0

The numbers of detected crime cases involving the use of firearms recorded by Region in the past 5 years are listed in the following table:

	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon East	Kowloon West	New Territories North	New Territories South	Marine
2010	0	0	1	1	2	0
2011	1	1	1	0	0	0
2012	3	0	0	0	2	0
2013	1	1	2	1	0	0
2014	2	0	2	0	2	0

The numbers of reported crime cases involving the use of firearms by Region and by category of crime from 2010 to 2013 can be downloaded from the appendices of Hong Kong Police Review on the Police Public Page. The link is as follows:

[http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)

The numbers of reported crime cases involving the use of firearms by Region and by category of crime in 2014 are listed in the following table:

	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon East	Kowloon West	New Territories North	New Territories South	Marine
Robbery with firearms	0	0	3	0	2	0
Robbery with pistol like object	2	1	0	0	0	0

The combat against violent crime, particularly cases involving the use of firearms, remains one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities in 2015. The Police Force will continue to deter and combat relevant crimes by ensuring sufficient police presence and strengthening intelligence-led operations.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB510**

**(Question Serial No. 5925)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding triad-related offences, please inform this Committee of the following:

In each of the past 5 years, of the cases involving triad-related offences recorded by the Police, what were the respective numbers by Region?

In each of the past 5 years, of the cases involving triad-related offences recorded by the Police, what were the respective numbers of cases detected by Region?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective figures of triad-related offences by Region and by category of crime?

What are the respective measures of the Police to prevent and detect the above crimes in the future?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 347)

Reply:

In 2014, the Police Force recorded 1 643 cases involving triad-related offences which were mainly wounding, serious assault and unlawful society offence by category.

The combat against triads remains one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities in 2015. The Police will continue to target triad personalities and activities, in particular those that exploit young persons and juveniles, by mounting intelligence-led and undercover operations.

The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of triad-related offences by Region and by category of crime.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB511****(Question Serial No. 5926)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding serious drug-related offences, please inform this Committee of the following:

In each of the past 5 years, of the cases involving serious drug-related offences recorded by the Police, what were the respective numbers by Region?

In each of the past 5 years, of the cases involving serious drug-related offences recorded by the Police, what were the respective numbers of cases detected by Region?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective figures of serious drug-related offences by Region and by category of crime?

What are the respective measures of the Police to prevent and detect the above crimes in the future?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 348)

Reply:

The numbers of cases involving serious drug-related offences detected by the Police Force from 2010 to 2014 by Region are as follows:

Year	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon East	Kowloon West	New Territories North	New Territories South	Marine	Total
2010	245	276	727	565	369	10	<b>2 192</b>
2011	234	254	640	552	341	21	<b>2 042</b>
2012	229	274	747	542	325	16	<b>2 133</b>

2013	237	296	800	609	312	14	<b>2 268</b>
2014	221	279	636	455	259	5	<b>1 855</b>

The numbers of serious drug-related offences in 2014 by category of crime are as follows:

	<b>Total</b>
Manufacturing of dangerous drugs	<b>10</b>
Trafficking in dangerous drugs	<b>878</b>
Possession of dangerous drugs	<b>963</b>
Other serious narcotics offences*	<b>4</b>
Total number of cases reported	<b>1 855</b>
Total number of cases detected	<b>1 855</b>

\* Other serious narcotics offences include: illegally cultivating the poppy or cannabis plant, illegally importing/exporting or manufacturing dangerous drugs, trafficking drugs in transit, and assisting another to retain the proceeds of drug trafficking.

Other figures requested in the question can be downloaded from the appendices of Hong Kong Police Review on the Police Public Page. The link is as follows:

[http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp\\_en/01\\_about\\_us/police\\_review.html](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html)

“The combat against dangerous drugs” remains one of the Commissioner’s Operational Priorities in 2015. The strategies include: enhancing co-operation with other law enforcement agencies to interdict the flow of illicit drugs into Hong Kong; targeting drug traffickers, especially those exploiting young persons and juveniles; taking proactive measures to investigate and confiscate proceeds of drug trafficking; and promoting awareness and preventing the abuse of psychotropic drugs by students and juveniles through a multi-agency and community-based approach.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB512**

**(Question Serial No. 5927)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding crimes related to the threat of terrorist activities, please inform this Committee of the following:

In each of the past 5 years, of the crime cases related to the threat of terrorist activities recorded by the Police, what were the respective numbers of cases by Region?

In each of the past 5 years, of the crime cases related to the threat of terrorist activities recorded by the Police, what were the respective numbers of cases detected by Region?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective figures of the cases related to the threat of terrorist activities by Region and by category of crime? What are the respective measures of the Police to prevent and detect the above crimes in the future?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 349)

Reply:

According to the Police Force's record, there was no crime report related to terrorist activities in the past 5 years.

The Hong Kong Police Force always strives to maintain the safety and stability of Hong Kong. The Force conducts assessments commensurate with the prevailing terrorist threat level and maintains close liaison with the law enforcement agencies in other regions to ensure that intelligence exchange and threat assessments are conducted in a timely manner. At present, Hong Kong's terrorist threat remains at 'Moderate' level.

Strengthening counter-terrorism work is one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities in 2015. The Force will continue to adopt proper preventive measures, including monitoring

trends of terrorist activities to ensure Force readiness, providing security advice for critical infrastructure and sensitive premises, and arranging counter-terrorist patrols. Besides, the Force will ensure preparedness for emergency situation by conducting regular training and multi-agency exercises to practise and enhance contingency plans. The Force will also deploy counter-terrorist resources strategically to ensure timely, effective and co-ordinated measures are taken to prevent and deal with terrorist activities.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB513**

**(Question Serial No. 5928)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding juvenile and youth involvement in crime and drugs, please inform this Committee of the following:

In each of the past 5 years, of the cases related to juvenile and youth involvement in crime and drugs recorded by the Police, what were the respective numbers by Region?

In each of the past 5 years, of the cases related to juvenile and youth involvement in crime and drugs recorded by the Police, what were the respective numbers of cases detected by Region?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective figures of the cases related to juvenile and youth involvement in crime and drugs by Region and by category of crime?

What are the respective measures of the Police to prevent and detect the above crimes in the future?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 350)

Reply:

In 2014, 2 534 young persons aged under 18 were arrested. Among them, 1 510 were juveniles aged under 16. The crimes committed by them were mainly shoptheft, miscellaneous theft, wounding and serious assaults.

The Police Force always adopts an “inter-departmental” and “multi-agency” co-operative approach to formulate and implement the strategy for combating youth crime.

On prevention and education, the Police Force maintains close liaison with the school sector through School Liaison Officers for joint actions to combat and prevent juvenile criminal activities and instil a sense of discipline and correct values in students. At present, the Police Force has 104 School Liaison Officers for providing services for 1 161 secondary and primary schools in the territory.

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

"The combat against dangerous drugs" remains one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities in 2015. The strategies include enhancing co-operation with other law enforcement agencies to interdict the flow of illicit drugs into Hong Kong; targeting drug traffickers, especially those exploiting young persons and juveniles; taking proactive measures to investigate and confiscate proceeds of drug trafficking; and promoting awareness and preventing the abuse of psychotropic drugs by students and juveniles through a multi-agency and community-based approach.

Regarding juvenile and youth involvement in crime and drugs, the Police Force does not maintain the number of detected cases by Region and the relevant breakdown.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB514****(Question Serial No. 5929)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding crimes of domestic violence, please inform this Committee of the following:

In each of the past 5 years, of the crime cases of domestic violence recorded by the Police, what were the respective numbers by Region?

In each of the past 5 years, of the crime cases of domestic violence recorded by the Police, what were the respective numbers of cases detected by Region?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective figures of the cases of domestic violence by Region and by category of crime?

What are the respective measures of the Police to prevent and detect the above crimes in the future?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 351)

Reply:

The numbers of Domestic Violence (Crime) cases recorded by the Police Force in each year from 2010 to 2014 by Region are listed in the following table:

Year	Hong Kong Island Region	Kowloon East Region	Kowloon West Region	New Territories North Region	New Territories South Region	Marine Region	Total
2014	216	335	392	430	290	6	<b>1 669</b>
2013	252	400	422	453	338	5	<b>1 870</b>
2012	256	470	459	476	337	4	<b>2 002</b>
2011	249	387	454	507	328	3	<b>1 928</b>
2010	306	495	438	509	400	9	<b>2 157</b>



The numbers of Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases recorded by the Police Force in each year from 2010 to 2014 by Region are listed in the following table:

	Hong Kong Island Region	Kowloon East Region	Kowloon West Region	New Territories North Region	New Territories South Region	Marine Region	Total
2014	99	109	175	168	70	2	<b>623</b>
2013	76	155	184	180	81	0	<b>676</b>
2012	81	232	265	197	95	2	<b>872</b>
2011	65	255	245	207	118	2	<b>892</b>
2010	130	311	292	288	157	3	<b>1 181</b>

The combat against domestic violence remains one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities in 2015. Police officers handle and investigate each case with empathy, professional attitude, fairness and impartiality. The Force has formulated a set of policies and procedures for handling cases of domestic violence effectively, striving to reduce the risk of domestic violence and strengthening the protection of victims.

The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the detected crime cases of domestic violence by Region and by category of crime.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB515**

**(Question Serial No. 5930)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding quick cash crime, please inform this Committee of the following:

In each of the past 5 years, of the quick cash crime cases recorded by the Police, what were the respective numbers by Region?

In each of the past 5 years, of the quick cash crime cases recorded by the Police, what were the respective numbers of cases detected by Region?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective figures of the quick cash crime cases by Region and by category of crime?

What are the respective measures of the Police to prevent and detect the above crime in the future?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 352)

Reply:

In 2014, the Police Force recorded a total of 26 704 cases of quick cash crime, which were mainly miscellaneous theft and shop theft by category.

The combat against quick cash crime remains one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities in 2015. The Police Force will continue to target criminal groups involved in deception, particularly telephone, internet and social media deception; ensure strategic deployment of resources to problem areas and take proactive measures against emerging quick cash crime trends; and raise public awareness so as to prevent quick cash crime.

The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the quick cash crime cases by Region and by category of crime.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB516**

**(Question Serial No. 5931)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding crimes committed by illegal immigrants and visitors from the Mainland, please inform this Committee of the following:

In each of the past 5 years, of the cases involving crimes committed by illegal immigrants and visitors from the Mainland recorded by the Police, what were the respective numbers by Region?

In each of the past 5 years, of the cases involving crimes committed by illegal immigrants and visitors from the Mainland recorded by the Police, what were the respective numbers of cases detected by Region?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective figures of the cases involving crimes committed by illegal immigrants and visitors from the Mainland by Region and by category of crimes?

What are the respective measures of the Police to prevent and detect the above crimes in the future?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 353)

Reply:

The figures of crimes committed by illegal immigrants and visitors from the Mainland between 2011 and January 2015 are as follows:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (as at January)
Illegal immigrants from the Mainland	119	102	110	83	12
Visitors from the Mainland	1 207	1 341	1 342	1 446	127

In 2015, the Police Force will continue to combat various crimes involving visitors and illegal immigrants from the Mainland by maintaining sufficient police presence and mounting intelligence-led operations.

The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the figures by Region as raised in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB517**

**(Question Serial No. 5933)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding syndicated fraud, please inform this Committee of the following:

In each of the past 5 years, of the cases of syndicated fraud recorded by the Police, what were the respective numbers by Region?

In each of the past 5 years, of the cases of syndicated fraud recorded by the Police, what were the respective numbers of cases detected by Region?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective figures of syndicated fraud by Region and by category of crime?

What are the respective measures of the Police to prevent and detect the above crime in the future?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 355)

Reply:

The Police Force recorded 8 861 cases of fraud in 2014. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the relevant figures and the information mentioned in the question.

In 2015, the Police Force will continue to raise public awareness through publicity education and district liaison activities. The Police will also continue to combat criminal activities involving fraud through intelligence-led operations.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB518**

**(Question Serial No. 5934)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding technology crime and computer related crime, please inform this Committee of the following:

In each of the past 5 years, of the technology crime and computer related crime cases recorded by the Police, what were the respective numbers of cases by Region?

In each of the past 5 years, of the technology crime and computer related crime cases recorded by the Police, what were the respective numbers of cases detected by Region?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective figures of technology crime and computer related crime by Region and by category of crimes?

What are the respective measures of the Police to prevent and detect the above crimes in the future?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 356)

Reply:

The Police Force has compiled the figures of technology crime in 2011 by Region, but this type of breakdown is not regularly maintained. The relevant figures are listed in the following table. Except the figures in 2011, the Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of technology crime by Region.

	Numbers of technology crime in 2011 (by Region)						
	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon East	Kowloon West	New Territories North	New Territories South	Marine	Total
Related to online games	44	77	58	112	92	0	<b>383</b>
Online business fraud	179	175	180	182	172	0	<b>888</b>
Unauthorized access to computer system	158	124	136	56	93	0	<b>567</b>
Others	130	75	53	62	48	0	<b>368</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 206</b>

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

The Technology Crime Division, upgraded to the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB) since 1 January 2015, is responsible for co-ordinating the Force's efforts in combating technology crime, and enhancing and expanding the capabilities in combating technology crime and handling cyber security incidents.

#### (7) Prevention

With the assistance of the Crime Prevention Bureau, the CSTCB will continue to strive to prevent technology crime through education and co-operative partnership, with a view to raising public awareness of technology crime. The CSTCB will strengthen its work with relevant departments such as the Hong Kong Computer Emergency Response Team Co-ordination Centre and the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer. In collaboration with the banking and financial sectors as well as small and medium enterprises, the Police also organise crime prevention seminars and publicity campaigns on the trend of technology crime for members of the public at appropriate times.

The Police have also proactively approached major Internet service providers, web-based platforms and relevant stakeholders to include publicity messages in relevant web-based platforms to raise the vigilance of the public towards technology crime. In order to enhance the publicity and education on the prevention of various types of scams more effectively, the Police rolled out a scam prevention platform known as "Fight Scams Together" on 11 July 2014 to disseminate to the public the latest scam modus operandi and prevention messages through short videos and texts in Police Public Page, Hong Kong Police YouTube Channel and Hong Kong Police Mobile App.

#### (8) Detection

The Police currently adopt a three-tier framework for investigation of technology crime, including the levels of the Headquarters (the CSTCB), Regions (technology crime units) and Police Districts which have in place investigation teams. This ensures the optimal use of resources for effective and efficient investigation of technology crime in a professional manner.

In view of the cross-regional and cross-boundary characteristics and hidden nature of technology crime and related offences, the Police have to work with overseas law

enforcement agencies in the combat against such crimes. At present, the Hong Kong Police Force is the Vice-Chairman of the Interpol Eurasia Group of Experts on Information Technology Crime. From 2008 to 2013, the Force organised Interpol Train-the-Trainer Workshop on Information Technology Crime Investigation and Interpol Train-the-Trainer Workshop on Digital Forensics on 4 occasions with a view to enhancing the capabilities of officers from different countries and regions in technology crime investigation and digital forensics, and promoting the co-operation and exchange of various parties.

(9) Way forward

The Police will continue to include technology crime in the Commissioner's Operational Priorities 2015 and carry out the combat through three measures, including maintaining professional competence and advanced capability in technology crime investigation, digital forensics and training, paying close attention to the technological development and the change of modus operandi, and enhancing frontline police officers' awareness of and investigation skills in technology crime through training; working closely with overseas law enforcement agencies, other government departments and key industry stakeholders, including optimising the co-operation mechanism with the Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies to combat cross-boundary technology crime; building partnership with public and private organisations on scientific research and experience sharing; as well as raising public awareness of technology crime prevention through public education and community engagement.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB519**

**(Question Serial No. 5935)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the ranks of officers in each police station and their accoutrements, and the minimum level of equipment on each type of police vehicle in the territory?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 357)

Reply:

General police officers deployed to police stations are of the ranks ranging from police constable to superintendent.

The basic equipment of general uniformed police officers includes a revolver, OC Foam, handcuffs, a radio and a baton.

General Force vehicles are equipped with red and blue warning lights, sirens, loudspeakers and communications equipment.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB520**

**(Question Serial No. 5936)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What were the numbers of ethnic minority police officers in the Hong Kong Police Force and various police districts by ethnicity (Indonesian, Filipino, Indian, Pakistani, Nepalese, Japanese, Thai, Korean, other Asian, white, mixed and others) in each of the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 358)

Reply:

The Police Force does not require any applicants, newly appointed persons or serving officers to declare their ethnicity. Ethnicity is not a relevant factor for consideration in the selection process. Therefore, the Force does not have the statistics on the ethnicity of applicants or serving officers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB521**

**(Question Serial No. 5937)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What were the numbers of ethnic minority civilian staff in the Hong Kong Police Force and various police districts by ethnicity (Indonesian, Filipino, Indian, Pakistani, Nepalese, Japanese, Thai, Korean, other Asian, white, mixed and others) in each of the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 359)

Reply:

The Police Force does not require any applicants, newly appointed persons or serving officers to declare their ethnicity. Ethnicity is not a relevant factor for consideration in the selection process. Therefore, the Force does not have the statistics on the ethnicity of applicants or serving officers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB522**

**(Question Serial No. 5938)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What were the numbers of police officers with disabilities in the Hong Kong Police Force and various police districts by disability (specific learning difficulties, intellectual disability, autism, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, physical disability, visual impairment, hearing impairment, speech impairment, visceral disability, mental illness and others) in each of the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 360)

Reply:

The numbers of police officers with disabilities working in the Police Force in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Numbers of police officers with disabilities	543	573	625	647	644

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB523**

**(Question Serial No. 5939)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What were the numbers of civilian staff with disabilities in the Hong Kong Police Force and various police districts by disability (specific learning difficulties, intellectual disability, autism, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, physical disability, visual impairment, hearing impairment, speech impairment, visceral disability, mental illness and others) in each of the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 361)

Reply:

The numbers of civilian staff with disabilities working in the Police Force in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of civilian staff with disabilities	135	131	129	126	116

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB524**

**(Question Serial No. 5940)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Committees on Integrity Management in the Force, please inform this Committee of:

the respective numbers of Chief Superintendents responsible for supporting the execution of the Committees on Integrity Management (by District) in various Police Districts in the past 5 years and the coming year;

the respective numbers of Senior Superintendents responsible for supporting the execution of the Committees on Integrity Management (by District) in various Police Districts in the past 5 years and the coming year;

the number of meetings held by the Committees on Integrity Management each year in the past 5 years and the coming year.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 362)

Reply:

The Police Force's management formulates the Strategy for Integrity Management. At formation level, Chief Superintendents or Senior Superintendents are appointed as Formation Integrity Officers. 39 Chief Superintendents and 5 Senior Superintendents took up the role of Formation Integrity Officers to support the implementation of integrity management in various policy formations and local Police Districts in the past 5 years, and they will continue to do so in the coming year.

The Force Committee on Integrity Management, established in 2009, holds quarterly meetings 4 times a year.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB525**

**(Question Serial No. 5941)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, “the Force continued to work closely with the Home Affairs Bureau (HAB), District Fight Crime Committees (DFCCs) and other agencies to organise both territory-wide and local crime prevention and youth initiatives.” In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of times that the Force worked closely with HAB, DFCCs and other agencies in order to organise both territory-wide and local crime prevention and youth initiatives?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the other agencies that worked closely with the Force to organise both territory-wide and local crime prevention and youth initiatives?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective names of the initiatives, expenditures and numbers of participants of the territory-wide and local crime prevention and youth initiatives organised by the Force by Region and District?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 363)

Reply:

The measures and initiatives mentioned in the question fall under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the territory-wide and local measures and initiatives in this respect, including the information on the relevant expenditures and manpower.

The “other agencies” mentioned in the question refer to non-governmental organisations such as social welfare organisations and district organisations, schools, etc.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB526**

**(Question Serial No. 5942)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, “the Force continued to work closely with the Home Affairs Bureau, District Fight Crime Committees and other agencies to organise both territory-wide and local crime prevention and youth initiatives.” In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective annual expenditure on implementation of the above measure in various Districts?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of officers dedicated to implementing the above measure or concurrently assigned duties on implementing the above measure by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in various Districts?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 364)

Reply:

The measure falls under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. The implementation of the above measure is concurrently undertaken by the staff in the existing establishment. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditures in this respect and the information on the categories of officers.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB527**

**(Question Serial No. 5943)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, “the Force continued to work closely with Junior Police Call (JPC) Honorary Presidents, District Fight Crime Committees (DFCCs), non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and various Police Districts to identify and implement Force-wide anti-crime initiatives such as ‘40<sup>th</sup> JPC Anniversary Fight Crime Summer Camp’. A significant number of anti-crime activities were also co-ordinated and carried out at the district level to promote anti-drug abuse message among the youth and step up publicity for districts’ related programmes and activities.” In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of times that the Force worked closely with JPC Honorary Presidents, DFCCs, NGOs and various Police Districts to identify and implement Force-wide anti-crime initiatives?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the other agencies that worked closely with the Force to identify and implement Force-wide anti-crime initiatives?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective names of the initiatives, expenditures and numbers of participants of the anti-crime initiatives organised by the Force by Region and District?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 365)

Reply:

The relevant initiatives mentioned in the question fall under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. The implementation of the above initiatives is concurrently undertaken by the existing manpower in the establishment. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure in this respect and the information on the initiatives by category.

The “other agencies” mentioned in the question refer to the NGOs, such as welfare agencies, local organisations, schools, etc.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB528**

**(Question Serial No. 5944)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, “the Force continued to work closely with Junior Police Call (JPC) Honorary Presidents, District Fight Crime Committees, NGOs and various Police Districts to identify and implement Force-wide anti-crime initiatives such as ‘40<sup>th</sup> JPC Anniversary Fight Crime Summer Camp’. A significant number of anti-crime activities were also co-ordinated and carried out at the district level to promote anti-drug abuse message among the youth and step up publicity for districts’ related programmes and activities.” In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective annual expenditure on implementation of the above measure in various Districts?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of officers dedicated to implementing the above measure or concurrently assigned duties on implementing the above measure by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in various Districts?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 366)

Reply:

The measure falls under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. The implementation of the above measure is concurrently undertaken by the staff in the existing establishment. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditures in this respect and the information on the categories of officers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB529**

**(Question Serial No. 5945)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, “the Force continued to run the Police School Liaison Programme to enhance police liaison and working relationships with primary and secondary schools, the Education Bureau, Social Welfare Department and Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau with a view to improving effectiveness and efficiency in tackling juvenile delinquency and youth crime, especially school violence and youth drug abuse”. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

In the past 5 years, what were the respective liaison and work with primary and secondary schools, the Education Bureau, Social Welfare Department and Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau carried out under the Police School Liaison Programme?

In the past 5 years, what were the effectiveness and efficiency of the above measures in tackling juvenile delinquency and youth crime respectively?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 367)

Reply:

The objectives of the Police School Liaison Programme are mainly to establish a good relationship with the school community, including students, teachers and parents; to give students an understanding of the Police Force's responsibilities and the importance of respect for law and order; to make students aware of various dangers they may encounter, such as the dangers of involvement in crime, abuse of psychotropic substances, triad association, hooliganism, sexual temptations and assaults, and traffic contraventions etc.; to refer suitable cases to the agencies under the relevant partnership programme for follow-up action, in consultation with the social workers, schools and parents; and to act on behalf of Police Community Relations Officers as the Police Force's focal point of contact in the districts with the District Social Welfare Offices and the schools.

The Police Force always adopts an “inter-departmental” and “multi-disciplinary” co-operative approach to formulate and implement the strategy for combating youth crime. There was a declining trend in the number of youth offenders in the past few years, reflecting the effectiveness of the existing strategy for combating youth crime. The Police Force reviews the effectiveness of various measures from time to time, adjusts or introduces new measures in line with the prevailing situation, and works closely with schools, parent-teacher associations, youth organisations, the Social Welfare Department and Education Bureau, etc. to ensure the effective combat against juvenile criminal activities.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB530**

**(Question Serial No. 5946)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, "the Force continued to produce police television programmes and JPC radio programmes to enhance public understanding of the latest crime trends and modus operandi to help prevent crime". In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

In the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of police television programmes and JPC radio programmes produced by the Force by theme and the expenditures incurred?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of officers dedicated to implementing the above measure or concurrently assigned duties on implementing the above measure in various Regions and Districts by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 368)

Reply:

In the past 5 years, the Police Force worked with Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK) in the production of the weekly Chinese television programmes "Police Magazine" and "Police Bulletin", and English television programme "Police Report".

In the past 5 years, the expenses on the production of the Chinese television programme "Police Magazine" and English television programme "Police Report" were paid by RTHK, while the expenses on the production of the Chinese television programme "Police Bulletin" were paid by Cable TV. Therefore, the Police Force cannot provide the relevant information.

Furthermore, to enhance promotion of messages on fighting and preventing crime, the Police Force paid RTHK \$200,000, \$200,000 and \$300,000 in 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively for the joint production of a series of micro-movies promoting messages on fighting and preventing crime for broadcast in “Police Magazine”.

In each of the past 5 years, the Police Force paid RTHK \$170,000 for the production cost of the weekly Chinese radio programme “Gimme 5 JPC” jointly produced with RTHK.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB531**

**(Question Serial No. 5947)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, “the Force continued to implement youth initiatives in various regions and districts with the objective of reducing juvenile delinquency and providing proper guidance to youths-at-risk”. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

In the past 5 years, what were the respective details of implementing youth initiatives in various Regions and Districts?

In the past 5 years, what were the respective expenditures on implementing youth initiatives in various Regions and Districts?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of officers dedicated to implementing the above measure or concurrently assigned duties on implementing the above measure in various Regions and Districts by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender?

In the past 5 years, what were the respective effectiveness of implementing youth initiatives in various Regions and Districts?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 369)

Reply:

In the past 5 years, the Junior Police Call (JPC) Headquarters organised different series of territory-wide large-scale activities on various themes, including the Hongkong Bank Foundation JPC Awards, Hang Seng Bank - Help the Police Fight Youth Crime Competition, Hong Kong Award for Young People (HKAYP) Scheme, Rotary Club - Hong Kong Youth Service Leaders Award Incentive Scheme, Environmental Badge Scheme,



Anti-drugs Activities, Fight Crime Summer Camp, Ai You (Hong Kong) Foundation - Search and Save Children, etc. Through these activities, the JPC has encouraged its members to participate in community and charitable services, and help the Police Force fight crime and crack down on abuse of psychotropic substances.

JPC members with outstanding performance will be nominated to participate in the International Youth Exchange Programme organised by the Home Affairs Bureau (HAB), the Mainland Summer Youth Exchange Programme subsidised by the Home Affairs Department, and the overseas/mainland exchange activities organised by various police districts or the JPC Headquarters.

Every year, JPC members have the opportunity to take part in a JPC DJ contest. If selected, they will host the radio programme “Gimme 5 JPC” with DJs of Radio Television Hong Kong. In 2014, the JPC worked with the Digital Broadcasting Corporation for the first time in the production of the JPC special feature to publicise its latest news to the public on the airwaves.

The above measure falls under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. At present, officers in the existing establishment implement the above measure in addition to their own duties. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure in this respect or the information on the categories of officers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB532**

**(Question Serial No. 5948)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not specified  
Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget: "the Force continued to maintain close relationships with local and overseas youth organisations with a view to exchanging ideas and sharing values in the fight against crime." In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of times that the Force maintained close relationships with local and overseas youth organisations with a view to exchanging ideas and sharing values in the fight against crime?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of local and overseas youth organisations with which the Force maintained close relationships with a view to exchanging ideas and sharing values in the fight against crime?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective expenditures of the Force on maintenance of close relationships with local and overseas youth organisations with a view to exchanging ideas and sharing values in the fight against crime?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of officers dedicated to implementing the above measure or concurrently assigned duties on implementing the above measure by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in various Regions and Districts?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 370)

Reply:

Junior Police Call (JPC) Headquarters and all the Police Districts hold exchange and visit programmes every year. Besides participating in Help the Police Fight Youth Crime Competitions or international youth exchange programmes, JPC members also have the

opportunity to go overseas for an exchange. The exchange programmes aim to widen the international perspective of JPC members, allowing them to exchange views with young people overseas.

The Police Force's expenditure on prevention and handling of youth crime is part of the total expenditure under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". The implementation of the above measure is concurrently undertaken by the existing manpower in the establishment. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure in this respect and information on the officers by category.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB533**

**(Question Serial No. 5949)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not specified  
Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, “the Force continued to strengthen partnership with the elderly community through the Senior Police Call (SPC) Scheme.” In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective details of the Force’s implementation of the SPC Scheme?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective expenditures of the Force on implementation of the SPC Scheme?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of officers dedicated to implementing the above measure or concurrently assigned duties on implementing the above measure by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in various Regions and Districts?

In the past 5 years, what was the respective effectiveness of the Force in strengthening partnership with the elderly community through the SPC Scheme?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 371)

Reply:

Officially launched in February 2014, the Senior Police Call (SPC) achieves its objectives mainly through organising various types of activities. Its objectives include (1) to enhance communication with the elderly through proactive engagement, (2) to promote crime prevention by developing fight crime partnership with the elderly, (3) to promote their awareness of road safety, and (4) to provide a platform for the elderly to participate in meaningful activities and to serve the community.

The SPC organises a variety of activities by co-operating with different elderly service organisations. Through active community engagement, the elderly people are encouraged to disseminate messages of crime prevention, crime fighting and road safety to their friends. Small units are also formed in Police Districts to bring the SPC messages to the community through visits to single elderly people, dramas, game booths and anti-crime exercise, etc.

The initiative falls under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. The Police Force does not maintain the breakdown of manpower and expenditures in this respect.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB534**

**(Question Serial No. 5950)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, “the Force continued to work closely with the Fight Crime Committee Publicity Sub-Committee in reviewing anti-crime publicity materials.” In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective details of the Force’s review of anti-crime publicity materials?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective types and quantities of the Force’s anti-crime publicity materials?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 372)

Reply:

The Publicity Sub-Committee of the Fight Crime Committee (FCC) formulates the publicity strategy for the Fight Crime Publicity Campaign at the beginning of each year, and proposes several themes for the publicity campaign taking into account the prevailing crimes and/or areas of major community concern. The relevant strategy and themes are implemented by the Publicity Sub-Committee following the endorsement by the FCC.

The Publicity Sub-Committee holds regular meetings to review the publicity strategy and effectiveness having regard to the latest crime situation. It also devises a series of publicity programmes based on the themes proposed by the FCC.

In the past 5 years, the Publicity Sub-Committee produced various types of publicity materials, including Television and Radio Announcements in the Public Interests, posters, banners, stickers and stationery, etc. to disseminate messages on fighting crime to the

public. The FCC does not maintain the categories of statistics or records of the relevant information mentioned in the question.

The themes of the Fight Crime Publicity Campaigns in the past 5 years are as follows:

2010-11

Anti-shop Theft;  
Watch Out for Online Crime; and  
Combating Youth Drug Abuse.

2011-12

Beware of Telephone Deception;  
Beware of Pickpockets;  
Protect Yourself from Sexual Assault; and  
Stand Firm! Knock Drugs Out.

2012-13

Beware of Deception (with emphasis on online business fraud, street and telephone deception);  
Mind Your Belongings (with emphasis on pickpocketing and miscellaneous thefts);  
Guard against Sexual Assault; and  
Stand Firm! Knock Drugs Out.

2013-14

Beware of Deception (with emphasis on online fraud, street and telephone deception);  
Guard against Sexual Assault;  
Mind Your Belongings (with emphasis on pickpocketing and miscellaneous thefts); and  
Stand Firm! Knock Drugs Out.

2014-15

Beware of Online Deception (with emphasis on email scams at corporate level and personal level);  
Guard against Sexual Assault;  
Mind Your Belongings (with emphasis on pickpocketing and miscellaneous thefts); and  
Stand Firm! Knock Drugs Out.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB535**

**(Question Serial No. 5951)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, “the Force continued to organise anti-crime publicity programmes to address specific crime problems, including “Pickpocketing and Miscellaneous Thefts”, “Street and Telephone Deception”, “Youth Crime”, “Youth Involvement in Drugs”, “Summer Job Pitfalls”, “Email Scam”, “Online Business Fraud” and “Sexual Assault”.” In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following: in each of the past 5 years, regarding the programmes addressing specific crime problems organised by the Force, what were the respective numbers and contents of the programmes, numbers of persons reached and expenditures by the above 8 areas?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of officers dedicated to implementing the above measure or concurrently assigned duties on implementing the above measure by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in various Regions and Districts?

In each of the past 5 years, regarding the programmes addressing specific crime problems organised by the Force, what was the respective effectiveness by the above 8 areas?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 373)

Reply:

The Crime Prevention Bureau under the Crime Wing of the Police Force and the Regional Crime Prevention Offices implement publicity programmes to address specific crime problems every year so as to raise the vigilance of the public and give advice on crime prevention to the public.

To address the above 8 categories of specific crime problems, the Police organised a total of about 5 700 publicity programmes in 2014. The programmes covered a variety of



contents, including producing announcements of public interest; distributing publicity leaflets and souvenirs to the public; displaying publicity posters or large banners; organising talks, seminars and exhibitions; holding anti-crime sports competitions, carnivals and bus parades; recruiting young people, the elderly and other stakeholders to participate in the implementation of the Police's publicity programmes; and organising ceremonies of commendation and Best Security Services Awards, so as to encourage the people concerned to assist continuously the Police in the prevention and combat against the above specific crime problems. The publicity programmes greatly enhance public awareness of crime prevention.

The expenditure on the above work is part of the total expenditure under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure and manpower in this respect.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB536**

**(Question Serial No. 5952)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, "the Force continued to strengthen the Force's response and professional sensitivity training in the handling and investigation of domestic and cohabitation-related violence cases". In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of training courses conducted by the Force for strengthening the Force's response and professional sensitivity training in the handling and investigation of domestic and cohabitation-related violence cases by area of training?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of officers trained in the training courses conducted by the Force for strengthening the Force's response and professional sensitivity training in the handling and investigation of domestic and cohabitation-related violence cases by area of training?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective expenditures on the training courses conducted by the Force for strengthening the Force's response and professional sensitivity training in the handling and investigation of domestic and cohabitation-related violence cases by area of training?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 374)

Reply:

In order to strengthen frontline officers' skills and professional sensitivity in handling domestic violence cases and their understanding of relevant legislation, the Police Force has incorporated training courses on domestic violence, skills of handling opposite-sex/same-sex intimate partner relationships, psychology of victims and handling of

conflicts into the “Basic Training Course for new recruits”, “Criminal Investigation Course” and “Promotion and Development Training Course”. Besides, training materials on the handling of domestic violence incidents are regularly reviewed and updated.

The Force does not maintain the information on the numbers of domestic violence cases handled by area of training.

The numbers of police officers trained in subjects related to the handling of domestic violence in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Regular training						
Induction training	Probationary Inspector	150	170	180	235	230
	Recruit Constable	1 082	750	890	990	1 110
On-the-job training	Station Sergeant	104	116	115	120	122
	Sergeant	459	391	290	365	343
	Police Constable	1 219	1 353	1 524	1 826	834
Criminal investigation training	Inspector/ Senior Inspector	125	127	106	119	121
	Sergeant	110	119	124	121	107
	Police Constable	399	467	474	456	334
Ad hoc training*		840	41	14 909	68	60

\* Ad hoc training generally includes topical discussion on handling domestic violence cases, training in professional sensitivity (briefings on the Domestic and Cohabitation Relationships Violence Ordinance) or training days focusing on the handling of domestic violence cases. Apart from instructors of the Police College, experienced officers or clinical psychologists, the Social Welfare Department, social workers and representatives of non-governmental organisations will also be invited where necessary to talk about and share their professional knowledge of and experience in handling domestic and cohabitation-related violence cases.

The expenditure on enhancing the training of police officers in handling domestic violence cases is part of the expenditure of the Hong Kong Police College on the day-to-day training. No specific breakdown of the expenditure in this respect is available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB537**

**(Question Serial No. 5953)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, the Force continued to “enhance enforcement capability against technology crime by strengthening the expertise of investigation officers and liaison with the Mainland authorities and overseas agencies”. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective details of the actual work conducted by the Force to enhance enforcement capability against technology crime by strengthening the expertise of investigation officers and liaison with the Mainland authorities and overseas agencies?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective expenditures of the Force on enhancing enforcement capability against technology crime by strengthening the expertise of investigation officers and liaison with the Mainland authorities and overseas agencies?

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of officers dedicated to implementing the above measures or concurrently assigned duties on implementing the above measures in various Regions and Districts by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 375)

Reply:

The Police College and the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB) always provide relevant courses for police officers to enhance their professional training. In addition to local courses, the Police Force deploys officers from time to time to attend relevant specialised training courses organised by overseas agencies. These officers learn

the most advanced investigation skills and have professional exchanges with law enforcement agencies of other countries and regions.

Furthermore, the Police Force always works closely with the Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies to optimise the co-operation mechanism to combat cross-boundary technology crime. For instance, the Train-the-Trainer Workshop on Information Technology Crime Investigation was organised in Hong Kong in 2011 and 2012, and the Interpol Asian and South Pacific Region Train-the-Trainer Workshop on Computer Forensics was organised in Hong Kong in 2013. Moreover, the Police Force deploys a number of officers to Korea, Thailand and Singapore to provide training for trainers in computer forensics from the Asian and South Pacific Regions, with a view to furthering the co-operation and exchanges with overseas law enforcement agencies. The CSTCB also jointly organised with Interpol the Train-the-Trainer Workshop on Computer Forensics at the Police Headquarters in Hong Kong from 26 to 30 January 2015.

The Police Force exchanges intelligence on cyber security and technology crime with law enforcement agencies outside the territory from time to time, and strengthens collaboration in investigation, gathering of evidence and prosecution of technology crime.

The expenditure on preventing and combating technology crime and safeguarding cyber security is part of the total expenditure under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure in this respect.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB538**

**(Question Serial No. 5954)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

There was a significant increase in the number of calls received by Police Hotlines from 50 738 in 2013 to 55 351 in 2014. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of a breakdown of the numbers of calls received by Police Hotlines by enquiry or request for assistance in the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 376)

Reply:

The Police Force does not maintain the information on the relevant categories of statistics in the past 5 years.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB539**

**(Question Serial No. 5955)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not specified  
Programme: (3) Prevention and Detection of Crime  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

There was a significant increase in the number of calls received by Police Hotlines from 50 738 in 2013 to 55 351 in 2014. In this connection, please inform this Committee of:

the respective establishments responsible for handling the Police Hotlines in each of the past 5 years and the coming year;

whether the service quality and efficiency of the Police Hotlines were affected by the increase in the number of calls received by the Police Hotlines in the past year; if so, the details; if not, the reasons;

whether the Government will increase the manpower of the relevant formations in response to the increase in the number of calls received by the Police Hotlines; if so, the details; if not, the reasons.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 377)

Reply:

In the past year, the Police Force coped with the increase in the number of calls received by the Police Hotlines mainly through internal deployment of manpower. Handling the Police Hotlines is one of the numerous duties of the Police Force. The Police Force will continue to maintain the routine services for the public in this respect through deployment of internal resources.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB540****(Question Serial No. 5956)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (3) Road Safety

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

As stated in the Budget, enhancement of road safety is achieved by the Force through “educating the public on road safety and encouraging public participation”. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the meaning of “encouraging public participation”; details of implementing the above initiative by the Force in each of the past 5 years and the coming year; and the effectiveness of implementing the above initiative by the Force in each of the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 378)

Reply:

The Police Force has always adopted a multi-agency approach to enhance road safety on 3 fronts, namely education, publicity and law enforcement.

In the past 5 years, through analysing the data and causes of traffic accidents, the Force decided on each year's publicity theme and formulated the relevant strategies for publicity, education and enforcement. As for education, the Force educates children about the basic knowledge of road safety through Road Safety Town, Road Safety Bus and school talks so that they form a good habit of crossing the roads properly at a young age. As for publicity, the key publicity themes in the past 5 years were “Anti-drug Driving”, “Anti-drink Driving”, “Cycling Safety”, “Elderly Pedestrian Safety” and “Driving Attentively” respectively. To strengthen public awareness of road safety, the Force organised over 500 activities related to road safety in the past 5 years to encourage the public to make actual efforts in observing traffic legislation so as to reduce traffic accidents. The Force will, in



light of the trends of traffic accidents, strengthen enforcement action at traffic black spots in various police districts.

The numbers of fatal traffic accidents remained low in the past 5 years. The fatalities of traffic accidents in 2014 were the lowest since 1953, reflecting the effectiveness of the tasks to enhance road safety. In the coming year, the Force will continue the relevant work to promote road safety.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB541**

**(Question Serial No. 5957)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (3) Road Safety

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

As stated in the Budget, enhancement of road safety is achieved by the Force through “introducing and monitoring the effectiveness of road safety initiatives”. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the details of implementing the above initiatives by the Force in each of the past 5 years and the coming year; and effectiveness of implementing the above initiatives by the Force in each of the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 379)

Reply:

The Police Force has always adopted a multi-agency approach to enhance road safety on 3 fronts, namely education, publicity and law enforcement.

In the past 5 years, through analysing the data and causes of traffic accidents, the Force formulates the relevant strategies on publicity, education and enforcement. As for education, the Force educates children about the basic knowledge of road safety through Road Safety Town, Road Safety Bus and school talks so that they form a good habit of crossing the roads properly at a young age. As for publicity, the key publicity themes in the past 5 years were “Anti-drug Driving”, “Anti-drink Driving”, “Cycling Safety”, “Elderly Pedestrian Safety” and “Driving Attentively” respectively. To strengthen public awareness of road safety, the Force organised over 500 activities related to road safety in the past 5 years. As for enforcement, the Force will prioritise enforcement actions of different formations within the Force each year in accordance with the “Selective Traffic Enforcement Policy” in order to effectively combat the misconduct of road users.

The numbers of fatal traffic accidents remained low in the past 5 years. The fatalities of traffic accidents in 2014 were the lowest since 1953, reflecting the effectiveness of the tasks to enhance road safety. In the coming year, the Force will continue the relevant work to promote road safety.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB542**

**(Question Serial No. 5958)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (3) Road Safety

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

As stated in the Budget, “the Force continued to combat inconsiderate driving and prevent accidents according to the prevailing accident trends”. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the details of implementing the above initiatives by the Force in each of the past 5 years and the coming year; and effectiveness of implementing the above initiatives by the Force in each of the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 380)

Reply:

The Police Force has always adopted a multi-agency approach to enhance road safety on 3 fronts, namely education, publicity and law enforcement.

In the past 5 years, through analysing the data and causes of traffic accidents, the Force formulated the relevant strategies for publicity, education and enforcement. As for education, the Force educates children about the basic knowledge of road safety through Road Safety Town, Road Safety Bus and school talks so that they form a good habit of crossing the roads properly at a young age. As for publicity, the key publicity themes in the past 5 years were “Anti-drug Driving”, “Anti-drink Driving”, “Cycling Safety”, “Elderly Pedestrian Safety” and “Driving Attentively” respectively. The Force organised over 500 activities related to road safety in the past 5 years so as to strengthen public awareness of road safety and reduce traffic accidents. As for enforcement, the Force prioritises enforcement actions of different formations within the Force each year in accordance with

the “Selective Traffic Enforcement Policy” in order to effectively combat the misconduct of road users.

The numbers of fatal traffic accidents remained low in the past 5 years. The fatalities of traffic accidents in 2014 were the lowest since 1953, reflecting the effectiveness of the initiatives to enhance road safety. In the coming year, the Force will continue the relevant work to promote road safety.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB543**

**(Question Serial No. 5959)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (3) Road Safety

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

As stated in the Budget, “the Force continued to organise road safety awareness campaigns with the appropriate authorities and road safety stakeholders to educate road users and pedestrians”. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the numbers of road safety awareness campaigns organised for the above initiative in each of the past 5 years and the coming year, and the theme, amount of expenditure and venue of each campaign; the details of implementing the above initiative by the Force in each of the past 5 years and the coming year; and the effectiveness of implementing the above initiative by the Force in each of the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 381)

Reply:

The Police Force has always adopted a multi-agency approach to enhance road safety on 3 fronts, namely education, publicity and law enforcement.

In the past 5 years, through analysing the data and causes of traffic accidents, the Force formulated the relevant strategies for publicity, education and enforcement. As for publicity, the key publicity themes in the past 5 years were “Anti-drug Driving”, “Anti-drink Driving”, “Cycling Safety”, “Elderly Pedestrian Safety” and “Driving Attentively” respectively. To strengthen public awareness of road safety, the Force organised over 500 activities related to road safety in the past 5 years. The Force does not maintain the records of individual expenditures of the relevant activities.

The numbers of fatal traffic accidents remained low in the past 5 years. The fatalities of traffic accidents in 2014 were the lowest since 1953, reflecting the effectiveness of the tasks to enhance road safety. In the coming year, the Force will continue the relevant work to promote road safety.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB544**

**(Question Serial No. 5960)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (3) Road Safety

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

As stated in the Budget, “the Force continued to develop and promote government/commercial partnerships to achieve Hong Kong’s road safety vision of ‘Zero Accident’”. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the details of implementing the above initiative by the Force in each of the past 5 years and the coming year; and effectiveness of implementing the above initiative by the Force in each of the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 382)

Reply:

In the past 5 years, the Police Force continued to formulate road safety strategies and implement the relevant work on publicity, education and law enforcement through co-operation with the Road Safety Council and close liaison with other government departments, educational bodies, academic groups, local organisations, commercial partners of the transport industry, etc. to strengthen public awareness of road safety and reduce traffic accidents.

As for education, the Force educates children about the basic knowledge of road safety through Road Safety Town, Road Safety Bus and school talks so that they form a good habit of crossing the roads properly at a young age. As for publicity, the key publicity themes in the past 5 years were “Anti-drug Driving”, “Anti-drink Driving”, “Cycling Safety”, “Elderly Pedestrian Safety” and “Driving Attentively” respectively. To strengthen public awareness of road safety, the Force organised over 500 activities related to road safety in the past 5



years. As for enforcement, the Force prioritises enforcement actions of different formations within the Force each year in accordance with the “Selective Traffic Enforcement Policy” in order to effectively combat the misconduct of road users.

The numbers of fatal traffic accidents remained low in the past 5 years. The fatalities of traffic accidents in 2014 were the lowest since 1953, reflecting the effectiveness of the tasks to enhance road safety. In the coming year, the Force will continue the relevant work to achieve Hong Kong’s road safety vision of “Zero Accident”.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB545****(Question Serial No. 5961)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

As stated in the Budget, "the Force continued to conduct drink driving enforcement actions with emphasis on enforcing the legislation on Random Breath Test (RBT)." In this connection, please inform this Committee of the details of implementing the above initiative by the Force in each of the past 5 years and the coming year; the number of RBT conducted each year by district; and the effectiveness of implementing the above initiative by the Force in each of the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 383)Reply:

The numbers of Random Breath Test (RBT) conducted on drivers by the Force and the numbers of drivers prosecuted for failure to pass the subsequent screening breath test in the past 5 years are set out in the following table (the Police Force does not maintain the relevant numbers by district):

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of drivers who took the RBT	105 318	134 273	136 728	167 658	177 151
Number of drivers prosecuted for failure to pass the subsequent screening breath test	586	615	561	557	546 <sup>Note</sup>

Note: Provisional figure

Despite the year-on year increase in the numbers of drivers required to take the RBT in the past 5 years, there has been a decreasing trend in the number of drivers prosecuted for failure to pass the subsequent screening breath test. This reflects the effectiveness of the initiative on combating drink driving. The item of “deter drink driving” has been incorporated in the Commissioner’s Operational Priorities in 2015. In the coming year, the Force will continue to conduct the RBT to combat the unlawful acts of drink driving.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB546**

**(Question Serial No. 5962)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (3) Road Safety

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

As stated in the Budget, “the Force continued to enhance enforcement actions against red light and speeding offences assisted by the Red Light and Speed Enforcement Camera Systems.” In this connection, please inform this Committee of the details of implementing the above initiative by the Force in each of the past 5 years and the coming year; and the effectiveness of implementing the above initiative by the Force in each of the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 384)

Reply:

The Police Force has always adopted a multi-agency approach to enhance road safety on 3 fronts, namely education, publicity and law enforcement. One of the tasks is to use Red Light Camera (RLC) and Speed Enforcement Camera (SEC) Systems to combat improper driving behaviour.

The “Expansion of the RLC System, Phase 3” project was completed in 2010. At present, there are a total of 155 RLCs in the territory. The “Expansion of the RLC System, Phase 4” project has commenced. Following the completion of the project by stages, the number of RLCs will be further increased in the coming year.

The “Expansion of the Speed Enforcement Camera (SEC) System, Phase 2” project was completed in 2012. At present, a total of 20 SECs are in operation by rotation at 120 camera housing locations. Upon completion of the widening of Tuen Mun Road and Tolo Highway, the number of camera housings will be increased to 135.

The numbers of enforcement actions taken with the RLC and SEC Systems in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Number of enforcement actions taken with the RLC Systems	29 812	46 897	52 404	58 873	56 256
Number of enforcement actions taken with the SEC Systems	116 109	100 226	154 411	137 238	119 113

The numbers of fatal traffic accidents remained low in the past 5 years. The fatalities of traffic accidents in 2014 were the lowest since 1953, reflecting the effectiveness of the tasks to enhance road safety. In the coming year, the Force will continue the relevant work to promote road safety.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB547**

**(Question Serial No. 5963)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (3) Road Safety

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

As stated in the Budget, there is “continuing enforcement under the ‘Selective Traffic Enforcement Policy’ commensurate with prevailing accident trends throughout Hong Kong.” In this connection, please inform this Committee of the details of implementing the above initiative by the Force in each of the past 5 years and the coming year; and effectiveness of implementing the above initiative by the Force in each of the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 385)

Reply:

The Police Force has always adopted a multi-agency approach to enhance road safety on 3 fronts, namely education, publicity and law enforcement.

In the past 5 years, through analysing the data and causes of traffic accidents, the Force formulated the relevant strategies for publicity, education and enforcement. As for enforcement, the Force prioritises enforcement actions of different formations within the Force in accordance with the “Selective Traffic Enforcement Policy” each year in order to effectively combat the misconduct of road users and reduce traffic accidents. For example, the combat against drink driving and drug driving is always a major task of the Force. The Force will, having regard to operational need, deploy resources to strengthen law enforcement actions in this respect.

The numbers of fatal traffic accidents remained low in the past 5 years. The fatalities of traffic accidents in 2014 were the lowest since 1953, reflecting the effectiveness of the tasks to enhance road safety. In the coming year, the Force will continue to adopt the “Selective

Traffic Enforcement Policy” to formulate strategies for law enforcement actions so as to promote road safety.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB548****(Question Serial No. 5964)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

What were the respective numbers of traffic accidents causing slight injuries and traffic accidents causing fatal or serious injuries by district in the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 386)

Reply:

The numbers of traffic accidents involving casualties by Police Region in the past 5 years are listed in the following table:

	<b>Police Region</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Traffic accidents involving fatal or serious injuries	Hong Kong Island	456	422	430	442	467
	Kowloon East	393	369	387	415	412
	Kowloon West	262	363	339	308	331
	New Territories South	567	555	557	547	515
	New Territories North	488	609	788	892	882



	Total	2 166	2 318	2 501	2 604	2 607
Traffic accidents involving slight injuries	Hong Kong Island	2 546	2 619	2 575	2 615	2 544
	Kowloon East	1 614	1 756	1 834	1 845	1 868
	Kowloon West	3 114	3 033	2 935	3 052	2 923
	New Territories South	2 607	2 736	2 861	2 880	2 973
	New Territories North	2 896	3 079	3 188	3 093	2 875
	Total	12 777	13 223	13 393	13 485	13 183

The figures listed in the above table were verified by the Police Force in February each year.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB549****(Question Serial No. 5965)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

What were the respective numbers of summonses issued for primary offences and summonses issued for moving and miscellaneous offences by district in the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 387)

Reply:

The numbers of summonses issued for “primary offences” and “moving and miscellaneous offences” by Police Region in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Region</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Primary offences	Hong Kong Island	4 253	3 853	4 269	4 378	3 823
	Kowloon East	2 440	2 552	2 739	2 838	2 742
	Kowloon West	5 030	4 356	4 447	4 471	4 720
	New Territories South	5 622	5 344	5 232	5 023	4 869
	New Territories North	3 944	4 451	4 540	4 936	4 423
	Total	21 289	20 556	21 227	21 646	20 577

Moving and miscellaneous offences	Hong Kong Island	4 114	5 139	5 101	5 084	3 346
	Kowloon East	2 276	2 028	2 429	2 137	1 839
	Kowloon West	4 248	3 517	4 455	4 472	4 009
	New Territories South	5 584	5 163	6 044	7 035	6 078
	New Territories North	10 884	8 711	10 902	13 232	11 354
	Total	27 106	24 558	28 931	31 960	26 626

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB550****(Question Serial No. 5966)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

What were the respective numbers of moving offences and parking offences by district in the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 388)

Reply:

The figures of fixed penalty tickets issued for moving offences and parking offences by Police Region in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Region</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Moving offences	Hong Kong Island	86 221	82 064	96 187	84 086	63 794
	Kowloon East	56 346	56 878	61 148	68 578	64 455
	Kowloon West	72 056	69 289	79 854	95 754	82 851
	New Territories South	132 587	113 691	153 401	128 558	121 182
	New Territories North	81 284	88 467	100 179	95 547	85 434
	Total	428 494	410 389	490 769	472 523	417 716

Parking offences	Hong Kong Island	171 225	182 755	234 548	242 946	219 129
	Kowloon East	77 033	86 884	101 895	126 029	138 915
	Kowloon West	281 480	288 995	309 877	335 087	329 870
	New Territories South	90 758	100 449	117 006	146 750	165 614
	New Territories North	116 565	137 719	144 058	169 600	216 039
	Total	737 061	796 802	907 384	1 020 412	1 069 567

The figures listed in the above table were verified by the Police Force in February each year.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB551****(Question Serial No. 5967)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

What were the respective numbers of prosecutions for speeding offences (included in summons and fixed penalty tickets figures) by district in the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 389)

Reply:

The numbers of prosecutions for speeding offences (included in summons and fixed penalty tickets figures) by Police Region in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

Police Region	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Hong Kong Island	40 535	29 863	35 832	23 262	17 034
Kowloon East	27 920	31 889	37 871	41 542	38 358
Kowloon West	14 920	12 687	22 261	30 718	24 746
New Territories South	86 760	67 116	109 669	86 334	78 356
New Territories North	46 377	46 437	60 616	58 089	51 132
Total	216 512	187 992	266 249	239 945	209 626

The figures listed in the above table were verified by the Police Force in February each year.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB552****(Question Serial No. 5968)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

What were the respective numbers of prosecutions and cautions for pedestrian offences (warning) and prosecutions and cautions for pedestrian offences (prosecution) by district in the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 390)

Reply:

The numbers of enforcement actions against pedestrian offences by Police Region in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

	<b>Police Region</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Number of prosecutions	Hong Kong Island	1 561	1 610	1 748	1 860	2 476
	Kowloon East	2 748	2 671	2 842	3 323	2 751
	Kowloon West	6 470	6 540	6 371	7 232	5 278
	New Territories South	3 224	3 452	3 759	4 533	3 895
	New Territories North	9 719	6 034	5 512	6 652	5 615
	Total	23 722	20 307	20 232	23 600	20 015

Number of warnings	Hong Kong Island	1 929	1 902	1 366	1 539	944
	Kowloon East	10 556	5 629	565	3 125	2 268
	Kowloon West	5 048	4 422	3 819	4 090	2 149
	New Territories South	10 316	9 468	10 641	10 253	10 722
	New Territories North	4 330	5 423	4 173	4 437	1 993
	Total	32 179	26 844	20 564	23 444	18 076

The figures listed in the above table were verified by the Police Force in February each year.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB553****(Question Serial No. 5969)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

What were the respective numbers of major road safety campaign events by district in the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 391)

Reply:

The Police Force does not maintain the information on the numbers of major road safety campaign events by district. The numbers of major road safety campaign events organised by the Force in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of major road safety campaign events</b>
2010	93
2011	114
2012	110
2013	108
2014	98

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB554****(Question Serial No. 5970)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

Regarding drink driving and drug driving, please inform this Committee of:

1. the respective numbers of prosecutions against drink driving and drug driving by Region and Police District in the past 5 years;
2. the Police measures to prevent the above crimes in the future.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 392)

Reply:

1. The numbers of prosecutions against drink driving and drug driving in the past 5 years are listed in the following table (the Police Force does not maintain the data on the prosecution figures by Region and Police District):

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014 <sup>Note</sup>	
Number of persons prosecuted	Drink driving	Drug driving	Drink driving	Drug driving	Drink driving	Drug driving	Drink driving	Drug driving	Drink driving	Drug driving
	922	64	825	31	775	43	788	32	677	31

Note: provisional figures

2. The Force will continue to adopt a multi-agency approach by working with the Road Safety Council, government departments and other non-governmental organisations to combat the unlawful acts of drink driving and drug driving, etc. through publicity, education and law enforcement, so as to protect the safety of the road users.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB555**

**(Question Serial No. 5971)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Police Planning Team, please inform this Committee:

1. of the number of staff in the establishment of the Police Planning Team by rank, salary level, year of service, age group and gender in the past year;
2. whether the Government has plans to set up the team again in the future; and if so, the details.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 393)

Reply:

At present, the Police Force does not have a planning team.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB556**

**(Question Serial No. 5972)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, "the Force continued to maintain readiness to react swiftly and effectively to cope with major incidents, disasters, civil disturbances or terrorist incidents". In this connection, please inform this Committee of the details of implementing the above initiative by the Force in each of the past 5 years and the coming year; the numbers of internal training conducted by the Force to tackle the above major incidents and the numbers of participants in each of the past 5 years and the coming year; and the effectiveness of implementing the above initiative by the Force in each of the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 394)

Reply:

One of the important missions of the Police Force is to safeguard and protect life and property. The Force always strives to react swiftly and effectively to cope with emergencies, major incidents and disasters, including deploying officers to provide support for incidents occurred overseas.

Enhancing public safety is one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities in 2015. The Force conducts regular inter-departmental exercises to enhance continuously its command and control capabilities, and strengthen partnership with other government departments and private organisations. In 2014, the Force co-ordinated or participated in a total of 35 inter-departmental operational exercises of various scales to test its response in various areas, such as serious traffic accident, tsunami, fire and typhoon, etc.

The Force also reviews various contingency plans on a regular basis to ensure that the plans keep up with the times and continues to protect properly the safety of the Hong Kong people.

As for counter-terrorism, the Police Force always strives to maintain the safety and stability of Hong Kong and conducts assessments commensurate with the prevailing terrorist threat level. The Force has been maintaining close liaison with the law enforcement agencies in other regions to ensure that intelligence exchange and threat assessments are conducted in a timely manner. At present, Hong Kong's terrorist threat level remains at 'Moderate'.

Strengthening counter-terrorism work is one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities in 2015. The Force will continue to adopt proper preventive measures, including monitoring trends of terrorist activities to ensure Force readiness, providing security advice for critical infrastructure and sensitive premises, and arranging counter-terrorist patrols. Besides, the Force will ensure preparedness for emergency situation by conducting regular training and multi-agency exercises to practise and enhance contingency plans. The Force will also deploy counter-terrorist resources strategically to ensure timely, effective and co-ordinated measures are taken to prevent and deal with terrorist activities.

Through different units and special formations, such as the Critical Infrastructure Coordination Centre, Cyber Security Centre and Counter Terrorism Response Unit, etc., the Force will continue to maintain liaison on counter-terrorism work with numerous public and private organisations and stakeholders and conduct counter-terrorism exercises, etc. The Force will also enhance public awareness of protecting safety and their response skills through daily contacts, security talks, advice on security, etc.

The Police Force has in place different operations and crime formations responsible for undertaking and co-ordinating the work on coping with major incidents, disasters, civil disturbances or terrorist incidents.

The above work falls under the Programmes of "Prevention and Detection of Crime" and "Operations". No specific breakdown of the estimated expenditure in this respect is available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB557****(Question Serial No. 5973)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (4) OperationsControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

As stated in the Budget, "the Force continued to conduct major security and crowd management operations to ensure public safety and order". In this connection, please inform this Committee of the numbers of the above major security and crowd management operations conducted by the Force by district in each of the past 5 years; and the respective effectiveness of implementing the above initiative by the Force in each of the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 395)Reply:

The numbers of public order events (POEs) handled by the Police Force in the past 5 years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Public meeting</b>	<b>Public procession</b>	<b>Total</b>
2010	4 519	1 137	5 656
2011	5 363	1 515	6 878
2012	5 599	1 930	7 529
2013	4 987	1 179	6 166
2014	5 715	1 103	6 818

The Police always respect the people's freedom and rights of procession and peaceful assembly under the Basic Law and Hong Kong Bill of Rights. The Police's enforcement approach is to strive for a balance. On the one hand, the Police will facilitate the smooth conduct of lawful and peaceful public meetings and processions as far as possible. On the other hand, the Police have to strive to minimise the impacts of these activities on the public and road users, and ensure public order and public safety.

Having regard to the objectives, nature, number of participants of individual POE, public response possibly caused by the POE, experience in handling similar events in the past and other operational considerations, etc., the Police Force will deploy manpower and implement appropriate crowd and traffic management measures. Corresponding deployment and contingency plans will be formulated to ensure that the POE is conducted in a smooth and peaceful manner and minimise the impacts on other members in the community.

The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the statistics for handling of POEs by district.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB558**

**(Question Serial No. 5974)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, “the Force continued to enhance the overall state of readiness in counter-terrorism through regular exercises, briefings and seminars”. In this connection, please inform this Committee of:

the details of implementing the above initiative by the Force in each of the past 5 years and the coming year;

the numbers of regular exercises, briefings and seminars organised by the Force for the above initiative and the numbers of participants in each of the past 5 years and the coming year.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 396)

Reply:

Through different units and special formations, such as the Critical Infrastructure Coordination Centre, Cyber Security Centre and Counter Terrorism Response Unit, etc., the Hong Kong Police Force maintains liaison on counter-terrorism work with numerous public and private organisations and stakeholders and conducts counter-terrorism exercises, etc. so as to strengthen counter-terrorism work. The Police also enhance public awareness of protecting safety and their response skills through daily contacts, security talks, advice on security, etc.

The Force conducted a total of 18 counter-terrorism exercises in the past 5 years. The Force does not maintain other relevant figures raised in the question.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB559**

**(Question Serial No. 5975)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, "the Force continued to enhance partnership with and benchmarked experience against the Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies through experience sharing and operational ground visits to international events". In this connection, please inform this Committee of:

1. the details of experience sharing conducted by the Force for the above initiative and the numbers of participants in each of the past 5 years;
2. the names and numbers of international events to which operational ground visits were conducted by the Force for the above initiative as well as the numbers of participants by venue of event in each of the past 5 years; and
3. the numbers of Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies working in partnership with the Force by country and region in each of the past 5 years, with regard to the Force's efforts to enhance partnership with and benchmarked experience against the Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 397)

Reply:

Duty visits conducted by the Police Force are fully subject to operational need. These visits include liaison and law enforcement co-operation with the Mainland, other countries and regions, and attendance at international conferences to enhance exchanges with government officials, agencies and international organisations of various places around the world. Officers of various ranks in the Force have the opportunity to participate in exchange activities, including meetings, focus studies on specific crime, training, courtesy calls, etc. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown by overseas country or region in respect of the visits made by officers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB560**

**(Question Serial No. 6296)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not specified  
Programme: (4) Operations  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Budget, a performance measure is to “ensure public order and safety during major security and crowd management events through deployment of officers trained in internal security, crowd management and counter-terrorism techniques”. In this connection, please inform this Committee of:

1. the total numbers of officers in the Force trained in internal security, crowd management and counter-terrorism techniques in each of the past 5 years with a breakdown by rank; and
2. the numbers of officers trained in internal security, crowd management and counter-terrorism techniques deployed by the Force to maintain public order and ensure public safety during major security and crowd management events and the numbers of deployments in each of the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 398)

Reply:

The Police Tactical Unit Headquarters provides training for 6 to 7 companies each year. Each company consists of 170 officers of the ranks ranging from police constable to superintendent.

For internal security and crowd management, the training areas include anti-riot strategies, risk assessment, crowd management methods and relevant techniques, etc. The aim is to enable the trained officers to handle in a timely and effective manner any unforeseen or major incidents, large-scale public order events, internal security requirements and daily anti-crime patrols.

Strengthening counter-terrorism work is one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities in 2015. The Force will adopt proper preventive measures, including monitoring the trends of terrorist activities to ensure Force members' readiness. Regular training and multi-agency exercises will also be conducted so that Force members can practise and enhance their awareness and techniques on counter-terrorist response to ensure preparedness for emergencies.

The above work falls under the Programme of "Operations". No specific breakdown of the expenditure and manpower in this respect is available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB561**

**(Question Serial No. 6297)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not specified  
Programme: (4) Operations  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What were the respective figures by district of arrested illegal immigrants by land and arrested illegal immigrants by sea in the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 399)

Reply:

The numbers of illegal immigrants arrested by land and by sea in each of the past 3 years are as follows:

Year	By land	By sea
2014	1 411	545
2013	1 347	655
2012	1 125	758

The Police does not maintain the statistics or records by district or the statistics or records of earlier times.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB562**

**(Question Serial No. 6298)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the district-based figures regarding the seizure of forged identity cards in the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 400)

Reply:

The numbers of forged identity cards seized by the Police Force in the past 5 years are listed in the table below:

Year	Quantity
2010	376
2011	220
2012	171
2013	185
2014	146

The Police Force does not maintain any district-based statistics or relevant records.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB563**

**(Question Serial No. 6703)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (603) Plant, vehicles and equipment  
Programme: (-) Not specified  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the place of origin and performance of specialised crowd management vehicles (CMV1, CMV2, CMV3)? Will the Government give this Committee a detailed account of how these vehicles manage crowds effectively? Besides managing crowds, what are the other special purposes of these vehicles? What criteria does the Government use to determine the occasions for using these vehicles?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 591)

Reply:

In order to handle more effectively illegal behaviours that may emerge during large-scale and prolonged public assemblies, it is necessary for the Police Force to regularly review its existing equipment, manpower and deployment in handling public order events for maintaining public order and safeguarding public safety. It has been the Force's practice to study the experience of foreign countries in handling large-scale public assemblies. In some countries/regions, including the UK, Belgium, Singapore, Korea, and even Macau, etc., "specialised crowd management vehicles" with water spray device are used to effectively disperse protesters who launch violent attacks, by creating a safe distance between the protesters and the Police so as to reduce the chance of injury caused to the protesters and the Police and stop the behaviours that jeopardise public safety and public order.

The Police Force plans to procure 3 "specialised crowd management vehicles" with water spray device. The vehicles are also equipped with large display screens and public address systems, which can put across effectively the Police's advice, warnings or other messages to the protesters. The vehicles can also spray liquid dye for identification of related offenders to facilitate follow-up investigations in the future.

The Force will formulate strict operating guidelines for these specialised vehicles and provide stringent training in driving and operation for the relevant officers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB564**

**(Question Serial No. 6762)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Force's creation of a Chief Superintendent post in the Tseung Kwan O Police Division endorsed earlier by this Committee, please inform this Committee of the following:

In addition to the above post, how much manpower is required to be added or redeployed to the Tseung Kwan O Police Division in connection with the upgrading of the Division?

What is the current progress of the upgrading of the Tseung Kwan O Police Division?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 600)

Reply:

The Police Force is actively preparing for the upgrading of the Tseung Kwan O Police Division to a Police District. However, the construction project of the Kowloon East Regional Headquarters and Operational Base of the Police Force, after submitted by the Government to the Public Works Subcommittee of the Legislative Council for deliberation in June 2014, was finally rejected in the meeting on 9 January 2015. The postponement of the construction of the Kowloon East Regional Headquarters and Operational Base will delay the full occupation of the Tseung Kwan O Police Station by the future Tseung Kwan O Police District. At present, the staff of the Kowloon East Region (including the Administration Wing and the Operations Wing) are still working in the Tseung Kwan O Divisional Police Station. In view of the indefinite commencement of the construction of the Kowloon East Regional Headquarters, the staff concerned cannot move out of the Tseung Kwan O Police Station in the foreseeable future. The Police will continue to redeploy additional manpower to the Tseung Kwan O Police Division in a gradual and orderly manner. However, the Police are still considering the overall timetable for the completion of staff relocation and the upgrading of the Tseung Kwan O Police Division.



To prepare for the upgrading of the Tseung Kwan O Police Division to a Police District, the Police created 40 posts (including 1 Chief Superintendent, 38 non-directorate police officers and 1 civilian staff) in 2013-14. The Police also propose to create in 2015-16 the 10 police officer posts originally planned to be created in 2014-15 together with another 50 police officer posts, so as to strengthen the police resources of the Tseung Kwan O Police Division to cater for the policing requirements of the Division. Upon the official upgrading, 294 officers (including 275 police officers and 19 civilian staff) originally on the permanent establishment of the Kwun Tong District (Tseung Kwan O Police Division) will be permanently deployed to the Tseung Kwan O Police District.

The upgrading of a Police Division to a Police District is a vital and complex project. Prior to implementation, thorough and comprehensive planning is required. The Force is allocating additional resources in a gradual and orderly manner to prepare for the upgrading of the Tseung Kwan O Police Division. The Force will determine the manpower establishment and facilities of the police station according to policing requirements and the existing mechanism. Factors for consideration include the population of the District, crime rate, workloads of different units, service needs, patrol areas, local characteristics and other criteria for police operations, etc.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB565****(Question Serial No. 6846)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (4) OperationsControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of Vietnamese illegal immigrants intercepted and non-ethnic Chinese illegal immigrants arrested by district? In the past 5 years, what were the numbers of non-ethnic Chinese illegal immigrants arrested by nationality?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 679)Reply:

The numbers of illegal immigrants arrested in the past 5 years by nationality are set out in the following table:

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mainland illegal immigrant		2 340	1 631	1 286	952	736
Non-ethnic Chinese illegal immigrant	Vietnamese	375	281	342	424	1 180
	Pakistani	194	196	241	457	358
	Bangladeshi	20	27	116	274	342
	Indian	36	9	26	29	60
	Nepalese	97	13	13	15	24
	Others	30	21	18	19	20
Total		3 092	2 178	2 042	2 170	2 720

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB566****(Question Serial No. 6847)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-)Programme: (4) OperationsControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

What were the respective numbers of officers trained in internal security duties by Region and by District in each of the past 5 years? What were the respective numbers of officers trained in internal security duties by training content in each of the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 680)Reply:

For internal security, the training areas of the Police Force include anti-riot techniques, handling of public order events, crowd management, counter-terrorism and anti-crime techniques, firearms, rural and physical training. The respective numbers of officers trained in internal security duties in each of the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of officers	1 020	1 190	1 190	1 020	850

The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of figures by Region and by District mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB567****(Question Serial No. 6848)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (4) OperationsControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of crowd management events by district? In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of crowd management events by type of incident? In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of officers deployed to handle crowd management events?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 681)Reply:

The numbers of public order events (POEs) handled by the Police Force in the past 5 years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Public meeting</b>	<b>Public procession</b>	<b>Total</b>
2010	4 519	1 137	5 656
2011	5 363	1 515	6 878
2012	5 599	1 930	7 529
2013	4 987	1 179	6 166
2014	5 715	1 103	6 818

Having regard to the objectives, nature, number of participants of individual POEs, strategies and experience in handling similar events in the past, etc., the Police Force will make comprehensive risk assessment and consideration for formulating the overall strategy and contingency plans. The Force will deploy manpower flexibly and implement crowd management measures in light of the prevailing circumstances to ensure that the POEs are conducted in a smooth and peaceful manner and minimise the implications for other members in the community.

The above work falls under the Programme of "Operations". The Police do not maintain a breakdown of the manpower and estimated expenditure in this respect.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB568**

**(Question Serial No. 6849)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of incidents of disposal of explosive devices by district? In each of the past 5 years, what were the respective numbers of incidents of disposal of explosive devices by type of such device? What are the respective numbers of officers deployed when the Force handles different kinds of incidents of disposal of explosive devices?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 682)

Reply:

The numbers of incidents of disposal of explosive devices handled by the officers of the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Bureau of the Police Force are listed in the following table:

Year	Number of incidents of disposal of explosive devices
2010	83
2011	79
2012	97
2013	86
2014	123

The Force will deploy appropriate numbers of officers to handle incidents related to disposal of explosive devices according to the actual circumstances. The Police do not maintain the relevant information by district and by manpower deployment.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB569**

**(Question Serial No. 6850)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What were the respective numbers of search and rescue operations conducted and casualties evacuated by District in each of the past 5 years,?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 683)

Reply:

The Police Force participated in 143 search and rescue operations in 2014. The number of casualties evacuated was 2 291.

The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the numbers of search and rescue operations conducted and casualties evacuated by District.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB570**

**(Question Serial No. 6851)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Recently, the Islamic State (IS), a terrorist organisation, attacked and threatened numerous countries and regions. In this connection, please advise this Committee of the following:

1. Do the Police gather and analyse intelligence on the terrorist activities undertaken by the IS? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?
2. Do the Police strengthen counter-terrorism training and exercises in connection with the terrorist activities undertaken by the IS? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?
3. In view of a photomontage of an attack on a city suspected to be Taipei uploaded to a website of the IS, some members of the public worry that Hong Kong may be one of the targets of the IS. What is the planning of the Police on this event?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 684)

Reply:

The Hong Kong Police Force always strives to maintain the safety and stability of Hong Kong, and will conduct assessments commensurate with the prevailing terrorist threat level. The Force always maintains close liaison with law enforcement agencies in other regions to ensure that exchange of intelligence and threat assessments are conducted in a timely manner. At present, Hong Kong's terrorist threat remains at 'Moderate' level.

Strengthening counter-terrorism work is one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities in 2015. The Force will continue to adopt proper preventive measures, including monitoring trends of terrorist activities to ensure Force readiness, providing security advice for critical infrastructure and sensitive premises, and arranging counter-terrorist patrols. Besides, the

Force will ensure preparedness for emergency situation by conducting regular training and multi-agency exercises to practise and enhance contingency plans. The Force will also deploy counter-terrorist resources strategically to ensure timely, effective and co-ordinated measures are taken to prevent and deal with terrorist activities.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB571**

**(Question Serial No. 6852)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Recently, the Islamic State (IS), a terrorist organisation, violently destroyed the exhibits in museums and monuments in Mosul, Iraq. In this connection, please advise this Committee of the following:

1. Do and will the Police discuss enhancement of security arrangements with museums in Hong Kong? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?
2. What is the evaluation and planning of the Police on the possibility that the IS attacks Hong Kong's museums and their exhibits?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 685)

Reply:

The Hong Kong Police Force always strives to maintain the safety and stability of Hong Kong, and will conduct assessments commensurate with the prevailing terrorist threat level. The Force always maintains close liaison with law enforcement agencies in other regions to ensure that exchange of intelligence and threat assessments are conducted in a timely manner. At present, Hong Kong's terrorist threat remains at 'Moderate' level.

Strengthening counter-terrorism work is one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities in 2015. The Force will continue to adopt proper preventive measures, including monitoring trends of terrorist activities to ensure Force readiness, providing security advice for critical infrastructure and sensitive premises, and arranging counter-terrorist patrols. Besides, the Force will ensure preparedness for emergency situation by conducting regular training and multi-agency exercises to practise and enhance contingency plans. The Force will also deploy counter-terrorist resources strategically to ensure timely, effective and co-ordinated measures are taken to prevent and deal with terrorist activities.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB572**

**(Question Serial No. 6853)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Recently, residents of a number of countries visit certain regions, such as Iraq and the Levant, to receive training in arms or terrorist attacks provided by the Islamic State, a terrorist organisation. In this connection, please advise this Committee of the following:

1. Do and will the Police gather intelligence on whether Hong Kong residents receive training in arms or terrorist attacks at the above regions? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?
2. According to the Police, are there any Hong Kong residents who have received training or are being trained in arms or terrorist attacks at the above regions? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?
3. What is the planning of the Police on the prevention and tackling of terrorist attacks on Hong Kong's public facilities and religious premises?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 686)

Reply:

Hong Kong has enacted relevant laws to create the offence of acts involving terrorist bodies or terrorist activities. For example, it is an offence to become members of specified terrorist bodies or recruit other people to become members of such bodies. The Hong Kong Police Force will take prompt and decisive actions if there is violation of the above laws. According to the Police Force's record, there were no crime reports involving terrorist activities in the past 5 years.

The Hong Kong Police Force always strives to maintain the safety and stability of Hong Kong, and will conduct assessments commensurate with the prevailing terrorist threat level.

The Force always maintains close liaison with law enforcement agencies in other regions to ensure that exchange of intelligence and threat assessments are conducted in a timely manner. At present, Hong Kong's terrorist threat remains at 'Moderate' level.

Strengthening counter-terrorism work is one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities in 2015. The Force will continue to adopt proper preventive measures, including monitoring trends of terrorist activities to ensure Force readiness, providing security advice for critical infrastructure and sensitive premises, and arranging counter-terrorist patrols. Besides, the Force will ensure preparedness for emergency situation by conducting regular training and multi-agency exercises to practise and enhance contingency plans. The Force will also deploy counter-terrorist resources strategically to ensure timely, effective and co-ordinated measures are taken to prevent and deal with terrorist activities.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB573****(Question Serial No. 6896)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-)Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

- Please provide the definitions of 3 categories of cases, namely "Domestic Violence (Crime)", "Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)" and "Domestic Incidents", and specify the handling procedures and methods for these 3 categories of cases.
- What were the numbers of the 3 categories of cases, namely "Domestic Violence (Crime)", "Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)" and "Domestic Incidents" that were handled from 2006 to the present?

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
"Domestic Violence (Crime)"									
"Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)"									
"Domestic Incidents"									

- What were the results of the domestic violence cases handled from 2008 to the present? Please provide the following information:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Subjects not charged							
Subjects bound over							
Subjects charged							
Number of domestic violence cases received by the Police							

Number of domestic incidents received by the Police							
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4. Please list 5 main reasons for which the subjects were “not charged”:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of repeated domestic violence cases							
Subjects not charged							
Extension of binding over							
Subjects charged							

5. What were the numbers of repeated domestic violence cases involving subjects who had been bound over and what were the results of the handled cases?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 822)

Reply:

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

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

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

“Domestic Incidents” refer to non-violent incidents not involving crime elements or “a breach of the peace” occurring between persons (irrespective of gender) regarded as having marital or intimate partner relationships.

Combating domestic violence remains to be one of the Commissioner’s Operational Priorities in 2015. Police officers handle and investigate the cases with empathy, professionalism, fairness and impartiality. The Police have formulated a set of policies and procedures for handling cases of domestic violence effectively to strive to reduce the risk of domestic violence and strengthen the protection of victims.

Upon receipt of a DCR, an officer of the rank of Sergeant or above will attend the scene to ensure that the DCR is properly handled. All police districts have “Designated Domestic Violence Units” for investigating serious domestic violence cases, and the “high-risk” non-crime domestic violence cases identified are handled by crime investigation units. Through the “Enhanced Central Domestic Violence Database” which contains the information on previous domestic violence/domestic incidents, and the use of “Emergency Referral Questionnaire” and “Action Checklist” designed by the Police for handling these cases, frontline officers will identify risk factors and conduct the risk assessment of the continuation and recurrence of domestic violence. Based upon the assessment result, the Police Force will take appropriate action to minimise the risk, including, where appropriate, detaining the offender, and arranging safe accommodation, counselling and other assistance for the victims and their families in conjunction with the Social Welfare Department (SWD) or other agencies.

If a subject needs the SWD’s assistance and gives consent for referral by the Police, the case (irrespective of its category) will be referred to the SWD for follow-up. If the subject refuses the referral service, the Police will also provide a “Family Support Service Information Card” to facilitate them to contact the service agencies at any time for enquiries. In addition, for cases considered by the Police to be of high risk, the Police will also take the initiative to refer them to the SWD for follow-up, irrespective of the subjects’ consent for referral.

2. The numbers of DCRs handled by the Police Force in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Domestic Violence (Crime)	2 157	1 928	2 002	1 870	1 669
Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)	1 181	892	872	676	623
Domestic Incidents	11 254	11 770	12 181	12 097	11 510
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 592</b>	<b>14 590</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>14 643</b>	<b>13 802</b>

3. The numbers of prosecutions related to Domestic Violence (Crime) cases with sentences in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total number of prosecutions</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>524</b>
Immediate imprisonment	91	62	53	36	40
Probation order	48	30	25	11	25
Community service order	31	19	13	17	10
Suspended jail sentence	71	60	32	64	55
Bound over/conditional release	7	3	5	1	0
Others <sup>[Note]</sup>	79	62	49	36	33
<b>Total number of convictions</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>163</b>

Note: including training centre, detention centre, drug addiction treatment centre, hospital order, fine, etc.

4-5. The Police Force does not maintain other relevant categories of statistics or records mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB574****(Question Serial No. 6900)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-)Programme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

- (1) What were the numbers of domestic violence cases from 2008 to the present? Please provide the following information:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Subjects not charged							
Subjects bound over							
Subjects charged							

- (2) Please list 5 main reasons for which the subjects were “not charged”;

- (3) What were the numbers of repeated domestic violence cases involving subjects who had been bound over and what were the results of the handled cases?

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cases not handled							
Extension of binding over							
Subjects charged							

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 827)Reply:

- (1) The numbers of Domestic Conflict Reports handled by the Police Force in the past 5 years are as follows:



	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Domestic Violence (Crime)	2 157	1 928	2 002	1 870	1 669
Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)	1 181	892	872	676	623
Domestic Incidents	11 254	11 770	12 181	12 097	11 510
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 592</b>	<b>14 590</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>14 643</b>	<b>13 802</b>

The numbers of prosecutions related to Domestic Violence (Crime) cases with sentences in the past 5 years are as follows:

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Total number of prosecutions</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>524</b>
Immediate imprisonment	91	62	53	36	40
Probation order	48	30	25	11	25
Community service order	31	19	13	17	10
Suspended jail sentence	71	60	32	64	55
Bound over/conditional release	7	3	5	1	0
Others <sup>[Note]</sup>	79	62	49	36	33
<b>Total number of convictions</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>163</b>

Note: including training centre, detention centre, drug addiction treatment centre, hospital order, fine, etc.

- (2) and (3) The Police Force does not maintain other relevant categories of statistics or records mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB575****(Question Serial No. 3802)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What were the numbers of police constables in the establishment of Tseung Kwan O Police Division under Kwun Tong District to perform duties in the past 3 years? What are the estimated manpower and relevant expenditure this year?

Asked by: Hon FAN Kwok-wai, Gary (Member Question No. 5)

Reply:

The numbers of police officers in the establishment of Tseung Kwan O Police Division from 2012-13 to 2014-15 are set out in the following table:

Year	Establishment
2012-13	275
2013-14	314
2014-15	314*

\* Not including 10 police officer posts originally planned to be created in 2014-15 because these posts will be created together with another 50 police officer posts in 2015-16.

In 2015-16, there will be 374 police officers in the estimated establishment of Tseung Kwan O Police Division. The relevant establishment is set out in the following table:

Rank	Establishment	Salary point of police officer	Monthly salary for the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Chief Superintendent	1	55	125,450 - 137,400

Senior Superintendent	1	53-54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	2	49-52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	4	43-48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	16	23-42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	21	22-31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	48	15-24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	281	3-15	20,465 - 29,260
Total	374		

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB576****(Question Serial No. 4236)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the records management work of the Bureau and its departments in the past year:

1. Please provide information on the number and rank of officers designated to perform such work. If there is no officer designated for such work, please provide information on the number of officers and the hours of work involved in records management duties, and the other duties they have to undertake in addition to records management;

2. Please list in the table below information on programme and administrative records which have been closed pending transfer to the Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents	Reason(s) for records not yet transferred

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

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

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

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

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 84)

Reply:

The records management of the Headquarters and Police of the Hong Kong Police Force is undertaken by the Chief Executive Officer (Personnel and General) and assisted by 7 officers ranked at Senior Executive Officer in the supervision of such work. The daily routines of record classification, filing, despatch and retention are performed by Clerical Grade staff, including Clerical Officers, Assistant Clerical Officers, Clerical Assistants, etc. Secretarial Grade staff and Confidential Assistants also perform record classification, filing, despatch and retention duties, and the number of staff involved is 286 in total. Apart from records management work, they also handle other administrative, clerical work and duties related to specific projects, etc. Information on the number of hours performed by the above staff on records management work is not available.

2. The information on programme and administrative records closed by the Force pending transfer to the Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal in the past year is set out as follows:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents	Reason(s) for records not yet transferred
Programme records	1949 - 2014	46 475/ 942.51 linear metres	1 to 13 years	1 216 of the records are confidential documents	See Note 1
Administrative records	1961 - 2014	521 170/ 3 712.49 linear metres	1 to 10 years	2 572 of the records are confidential documents	

Note 1: According to the guidelines issued by the Director of Administration and the GRS, the Police Force retains the administrative and programme records which have been closed for the length of time as stipulated in the existing disposal guidelines (for administrative records) or the records disposal schedule (for programme records) approved by the GRS. Since the retention periods of such records have not expired, they are not yet transferred to 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.

3. The information on programme and administrative records transferred by the Force to the GRS for retention in the past year is set out as follows:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents
Programme records	1967 - 2009	211/ 8.64 linear metres	2014	To be examined.	91 of the records are confidential documents
Administrative records	1944 - 2013	8 747/ 67.40 linear metres	2014		6 of the records are confidential documents

4. The information on records approved for destruction by the GRS in the past year is set out as follows:

Category of records	Name of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents
Programme records	Since the number of files is numerous, we are not able to list out all the file names.	1966 - 2013	23 892/ 398.49 linear metres	Not applicable	1 to 7 years	888 of the records are confidential documents
Administrative records		1945 - 2014	779 158/ 3 841.82 linear metres		0.5 to 10 years	2 117 of the records are confidential documents

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB577****(Question Serial No. 4237)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. Regarding the expenses on entertainment and gifts of your bureau and the departments under its purview in the years 2013-14 and 2014-15, please provide details using the table below:

Bureau/ branch/ department and year	Estimated expenses on entertainment and gifts in the year	Actual expenses on entertainment and gifts in the year	Cap on entertainment expenses (including beverages) per head for the year	Cap on gift expenses per guest for the year	Number of receptions held and total number of guests entertained in the year

2. Regarding the expenses on entertainment and gifts of your bureau and the departments under its purview in 2014-15, please provide details using the table below:

Bureau/ branch/ department	Date of reception (day/ month/ year)	Departments/ organisations and titles of the guests entertained (grouped by department/ organisation and indicating the number of guests)	Food expenses incurred in the reception	Beverage expenses incurred in the reception	Gift expenses incurred in the reception	Venue of the reception (department office/ restaurant in government facilities/ private restaurant/ others (please specify))

3. Please provide the estimated expenses on entertainment and gifts for 2015-16 using the table below:

Bureau/ branch/ department	Estimated provision for expenses on entertainment and gifts	Cap on entertainment expenses per guest	Cap on gift expenses per guest

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 85)

Reply:

The Government of the current term upholds the principles of honesty and simplicity. It generally does not accept or exchange souvenirs or gifts in functions and activities. If there is a need to go through the protocol for exchanging souvenirs or gifts, appropriate souvenirs or gifts would be procured having regard to the capacity of the guests and occasions to ensure proper use of public funds. The procurement of supplies (including gifts or souvenirs) must be in compliance with the Stores and Procurement Regulations of the Government. The Police Force does not maintain a separate account in respect of the expenses on the procurement of souvenirs and gifts. Therefore, no relevant statistics are available.

As a general rule, all civil servants should observe the same principles and act in accordance with the relevant regulations and administrative guidelines when providing official entertainment in the form of meals. Government officers are required to exercise prudent judgment and economy when entertaining guest(s) for official purposes in order to avoid any public perception of extravagance. According to the existing general guidelines, the expenditure limits for official meals should not exceed \$450 per person for lunch or \$600 per person for dinner, inclusive of all expenses incurred on food and beverages consumed on the occasion, service charge and tips.

The expenses on local official entertainment of the Police Force in the years 2013-14 to 2015-16 are set out as follows:

<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b> (As at 28.2.2015)	<b>2015-16 (Estimate)</b> (Note)
\$2,811,000	\$965,000	\$2,700,000

Note: The Police Force bases the estimated expenses in 2015-16 on operational needs and the expenses in the past years.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**(Question Serial No. 3586)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses  
Programme: (-) Not specified  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The revised estimate of the pay and allowances for the auxiliary services (APF) was HK\$176,000,000 in the past year, and the amount has been reduced to HK\$160,000,000 this year. Please advise of the following:

1. What is the current establishment of the APF? What is the department's expected addition or deletion of posts this year?
2. What are the reasons for the reduction in the estimate of the relevant pay and allowances?
3. Currently, an Auxiliary member is entitled to an allowance of HK\$900 upon completion of 208 hours of work on an annual basis. In view of the increasingly complicated and dangerous nature of the auxiliary duties, will the department adjust the relevant allowances? If so, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon IP LAU Suk-ye, Regina (Member Question No. 61)

Reply:

1. The establishment of the Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force (HKAPF) was 4 500 in 2014-15 (as at 28 February 2015) and the establishment is expected to remain unchanged in 2015-16. Details are set out in the following table:

	Commandant HKAPF	Deputy Commandant HKAPF	Chief Superintendent (Aux)	Senior Superintendent (Aux)	Superintendent (Aux)	Chief Inspector (Aux)	Senior Inspector (Aux)/ Inspector (Aux)	Station Sergeant (Aux)	Sergeant (Aux)	Senior Police Constable (Aux)/ Police Constable (Aux)	Total
Establishment	1	1	5	9	20	40	174	149	558	3 543	4 500

- The main duties of the HKAPF include providing staff to support the work of Command and Control Centres; assisting regular Police Force in the performance of crowd management duties, etc. during major public events as well as in other pre-planned operations, and supporting or taking over the patrol work of regular officers when necessary. Auxiliary members are paid on an hourly or daily basis, therefore, the expenditure on salaries will be subject to change according to the number of call-outs and operational needs.

In order to maintain sufficient police presence to handle the unlawful Occupy Movement last year, the Police Force provided sufficient police resources (including HKAPF) at various districts to maintain routine policing work and services for the public. Therefore, there was an increase in the Police Force's revised estimate of the pay and allowances for the HKAPF in 2014-15. In 2015-16, the amount earmarked by the Force for the relevant allowances is reduced as compared with that in 2014-15.

- Pursuant to Section 15 under the Auxiliary Forces Pay and Allowances Ordinance (Cap. 254), an Auxiliary member shall be eligible to be paid, in addition to his appropriate pay, a bounty for satisfactory service. As far as the HKAPF is concerned, any Auxiliary member shall be paid a bounty for each year of service in compliance with the efficiency requirements (i.e. completion of a total of 208 hours of statutory efficiency training) under the Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force Regulations (Cap. 233A). The Government will review the bounty amount in a timely manner.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB579**

**(Question Serial No. 3309)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (a) Regarding the net increase of the 75 posts under Programme (1) of 2015-16, please list the number of net posts increased, Notional Annual Mid-point Salaries (NAMS) involved and the expected duties by different ranks (including Chief Superintendent (CSP), Senior Superintendent (SSP), Superintendent (SP), Chief Inspector (CIP), Senior Inspector (SIP), Inspector (IP), Probationary Inspector (PI), Station Sergeant (SSGT), Sergeant (SGT), Senior Police Constable (SPC), Police Constable (PC) and civilian staff).
- (b) Regarding the net increase of 112 posts under Programme (2) of 2015-16, please list the number of net posts increased, NAMS involved and the expected duties by different ranks (including CSP, SSP, SP, CIP, SIP, IP, PI, SSGT, SGT, SPC, PC and civilian staff).
- (c) Regarding the net increase of 14 posts under Programme (3) of 2015-16, please list the number of net posts increased, NAMS involved and the expected duties by different ranks (including CSP, SSP, SP, CIP, SIP, IP, PI, SSGT, SGT, SPC, PC and civilian staff).
- (d) Regarding the net increase of 402 posts under Programme (4) of 2015-16, please list the number of net posts increased, NAMS involved and the expected duties by different ranks (including CSP, SSP, SP, CIP, SIP, IP, PI, SSGT, SGT, SPC, PC and civilian staff).

Asked by: Hon LEE Cheuk-yan (Member Question No. 54)

Reply:

The Police Force will have a total of 603 additional posts in 2015-16. These new posts are mainly for increasing manpower in preparation for the upgrading of Tseung Kwan O Police Division to a Police District; increasing the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service to strengthen frontline operational capability and support the management of major security and crowd management events; strengthening the capabilities in combating cyber crimes and safeguarding cyber security; and providing policing services after the opening of the Midfield Concourse at the Hong Kong International Airport, etc. The details of these new posts by Programme are as follows:

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

Rank	Number of officers	Salary point of police officer/civilian staff	Monthly salary for the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Chief Inspector	1	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	2	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	2	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	14	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	55	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Senior Technical Officer	1	MPS 23 - 29	37,620 - 49,515
Total	75		

Programme (2) - Prevention and Detection of Crime

Rank	Number of officers	Salary point of police officer/civilian staff	Monthly salary for the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Superintendent	1	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	8	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	10	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	6	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	27	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	55	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Information Officer	1	MPS 28 - 33	47,280 - 59,485
Clinical Psychologist	1	MPS 27 - 44	45,150 - 91,590
Executive Officer II	1	MPS 15 - 27	25,600 - 45,150
Assistant Clerical Officer	2	MPS 3 - 15	12,540 - 25,600
Total	112		

Programme (3) - Road Safety

Rank	Number of officers	Salary point of police officer/civilian staff	Monthly salary for the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Police Constable	10	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260

Vehicle Tester	3	MPS 9 - 12	18,310 - 21,890
Clerical Assistant	1	MPS 1 - 10	11,060 - 19,410
Total	14		

Programme (4) – Operations

Rank	Number of officers	Salary point of police officer/civilian staff	Monthly salary for the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Superintendent	3	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	5	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540
Inspector/Senior Inspector	30	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	11	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	83	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	258	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Information Officer	3	MPS 28 - 33	47,280 - 59,485
Clinical Psychologist	1	MPS 27 - 44	45,150 - 91,590
Senior Clerical Officer	1	MPS 22 - 27	35,930 - 45,150
Police Communications Officer	7	MPS 6 - 17	15,145 - 28,255
Total	402		

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB580****(Question Serial No. 3310)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (695) Police specialised vehicles (block vote)

Programme: Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (a) Please list the details regarding the procurement of new or replacement of police specialised vehicles in 2013-14 and 2014-15, including the use of each vehicle procured or replaced, the equipment therein, the reasons for such procurement or replacement, the training provided for the operators of these vehicles and equipment as well as the guidelines governing the use of such vehicles and equipment.
- (b) Please list the details regarding the procurement of new or replacement of police specialised vehicles in 2015-16, including the use of each vehicle procured or replaced, the equipment therein, the reasons for such procurement or replacement, the training provided for the operators of these vehicles and equipment as well as the guidelines governing the use of such vehicles and equipment.

Asked by: Hon LEE Cheuk-yan (Member Question No. 55)

Reply:

- (a) & (b) The replacement and procurement of police specialised vehicles from 2013-14 to 2015-16 are as follows:

<u>Type of Vehicle</u>	<u>2013-14</u> <u>Quantity</u>	<u>2014-15</u> <u>Quantity</u>	<u>2015-16</u> <u>Quantity</u>
Replacement of Police Extra Large Van	2	-	-
Replacement of Police Large Motorcycle	55	9	2
Replacement of Police Large Van	82	51	53
Replacement of Police Large Estate Car	8	9	1
Replacement of Police Medium Trailer	-	-	1
Replacement of Police Small Motorcycle	-	-	6
Replacement of Police Small Patrol Car	-	-	35
Replacement of Police Cross Country Vehicle	13	15	10

Procurement of Police Extra Large Van	1	-	-
Procurement of Police Large Motorcycle	-	-	6
Procurement of Police Large Van	8	3	13
Procurement of Police Large Estate Car	-	-	2
Procurement of Police Large Bus	-	-	15
Procurement of Police Medium Truck	-	-	6
Procurement of Police Small Motorcycle	-	-	6
Procurement of Police Small Patrol Car	-	-	7
Procurement of Police Cross Country Vehicle	4	1	3
Procurement of Police Multi-purpose Passenger Carrier	-	-	1

The replacement of vehicles depends on the usage and condition of the vehicles. In general, the service life of a Police Large Motorcycle is 5 years and that of other police vehicles is 7 years. The police vehicles are mainly used in patrols, traffic duties, emergency calls, transportation of officers and other special operations, etc. Most police vehicles are installed with red and blue warning lights and communications equipment. Some police large estate cars are even installed with speed camera detectors, enabling regional traffic formations to perform anti-speed duties. Starting from mid-2013, some of the replaced and procured police specialised vehicles have also been installed with the Enhanced Driver Safety System.

Besides providing basic driving training for officers who have to perform driving duties, the Force will also provide operational driving training for driving officers who work at regional traffic formations or who have to perform duties in response to emergency calls. Regarding the speed camera detectors installed on police large estate cars, the Force will also provide operating training for the operating officers.

As for the use of vehicles and equipment, the Force has also formulated relevant user guidelines to enable police officers to perform duties safely and effectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB581**

**(Question Serial No. 3625)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses  
Programme: Not specified  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please inform this Committee of your Department's expenditures on managing "Facebook" and "YouTube" accounts in the past 3 years and your estimated expenditure this year.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 551)

Reply:

The Police Force uses existing resources for the daily maintenance of its YouTube account. No specific breakdown of the expenses and estimated expenditure in this respect is available.

The Police Force has not created a Facebook account at present.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB582****(Question Serial No. 3630)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please inform this Committee in a tabular form of the estimated expenditure (including the establishment, rank, salary, relevant allowances and personnel related expenses) of the directorate civil servants in the following formations of the Police Force in 2015-16:

1. Police Public Relations Branch
2. Community Relations Bureau
3. JPC/Youth Liaison Section
4. Support Section
5. Senior Police Call & Elderly Engagement Section
6. Project Planning Team
7. TV and Films Liaison Section
8. Information and Publicity Bureau
9. Publicity and Publications Division
10. Publicity and Campaigns Section
11. Media Division
12. Newsroom
13. Editorial and Research Section
14. Offbeat Section

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 605)Reply:

There is 1 directorate civil servant in the Police Public Relations Branch of the Police Force. The salary level of the post is set out in the following table:

Post	Police Pay Scale	Monthly salary of the rank (HK\$) (from 1 April 2014)
Chief Superintendent	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB583****(Question Serial No. 4276)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-)Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (Mr. TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

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

Number of cases	Number of domestic violence cases (by District Council district)																		Total
	Central and Western	Eastern	Southern	Wan Chai	Kowloon City	Kwun Tong	Sham Shui Po	Wong Tai Sin	Yau Tsim Mong	Islands	Kwai Tsing	Northern	Sai Kung	Tai Po	Sha Tin	Tsuen Wan	Tuen Mun	Yuen Long	
2014																			
2013																			
2012																			
2011																			
2010																			

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 137)Reply:

The Police Force does not maintain figures of cases involving domestic violence by District Council district, but maintain the data by Police District. The numbers of “domestic violence cases” handled by the Police by Police District in each of the past 5 years are set out in the following tables:

	Number of Domestic Violence (Crime) cases (by Police District)																					
	Hong Kong Island Region				Kowloon East Region			Kowloon West Region				New Territories North Region				New Territories South Region					Marine Region	Total
Year	Eastern	Wan Chai	Central	Western	Wong Tai Sin	Kwun Tong	Sau Mau Ping	Mong Kok	Sham Shui Po	Yau Tsim	Kowloon City	Tai Po	Tuen Mun	Yuen Long	Border	Tsuen Wan	Kwai Tsing	Shatin	Lantau	Airport		
2014	53	43	38	82	97	120	118	83	150	70	89	164	95	161	10	55	96	111	26	2	6	1 669
2013	94	48	30	80	123	169	108	108	145	77	92	134	114	190	15	67	105	138	27	1	5	1 870
2012	109	49	28	70	137	182	151	112	159	88	100	143	133	193	7	68	121	119	25	4	4	2 002

2011	95	41	33	80	109	174	104	104	172	99	79	152	142	202	11	71	109	117	31	0	3	<b>1 928</b>
2010	119	71	35	81	111	240	144	110	156	65	107	142	139	211	17	81	140	145	32	2	9	<b>2 157</b>

	Number of Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases (by Police District)																					
	Hong Kong Island Region				Kowloon East Region			Kowloon West Region				New Territories North Region				New Territories South Region					Marine Region	Total
Year	Eastern	Wan Chai	Central	Western	Wong Tai Sin	Kwun Tong	Sau Mau Ping	Mong Kok	Sham Shui Po	Yau Tsim	Kowloon City	Tai Po	Tuen Mun	Yuen Long	Border	Tsuen Wan	Kwai Tsing	Shatin	Lantau	Airport		
2014	24	20	34	21	36	48	25	46	56	39	34	41	42	79	6	21	23	16	9	1	2	623
2013	23	16	14	23	52	64	39	48	47	54	35	51	41	83	5	18	31	25	6	1	0	676
2012	25	18	8	30	71	100	61	68	86	63	48	63	68	65	1	19	31	32	12	1	2	872
2011	20	13	8	24	87	121	47	63	77	62	43	57	81	61	8	34	35	35	13	1	2	892
2010	58	36	11	25	120	130	61	71	100	59	62	106	61	104	17	45	57	40	14	1	3	1 181

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB584****(Question Serial No. 4277)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-)Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

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

Number of cases	Number of domestic violence cases (by District Council district)																	Total	
	Central and Western	Eastern	Southern	Wan Chai	Kowloon City	Kwun Tong	Sham Shui Po	Wong Tai Sin	Yau Tsim Mong	Islands	Kwai Tsing	Northern	Sai Kung	Tai Po	Sha Tin	Tsuen Wan	Tuen Mun		Yuen Long
2014																			
2013																			
2012																			
2011																			
2010																			

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 138)Reply:

The Police Force does not maintain figures of "Domestic Incidents" by District Council district, but maintains the data by Police District. The "Domestic Incidents" category already covers "Domestic Dispute" cases. The figures of "Domestic Incidents" handled by the Police by Police District in each of the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

Number of Domestic Incidents (by Police District)																						
Hong Kong Island Region					Kowloon East Region			Kowloon West Region				New Territories North Region				New Territories South Region					Marine Region	Total
Year	Eastern	Wan Chai	Central	Western	Wong Tai Sin	Kwun Tong	Sau Mau Ping	Mong Kok	Sham Shui Po	Yau Tsim	Kowloon City	Tai Po	Tuen Mun	Yuen Long	Border	Tsuen Wan	Kwai Tsing	Shatin	Lantau	Airport		
2014	499	144	136	416	676	1002	733	490	794	381	611	908	895	1423	85	465	783	786	239	7	37	11 510
2013	487	169	140	430	760	964	661	481	826	490	654	1092	1114	1227	122	435	900	813	270	12	50	12 097
2012	631	161	107	447	721	1027	559	425	772	441	628	1159	1071	1347	112	465	933	842	283	9	41	12 181

2011	571	125	114	478	693	996	561	471	775	371	569	1042	1013	1407	92	445	985	760	241	5	56	<b>11 770</b>
2010	613	164	97	481	681	923	497	472	751	305	573	972	880	1344	79	413	977	695	264	0	73	<b>11 254</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB585****(Question Serial No. 4495)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-)Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

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

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 139)Reply:

The statistics of reported elder abuse<sup>(Note 1)</sup> cases handled by the Police Force in the past 5 years are set out below:

<b>Elder abuse</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Physical abuse <sup>(Note 2)</sup>	204	184	186	218	178
Embezzlement of property <sup>(Note 3)</sup>	99	149	143	129	104
Psychological abuse <sup>(Note 4)</sup>	56	48	71	41	57
Sexual offence <sup>(Note 5)</sup>	0	0	5	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>341</b>

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

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

(5) “Sexual abuse” includes indecent assault and rape, etc.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB586**

**(Question Serial No. 4496)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What was the number of common assault cases investigated by detectives of the crime units in each of the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 140)

Reply:

The statistics of “common assault” cases investigated by the Regional Crime Units of the Hong Kong Police Force from 2010 to 2014 are set out below:

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
9	6	8	9	29

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB587****(Question Serial No. 5641)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list the numbers of pepper spray and tear gas used each month in the electoral districts of each District Council in each of the past 3 years.

	Electoral district of District Council	Number of pepper spray used (canisters)	Number of tear gas used (pieces/canisters)
February 2015			
February 2015			
December 2014			
Total			

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 320)Reply:

The quantities of pepper spray canisters and tear gas consumed by the Force are details of the operational deployment. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB588****(Question Serial No. 5642)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list the number of identity card inspection made on the public in each of the past 3 years. How many people were arrested after the inspection? Of those arrested, how many were successfully prosecuted?

	Number of identity card inspection	Number of people immediately arrested after the identity card inspection	Number of people successfully prosecuted among those arrested
2014 - 2015			
2013 - 2014			
2012 - 2013			

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 321)Reply:

The statistics of identity card inspection made on the public by police officers from 2012 to 2014 are as follows:

	2012	2013	2014
Number of identity card inspection	345 917	345 815	316 213

The Police Force maintains neither the number of people who were immediately arrested after the identity card inspection nor a breakdown of the people prosecuted among those arrested.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB589****(Question Serial No. 5643)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community,  
(3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

[Note: The question (b) below involving Programme (3) Road Safety concerns matters under the policy purview of the Transport and Housing Bureau (THB). The reply was prepared by the Hong Kong Police Force and vetted by the THB.]

Question:

(a) Please list the number of identity card inspection made on the public in each of the past 3 years. How many people were arrested after the inspection? Of those arrested, how many were successfully prosecuted?

(b)

	Number of offending pedestrians prosecuted and cautioned	Number of Fixed Penalty Tickets issued for moving offences	Number of summonses issued for speeding offences
2014 - 2015			
2013 - 2014			
2012 - 2013			

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 323)Reply:

(a) The statistics for identity card inspection made by police officers from 2012 to 2014 are as follows:

	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Identity card inspection	345 917	345 815	316 213

The Police Force does not maintain the number of persons arrested immediately after the inspection and a breakdown of prosecutions made among those arrested.

- (b) The numbers of enforcement action against traffic offences in the past 3 years are listed in the following table:

	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Number of offending pedestrians prosecuted	20 232	23 600	20 015
Number of offending pedestrians cautioned	20 564	23 444	18 076
Number of Fixed Penalty Tickets issued for moving offences	490 769	472 523	417 716
Number of prosecutions for speeding offences	266 249	239 945	209 626

The figures listed in the above table were verified by the Police Force in February each year.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB590**

**(Question Serial No. 5644)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please advise on the expenses on meal boxes or lunch meals provided for the detained persons in the police cells of various courts in the past 5 years and the expenses on meal boxes or lunch meals in the coming year.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 324)

Reply:

The total expenses of the Police Force on meals provided for the detained persons in the police cells of various courts in the past 5 years are as follows:

Year	Expenses
2010-11	\$678,000
2011-12	\$587,000
2012-13	\$681,000
2013-14	\$727,000
2014-15 (as at 28 February 2015)	\$626,000

As for the estimated expenses in 2015-16, the Department will make reference to the operational need and the expenses in the past few years.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB591**

**(Question Serial No. 5645)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please advise on the ways through which the Government has identified caterers of meal boxes or lunch meals provided for the persons detained in the police cells of various courts. Have any contracts been signed? If so, what are the names of the caterers of the meal boxes or lunch meals provided for the persons detained in the police cells of various courts and the contract expenditures in the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 325)

Reply:

The meals for persons detained in the police cells of various magistrates' courts are provided by the canteens of nearby police stations. The payment is made by the Police Force according to actual quantity of meals provided. Generally speaking, contractors for operation of canteens at police stations are commissioned by the Police Force through public tendering. This arrangement does not involve any payment of contract fee by the Police Force.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB592**

**(Question Serial No. 5646)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please advise on the evaluation methods adopted by the Government to find out whether the meal boxes or lunch meals provided for the detained persons in the police cells of various courts can meet the needs of the detained persons.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 326)

Reply:

The Police Force will provide specified portions of breakfast, lunch and dinner for the detained persons. Besides, if a detained person needs to have food during the detention period, OC Court can specially order a meal for the detained person, who is not required to wait until the next meal time.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB593**

**(Question Serial No. 5647)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not specified  
Programme: (4) Operations  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please advise on the ways through which the Government has identified caterers of meal boxes or lunch meals provided for the persons detained in various police station detention cells. Have any contracts been signed? If so, what are the names of the caterers of the meal boxes or lunch meals provided for the persons detained in various police station detention cells and the contract expenditures in the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 327)

Reply:

The meals for persons detained in various police station detention cells are provided by the canteens of the relevant police stations. The payment is made by the Police Force based on the actual quantity. Generally speaking, contractors for operation of canteens at police stations are commissioned by the Police Force through public tendering. This arrangement does not involve the payment of any contract fee by the Police Force.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB594****(Question Serial No. 5665)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

What is the existing manpower establishment of the Hong Kong Police Force? Regarding the manpower establishment, what is the estimated expenditure on salary for staff (each officer) (including the Commissioner) in this year (i.e. 2015-16)?

Post/Rank	Number of officers	Estimated salary (each officer)	Note

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 538)Reply:

The estimated establishment of the Police Force in 2015-16 is set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2016)	Police Pay Point	Monthly Salary of the rank (HK\$) (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner	1	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350
Deputy Commissioner	2	PPS 58	196,750 - 208,900
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	PPS 57	168,300 - 183,700
Assistant Commissioner	14	PPS 56	144,700 - 158,250
Chief Superintendent	47	PPS 55	125,450 - 137,400
Senior Superintendent	93	PPS 53 - 54a	110,570 - 118,840
Superintendent	274	PPS 49 - 52	94,845 - 106,120
Chief Inspector	561	PPS 43 - 48	76,165 - 91,540

Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 942	PPS 23 - 42	36,210 - 73,370
Station Sergeant	1 335	PPS 22 - 31	35,375 - 50,270
Sergeant	5 006	PPS 15 - 24	29,260 - 37,325
Police Constable	20 112	PPS 3 - 15	20,465 - 29,260
Total number of police officers	29 391		
Total number of civilian staff	4 610		
Total	34 001		

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB595**

**(Question Serial No. 4340)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please inform this Committee of the staff establishment and the number of police dogs in the Police Dog Unit in 2015-16. Please also list the estimated expenditure for feeding the police dogs and keeping them healthy.

Asked by: Hon MA Fung-kwok (Member Question No. 44)

Reply:

The Police Dog Unit of the Police Force has a staff establishment of 143 (1 Chief Inspector, 2 Inspector/Senior Inspectors, 4 Station Sergeants, 33 Sergeants, 101 Police Constables, 1 Assistant Clerical Officer and 1 Workman II).

As of March 2015, there are 186 police dogs in the Police Dog Unit. In 2015-16, the number of police dogs will be maintained at 180 to 190.

In the coming year, the estimated expenditure for feeding police dogs is around \$500,000 and the estimated medical expenses for police dogs are around \$850,000.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB596****(Question Serial No. 3702)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Police Force plans to increase 603 posts in the coming year. What is the distribution of the posts in terms of ranks and operational units, etc.? How many of these posts are deployed for crowd management purpose?

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 52)

Reply:

The Police Force will have an increase of 603 posts in 2015-16, including 581 police officer posts and 22 civilian posts. The distribution of these new posts according to nature of work by Programme is set out below:

Programmes	Increase in posts
(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community	75
(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime	112
(3) Road Safety	14
(4) Operations	402
Total	603

These new posts are mainly for increasing manpower in preparation for the upgrading of Tseung Kwan O Police Division to a Police District; increasing the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service to strengthen frontline operational capability and support the management of major security and crowd management events; strengthening the capabilities in combating cyber crime and safeguarding cyber security; and providing policing services after the opening of the Midfield Concourse at the Hong Kong International Airport, etc.

These 603 new posts include 4 Superintendents, 14 Chief Inspectors, 42 Inspectors/Senior Inspectors, 19 Station Sergeants, 124 Sergeants, 378 Police Constables and 22 civilian staff.

Among the 603 new posts, 442 posts are for increasing the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service to strengthen frontline operational capability and support the management of major security and crowd management events.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB597****(Question Serial No. 3719)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-)Programme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list the change in the expenditures on providing Putonghua training for expatriate police officers in the past 5 years, and state the impact of their proficiency in Putonghua on their promotion.

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 69)Reply:

The Police College arranged 4 practical Putonghua courses for expatriate police officers in the past 5 years. The details are as follows:

Year	Course	Number of class	Enrolments
2010 - 11	Practical Putonghua Course for Expatriate Police Officers	2	22
2013 - 14	Practical Putonghua Course for Expatriate Police Officers	1	16
2014 - 15	Practical Putonghua Course for Expatriate Police Officers	1	15

The expatriate police officers' level of proficiency in Putonghua has no impact on their promotion.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB598****(Question Serial No. 3720)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

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

What are the total quantity of water barriers that the Police have, the quantity planned to be procured this year and the total costs? Please answer in the following table:

Year	Existing quantity (sets)	Quantity to be procured	Total costs
2012-2013			
2013-2014			
2014-2015			
2015-2016 (Estimates)			

Do the Police have to rent additional place or government land for storage of the water barriers? If yes, please list the locations and rent in the following table:

Address	Quantity stored	Annual rent

Where do the Police obtain the water required for filling in the water barriers? What are the annual consumption and the relevant expenses? Please answer in the following table:

Year	Existing quantity (sets)	Quantity to be procured	Total costs
2012-2013			
2013-2014			
2014-2015			

2015-2016 (Estimates)			
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How many times do the Police transport the water barriers each year? What is the annual expenditure? Please answer in the following table:

Year	Existing quantity (sets)	Quantity to be procured	Total costs
2012-2013			
2013-2014			
2014-2015			
2015-2016 (Estimates)			

Asked by: Hon Claudia MO (Member Question No. 70)

Reply:

The quantity of water barriers involves details of operational deployment of the Police. It is inappropriate to disclose such information. The Police Force does not need to rent additional space or government land to store the water barriers. The number of times that the Police used the water barriers are set out below:

Year	Number of times that water barriers were used
2012-13	1
2013-14	0
2014-15	0

This item is a part of the Programme of “Operations”. The Police do not have a breakdown of the relevant estimates of expenditure.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB599****(Question Serial No. 3721)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

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

What is the total number of "Long Range Acoustic Devices" ("sound cannons") that the Police have? How many sets do the Police plan to procure this year? What are the total costs? Please answer in the following table:

Year	Existing quantity (sets)	Quantity to be procured	Total costs
2012-2013			
2013-2014			
2014-2015			
2015-2016 (Estimates)			

How are the "Long Range Acoustic Devices" deployed this year? Please answer in the following table:

Police Districts/Units	Quantity	Commencement date of deployment

The Police will introduce a "sky eyes" camera system upon enhancement of the police vehicle fleet. At least 5 "sky eyes" cameras will be installed on each vehicle to attain a 360-degree panoramic surveillance coverage. How many cameras will be installed and what is the estimated expenditure?

Do the Police plan to procure new equipment this year? If so, please provide the information in the following table:

Name of equipment	Usage	Quantity to be procured	Date of deployment

Asked by: Hon Claudia MO (Member Question No. 71)

Reply:

At present, the Police Force has 4 “Long Range Acoustic Device” (LRADs), namely 2 LRADs procured by the Police Tactical Unit Headquarters in 2009 and 2 portable LRADs procured by the Police Negotiation Cadre in 2012. The total cost was about \$920,000. The Force has no plans to procure the relevant equipment in 2015-16.

The Police Force has not introduced the “sky eyes” camera system for its police vehicles. At present, only upon enhancement of its fleet will the Enhanced Driver Safety System (EDSS) be installed to enhance driver’s safety as a part of the vehicle transport management measures. It is estimated that EDSS will be installed on about 400 new police vehicles in 2015-16. The expenses required has been included in the provision for procurement of new or replacement of police specialised vehicles.

As a usual practice, the Police Force considers whether or not to procure any new equipment in light of the actual operational needs.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB600****(Question Serial No. 3722)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

There has been an upward trend in the Police's expenditures on "specialist supplies and equipment" in recent years. Please inform this Committee of the following:

What are the total quantity of tear-gas canisters stored by the Police, the estimated number of canisters to be procured this year and the total costs? Please answer in the following table:

Year	Existing quantity	Quantity to be procured	Total costs
2012-13			
2013-14			
2014-15			
2015-16 (Estimates)			

What is the distribution of the tear-gas canisters this year? Please answer in the following table:

Police Districts/Units	Quantity	Commencement date of deployment

What was the distribution of using tear-gas canisters in the past 5 years? Please answer in the following table:

Year	Canisters used	Date used	Total costs
2011-12			
2012-13			
2013-14			
2014-15			

2015-16 (Estimates)			
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Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 72)

Reply:

In the past 5 years, the Police Force only used tear gas when handling large-scale illegal assemblies and the charging of the police cordons by a large number of protesters in a violent and organised manner during the unlawful Occupy Movement in 2014. To prevent the situation from getting further out of control, the Police had no alternative but to use a total of 87 canisters of tear gas to stop immediately the violent charging acts of the protesters, create a safe distance from the protesters and stop the behaviours that might threaten public safety and public order.

The quantities of tear gas consumed, procured and stored by the Force as well as the relevant expenditures are details of the Force's operational deployment of the Force. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB601****(Question Serial No. 3723)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-)Programme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

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

What are the total quantity of "pelargonic acid vanillylamide solution" (PAVA solution) stored by the Police, the estimated quantity to be procured this year and the total costs? Please answer in the following table:

Year	Existing quantity	Quantity to be procured	Total costs
2012-13			
2013-14			
2014-15			
2015-16 (Estimates)			

What is the distribution of "PAVA solution" this year? Please answer in the following table:

Police Districts/Units	Quantity	Commencement date of deployment

What was the distribution of "PAVA solution" used by the Police in the past 5 years? Please answer in the following table:

Year	Quantity used	Date of use	Total costs
2011-12			
2012-13			
2013-14			
2014-15			

2015-16 (Estimates)			
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Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 73)

Reply:

In the past 5 years, the Police Force only used the pelargonic acid vanillylamide (PAVA) solution for 3 times when handling the large-scale illegal assemblies and the charging of the police cordons by a large number of protesters in a violent and organised manner during the unlawful Occupy Movement last year. To prevent the situation from getting further out of control, PAVA solution was used to stop immediately the violent charging acts of the protesters, create a safe distance from the protestors and stop the behaviours that might threaten public safety and public order.

The quantities of the PAVA solution used, procured and stored by the Force as well as the relevant expenditures are details of the Force's operational deployment. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB602****(Question Serial No. 3724)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (-)Programme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

There has been an upward trend in the Police's expenditures on "specialist supplies and equipment" in recent years. Please inform this Committee of the following:

What are the total quantity of "pepper spray" stored by the Police, the estimated quantity to be procured this year and the total costs? Please answer in the following table:

Year	Existing quantity	Quantity to be procured	Total costs
2012-13			
2013-14			
2014-15			
2015-16 (Estimates)			

What is the distribution of "pepper spray" this year? Please answer in the following table:

Police Districts/Units	Quantity	Commencement date of deployment

What was the distribution of "pepper spray" used by the Police in the past 5 years? Please answer in the following table:

Year	Quantity used	Date used	Total costs
2011-12			
2012-13			
2013-14			
2014-15			
2015-16 (Estimates)			

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 74)

Reply:

The quantities of pepper spray canisters consumed, stored and procured in the year by the Force as well as the relevant expenditures are details of operational deployment. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB603**

**(Question Serial No. 4128)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Given that large-scale demonstration activities of variable formats have occurred more frequently than before, will the Government allocate more resources to cope with the increasing workload of the Force in the maintenance of law and order?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. 91)

Reply:

The Government all along respects the residents' freedom and rights of procession and peaceful assembly under the Basic Law. It is the established policy of the Police Force to strive for a balance in handling public order events (POEs). On the one hand, the Police will facilitate the smooth conduct of lawful and peaceful public meetings as far as possible. On the other hand, the Police also have to adopt measures to minimise the impact of these activities on the public and road users, and to ensure public order and public safety. Participants of POEs should remain law-abiding, peaceful and orderly when expressing their views and refrain from behaviour that is detrimental to public order or violent.

The Police will conduct holistic risk assessment and consideration, taking into account the purpose, nature and attendance of individual POEs as well as strategies used and experience gained in similar past activities. By doing so, the Police will work out the overall strategies and contingency plans, and having regard to the circumstances at the time, deploy manpower flexibly and implement crowd management measures for the sake of public safety and public order.

The Police Force will have an increase of 442 posts in 2015-16 for increasing the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service to strengthen frontline operational capability and support the handling of major security and crowd management events. The Force also plans to acquire 3 "specialised crowd management vehicles" in order to tackle more effectively possible occurrence of illegal acts during prolonged large-scale public assemblies for the sake of public order and public safety.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB604****(Question Serial No. 4129)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (695) Police specialised vehicles (block vote)

Programme: Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

There is a substantial increase in the estimated expenditure for police specialised vehicles (block vote) in 2015-16. Please give the reasons for such an increase. Please also provide a detailed breakdown of the items involved in the vote, and the usage of the various types of specialised vehicles.

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. 92)

Reply:

To meet the developmental and overall operational needs in the coming year, the Police Force will replace and procure 167 police specialised vehicles in 2015-16 for use by various Regions and the Traffic Headquarters. Details are as follows:

<u>Type of Vehicle</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Replacement of Police Large Motorcycle	2	\$428,000
Replacement of Police Large Van	53	\$44,494,000
Replacement of Police Large Estate Car	1	\$513,000
Replacement of Police Medium Trailer	1	\$1,283,000
Replacement of Police Small Motorcycle	6	\$511,000
Replacement of Police Small Patrol Car	35	\$11,835,000
Replacement of Police Cross Country Vehicle	10	\$9,753,000
Procurement of Police Large Motorcycle	6	\$1,284,000
Procurement of Police Large Van	13	\$10,914,000
Procurement of Police Large Estate Car	2	\$1,026,000
Procurement of Police Large Bus	15	\$28,500,000
Procurement of Police Medium Truck	6	\$4,840,000
Procurement of Police Small Motorcycle	6	\$511,000
Procurement of Police Small Patrol Car	7	\$2,367,000
Procurement of Police Cross Country Vehicle	3	\$2,037,000

Procurement of Police Multi-purpose Passenger Carrier	1	\$491,000
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As the number of police specialised vehicles need to be procured and replaced in 2015-16 is greater than that in 2014-15, there is an increase in the estimated expenditure.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB605**

**(Question Serial No. 4130)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is estimated that there will be 1 190 officers trained in internal security duties in 2015. Please list the areas involved in such internal security duties training. Will the number of officers receiving such training be increased to cope with activities disrupting social order?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. 93)

Reply:

The internal security duties training of the Police Force includes anti-riot, handling of public order events, crowd management, counter-terrorism, anti-crime, firearms, field and physical training.

The Police Force conducts internal security duties training for officers every year. It is estimated that such training will be provided to 1 190 officers in 2015.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB606**

**(Question Serial No. 3312)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Did the Hong Kong Police Force, Customs and Excise Department or any Department(s) provide any name list or other personal data concerning the Umbrella Movement to any immigration authorities, including the exit and entry authorities in Mainland China, Macao and Taiwan?

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 81)

Reply:

The illegal "Occupy Movement" from September to December 2014 dealt a severe blow to Hong Kong's public safety and public order. The large-scale unlawful assemblies of numerous protesters at various places in Hong Kong caused illegal blockage of many major trunk roads, exerting an extremely wide-ranging, serious and substantive impact on the traffic, emergency rescue services, government operation, the daily life of members of the public, as well as economic activities of different kinds. There were even radical protesters and troublemakers who charged the Police cordon in a violent and organised manner, seriously jeopardising public safety and public order and causing a breach of social peace. The HKSAR Government strongly condemns such irresponsible, violent and illegal behaviour that undermined the rule of law and disrupted social order.

When handling the personal data collected during the unlawful "Occupation Movement", the Police Force will strictly comply with relevant requirements of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Cap. 486) to ensure that the purposes of data collection are commensurate with the purposes of prevention and detection of crime and the data collection is conducted based on actual needs and in a moderate manner. Upon completion of investigation and legal proceedings of the cases, the relevant data will be destroyed in accordance with the established procedures.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB607**

**(Question Serial No. 3313)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the plainclothes police officers (wearing plainclothes or not actively identifying themselves as police officers) called out during the Umbrella Movement, please provide the figures on how many of them and how many times they were being called out and the reason(s).

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 82)

Reply:

The illegal "Occupy Movement" from September to December 2014 dealt a severe blow to Hong Kong's public safety and public order. The large-scale unlawful assemblies of numerous protesters at various places in Hong Kong caused illegal blockage of many major trunk roads, exerting an extremely wide-ranging, serious and substantive impact on the traffic, emergency rescue services, government operation, the daily life of members of the public, as well as economic activities of different kinds. There were even radical protesters and troublemakers who charged the Police cordon in a violent and organised manner, seriously jeopardising public safety and public order and causing a breach of social peace. The HKSAR Government strongly condemns such irresponsible, violent and illegal behaviour that undermined the rule of law and disrupted social order.

During the unlawful "Occupation Movement", the Police Force, having regard to the on-site environment and situation and on the premise of ensuring public safety and public order, made appropriate manpower deployment and the best arrangement to prevent violent incidents within the illegally occupied roads and their vicinity, minimise confrontations and physical scuffles among crowds with different views, take enforcement actions against offenders and provide other support services, etc. Besides flexibly deploying internal manpower and resources to cater for the operational needs, the Police also provided other

districts with sufficient police resources to maintain routine policing work and services for the public.

The deployment of police resources by the Police is part of the operational deployment details. It is inappropriate to provide such information.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB608**

**(Question Serial No. 3314)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

During the Umbrella Movement, how many times did the Force refuse journalists and human rights observers passing through the police cordon? How many times did the Force refrain journalists and human rights observers from getting near when human rights were possibly infringed (such as using pepper sprays, making forceful arrests, dispersing the crowd forcefully, etc.)? Please also inform of the numbers of journalists and human rights observers arrested respectively during the Umbrella Movement.

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 83)

Reply:

The Police Force always pays respect to press freedom and the media's right of news coverage. The Police Force also attaches great importance to the co-operation with the media and understands journalists' duty of news coverage. The Police also have guidelines stipulating that police officers at the scene should facilitate the work of the news media as much as possible and accord media representatives consideration and courtesy. On the premise that Police's operations and legal proceedings, etc. are not affected, the Police will adopt measures to facilitate media coverage. In covering news, reporters must take into account their own safety and avoid hindrance to the Police's operations. While involving themselves in news coverage of possible large-scale confrontations or chaotic situations, frontline media workers are advised by the Police to wear easily identifiable clothing and take heed of on-scene police officers' instructions. To facilitate journalists' coverage, the Police will deploy officers from the Media Liaison Team to the scene of large-scale police operations.

As for the organisations observing public order events at the scene, the Police will adopt measures to facilitate them as far as practicable. However, the Police also hope that all people at the scene will co-operate with police officers to avoid obstruction to police work.



If necessary, the concerned persons can contact the Police beforehand so that the Police can identify the organisation members and arrange an appropriate location for them.

According to the Police's record, 6 journalists were arrested on the charges of "obstructing a police officer in the execution of his duty", "unlawful assembly", "criminal damage", "assaulting on police officer" and "resisting arrest", etc. during the illegal "Occupy Movement" last year. Among the people arrested during the incident, no one claimed to be a human rights observer.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB609**

**(Question Serial No. 3335)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not specified  
Programme: (4) Operations  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the handling of the Umbrella Movement, please inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) the number of person-times in which the batons were drawn; and
- (b) the number of person-times in which the batons were used in scuffles; the number of times in which the use of batons caused injuries to persons' heads; the number of times in which the use of batons caused injuries to persons' limbs or trunk (list the injured persons respectively: supporters of the occupation, opponents of the occupation, journalists, passers-by and human rights observers); monitoring prior to the occupation; supervision during the occupation; post-incident report, monitoring and review (including situations in which batons were drawn only); whether the guidelines on the use of batons and the requirement to submit a report on the use of batons were changed during and after the Umbrella Movement.

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 79)

Reply:

During the unlawful Occupy Movement occurred between September to December 2014, there were large-scale unlawful assemblies and large numbers of protesters charged the Force's cordons in a violent and organised manner. To prevent the situation from getting further out of control, the Police had no alternative but to use batons to stop immediately the violent charging acts of the protesters, create a safe distance from the protesters and stop the behaviours that might threaten public safety and public order.

Regarding the statistical figures on the use of batons by the Police during the unlawful Occupy Movement, the Police need time to compile the statistics and consolidate the figures

as the incident took place in a prolonged period and many police officers participated in the operations. The Police do not maintain the statistics of officers drawing batons on guard. As a usual practice, the Police Force will regularly review the relevant guidelines on the use of batons and the requirement to submit a report on the use of batons.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB610**

**(Question Serial No. 3336)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not specified  
Programme: (4) Operations  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What were the Police's criteria for the deployment of manpower and equipment in handling the protests and meetings related to the Umbrella Movement (events such as processions, meetings, demonstrations and petitions)? What were the manpower and expenditure (including the types of equipment) for handling these events by the Police? What is the expected number of large-scale events such as processions, meetings, demonstrations and petitions in 2015-16? What are the estimated manpower and expenditure (including the types of equipment) for each event?

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 80)

Reply:

During the unlawful Occupy Movement, it was necessary for the Police Force to make internal deployment of considerable manpower and resources. This is, on the one hand, for handling the relevant incidents of illegal occupation of roads and maintaining the public safety and public order of the affected areas, and on the other hand, for providing sufficient police resources in various districts over the territory to maintain routine policing work and services for the public. The deployment of police resources by the Police is part of the operational deployment details. It is inappropriate to provide such information. The major expenditure incurred by the Police Force for handling the unlawful Occupy Movement included the disciplined services overtime allowance, provision of meals and hiring of vehicles for transporting police officers, etc. The total expenditure was about \$350 million.

In handling public order events (POEs), the Police will conduct holistic risk assessment and consideration, taking into account the purpose, nature and attendance of such events as well as strategies used and experience gained in similar past activities. By doing so, the Police will work out the overall strategies and contingency plans, and having regard to the

circumstances at the time, deploy manpower flexibly and implement crowd management measures for the sake of public safety and public order. Participants of POEs should remain law-abiding, peaceful and orderly when expressing their views and refrain from behaviour that is detrimental to public order or violent. The work mentioned above falls under the Police's Programme of "Operations". The Police do not maintain a breakdown of the manpower and estimated expenditure in this respect.

In 2015-16, a total of 442 posts will be created in the Police to increase the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service to strengthen frontline operational capability and support the handling of major security and crowd management events. The Force also plans to acquire 3 "specialised crowd management vehicles" in order to tackle more effectively possible occurrence of illegal acts during prolonged large-scale public assemblies for the sake of public order and public safety.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB611****(Question Serial No. 4201)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the engagement of “outsourced workers”, please provide the following information:

	2014-15 (the latest position)
Number of outsourced service contracts	( )
Total payments to outsourced service providers	( )
Duration of service of each outsourced service provider	( )
Number of outsourced workers engaged through outsourced service providers	( )
Details of the positions held by outsourced workers (e.g. customer service, property management, security, cleansing and information technology)	
Monthly salary range of outsourced workers	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	( )
• under \$6,240	( )
Length of service of outsourced workers	
• 15 years or above	( )
• 10 to 15 years	( )
• 5 to 10 years	( )
• 3 to 5 years	( )
• 1 to 3 years	( )
• under 1 year	( )
Percentage of outsourced workers against the total number of staff in	( )

the Department	
Percentage of payments to outsourced service providers against the total staff costs of the Department	( )
Number of workers who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	( )
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	( )
Number of workers with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contribution to MPF	( )
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contribution to MPF	( )
Number of workers with paid meal break	( )
Number of workers without paid meal break	( )
Number of workers working 5 days per week	( )
Number of workers working 6 days per week	( )

( ) Change in percentage as compared with 2013-14

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No. 69)

Reply:

	2014-15 (As at 31.3.2015)
Number of outsourced service contracts	157 (+0.64%)
Total payments to outsourced service providers	\$165,581,380 (+9.43%)
Duration of service of each outsourced service provider <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months or below</li> <li>• More than 12 months to 24 months</li> <li>• More than 24 months to 36 months</li> </ul>	86 (-12.24%) 66 (+22.22%) 5 (+25.00%)
Number of outsourced workers engaged through outsourced service providers	1,212* (+5.57%)
Details of the positions held by outsourced workers (e.g. customer service, property management, security, cleansing and information technology)	Cleaning, tree and horticultural maintenance, odd jobs, security, customer service, property management, lifeguard service, information technology, etc.
Monthly salary range of outsourced workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$30,001 or above</li> <li>• \$16,001 to \$30,000</li> <li>• \$8,001 to \$16,000</li> <li>• \$6,501 to \$8,000</li> <li>• \$6,240 to \$6,500</li> <li>• under \$6,240</li> </ul>	The monthly salaries of outsourced workers are agreed between the outsourced service provider and its employees in the employment contract. We do not have any information on the monthly salary range of outsourced workers. When signing service contracts with

	outsourced service providers, we have requested them to set the monthly salary level of outsourced workers according to the requirements of the Minimum Wage Ordinance (Cap. 608) and the average monthly salaries for relevant occupations as published in the Census and Statistics Department's Quarterly Report of Wage and Payroll Statistics, adopting the higher rate of the two calculations.
Length of service of outsourced workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 years or above</li> <li>• 10 to 15 years</li> <li>• 5 to 10 years</li> <li>• 3 to 5 years</li> <li>• 1 to 3 years</li> <li>• under 1 year</li> </ul>	The length of employment of outsourced workers is determined by outsourced service providers. We do not have any information on the length of employment of outsourced workers.
Percentage of outsourced workers against the total number of staff in the Department	3.64%* (+5.20%)
Percentage of payments to outsourced service providers against the total staff costs of the Department	1.13% (0.00%)
Number of workers who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	The outsourced service provider shall make severance payment/long service payment to its employees in accordance with the Employment Ordinance (Cap. 57). The amount of contract gratuity of the employees of the outsourced service provider and the payment arrangements are agreed between the outsourced service provider and its employees in the employment contract. We do not have any information on the severance payment/long service payment /contract gratuity of the employees of the outsourced service provider.
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	
Number of workers with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contribution to MPF	
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contribution to MPF	
Number of workers with paid meal break Number of workers without paid meal break	Pay for meal break is agreed between the outsourced service provider and its employees in the employment contract. We



	do not have any information on whether outsourced workers enjoy paid meal break or not.
Number of workers working 5 days per week	456* (+34.51%)
Number of workers working 6 days per week	756*(-6.55%)

( ) *Change in percentage as compared with 2013-14*

Note:

\* When providing tree and horticultural maintenance service, the outsourced service provider will deploy sufficient staff to carry out regular (e.g. once every 3 months) maintenance work according to the growth of plants in the work area. Therefore, we do not have any information on the number of workers employed under this type of outsourced service contracts, the percentage of outsourced workers against the total number of staff in the Department and the number of working days per week of outsourced workers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB612****(Question Serial No. 4202)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the engagement of "agency workers", please provide the following information:

	2014-15 (the latest position)
Number of employment agency service contracts	( )
Contract payment to each employment agency	( )
Duration of service of each employment agency	( )
Number of agency workers	( )
Details of the positions held by agency workers	
Monthly salary range of agency workers	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	( )
• under \$6,240	( )
Length of service of agency workers	
• 15 years or above	( )
• 10 to 15 years	( )
• 5 to 10 years	( )
• 3 to 5 years	( )
• 1 to 3 years	( )
• under 1 year	( )
Percentage of agency workers against the total number of staff in the Department	( )
Percentage of payments to employment agencies against the total staff costs of the Department	( )
Number of workers who received severance	( )

payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	( )
Number of workers with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	( )
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	( )
Number of workers with paid meal break	( )
Number of workers without paid meal break	( )
Number of workers working 5 days per week	( )
Number of workers working 6 days per week	( )

( ) Change in percentage as compared with 2013-14

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No. 70)

Reply:

	2014-15 (As at 31.1.2015)
Number of employment agency service contracts	2 (0%)
Contract payment to each employment agency	\$47,044 (-85.2%)
Duration of service of each employment agency	(1) 2 months; (2) 4 months
Number of agency workers	3 (0%)
Details of the positions held by agency workers	Clerical Assistant
Monthly salary range of agency workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$30,001 or above</li> <li>• \$16,001 to \$30,000</li> <li>• \$8,001 to \$16,000</li> <li>• \$6,501 to \$8,000</li> <li>• \$6,240 to \$6,500</li> <li>• under \$6,240</li> </ul>	0 0 3 (0%) 0 0 0
Length of service of agency workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 years or above</li> <li>• 10 to 15 years</li> <li>• 5 to 10 years</li> <li>• 3 to 5 years</li> <li>• 1 to 3 years</li> <li>• under 1 year</li> </ul>	We do not have any information on the length of service of agency workers.
Percentage of agency workers against the total number of staff in the Department	0.009% (0%)
Percentage of payments to employment agencies against the total staff costs of the Department	0.0004% (-84.6%)

Number of workers who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	The employment agency shall make severance payment/long service payment to its employees in accordance with the Employment Ordinance (Cap. 57). The amount of contract gratuity of agency workers and payment arrangements are agreed between the employment agency and agency workers in the employment contract. We do not have any information on the severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity of agency workers.
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	
Number of workers with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	Pay for meal break is agreed between the employment agency and agency workers in the employment contract. We do not have any information on whether agency workers enjoy paid meal break or not.
Number of workers with paid meal break Number of workers without paid meal break	
Number of workers working 5 days per week Number of workers working 6 days per week	3 (0% ) 0

( ) Change in percentage as compared with 2013-14

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB613****(Question Serial No. 4203)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the employment of “non-civil service contract (NCSC) staff”, please provide the following information:

	2014-15 (the latest position)
Number of NCSC staff	( )
Details of the positions held by NCSC staff	
Payroll costs of NCSC staff	( )
Monthly salary range of NCSC staff	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	( )
• under \$6,240	( )
Length of service of NCSC staff	
• 15 years or above	( )
• 10 to 15 years	( )
• 5 to 10 years	( )
• 3 to 5 years	( )
• 1 to 3 years	( )
• under 1 year	( )
Number of NCSC staff successfully appointed as civil servants	( )
Percentage of NCSC staff against the total number of staff in the Department	( )
Percentage of staff costs for NCSC staff against the total staff costs of the Department	( )

Number of NCSC staff who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	( )
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	( )
Number of NCSC staff with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	( )
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	( )
Number of NCSC staff with paid meal break	( )
Number of NCSC staff without paid meal break	( )
Number of NCSC staff working 5 days per week	( )
Number of NCSC staff working 6 days per week	( )

( ) Change in percentage as compared with 2013-14

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No. 71)

Reply:

	2014-15 (As at 31.12.2014)
Number of NCSC staff	71 (-5.33% )
Details of the positions held by NCSC staff	Work related to information technology (21), professional technology (17), material supplies (3), administration training (2) and clerical support (28).
Payroll costs of NCSC staff	\$24,268,132 (+14.79%)
Monthly salary range of NCSC staff <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$30,001 or above</li> <li>• \$16,001 to \$30,000</li> <li>• \$8,001 to \$16,000</li> <li>• \$6,501 to \$8,000</li> <li>• \$6,240 to \$6,500</li> <li>• under \$6,240</li> </ul>	25 (-21.88%) 12 (-14.29%) 34 (+17.24%) 0 0 0
Length of service of NCSC staff <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 years or above</li> <li>• 10 to 15 years</li> <li>• 5 to 10 years</li> <li>• 3 to 5 years</li> <li>• 1 to 3 years</li> <li>• under 1 year</li> </ul>	0 16 (+300%) 12 (-65.71%) 6 (+20%) 18 (-5.26%) 19 (+58.33%)
Number of NCSC staff successfully appointed as civil servants	This department has no information on the successful cases of NCSC staff joining the

	civil service.
Percentage of NCSC staff against the total number of staff in the Department	0.22% (-4.35%)
Percentage of staff costs for NCSC staff against the total staff costs of the Department	0.24% (+14.29%)
Number of NCSC staff who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	0 / 0 / 34
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	0 / 0 / \$1,165,512
Number of NCSC staff with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	0 / 0 / 0
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	0 / 0 / 0
Number of NCSC staff with paid meal break Number of NCSC staff without paid meal break	50 (-19.35%) 21 (+61.54%)
Number of NCSC staff working 5 days per week Number of NCSC staff working 6 days per week	71 (-5.33%) 0

( ) Change in percentage as compared with 2013-14

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB614**

**(Question Serial No. 4756)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: Not specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the salary and estimated allowance for the Commissioner of Police this year?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 102)

Reply:

The salary level of the Commissioner of Police is set out in the following table:

Post	Salary point of police officer	Monthly salary for the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2014)
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	238,200 - 245,350

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB615**

**(Question Serial No. 4757)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses  
Programme: (4) Operations  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Police Force will have an increase of 402 posts for strengthening operational capability and filling vacancies this year. Please list the numbers of staff in the respective posts by rank and operational unit.

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 103)

Reply:

In 2015-16, the 402 new posts created by the Police Force under the Programme of "Operations" are mainly for increasing the establishments of the Police Tactical Unit and back-end support service to strengthen the frontline operational capability and support the management of major security and crowd management events. These 402 new posts include 3 Superintendents, 5 Chief Inspectors, 30 Inspectors/Senior Inspectors, 11 Station Sergeants, 83 Sergeants, 258 Police Constables, 3 Information Officers, 1 Clinical Psychologist, 1 Senior Clerical Officer and 7 Police Communications Officers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB616**

**(Question Serial No. 4758)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (603) Plant, vehicles and equipment  
Programme: (4) Operations  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the acquisition of 3 models of specialised crowd management vehicles by the Police Force this year, from what regions will the vehicles be procured? What functions do the vehicles have?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 104)

Reply:

In order to handle more effectively illegal behaviours that may emerge during large-scale and prolonged public assemblies, it is necessary for the Police Force to regularly review its existing equipment, manpower and deployment in handling public order events for maintaining public order and safeguarding public safety. It has been the Force's practice to study the experience of foreign countries in handling large-scale public assemblies. In some countries/regions, including the UK, Belgium, Singapore, Korea, and even Macau, etc., "specialised crowd management vehicles" with water spray device are used to effectively disperse protestors who launch violent attacks, by creating a safe distance between the protestors and the Police so as to reduce the chance of injury caused to the protestors and the Police and stop the behaviours that jeopardise public safety and public order.

The Police Force plans to procure 3 "specialised crowd management vehicles" with water spray device. The vehicles are also equipped with large display screens and public address systems, which can put across effectively the Police's advice, warnings or other messages to the protestors. The vehicles can also spray liquid dye for identification of related offenders to facilitate follow-up investigations in the future.

The Police Force will select the manufacturer according to the established procedures and tender mechanism.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB617**

**(Question Serial No. 4759)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force  
Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses  
Programme: (4) Operations  
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (TSANG Wai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the estimated expenditure and strength of the Complaints Against Police Office this year?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 105)

Reply:

In 2015-16, the estimated expenditure of the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO) is around \$75 million, and the estimated establishment is as follows:

	2015-16 <u>Establishment (estimate)</u>
<u>CAPO</u>	
Senior Superintendent	1
Superintendent	4
Chief Inspector	15
Inspector/Senior Inspector	28
Station Sergeant	14
Sergeant	58
Police Constable	14
Assistant Clerical Officer	2
Clerical Assistant	1
Personal Secretary II	1
<u>Complaints and Internal Investigation Branch</u>	
Executive, Statistical and Translation Officers	31
	<hr/>
	169
	<hr/>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB618**

**(Question Serial No. 3864)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the past 3 years, what were the numbers of inbound and outbound passengers at the land boundary (rail) control points of Lo Wu, Hung Hom and Lok Ma Chau, and the land boundary control points of Lok Ma Chau, Man Kam To, Sha Tau Kok and Shenzhen Bay respectively? Among these passengers, what were the respective percentages of Hong Kong residents, Taiwan residents, Chinese residents and other nationals?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 210)

Reply:

The numbers and the percentages of passengers using land boundary control points in the past 3 years are tabulated by year as follows:

2012

Land boundary control point	Hong Kong residents <sup>Note 1</sup>	Mainland visitors <sup>Note 1</sup>	Visitors from other countries or regions <sup>Note 1</sup>	Total
Lo Wu	70 577 458 (73.8%)	22 886 438 (23.9%)	2 217 970 (2.3%)	95 681 866 (100%)
Hung Hom	1 704 830 (41.0%)	1 795 903 (43.2%)	658 564 (15.8%)	4 159 297 (100%)
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	29 217 398 (70.6%)	11 512 779 (27.8%)	641 675 (1.6%)	41 371 852 (100%)
Lok Ma Chau	20 522 318 (69.4%)	7 999 137 (27.0%)	1 063 002 (3.6%)	29 584 457 (100%)
Man Kam To <sup>Note 2</sup>	212 604 (93.5%)	14 555 (6.4%)	117 (0.1%)	227 276 (100%)
Sha Tau Kok	2 171 334 (67.3%)	916 599 (28.4%)	137 359 (4.3%)	3 225 292 (100%)
Shenzhen Bay	14 692 467 (51.9%)	11 589 023 (40.9%)	2 043 605 (7.2%)	28 325 095 (100%)
<b>Total</b>	139 098 409 (68.7%)	56 714 434 (28.0%)	6 762 292 (3.3%)	202 575 135 (100%)

2013

Land boundary control point	Hong Kong residents <sup>Note 1</sup>	Mainland visitors <sup>Note 1</sup>	Visitors from other countries or regions <sup>Note 1</sup>	Total
Lo Wu	66 270 761 (72.0%)	23 677 816 (25.7%)	2 151 968 (2.3%)	92 100 545 (100%)
Hung Hom	1 716 926 (38.6%)	2 135 257 (48.0%)	600 408 (13.5%)	4 452 591 (100%)
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	30 682 442 (65.7%)	15 372 228 (32.9%)	614 844 (1.3%)	46 669 514 (100%)
Lok Ma Chau	19 260 267 (67.7%)	8 200 393 (28.8%)	973 281 (3.4%)	28 433 941 (100%)
Man Kam To <sup>Note 2</sup>	591 565 (50.4%)	571 855 (48.7%)	10 922 (0.9%)	1 174 342 (100%)
Sha Tau Kok	2 177 668 (64.1%)	1 082 684 (31.9%)	134 307 (4.0%)	3 394 659 (100%)
Shenzhen Bay	15 539 459 (47.9%)	14 917 402 (46.0%)	1 993 101 (6.1%)	32 449 962 (100%)
<b>Total</b>	136 239 088 (65.3%)	65 957 635 (31.6%)	6 478 831 (3.1%)	208 675 554 (100%)

2014

Land boundary control point	Hong Kong residents <sup>Note 1</sup>	Mainland visitors <sup>Note 1</sup>	Visitors from other countries or regions <sup>Note 1</sup>	Total
Lo Wu	61 443 771 (70.5%)	23 637 014 (27.1%)	2 066 374 (2.4%)	87 147 159 (100%)
Hung Hom	1 682 579 (37.5%)	2 247 211 (50.1%)	551 625 (12.3%)	4 481 415 (100%)
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	33 430 983 (61.1%)	20 585 553 (37.7%)	658 982 (1.2%)	54 675 518 (100%)
Lok Ma Chau	18 229 634 (63.9%)	9 326 338 (32.7%)	987 042 (3.5%)	28 543 014 (100%)
Man Kam To <sup>Note 2</sup>	1 514 162 (41.0%)	2 129 784 (57.7%)	48 167 (1.3%)	3 692 113 (100%)
Sha Tau Kok	2 053 723 (63.9%)	1 034 306 (32.2%)	127 188 (4.0%)	3 215 217 (100%)
Shenzhen Bay	17 213 284 (46.3%)	18 217 964 (49.0%)	1 780 535 (4.8%)	37 211 783 (100%)
<b>Total</b>	135 568 136 (61.9%)	77 178 170 (35.2%)	6 219 913 (2.8%)	218 966 219 (100%)

Note 1: The numbers inside the brackets are the percentages of those types of passengers to the total numbers of passengers at the respective control points. There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the table due to rounding.

Note 2: Due to the reconstruction works at the passenger clearance area of the Shenzhen side of the Man Kam To Control Point, only goods vehicles, cross-boundary students and limited cross-boundary coaches were allowed to use the Man Kam To Control Point starting from 22 February 2010. Upon completion of the works, the control point became fully operational on 26 August 2013.

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

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB619****(Question Serial No. 3865)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (2) Control upon EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list the daily and annual figures of arrivals and departures involving cross-boundary students and cross-boundary workers from the Mainland in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 211)Reply:

The Immigration Department does not maintain the statistics mentioned in the question.

According to the information provided by the Education Bureau, the number of cross-boundary students using various land boundary control points in the past 3 school years<sup>Note 1</sup> is as follows:

School year	Number of cross-boundary students <sup>Note 2</sup>
2012/13	16 356
2013/14	20 871
2014/15	24 990

Note 1: Figures refer to the position as at September of the respective school years.

Note 2: Figures are based on the annual surveys conducted via schools on the number of students travelling daily across the boundary in the North, Tai Po, Yuen Long, Tuen Mun, Sha Tin, Tsuen Wan, Kwai Tsing, Tung Chung and Wong Tai Sin (starting from the 2014/15 school year) districts.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB620****(Question Serial No. 3866)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list in tabular form the number of overstayers, illegal immigrants, illegal workers and other immigration offenders who were arrested in the past 3 years. What were the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 212)Reply:

In the past 3 years, the number of arrests involving overstaying, illegal entry, unlawful employment and other immigration offences is as follows:

Offence	Number of arrests*		
	2012	2013	2014
Overstaying	3 599	3 209	3 239
Illegal entry	2 042	2 170	2 720
Unlawful employment (excluding sex workers)	2 230	2 223	1 967
Others	4 782	5 073	5 242
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 653</b>	<b>12 675</b>	<b>13 168</b>

\* The above figures include arrested persons who are involved in more than one unlawful activity.

As the investigation of immigration offences is part of the regular duties of the Immigration Department, the manpower and expenditure involved are not calculated and quantified separately.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB621****(Question Serial No. 4915)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (4) Personal DocumentationControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In the past 10 years, how many enquiries and applications were received by the Immigration Department in connection with requests for the sex description shown on identity card to be changed after sex reassignment surgery (commonly known as “sex change surgery”)? How many cases were successful and how many cases were unsuccessful in changing the sex description on identity card? How many of these applications involved “male-to-female” and “female-to-male” persons? How many of them had undergone sex reassignment surgery overseas or locally? What were the manpower and expenditure involved in handling these applications?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 167)Reply:

Regarding persons who have received sex re-assignment surgery and applied for altering the sex entry on identity cards, the number of applications and approvals in the past 5 years is as follows:

Year	Applications	Applications approved	Applications not approved	Applications being processed / withdrawn by the applicant
2010	10	10	0	0
2011	9	9	0	0
2012	10	9	0	1
2013	14	12	0	2
2014	21	19	0	2

The Immigration Department (ImmD) does not maintain statistics on enquiries about altering the sex entry on identity cards. The details and places of sex re-assignment

surgeries with regard to the applications for altering the sex entry on identity cards are as follows:

Year	Male-to-female	Female-to-male	Place of surgery	
			Hong Kong	Outside Hong Kong
2010	7	3	3	7
2011	5	4	3	6
2012	6	4	4	6
2013	10	4	7	7
2014	11	10	12	9

Since handling alteration of particulars on identity cards is part of the regular duties of the Registration of Persons Division, the ImmD does not have specific figures on the manpower and expenditure involved in its implementation. The ImmD will, having regard to the existing resources and operational needs, flexibly deploy manpower and resources to cope with the applications for changing particulars on identity cards and other related work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB622**

**(Question Serial No. 4916)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (4) Personal Documentation

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the past year, how many marriage registrations and relevant enquiries involving transsexual persons were received by the Immigration Department? Among these cases, how many “male-to-female” and “female-to-male” persons were involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 168)

Reply:

The Order made by the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) in *W v Registrar of Marriages* (FACV 4/2012) came into effect on 17 July 2014. As from that day, the Registrar of Marriages has started to implement the Marriage Ordinance (Cap.181) in accordance with the CFA Order, i.e. Miss W and other persons who have received full sex re-assignment surgery are treated by the Registrar of Marriages, for the purpose of marriage registration, as being of the sex to which they have been re-assigned after the surgery. In this connection, the Immigration Department (ImmD) has updated its website and the relevant affidavits so that the public can have a better understanding of the arrangement.

The ImmD does not maintain statistics on such marriage registrations and relevant enquiries.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB623****(Question Serial No.4925)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (2) Control upon EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Would the authorities inform this Committee of the number of individual visitors from the Mainland holding “one-entry permit” and “multiple-entry permit” among the total number of arriving passengers by land in the past 3 years?

Also, it is stated in the Programme that the department will implement the complementary immigration measures on non-local pregnant visitors coming to give birth in Hong Kong. In this regard, would the authorities list the number of persons who were successfully intercepted for violation of this immigration stipulation at various control points in the past year? How many of them were arrested? What are the manpower and the expenditure involved so far for the implementation of the above task? What will be the estimated manpower and the expenditure involved in the coming year?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No.177)Reply:

In the past 3 years, the number of arriving passengers by land and the number of visitors holding Individual Visit Endorsement are as follows:

	Total number of arriving passengers (including Hong Kong residents and visitors)	Number of arriving visitors holding Individual Visit Endorsement	
		Holding multiple-journey individual visit endorsement	Holding single or double-journey individual visit endorsement <sup>*</sup>
2012	101 955 094	9 746 527	10 771 314
2013	105 066 321	12 044 524	12 271 972

2014	110 591 294	14 725 131	13 333 820
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\*The Immigration Department (ImmD) does not maintain breakdown statistics on single-journey and double-journey individual visit endorsements.

In 2014, the ImmD intercepted a total of 55 787 suspected Mainland pregnant visitors at control points, of whom 5 489 were refused entry. The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question. As these measures are integral to the regular immigration control duties of the ImmD, the manpower and expenditure involved cannot be calculated and quantified separately.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB624****(Question Serial No. 4935)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (1) Pre-entry ControlControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is stated in the Programme that the Immigration Department is responsible for preventing the entry of undesirable persons who are likely to pose a threat to the security, prosperity and well-being of Hong Kong. How many undesirable persons were prevented from entry by the department each year in the past 3 years and how many of them came from China, Taiwan, Europe, the USA and Southeast Asian countries?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No.191)Reply:

In the past 3 years, the number of refused entries of visitors and seamen is tabulated by region as follows:

Year \ Region	Africa	Asia Pacific (Other than Mainland China)	Europe	Mainland China	North America	South America	Total
2012	1 366	5 833	96	22 225	39	233	29 792
2013	1 278	6 347	132	29 124	31	193	37 105
2014	1 294	6 164	82	34 332	13	292	42 177

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB625**

**(Question Serial No. 4936)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Some transsexual persons indicated that since their home countries disallowed persons who had undergone sex reassignment surgery to change the sex description on their proof of identity and travel documents, there was a discrepancy between their appearance and the sex description on their documents. They were refused entry by the Immigration Department due to their identity as transsexual persons as a result. In this connection, would the Department reveal how many transsexual persons were refused entry into Hong Kong over the past 3 years? What were the countries involved and the grounds for refusal?

What are the practices and criteria adopted by the Immigration Department in handling the entry of transsexual persons from around the world? Would the Department set up a mechanism to handle the entry of transsexual persons?

It is stated under this Programme that the Department will examine critically the bona fides of foreign visitors seeking to enter Hong Kong. How are the bona fides of visitors determined?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 199)

Reply:

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

In accordance with Hong Kong law and the prevailing immigration policies, all arriving visitors must go through immigration clearance and are subject to examination by immigration officers to ensure that they satisfy the immigration requirements. In handling immigration cases, the ImmD will act in accordance with the law and the prevailing immigration policies, including verifying whether the travel document belongs to the holder and its authenticity, and taking into account the circumstances of the person concerned and

all relevant factors in the case before deciding whether the entry will be allowed. The sex of the person concerned or whether the person concerned is a transsexual person is not a factor for consideration.

Pursuant to section 4(1)(a) of the Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 115), officers of the ImmD may examine any visitor on his arrival in Hong Kong. In most cases, the examinations are conducted at immigration counters. Depending on individual circumstances, ImmD officers may conduct secondary examinations in interview rooms. During the examination, the ImmD officer will consider whether the visitor meets normal immigration requirements, such as whether he possesses a valid travel document; whether he possesses a valid visa or endorsement that corresponds to his purpose of entry; whether he has the arrangements and facilities to return to his place of domicile; whether he has sufficient funds for the proposed stay; whether he has any known adverse records, etc. Like other immigration authorities elsewhere, in addition to considering whether the visitor satisfies normal immigration requirements, the ImmD also considers whether to allow entry in light of relevant information and the individual circumstances of each case in accordance with law and prevailing policies. If a visitor does not satisfy immigration requirements, section 11(1) of the Immigration Ordinance authorises officers of the ImmD to refuse his entry into Hong Kong after examination of a visitor.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB626**

**(Question Serial No. 6064)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the situation of illegal immigration and the movement of Hong Kong residents, bona fide visitors and business visitors in the past 5 years, please advise:

- a) What was the number of illegal immigrants each year? Please provide a breakdown by year and nationality;
- b) What were the numbers of trips (arrival and departure) made by Hong Kong residents, bona fide visitors and business visitors each year? Please provide a breakdown by year, category and nationality;
- c) What were the expenditure, manpower and follow-up work involved and how effective were the efforts to combat illegal immigration by year respectively?
- d) What were the expenditure and manpower involved and how effective they were in respect of the immigration facilitation measures for Hong Kong residents, bona fide visitors and business visitors each year? Please provide a breakdown by year and individual measure;
- e) What are the criteria to determine that a person is “undesirable” in the prevention of the entry of undesirable persons? Has such a list been compiled by the authorities? If yes, what are the details and the manpower and expenditure involved?
- f) What were the numbers of visitors being refused entry each year and the reasons for refusal? Please provide a breakdown by year, number of visitors and reason.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 192)

Reply:

- a) The number of illegal immigrants arrested in the past 5 years is tabulated by nationality as follows:

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mainland illegal immigrants		2 340	1 631	1 286	952	736
Non-ethnic Chinese illegal immigrants	Vietnamese	375	281	342	424	1 180
	Pakistani	194	196	241	457	358
	Bangladeshi	20	27	116	274	342
	Indian	36	9	26	29	60
	Nepalese	97	13	13	15	24
	Others	30	21	18	19	20
Total		3 092	2 178	2 042	2 170	2 720

- b) According to the statistics maintained by the Immigration Department (ImmD), the number of arrivals and departures of Hong Kong residents in the past 5 years is tabulated by year as follows:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Hong Kong residents	168 915 507	169 619 056	170 608 502	168 853 879	168 981 599

According to the statistics maintained by the Hong Kong Tourism Board, the number of visitor arrivals, breakdown by country/territory of residence of the visitors, in the past 5 years is tabulated as follows:

Country/territory of residence	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mainland China	22 684 388	28 100 129	34 911 395	40 745 277	47 247 675
Japan	1 316 618	1 283 687	1 254 602	1 057 033	1 078 766
U.S.A.	1 171 419	1 212 336	1 184 757	1 109 841	1 130 566
South Korea	891 024	1 020 996	1 078 458	1 083 543	1 251 047
Australia	650 681	644 596	632 462	609 714	603 841
Singapore	709 777	793 887	728 224	700 065	737 911
The Philippines	603 030	659 829	709 753	705 319	634 744
Others	8 003 394	8 205 850	8 115 462	8 288 012	8 154 286
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 030 331</b>	<b>41 921 310</b>	<b>48 615 113</b>	<b>54 298 804</b>	<b>60 838 836</b>

Among these visitors, the number of arrivals for overnight business visits tabulated by country/territory of residence of the visitors is as follows:

Country/territory of residence	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mainland China	1 392 256	1 529 547	1 621 285	1 663 122	1 863 585
Japan	216 121	203 173	200 516	194 396	168 512
U.S.A.	310 555	302 140	281 661	272 941	279 890
South Korea	87 909	99 053	91 310	96 791	107 571

Australia	101 930	98 794	94 043	88 123	87 152
Singapore	139 366	139 688	131 319	124 775	136 440
The Philippines	50 331	65 955	63 604	65 469	64 752
Others	1 125 124	1 125 047	1 100 736	1 061 713	1 122 360
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 423 592</b>	<b>3 563 397</b>	<b>3 584 474</b>	<b>3 567 330</b>	<b>3 830 262</b>

- c) The Enforcement Division of the ImmD is responsible for investigating into offences under the Immigration Ordinance (Cap 115) and the Registration of Persons Ordinance (Cap 177) and offences relating to the registration of births, deaths and marriages, and executing removal and deportation of persons not having the right to enter and remain in Hong Kong (including illegal immigrants, overstayers and refused landing passengers). The ImmD will continue to strengthen intelligence exchange and law enforcement operations against related illegal activities in the light of the latest situation and trend of illegal immigration. Meanwhile, it will also make flexible deployment of manpower with regard to its operational needs to carry out relevant law enforcement work.
- d) The measures taken by the ImmD to facilitate the movement of passengers in the past 5 years are tabulated as follows:

<b>Date</b>	<b>Immigration measures</b>
September 2010	Grenadian nationals may visit Hong Kong visa-free for a stay of up to 90 days.
November 2010	Ukrainian nationals may visit Hong Kong visa-free for a stay of up to 14 days.
September 2011	The period of stay in Hong Kong for holders of “Mainland Travel Permit for Taiwan Residents” was extended from 7 days to 30 days.
November 2011	Holders of biometric passports of the Republic of Serbia (except holders of Serbian passports issued by the Coordination Directorate in Belgrade) may visit Hong Kong visa-free for a stay of up to 14 days.
January 2012	The e-Channel service for frequent Mainland visitors was launched at major control points by phases for use by eligible Mainland visitors after successful enrolment.
January 2012	Holders of biometric passports of the Republic of Albania may visit Hong Kong visa-free for a stay of up to 14 days.
April 2012	Nationals of the Republic of Montenegro may visit Hong Kong visa-free for a stay of up to 14 days.
July 2012	Nationals of the Republic of Kazakhstan may visit Hong Kong visa-free for a stay of up to 14 days.
August 2012	The Simplified Clearance Procedure and the On-board Clearance Service for cross-boundary students were launched at major land boundary control points by phases to facilitate immigration clearance of cross-boundary students.
September 2012	Eligible residents of Taiwan may apply for pre-arrival registration through the online Pre-arrival Registration for Taiwan Residents free of charge. Each pre-arrival registration is valid for two months during which applicants may enter Hong Kong twice with a

	stay of up to 30 days on each landing.
March 2013	Non-stamping immigration clearance arrangement was launched for visitors to Hong Kong.
June 2013	Nationals of Russia holding a valid APEC Business Travel Card (ABTC) with the economy code “HKG” may visit Hong Kong visa-free for up to 60 days. Visiting ABTC holders may also enrol for e-Channel service and use “Resident” counters for immigration clearance.
July 2013	The visa-free period for nationals of Croatia to visit Hong Kong was extended from 14 to 90 days.
September 2013	e-Channel with voice navigation function was introduced at the Lok Ma Chau Spur Line Control Point for the use of visually impaired persons.
December 2013	The Hong Kong Immigration Mobile Application was launched for Hong Kong residents and visitors to obtain information on the estimated passenger waiting time at land boundary control points so that they can choose a less congested control point or travel at less busy hours.
December 2013	The use of automated immigration clearance service on a mutual basis was implemented with the Republic of Korea.
December 2013	Non-stamping immigration clearance arrangement was extended to Hong Kong non-permanent residents.
April 2014	e-Channels with voice navigation function were introduced at the Macau Ferry Terminal Control Point for the use of visually impaired persons.
May 2014	System was enhanced to extend e-Channel service to eligible holders of the electronic Exit-Entry Permit for Travelling to and from Hong Kong and Macao after successful completion of arrival clearance and registration at traditional counters upon their first visit to Hong Kong.
September 2014	The use of automated immigration clearance service on a mutual basis was implemented with the Republic of Singapore.
November 2014	The use of automated immigration clearance service on a mutual basis was implemented with the Federal Republic of Germany.

The ImmD will review and evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of various immigration facilitation measures from time to time. In general, these measures have enhanced clearance efficiency and further facilitated the movement of passengers. As the implementation of the facilitation measures is integral to the regular immigration duties of the ImmD, a breakdown of the manpower and expenditure involved has not been maintained.

- e) In handling immigration cases, the ImmD will, having regard to the circumstances of the person concerned and all relevant factors in each case, decide whether the entry will be allowed in accordance with Hong Kong law and the prevailing immigration policies. The manpower and expenditure involved for such work are not calculated and quantified separately.

- f) In the past 5 years, the numbers of refused entries of visitors and seamen are tabulated by reason for refusal as follows:

Reason for refusal \ Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Doubtful purpose of visit	22 115	18 860	25 130	32 320	37 716
Improperly documented <sup>Note</sup>	5 774	4 639	4 416	4 442	4 278
Forged travel document	675	377	246	343	183
Total	28 564	23 876	29 792	37 105	42 177

Note: Including those not holding valid visa or endorsement.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB627**

**(Question Serial No. 3659)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

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

Programme: (4) Personal Documentation

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Would the Government inform this Committee of the main duties, operational expenses, establishment and estimated annual salary costs of the SMARTICS System Upgrade Section of the Immigration Department in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Wai-yip, Albert (Member Question No. 68)

Reply:

The SMARTICS System Upgrade Section was a temporary section set up by the Immigration Department (ImmD) through internal redeployment of resources in 2011. Its main duties were to upgrade the existing Smart Identity Card System to meet daily operational needs. The section completed its work and was dissolved in late 2014. Therefore, there are no operational expenses, establishment and estimated annual salary costs related to the Section in 2015-16.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB628**

**(Question Serial No. 4727)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Would the Government inform this Committee of the following:

In 2014-15, how many Mainlanders entered Hong Kong for more than 1 100 times within that year? How many Mainlanders entered and departed from Hong Kong between 730 times and 1 100 times within that year? How many Mainlanders entered and departed from Hong Kong more than 365 times up to 730 times within that year? How many Mainlanders entered and departed from Hong Kong for more than 180 times up to 365 times within that year?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Wai-yip, Albert (Member Question No. 127)

Reply:

The data compiled by the Immigration Department (ImmD) indicates that, among Mainland visitors travelling to Hong Kong on multiple-entry individual visit endorsements in 2014, around 96% came to Hong Kong once on the day of arrival; around 3.5% (i.e. around 1 000 persons per day) made two trips to Hong Kong on the day of arrival; only less than one per cent of the visitors (i.e. around 30 persons per day) made three trips or more to Hong Kong on the day of arrival. That year, there were over 14.8 million visitor arrivals to Hong Kong on multiple-entry individual visit endorsements, involving around 1.63 million visitors, i.e. on average every person travelled to Hong Kong 9.1 times a year.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB629****(Question Serial No. 4728)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (2) Control upon EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Would the Government inform this Committee of the following figures:

	Number of arrivals and departures of Hong Kong residents through this control point in 2014-15	Number of arrivals and departures of Mainland visitors through this control point in 2014-15	Estimated operational expenses of this control point in 2015-16	Establishment of this control point in 2015-16	Estimated annual salary costs of this control point in 2015-16
Lo Wu Control Point					
Lok Ma Chau Control Point					
Shenzhen Bay Control Point					
Man Kam To Control Point					

Asked by: Hon CHAN Wai-yip, Albert (Member Question No. 128)



Reply:

The relevant figures are tabulated as follows:

Control Point	Number of arrivals and departures of Hong Kong residents in 2014-15 (as at February 2015)	Number of arrivals and departures of Mainland visitors in 2014-15 (as at February 2015)	Establishment (posts) in 2015-16	Estimated annual salary costs in 2015-16 (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary)
Lo Wu	55 937 356	22 017 503	738	\$284.3 million
Lok Ma Chau	16 725 328	8 787 175	378	\$139.5 million
Shenzhen Bay	16 112 562	17 401 622	387	\$143.4 million
Man Kam To	1 480 842	2 155 151	87	\$31.45 million

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

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB630**

**(Question Serial No. 4729)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Would the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- (1) In 2014-15, how many trips (arrival and departure) were made by Mainland residents through the e-Channel in Hong Kong?
- (2) In 2014-15, how many Mainland residents successfully enrolled for the e-Channel service?
- (3) In 2014-15, how many Mainland residents became ineligible for the e-Channel service because of breaching Hong Kong laws?
- (4) In 2014-15, how many Mainland residents who were arrested for violating the restriction on powdered formula were eligible for the e-Channel service?
- (5) In 2015-16, what are the establishment and estimated annual salary costs for handling the enrolment for the e-Channel service by Mainland residents?
- (6) In 2015-16, what are the establishment and estimated annual salary costs for handling the enrolment for the e-Channel service?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Wai-yip, Albert (Member Question No. 129)

Reply:

- (1) In 2014-15 (as at February 2015), immigration clearance of a total of 18 211 236 entries by Mainland visitors were performed via e-Channels.
- (2) In 2014-15 (as at February 2015), a total of 3 585 936 Mainland visitors successfully enrolled for e-Channel service.
- (3) and (4) The Immigration Department (ImmD) does not maintain the breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

(5) and (6) As handling enrolment for e-Channel service is part of the regular immigration control duties of the ImmD, the manpower and expenditure involved are not calculated and quantified separately.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB631**

**(Question Serial No. 6592)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide a breakdown on the number of refugees, torture claimants and asylum seekers in terms of families and individuals by sex in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 721)

Reply:

The Government commenced operating an enhanced administrative mechanism in December 2009 to screen torture claims to ensure that the procedures met with the high standards of fairness required by law. The statutory procedures underpinning the enhanced administrative mechanism commenced in early December 2012. Subsequently, pursuant to two relevant rulings by the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) in December 2012 and March 2013, the Government commenced operating a unified screening mechanism (USM) (the procedures of which follows those of the statutory screening mechanism for torture claims) to screen non-refoulement claims lodged by foreigners subject or liable to be removed from Hong Kong to another country on applicable grounds. Apart from torture, these applicable grounds include (i) cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment (CIDTP) under Article 3 of the Hong Kong Bill of Rights; and (ii) persecution drawing reference to Article 33 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (the Refugee Convention). Torture claims lodged before the commencement of the USM in March 2014 have become non-refoulement claims under applicable transitional arrangements.

Non-refoulement claims lodged under the USM are not asylum claims. The Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol have never applied to Hong Kong. The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region maintains a firm policy of not granting asylum to or determining the refugee status of anyone. After the commencement of the USM, the Immigration Department (ImmD) will refer non-refoulement claims substantiated on grounds of persecution to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for its recognition as refugees under its mandate, and the resettlement of mandate

refugees to a third country. Separately, the ImmD will periodically review substantiated non-refoulement claims - if the risk giving rise to the claim has ceased to exist due to changes in circumstances of the claimant or the risk country, the ImmD will consider revoking his non-refoulement protection and removing him from Hong Kong.

Figures on claims made and handled between the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism at end 2009 and end 2014 are tabulated below:

Year	Claims made	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims (at year end)
End 2009 (commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism)				6 340
2010 and 2011	3 241	1 146	1 988	6 447
2012	1 174	1 575	1 154	4 892
2013	491	1 813	778	2 792
2014 (January – February)	19	221	89	2 501
<i>From end 2009 to commencement of the USM (Sub-total)</i>	4 925	4 755 (Note 1)	4 009	
March 2014 (commencement of the USM)				
a. Torture claims pending (Note 2)				2 501
b. Non-refoulement claims lodged by persons whose torture claim had been rejected or withdrawn (Note 3)				2 962
c. Non-refoulement claims lodged on applicable grounds other than torture (Note 3)				1 236
<i>Sub-total</i>				6 699
2014 (March to December) (after commencement of the USM)				
Non-refoulement claims	4 634 (Note 4)	826 (Note 5)	889	9 618

Note 1 : Since the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism (at end 2009) to before the commencement of the USM (end of February 2014), 4 755 torture claims have been determined, out of which 24 were substantiated (including 5 substantiated by the Torture Claims Appeal Board on appeal), 1 682 persons had left Hong Kong, 2 750 had lodged a non-refoulement claim under the USM on

other grounds, 299 remain in Hong Kong for other reasons (e.g., imprisoned, pending prosecution, lodged a judicial review, etc.).

Note 2 : At the commencement of the USM (March 2014), there were 2 501 pending torture claims, which have become non-refoulement claims under the applicable transitional arrangements.

Note 3 : These non-refoulement claims can be screened only after the commencement of the USM.

Note 4 : Including 1 137 claims lodged by persons whose torture claim had been rejected or withdrawn (or those who had previously lodged an asylum claim with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees).

Note 5 : Between the commencement of the USM in March 2014 and end 2014, 826 non-refoulement claims have been determined, out of which 1 is substantiated, 110 persons have departed or are pending removal arrangements, 678 have lodged an appeal to the TCAB, 37 remain in Hong Kong for other reasons (e.g., imprisoned, pending prosecution, lodged a judicial review, etc.).

At end 2014, the breakdown of 9 618 pending non-refoulement claimants by sex is as follows:

Sex	Number of claimants
Male	7 263
Female	2 355
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 618</b>

According to information provided by the non-refoulement claimants, the breakdown by number of family members (excluding the claimants themselves and including only their immediate family members, i.e. spouse, parents, children and siblings) in Hong Kong is as follows:

Reported number of family members in Hong Kong (excluding the claimants themselves)	Number of claims	Number of families involved
0	8 957	8 957
1	230	126
2	166	62
3	140	42
4	82	17
5	36	6
6	0	0
7	7	1
	<b>Total: 9 618</b>	

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB632**

**(Question Serial No. 6593)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide a breakdown on the number of refugees, torture claimants and asylum seekers in term of families and individuals by the period of staying in Hong Kong (<3months, 3 months to <6 months, 6 months to <1 year, 1 year to <3 years, 3 years to <5 years, 5 years to <10 years, 10 years or more) in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No.722)

Reply:

The Government commenced operating an enhanced administrative mechanism in December 2009 to screen torture claims to ensure that the procedures met with the high standards of fairness required by law. The statutory procedures underpinning the enhanced administrative mechanism commenced in early December 2012. Subsequently, pursuant to two relevant rulings by the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) in December 2012 and March 2013, the Government commenced operating a unified screening mechanism (USM) (the procedures of which follows those of the statutory screening mechanism for torture claims) to screen non-refoulement claims lodged by foreigners subject or liable to be removed from Hong Kong to another country on applicable grounds. Apart from torture, these applicable grounds include (i) cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment (CIDTP) under Article 3 of the Hong Kong Bill of Rights; and (ii) persecution drawing reference to Article 33 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (the Refugee Convention). Torture claims lodged before the commencement of the USM in March 2014 have become non-refoulement claims under applicable transitional arrangements.

Non-refoulement claims lodged under the USM are not asylum claims. The Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol have never applied to Hong Kong. The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region maintains a firm policy of not granting asylum to or determining the refugee status of anyone. After the commencement of the USM, the Immigration Department (ImmD) will refer non-refoulement claims substantiated

on grounds of persecution to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for its recognition as refugees under its mandate, and the resettlement of mandate refugees to a third country. Separately, the ImmD will periodically review substantiated non-refoulement claims - if the risk giving rise to the claim has ceased to exist due to changes in circumstances of the claimant or the risk country, the ImmD will consider revoking his non-refoulement protection and removing him from Hong Kong.

Figures on claims made and handled between the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism at end 2009 and end 2014 are tabulated below:

Year	Claims made	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims (at year end)
End 2009 (commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism)				6 340
2010 and 2011	3 241	1 146	1 988	6 447
2012	1 174	1 575	1 154	4 892
2013	491	1 813	778	2 792
2014 (January – February)	19	221	89	2 501
<i>From end 2009 to commencement of the USM (Sub-total)</i>	4 925	4 755 (Note 1)	4 009	
March 2014 (commencement of the USM)				
a. Torture claims pending (Note 2)				2 501
b. Non-refoulement claims lodged by persons whose torture claim had been rejected or withdrawn (Note 3)				2 962
c. Non-refoulement claims lodged on applicable grounds other than torture (Note 3)				1 236
<i>Sub-total</i>				6 699
2014 (March to December) (after commencement of the USM)				
Non-refoulement claims	4 634 (Note 4)	826 (Note 5)	889	9 618

Note 1 : Since the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism (at end 2009) to before the commencement of the USM (end of February 2014), 4 755 torture



claims have been determined, out of which 24 were substantiated (including 5 substantiated by the Torture Claims Appeal Board on appeal), 1 682 persons had left Hong Kong, 2 750 had lodged a non-refoulement claim under the USM on other grounds, 299 remain in Hong Kong for other reasons (e.g., imprisoned, pending prosecution, lodged a judicial review, etc.).

Note 2 : At the commencement of the USM (March 2014), there were 2 501 pending torture claims, which have become non-refoulement claims under the applicable transitional arrangements.

Note 3 : These non-refoulement claims can be screened only after the commencement of the USM.

Note 4 : Including 1 137 claims lodged by persons whose torture claim had been rejected or withdrawn (or those who had previously lodged an asylum claim with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees).

Note 5 : Between the commencement of the USM in March 2014 and end 2014, 826 non-refoulement claims have been determined, out of which 1 is substantiated, 110 persons have departed or are pending removal arrangements, 678 have lodged an appeal to the TCAB, 37 remain in Hong Kong for other reasons (e.g., imprisoned, pending prosecution, lodged a judicial review, etc.).

Along with torture claims pending screening at the commencement of the USM, 9 618 non-refoulement claims are pending at end 2014. The duration of their presence in Hong Kong (since first lodging a claim) averages 2.7 years. The breakdown on the time lag between the claimants entering Hong Kong and making a claim is as follows:

<b>Time lag between entering Hong Kong and making a claim</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Under 3 months	43%
3-12 months	22%
1-2 years	13%
2 years or above	17%
To be confirmed	5%

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB633**

**(Question Serial No. 6594)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide a breakdown on the number of refugees, torture claimants and asylum seekers in term of families and individuals by reason of residence in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 723)

Reply:

The Government commenced operating an enhanced administrative mechanism in December 2009 to screen torture claims to ensure that the procedures met with the high standards of fairness required by law. The statutory procedures underpinning the enhanced administrative mechanism commenced in early December 2012. Subsequently, pursuant to two relevant rulings by the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) in December 2012 and March 2013, the Government commenced operating a unified screening mechanism (USM) (the procedures of which follows those of the statutory screening mechanism for torture claims) to screen non-refoulement claims lodged by foreigners subject or liable to be removed from Hong Kong to another country on applicable grounds. Apart from torture, these applicable grounds include (i) cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment (CIDTP) under Article 3 of the Hong Kong Bill of Rights; and (ii) persecution drawing reference to Article 33 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (the Refugee Convention). Torture claims lodged before the commencement of the USM in March 2014 have become non-refoulement claims under applicable transitional arrangements.

Non-refoulement claims lodged under the USM are not asylum claims. The Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol have never applied to Hong Kong. The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region maintains a firm policy of not granting asylum to or determining the refugee status of anyone. After the commencement of the USM, the Immigration Department (ImmD) will refer non-refoulement claims substantiated on grounds of persecution to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for its recognition as refugees under its mandate, and the resettlement of mandate

refugees to a third country. Separately, the ImmD will periodically review substantiated non-refoulement claims - if the risk giving rise to the claim has ceased to exist due to changes in circumstances of the claimant or the risk country, the ImmD will consider revoking his non-refoulement protection and removing him from Hong Kong.

Figures on claims made and handled between the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism at end 2009 and end 2014 are tabulated below:

Year	Claims made	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims (at year end)
End 2009 (commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism)				6 340
2010 and 2011	3 241	1 146	1 988	6 447
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March 2014 (commencement of the USM)				
a. Torture claims pending (Note 2)				2 501
b. Non-refoulement claims lodged by persons whose torture claim had been rejected or withdrawn (Note 3)				2 962
c. Non-refoulement claims lodged on applicable grounds other than torture (Note 3)				1 236
<i>Sub-total</i>				6 699
2014 (March to December) (after commencement of the USM)				
Non-refoulement claims	4 634 (Note 4)	826 (Note 5)	889	9 618

Note 1 : Since the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism (at end 2009) to before the commencement of the USM (end of February 2014), 4 755 torture claims have been determined, out of which 24 were substantiated (including 5 substantiated by the Torture Claims Appeal Board on appeal), 1 682 persons had left Hong Kong, 2 750 had lodged a non-refoulement claim under the USM on

other grounds, 299 remain in Hong Kong for other reasons (e.g., imprisoned, pending prosecution, lodged a judicial review, etc.).

Note 2 : At the commencement of the USM (March 2014), there were 2 501 pending torture claims, which have become non-refoulement claims under the applicable transitional arrangements.

Note 3 : These non-refoulement claims can be screened only after the commencement of the USM.

Note 4 : Including 1 137 claims lodged by persons whose torture claim had been rejected or withdrawn (or those who had previously lodged an asylum claim with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees).

Note 5 : Between the commencement of the USM in March 2014 and end 2014, 826 non-refoulement claims have been determined, out of which 1 is substantiated, 110 persons have departed or are pending removal arrangements, 678 have lodged an appeal to the TCAB, 37 remain in Hong Kong for other reasons (e.g., imprisoned, pending prosecution, lodged a judicial review, etc.).

At end 2014, among 9 618 pending non-refoulement claims, 41% were illegal immigrants when their claim is lodged, 52% overstayers and the remaining 7% persons refused entry or persons born in Hong Kong but their right of abode in Hong Kong is not established.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB634**

**(Question Serial No. 6865)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: Not Specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. In the past 5 years, what were the numbers of trips (arrival and departure) made by transsexual persons?
2. How does the Immigration Department handle the arrivals and departures of transsexual persons who have already undergone sex reassignment surgery but are still indicated as male on their identity documents?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 807)

Reply:

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

In accordance with Hong Kong law and the prevailing immigration policies, all arriving visitors must go through immigration clearance and are subject to examination by immigration officers to ensure that they satisfy the immigration requirements. In handling immigration cases, the ImmD will act in accordance with the law and the prevailing immigration policies, including verifying whether the travel document belongs to the holder and its authenticity, and taking into account the circumstances of the person concerned and all relevant factors in the case before deciding whether the entry will be allowed. The sex of the person concerned or whether the person concerned is a transsexual person is not a factor for consideration.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB635**

**(Question Serial No.6866)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The operation of the Castle Peak Bay Immigration Centre is managed by uniformed officers of the Removal Sub-division of the Immigration Department. They are responsible for receiving and examining suspects arrested for contravening the Immigration Ordinance, making arrangements for legal documents, arranging replacement of travel documents, and handling removal and deportation matters.

In the past 5 years, how many transsexual persons were detained in the Castle Peak Bay Immigration Centre? How many of them were put in solitary confinement?

What are the establishment and financial resources required for handling these cases? Is the existing manpower sufficient to handle the current caseload? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No.808)

Reply:

The Immigration Department (ImmD) took over the management of the Castle Peak Bay Immigration Centre (CIC) in April 2010, but it does not maintain breakdown statistics mentioned in the question. Since management of individual detainees in custody is part of the regular duties of the CIC, the ImmD does not have breakdown figures on the manpower and expenditure required to discharge such duties. The ImmD will, having regard to the existing resources and operational needs, flexibly deploy manpower and resources to handle the related work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB636**

**(Question Serial No. 6702)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Since 2006, the HKSAR Government has implemented the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme (QMAS) with an annual quota of 1 000. Statistics show that, as at the end of 2013, over 2 700 QMAS applicants were allotted quota, of which nearly 80% came from the Mainland with finance, accounting, information technology, telecommunications and etc. as their major professional fields. Regarding the refinement of various admission schemes to attract and retain talent, professionals and entrepreneurs from outside Hong Kong to support the economic development of Hong Kong, would the Government please inform this Committee of the following:

- 1) In terms of attracting talent outside the Mainland, has the QMAS undergone review and enhancement to attract more talent outside the Mainland to come to Hong Kong for diversified development? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?
- 2) What are the measures taken in protecting the employment of the local people while developing the QMAS at the same time?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 590)

Reply:

- 1) The Quality Migrant Admission Scheme (QMAS) aims to attract highly skilled or talented persons from around the world, including the Mainland and other countries or regions, to come and settle in Hong Kong to facilitate Hong Kong's social and economic development. To ensure that the scheme can attract young talent with an outstanding educational background or international work experience to come to Hong Kong, the Immigration Department (ImmD) plans to implement refinement to the QMAS in the second quarter of this year. Currently, applications submitted under the scheme are assessed using two points-based tests: the General Points Test (GPT) and the Achievement-based Points Test (APT). The GPT assesses applicants on the basis

of five factors including age, academic/professional qualifications and work experience, while the APT is mainly for talent who have received an award of achievement such as Olympic medals and national or international awards. Under the proposed refinement on the duration of stay, persons admitted under the GPT will be granted an initial stay of 2 years (instead of 1 year under the existing arrangement) and subsequent extensions of stay will be relaxed from the current “2+2+3” years pattern to “3+3” years pattern. Also, those who have stayed in Hong Kong for 2 years with an annual assessable income for salaries tax of not less than HK\$2 million in the previous year of assessment may, on the first extension, apply for a 6-year extension. As for the APT, successful applicants will be granted a stay of 8 years. In addition, the ImmD will also adjust the GPT to attract more young talent who are graduates of renowned institutions recognised internationally or with international work experience.

- 2) When assessing applications, the ImmD and the Advisory Committee on Admission of Quality Migrants and Professionals will strictly follow the vetting mechanism of the scheme and give full consideration to relevant factors, such as the industry and sector of the applicants and the social and economic needs of Hong Kong, so as to ensure that the persons allotted quotas are those genuinely needed by Hong Kong’s society and economy.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB637****(Question Serial No. 6897)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (1) Pre-entry ControlControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. In the past 5 years (2010-2014), what are the numbers of visitors coming to Hong Kong on the strength of a Two Way Permit (TWP)? What are their backgrounds?

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1a. Number of TWP visitors					
1b. Number of TWP visitors with an endorsement for visiting relatives					
1c. Number of TWP visitors with a "one-year multiple-entry endorsement" among those with an endorsement for visiting relatives					

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

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 823)Reply:

1. From 2010 to 2014, the numbers of visitors coming to Hong Kong on the strength of an Exit-Entry Permit for Travelling to and from Hong Kong and Macao (commonly known as "Two Way Permit" (TWP)) are as follows:

Year	Number of visitors holding a TWP	Number of TWP visitors with an endorsement for visiting relatives	Number of TWP visitors with a “one-year multiple exit endorsement for visiting relatives” among those with an endorsement for visiting relatives
2010	20 020 445	1 822 046	192 786
2011	25 084 006	1 910 559	278 387
2012	31 620 719	2 121 482	362 802
2013	36 873 118	2 465 346	425 933
2014	43 119 639	3 355 797	537 454

The Immigration Department (ImmD) does not have the relevant background information of visitors coming to Hong Kong on the strength of a Two Way Permit.

- Article 22 of the Basic Law stipulates that, for entry into the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), people from other parts of China must apply for approval. The provisions of this Article, in accordance with the Interpretation by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in 1999, mean that Mainland residents who wish to enter Hong Kong for whatever reason must apply to the relevant authorities of their residential districts for approval in accordance with the relevant national laws and administrative regulations, and must hold valid documents issued by the relevant authorities.

Mainland residents who wish to settle in Hong Kong must apply for Permit for Proceeding to Hong Kong and Macao (commonly known as “One-way Permits” (OWPs)) from the Exit and Entry Administration Offices of the Public Security Bureau of the Mainland at the places of their household registration. Those who wish to visit relatives in Hong Kong must apply for TWPs with endorsements for “visiting relatives” from the Exit and Entry Administration Offices of the Public Security Bureau of the Mainland at the places of their household registration. As OWPs and TWPs are documents issued by the relevant Mainland authorities, their application, approval and issue fall within the remit of the Mainland authorities.

On a case level, for individual cases with special family difficulties (including Mainland single mothers of minor children in Hong Kong whose husbands have passed away, or who were divorced or have other special difficulties), the ImmD would reflect such cases to the Mainland authorities having regard to the requests of the applicants and circumstances of the cases. The Mainland authorities have responded positively by exercising discretion and issuing OWPs or one-year multiple exit endorsements for visiting relatives to some of these applicants. In recent years, the ImmD has reflected more than 140 cases concerning Mainland single mothers to the Mainland authorities, of which over 60 applicants were issued OWPs for

settlement in Hong Kong and over 40 applicants were issued one-year multiple exit endorsements for visiting relatives in Hong Kong respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB638****(Question Serial No. 6898)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (1) Pre-entry ControlControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. Please provide information on the trips (arrival and departure) made by Hong Kong children:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
a. Total number of children in Hong Kong					
b. Total number of children born to parents who were both not Hong Kong residents or Hong Kong permanent residents at the time of their birth (commonly known as “doubly non-permanent resident children”)					
c. Total number of children born to parents who are both currently not Hong Kong residents or Hong Kong permanent residents					
d. Total number of children who had left Hong Kong for 2 days					

or more that year					
e. Total number of children who used various control points for arrival and departure that year					
f. Total number of children who arrived and departed from Hong Kong at various control points for 30 times or more that year					
g. Total number of children who arrived and departed from Hong Kong at various control points for 60 times or more that year					
h. Total number of children who arrived and departed from Hong Kong at various control points for 90 times or more that year					
i. Total number of children who arrived and departed from Hong Kong at various control points for 180 times or more that year					

Note: The aforesaid children refer to all Hong Kong residents or Hong Kong permanent residents under the age of 18.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 825)

Reply:

The number of birth registrations for babies born in Hong Kong where the mother is a Mainland resident and the father is not a Hong Kong resident is tabulated as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of birth registrations for babies born in Hong Kong where the mother is a Mainland resident and the father is not a Hong Kong resident (excluding cases in which the father's information is not revealed)	29 429	32 223	35 250	26 291	341

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

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB639**

**(Question Serial No. 7038)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Government is adjusting the General Points Test under the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme to attract more young talent with an outstanding educational background or international work experience to come to Hong Kong for development. What are the changes, expenditure, manpower and cost involved?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 797)

Reply:

To attract young talent with an outstanding educational background or international work experience to come to Hong Kong, the Immigration Department (ImmD) plans to implement refinement to the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme (QMAS) in the second quarter of this year. Currently, applications submitted under the QMAS are assessed using two points-based tests: the General Points Test (GPT) and the Achievement-based Points Test (APT). The GPT assesses applicants on the basis of five factors including age, academic/professional qualifications and work experience, while the APT is mainly for talent who have received an award of achievement such as Olympic medals and national or international awards. Under the proposed refinement on the duration of stay, persons admitted under the GPT will be granted an initial stay of 2 years (instead of 1 year under the existing arrangement) and subsequent extensions of stay will be relaxed from the current "2+2+3" years pattern to "3+3" years. Also, those who have stayed in Hong Kong for 2 years with an annual assessable income for salaries tax of not less than HK\$2 million in the previous year of assessment may, on the first extension, apply for a 6-year extension. As for the APT, successful applicants will be granted a stay of 8 years. In addition, adjustment will be made to the GPT to attract more young talent who are graduates of renowned institutions recognised internationally or with international work experience.

The ImmD will flexibly deploy existing manpower and resources to implement the above refinement and related work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB640****(Question Serial No. 4238)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the departmental records management work in the past year:

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

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

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

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



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

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

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 88)

Reply:

1. The Immigration Department (ImmD) does not have staff designated solely for records management. The records management work of divisions/sections is undertaken by officers at or above the rank of Executive Officer II or equivalent, while the routine filing work, such as creation and collection of files, is generally carried out by staff of the clerical grades of various divisions/sections. In addition to records management, these officers have to perform other duties, including daily administrative support, clerical and specialised subject duties.

In addition, as required by the Government Records Service (GRS), the ImmD has assigned an officer as Departmental Records Manager (DRM) to formulate policies and guidelines on departmental records management, co-ordinate records management work among various divisions/sections and provide training so as to ensure the proper handling of records. At present, the designated DRM is a Principal Immigration Officer.

The Department does not maintain a breakdown of the number of hours spent by the above officers on records management.

2. The programme and administrative records of the ImmD which were closed and pending transfer to the GRS for appraisal between March 2014 and February 2015 are as follows:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents	Reason for pending transfer
Programme records	1975-2015	153 679 records/ 197.1 linear metres	0-10 years	801 records of which are confidential documents	Reasons include: retention periods approved by GRS have not

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents	Reason for pending transfer
Administrative records	1961-2015	2 398 records/ 118.4 linear metres	0-10 years	51 records of which are confidential documents	expired; transfer is in progress; under appraisal by GRS to determine whether transfer is required or not etc.

3. Between March 2014 and February 2015, the ImmD did not transfer any programme records to the GRS for retention, whereas the administrative records transferred to the GRS for retention are as follows:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Year that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents
Administrative records	1986-2004	9 records/ 0.27 linear metres	2014	0-5 years	4 records of which are confidential documents
	1961-2005	16 records/ 1 linear metre		Permanent	5 records of which are confidential documents

4. Information on records of the ImmD which were approved for destruction by the GRS between March 2014 and February 2015 is as follows:

Category of records	Name of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents
Programme records	As the records involved are of vastly different	1955-2015	5 962 723 records/ 34 111.0 linear metres	Destruction by department and no transfer	0-5 years	209 757 records of which are confidential records

Category of records	Name of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents
	types, their names cannot be listed individually. They mainly include movement records, records of applications and registrations for services etc.	1981-2009	645 895 records/ 4 742.9 linear metres	was required	5-10 years	189 records of which are confidential records
Administrative records	As the records involved are of vastly different types, their names cannot be listed individually. They mainly include records of handling data access requests, access to information and administrative records relating to human resources, facilities and finance.	1960-2011	4 005 records/ 68.2 linear metres		0-5 years	26 records of which are confidential records
		1999-2006	1 record/ 0.1 linear metres		5-10 years	No

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB641****(Question Serial No. 4239)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. Regarding the expenses on entertainment and gifts of your department in 2013-14 and 2014-15, please provide details using the table below:

Bureau/ branch/ department and year	Estimated expenses on entertainment and gifts in the year	Actual expenses on entertainment and gifts in the year	Cap on entertainment expenses (including beverages) per head for the year	Cap on gift expenses per guest for the year	Number of receptions held and total number of guests entertained in the year

2. Regarding the expenses on entertainment and gifts of your department in 2014-15, please provide details using the table below:

Bureau/ branch/ department	Date of reception (day/ month/ year)	Departments/ organisations and titles of the guests entertained (grouped by department/ organisation and indicating the number of guests)	Food expenses incurred in the reception	Beverage expenses incurred in the reception	Gift expenses incurred in the reception	Venue of the reception (department office/ restaurant in government facilities/ private restaurant/ others (please specify))

3. Please provide the estimated expenses on entertainment and gifts for 2015-16 using the table below:

Bureau/branch/ department	Estimated provision for expenses on entertainment and gifts	Cap on entertainment expenses per guest	Cap on gift expenses per guest

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 89)

Reply:

According to the Civil Service Regulations, Heads of Department and officers authorised by their Heads of Departments may have their expenditure on entertainment charged to public funds. Such expenditure should be directly related to the discharge of an officer's duties or a necessary part of making or maintaining contacts in his official capacity. The status of the guests and the standard of entertainment appropriate to the occasion must be taken into account when deciding the place and scale of entertainment.

In addition, according to the Government's internal guidelines, the expenses for entertaining guests should not exceed \$450 per person for lunch and \$600 per person for dinner, inclusive of all expenses incurred on food and beverages consumed on the occasion. In discharging their duties, civil servants must strictly adhere to the relevant expenditure guidelines and approval mechanism if entertainments such as meals are involved. Where the circumstances require that the expenses exceed the expenditure guidelines, justifications must be given and approval must be sought. This set of procedures is applicable to all Government departments, including the Immigration Department (ImmD).

In line with the Government's green policy, public officers should as far as possible refrain from bestowing gifts/souvenirs on others in the conduct of official activities. According to the existing guidelines, where bestowal of gifts/souvenirs is necessary or unavoidable due to operational, protocol or other reasons, the gift/souvenir items should not be lavish or extravagant and the number should be kept to a minimum. Also, the exchange of gifts/souvenirs should only be made from organisation to organisation. As the ImmD does not maintain a separate account in respect of the expenses for the procurement of gifts and souvenirs, the relevant statistics are not available.

In 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, the expenses of the ImmD on local entertainment are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Expenses</u>
2013-14	\$414,000
2014-15	\$210,000 (as at the end of February 2015)
2015-16	\$450,000 (Estimated)

(The above figures are rounded up to the nearest thousand.)

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB642****(Question Serial No. 5659)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (2) Control upon Entry, (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

(1) Please provide the following information of parallel trading in the past 7 years:

	Number of refused entries of suspected parallel traders	Number of visitors in breach of conditions of stay by engaging in parallel trading activities	
		Prosecuted	Convicted
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			

(2) Please list in descending order the 5 categories of goods being confiscated in largest quantities in operations against parallel trading in the past 2 years.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 521)

Reply:

- (1) The Immigration Department (ImmD) has started to maintain statistics on the number of entries refused due to suspected involvement in parallel trading activities, as well as the number of visitors prosecuted and convicted for breaching the conditions of stay by engaging in parallel trading activities since September 2012. The relevant statistics are tabulated by year as follows:

	Number of entries refused due to suspected involvement in parallel trading activities	Number of visitors prosecuted and convicted for breach of conditions of stay by engaging in parallel trading activities	
		Prosecuted	Convicted
2012 (September to December)	1 028	101	89
2013	11 816	131	121
2014	11 446	60	58

- (2) In 2014 and 2015 (as at 28 February), the five kinds of confiscated goods being seized in largest quantity in operations conducted by the ImmD against parallel trading are, in descending order, skin care products, electronic products, food, red wine and milk powder.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB643**

**(Question Serial No. 4336)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Please list the relevant figures on claims seeking non-refoulement protection on grounds of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and persecution, approved claims and removal cases over the past 3 financial years.
2. Please list the number of outstanding cases of non-refoulement protection claims on grounds of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and persecution over the past 3 financial years.
3. Please provide the average time taken to assess applications over the past 3 financial years.
4. Please list the overall usage of and expenditure on legal aid services, and the usage of and expenditure on legal aid services involving applicants of non-refoulement protection claim on grounds of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and persecution over the past 3 financial years.

Asked by: Hon MA Fung-kwok (Member Question No. 37)

Reply:

The Government commenced operating an enhanced administrative mechanism in December 2009 to screen torture claims to ensure that the procedures met with the high standards of fairness required by law. The statutory procedures underpinning the enhanced administrative mechanism commenced in early December 2012. Subsequently, pursuant to two relevant rulings by the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) in December 2012 and March 2013, the Government commenced operating a unified screening mechanism (USM) (the procedures of which follows those of the statutory screening mechanism for torture claims) to screen non-refoulement claims lodged by foreigners subject or liable to be removed from Hong Kong to another country on applicable grounds. Apart from torture, these applicable grounds include (i) cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment (CIDTP) under Article 3 of the Hong Kong Bill of Rights; and (ii) persecution drawing reference to Article



33 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (the Refugee Convention). Torture claims lodged before the commencement of the USM in March 2014 have become non-refoulement claims under applicable transitional arrangements.

Figures on claims made and handled between the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism at end 2009 and end 2014 are tabulated below:

Year	Claims made	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims (at year end)
End 2009 (commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism)				6 340
2010 and 2011	3 241	1 146	1 988	6 447
2012	1 174	1 575	1 154	4 892
2013	491	1 813	778	2 792
2014 (January – February)	19	221	89	2 501
<i>From end 2009 to commencement of the USM (Sub-total)</i>	4 925	4 755 (Note 1)	4 009	
March 2014 (commencement of the USM)				
a. Torture claims pending (Note 2)				2 501
b. Non-refoulement claims lodged by persons whose torture claim had been rejected or withdrawn (Note 3)				2 962
c. Non-refoulement claims lodged on applicable grounds other than torture (Note 3)				1 236
<i>Sub-total</i>				6 699
2014 (March to December) (after commencement of the USM)				
Non-refoulement claims	4 634 (Note 4)	826 (Note 5)	889	9 618

Note 1 : Since the commencement of the enhanced administrative mechanism (at end 2009) to before the commencement of the USM (end of February 2014), 4 755 torture claims have been determined, out of which 24 were substantiated (including 5 substantiated by the Torture Claims Appeal Board on appeal), 1 682 persons had left Hong Kong, 2 750 had lodged a non-refoulement claim under the USM on

other grounds, 299 remain in Hong Kong for other reasons (e.g., imprisoned, pending prosecution, lodged a judicial review, etc.).

Note 2 : At the commencement of the USM (March 2014), there were 2 501 pending torture claims, which have become non-refoulement claims under the applicable transitional arrangements.

Note 3 : These non-refoulement claims can be screened only after the commencement of the USM.

Note 4 : Including 1 137 claims lodged by persons whose torture claim had been rejected or withdrawn (or those who had previously lodged an asylum claim with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees).

Note 5 : Between the commencement of the USM in March 2014 and end 2014, 826 non-refoulement claims have been determined, out of which 1 is substantiated, 110 persons have departed or are pending removal arrangements, 678 have lodged an appeal to the TCAB, 37 remain in Hong Kong for other reasons (e.g., imprisoned, pending prosecution, lodged a judicial review, etc.).

The Immigration Department (ImmD) must screen each non-refoulement claim under procedures that meet the high standards of fairness required by law. Generally speaking, after obtaining all relevant information (including the claimant submitting the non-refoulement claim form and supporting documents and attending the screening interview(s) arranged by the ImmD), the ImmD may determine the claim in around 5 weeks. According to information provided by the Home Affairs Bureau, the numbers of applications where legal aid has been granted under the Ordinary Legal Aid Scheme (OLAS) for civil and criminal cases respectively and under the Supplementary Legal Aid Scheme (SLAS) in the past three years are tabulated as follows:

	2012	2013	2014
Number of legal aid certificates granted under			
- OLAS (civil)	8 028	7 239	7 351
- SLAS	143	147	175
Total number of certificates (civil)	8 171	7 386	7 526
Number of legal aid certificates granted under			
- OLAS (criminal)	2 521	2 785	2 690

The overall expenditure on legal aid costs in the past three financial years is as follows:

	Legal aid costs
2012-13	\$512,789,000
2013-14	\$570,732,000
2014-15	\$544,444,000
(As at end February 2015)	

In the past three years, the number of legal aid certificates granted to torture/non-refoulement claimants for judicial reviews against the decisions made in relation to their claims is as follows:

	2012	2013	2014
Number of certificates granted	106	107	63

In the past three financial years, the total legal costs for cases (with accounts finalised) where legal aid is granted to torture/non-refoulement claimants for judicial reviews against the decisions made in relation to their claims are as follows:

	Total legal cost incurred*
2012-13	\$6,582,000
2013-14	\$7,682,000
2014-15 (As at end February 2015)	\$6,857,000

\*Including costs paid to the Department of Justice (as book entry)

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB644**

**(Question Serial No. 4342)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: Not Specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Please list the number of foreigners who lived and worked in Hong Kong in the past 5 years and the top ten nationalities of these people.
2. If there were obvious changes in the number of foreigners of certain nationalities, please provide possible reasons.

Asked by: Hon MA Fung-kwok (Member Question No. 50)

Reply:

The Immigration Department does not maintain the statistics mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB645****(Question Serial No. 4143)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (1) Pre-entry ControlControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In the past 5 years, what were the numbers of applications received and approved under the following schemes respectively? Please list the numbers by occupation and nationality:

1. Supplementary Labour Scheme
2. Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals
3. Quality Migrant Admission Scheme

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. 3121)Reply:

In the past 5 years, the number of applications received and approved by the Immigration Department under the admission schemes mentioned in the question are tabulated as follows:

Admission Scheme	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (as at February 2015)	
	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
Supplementary Labour Scheme	1 565	1 645	1 631	1 644	2 359	2 289	2 506	2 458	2 821	2 686
Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals	8 866	7 777	9 871	8 332	10 251	7 649	10 536	8 526	10 123	8 531
Quality Migrant Admission Scheme	1 224	300	1 778	273	1 985	313	1 954	351	2 002	356

Note: 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.

The breakdown statistics on applications approved under the relevant schemes by industry/sector and nationality/region of the applicants are as follows:

Supplementary Labour Scheme

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

Industry/Sector	Number of applications approved				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Community, Social and Personal Services	855	766	1 026	1 079	1 480
Agriculture and Fishing	542	619	682	698	711
Construction	3	17	263	433	151
Manufacturing (Others)	103	92	112	60	142
Restaurants	55	33	45	48	82
Wholesale, Retail and Import/Export Trades	22	49	39	59	66
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	4	4	7	8	24
Manufacturing (Textiles)	28	41	22	49	12
Manufacturing (Machine Shop)	14	8	9	1	10
Manufacturing (Garment)	18	13	14	7	5
Manufacturing (Electronics and Electronic Engineering)	1	0	70	13	3
Hotels	0	0	0	1	0
Transport, Storage and Communications	0	2	0	2	0
Total	1 645	1 644	2 289	2 458	2 686

(ii) Breakdown by the nationality or region of applicants:

Nationality/ Region	Number of applications approved				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Mainland China	1 620	1 628	2 216	2 377	2 614
India	13	9	15	13	18
Thailand	9	6	9	13	16
Philippines	2	0	49	42	10
Others	1	1	0	13	28
Total	1 645	1 644	2 289	2 458	2 686

Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals

Breakdown by the industry/sector of applicants:

Industry/Sector	Number of applications approved				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Arts/Culture	1 838	2 105	1 807	2 509	2 390
Academic Research and Education	2 500	2 500	2 613	2 506	2 322
Financial Services	1 067	1 186	895	1 074	1 216
Commerce and Trade	666	879	914	807	703
Engineering and Construction	313	380	378	352	489
Information Technology	227	302	267	309	329
Recreation and Sports	173	126	113	119	96
Legal Services	146	132	84	120	94
Others	847	722	578	730	892
Total	7 777	8 332	7 649	8 526	8 531

This scheme is only applicable to Mainland residents, hence all applicants are Mainland residents.

## Quality Migrant Admission Scheme

### (i) Breakdown by the industry/sector of applicants:

Industry/Sector	Number of quotas allocated				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Information Technology and Telecommunications	54	51	86	104	127
Financial and Accounting Services	78	51	67	54	59
Architecture, Surveying, Engineering and Construction	24	29	36	44	32
Commerce and Trade	32	17	3	5	16
Arts and Culture	30	27	27	34	13
Others	82	98	94	110	109
Total	300	273	313	351	356

### (ii) Breakdown by the nationality or region of applicants:

Nationality/ Region	Number of quotas allocated				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at February 2015)
Mainland China	247	224	254	302	315
Australia	3	9	8	5	6
U.S.A.	7	9	10	8	3
Canada	11	6	2	1	2
Others	32	25	39	35	30
Total	300	273	313	351	356

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB646**

**(Question Serial No. 4150)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding various land boundary control points, please provide the following information for the past 3 years:

1. the number of visitors who made 2 or more trips to Hong Kong on the same day (arrival and departure to be counted as one trip);
2. the number of Mainland visitors who used the e-Channel;
3. the number of Mainland visitors who used traditional counters for immigration clearance;
4. the establishment and number of staff.

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. 122)

Reply:

1. The data compiled by the Immigration Department (ImmD) indicates that, among Mainland visitors travelling to Hong Kong on multiple-entry individual visit endorsements in 2014, around 96% came to Hong Kong once on the day of arrival; around 3.5% (i.e. around 1 000 persons per day) made two trips to Hong Kong on the day of arrival; only less than one per cent of the visitors (i.e. around 30 persons per day) made three trips or more to Hong Kong on the day of arrival. The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.
2. and 3. In the past 3 years, the number of Mainland visitors who used e-Channels and traditional counters for immigration clearance at land boundary control points is as follows:

Year	e-Channels	Traditional counters	Total
2012	10 186 614	46 527 820	56 714 434
2013	13 797 198	52 160 437	65 957 635
2014	18 257 872	58 920 298	77 178 170

4. In the past 3 years, the establishment of land boundary control points of the ImmD is as follows:

Year	Establishment of land boundary control points
2012-13	1 877
2013-14	1 932
2014-15 (As at February 2015)	1 985

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB647****(Question Serial No.4204)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

On engaging outsourced workers, please provide the following information:

	2014-15 (the latest position)
Number of outsourced service contracts	( )
Total amount paid to outsourced service providers	( )
Length of contract for each outsourced service provider	( )
Number of outsourced workers engaged through outsourced service providers	( )
Posts held by outsourced workers (e.g. customer service, property management, security, cleaning and information technology)	
Monthly salary range of outsourced workers	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 - \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 - \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 - \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 - \$6,500	( )
• below \$6,240	( )
Length of service of outsourced workers	
• over 15 years	( )

• 10 – 15 years	( )
• 5 – 10 years	( )
• 3 – 5 years	( )
• 1 – 3 years	( )
• less than 1 year	( )
Percentage of outsourced workers to the total number of staff in the department	( )
Percentage of amount paid to outsourced service providers to the total departmental staff cost	( )
Number of workers who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	( )
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	( )
Number of workers with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	( )
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	( )
Number of workers with paid meal break	( )
Number of workers without paid meal break	( )
Number of workers on 5-day week	( )
Number of workers on 6-day week	( )

( ) denotes change in percentage as compared with 2013-14

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No.72)

Reply:

	2014-15 (as at 31 December 2014)
Number of outsourced service contracts	26(+8% )
Total amount paid to outsourced service providers	About \$29.95 m (+9%)

Length of contract for each outsourced service provider	9 to 36 months
Number of outsourced workers engaged through outsourced service providers	353 (+10%)
Posts held by outsourced workers (e.g. customer service, property management, security, cleaning and information technology)	Security, cleaning, transport and delivery, etc.
<p>Monthly salary range of outsourced workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$30,001 or above</li> <li>• \$16,001 - \$30,000</li> <li>• \$8,001 - \$16,000</li> <li>• \$6,501 - \$8,000</li> <li>• \$6,240 - \$6,500</li> <li>• below \$6,240</li> </ul>	<p>The monthly salary is agreed upon by the outsourced service provider and the outsourced workers when the employment contract is signed. The Immigration Department (ImmD) does not have full information on the monthly salary range of the outsourced workers. When procuring outsourced services, the ImmD has requested the outsourced service providers to set the monthly salary levels of outsourced workers according to the average monthly salaries of the relevant industries as published by the Census and Statistics Department or the minimum wage adopted by the Government, whichever is higher.</p>
<p>Length of service of outsourced workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• over 15 years</li> <li>• 10 – 15 years</li> <li>• 5 – 10 years</li> <li>• 3 – 5 years</li> <li>• 1 – 3 years</li> <li>• less than 1 year</li> </ul>	The ImmD does not have information on the length of service of outsourced workers.
Percentage of outsourced workers to the total number of staff in the department	5%(+9%)
Percentage of amount paid to outsourced service providers to the total departmental staff cost	1.4%(+8%)
Number of workers who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	The ImmD does not have the relevant information on outsourced workers.
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	The ImmD does not have the relevant information on outsourced workers.

Number of workers with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	The ImmD does not have the relevant information on outsourced workers.
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	The ImmD does not have the relevant information on outsourced workers.
Number of workers with paid meal break Number of workers without paid meal break	Whether there is paid meal break or not is agreed upon by the outsourced service providers and the outsourced workers. The ImmD does not have information on whether meal breaks of outsourced service workers are paid or not.
Number of workers on 5-day week Number of workers on 6-day week	Subject to contract requirements and operational needs.

( ) denotes change in percentage as compared with 2013-14

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB648****(Question Serial No.4205)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

On engaging agency workers, please provide the following information:

	2014-15 (the latest position)
Number of contracts of engaging employment agencies	( )
Contract sum paid to each employment agency	( )
Length of contract for each employment agency	( )
Number of agency workers	( )
Posts held by agency workers	
Monthly salary range of agency workers	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 - \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 - \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 - \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 - \$6,500	( )
• below \$6,240	( )
Length of service of agency workers	
• over 15 years	( )
• 10 – 15 years	( )
• 5 – 10 years	( )

• 3 – 5 years	( )
• 1 – 3 years	( )
• less than 1 year	( )
Percentage of agency workers to the total number of staff in the department	( )
Percentage of amount paid to employment agencies to the total departmental staff cost	( )
Number of workers who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	( )
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	( )
Number of workers with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	( )
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	( )
Number of workers with paid meal break	( )
Number of workers without paid meal break	( )
Number of workers on 5-day week	( )
Number of workers on 6-day week	( )

( ) denotes change in percentage as compared with 2013-14

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No.73)

Reply:

		2014-15 (as at 31 December 2014)
Number of contracts of engaging employment agencies		6 (-)
Contract sum paid to each employment agency	Note 1	About \$2 m (-0.5%)



Length of contract for each employment agency	4 to 9 months
Number of agency workers	52 (-7%)
Posts held by agency workers	Clerical
Monthly salary range of agency workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$30,001 or above</li> <li>• \$16,001 - \$30,000</li> <li>• \$8,001 - \$16,000</li> <li>• \$6,501 - \$8,000</li> <li>• \$6,240 - \$6,500</li> <li>• below \$6,240</li> </ul>	0 ( - ) 0 ( - ) 52 (-7%) 0 ( - ) 0 ( - ) 0 ( - )
Length of service of agency workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• over 15 years</li> <li>• 10 – 15 years</li> <li>• 5 – 10 years</li> <li>• 3 – 5 years</li> <li>• 1 – 3 years</li> <li>• less than 1 year</li> </ul>	The Immigration Department (ImmD) does not have information on the length of service of agency workers.
Percentage of agency workers to the total number of staff in the department	0.7% (-9%)
Percentage of amount paid to employment agencies to the total departmental staff cost	0.1% (-)
Number of workers who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	The ImmD does not have the relevant information on agency workers.
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	The ImmD does not have the relevant information on agency workers.
Number of workers with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	The ImmD does not have the relevant information on agency workers.
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	The ImmD does not have the relevant information on agency workers.

Number of workers with paid meal break	52 (-7%)
Number of workers without paid meal break	0 ( - )
Number of workers on 5-day week	38 (+27%)
Number of workers on 5.5-day week	14 (-46%)
Number of workers on 6-day week	0 (-)

( ) denotes change in percentage as compared with 2013-14

Note<sup>1</sup>: The above figures are the total sums of all contracts.

Note<sup>2</sup>: The above information does not include information technology manpower supplied by technical service providers under a term contract centrally administered by the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB649****(Question Serial No.4206)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the employment of non-civil service contract (NCSC) staff, please provide the following information:

	2014-15 (the latest position)
Number of NCSC staff	( )
Posts taken up by NCSC staff	
Salary costs of NCSC staff	( )
Monthly salary range of NCSC staff	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 - \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 - \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 - \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 - \$6,500	( )
• below \$6,240	( )
Length of employment of NCSC staff	
• over 15 years	( )
• 10 – 15 years	( )
• 5 – 10 years	( )
• 3 – 5 years	( )
• 1 – 3 years	( )
• less than 1 year	( )
Number of NCSC staff successfully appointed as civil servants	( )

Number of NCSC staff as a percentage of the total number of staff in the department	( )
Staff costs on NCSC staff as a percentage of the total staff costs in the department	( )
Number of NCSC staff who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	( )
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	( )
Number of NCSC staff with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	( )
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	( )
Number of NCSC staff with paid meal break	( )
Number of NCSC staff without paid meal break	( )
Number of NCSC staff on 5-day week	( )
Number of NCSC staff on 6-day week	( )

( ) denotes change in percentage as compared with 2013-14

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No.74)

Reply:

The relevant information is as follows:

	2014-15 (as at 31.12.2014)
Number of NCSC staff (Note <sup>1</sup> and Note <sup>3</sup> )	53 (+39%)
Posts taken up by NCSC staff	Including professional, administrative, clerical and immigration clearance NCSC staff positions, etc.
Salary costs of NCSC staff (Note <sup>2</sup> )	About \$7.58 m (+17%)
Monthly salary range of NCSC staff	
• \$30,001 or above	5 (0%)
• \$16,001 - \$30,000 (Note <sup>3</sup> )	20 (+900%)
• \$8,001 - \$16,000	28 (-10%)
• \$6,501 - \$8,000	0 (-)
• \$6,240 - \$6,500	0 (-)

• below \$6,240	0 ( - )
Length of employment of NCSC staff	
• over 15 years	0 ( - )
• 10 – 15 years	8 (+14%)
• 5 – 10 years	20 (-17%)
• 3 – 5 years	3 (+50%)
• 1 – 3 years	4 (+33%)
• less than 1 year (Note <sup>3</sup> )	18 (+800%)
Number of NCSC staff successfully appointed as civil servants	The Immigration Department (ImmD) does not have the relevant information. NCSC staff are also not required to provide such information to the ImmD.
Number of NCSC staff as a percentage of the total number of staff in the department	0.7% (+40%)
Staff costs on NCSC staff as a percentage of the total staff costs in the department	0.3% (0%)
Number of NCSC staff who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity (Note <sup>2</sup> )	38 (-28%)
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid (Note <sup>2</sup> )	About \$320,000 (-3%)
Number of NCSC staff with severance payment/long service payment offset by the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF (Note <sup>2</sup> )	1 (-90%)
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF (Note <sup>2</sup> )	About \$50,000 (-67%)
Number of NCSC staff with paid meal break (Note <sup>3</sup> )	53 (+43%)
Number of NCSC staff without paid meal break	0 (-100%)
Number of NCSC staff on 5-day week (Note <sup>3</sup> )	40 (+60%)
Number of NCSC staff on 5.5-day week	13 (0%)
Number of NCSC staff on 6-day week	0 (0%)

( ) denotes change in percentage as compared with 2013-14

Note<sup>1</sup>: Based on the number of staff on the calculation date.

Note<sup>2</sup>: The annual expenditure/amount/number of NCSC staff as of the calculation date.

Note<sup>3</sup>: The increase in NCSC staff in 2014-15 was mainly due to the appointment of 18 retired ImmD staff on non-civil service contract terms to cope with the growing volume of passenger traffic. These officers were deployed to carry out immigration clearance duties at control points. Their contract period was 6 months in general, and their monthly salary ranged between \$16,001 and \$30,000.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB650**

**(Question Serial No.4763)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

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

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Does the Immigration Department maintain a watch list of visitors who engage in parallel trading of daily commodities across the boundary? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No.109)

Reply:

The Immigration Department has established a “watch list of suspected parallel traders” since September 2012 to strengthen the interception of suspected parallel traders upon their entry. If their purposes of visit are in doubt, the department will consider refusing their entry and repatriating them to the Mainland immediately.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB651****(Question Serial No. 4764)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr Eric K K CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

How many cases involving persons seeking entry into Hong Kong under the disguise of bogus marriages with Hong Kong residents were detected by the Immigration Department in the past 3 years? How will the Department step up enforcement action this year? What will be the increase in establishment for enforcement action this year?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 110)Reply:

In the past 3 years, the number of cases investigated by the Immigration Department (ImmD) on persons seeking entry into Hong Kong by means of bogus marriages with Hong Kong residents is as follows:

Year	Investigation cases
2012	432
2013	515
2014	687

The ImmD will continue to step up enforcement action against persons seeking entry into Hong Kong by means of bogus marriages with Hong Kong residents. The specific measures include:

- (1) To step up immigration examination upon arrival

The ImmD will step up immigration examination upon arrival at all control points and strictly scrutinise doubtful visitors coming to visit their spouses in Hong Kong on the strength of “Tanqin” (visiting relatives) exit endorsements.

(2) Anti-illegal worker operations

Since those involved in bogus marriages mainly seek to take up unlawful employment after their entry into Hong Kong, the ImmD will pay particular attention to Mainland residents holding “Tanqin” exit endorsements during anti-illegal worker operations.

(3) To step up operations against the intermediaries

The ImmD has noticed that some Mainland residents have, through the arrangement of intermediaries, obtained travel documents to enter Hong Kong by contracting bogus marriages with Hong Kong residents. These intermediaries may have committed the offence of conspiracy to defraud or aiding and abetting others to make false statements to immigration officers. The ImmD will continue to step up investigations into these intermediaries.

(4) To step up checking of doubtful marriage cases

To further combat bogus marriage cases, Marriage Registries have stepped up checking on suspected cases since mid-July 2011, while the Investigation Sub-division of the ImmD has also initiated investigation into any suspected bogus marriage cases. With the measures in place, a number of suspected cases were swiftly detected and successfully prosecuted. The ImmD will continue to investigate into suspected bogus marriage cases through the above checking measures.

(5) Intelligence exchange and cooperation with the Mainland authorities

The ImmD will notify Mainland authorities of information on Mainland residents committing offences related to bogus marriage. This enables the Mainland authorities to strictly scrutinise their future applications for exit endorsements. Mainland authorities will also refer cases of suspected bogus marriages to the ImmD for follow-up. The ImmD will conduct joint enforcement operations with the Mainland authorities when necessary.

(6) To prevent bogus marriages for the purpose of seeking to give birth in Hong Kong

The ImmD set up a task force in November 2012 to analyse and investigate the delivery booking records obtained from private hospitals, so as to combat cases involving Mainland pregnant women obtaining the “Confirmation Certificate on Delivery Booking” to give birth in Hong Kong through bogus marriages.

The current establishment of the special task force of the ImmD for the investigation of bogus marriages is 22 in total. In addition, the ImmD also carries out investigation of bogus marriages in control points, birth and marriage registries and visa offices, but breakdowns on the establishment for such work are not maintained by these offices. In 2015-16, the ImmD will continue to flexibly deploy manpower to carry out the related work in combating bogus marriages having regard to its operational needs.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**(Question Serial No. 4765)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

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

Programme: (4) Personal Documentation

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What is the estimate for the Next Generation Smart Identity Card System this year?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 111)

Reply:

The Government plans to seek funding approval from the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council in 2015-16 for the implementation of the Next Generation Smart Identity Card System. If funding approval is obtained, the Immigration Department will proceed to the tendering of the new system immediately. It is estimated that the non-recurrent expenditure of the project in 2015-16 will be \$532,000, mainly for hiring contract staff of the system development team.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB653**

**(Question Serial No. 6042)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

With regard to addressing the problem of ageing correctional facilities,

- a) How long have the various correctional facilities been in operation? Please list out the periods by institution;
- b) What are the estimated expenditure and human resources that the Government plans to allocate in future to revitalise the ageing facilities? Please list out the details by institution; and
- c) Are there any plans to reduce or increase the number of existing facilities or to relocate them? If yes, what are the details and the estimated expenditure and human resources involved? Please list out the details by institution.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 184)

Reply:

As most of the correctional facilities have been in operation for a few decades since their completion, there are ageing problems in many of them. The Correctional Services Department (CSD) has been adopting various short-term measures, including conducting regular inspection, maintenance and repair works to enhance the facilities. In terms of long-term measures, CSD is also committed to planning and implementing redevelopment or partial redevelopment projects of correctional institutions so as to thoroughly improve the ageing correctional facilities and meet the needs of custodial and rehabilitation work.

The number of years in operation and major improvement/redevelopment projects of the 29 correctional facilities (Note 1) currently in use, and the estimated expenditures involved are as follows:

Correctional Facilities	No. of years since completed/ in operation (as at 31.12.2014)	Major Improvement/ Redevelopment Projects	Estimated Expenditure
<b>Prisons</b>			
Stanley Prison	78	Replacement and enhancement of the closed-circuit television system	\$162.68 million
Tai Lam Correctional Institution (Note 2)	56	(Note 3)	-
Tong Fuk Correctional Institution	48	(Note 3)	-
Tai Lam Centre for Women (Note 2)	45	Partial redevelopment project commenced in 2012 and is expected to complete at the end of 2016	\$946.6 million
		Installation of electric locks security system in non-redevelopment area	\$25 million
Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution	42	(Note 3)	-
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	39		-
Pik Uk Prison	39		-
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	37		-
Lai King Correctional Institution	36		-
Tung Tau Correctional Institution	32		-
Hei Ling Chau Correctional Institution (Note 2)	31	Building a Central Visit Room Complex at Hei Ling Chau	\$22 million
Shek Pik Prison	30	(Note 3)	-
Pak Sha Wan Correctional Institution	15		-
Lo Wu Correctional Institution	4		-
<b>Drug Addiction Treatment Centres</b>			
Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre (Note 2)	63	Building a Central Visit Room Complex at Hei Ling Chau	\$22 million
Nei Kwu Correctional Institution	39		
Lai Sun Correctional Institution	30		
<b>Training Centre</b>			
Cape Collinson Correctional	56	(Note 3)	-

Correctional Facilities	No. of years since completed/ in operation (as at 31.12.2014)	Major Improvement/ Redevelopment Projects	Estimated Expenditure
Institution (Note 2)			
Detention Centre/Rehabilitation Centres/Half-way Houses			
Sha Tsui Correctional Institution/ Lai Chi Rehabilitation Centre (Note 2)	50	(Note 3)	-
Chi Lan Rehabilitation Centre	36	(Note 3)	-
Lai Hang Rehabilitation Centre/ Phoenix House/Pelican House	31		-
Wai Lan Rehabilitation Centre/ Bauhinia House	12		-
Psychiatric Centre			
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	42	(Note 3)	-
Custodial Wards			
Queen Mary Hospital Custodial Ward	23	(Note 3)	-
Queen Elizabeth Hospital Custodial Ward	22		-

*Note 1 : It does not include Ma Hang Prison which was used to accommodate mainly elderly male persons in custody. In order to provide more appropriate custodial and rehabilitative arrangements for them, CSD transferred these persons in custody from Ma Hang Prison to Tai Lam Correctional Institution in January 2015.*

*Note 2 : Converted from buildings that were not purpose-built for prisons*

*Note 3 : CSD will carry out various small-scale improvement and upgrading projects in accordance with the actual situation of the institutions concerned to meet operational needs.*

CSD will continue to closely monitor the changes in the size and composition of the penal population, and maintain flexible deployment of resources to cater for the custodial and rehabilitative needs of persons in custody. The measures will include the swapping of functions between individual institutions whenever feasible. The Department will deploy existing manpower and resources to take up the work concerned.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB654**

**(Question Serial No. 6067)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management (2) Re-integration

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the work of the Correctional Services Department:

- a) What are the annual numbers of persons in custody who are smokers or drug addicts in the past 3 years? As regards the enhanced promotional efforts on anti-smoking messages and the provision of drug addiction treatment programmes for persons in custody, what are the details of work, expenditure and manpower involved and their effectiveness each year?
- b) What are the respective annual occupancy rates of correctional facilities in the past 5 years?
- c) Regarding the work on assisting persons in custody to re-integrate into society, please list out the annual figures in respect of the following items in the past 3 years:
  - 1) the number of participants in rehabilitation programmes;
  - 2) the number of participants in drug addiction treatment programmes;
  - 3) the number of participants in aftercare counselling and support services;
  - 4) the number of participants in educational and vocational training programmes; and
  - 5) the number of rehabilitated offenders who have continued their studies or secured employment within 1 year upon release.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 195)

Reply:

- a) Adult persons in custody can choose to smoke whereas young persons in custody cannot. In the past 3 years, the percentages of adult persons in custody who indicated that they were smokers upon admission to correctional institutions are as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total
2012	96.3%	42.9%	86.2%
2013	90.4%	43.2%	81.5%
2014	87.9%	55.0%	80.8%

For the health of persons in custody, the Correctional Services Department (CSD) has proactively supported the Government's policy of tobacco control by setting up a "Steering Committee on Smoking Control Measures in Correctional Facilities" to implement and monitor tobacco control measures. Educational talks and individual counselling are arranged for persons in custody to encourage and help them quit smoking on a voluntary basis. Through publicity work and education such as inclusion of smoking cessation talks in the Induction Programme, CSD actively promotes a non-smoking culture among persons in custody and enhances their awareness of the harmful effects of smoking.

In October 2011, CSD implemented a smoking cessation counselling programme under which nicotine patches were provided to persons in custody who participated in smoking cessation courses. Besides, Tung Tau Correctional Institution and Pak Sha Wan Correctional Institution were officially designated as "No Smoking Correctional Facility" in January 2013 and December 2014 respectively to accommodate only non-smoking persons in custody. CSD has also progressively set up "Smoke-free Prison Zone" in the designated areas of other institutions (including Stanley Prison and Lo Wu Correctional Institution).

CSD deploys existing resources to carry out the work related to anti-smoking publicity. In 2015-16, the estimated expenditure for purchasing nicotine patches for persons in custody who participate in smoking cessation courses is \$100,000.

As regards drug addiction treatment programmes, CSD has to provide 2 to 12 months' drug addiction treatment for persons in custody who are sentenced to drug addiction treatment centres by the court according to the Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Ordinance (Cap. 244). The treatment programme is based on discipline and outdoor activities with emphasis on both counselling and therapy programmes. The discharged drug addicts are subject to one-year post-release statutory supervision. A Drug Addiction Treatment Centre (DATC) case is considered successful if the supervisee is able to meet the requirements of "not relapsing to drug abuse" and "not having committed any offence against the laws of Hong Kong" during the supervision period. In 2012, 2013 and 2014, the success rates of such cases were 43.6%, 46.8% and 51.4% respectively. The success rates of DATC cases are affected by a number of personal and social factors, which include the criminal conviction and drug abuse

history of supervisees (such as the number of previous criminal convictions, the duration of drug abuse history and the nature of their offences, etc), the motivation and determination of supervisees to stay away from drugs, the support of the community and their family members, as well as the prevalence of the drug problem in the community, etc.

CSD has proactively implemented various new measures such as enhancing the Pre-release Re-integration Orientation Course, organising enhanced anti-drug groups and strengthening counselling services for recalled supervisees at DATC so as to reinforce their determination to stay away from drugs. Moreover, the Department has stepped up the checking and surveillance of drug testing procedures of supervisees. Once the supervisees are found in violation of any supervision requirements, they will be immediately recalled to receive further training and counselling at DATC. The purpose of the recall is to effect appropriate intervention as early as possible before they commit offences or relapse to drug abuse again.

The DATC Programme is one of the rehabilitation services provided by the Department under the Programme “Re-integration”. The estimate for the Programme for 2015-16 is \$963.1 million, including manpower and other related expenses. CSD does not maintain any record of the breakdown of the expenditure and manpower for the DATC Programme.

- b) In the past 5 years, the average occupancy rates of correctional facilities under CSD are as follows:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Occupation rate (%)	91.0	87.0	80.7	79.9	76.6

- c) 1. CSD provides rehabilitation programmes and support in different ways and of different levels to each offender who is convicted and admitted to correctional institutions, having regard to the duration of their imprisonment and rehabilitation needs. These include appropriate individual and group counselling, vocational training, educational courses, information on rehabilitation, etc. The aim is to help persons in custody rehabilitate and re-integrate into society. In the past 3 years, the daily average penal population (including persons in custody who are on remand) is as follows:

Year	2012	2013	2014
No. of persons	9 247	9 206	8 797

2. In the past 3 years, the numbers of persons who were sentenced to DATC are as follows:

Year	2012	2013	2014
No. of persons	1 231	1 223	1 041

3. CSD provides aftercare and support services to rehabilitated offenders who are subject to statutory supervision upon release. In the past 3 years, the numbers of persons who were subject to post-release supervision are as follows:

Year	2012	2013	2014
No. of persons	2 093	2 124	1 927

4. CSD provides half day education and half day vocational training for young persons in custody under 21. In the past 3 years, the numbers of young persons in custody who were sentenced to imprisonment and required to participate in education and vocational training are as follows:

Young Persons in Custody

Year	2012	2013	2014
No. of persons participated in education and vocational training	1 108	1 082	745

Moreover, CSD provides vocational training courses for adult persons in custody to enroll on a voluntary basis, and helps them to enroll in distance learning courses organised by outside educational institutions and sit for public examinations. In the past 3 years, the numbers of adult persons in custody who participated in education and vocational training are as follows:

Adult Persons in Custody

Year	2012	2013	2014
No. of persons participated in education	837	927	942
No. of persons participated in vocational training	1 446	1 348	1 429

5. Since the great majority of persons in custody are not subject to statutory supervision upon release, CSD is not fully informed of the situation of their employment and education upon release. As such, the related figures concerning rehabilitated offenders within one year upon release are not available. Nevertheless, CSD will encourage and refer them to the relevant non-government organisations to receive post-release support services, including counselling and follow-up on employment and education, on a voluntary basis.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB655****(Question Serial No. 5777)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the budgets for prison management in the past 5 years and the coming financial year. What are the respective monthly unit costs for detaining a young offender in Training Centre, Detention Centre and Rehabilitation Centre?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 148)Reply:

The expenditures and estimates for Prison Management from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are set out below:

Year	\$ million
2010-11 (Actual expenditure)	1,998.5
2011-12 (Actual expenditure)	2,119.1
2012-13 (Actual expenditure)	2,243.6
2013-14 (Actual expenditure)	2,355.2
2014-15 (Revised estimate)	2,515.5
2015-16 (Estimate)	2,556.6

Apart from detaining persons in custody, the daily operation of the Correctional Services Department includes other related work and services that are not institution-specific, e.g. escort of persons in custody to and from courts and hospitals, and provision of medical, welfare and aftercare services, etc. As such, it is difficult to accurately calculate the cost of detaining a person in custody at a particular type of correctional facility. The average daily penal population at correctional facilities in the past 5 years were as follows:

Year	Average daily penal population (persons)
2010	10 073
2011	9 658

2012	9 247
2013	9 206
2014	8 797

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB656****(Question Serial No. 6741)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list out the staff establishment of welfare officers in Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre and the financial resources required in the past 5 years. Is the manpower sufficient for handling the existing number of cases? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No.783)Reply:

Having regard to different needs of persons in custody, the staff of the Rehabilitation Unit in Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre will provide them with appropriate rehabilitation programmes such as welfare, counselling and pre-release preparation. In addition, the Correctional Services Department (CSD) will timely review the needs on resources and manpower in order to provide continuous and comprehensive support.

In the past 5 years, the number of staff engaged and the respective salaries for the above rehabilitation work of Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre under CSD are as follows:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Staff	2	4	4	4	4
Salaries	About \$0.6 million	About \$1.4 million	About \$1.4 million	About \$1.5 million	About \$1.6 million

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB657****(Question Serial No. 6742)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list out the staff establishment of welfare officers in the Correctional Services Department and the financial resources required in the past 5 years. Is the manpower sufficient for handling the existing number of cases? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No.784)Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD), having regard to different needs of persons in custody, provides them with appropriate rehabilitation programmes such as welfare, counselling and pre-release preparation as well as post-release supervision conducted according to relevant legislations. In addition, CSD will review the needs on resources and manpower from time to time in order to provide continuous and comprehensive support.

In the past 5 years, the number of staff engaged and the respective salaries for the above rehabilitation work of CSD are as follows:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Staff	About 270	About 280	About 280	About 280	About 280
Salaries Expenses	About \$198 million	About \$113 million	About \$120 million	About \$127 million	About \$132 million

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB658**

**(Question Serial No. 6743)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the past 5 years, how many cases involving transgendered persons were handled by the Correctional Services Department? Please provide a breakdown by nationality.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 785)

Reply:

From 2010 to 2014, there were 89 admissions of transgendered persons into the custody of the Correctional Services Department, with 34 admissions of Hong Kong permanent residents, 9 from the Mainland, 21 from the Philippines, 21 from Thailand and 4 from other regions.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB659**

**(Question Serial No. 6744)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the past 5 years, how many transgendered persons were under the custody of the Correctional Services Department? What are the respective numbers of such persons from China, the Philippines, Hong Kong and Thailand?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 786)

Reply:

From 2010 to 2014, there were 89 admissions of transgendered persons into the custody of the Correctional Services Department, with 34 admissions of Hong Kong permanent residents, 9 from the Mainland, 21 from the Philippines, 21 from Thailand and 4 from other regions.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB660**

**(Question Serial No. 6745)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What is the staff establishment of the Correctional Services Department in handling transgendered persons and the financial resources required? Is the manpower sufficient for handling the existing number of cases? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No.787)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) is all along committed to providing a safe and humane custodial environment with adequate supervisory care for persons in custody. As the management of transgendered persons in custody is part of CSD's daily management work, a breakdown of staff establishment in handling these persons in custody and the expenditure involved is not available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB661**

**(Question Serial No. 6746)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What is the staff establishment of the Correctional Services Department in handling disabled persons and the financial resources required? Is the manpower sufficient for handling the existing number of cases? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No.788)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) is all along committed to providing a safe and humane custodial environment with adequate supervisory care for persons in custody. As the management of disabled persons in custody is part of CSD's daily management work, a breakdown of staff establishment in handling disabled persons in custody and the expenditure involved is not available.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB662**

**(Question Serial No. 6747)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list out in a table the number of cases involving transgendered persons handled by the correctional institutions, prisons, rehabilitation centres and Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre of the Correctional Services Department in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 789)

Reply:

From 2010 to 2014, there were totally 89 admissions of transgendered persons to the custody of the Correctional Services Department.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB663****(Question Serial No. 6748)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list out in a table, with breakdown by the degree of disability, the number of cases involving disabled persons handled by the correctional institutions, prisons, rehabilitation centres and Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre of the Correctional Services Department in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 790)Reply:

The numbers and classification of disabled persons admitted by the Correctional Services Department in the past 5 years are set out below:

Year	Mentally Disabled Persons and Mentally-ill Persons	Physically Disabled Persons	Total
2010	365	145	<b>510</b>
2011	360	89	<b>449</b>
2012	269	104	<b>373</b>
2013	382	135	<b>517</b>
2014	477	90	<b>567</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB664**

**(Question Serial No. 6749)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. What is the code of practice for the Correctional Services Department in handling separate confinement?
2. Please provide the usage rates and figures for different types of such cases in the past 5 years.
3. What is number of transgendered persons subject to separate confinement?
4. What is the staff establishment and financial resources required for handling separate confinement? Is the manpower sufficient for handling the existing number of cases? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No.791)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) is committed to providing a secure, safe, humane, decent and healthy environment for persons in custody (PICs). CSD also works with the general public and other organisations to provide rehabilitated persons with appropriate rehabilitative services so as to help them re-integrate into society. In accordance with Rules 58, 63(1)(b), 68, 68A and 68B of the Prison Rules (Cap. 234A), CSD is empowered to impose segregation or removal from association with other PICs on individual PIC for different reasons and operational needs, including separate confinement imposed as punishment for offences against prison discipline. PICs can also apply for removal from association with other PICs in view of their own circumstances such as special criminal background.

CSD will not discriminate against PICs or treat them differently because of their race, colour, gender, language, religion, political views or other opinions, ethnical or social

hierarchy, wealth, background or other identities. PICs will not be subject to separate confinement due to their transgender identity.

The numbers of disciplinary cases involving PICs being imposed separate confinement as punishment and cases involving PICs being removed from association with other PICs in the past 5 years are listed below:

Year	Disciplinary cases involving PICs being imposed separate confinement as punishment	Cases involving PICs being removed from association with other PICs <sup>(Note 1)</sup>
2010	2 386	1 829
2011	2 477	1 856
2012	2 508	1 671
2013	2 423	1 382
2014	2 715	1 417

(Note 1) To deter the smuggling of dangerous drugs into correctional institutions, more than 50% of the above cases involve PICs suspected of having internal concealment of dangerous drugs and they were removed from association with other PICs as a security measure. There were nearly 10% of the cases that involve PICs taking the initiative to apply for removal from association in view of their own circumstances such as special criminal background.

As the management of PICs being imposed separate confinement is part of CSD's daily management work, separate figures on the staff establishment in handling PICs being imposed separate confinement and the expenditure involved are not available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB665**

**(Question Serial No. 6750)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. How does the Correctional Services Department (CSD) deal with transgendered persons who have undergone sex reassignment surgery (SRS) but still retain the male gender classification in their identity documents?
2. Regarding transgendered persons who have undergone SRS, does CSD decide to deploy male/female staff members to conduct body search according to their gender at birth (as appears on Birth Certificate) or the gender claimed by them subsequently?
3. How many male-to-female transgendered persons (i.e. those who have undergone breast augmentation operation with/without the SRS) are admitted into institutions for male persons in custody?
4. How many male-to-female transgendered persons are required to wear male uniform?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No.792)

Reply:

According to Section 8 of the Prisons Ordinance (Cap. 234), separate buildings shall be used for the male and female persons in custody (PICs) respectively.

As for transgendered PICs, the Correctional Services Department will consolidate the views of medical officers, clinical psychologists or psychiatrists and make suitable arrangements on their treatment in correctional institutions. Correctional officers of an appropriate gender will also be deployed to conduct the search process. In general, transgendered PICs will be arranged to serve their sentence with PICs of similar conditions in the Vulnerable Prisoner Unit of Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre. The purpose of this arrangement is to protect transgendered PICs from being harassed by other PICs.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB666**

**(Question Serial No. 6751)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

According to Rules 9 and 34 of Prison Rules (Cap 234A), correctional officers have the statutory obligation to search the rectum, nostrils and any other external orifice of a prisoner on admission. The prisoner also has to observe the "Obedience to directions as to cleanliness" including such directions as regards bathing, shaving and hair cutting.

Regarding the above Ordinance, how many transgendered persons (male-to-female) have had their hair cut? Is the whole "searching" process conducted by male staff?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 793)

Reply:

To put the concept of "caring for the people" into further practice, the Correctional Services Department (CSD) has explored the use of technical equipment to replace manual rectal search in the recent years. Since 2012, low radiation X-ray body scanners have been introduced into Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre, Pik Uk Correctional Institution, Lo Wu Correctional Institution and Tai Lam Centre for Women to replace manual rectal search for preventing the smuggling of dangerous drugs and unauthorised articles into correctional institutions. Currently, X-ray body scanners are used by the above institutions to conduct searches on newly-admitted persons in custody while those refusing to be scanned will be subject to manual rectal search.

CSD will consolidate the views of medical officers, clinical psychologists or psychiatrists and make suitable arrangements on the treatment of transgendered persons in correctional institutions. Correctional officers of an appropriate gender will also be deployed to conduct the search process.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB667**

**(Question Serial No. 6752)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the past 5 years, how many transgendered persons served a term of imprisonment of more than 6 months? What is the maximum period of imprisonment?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 794)

Reply:

From 2010 to 2014, there were 10 admissions of transgendered persons in custody each of whose term of imprisonment was more than 6 months.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB668**

**(Question Serial No. 5117)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Relatives of persons in custody often complained that the visit rooms in various correctional institutions being rather small and the waiting time too long. In 2015-16, will the Government increase the provision for expansion of the visit rooms in correctional institutions for the convenience of the relatives of persons in custody? Besides, will the number and duration of the visits in each month be increased in order to facilitate the communication between persons in custody and their relatives?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 188)

Reply:

Among the 29 correctional facilities, 12 have been in operation for 40 years or more by 2015. The Correctional Services Department (CSD) has all along been implementing different measures, including the conversion or improvements of the correctional institutions, to address the problem of ageing facilities. For example, Lo Wu Correctional Institution, which was redeveloped and commissioned in 2010, provides more visit rooms with better environment and a visitor registration centre. The scope of works of the partial redevelopment project now being carried out in Tai Lam Centre for Women also includes improvement of visiting facilities. Moreover, CSD has been working with the Architectural Services Department to construct, maintain or upgrade various facilities in institutions having regard to their conditions and priorities. For example, the construction of a Central Visit Room Complex at Hei Ling Chau and the conversion of visit rooms in Tai Lam Correctional Institution will be carried out in 2015-16.

Persons in custody can keep in touch with their relatives and friends by different means, generally by letters and social visits. Regarding the number and duration of social visits, Rule 48 of the Prison Rules stipulates that all convicted persons in custody are allowed to receive 2 social visits from their relatives and friends each month, during which no more than 3 persons will be allowed at one time, and the visits will be limited to 30 minutes on



each occasion. As for persons in custody awaiting trial, Rule 203 of the Prison Rules prescribes that every person in custody awaiting trial is allowed to receive 1 social visit from their relatives and friends each day, during which no more than 2 persons will be allowed at one time, and the visit will be limited to 15 minutes. CSD shares the view that it will have a positive bearing on persons in custody's rehabilitation if persons in custody can get support and care from their relatives and friends, especially their immediate family members. As such, CSD encourages them to stay in close touch with their immediate family members. CSD will generally allow convicted persons in custody to receive additional monthly visits from their immediate family members if necessary. Besides, persons in custody can also maintain communication with their relatives and friends by letters, or apply to correctional officers to communicate with their relatives and friends by phone when necessary.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB669**

**(Question Serial No. 5118)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Persons in custody often reflect that the Department only provides a chicken drumstick to each non-vegetarian inmate in their evening meal on major festivals. Will the Government increase the provision in 2015-16 so that all persons in custody may have a chicken drumstick in their evening meal once every week?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 189)

Reply:

Under Section 24A of the Prisons Ordinance (Cap. 234), plain and wholesome food should be supplied to persons in custody. The various dietary scales currently provided by the Correctional Services Department (CSD) are designed by dietitians and approved by the Department of Health. The scales meet the nutritional needs of persons in custody. Non-vegetarian persons in custody are provided with an appropriate amount of meat in their daily meals and chicken is one of the types of meat provided every week. During the three major festivals of Hong Kong, namely the Mid-Autumn Festival, Christmas and Lunar New Year, CSD will provide persons in custody with “festive food supplements” as a token of care of the community. Both vegetarian and non-vegetarian persons in custody will be provided with “festive food supplements”, such as chicken legs and vegetarian food items.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB670**

**(Question Serial No. 5119)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Complaints are often received from persons in custody that the Department only issues an average of 8 sheets of toilet paper for use by persons in custody per day. What is the provision by the Department for toilet paper in 2015-16? Which Subhead will the provision be deducted from? Will the Government increase the provision so that all persons in custody can use, on average, no less than 16 sheets of toilet paper per day?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 190)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) cares about the basic needs of persons in custody. On the first day of admission to a penal institution, each person in custody will be provided with 1 roll of toilet paper by CSD. Given the different physical needs of male and female, the Department provides each male person in custody with 1 roll of toilet paper every 3 weeks, while each female person in custody is provided with 2 rolls each month. Persons in custody may request additional toilet paper from staff if necessary. The staff will exercise discretion to handle such requests based on their actual need.

Toilet paper is one of the daily commodities of persons in custody and the expenses are included under Subhead 000 Departmental Expenses - Specialist supplies and equipment. The provision for this item is around \$37.4 million in 2015-16.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB671****(Question Serial No. 5120)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

What is the provision involved for minors in custody to receive formal secondary education (the “3-3-4” curriculum or the Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination (HKCEE)) in 2015-16? What was the number of minors in custody being subsidised for receiving secondary education (the “3-3-4” curriculum or HKCEE) and the provisions required in the past 5 years? Also, what is the number of minors in custody who had not been arranged by the Department to receive formal secondary education (the “3-3-4” curriculum or HKCEE)?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 191)Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) provides formal education for young persons in custody and the subjects are taught by qualified teachers. The estimated expenditure on education for all persons in custody in 2015-16 is about \$34 million, which will be mainly used on young persons in custody. The relevant expenditures in the past five years are as follows:

Year	Expenditure on Education
2010-11	\$26.4 million (Actual expenditure)
2011-12	\$29.6 million (Actual expenditure)
2012-13	\$30.6 million (Actual expenditure)
2013-14	\$31.7 million (Actual expenditure)
2014-15	\$34.1 million (Revised estimate)

The numbers of young persons in custody who received education provided by CSD between 2010 and 2014 are as follows:

Year	Number of young persons in custody who received education
2010	1 614
2011	1 269
2012	1 108
2013	1 082
2014	745

Given the drop in the overall young penal population in the past five years, there was a corresponding decrease in the number of young persons in custody receiving education. The above figures do not include the detainees of detention centres, young detainees of rehabilitation centres receiving the second phase of training who have to work or attend classes outside, and young persons in custody under remand. The detainees of detention centres have to receive other forms of training in accordance with the Detention Centres Ordinance (Cap. 239), and young persons in custody under remand have a shorter period of custody generally. Nevertheless, CSD will provide suitable educational services for them having regard to their individual needs.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB672**

**(Question Serial No. 5121)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What is the provision involved for persons in custody taking university courses in 2015-16? What is the number of persons in custody being subsidised for taking university courses and the provisions required in the past 3 years? Which Subhead will the provision be deducted from?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 192)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) provides formal education for persons in custody under 21 and encourages adult persons in custody to pursue further studies on a voluntary basis and take public examinations or enroll in university distance learning courses under the users-pay principle. The Department has set up a number of education funds for them to apply for financial assistance to assist those persons in custody who want to pursue further studies but have difficulties in paying for public examination fees, the examination and tuition fees for university distance learning courses or purchasing reference books. These funds are contributed by donations from charitable organisations and members of the public.

The numbers of persons in custody who took university courses in the past 3 years are set out below:

Year	No. of persons in custody who took university courses
2012	127
2013	184
2014	162

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB673****(Question Serial No. 5623)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please advise the annual number of local, Mainland and foreign persons in custody (PICs) in the past 5 years.

	Local Male PICs	Local Female PICs	Mainland Male PICs	Mainland Female PICs	Foreign Male PICs	Foreign Female PICs	Total
2014-15							
2013-14							
2012-13							
2011-12							
2010-11							

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 301)

Reply:

The breakdown of the number of persons in custody (PICs) serving sentences in Hong Kong by region in the past 5 years <sup>(Note 1)</sup> is tabulated as follows:

	Local Male PICs	Local Female PICs	Mainland Male PICs	Mainland Female PICs	Male PICs from Taiwan/Macao	Female PICs from Taiwan/Macao	Male PICs from other countries or regions	Female PICs from other countries or regions	Total
2014	5 170	844	660	326	26	4	834	433	8 297
2013	5 739	914	688	438	30	5	803	422	9 039
2012	5 903	811	777	479	36	7	805	479	9 297
2011	5 937	772	814	430	48	7	667	392	9 067
2010	6 259	841	960	744	78	6	694	406	9 988

Note 1: Number of PICs in all correctional institutions as at 31 December of the year

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB674****(Question Serial No. 5624)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please advise the annual number of local, Mainland and foreign persons in custody (PICs) who re-offended or were recalled in the past 5 years.

	Local Male PICs	Local Female PICs	Mainland Male PICs	Mainland Female PICs	Foreign Male PICs	Foreign Female PICs	Total
2014-15							
2013-14							
2012-13							
2011-12							
2010-11							

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 302)Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) will arrange eligible persons in custody to receive statutory supervision after release under the relevant statutory supervision scheme to ensure that the supervisees will comply with the requirements of supervision and help them re-integrate into society through regular contacts, close supervision and timely intervention. Supervisees should generally have the permission to stay in Hong Kong after discharge. The numbers of recall orders issued due to the supervisees' failure to comply with the requirements of supervision, including "not having committed any offence against the laws of Hong Kong" in the past 5 years are as follows:



	Male	Female	Total
2014-15	813	225	1 038
2013-14	928	283	1 211
2012-13	859	280	1 139
2011-12	943	288	1 231
2010-11	1 163	354	1 517

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB675****(Question Serial No. 5625)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please advise the annual number of local, Mainland and foreign persons in custody (PICs) who committed acts of indiscipline in the past 5 years.

	Local Male PICs	Local Female PICs	Mainland Male PICs	Mainland Female PICs	Foreign Male PICs	Foreign Female PICs	Total
2014-15							
2013-14							
2012-13							
2011-12							
2010-11							

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 303)

Reply:

The breakdown of the number of persons in custody (PICs) subject to disciplinary action and awarded punishment by region in the past 5 years <sup>(Note 1)</sup> is tabulated as follows:

	Local Male PICs	Local Female PICs	Mainland Male PICs	Mainland Female PICs	Male PICs from Taiwan/Macao	Female PICs from Taiwan/Macao	Male PICs from other countries or regions	Female PICs from other countries or regions	Total
2014	2 383	323	255	43	10	2	477	99	3 592
2013	2 166	277	206	46	10	1	442	113	3 261
2012	2 239	291	272	71	9	1	367	103	3 353
2011	2 373	293	292	104	12	4	458	109	3 645
2010	2 259	165	285	66	15	0	519	29	3 338

Note 1: Number of PICs awarded punishment in all correctional institutions as at 31 December of the year

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB676**

**(Question Serial No. 5626)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

How many and which institutions of the Correctional Services Department currently have air-conditioned hospital wards? Will all hospital wards in correctional institutions be converted into air-conditioned wards in the coming year?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 304)

Reply:

At present, there are air-conditioned hospital wards in 11 correctional institutions of the Correctional Services Department. Having regard to environmental needs and resources allocation of individual correctional institutions, the Department will consider providing air-conditioning in hospital wards gradually when there are redevelopment or renovation projects in the institutions concerned.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB677**

**(Question Serial No. 5627)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

How many and which institutions of the Correctional Services Department currently have cells not fitted with individual toilets? Will individual toilets be installed in all cells of correctional institutions in the coming year?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 305)

Reply:

The shared dormitories and individual cells provided by the Correctional Services Department for the general custody of persons in custody are respectively fitted with shared or individual toilet facilities.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB678**

**(Question Serial No. 5628)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Re-integration

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

At present, how many and which correctional institutions of the Correctional Services Department provide teachers to assist persons in custody with their full-time or part-time studies in prison? In the coming year, will teachers be provided to assist all persons in custody currently pursuing full-time or part-time tertiary or university studies while in prison, with a view to helping them turn over a new leaf through education?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 306)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) currently provides half-day formal education courses in 7 institutions for young persons in custody, including Pik Uk Correctional Institution, Cape Collinson Correctional Institution, Lai King Correctional Institution, Chi Lan Rehabilitation Centre, Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution, Lai Sun Correctional Institution and Lai Chi Rehabilitation Centre. The courses are taught by qualified teachers. Moreover, CSD encourages adult persons in custody to pursue further studies on a voluntary basis and take public examinations or enroll in university distance learning courses under the users-pay principle. CSD has also arranged the lecturers of the Open University of Hong Kong (OUHK) to provide tutorial sessions for persons in custody pursuing courses offered by OUHK. The Department has set up a number of education funds for persons in custody to apply for financial assistance if they want to pursue further studies but have difficulties in paying for public examination fees, the examination and tuition fees for university distance learning courses or purchasing reference books. These funds are contributed by donations from charitable organisations and members of the public.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB679****(Question Serial No. 5629)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please advise how many persons in custody were granted leave of absence under Rule 17 of Prison Rules and allowed to leave the correctional institutions each year in the past 5 years. What were the reasons for approval?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 307)Reply:

In the past 5 years, the numbers of persons in custody who were granted leave of absence under Rule 17 of the Prison Rules are listed below:

Year	No. of persons in custody granted leave of absence
2010	43
2011	34
2012	39
2013	47
2014	23

All persons in custody (PICs) may apply for leave of absence from the Commissioner of Correctional Services. The Correctional Services Department will consider the applications of PICs in accordance with the relevant laws and the circumstances of different cases. Factors generally considered by the Department include PICs' grounds for application, sentence, offence committed, criminal background, security category, risk of escape, term of imprisonment, performance in prison and privacy, etc.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB680**

**(Question Serial No. 5630)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (2) Re-integration

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please advise on the number of persons in custody being allowed to participate in the “Release Under Supervision Scheme” and “Pre-release Employment Scheme” in each of the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 308)

Reply:

From 2010 to 2014, the numbers of approved cases in which persons in custody were allowed to participate in the “Release Under Supervision Scheme” and “Pre-release Employment Scheme” are listed below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Release Under Supervision Scheme</b>	<b>Pre-release Employment Scheme</b>
2010	15	55
2011	26	48
2012	16	46
2013	8	35
2014	9	24

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB681****(Question Serial No. 5631)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (2) Re-integrationControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please advise on the numbers of newly admitted persons in custody (PICs) and non-newly admitted PICs respectively among the PICs being allowed to participate in the "Release Under Supervision Scheme" and "Pre-release Employment Scheme" in each of the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 309)Reply:

From 2010 to 2014, among the approved cases under the "Release Under Supervision Scheme" and "Pre-release Employment Scheme", the numbers of persons in custody (PICs) who were sentenced to correctional institutions for the first time and PICs who had been admitted to correctional institutions before are listed below:

Year	Release Under Supervision Scheme		Pre-release Employment Scheme	
	PICs who were sentenced to correctional institutions for the first time	PICs who had been admitted to correctional institutions before	PICs who were sentenced to correctional institutions for the first time	PICs who had been admitted to correctional institutions before
2010	15	0	55	0
2011	25	1	48	0
2012	16	0	45	1
2013	8	0	33	2
2014	9	0	24	0

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB682**

**(Question Serial No. 5632)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Re-integration

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Will the Correctional Services Department extend correctional education service (including vocational training) from young persons in custody to all adult persons in custody?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 311)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) encourages adult persons in custody to pursue further studies on a voluntary basis and take public examinations or enroll in university distance learning courses under the users-pay principle. The Department has set up a number of education funds for persons in custody to apply for financial assistance to assist them if they want to pursue further studies but have difficulties in paying for public examination fees, the examination and tuition fees for university distance learning courses or purchasing reference books. These funds are contributed by donations from charitable organisations and members of the public.

Since 2009, CSD has extended vocational training to eligible adult persons in custody and encouraged their voluntary participation so as to enhance their employability after release. In 2014-15, CSD, having regard to the situation of the local employment market, worked with various training bodies such as the Employees Retraining Board, the Construction Industry Council and the Vocational Training Council to provide eligible adult persons in custody with remaining sentences from 3 to 24 months with 38 full-time and part-time vocational training courses for enrolment on a voluntary basis. These courses covered the construction, engineering, business, food and beverage, retail, tourism, beauty care and logistics sectors, etc. The enrolled persons in custody were also arranged to sit for the relevant examinations so as to obtain recognised qualifications, thereby enhancing their employability and facilitating their smooth re-integration into society upon discharge. In 2014-15, CSD, on a need basis, provided adult persons in custody with a total of about 1 400 training places for enrolment, including 3 new vocational training courses on

Computer Multi-media Production and Programming, Care Worker Training and Professional Taxi Driver Training (Taxi Written Test). In 2015-16, CSD, having regard to market needs, will offer a wider choice of vocational training courses such as Pet Groomer and Shop Assistant Training, Dim Sum Cook Training, Presentation Software Application, Computer Drawing and Drawings Management Training, etc.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB683****(Question Serial No. 3403)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000 ) Operational ExpensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the employment of staff of outsourced services, please provide the following information:

	2015-16 (the latest position)
Number of outsourced service contracts	( )
Total payments to outsourced service contractors	( )
Durations of service of each outsourced service contract	( )
Number of staff employed through outsourced service contractors	( )
Details of the positions held by staff of outsourced services (e.g. customer services, property management, security, cleansing and information technology, etc.)	
Monthly salary range of staff of outsourced services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$30,001 or above</li> <li>• \$16,001 to \$30,000</li> <li>• \$8,001 to \$16,000</li> <li>• \$6,501 to \$8,000</li> <li>• \$6,240 to \$6,500</li> <li>• under \$6,240</li> </ul>	( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )
Length of service of staff of outsourced services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• over 15 years</li> <li>• 10 to 15 years</li> <li>• 5 to 10 years</li> <li>• 3 to 5 years</li> <li>• 1 to 3 years</li> <li>• under 1 year</li> </ul>	( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

Percentage of staff of outsourced services against the total number of staff in the Department	( )
Percentage of payments to outsourced services contractors against total staff costs of the Department	( )
Number of staff who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	( )
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	( )
Number of staff with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	( )
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	( )
Number of staff with paid meal break	( )
Number of staff without paid meal break	( )
Number of staff working 5 days per week	( )
Number of staff working 6 days per week	( )

( ) *Change in percentage as compared with 2014-15*

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No. 48)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD)'s requirements for outsourced services vary from time to time in the light of its changing service and operational needs. Information on the use of outsourced services by CSD in 2014-15 is as follows:

	2014-15 (as at 31.01.2015)
Number of outsourced service contracts	27 (+17%)
Total payments to outsourced service contractors	\$11,759,235 (Note 1) (+8%)
Durations of service of each outsourced service contract	12-36 months
Number of staff employed through outsourced service contractors	87 (-3%)
Details of the positions held by staff of outsourced services (e.g. customer services, property management, security, cleansing and information technology, etc.)	Cleansing : 72 (-4%) Security : 15 (±0%)
Monthly salary range of staff of outsourced services	(Note 2)
• \$30,001 or above	-
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	-
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	11 (+267%)
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	76 (-13%)
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	-
• under \$6,240	-

Length of service of staff of outsourced services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• over 15 years</li> <li>• 10 to 15 years</li> <li>• 5 to 10 years</li> <li>• 3 to 5 years</li> <li>• 1 to 3 years</li> <li>• under 1 year</li> </ul>	Not available (Note 3)
Percentage of staff of outsourced services against the total number of staff in the Department	1.26% (-4%)
Percentage of payments to outsourced services contractors against total staff costs of the Department	0.54% (+4%)
Number of staff who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	Not available (Note 4)
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	
Number of staff with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	
Number of staff with paid meal break Number of staff without paid meal break	Not available (Note 5)
Number of staff working 5 days per week	5 (+67%)
Number of staff working 6 days per week	82 (-6%)

( ) Change in percentage as compared with 2013-14

Note 1 The figure is the aggregate of all contracts.

Note 2 When outsourced services are procured, CSD has required outsourced service contractors to pay the staff salaries not lower than the prevailing statutory minimum wage plus one paid rest day in every period of 7 days during the contract period.

Note 3 The staff of outsourced services are provided by outsourced service contractors according to service contract. They do not have an employment relationship with the Department. As such, we do not have information on the length of employment of employees with outsourced service contractors.

Note 4 The staff of outsourced services are provided by outsourced service contractors according to service contract. They do not have an employment relationship with the Department. As such, we do not have information on the severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid and the severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF.

Note 5 Whether there is paid meal break for the staff of outsourced services is an arrangement agreed between outsourced service contractors and their staff when signing the contracts. We do not have information on whether they are paid for meal break.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB684****(Question Serial No. 3404)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the engagement of agency workers, please provide the following information:

	2015-16 (the latest position)
Number of contracts with employment agencies	( )
Contract sum paid to each employment agency	( )
Duration of service of each employment agency	( )
Number of agency workers	( )
Details of the positions held by agency workers	
Monthly salary range of agency workers	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	( )
• under \$6,240	( )
Length of service of agency workers	
• over 15 years	( )
• 10 to 15 years	( )
• 5 to 10 years	( )
• 3 to 5 years	( )
• 1 to 3 years	( )
• under 1 year	( )
Percentage of agency workers against the total number of staff in the Department	( )
Percentage of payments to employment agencies against total staff costs of the Department	( )
Number of workers who received severance payment/long	( )

service payment/contract gratuity	
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	( )
Number of workers with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	( )
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	( )
Number of workers with paid meal break	( )
Number of workers without paid meal break	( )
Number of workers working 5 days per week	( )
Number of workers working 6 days per week	( )

( ) Change in percentage as compared with 2014-15

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No. 49)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD)'s requirements for the services of employment agencies vary from time to time in the light of its changing service and operational needs. Information on the use of services of employment agencies by CSD in 2014-15 is as follows:

	2014-15 (as at 31.01.2015)
Number of contracts with employment agencies	10 (-9%)
Contract sum paid to each employment agency	\$1,876,099 (Note 1) (+8%)
Duration of service of each employment agency	17-18 months
Number of agency workers	39 (+105%)
Details of the positions held by agency workers	Temporary Clerks:16 Temporary Workmen:23
Monthly salary range of agency workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$30,001 or above</li> <li>\$16,001to \$30,000</li> <li>\$8,001 to \$16,000</li> <li>\$6,501 to \$8,000</li> <li>\$6,240 to \$6,500</li> <li>under \$6,240</li> </ul>	- - 39 (+255%) 0 (-100%) - -
Length of service of agency workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>over 15 years</li> <li>10 to 15years</li> <li>5 to 10 years</li> <li>3 to 5 years</li> <li>1 to 3 years</li> <li>under 1 year</li> </ul>	Not available (Note 2)

Percentage of agency workers against the total number of staff in the Department	0.56% (+100% )
Percentage of payments to employment agencies against total staff costs of the Department	0.086% (+5% )
Number of workers who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	Not available (Note 3)
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	
Number of workers with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	
Number of workers with paid meal break	Not available (Note 4)
Number of workers without paid meal break	
Number of workers working 5 days per week	38 (+111%)
Number of workers working 6 days per week	1 ( $\pm 0\%$ )

( ) Change in percentage as compared with 2013-14

Note 1 The figure is the aggregate of all contracts.

Note 2 Agency workers are provided by employment agencies according to service contracts. They do not have an employment relationship with the Department. As such, we do not have information on the length of employment of agency workers.

Note 3 Agency workers are provided by employment agencies according to service contracts. They do not have an employment relationship with the Department. As such, we do not have information on the severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid and the severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF.

Note 4 Whether there is paid meal break for agency workers is an arrangement agreed between employment agencies and their workers when signing the contracts. We do not have information on whether they are paid for meal break.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB685****(Question Serial No. 3405)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (YAU Chi-chiu)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the employment of non-civil service contract (NCSC) staff, please provide the following information:

	2015-16 (the latest position)
Number of NCSC staff	( )
Details of the positions held by NCSC staff	
Payroll costs of NCSC staff	( )
Monthly salary range of NCSC staff	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	( )
• under \$6,240	( )
Length of service of NCSC staff	
• over 15 years	( )
• 10 to 15 years	( )
• 5 to 10 years	( )
• 3 to 5 years	( )
• 1 to 3 years	( )
• under 1 year	( )
Number of NCSC staff successfully appointed as civil servants	( )
Percentage of NCSC staff against the total number of staff in the Department	( )
Percentage of staff costs for NCSC staff against the total staff costs of the Department	( )

Number of NCSC staff who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	( )
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	( )
Number of NCSC staff with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	( )
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	( )
Number of NCSC staff with paid meal break	( )
Number of NCSC staff without paid meal break	( )
Number of NCSC staff working 5 days per week	( )
Number of NCSC staff working 6 days per week	( )

( ) Change in percentage as compared with 2014-15

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No. 50)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD)'s requirements for employing NCSC staff vary from time to time in the light of its changing service and operational needs. Information on the employment of NCSC staff by CSD in 2014-15 is as follows:

	2014-15 (as at 31.12.2014)
Number of NCSC staff	22 (+2100%)(Note 1)
Details of the positions held by NCSC staff	Contract Course Coordinator : 1 Contract Supplies Coordinator: 1 Contract Administrator Assistants: 2 Contract Clinical Psychologists: 3 Contract Works Project Assistants: 15
Payroll costs of NCSC staff	\$1,731,898 (+144%)
Monthly salary range of NCSC staff	
• \$30,001 or above	6 (-)
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	15 (+1400%)
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	1 (-)
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	-
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	-
• under \$6,240	-
Length of service of NCSC staff	
• over 15 years	-
• 10 to 15 years	-
• 5 to 10 years	-

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 to 5 years</li> <li>• 1 to 3 years</li> <li>• under 1 year</li> </ul>	1 (-) 0 (-100%) 21 (-)
Number of NCSC staff successfully appointed as civil servants	Currently, there is no mechanism for appointing NCSC staff as civil servants
Percentage of NCSC staff against the total number of staff in the Department	0.32% (+3100%)
Percentage of staff costs for NCSC staff against the total staff costs of the Department	0.09% (+125%)
Number of NCSC staff who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	Contract gratuity: 0 (-100%)
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	Contract gratuity: 0 (-100%)
Number of NCSC staff with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	-
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	-
Number of NCSC staff with paid meal break	22 (+2100%)
Number of NCSC staff without paid meal break	-
Number of NCSC staff working 5 days per week	22 (+2100%)(Note 2)
Number of NCSC staff working 6 days per week	-

( ) Change in percentage as compared with 2013-14

Note 1: As at 31.12.2013, 1 NCSC staff was employed. As at 31.12.2014, the number of NCSC staff increased to 22 due to operational needs, and the related payroll costs increased accordingly.

Note 2: 15 Contract Works Project Assistants out of the 22 NCSC staff members work 11 days every 2 weeks.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB686**

**(Question Serial No. 6071)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the ambulance service of the Fire Services Department:

1. What are the details and timetable for the development of the computer system as planned by the Administration, as well as the expenditure and manpower involved; and
2. What are the details and timetable for the commissioning of the ambulance depot at Choi Shun Street, Sheung Shui, as well as the expenditure and manpower involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 199)

Reply:

1. To further enhance its emergency ambulance services, the Fire Services Department (FSD) has been providing simple post-dispatch advice (PDA) to ambulance callers on certain types of common injuries and sicknesses (e.g. bleeding, fracture/dislocation of limbs, burns and convulsions) to help stabilise the conditions of the patients since May 2011. The FSD plans to acquire a computer system to provide more detailed and appropriate PDA to emergency ambulance services callers. The computer system will be installed with an internationally-accredited questioning protocol software to assist operators of the Fire Services Communications Centre to ask callers questions following the questioning protocol, so as to systematically obtain information on patients' conditions. Through immediate analysis, operators may provide detailed and appropriate PDA to callers and guide them to render assistance to patients, thereby improving patients' conditions and survival rate before arrival of the ambulance crew.

The estimated expenditure for the acquisition and development of the proposed computer system is \$37.88 million, including the costs for computer hardware and software, contract staff and training. The FSD submitted the proposal to the Panel on

Security of the Legislative Council (LegCo) for discussion in July 2014 and plans to seek the funding approval from the Finance Committee of the LegCo in the second quarter of 2015.

2. Sheung Shui Ambulance Depot at Choi Shun Street, Sheung Shui is expected to be commissioned in April 2015, the approved estimate of which is \$174.5 million. The additional posts and salary costs arising from the commissioning of the new ambulance depot are as follows:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Salary* (\$)</b>
Senior Ambulance Officer	1	817,500
Ambulance Officer	2	1,092,240
Principal Ambulanceman	5	2,165,700
Senior Ambulanceman	-5	-1,777,800
Assistant Clerical Officer	1	232,920
<b>Total:</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,530,560</b>

\*Calculated on the basis of the relevant notional annual mid-point salary values in 2014-15

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB687****(Question Serial No. 6566)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) Fire Service, (2) Fire Protection and PreventionControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. Please tabulate the details of all fires which occurred on sites for temporary use, such as container yards, open storage areas, recycling storage sites, open car parks, etc., in each of the past 5 years (2010-2014). [Security Bureau-Fire Service]

2010

Serial Number	Date	Location	Type of temporary use at the scene of fire	Number of personnel involved in fighting the fire

2011

Serial Number	Date	Location	Type of temporary use at the scene of fire	Number of personnel involved in fighting the fire

2012

Serial Number	Date	Location	Type of temporary use at the scene of fire	Number of personnel involved in fighting the fire

2013

Serial Number	Date	Location	Type of temporary use at the scene of fire	Number of personnel involved in fighting the fire

2014

Serial Number	Date	Location	Type of temporary use at the scene of fire	Number of personnel involved in fighting the fire

- In view of the inadequate provision of fire prevention measures which led to the outbreak of fire in the above sites for temporary use, will the Fire Services Department (FSD) strengthen inspection in such sites this year to ensure that the fire safety measures meet the requirement? Please provide details of the arrangement made by the FSD in this regard.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 667)

Reply:

- The Fire Services Department (FSD) maintains statistics on fires which occur on recycling storage sites, but has no statistical data on the number of fires by other types of land use. The numbers of fires which occurred on recycling storage sites between 2010 and 2014 are tabulated as follows:

2010

	Date	Location	Number of attending personnel of FSD
1	3/3/2010	Tai Sang Wai, Mai Po, New Territories	97
2	13/6/2010	Ha Tsuen, Lau Fau Shan, New Territories	132
3	19/6/2010	Shan Ha Road, Yuen Long, New Territories	42
4	7/7/2010	Pak Sha Tsuen, Yuen Long, New Territories	108
5	12/10/2010	Shek Wu Wai San Tsuen, Mai Po, New Territories	43
6	23/10/2010	Ng Chow South Road, Ping Che, New Territories	139
7	8/11/2010	San Uk Tsuen, Fanling, New Territories	33
8	19/11/2010	Chi Wa Lane, Fanling, New Territories	32
9	30/11/2010	Ng Chow South Road, Ping Che, New Territories	43
10	1/12/2010	Chau Tau, San Tin, New Territories	130

## 2011

	Date	Location	Number of attending personnel of FSD
1	13/1/2011	Kung Um Road, Yuen Long, New Territories	145
2	21/1/2011	Kai Pak Ling, Lau Fau Shan, New Territories	51
3	17/4/2011	Ping Che Road, Fanling, New Territories	31
4	24/4/2011	Ha Tsuen, Tin Shui Wai, New Territories	156
5	7/6/2011	Deep Bay Road, Lau Fau Shan, New Territories	31
6	13/6/2011	Kung Um Road, Yuen Long, New Territories	122
7	2/7/2011	Shek Po Tsuen, Hung Shui Kiu, New Territories	31
8	9/8/2011	Pak Sha Tsuen, Yuen Long, New Territories	30
9	2/9/2011	Shek Po Road, Hung Shui Kiu, New Territories	143
10	15/9/2011	San Sang Tsuen, Hung Shui Kiu, New Territories	27
11	30/9/2011	Hung Lung Hang, Ta Kwu Ling, New Territories	100
12	2/11/2011	Lung Kwu Sheung Tan, Pillar Point, New Territories	23
13	9/12/2011	Tan Kwai Tsuen, Hung Shui Kiu, New Territories	35
14	10/12/2011	Sha Kong Tsuen, Lau Fau Shan, New Territories	37

## 2012

	Date	Location	Number of attending personnel of FSD
1	18/1/2012	Tong Yan San Tsuen, Tin Shui Wai, New Territories	44
2	5/3/2012	Pak Sha Tsuen, Yuen Long, New Territories	22
3	16/3/2012	Ma Yau Tong, Tseung Kwan O, New Territories	147
4	18/3/2012	Yick Yuen Road, Fu Tei, New Territories	74
5	27/3/2012	Fung Kong, Sheung Shui, New Territories	39
6	4/4/2012	Deep Bay Road, Lau Fau Shan, New Territories	126
7	18/5/2012	Near Hung Lung Hang, Ta Kwu Ling, New Territories	26
8	25/5/2012	Tsat Sing Kong Tsuen, Pat Heung, New Territories	40
9	6/8/2012	Ha Chuk Yuen Tsuen, Mai Po, New Territories	21
10	25/8/2012	Deep Bay Road, Lau Fau Shan, New Territories	11
11	27/9/2012	Ng Chow Road, Ping Che, New Territories	120
12	30/9/2012	Yau Cha Po, Yuen Long, New Territories	36
13	2/10/2012	Kai Pak Ling, Lau Fau Shan, New Territories	86
14	17/10/2012	San Hing Tsuen, Fu Tei, New Territories	73
15	25/10/2012	Castle Peak Road-San Tin, New Territories	23
16	27/10/2012	Yau Cha Po, Yuen Long, New Territories	161
17	10/12/2012	Ping Ha Road, Tin Shui Wai, New Territories	39
18	21/12/2012	Ping Kwai Road, Tin Shui Wai, New Territories	38
19	24/12/2012	Lung Kwu Sheung Tan, Pillar Point, New Territories	144
20	28/12/2012	Sheung Tsuen, Kam Tin, Pat Heung, New Territories	35



2013

	Date	Location	Number of attending personnel of FSD
1	11/2/2013	Tseung Kong Wai, Tin Shui Wai, New Territories	52
2	31/3/2013	Lo Uk Tsuen, Pat Heung, New Territories	114
3	2/6/2013	Ping Ha Road, Tin Shui Wai, New Territories	41
4	5/6/2013	Kwun Ping Road, Tsz Wan Shan, Kowloon	30
5	6/6/2013	Kau Lee Uk Tsuen, Tin Shui Wai, New Territories	35
6	4/7/2013	Hang Tau, Kwu Tung, Sheung Shui, New Territories	40
7	9/8/2013	Dai Kwai Street, Tai Po, New Territories	29
8	16/9/2013	Kwan Tei North Village, Fanling, New Territories	41
9	21/9/2013	Shan Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, New Territories	51
10	24/9/2013	Wang Toi Shan Lo Uk Tsuen, Pat Heung, New Territories	44
11	27/9/2013	Hung Kiu San Tsuen, Sheung Shui, New Territories	31
12	13/10/2013	Wang Toi Shan Lo Uk Tsuen, Pat Heung, New Territories	148
13	26/10/2013	Sha Kong Tsuen, Lau Fau Shan, New Territories	39
14	8/11/2013	Hung Lung Hang, Ta Kwu Ling, New Territories	204
15	24/11/2013	Hung Kiu San Tsuen, Sheung Shui, New Territories	31
16	19/12/2013	Shek Wu Wai Tsuen, Mai Po, New Territories	24
17	28/12/2013	Castle Peak Road-San Tin, New Territories	50
18	28/12/2013	Chong Fu Road, Chai Wan, Hong Kong	22

2014

	Date	Location	Number of attending personnel of FSD
1	2/1/2014	Hung Lung Hang, Ta Kwu Ling, New Territories	44
2	3/1/2014	Siu Hum Tsuen, Mai Po, New Territories	54
3	10/3/2014	Yick Yuen Road, Fu Tei, New Territories	4
4	25/5/2014	Wang Toi Shan San Tsuen, Pat Heung, New Territories	30
5	1/6/2014	Kai Pak Ling, Lau Fau Shan, New Territories	198
6	8/6/2014	Near Community Sports, Kwu Tung, New Territories	30
7	8/7/2014	Lau Shui Heung Road, Fanling, New Territories	128
8	9/7/2014	Kung Um Road, Yuen Long, New Territories	57
9	5/8/2014	Ming Yin Road, Fanling, New Territories	18
10	8/8/2014	Ha Tsuen, Tin Shui Wai, New Territories	40
11	30/8/2014	San Sang Tsuen, Tin Shui Wai, New Territories	142
12	24/9/2014	Fung Kong Tsuen, Lau Fau Shan, New Territories	28
13	7/10/2014	Tsat Sing Kong, Pat Heung, New Territories	33
14	8/10/2014	Pak Sha Tsuen, Yuen Long, New Territories	53
15	30/11/2014	Siu Hum Tsuen, Mai Po, New Territories	191

2. Upon receiving an application referred by other Government departments for converting a site to other temporary uses, the FSD will assess the fire risk of the site, and formulate basic fire services requirements for the site having regard to its actual circumstances, including the requirement of providing fire service installations on the site to ensure fire safety. Moreover, frontline personnel from local fire stations regularly inspect the high-risk premises in their areas so as to familiarise themselves

with the surroundings to ensure operational efficiency. For recycling storage sites, besides regular inspections, FSD personnel also conduct surprise inspections with the Environmental Protection Department's staff and will follow up on any irregularities identified.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB688****(Question Serial No. 6931)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) Fire ServiceControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

What is the respective number of refresher and tactical training provided by the Fire Services Department to all service staff in the past 3 years and next year to ensure that performance of its staff is maintained at the highest possible standard?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 858)Reply:

The information on the refresher and tactical training provided by the Fire Services Department to fire personnel in the past 3 years and next year is as follows:

Year	Refresher Training		Tactical Training	
	Number of classes	Number of personnel trained	Number of classes	Number of personnel trained
2012	185	1 758	928	11 023
2013	409	3 471	887	9 894
2014	564	6 495	736	9 089
2015 (Estimated figures)	540	6 500	780	10 300

Note: The numbers of classes and personnel trained vary every year as some refresher training courses require attendees to take classes at regular intervals (e.g. once every few years).

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB689****(Question Serial No. 6932)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) Fire ServiceControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In the Estimates of Expenditure 2015-16, it is stated that the percentages of fire calls met within graded response time of 6 minutes for built-up areas and 9 to 23 minutes for areas of more dispersed risk or isolated developments in 2014 were 93.5% and 96.9% respectively. In other words, 6.5% and 3.1% of such fire calls were not met within the graded response time. In this regard, would the Administration please inform this Committee of the respective percentages of those calls not met within graded response time due to traffic congestion, no fire appliances in the fire station nearest to the fire scene and other causes?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 859)Reply:

In 2014, the causes for failing to attend to fire calls within the graded response time and the percentages of such cases are as follows:

<b>Causes for failing to attend to building fire calls within graded response time</b>	<b>Built-up areas (Graded response time of 6 minutes)</b>	<b>Areas of more dispersed risk or isolated developments (Graded response time of 9 to 23 minutes)</b>
	<b>Percentage in the total number of fire calls in these areas</b>	<b>Percentage in the total number of fire calls in these areas</b>
Traffic and journey-related issues	5.7%	2.7%
Other causes (Callers failed to provide an accurate address, etc.)	0.8%	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB690****(Question Serial No. 6933)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) Fire ServiceControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

How many fire drills, fire safety talks, seminars, exhibitions, meetings and operational visits were organised by the Fire Services Department upon request in each of the past 3 years?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 860)Reply:

The numbers of fire drills, fire safety talks, seminars, exhibitions, meetings and operational visits attended/organised by the Fire Services Department in the past 3 years are as follows:

	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Fire drills	872	950	1 042
Fire safety talks	1 634	1 904	2 276
Seminars	4	17	130
Exhibitions	11	20	12
Meetings	115	47	53
Operational visits (including familiarisation visits, etc.)	9 880	13 599	14 279
<b>Total:</b>	<b>12 516</b>	<b>16 537</b>	<b>17 792</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB691****(Question Serial No. 6934)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) Fire ServiceControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the number of existing fire appliances of the Fire Services Department by their age and type.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 861)Reply:

As at 1 March 2015, the numbers of fire appliances of the Fire Services Department by their age and type are as follows:

Age of fire appliances	Number of fire appliances	
	Frontline fire appliances*	Other supporting vehicles#
Less than 5 years	95	34
5 to 10 years	28	16
10 to 15 years	84	48
Above 15 years	68	39
<b>Total:</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>137</b>

\* Frontline fire appliances generally include Hydraulic Platforms, Major Pumps, Major/Light Rescue Units, Turntable Ladders/Aerial Ladder Platforms/Snorkels, and airport rescue and fire-fighting vehicles.

# Other supporting fire appliances include Foam Tenders, Hose Layers, a Hazmat Tender, Lighting Tenders, Mobile Command Units, Rescue Tenders, etc.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB692****(Question Serial No. 6935)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) Fire ServiceControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

What was the number of work injury and fatal work injury cases in each rank of the Fire Services Department (FSD) and the respective percentage of such cases among the total number of staff at the particular rank in the past 5 years? What are the activities undertaken by the FSD each year for prevention of work injury and promotion of occupational safety and health respectively?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 862)Reply:

The Fire Services Department recorded a total of 1 136 general work injury cases in the past 5 years. The figures by rank are listed below:

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Assistant Divisional Officer	1(0.66%)	-	-	-	-
Senior Station Officer/Station Officer (Operational)	12(1.76%)	4(0.59%)	4(0.57%)	10(1.39%)	7(0.95%)
Principal Fireman (Operational/Marine)	6(0.99%)	7(1.15%)	7(1.14%)	5(0.76%)	11(1.68%)
Senior Fireman (Operational/Marine)	23(2.28%)	16(1.58%)	15(1.47%)	14(1.30%)	9(0.83%)
Senior Fireman (Control)	1(0.84%)	-	1(0.84%)	1(0.85%)	-

Senior Fireman (Workshops)	1(2.70%)	-	-	-	-
Fireman (Operational/Marine)	109(3.07%)	82(2.29%)	77(2.14%)	61(1.74%)	68(1.93%)
Principal Ambulanceman	10(3.80%)	15(5.70%)	9(3.36%)	6(2.23%)	5(1.86%)
Senior Ambulanceman	47(7.67%)	35(5.33%)	34(5.12%)	33(4.85%)	30(4.28%)
Ambulanceman	95(6.04%)	72(4.33%)	56(3.32%)	46(2.67%)	49(2.78%)
Clerical Officer	-	-	-	-	1(3.23%)
Assistant Clerical Officer	1(0.64%)	1(0.62%)	-	-	1(0.41%)
Clerical Assistant	-	-	-	-	2(2.15%)
Cook	8(8.89%)	8(10.67%)	9(13.04%)	3(4.41%)	2(2.94%)
Artisan	-	-	1(10.00%)	-	1(10.00%)
Workman II	2(4.08%)	1(2.56%)	1(2.63%)	-	-

( ) Figures in bracket denote the percentage among the total number of staff at that rank

Besides, the FSD recorded 1 fatal work injury case each in 2010 and 2014, which involved 1 Senior Fireman (Operational/Marine) and 1 Principal Fireman (Operational/Marine), representing 0.10% and 0.15% of staff at the respective rank.

The firefighting and rescue services of the FSD are high-risk operations and the Department has all along attached importance to the occupational safety and health (OSH) of its staff. In April 2008, the OSH Unit was officially established to facilitate the formulation of a better “safety management system” for the FSD. For prevention of work injury and promotion of OSH, the Department has implemented measures which include actively arranging OSH training with the Occupational Safety and Health Council, conducting quarterly safety inspections at workplaces, refining the investigation process of work injury cases, reviewing the guidelines for wearing personal protective equipment, fortifying various OSH promotion campaigns, etc. Apart from these measures, the OSH Unit has also designed an internal web-based learning course on manual handling operations, with a view to deepening Service members’ understanding of the OSH culture.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB693****(Question Serial No. 6936)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (3) Ambulance ServiceControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the number of existing ambulances of the Fire Services Department by their age.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 863)Reply:

As at 31 March 2015, the number of ambulances of the Fire Services Department by their age is as follows:

<b>Age of ambulances</b>	<b>Number</b>
Less than 1 year	35
1 to 2 years	53
2 to 3 years	46
3 to 4 years	66
4 to 5 years	76
5 to 6 years	89
Above 6 years	0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>365</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB694****(Question Serial No. 6937)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) Fire Service, (3) Ambulance ServiceControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide a breakdown of the number of existing fire appliances and ambulances at each fire station of the Fire Services Department by type.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 864)Reply:

A breakdown of on-run fire appliances and ambulance vehicles deployed to fire stations and ambulance depots is as follows (excluding training/reserve vehicles):

Region	Number of fire stations and ambulance depots	Number of fire appliances		Number of ambulance vehicles	
		Frontline fire appliances*	Other supporting vehicles#	Ambulances	Other supporting vehicles^
Hong Kong	Fire stations: 26 Ambulance depots: 7	56	52	47	9
Kowloon	Fire stations: 21 Ambulance depots: 14	67	23	94	23
New Territories	Fire stations: 34 Ambulance depots: 17	100	51	133	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>Fire stations: 81 Ambulance depots: 38</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>51</b>

\* Frontline fire appliances generally include Hydraulic Platforms, Major Pumps, Major/Light Rescue Units, Turntable Ladders/Aerial Ladder Platforms/Snorkels, and airport rescue and fire-fighting vehicles.

# Other supporting fire appliances include Foam Tenders, Hose Layers, a Hazmat Tender, Lighting Tenders, Mobile Command Units, Rescue Tenders, etc.

- <sup>^</sup> Other supporting ambulance vehicles include Emergency Medical Assistant Motorcycles, Mobile Casualty Treatment Centres, a Paramedic Equipment Tender, Rapid Response Vehicles and Hospital Transfer Ambulances.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB695**

**(Question Serial No. 6511)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Fire Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The revised estimate for 2014-15 is 2% lower than the original estimate for 2014-15. What are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 342)

Reply:

The revised estimate for Programme (1) Fire Service for 2014-15 is 2% lower than the original estimate. This is mainly due to the decreased cash flow requirement for capital items.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB696**

**(Question Serial No. 6512)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Fire Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The estimate for 2015-16 is 8.9% higher than the revised estimate for 2014-15. What are the reasons? Does it involve additional manpower and expenditure items? What are the details?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 343)

Reply:

Provision for Programme (1) Fire Service for 2015-16 is 8.9% higher than the revised estimate for 2014-15. This is mainly due to the net increase of 114 posts, as well as additional provision for filling vacancies, increased operating expenses, and increased cash flow requirement for capital items.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB697****(Question Serial No. 6513)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) Fire ServiceControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

How many fire safety publicity activities (including fire drills, fire safety talks, seminars and exhibitions) were organised by the Administration through the local community, schools and organisations over the past 3 years? What were the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 344)Reply:

To enhance the knowledge of the public on fire safety, the Fire Services Department (FSD) has been organising various fire safety publicity activities through liaison with different local organisations, including schools, building management companies, groups, etc.

The numbers of fire drills, fire safety talks, seminars and exhibitions organised by the FSD over the past 3 years are as follows:

	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Fire drills	872	950	1 042
Fire safety talks	1 634	1 904	2 276
Seminars	4	17	130
Exhibitions	11	20	12

The above activities were organised by personnel of local fire stations and no additional manpower or expenditure was involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB698**

**(Question Serial No. 6530)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The revised estimate for 2014-15 is 3.4% higher than the original estimate for 2014-15. What are the reasons? Does it involve manpower and other expenditure items? What are the details?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 345)

Reply:

The revised estimate for Programme (2) Fire Protection and Prevention for 2014-15 is 3.4% higher than the original estimate. This is mainly due to the increased operating expenses.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB699**

**(Question Serial No. 6531)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The estimate for 2015-16 is 0.6% higher than the revised estimate for 2014-15. What are the reasons? Does it involve manpower and other expenses? What are the details?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 346)

Reply:

Provision for Programme (2) Fire Protection and Prevention for 2015-16 is 0.6% higher than the revised estimate for 2014-15. This is mainly due to the net increase of 2 posts, as well as additional provision for filling vacancies, increased operating expenses, and increased cash flow requirement for a capital item.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB700**

**(Question Serial No. 6532)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The revised estimate for 2014-15 is 2.6% higher than the original estimate for 2014-15. What are the reasons? Does it involve manpower and other expenses?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 347)

Reply:

The revised estimate for Programme (3) Ambulance Service for 2014-15 is 2.6% higher than the original estimate. This is mainly due to the increased operating expenses.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB701**

**(Question Serial No. 6533)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The estimate for 2015-16 is 7.2% higher than the revised estimate for 2014-15. What are the reasons? Does it involve manpower and other expenses?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 348)

Reply:

Provision for Programme (3) Ambulance Service for 2015-16 is 7.2% higher than the revised estimate for 2014-15. This is mainly due to the net increase of 30 posts, as well as additional provision for filling vacancies, increased operating expenses, and increased cash flow requirement for capital items.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB702****(Question Serial No. 6534)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (3) Ambulance ServiceControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please give details on the Administration's efforts to provide community education programme on the provision of cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training for the general public in the past 3 years. What were the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 349)Reply:

The Fire Services Department provides half-day Community CPR training courses for the general public free-of-charge at 5 locations, namely Sai Wan Ho Ambulance Depot, Yau Ma Tei Ambulance Depot, Tsuen Wan Ambulance Depot, Yuen Long Ambulance Depot and the Ambulance Command Training School in Ma On Shan. The number of Community CPR training courses organised and the number of people trained over the past 3 years are as follows:

	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b> <b>(as at 28 February 2015)</b>
Number of Community CPR training courses	62	52	49
Number of people trained	920	823	783

The above courses are taught by Ambulance Officers who are on duty and assisted by 2 Ambulance personnel outside their normal working hours. The overtime work involved is compensated by time-off in lieu. The implementation of this programme therefore requires no additional expenditure.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB703****(Question Serial No. 6535)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (3) Ambulance ServiceControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please give details on the Administration's efforts to strengthen publicity activities and educate the public on the proper use of emergency ambulance service in the past 3 years. What were the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 350)Reply:

The Fire Services Department (FSD) conducted the following publicity and educational activities in the past 3 years to educate the public on the proper use of emergency ambulance services:

<b>Publicity and educational activity</b>	<b>2012-13 (Number/Details)</b>	<b>2013-14 (Number/Details)</b>	<b>2014-15 (Number/Details)</b>
Ambulance Service Campaign (Television programme)	1	1	-
Ambulance Elites' Competitive Games	-	1	-
"Do Not Misuse Ambulance Service" Roving Exhibition	5	4	4
School/Community Outreaching Scheme	49	57	84
Radio series in Happy Daily (Radio programme)	2	4	6
"Do Not Misuse Ambulance Service"	1	1	1

Video Production, 4-Panel Comic Drawing Competition and Ambulance Livery Design Competition			
Display of the message of “Do Not Misuse Ambulance Service”	41 days (Inside train compartments)	28 days (Inside Light Rail train compartments)  62 days (On tram bodies)	28 days (Station concourses of East Rail Line, West Rail Line and Ma On Shan Line)  21 days (At bus stops)  21 days (At tram stations)  28 days (Station concourses of Island Line, Tsuen Wan Line and Kwun Tong Line)  28 days (On bus bodies)
Fire Safety Carnival, Fire Station and Ambulance Depot Open Day, other publicity activities	4	7	12
Television drama series of “Fire Brigade” to promote ambulance service	1 episode	-	-
Display of posters and banners to promote the message of “Do Not Misuse Ambulance Service” in various districts	260 posters	250 posters	265 posters

The above activities were co-ordinated and arranged by a Senior Ambulance Officer and an Ambulance Officer from the Community Relations Unit of the Ambulance Command. In 2014-15, the FSD recruited 4 part-time non-civil service contract staff to provide assistance. The expenditures of organising such activities (including staff salaries and activity expenses) were approximately \$3.25 million, \$3.69 million and \$2.79 million in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB704**

**(Question Serial No. 6536)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the details of the Administration's plan to develop a computer system for the provision of post-dispatch advice to emergency ambulance service callers? What are the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 351)

Reply:

To further enhance its emergency ambulance services, the Fire Services Department (FSD) has been providing simple post-dispatch advice (PDA) to ambulance callers on certain types of common injuries and sicknesses (e.g. bleeding, fracture/dislocation of limbs, burns and convulsions) to help stabilise the conditions of the patients since May 2011. The FSD plans to acquire a computer system to provide more detailed and appropriate PDA to emergency ambulance services callers. The computer system will be installed with an internationally-accredited questioning protocol software to assist operators of the Fire Services Communications Centre to ask callers questions following the questioning protocol, so as to systematically obtain information on patients' conditions. Through immediate analysis, operators may provide detailed and appropriate PDA to callers and guide them to render assistance to patients, thereby improving patients' conditions and survival rate before arrival of the ambulance crew.

The estimated expenditure for the acquisition and development of the proposed computer system is \$37.88 million, including the costs for computer hardware and software, contract staff and training.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB705****(Question Serial No. 6537)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (3) Ambulance ServiceControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

What are the manpower and expenditure involved in the commissioning of the new ambulance depot at Choi Shun Street, Sheung Shui?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 352)Reply:

Sheung Shui Ambulance Depot at Choi Shun Street, Sheung Shui is expected to be commissioned in April 2015, the approved estimate of which is \$174.5 million. The additional posts and salary costs to be involved in the commissioning of the new ambulance depot are as follows:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Salary* (\$)</b>
Senior Ambulance Officer	1	817,500
Ambulance Officer	2	1,092,240
Principal Ambulanceman	5	2,165,700
Senior Ambulanceman	-5	-1,777,800
Assistant Clerical Officer	1	232,920
<b>Total:</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,530,560</b>

\*Calculated on the basis of the relevant notional annual mid-point salary values in 2014-15

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB706**

**(Question Serial No. 6538)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the details, manpower arrangement and expenditure involved in the Administration's development of a new ambulance depot at the Boundary Crossing Facilities of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 353)

Reply:

The works of the fire station cum ambulance depot at the Boundary Crossing Facilities of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge will be implemented under the "Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities-Reclamation and Superstructures" (Project Code 6845TH), and the construction cost involved has been included in one of the contracts under the project. At present, the Fire Services Department does not have the specific details regarding the manpower arrangement and other expenditures of the new ambulance depot.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB707****(Question Serial No. 4592)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (-) Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the engagement of outsourced workers, please provide the following information:

	2014-15 (the latest position)
Number of outsourced service contracts	( )
Total payments to outsourced service providers	( )
Length of contract for each outsourced service provider	( )
Number of outsourced workers engaged through outsourced service providers	( )
Responsibilities of the positions held by outsourced workers (e.g. customer service, property management, security, cleansing and information technology)	
Monthly salary range of outsourced workers	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	( )
• below \$6,240	( )
Length of service of outsourced workers	
• over 15 years	( )
• 10 to 15 years	( )
• 5 to 10 years	( )
• 3 to 5 years	( )
• 1 to 3 years	( )
• less than 1 year	( )
Percentage of outsourced workers among the total number of staff in the Department	( )
Percentage of payments to outsourced service providers among the total staff costs of the Department	( )
Number of workers who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	( )

Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	( )
Number of workers with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF)	( )
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	( )
Number of workers with remunerated meal break	( )
Number of workers without remunerated meal break	( )
Number of workers on five-day week	( )
Number of workers on six-day week	( )

( ) Change in percentage as compared with the same period in 2013-14

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No. 105)

Reply:

	2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)
Number of outsourced service contracts	8 (0%)
Total payments to outsourced service providers	\$44,665,000 (+7.7%) [Estimated full-year cost]
Length of contract for each outsourced service provider	Varies from 12 to 36 months
Number of outsourced workers engaged through outsourced service providers	The number of workers is determined by outsourced service providers according to the service required. The Fire Services Department (FSD) does not have information about the total number of these workers.
Responsibilities of the positions held by outsourced workers (e.g. customer service, property management, security, cleansing and information technology)	Security, cleansing, general services, catering and professional/technical services.
Monthly salary range of outsourced workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$30,001 or above</li> <li>• \$16,001 to \$30,000</li> <li>• \$8,001 to \$16,000</li> <li>• \$6,501 to \$8,000</li> <li>• \$6,240 to \$6,500</li> <li>• below \$6,240</li> </ul>	The monthly salary of outsourced workers is agreed between the service providers and their employees in the employment contracts. The FSD does not have detailed information about the monthly salary of outsourced workers.  If the service contract is mainly related to the employment of non-skilled workers, the monthly salary paid by outsourced services providers to these workers must not be lower than the statutory minimum wage with 1 paid rest day per week.
Length of service of outsourced workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• over 15 years</li> </ul>	The length of employment of outsourced workers is not specified in

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 to 15 years</li> <li>• 5 to 10 years</li> <li>• 3 to 5 years</li> <li>• 1 to 3 years</li> <li>• less than 1 year</li> </ul>	the contract in the procurement of outsourced services by Government departments. In engaging outsourced services, the FSD mainly focuses on whether the service provider can fulfill the service requirements set out in the contract. The FSD does not have such information.
Percentage of outsourced workers among the total number of staff in the Department	The number of outsourced workers is determined by the service providers according to the service required. The FSD does not have information about the total number of these workers
Percentage of payments to outsourced service providers among the total staff costs of the Department	1.1% (0%)
Number of workers who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	The employment contracts were entered into between the service providers and their employees. The FSD does not keep such information.
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	
Number of workers with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF)	
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	
Number of workers with remunerated meal break Number of workers without remunerated meal break	Whether meal breaks are paid or not is agreed between the outsourced service providers and their employees. The FSD does not keep such information.
Number of workers on five-day week Number of workers on six-day week	The number of working days per week is agreed between the outsourced service providers and their employees when they enter into employment contracts. The FSD does not keep such information.

( ) Change in percentage as compared with the same period in 2013-14

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB708****(Question Serial No. 4593)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (-) Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the engagement of agency workers, please provide the following information:

	2014-15 (the latest position)
Number of contracts engaging employment agencies	( )
Contract sum paid to each employment agency	( )
Length of contract for each employment agency	( )
Number of agency workers	( )
Responsibilities of the positions held by agency workers	
Monthly salary range of agency workers	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 - \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 - \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 - \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 - \$6,500	( )
• below \$6,240	( )
Length of service of agency workers	
• over 15 years	( )
• 10 to 15 years	( )
• 5 to 10 years	( )
• 3 to 5 years	( )
• 1 to 3 years	( )
• less than 1 year	( )
Percentage of agency workers among the total number of staff in the Department	( )
Percentage of payments to employment agencies among the total staff costs of the Department	( )
Number of workers who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	( )
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	( )
Number of workers with severance payment/long service payment	( )

offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF)	
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	( )
Number of workers with remunerated meal break	( )
Number of workers without remunerated meal break	( )
Number of workers on five-day week	( )
Number of workers on six-day week	( )

( ) Change in percentage as compared with the same period in 2013-14

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No. 106)

Reply:

	2014-15 (as at 31 March 2015)
Number of contracts engaging employment agencies	2 (-33.3%)
Contract sum paid to each employment agency	\$935,000(-29.5%) [Estimated full-year cost]
Length of contract for each employment agency	9 months
Number of agency workers	20 persons (-41.2%)
Responsibilities of the positions held by agency workers	Clerical services
Monthly salary range of agency workers	
• \$30,001 or above	-
• \$16,001 - \$30,000	0 (-100%)
• \$8,001 - \$16,000	20 (-39.4%)
• \$6,501 - \$8,000	-
• \$6,240 - \$6,500	-
• below \$6,240	-
Length of service of agency workers	The employment contracts were entered into between the employment agencies and their employees. The Fire Services Department (FSD) does not keep such information.
• over 15 years	
• 10 to 15 years	
• 5 to 10 years	
• 3 to 5 years	
• 1 to 3 years	
• less than 1 year	
Percentage of agency workers among the total number of staff in the Department	0.2% (-33.3%)
Percentage of payments to employment agencies among the total staff costs of the Department	0.02% (-33.3%)
Number of workers who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	The employment contracts were entered into between the employment agencies and their employees. The FSD does not keep such information.
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	
Number of workers with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF)	
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or	

contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	
Number of workers with remunerated meal break	20 (-41.2%)
Number of workers without remunerated meal break	0 (0%)
Number of workers on five-day week	20 (-41.2%)
Number of workers on six-day week	0 (0%)

( ) Change in percentage as compared with the same period in 2013-14

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB709****(Question Serial No. 4594)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (-) Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the employment of non-civil service contract (NCSC) staff, please provide the following information:

	2014-15 (the latest position)
Number of NCSC staff	( )
Responsibilities of positions held by NCSC staff	
Salary costs of NCSC staff	( )
Monthly salary range of NCSC staff	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	( )
• below \$6,240	( )
Length of service of NCSC staff	
• over 15 years	( )
• 10 to 15 years	( )
• 5 to 10 years	( )
• 3 to 5 years	( )
• 1 to 3 years	( )
• less than 1 year	( )
Number of staff converted to civil servants	( )
Percentage of NCSC staff among the total number of staff in the Department	( )
Percentage of staff costs of NCSC staff among the total staff costs of the Department	( )
Number of staff who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	( )

Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	( )
Number of staff with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF)	( )
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	( )
Number of staff with remunerated meal break	( )
Number of staff without remunerated meal break	( )
Number of staff working on five-day week	( )
Number of staff working on six-day week	( )

( ) Change in percentage as compared with the same period in 2013-14

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No. 107)

Reply:

	2014-15 (as at 31 December 2014)
Number of NCSC staff	30 (-41.2%)
Responsibilities of positions held by NCSC staff	Telecommunications and information technology, administrative and clerical work, project assistance, building inspection, etc.
Salary costs of NCSC staff	About \$14,248,000 (+12.3%)
Monthly salary range of NCSC staff	
• \$30,001 or above	21 (-8.7%)
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	9 (-10%)
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	0 (-100%)
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	0 (0%)
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	0 (0%)
• below \$6,240	0 (0%)
Length of service of NCSC staff	
• over 15 years	0 (0%)
• 10 to 15 years	1 (-50%)
• 5 to 10 years	7 (-30%)
• 3 to 5 years	1 (+100%)
• 1 to 3 years	18 (+28.6%)
• less than 1 year	3 (-88%)
Number of staff converted to civil servants	There is currently no mechanism to convert NCSC staff to civil servants.
Percentage of NCSC staff among the total number of staff in the Department	0.29% (-43.1%)
Percentage of staff costs of NCSC staff among the total staff costs of the Department	0.35% (+6.1%)
Number of staff who received severance payment/long	10/0/33



service payment/contract gratuity	
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	About \$225,000/0/About \$1,812,000
Number of staff with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF)	10/0/0
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	About \$218,000/0/0
Number of staff with remunerated meal break	30 (-41.2%)
Number of staff without remunerated meal break	0 (0%)
Number of staff working on five-day week	30 (-41.2%)
Number of staff working on six-day week	0 (0%)

( ) Change in percentage as compared with the same period in 2013-14

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB710**

**(Question Serial No. 3688)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Fire Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Who are the training targets of the Fire and Ambulance Services Academy? What are the operational manpower and training capacity of the Academy?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 64)

Reply:

The Fire and Ambulance Services Academy (FASA) will be equipped with advanced and diversified training facilities for providing initial training for new recruits of fire and ambulance personnel as well as professional and continuous in-service training for serving Service members. The FASA will also provide fire and ambulance-related training courses for other persons, such as Community Cardio-pulmonary Resuscitation training courses and Fire Safety Ambassador Trainer courses for members of the public.

The FASA will have an establishment of 138 posts at various ranks, with the Commandant proposed to be an officer at Deputy Chief Fire Officer rank. The construction work of the FASA is expected to be completed by end 2015 for commissioning in early 2016 to provide about 530 residential training places.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB711**

**(Question Serial No. 3689)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2014, the number of inspections conducted by the Department in schools, child care centres, food premises, places of public entertainment, karaoke establishments, and drug dependent persons treatment and rehabilitation centres decreased, while the number of inspections of commercial premises and composite buildings increased as compared to the figures in 2013. Were the two tasks handled by the same team of staff? Please provide the number of inspections of composite buildings over the past 2 years.

What is the number of staff responsible for the two tasks in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 65)

Reply:

Inspections of schools, child care centres, food premises, places of public entertainment, karaoke establishments, and drug dependent persons treatment and rehabilitation centres are conducted by the 2 Regional Offices under the Licensing and Certification Command of the Fire Services Department (FSD). The number of inspections in 2014 decreased as compared to the figure in 2013 mainly because the FSD decided, following an internal review, to revise the counting methods for different types of fire protection inspections since 2014 to better reflect the work of the Department. As a result, the number of the relevant fire protection inspections changed.

The inspections of commercial premises and composite buildings are conducted by the 2 Building Improvement Divisions under the Fire Safety Command of the Department. Taking into account the recommendations of the Director of Audit's Report No. 61, the FSD has started to conduct more inspections of the buildings newly issued with Fire Safety Improvement Directions (including composite buildings) and buildings granted with fourth or more extension of time for compliance of directions in 2014. Hence, the number of inspections of commercial premises and composite buildings increased from 39 155 in 2013

to 47 954 in 2014, of which the number of inspections of composite buildings increased from 26 273 to 36 249.

The functions of the Regional Offices mainly include advising on matters relating to registration and licensing of schools, food premises and places of public entertainment, and handling issues involving fire hazards in these premises. The Building Improvement Divisions are mainly responsible for enforcing the Fire Safety (Commercial Premises) Ordinance (Cap. 502) and the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance (Cap. 572) to improve fire protection measures for prescribed commercial premises, specified commercial buildings, old-style composite buildings and domestic buildings. In 2015-16, there will be a total of 59 and 19 established posts of the Fire Stream and civilian grades respectively in the 2 Regional Offices; and a total of 109 and 69 established posts of the Fire Stream and civilian grades respectively in the 2 Building Improvement Divisions.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB712**

**(Question Serial No. 3690)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

There was a slight increase in the number of Fire Hazard Abatement Notices issued in 2014 as compared to the figure in 2013. Which types of premises and buildings accounted for a higher percentage among those issued with such notices?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 66)

Reply:

In 2014, the Fire Services Department issued a total of 4 751 Fire Hazard Abatement Notices (excluding those issued in respect of floating obstructions to means of escape and locked exits), representing an increase of 78 notices over the 4 673 notices issued in 2013. The notices issued mainly involved composite buildings, accounting for about 75% of the total number of notices.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB713**

**(Question Serial No. 3691)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

There was a significant increase in the number of prosecutions instituted by the Fire Services Department against dangerous goods stores and fire hazards in 2014 as compared to the figure in 2013. Which premises and districts accounted for a higher percentage of prosecutions ?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 67)

Reply:

In 2014, the Fire Services Department (FSD) instituted a total of 219 prosecutions against dangerous goods stores and timber stores, mainly in Sai Kung (35 prosecutions), Kwai Tsing (24 prosecutions) and Yuen Long (22 prosecutions), which accounted for about 37% of the total number of prosecutions. Premises involved in such prosecutions were mainly areas without buildings (125 prosecutions) such as open spaces or construction sites, and industrial buildings (60 prosecutions). These two types of premises accounted for about 84% of the total number of prosecutions.

The FSD instituted a total of 316 prosecutions against fire hazards in 2014, mainly in Yau Tsim Mong (65 prosecutions), Wan Chai (39 prosecutions) and Kowloon City (38 prosecutions), which accounted for about 45% of the total number of prosecutions. Premises involved in such prosecutions were mainly composite buildings (149 prosecutions) and commercial buildings (102 prosecutions), accounting for about 79% of the total number of prosecutions.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB714**

**(Question Serial No. 3692)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Fire Services Department will continue to step up inspection of pre-1987 composite or domestic buildings. What is the number of buildings targeted for inspection for 2015-16 and the number of staff required for such work?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 68)

Reply:

The Fire Services Department (FSD) and the Buildings Department (BD) have set up their task forces to enforce the Fire Safety (Commercial Premises) Ordinance (Cap. 502) and the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance (Cap. 572). The objective of the former is to enhance the fire safety standard of prescribed commercial premises and specified commercial buildings constructed in or before March 1987; while the latter enhances the same of composite buildings and domestic buildings constructed at or before that time. The task forces comprise a mix of civil servants and non-civil service contract staff. The task forces of the FSD and the BD each consist of 207 and 126 members respectively in 2014-15 and the relevant staff costs were about \$113 million and \$53 million respectively. The number of composite buildings planned for inspection in 2015 is 400.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB715**

**(Question Serial No. 3693)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What is the number of staff responsible for frontline ambulance work among the 2 982 staff members?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 69)

Reply:

Among the 2 982 staff members under Programme (3) Ambulance Service, 2 862 are responsible for carrying out frontline ambulance duties.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB716**

**(Question Serial No. 3694)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Will the Fire Services Department (FSD) continue with the meal break arrangement under which ambulancemen are required to work 12 hours per shift, and take turns to have meals for 30 minutes within a designated meal break period of 2 to 3 hours?

Meal breaks of ambulancemen are frequently interrupted by emergency calls, hence affecting staff morale and quality of service. Will the Department improve the arrangement this year?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 70)

Reply:

As in the cases of many other disciplined services staff, the scheduled meal breaks of frontline ambulancemen may be interrupted because of the need to discharge emergency duties. In view of the fact that the meal breaks of frontline ambulancemen may be interrupted due to the need to discharge emergency duties, the FSD has made flexible meal break arrangements for them, taking into account the emergency nature of ambulance service. At present, frontline ambulancemen (including Principal Ambulancemen, Senior Ambulancemen and Ambulancemen) normally work 12 hours per shift. They may have meals during a designated lunch break period of 2 hours 30 minutes, during which the Depot Commander may, having regard to the circumstances, accord lower dispatch priority to certain ambulances, so that the ambulancemen can have their meals. However, if no other ambulances are available for dispatch at that time, they still have to stop their meals to respond to emergency calls. In the event that ambulancemen are unable to take a continuous 30-minute meal break during the designated period, they may take a 30-minute compensatory meal break afterwards, during which they will be free from attending ambulance calls.

The FSD has been paying close attention to the meal break arrangements for frontline ambulancemen, and has formulated and implemented various improvement measures on the premise that the provision of emergency ambulance services to the public is not affected. Such measures include increasing the number of compensatory meal break quota for day-shift ambulancemen from July 2014, and according lower dispatch priority to staff members who have not been allocated a quota during the compensatory meal break period, so that they can have their meals. Besides, to provide better support for frontline ambulancemen, the FSD established the Special Support Unit comprising 24 ambulance staff members in April 2014. The Unit has enhanced the efficiency of emergency ambulance services and the operational capability in meeting the demand for ambulance service arising from festive occasions and major incidents. It also helps relieve the workload of other ambulance units.

Following the implementation of these measures, there has been improvement in the meal break arrangements for frontline ambulancemen. Between July 2014 and February 2015, about 97% of ambulancemen on average had a continuous lunch break of at least 30 minutes. The Department will continue its dialogue and discussion with the staff side, with a view to providing reasonable meal break arrangements for frontline staff while ensuring the efficient provision of emergency ambulance services to the public.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB717**

**(Question Serial No. 3695)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LAI Man-hin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Will the Department review the wage level of ambulancemen this year? If not, what are the reasons? Does the Department consider that the existing wage level of ambulancemen is commensurate with their working hours?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No. 71)

Reply:

In its Grade Structure Review Report of the Disciplined Services submitted to the Government in November 2008, the Standing Committee on Disciplined Services Salaries and Conditions of Service (SCDS) set out, inter alia, the findings and recommendations in respect of the review of the Ambulanceman grade and the pay structure of its respective ranks. During the process, the SCDS had taken into account the nature of work and other special factors, including the hours of work of the Ambulanceman grade. The recommendations were accepted by the Chief Executive in Council in October 2009.

In addition, while considering the report submitted by the SCDS, the Chief Executive in Council decided that comprehensive reviews of the structure, pay and conditions of service of the 7 disciplined services should be conducted on a need basis only when there are significant changes in the work nature and responsibilities, proven recruitment and retention problem, etc. of the disciplined services. According to objective data, the above criteria for conducting grade structure reviews of the disciplined services are not met in the case of the Ambulanceman grade. The Government therefore considers that there are insufficient justifications for conducting such review of the Ambulanceman grade at present.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB718**

**(Question Serial No. 4877)**

Head: (31) Customs and Excise Department

Subhead: ()

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development

Question:

The Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) is the primary agency responsible for the suppression of smuggling activities. It also monitors both the import and export of goods and the licensing of the movement of prohibited and prescribed articles as stipulated in the Import and Export Ordinance (Cap. 60), and detects contraband, controlled items and other violations of the law. Would the Administration inform this Committee:

In the past 3 years, how many persons were prosecuted for conveying prohibited articles or controlled items exceeding the specified quantity?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 129)

Reply:

Between January 2012 and December 2014, the Customs and Excise Department prosecuted a total of 8 856 persons for illegal conveyance of controlled items under the Import and Export Ordinance.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB719**

**(Question Serial No. 4881)**

Head: (31) Customs and Excise Department

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

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

A provision of \$11,000,000 under Subhead 103 Rewards and special services is allocated to the Customs and Excise Department. Please list the details of expenditure for the rewards and services to be paid in table form.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 133)

Reply:

It is not appropriate to disclose the details of expenditure under this subhead because it would compromise enforcement effectiveness.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB720****(Question Serial No.4926 )**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Control and EnforcementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security/ Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development/ Secretary for Financial Services and the TreasuryQuestion:

Could the Administration list in the table below the numbers of cases involving Mainland and foreign visitors who violated import or export restrictions of prohibited/controlled items in the past 3 years? In the coming year, what are the estimated manpower and expenditure for handling cases involving Mainland and foreign visitors who violated import or export restrictions of prohibited/controlled items? In addressing an increasing number of visitors violating import or export restrictions of prohibited/controlled items, what arrangements and measures will be implemented to strengthen enforcement actions?

	2014	2013	2012
Number of Mainland visitors violating import or export restrictions of prohibited/controlled items			
Number of foreign visitors violating import or export restrictions of prohibited/controlled items			
Number of visitors violating import or export restrictions of prohibited/controlled items in Hong Kong			
Total number			

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 178)

Reply:

The number of cases involving Mainland and other visitors who violated import or export restrictions of prohibited/controlled items for the past 3 years are as follows:

	2014	2013	2012
Mainland visitors	4 927	3 253	842
Other visitors	405	207	110
Total number of cases	5 332	3 460	952

The significant increase in the number of cases in the past 2 years was mainly a result of the commencement in 2013 of the Import and Export (General) (Amendment) Regulation 2013 which restricts the export of powdered formula for infants under 36 months from Hong Kong. The Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) will continue to enhance enforcement effectiveness through strengthened intelligence collection and on-scene notification. As the resources involved in the above work have already been subsumed under the general operating expenditure, C&ED does not have a breakdown of the expenditure involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB721**

**(Question Serial No.: 6047)**

Head: (31) Customs and Excise Department

Subhead: ()

Programme: (2) Anti-narcotics Investigation

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the anti-narcotics work carried out by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED):

a) What are the reasons and details of the increase in the average purity of heroin and the decrease in its average retail price? How does the Administration interpret the changes of these indicators and what action will the Administration take in response to them? What are the details and timetable for such action? How much manpower and expenditure are involved?

b) What are the reasons for the increase in the number of seizure cases of dangerous drugs? How does the Administration interpret the change of this indicator and what action will the Administration take in response to it? What are the details and timetable for such action? How much manpower and expenditure are involved?

c) The numbers of cannabis, methylamphetamine (ice) and ketamine seized in 2014 are all higher than those in 2013. What are the reasons and details? How does the Administration interpret the changes of these indicators and what action will the Administration take in response to them? What are the details and timetable for such action? How much manpower and expenditure are involved?

d) Both the numbers of dangerous drugs seized and persons arrested outside Hong Kong in 2014 are higher than those in 2013. What are the reasons, details and locations? How does the Administration interpret the changes of these indicators and what action will the Administration take in response to them? What are the details and timetable for such action? How much manpower and expenditure are involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 190)



Reply:

a) Both the average purity and price of drugs fluctuate under the influence of various factors, and therefore conclusions cannot be drawn based solely on data changes within a certain period of time. The Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) is now closely monitoring various risk indicators, and will suitably adjust its strategy where appropriate to maintain enforcement effectiveness.

b) In 2014, C&ED strengthened cooperation with Hongkong Post and the logistics industry to proactively combat drug trafficking activities exploiting the channel of courier services. A total of 432 cases were detected, which is 3 times over the number of similar cases detected in 2013. C&ED will carry on with the work in this area.

c) In 2014, C&ED detected 3 large-scale drug trafficking cases, which involved a total seizure of 28 kilograms of cannabis and 52 kilograms of ketamine, and intercepted 324 kilograms of methylamphetamine smuggled through courier services. All these contribute to the increase in relevant figures over the previous year.

d) In 2014, C&ED strived to reinforce liaison and cooperation with Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies for greater synergy and to tackle criminal activities at source. The work in this area has contributed to the increases in both the numbers of drugs seized and persons arrested outside Hong Kong.

As the manpower and expenses involved in the above work have been subsumed under the general operating expenditure, no breakdown could be provided.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB722****(Question Serial No. 6094)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (603) Plant, vehicles and equipmentProgramme: (1) Control and EnforcementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security/ Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury/ Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

Regarding the capital account of the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) for 2015-16, there is an increase in the estimated expenditure on plant, vehicles and equipment. What are the reasons? What are the details, timetables, additional manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 704)Reply:

The increase in C&ED's estimated expenditure on procurement for 2015-16 is mainly due to the provision reserved for the consignment of the following plant, vehicles and equipment:

Item Code	Item Details
847	Replacement of 2 mobile X-ray vehicle scanning systems
865, 868, 871 and 874	Replacement of 4 mobile X-ray checker vans
872 and 873	Replacement of 2 shallow water launches

No additional manpower is required for the replacement of the above plant, vehicles and equipment.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB723**

**(Question Serial No. 7087)**

Head: (31) Customs and Excise Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In respect of the control and enforcement work of the Customs and Excise Department:

In 2014, the actual number of conveyances used for smuggling was higher than that in 2013. What were the reasons, the Administration's follow up as well as the expenditure and manpower involved? Regarding the conveyances, please list out the figures for each type of conveyances and their respective percentages.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 189)

Reply:

The Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) adopted a holistic approach in 2014 in combating smuggling activities. A number of cases were detected at land boundary control points and several illegal warehouses were smashed, leading to an increase in the number of conveyances confiscated in 2014 as compared to the previous year. The total value of conveyances seized was approximately \$9.4 million, among which 60% were trucks, 30% were light goods vehicles and private cars, and the remaining were crafts.

Since the resources involved in the above work have been subsumed under the general operating expenditure, C&ED does not have the relevant breakdown figures.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB724****(Question Serial No. 4734)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Control and EnforcementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security/ Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury/ Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

The Administration has stated that there will be an increase of 61 posts under this programme in 2015-16. Would the Administration inform this Committee of the titles, functions and estimated annual payroll costs in regard to these 61 posts?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Wai-yip, Albert (Member Question No. 134)Reply:

In 2015-16, the Customs and Excise Department will have a net increase of 61 posts, involving an expenditure of \$23.57 million. They are mainly created to handle the cargo and passenger flow generated by the midfield expansion project of the airport. The details are as follows:

Rank	Number	
	Posts to be created	Posts to be deleted
Inspector of Customs and Excise	5	-
Chief Customs Officer	9	-
Senior Customs Officer	41	-
Customs Officer	21	-14
Executive Officer I	1	-
Accounting Officer II	1	-
Workman II	-	-3

	Total
Posts to be created	<b>78</b>
Posts to be deleted	<b>-17</b>
Net increase of posts	<b>61</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB725**

**(Question Serial No.: 7082)**

Head: (31) Customs and Excise Department

Subhead: ()

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development

Question:

Would the Administration inform this Committee of:

The operational expenses, staff establishment and annual salary provision for the enforcement of the Import and Export (General) (Amendment) Regulation 2013 in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Wai-yip, Albert (Member Question No.: 118)

Reply:

In 2015-16, the Customs and Excise Department will deploy 218 civil servants and non-civil service contract staff to assist in the enforcement of the Import and Export (General) (Amendment) Regulation 2013 at control points, involving an expenditure of \$72.15 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB726****(Question Serial No.: 6572)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead: ()Programme: (1) Control and EnforcementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

Would the Administration provide the number of cases prosecuted for parallel trade activities by districts of occurrence in the past 5 years?

District	Year				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Yuen Long					
Tuen Mun					
North					
Tsuen Wan					
Kwai Tsing					
Tai Po					
Sha Tin					
Sai Kung					
Sham Shui Po					
Kowloon City					
Wong Tai Sin					
Kwun Tong					
Central & Western					
Southern					
Wan Chai					
Eastern					
Southern					

Islands					
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Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No.: 676)

Reply:

One of the primary duties of the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) is to inspect passengers and their baggage at control points in order to prevent the inflow of prohibited articles into Hong Kong and protect government revenue. Both the Shenzhen and Hong Kong Customs have taken great effort to combat cross-boundary smuggling by parallel traders since September 2012. Up to December 2014, the two sides conducted a total of 622 joint operations, in which C&ED and the Shenzhen Customs detected 177 and 835 cases respectively. A breakdown of the cases by control point is given below:

Control Point \ Year Customs Authorities	September to December 2012		2013		2014	
	C&ED	Shenzhen Customs	C&ED	Shenzhen Customs	C&ED	Shenzhen Customs
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	8	99	8	43	19	93
Lo Wu	8	162	68	207	65	70
Lok Ma Chau	0	10	0	17	0	0
Man Kam To	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sha Tau Kok	0	11	0	11	0	0
Shenzhen Bay	1	40	0	67	0	4
Total No. of Cases	<b>17</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>167</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB727****(Question Serial No. 5288)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Control and EnforcementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

1. What are the number of officers to be deployed by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) at various control points to intercept dutiable goods and the estimated provision involved in 2015-2016?
2. Please provide the figures on the arrests made by C&ED in enforcing the Import and Export Ordinance at various control points in the past 5 years. What was the estimated provision earmarked by the Department for enforcing the Ordinance in 2014-2015?
3. Please list out in a table the amount of the following items seized by C&ED within Hong Kong and the number of persons involved in the past 5 years.

		Narcotics	Firearms	Strategic goods	Dutiable commodities	Infringement of copyright	Infringement of trade descriptions
2010	Amount						
	Number of persons involved						
2011	Amount						
	Number of persons involved						
2012	Amount						



	Number of persons involved						
2013	Amount						
	Number of persons involved						
2014	Amount						
	Number of persons involved						

4. What were the actual amounts of illicit cigarettes seized by C&ED at various control points, the number of staff and the actual expenditure involved in the past 5 years? What will be the number of staff to be deployed for combating illicit cigarette activities by the Department and the actual expenditure in 2015-2016?

5. What were the number of staff deployed by C&ED and the actual expenditure involved in combating parallel traders in the past 5 years? Will the Department allocate additional resources in the fight against parallel trade activities in 2015-2016? If yes, what are the details and the estimated expenditure?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 112)

Reply:

1. As the resources involved in the interception of dutiable goods have been subsumed under the general operating expenditure, Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) does not have the breakdown figures.

2. In the past 5 years, a total of 10 179 persons were arrested by C&ED for contravention of the Import and Export Ordinance. As the resources involved have been subsumed under the general operating expenditure, C&ED does not have the breakdown figures.

3. Since the items seized are of various types involving different measurement units, the details of the cases detected in the past 5 years are given below instead:

		Narcotics	Firearms	Strategic goods	Dutiable commodities	Infringing goods	Goods infringing trade descriptions
2010	Number of cases	427	20	12	19 458	610	947

	Number of persons arrested	369	14	0	6 449	532	832
2011	Number of cases	447	19	14	19 799	323	647
	Number of persons arrested	416	11	2	9 670	436	543
2012	Number of cases	473	20	4	22 026	116	533
	Number of persons arrested	430	14	0	11 549	166	506
2013	Number of cases	516	28	2	18 675	99	752
	Number of persons arrested	439	20	0	11 712	143	663
2014	Number of cases	808	81	8	19 387	60	1 069
	Number of persons arrested	445	21	0	12 004	87	750

4. The amount of illicit cigarettes seized by C&ED at various control points in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Amount of illicit cigarettes	30 million sticks	24.7 million sticks	33.1 million sticks	47.2 million sticks	38.2 million sticks

In 2015-16, 61 Customs officers will be deployed to combat illicit cigarette activities, involving an expenditure of \$21.31 million.

5. In 2015-16, C&ED will continue its cooperation with Shenzhen Customs in combating parallel goods smuggling activities, which includes monitoring hotspots of parallel trade activities in order to gather intelligence to facilitate interception and targeted actions by officers at boundary control points and other law enforcement agencies. Since the

resources involved in the above work have been subsumed under the general operating expenditure, C&ED does not have the relevant breakdown figures.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB728****(Question Serial No. 5294)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Anti-narcotics InvestigationControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. In the past 5 years, how many cases relating to organised drugs syndicates and individual drug offenders were detected by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED)? How many persons were arrested?

2. Please provide the number of drug manufacturing workshops and distribution centres cracked down by C&ED within Hong Kong in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 120)Reply:

1. In the past 5 years, the numbers of drug trafficking cases detected and persons arrested by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) were as follows:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of cases detected	170	185	214	231	275
Number of persons arrested	177	205	211	258	276

2. In the past 5 years, the numbers of drug manufacturing workshops and distribution centres cracked down by the C&ED within Hong Kong were as follows:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Drug Manufacturing Workshops	2	-	-	1	-
Distribution Centres	15	11	3	10	11

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB729**

**(Question Serial No. 4151)**

Head: (31) Customs and Excise Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development

Question:

Please list the information on the following for the past 3 years:

1. the number of parallel traders prosecuted;
2. the establishment and manpower deployed for prosecution against parallel traders.

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. 123)

Reply:

Both Hong Kong and Shenzhen Customs have taken great effort to suppress cross-boundary parallel trade activities since September 2012 and the work in this area has been made routine. As at December 2014, the two sides had conducted a total of 622 joint operations.

In the above operations, the Shenzhen Customs detected 835 cases based on notifications from Hong Kong, involving 841 outbound persons and goods with a total value of \$8.99 million. The goods were mainly mobile phones, tablet computers and electronic equipment. Meanwhile, Hong Kong Customs detected 177 cases based on notifications from Shenzhen, involving 177 inbound persons and dutiable commodities, namely cigarettes and liquors, with a total value of \$420,000. As the resources involved in the above work have been subsumed under the general operating expenditure, the Customs and Excise Department does not have any breakdown.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB730****(Question Serial No. 3406 )**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security/ Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury/ Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

Regarding the engagement of “outsourced workers”, please provide the following information:

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No. 51)Reply:

The details of engaging outsourced workers by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) are as follows:

	2014-15 (Position as at 31.12.2014)
Number of outsourced service contracts	18 (-14.3%)
Total payments to outsourced service providers	\$51,847,048 (+1.2%)
Duration of service of each outsourced service provider	1 to 3 years (Not applicable)
Number of outsourced workers engaged through outsourced service providers	278 (+1.5%)
Details of the positions held by outsourced workers (e.g. customer service, property management, security, cleansing, information technology, etc.)	Property management, security, cleansing and moving service

	2014-15 (Position as at 31.12.2014)
<p>Monthly salary range of outsourced workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$30,001 or above</li> <li>• \$16,001 to \$30,000</li> <li>• 8,001 to \$16,000</li> <li>• \$6,501 to \$8,000</li> <li>• \$6,240 to \$6,500</li> <li>• under \$6,240</li> </ul>	<p>Outsourced service providers are required to undertake to pay the level of wage of non-technical employees with reference to the data of related industries/occupations published by the Census and Statistics Department or by adopting the statutory minimum wage and including one paid rest per week (whichever is higher).</p>
<p>Length of service of outsourced workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• over 15 years</li> <li>• 10 to 15 years</li> <li>• 5 to 10 years</li> <li>• 3 to 5 years</li> <li>• 1 to 3 years</li> <li>• under 1 year</li> </ul>	<p>The contracts by which government departments procure outsourcing services do not set out the length of employment of the employees.</p>
<p>Percentage of outsourced workers against the total number of staff of C&amp;ED</p>	<p>4.5% (0%)</p>
<p>Percentage of payments to outsourced service providers against the total staff costs of C&amp;ED</p>	<p>2.1% (-4.5%)</p>
<p>Number of workers who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity</p>	<p>The contracts by which government departments procure outsourcing services do not require the outsourced service providers to provide the related information, but it is stipulated in the contracts that the outsourced service providers must pay severance/long service payment/contract gratuity to the workers concerned in accordance with the relevant Employment Ordinance.</p>
<p>Amount of severance payment/ long service payment/contract gratuity paid</p>	<p>-please see the above-</p>
<p>Number of workers with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF</p>	<p>-please see the above-</p>

	2014-15 (Position as at 31.12.2014)
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	-please see the above-
Number of workers with paid meal break Number of employees without paid meal break	Outsourced service providers are required to undertake to pay the level of wage of non-technical employees with reference to the data of related industries/occupations published by the Census and Statistics Department or by adopting the statutory minimum wage and including one paid rest per week (whichever is higher), but there is no obligatory requirement of whether the meal breaks are remunerated.
Number of workers working 5 days per week Number of workers working 6 days per week	The contracts by which the government departments procure outsourcing services do not stipulate obligatorily the number of working days per week of the employees.

( ) denotes percentage of change compared with the same period in 2013-14

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB731****(Question Serial No. 3407 )**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security/ Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury/ Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

Regarding the engagement of “agency workers”, please provide the following information:

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No. 52)Reply:

The details of agency workers engaged by the Customs and Excise Department (C&amp;ED) under T-contract (Note 1) are as follows:

	2014-15 (Position as at 31.12.2014)
Number of contracts with employment agencies	109 ( +3.8% )
Contract sum paid to each employment agency	\$1,375,000 to \$23,245,000 (Not applicable)
Duration of service of each employment agency	3 to 12 months (Not applicable)
Number of agency workers	4 to 47 (Not applicable)
Details of the positions held by agency workers	Information technology support and system development
Monthly salary range of agency workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$30,001 or above</li> <li>• \$16,001 to \$30,000</li> <li>• \$8,001 to \$16,000</li> <li>• \$6,501 to \$8,000</li> <li>• \$6,240 to \$6,500</li> <li>• under \$6,240</li> </ul>	A T-contract only stipulates charges involved in the provision of services by an agency, and does not include a more detailed breakdown.

	2014-15 (Position as at 31.12.2014)
Length of service of agency workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• over 15 years</li> <li>• 10 to 15 years</li> <li>• 5 to 10 years</li> <li>• 3 to 5 years</li> <li>• 1 to 3 years</li> <li>• under 1 year</li> </ul>	A T-contract only stipulates the length of services undertaken by an agency and does not stipulate obligatorily the length of services of the employees.
Percentage of agency workers against the total number of staff of C&ED	1.8% (+5.9 %)
Percentage of payments to employment agencies against total staff costs of C&ED	2.2% ( +10.0%)
Number of workers who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	Since the agencies provide services under contract provisions, the severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity depend on the terms of employment made between the agencies and their employees.
Amount of severance payment/ long service payment/contract gratuity paid	
Number of workers with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	Since the agencies provide services under contract provisions, whether the severance payment/long service payment are offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF depend on the terms of employment made between the agencies and their employees.
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	
Number of workers with paid meal break Number of workers without paid meal break	Intermediary organisations are required to undertake to pay the minimum level of wage to the employees with reference to the data of related industries/occupations published by the Census and Statistics Department, but the contracts do not stipulate obligatorily whether the employees have remunerated meal breaks.
Number of workers working 5 days per week Number of workers working 6 days per week	Since intermediary organisations provide services under contract provisions, the number of working days per week depend on the terms of employment made between the agencies and their employees.

( ) denotes percentage of change compared with the same period in 2013-14

(Note 1) T-contracts refer to the term contracts centrally administered by the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer. Apart from T-contract, the Department did not engage employees provided by other agencies in 2014-15.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB732****(Question Serial No. 3408 )**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Clement CHEUNG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security/ Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury/ Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

Regarding the engagement of “non-civil service contract (NCSC) staff”, please provide the following information:

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No. 53)Reply:

The details of NCSC staff engaged by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) are as follows:

	2014-15 (Position as at 31.12.2014)
Number of NCSC staff	118 (-18.06%)*
Details of the positions held by NCSC staff	11 Executive Assistants, 2 Vessel Assistants, 105 Customs Assistants
Payroll costs of NCSC staff	\$35.28 m (+37.4%)*
Monthly salary range of NCSC staff	
• \$30,001 or above	0
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	116 (-15.94%)*
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	2 (-66.67%)*
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	0
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	0
• below \$6,240	0

	2014-15 (Position as at 31.12.2014)
Length of service of NCSC staff	
• over 15 years	0
• 10 to 15 years	0
• 5 to 10 years	0
• 3 to 5 years	1 (0%)*
• 1 to 3 years	88 (+1,157.14%)*
• under 1 year	29 (-78.68%)*
Number of NCSC staff successfully appointed as civil servants	(Note 1)
Percentage of NCSC staff against the total number of staff of C&ED	1.90% (-19.49%)*
Percentage of staff costs for NCSC staff against the total staff costs of C&ED	1.52% (+33.3%)*
Number of NCSC staff who received severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity	154 (+27.3%)*
Amount of severance payment/long service payment/contract gratuity paid	\$1,605,000 (+118.4%)*
Number of NCSC staff with severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	0 (-100%)*
Amount of severance payment/long service payment offset by or contract gratuity calculated from the accrued benefits attributable to employer's contributions to MPF	0 (-100%)*
Number of NCSC staff with paid meal break	118 (-18.06%)*
Number of NCSC staff without paid meal break	-
Number of NCSC staff working 5 days per week	11 (-50%)*
Number of NCSC staff adopting other working patterns (Note 2)	107 (-12.30%)*

( ) denotes percentage of change compared with the same period in 2013-14

Note 1 C&ED does not have the related information and NCSC staff are not required to declare the related information to C&ED.

Note 2 The weekly working hours of Vessel Assistant and Customs Assistant do not exceed 48 hours but they have to work on shift or irregular working hours in accordance with actual needs.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB733**

**(Question Serial No. 6069)**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council  
(Ricky CHU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In respect of IPCC:

- a) The 2015-16 provision is less than the revised estimate of 2014-15 by \$300,000 (0.5%). It is mainly due to the demand for resources for engaging a consultant to conduct a human resources management review for the Secretariat has been lowered. Has IPCC assessed whether the existing manpower resources are able to cope with the continuously increasing workload? If yes, what are the details of the assessment and the result, as well as the related expenditures and manpower resources?
- b) In the past 3 years, what are the number and details of the meetings (e.g. place, time, number of participants and the persons, meeting agenda and records, etc.) held by IPCC, as well as the attendance rate of the Member?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 197)

Reply:

- a) Based on the increase in workload as a result of the complaints and public enquiries received in recent months, Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) has redeployed its internal resources and obtained extra resources in the end of 2014-15 for engaging additional manpower to cope with its operational needs. IPCC's 2015-16 estimated provision is \$57.3 million. The secretariat has currently employed 51 staff for directly handling and supporting the review of complaints cases against the Police. IPCC will continue to review and redeploy internal resources according to the actual

needs to make necessary manpower arrangements, and will also consider applying for additional resources and manpower if necessary and when appropriate.

b) Details of IPCC's meetings held in the past 3 years are as follows:

Year	Meeting	Number	Date	Participant	Attendance rate of Members
2012-13	Working Level Meeting	4	29 May 2012	Members and representatives of the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO)	Not Applicable (Members' attendance is voluntary)
			11 January 2013	Members and CAPO representatives	ditto
			6 March 2013	Members and CAPO representatives	ditto
			13 March 2013	Members and CAPO representatives	ditto
	Working Group Meeting	1	28 June 2012	Members	100% of corresponding committee Members
	Serious Complaints Committee Meeting	1	14 August 2012	Members	75% of corresponding committee Members
	Management Committee Meeting	5	3 April 2012	Members	56% of corresponding committee Members
			26 July 2012	Members	50% of corresponding committee Members
			17 October 2012	Members	67% of corresponding committee Members
			16 January 2013	Members	57% of corresponding committee Members
			8 March 2013	Members	86% of corresponding committee Members
	Publicity and Survey Committee Meeting	5	13 April 2012	Members and representatives of pamphlet printer	88% of corresponding committee Members
			12 June 2012	Members, representatives of pamphlet printer and RTHK	50% of corresponding committee Members
			23 August 2012	Members	50% of corresponding committee Members

			30 November 2012	Members	75% of corresponding committee Members
	IPCC In-house Meeting	4	22 February 2013	Members	63% of corresponding committee Members
			3 May 2012	Members	79% of all Members
			19 July 2012	Members	78% of all Members
			1 November 2012	Members and CAPO representatives	88% of all Members
	Joint IPCC/CAPO Meeting	3	24 January 2013	Members	83% of all Members
			8 June 2012	Members and CAPO representatives	79% of all Members
			6 September 2012	Members and CAPO representatives	64% of all Members
			31 January 2013	Members and CAPO representatives	83% of all Members
2013-14	Working Level Meeting	2	16 September 2013	Members and CAPO representatives	N/A (Members' attendance is voluntary)
			18 September 2013	Members and CAPO representatives	ditto
	Working Group Meeting	3	10 April 2013	Members	75% of corresponding committee Members
			25 July 2013 (1)	Members	75% of corresponding committee Members
			25 July 2013 (2)	Members and CAPO representatives	75% of corresponding committee Members
	Serious Complaints Committee Meeting	2	7 December 2013	Members	64% of corresponding committee Members
			30 December 2013	Members	73% of corresponding committee Members
	Management Committee Meeting	5	24 July 2013	Members	43% of corresponding committee Members
			13 September 2013	Members	100% of corresponding committee Members



		4 November 2013	Members	71% of corresponding committee Members
		27 January 2014	Members	67% of corresponding committee Members
		3 March 2014	Members	67% of corresponding committee Members
Publicity and Survey Committee Meeting	7	13 May 2013	Members and representatives of Annual Report printer	50% of corresponding committee Members
		24 July 2013	Members	75% of corresponding committee Members
		23 August 2013	Members	38% of corresponding committee Members
		24 September 2013	Members	63% of corresponding committee Members
		11 November 2013	Members	63% of corresponding committee Members
		23 December 2013	Members	88% of corresponding committee Members
		24 January 2014	Members	67% of corresponding committee Members
IPCC In-house Meeting	4	18 April 2013	Members and representatives of the University of Hong Kong Public Opinion Programme	67% of all Members
		19 June 2013	Members and representatives of the University of Hong Kong Public Opinion Programme	88% of all Members
		17 October 2013	Members	92% of all Members
		20 February 2014	Members	75% of all Members
Joint IPCC/CAPO Meeting	4	30 April 2013	Members and CAPO representatives	92% of all Members
		15 July 2013	Members and CAPO representatives	83% of all Members

2014-15 (as at 28 February)			31 October 2013	Members and CAPO representatives	79% of all Members
			27 February 2014	IPCC Members and CAPO representatives	88% of all Members
	Working Level Meeting	3	22 April 2014	Members and CAPO representatives	N/A (Members' attendance is voluntary)
			25 November 2014	Members and CAPO representatives	ditto
			4 December 2014	Members and CAPO representatives	ditto
	Working Group Meeting	2	24 June 2014	Members and CAPO representatives	100% of corresponding committee Members
			28 November 2014	Members and CAPO representatives	100% of corresponding committee Members
	Special Panel Meeting	1	30 December 2014	Members	100% of corresponding committee Members
	Serious Complaints Committee Meeting	4	10 October 2014	Members	69% of corresponding committee Members
			21 October 2014	Members	100% of corresponding committee Members
			23 December 2014	Members	62% of corresponding committee Members
			12 February 2015	Members	69% of corresponding committee Members
	Management Committee Meeting	6	17 May 2014	Members	83% of corresponding committee Members
			23 July 2014	Members	100% of corresponding committee Members
			26 August 2014	Members	67% of corresponding committee Members
			12 September 2014	Members	67% of corresponding committee Members
			1 December 2014	Members	75% of corresponding committee Members
			10 February	Members	60% of corresponding committee Members

		2015		
Publicity and Survey Committee Meeting	6	24 April 2014	Members and representatives of Annual Report printer	45% of corresponding committee Members
		23 June 2014	Members and RTHK representatives	56% of corresponding committee Members
		1 August 2014	Members and RTHK representatives	67% of corresponding committee Members
		23 September 2014	Members and RTHK representatives	45% of corresponding committee Members
		18 November 2014	Members	45% of corresponding committee Members
		2 February 2015	Members	100% of corresponding committee Members
Operation Advisory Committee Meeting	2	4 July 2014	Members	73% of corresponding committee Members
		28 October 2014	Members	100% of corresponding committee Members
IPCC In-house Meeting	6	17 May 2014	Members and representatives of the University of Hong Kong Public Opinion Programme	75% of all Members
		4 September 2014	Members	71% of all Members
		8 October 2014	Members	71% of all Members
		14 November 2014	Members	75% of all Members
		20 November 2014	Members	100% of all Members
		23 January 2015	Members	43% of all Members
Joint IPCC/CAPO Meeting	3	29 May 2014	Members and CAPO representatives	88% of all Members
		18 September 2014	Members and CAPO representatives	88% of all Members

			11 December 2014	Members and CAPO representatives	71% of all Members
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Most of the above meetings were held in the secretariat of IPCC. The minutes for the Joint IPCC/CAPO Meetings (open part) have been uploaded to the IPCC website ([www.ipcc.gov.hk](http://www.ipcc.gov.hk)) for public reference.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB734****(Question Serial No. 4733)**Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints CouncilSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Police Complaints AdministrationControlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council  
(Ricky CHU)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Can Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) please show:

- (1) How many police complaint cases have been handled by IPCC in 2014-15?
- (2) How many complaint cases are estimated will be handled by IPCC in 2015-16?
- (3) What are the operating expenditures, manpower structure and annual staff remuneration expenditures for the programme in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Wai-yip, Albert (Member Question No. 133)Reply:

- (1) IPCC has received 1 988 Reportable Complaints from Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO) in 2014-15 (as at 28 February 2015).
- (2) IPCC estimated that 2 400 Reportable Complaints are to be received from CAPO in 2015-16.
- (3) IPCC's overall operating provision in 2015-16 is \$57.30 million. The IPCC Secretariat's existing manpower structure is as follows:

<u>Rank of staff</u>	<u>Number of staff</u>	<u>Basic salary of staff (per annum)</u>
Secretary-General	1	\$1.84 million
Deputy Secretary-General	2	\$2.36 million
Legal Advisor	1	\$1.18 million
Assistant Secretary-General	1	\$0.90 million
Senior Vetting Officer	7	\$5.26 million
Senior Manager	3	\$2.33 million
Vetting Officer	9	\$5.86 million
Manager	4	\$2.00 million
Personal Secretary	1	\$0.36 million

Corporate Services Officer	6	\$1.34 million
Public Relations Officer	1	\$0.29 million
Digital Communications Officer	1	\$0.29 million
Information Technology Officer	1	\$0.28 million
Administrative Assistant	11	\$1.85 million
General Assistant	2	\$0.29 million
<hr/>		
Total	51	\$26.43 million

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB735**

**(Question Serial No. 3440)**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council  
(Ricky CHU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2015-16, Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) will strive to further enhance public awareness of the role of the IPCC by engaging the stakeholders and organizing publicity activities. What are the plans and nature of the publicity activities? What are the related expenditures?

Asked by: Hon LEE Kok-long, Joseph (Member Question No. 79)

Reply:

IPCC's work in engaging stakeholders and organizing publicity activities in 2015-16 includes regular and special publicity activities. Regular activities include production of annual reports and quarterly IPCC newsletters, subscribing for news monitoring services, conducting annual public opinion surveys, etc. The estimated expenditure is \$760,000. Special publicity activities include the advertisement for the TV programme "IPCC Files" jointly produced by IPCC and RTHK, development of social media communication channels, establishment of IPCC facebook page, promotion of IPCC website and YouTube channel, subscribing for social media monitoring services, etc. The estimated expenditure is \$1.12 million. These publicity activities can enhance the public awareness of IPCC, especially among the youngsters, and allow more people to obtain IPCC's information from the internet. IPCC will conduct annual public opinion surveys to obtain better understandings on the public impression of IPCC with a view to assessing the effectiveness of these publicity programs.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB736**

**(Question Serial No. 3441)**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council  
(Ricky CHU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2015-16, IPCC will seek to increase the overall efficiency in the examination and review of complaint investigation reports and other submissions by CAPO as stipulated in the Ordinance. What are the detailed plans as well as the expenditures and manpower involved?

Asked by: Hon LEE Kok-long, Joseph (Member Question No. 80)

Reply:

Since becoming a statutory body, IPCC has been striving to enhance its efficiency in reviewing complaint investigation reports submitted by Complaints Against Police Office, with a view to achieving the target of completing the review of each investigation report of Reportable Complaints within 90 days on average. Through improving internal review procedures actively, deploying internal resources effectively, and optimising the use of additional resources provided by the Government, IPCC has substantially shortened the average time for completing the review of investigation reports on Reportable Complaints from 153 days in 2010 to 84 days in 2014. IPCC's estimated expenditure in 2015-16 is \$57.3 million. The secretariat now employs 51 staff for handling directly and supporting the review of police complaint cases. Looking ahead, IPCC will continue utilize its resources effectively, with a view to enhancing its efficiency under the overall principle of maintaining a set meticulous and thorough review standards.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB737****(Question Serial No. 3616)**Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints CouncilSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Police Complaints AdministrationControlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council  
(Ricky CHU)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security**Question:**

Please provide the following information for the past 5 years:

- a. Total number of complaints received by Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC);
- b. Number of complaints received by IPCC related to demonstrations or rallies;
- c. Total number of complaint cases substantiated by IPCC;
- d. Number of complaint cases substantiated by IPCC related to demonstrations or rallies;
- e. Number of meetings held by IPCC;
- f. Number of on-site observations conducted by IPCC for the large-scale demonstrations or rallies.

Asked by: Hon LEONG Kah-kit, Alan (Member Question No. 72)**Reply:**

The corresponding statistics of Independent Police Complaints Council in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at 28 February 2015)
a. No. of Reportable Complaints (RC) cases received from Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO)	3 576	2 840	2 427	2 454	1 988

b. No. of RC cases related to demonstrations or processions received from CAPO	1	34	26	22	50
c. No. of endorsed allegations arising from RC cases, including:					
- Substantiated	226	178	162	158	118
- Not fully substantiated	61	54	29	43	24
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Total	287	232	191	201	142
d. No. of endorsed allegations arising from RC cases regarding demonstrations or processions, including:					
- Substantiated	-	-	10	-	2
- Not fully substantiated	-	-	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	-	-	10	-	2
e. No. of meetings held	19	24	23	27	33
f. No. of on-site observations for large-scale demonstrations or processions	-	-	2	2	3

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB738**

**(Question Serial No. 3617)**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council  
(Ricky CHU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide the following information for the period from 26 September to 11 December 2014:

- a. Number of complaints received by Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) (please list out by items of cases being in progress, having completed (substantiated), having completed (rejected), waiting for review).
- b. Number of meetings held by IPCC.
- c. Number of on-site observations arranged by IPCC for the large-scale demonstrations or rallies.

Asked by: Hon LEONG Kah-kit, Alan (Member Question No. 73)

Reply:

Between 26 September and 11 December 2014, the Independent Police Complaints Council:

- a. received 395 Reportable Complaints from the Complaints Against Police Office and endorsed 773 allegations, of which 22 were substantiated, 4 were not fully substantiated and 109 were unsubstantiated.
- b. conducted 11 meetings.
- c. conducted 1 formal on-site observation for large-scale demonstrations or processions.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB739**

**(Question Serial No. 3618)**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council  
(Ricky CHU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the past 5 years, did IPCC identify any faults or deficiencies in the Police's practices or procedures for the Police's handling of demonstrations or processions, and make recommendations to the Commissioner and/or the Chief Executive? If yes, how many times? What is the result of the acceptance of recommendations by the Commissioner and/or the Chief Executive?

Asked by: Hon LEONG Kah-kit, Alan (Member Question No. 74)

Reply:

In the past 5 years, IPCC has identified faults or deficiencies in the Police's practices or procedures for handling demonstrations or processions, and made 9 recommendations to the Commissioner and/or the Chief Executive. Of the 9 recommendations, 6 have been accepted by the Police, 2 are under consideration by the Police and for the remaining recommendation, appropriate follow up actions have been taken by the Police.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB740**

**(Question Serial No. 3619)**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council  
(Ricky CHU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Did IPCC identify any faults or deficiencies in Police's practices or procedures during Occupy Movement? If yes, what is the expected completion time for the review? Will the review be submitted to the Legislative Council for consideration? If no, why?

Asked by: Hon LEONG Kah-kit, Alan (Member Question No. 75)

Reply:

Currently, the Complaints Against Police Office has not submitted all the Reportable Complaints arising from the Occupy Movement to Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) for review. IPCC is reviewing the submitted Reportable Complaints. If any faults or deficiencies in Police's practices or procedures are identified, recommendations will be made to the Commissioner of Police and/or the Chief Executive when appropriate.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB741**

**(Question Serial No. 3620)**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council  
(Ricky CHU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In view of the social atmosphere, it is estimated that the possibility of occurrence of large-scale and prolonged demonstrations and rallies is higher than that of previous years. Has IPCC assessed whether the existing provision is sufficient to cope with the situation when the large-scale and prolonged demonstrations and rallies occur again?

Asked by: Hon LEONG Kah-kit, Alan (Member Question No. 76)

Reply:

As a result of the increase in workload in handling complaints and public enquiries received in recent months, Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) has redeployed its internal resources and obtained extra resources in the end of 2014-15 for engaging additional manpower to cope with its operational needs. IPCC will continue to review the situation and make suitable and flexible manpower arrangements according to the actual needs, and will also consider applying for additional resources and manpower if necessary and when appropriate.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB742**

**(Question Serial No. 3621)**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council  
(Ricky CHU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Has IPCC reviewed the work during the Occupy Movement? If yes, what is the result of the review? Will the work be strengthened when the large-scale and prolonged demonstrations and rallies occur again? If no, why?

Asked by: Hon LEONG Kah-kit, Alan (Member Question No. 77)

Reply:

Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) has reviewed the work during and arising from the Occupy Movement. IPCC has already redeployed its internal resources according to the actual needs as well as obtained extra resources in the end of 2014-15 for additional manpower to cope with the operational needs. IPCC will pay attention to the situation, review and make necessary and flexible manpower arrangements according to the actual needs.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB743****(Question Serial No. 4779)**Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints CouncilSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Police Complaints AdministrationControlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council  
(Ricky CHU)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list out this year's manpower structure of Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) according to the remuneration, rank and number of staff.

Asked by: Hon WONGYuk-man (Member Question No. 125)Reply:

The IPCC Secretariat's existing manpower structure is as follows:

<u>Rank of staff</u>	<u>Number of staff</u>	<u>Basic salary of staff (per annum)</u>
Secretary-General	1	\$1.84 million
Deputy Secretary-General	2	\$2.36 million
Legal Advisor	1	\$1.18 million
Assistant Secretary-General	1	\$0.90 million
Senior Vetting Officer	7	\$5.26 million
Senior Manager	3	\$2.33 million
Vetting Officer	9	\$5.86 million
Manager	4	\$2.00 million
Personal Secretary	1	\$0.36 million
Corporate Services Officer	6	\$1.34 million
Public Relations Officer	1	\$0.29 million
Digital Communications Officer	1	\$0.29 million
Information Technology Officer	1	\$0.28 million
Administrative Assistant	11	\$1.85 million
General Assistant	2	\$0.29 million



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Total

51

\$26.43 million

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB744**

**(Question Serial No. 4780)**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council

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

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council  
(Ricky CHU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What is the budget for the engagement of a consultant to conduct a human resources management review for the Secretariat of Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) this year? Can the review be completed in this year?

Asked by: Hon WONGYuk-man (Member Question No. 126)

Reply:

IPCC received a provision of \$2.22 million in 2014-15 for conducting human resources management review. The relevant work is in progress. It is believed that the review can be completed in 2015-16.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB745**

**(Question Serial No. 4781)**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council

Subhead (No. & title): (852) Independent Police Complaints Council – minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council  
(Ricky CHU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

There is an increase of \$2,937,000 over the last year's provision for the development of two electronic information systems for case examination and human resources management. Please show the budget of the two systems.

Asked by: Hon WONGYuk-man (Member Question No. 127)

Reply:

The provision for the development of electronic information system for reviewing cases is \$3.5 million and that for human resources management is \$1 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB746**

**(Question Serial No. 3535)**

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

Question:

During the Occupy Movement last year, some people climbed to hang slogans at various peaks in Hong Kong. How many flying hours and crew members were deployed by the Government Flying Service in handling such slogans? What was the estimated expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 66)

Reply:

During the period from September 2014 to February 2015, the Government Flying Service (GFS) received 6 call-outs to transfer officers to certain hill sites to help remove dangerous banners hanging there. The GFS deployed 1 Super Puma helicopter and 4 aircrew members for each operation, and flew a total of about 12 hours.

It is part of the daily work of the GFS to provide flying services to other government departments on the condition that the emergency rescue services of the GFS are not affected. The GFS does not have the breakdown of the expenditure involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB747****(Question Serial No. 6941)**Head: (166) Government Flying ServiceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Government Flying ServiceControlling Officer: Controller, Government Flying Service (Captain Michael CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please advise on the number of work-related casualties and fatalities of the employees of the Government Flying Service (GFS) under different grades in the past 5 years, and their respective percentages under each grade. What initiatives does the GFS take to prevent work-related casualties and promote occupational safety and health every year?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 868)Reply:

In the past 5 years, the number of work-related injury cases of the Government Flying Service (GFS), with breakdown in respect of different ranks, is set out in the table below. There is no work-related fatalities in the corresponding period.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cadet Pilot	-	-	-	1 (50%)	-
Aircraft Engineer	1 (5%)	-	-	-	-
Air Crewman Officer I	1 (25%)	-	-	-	-
Air Crewman Officer III	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	-
Chief Aircraft Technician	-	-	1 (33%)	-	-
Senior Aircraft Technician	2 (10%)	-	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)
Aircraft Technician	5 (11%)	1 (2%)	3 (6%)	3 (6%)	1 (2%)
Senior Clerical Officer	-	-	1 (50%)	-	-
Workman I	-	-	-	-	-
Workman II	1 (17%)	-	1 (20%)	1 (20%)	-

( ) denotes the percentage of cases of each grade

The GFS attaches great importance to occupational safety and health (OSH), and is committed to providing a safe and healthy working environment for the staff. Apart from providing OSH related induction for all new recruits, the GFS often arranges OSH training for both supervisory and frontline staff and conducts general safety checks, on a quarterly basis, with a view to following up and rectifying cases that are not compliant with the OSH guidelines. The GFS has set up an Environmental, Health and Safety Committee where OSH issues and their remedial actions are discussed at its regular meetings so as to minimise the related risk.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB748****(Question Serial No. 5277)**Head: (166) Government Flying ServiceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Government Flying ServiceControlling Officer: Controller, Government Flying Service (Captain Michael CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list the average number of daily operations carried out by the Government Flying Service in the past five years and the fuel cost (in kilometer) incurred in the operations by fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters in the past five years.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 100)Reply:

The main duties of the Government Flying Service (GFS) include carrying out search and rescue operations over land and at sea, providing emergency air medical service, supporting the Hong Kong Police Force and other disciplined services in their law enforcement and related training duties, assisting in fighting fires and in responding to any other emergencies which threaten life or property, carrying out photography for aerial surveys, and transporting passengers authorised by the Secretary for Security. The average number of daily operations conducted by the GFS in the past 5 years is set out in the table below:

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Average number of daily operations	13	15	15	15	15

As there is no meter reading system installed in the aircraft of the GFS to record the distance flown, the department only keeps statistics on the average fuel cost per hour flown. The average fuel cost per hour flown for fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter operations in the past 5 years is set out in the table below:

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Fixed-wing aircraft</b>					
Jetstream (\$)	3,236	4,599	5,498	5,817	5,893
ZLIN 242L (\$)	1,044	1,075	1,489	1,528	1,598
DA42NG (\$)*	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	802	813
<b>Helicopter</b>					
AS-332 L2 Super Puma (\$)	3,013	4,282	5,119	5,416	5,486
EC 155B1 (\$)	2,455	3,489	4,171	4,413	4,470

\* DA42NG fixed-wing aircraft came into operation in January 2013.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB749**

**(Question Serial No. 5278)**

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

Question:

Please list the number of operations carried out by the Government Flying Service to help remove banners hanging at hill sites since September last year. What are the details of each of the operations and the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 101)

Reply:

During the period from September 2014 to February 2015, the Government Flying Service (GFS) received 6 call-outs to transfer officers to certain hill sites to help remove dangerous banners hanging there. The GFS deployed 1 Super Puma helicopter for each operation.

It is part of the daily work of the GFS to provide flying services to other government departments on the condition that the emergency rescue services of the GFS are not affected. The GFS does not have the breakdown of the expenditure involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB750**

**(Question Serial No. 3809)**

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

Question:

The Government Flying Service (GFS) provides search and rescue services for the public. Please inform this Committee of the following:

1. The number of exchange activities with the Mainland and overseas organisations (including navies) and the Hong Kong Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (Hong Kong Garrison) in the past year;
2. The number of drills and exercises jointly conducted with the Mainland and overseas organisations (including navies) and the Hong Kong Garrison in the past year, and the details of such drills and exercises;
3. The total flying hours of Super Puma and Dauphin helicopters for various duties, and their respective flying hours for casualty evacuation, rescue, law enforcement, fire fighting, other tasks for government departments, training and miscellaneous assignments in the past year;
4. The flying hours of each type of fixed-wing aircraft for various duties in the past year;
5. Please advise on the reasons why the two new fixed-wing aircraft cannot come into operation as scheduled and their anticipated date of operation. What are the additional expenditure or losses, if any, incurred by the delay in commencement of operation. Can the Government claim compensation from the supplier for the delay?

Asked by: Hon MA Fung-kwok (Member Question No. 46)

Reply:

1. The number of exchange activities (excluding drills and exercises listed in the table under (2) below) between the Government Flying Service (GFS) and the Mainland and overseas governments (including navies), as well as the Hong Kong Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (Hong Kong Garrison) in 2014-15 are set out in the table below:

	2014-15 (as at 28 February 2015)
Mainland government departments	1
Overseas government departments (including navies)	1
Hong Kong Garrison	0

2. The numbers of drills and exercises that the GFS conducted jointly with the Mainland and overseas governments (including navies), as well as the Hong Kong Garrison in 2014-15 are set out below:

	2014-15 (as at 28 February 2015)
Mainland government departments	0
Overseas government departments (including navies)	1 (Deck landing practice with a visiting US naval vessel)
Hong Kong Garrison	0

3. The flying hours of Super Puma and Dauphin helicopters deployed by the GFS for casualty evacuation, rescue, law enforcement, fire fighting, other tasks for government departments, training and miscellaneous assignments in 2014-15 are set out in the table below:

	2014-15 (as at 28 February 2015)	
	Super Puma helicopter	Dauphin helicopter
Casualty evacuation	288	860
Rescue	483	44
Law enforcement	37	29
Fire fighting	86	0
Other tasks for government departments	395	556
Training	1 098	716
Miscellaneous assignments	98	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 485</b>	<b>2 267</b>

4. Currently, the GFS has 4 fixed-wing aircraft. Two Jetstream 41 fixed-wing aircraft are mainly deployed for long-range search and rescue, aerial survey and collecting data

related to turbulence and tropical cyclones, etc. The remaining two flying training aircraft, i.e. single engine fixed-wing aircraft (ZLIN242L) and light twin engine fixed-wing aircraft (DA42NG), are mainly used for providing training. In 2014-15 (as at 28 February 2015), the flying hours of the two Jetstream 41, one ZLIN242L and one DA42NG fixed-wing aircraft are 1 132, 47 and 102 respectively.

5. As the aircraft manufacturer, upon completion of the necessary modifications to the two Challenger 605 fixed-wing aircraft, discovered during the first flight test that one of the modifications (the installation of a digital camera at the bottom of the aircraft) affected the stability of the aircraft at an extreme attitude and at low speed, it had to work out a revised design and conduct trial. According to the aircraft manufacturer, based on the current progress, it is estimated that the two new aircraft can be delivered in late 2015 and early 2016 respectively, and to be commissioned in the second quarter of 2016. The aircraft manufacturer has to bear the expenditure incurred from solving the problem. The HKSAR Government does not need to pay any extra cost outside the contract. The GFS staff are responsible for the maintenance of the current J41 fleet. To continue using the current J41 fleet for operations will not incur extra maintenance cost. In case there is any additional expense arising from the deferred commissioning of the new aircraft, the GFS will follow up in accordance with the contract terms.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB751****(Question Serial No. 3725)**Head: (166) Government Flying ServiceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Government Flying ServiceControlling Officer: Controller, Government Flying Service (Captain Michael CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

One of the brief descriptions of the Government Flying Service's tasks is to carry such persons as the Secretary for Security may authorize as passengers. Please inform this Committee:

Approval from officials of which rank should be obtained by the Government Flying Service for carrying such persons as the Secretary for Security may authorize as passengers? Are there any approval guidelines or criterion? If yes, please provide such information; if not, please explain the reasons;

The number of times and details of the Government Flying Service to carry such persons as the Secretary for Security may authorize as passengers in the past five years. Please give a reply by using the table below-

Year	Date of carrying	Number of passengers	Aim of flying	Hours of flying
2010-11				
2011-12				
2012-13				
2013-14				
2014-15				

The ten most frequent government departments that called-out for assistance from the Government Flying Service, the flying times and number of passengers, as well as the expenditures in the past three years-

Year	Government department	Number of passengers	Aim of flying	Hours of flying
2010-11				
2011-12				
2012-13				

2013-14				
2014-15				

The number of passengers and details of the officials appointed under the Accountability System and the Chief Executive using the flying service in the past five years. Please give a reply by using the table below-

Year	Date of carrying	Number of passengers	Aim of flying	Hours of flying
2010-11				
2011-12				
2012-13				
2013-14				
2014-15				

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 75)

Reply:

The Government Flying Service (GFS) provides flying services to other government departments on the condition that the emergency rescue services of the GFS are not affected. Passengers using the services of the GFS are mainly staff of the HKSAR Government or persons in connection with the provision of public services, such as staff of the Marine Department responsible for repairing radar and various communications installations, staff of the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department responsible for repairing communications and navigation installations in remote hill tops and mountains and staff of the Hong Kong Observatory responsible for collecting meteorological data. In general, applications from government departments for non-emergency flying service or carrying passengers have to be agreed and signed by the Heads of Departments or authorised directorate officers in the department. Approval will only be given for tasks that are related to the work of the government or public service involving aerial operations, and where the department cannot identify other suitable modes of transport and the emergency rescue services of the GFS are not affected.

The GFS only keeps statistics on the number of hours flown for work of individual government departments and the average direct operating costs for all flying tasks. It does not keep the breakdown of the number of flights, passengers, purposes, time and the relevant direct operating costs by departments or ranks of passengers.

The ten government departments with the highest number of flying hours in the past 3 years are set out in the table below -

<b>10 Departments with the Highest Number of Flying Hours</b>			
<b>Department</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Administration Wing	96	107	101
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department	47	63	64
Building Department	Note	31	Note

Civil Aviation Department	82	89	81
Correctional Services Department	Note	Note	29
Electrical and Mechanical Services Department	81	78	98
Hong Kong Observatory	166	193	148
Hong Kong Police Force	329	253	232
Information Services Department	63	46	48
Lands Department	97	158	184
Leisure and Cultural Services Department	30	Note	Note
Marine Department	202	195	210

Note: Not one of the ten government departments with the highest number of flying hours in that year.

The average direct operating costs for all flying tasks in the past 3 years are set out in table below -

<b>Average Direct Operating Cost for All Flying Tasks (per hour flown)</b>			
	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Fixed-wing aircraft</b>			
Jetstream (\$)	12,670	12,500	15,180
ZLIN 242L (\$)	6,010	4,900	6,940
DA42NG (\$)*	Not applicable	3,510	12,170
<b>Helicopter</b>			
AS-332 L2 Super Puma (\$)	31,200	35,950	35,270
EC 155B1 (\$)	19,740	23,860	23,890

\* DA42NG fixed-wing aircraft came into operation in January 2013.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB752****(Question Serial No. 3726)**Head: (166) Government Flying ServiceSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Government Flying ServiceControlling Officer: Controller, Government Flying Service (Captain Michael CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Under the "Analysis of Financial and Staffing Provision" of the Government Flying Service, it is indicated that it is mainly due to the increased cash flow requirement for the replacement of fixed-wing aircraft and the procurement of helicopters, and creation of one post. Please inform this Committee-

About the tender result of the replacement of fixed-wing aircraft. Please give a reply by using the table below.

Fixed-wing aircraft

Model Number Specified in the Tender	Manufacturing Country of Aircraft	Delivery Date	Detail and Cost of Additional Equipment	Total Cost

Model Number Specified in the Tender	Manufacturing Country of Aircraft	Delivery Date	Detail and Cost of Additional Equipment	Total Cost

About the tender result of the procurement of helicopters. Please give a reply by using the table below.

Model Number Specified in the Tender	Manufacturing Country of Aircraft	Delivery Date	Detail and Cost of Additional Equipment	Total Cost




Model Number Specified in the Tender	Manufacturing Country of Aircraft	Delivery Date	Detail and Cost of Additional Equipment	Total Cost

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 76)

Reply:

The Finance Committee of the Legislative Council approved provision of \$776 million in June 2009 for the Government Flying Service (GFS) to replace the 2 Jetstream 41 fixed-wing aircraft currently in use. The contract of replacement of the fixed-wing aircraft was awarded in August 2011 to an aircraft manufacturer from Canada, with a contract value of USD 96,034,376, including the supply of 2 Challenger 605 fixed-wing aircraft and the associated mission equipment. In accordance with the contract terms, the original delivery dates of the 2 new aircraft were November 2013 and January 2014 respectively. As the aircraft manufacturer, upon completion of the necessary modifications to the two new aircraft, discovered that one of the modifications (the installation of a digital camera at the bottom of the aircraft) affected the stability of the aircraft at an extreme attitude and at low speed, it had to work out a revised design and conduct trial. Based on the current progress, it is estimated that the two new aircraft can be delivered in late 2015 and early 2016 respectively. In accordance with the government's procurement procedures, the GFS cannot disclose information on the other tenderers and the content of the tenders, etc.

The Finance Committee of the Legislative Council approved provision of \$2,187.5 million in June 2013 for the GFS to replace the 7 helicopters currently in use. The GFS has completed the invitation of tender for the supply of the new aircraft, and is now evaluating the tenders received with a view to awarding the procurement contract in the second quarter of 2015 as scheduled. As the procurement contract of the helicopters has not yet been awarded, the GFS does not have information on the model number and contract value, etc. In accordance with the government's procurement procedures, the GFS cannot disclose specific information on the tenderers and the content of the tenders.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB753**

**(Question Serial No. 3451)**

Head: (166) Government Flying Service

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

Programme: (1) Government Flying Service

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Concerning the increase of \$12,564,000 for 1 increased vacancy and its requirement for operating expenses in 2015–16, what is the vacancy and the cost involved?

Asked by: Hon TONG Ka-wah, Ronny (Member Question No. 76)

Reply:

There will be an increase of one Senior Pilot post in the Government Flying Service in 2015-16. The annual salary cost of the post is about \$1.38 million in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB754**

**(Question Serial No. 5978)**

Head: (169) Secretariat, Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance

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

Programme: (1) Compliance with Interception and Surveillance Legislation

Controlling Officer: Secretary, Secretariat, Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance (Ms Andy LUI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please give a breakdown of the estimated number of staff, annual salaries, housing allowances, and expenses on overseas visits and entertainment pertaining to the following posts in the Secretariat, Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance in 2015-16.

- Secretary
- Senior Assistant Secretary
- Assistant Secretary
- Clerical Officer

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 623)

Reply:

According to the 2015-16 estimate, there are 15 permanent posts concerned, including one Secretary, four Senior Assistant Secretaries, seven Assistant Secretaries and three Clerical Officers.

The provision for salaries in respect of these 15 posts in 2015-16 is \$10.76 million.

The expenditure on housing benefits for the posts concerned comes under Head 46 – General Expenses of the Civil Service. We do not have the relevant information.

The provision for official entertainment under the departmental expenses in 2015-16 is \$10,000.

We have not reserved any provision for overseas visit in 2015-16.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB755**

**(Question Serial No. 6926)**

Head: (23) Auxiliary Medical Service

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

Programme: (1) Auxiliary Medical Service

Controlling Officer: Chief Staff Officer, Auxiliary Medical Service (HUI Wai-kwong, Sam)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

How many ambulances are there in Auxiliary Medical Service (AMS) at present and what are their periods of service life?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 853)

Reply:

The number of ambulances owned by the AMS at present and their periods of service life are as follows:

<b>Service Life of the Vehicle</b>	<b>Number of Ambulance</b>
Less than 2 years	3
2-3 years	2
8-9 years	4
<b>Total:</b>	<b>9</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB756**

**(Question Serial No. 5295)**

Head: (23) Auxiliary Medical Service

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

Programme: (1) Auxiliary Medical Service

Controlling Officer: Chief Staff Officer, Auxiliary Medical Service (HUI Wai-kwong, Sam)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list out the estimated expenditure for the provision of decontamination training to Auxiliary Medical Service (AMS) members for response to nuclear emergencies in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 121)

Reply:

In 2015-16, the decontamination training provided by the AMS to members for response to nuclear emergencies is part of the regular training programme. No additional resources are involved and thus there is no separate estimated expenditure for this kind of training.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**(Question Serial No. 5364)**

Head: (37) Department of Health

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

Programme: (6) Treatment of Drug Abusers

Controlling Officer: Director of Health (Dr. Constance CHAN)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Regarding the voluntary agencies subvented by the Department of Health (DH) to provide drug treatment service, would the Government please advise:

(a) What are the numbers of enquiries received and the numbers of people who had sought help regarding the residential drug treatment programme?

(b) What are the numbers of application for the service and the numbers of people on the waiting lists? What is the respective median, average and maximum waiting time? How many people can be served by each agency per year? Among them, what is the percentage of each age group?

(c) What is the number of residential places in each centre? What is the number of professional staff at each rank?

(d) What is the respective median, average, longest and shortest duration of drug treatment? What are the numbers of clients abstinent from drug one year after the treatment? Among them, what is the percentage of each age group?

2. Would the Government please advise on the estimated number of drug abusers currently in Hong Kong? What is the number of persons who need drug treatment service? What is the ratio of the number of residential places provided by the DH and subvented organisations to the number of drug abusers?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 183)

Reply:

1. (a) The Department of Health (DH) subvents three non-governmental organisations (NGOs), namely, the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers (SARDA), the

Caritas Hong Kong (Caritas) and the Hong Kong Christian Service (HKCS), to operate a total of six drug treatment and rehabilitation centres (DTRCs). In 2014, they received around 2 420 enquiries about admission to their programmes. The breakdown of the number of applications to respective centres is set out in part (b) below.

(b) The waiting time for admission in 2014 and the number of applications and clients on the waiting list as at 31 December 2014 of each of these DTRCs are set out below:

NGO	DTRC	No. of applications Note 1	No. of clients on the waiting list Note 1	Waiting time for admission <sup>Note 1</sup> (weeks)		
				Median	Average	Maximum
SARDA	Adult Female Rehabilitation Centre (AFRC)	32	0	2.2	3.6	13
	Au Tau Youth Centre (ATYC)	99	6	3	3.3	4
	Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre (SKC)	1 830	0	0	0	0
	Sister Aquinas Memorial Women's Treatment Centre (WTC)	117	9	2.6	4	28.4 <sup>Note 2</sup>
Caritas	Wong Yiu Nam Centre (WYNC)	100	0	1.4	1.9	5.4
HKCS	Jockey Club Lodge of Rising Sun (LRS)	124	7	6.4	7.4	24 <sup>Note 3</sup>

Note 1: There is no breakdown by age group.

Note 2: About 89% of the cases were admitted within two months. The maximum waiting time for admission to WTC was a single exceptional case.

Note 3: About 77% of the cases were admitted within two months. The maximum waiting time for admission to LRS was a single exceptional case.

The doctors and social workers in DTRCs would discuss with their clients on the duration of their stay according to their varying needs, background and circumstances. Hence, the number of drug abusers who can be served by a DTRC would vary from year to year.

(c) The number of beds and subvented posts of each of the DTRCs are as follows:

NGO	DTRC	No. of beds	No. of subvented posts	Remarks
SARDA	AFRC	24	190	Including doctors, nurses, social workers, administrative, clerical and supportive staff.
	ATYC	20		

	SKC	260		
	WTC	42		
Caritas	WYNC	28	18.25	Including nurses, social workers, clerical and supportive staff, and one part-time doctor.
HKCS	LRS	30	23.5	Including nurses, social workers, clerical and supportive staff, and one part-time doctor.

(d) The above centres each have different programme designs and durations so as to target at the varying background and needs of the drug abusers. In general, a treatment and rehabilitation programme lasts from four weeks to 12 months. After completing the programme and being discharged from the centres, rehabilitants would also be provided with follow-up counselling service for 12 months. The completion rate of detoxification and rehabilitation programmes in the above centres in 2014 ranges from 63% to 91%.

2. According to the information of the Central Registry of Drug Abuse, the total number of reported drug abusers decreases gradually. In 2014, the total number of reported drug abusers stood at 8 926.

DH provides residential drug treatment and rehabilitation services through subventing non-governmental organisations, offering a total of 404 places. In 2014, they admitted a total of 1 770 residents. DH also directly operates 20 methadone clinics. In 2014, the number of drug abusers registered with methadone clinics was about 7 100.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB758**

**(Question Serial No. 5282)**

Head: (168) Hong Kong Observatory

Subhead(No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Radiation Monitoring and Assessment

Controlling Officer: Director of the Hong Kong Observatory ( SHUN Chi Ming )

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Please provide the number of times the webpage of the Hong Kong Observatory on radiation was updated in 2014-15. Please provide the estimated expenditure for publicising the Observatory's webpage on radiation in 2015-16.
2. Please provide the number of drills and exercises on emergency response that the Observatory conducted in conjunction with other government departments as well as the relevant Guangdong counterparts, and the expenditure involved, in 2014-15. Please provide the estimated numbers of such drills and exercises that the Observatory will conduct and the estimated expenditure involved in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 106)

Reply:

1. The Observatory updates the information in the "Ambient Gamma Radiation Level in Hong Kong" webpage on an hourly basis. The webpage was updated more than 8 000 times in 2014-15. The Observatory utilizes its existing resources to publicize the webpage. No additional expenditure is involved.
2. The Observatory routinely carries out internal and inter-departmental drills and exercises on radiation monitoring and assessment. In 2014-15, a total of 19 drills and exercises were undertaken. Besides, the Observatory also conducts monthly communication tests with relevant government departments, China Light and Power and the Guangdong authority. A total of 12 communication tests were conducted in 2014-15. It is planned that 19 drills and exercises, as well as 12 communication tests will be conducted in 2015-16. The Observatory utilizes its existing resources to carry out the above work. No additional expenditure is involved.

--End--

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB759****(Question Serial No. 5831)**Head: (170) Social Welfare DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social ServicesControlling Officer: Director of Social Welfare (Ms Carol YIP)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the amounts of funding allocation for counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers (CCPSAs) run by the subvented organisations and the details of subvention for each CCPSA in the past 5 years and for the coming financial year.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 211)Reply:

The total funding allocations for CCPSAs for each of the past 5 years and for 2015-16 are provided as follows –

	2010-11 (Actual) (\$ million)	2011-12 (Actual) (\$ million)	2012-13 (Actual) (\$ million)	2013-14 (Actual) (\$ million)	2014-15 (Revised Estimate) (\$ million)	2015-16 (Estimate) (\$ million)
Funding allocation for CCPSAs	45.1 <sup>[Note 1]</sup>	57.1 <sup>[Note 2]</sup>	60.3	62.7	65.7	66.4

<sup>[Note 1]</sup> The set-up of 4 additional CCPSAs in October 2010 brought the total CCPSAs to 11.

<sup>[Note 2]</sup> The increase in resources was mainly due to the full-year effect of the set-up of the 4 additional CCPSAs.

The estimated average funding allocation for each CCPSA in 2015-16 is about \$6 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB760**

**(Question Serial No. 5008)**

Head: (170) Social Welfare Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Social Welfare (Ms Carol YIP)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Funding and Service Agreement (FSA) for counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers (CCPSA) (serial number 026), would the Government please inform this Committee of the following –

- (a) What were the revisions made to the above FSA in June 2002?
- (b) Apart from the revisions made in June 2002, has the above FSA been further revised? If yes, when was it revised?
- (c) What are the reasons for the Social Welfare Department (SWD) not to upload other versions of the FSA, apart from the latest revision, onto its webpage?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 130)

Reply:

The information sought is provided as follows –

- (a) & (b) The FSA for CCPSAs was revised once in June 2002. In the revised FSA, SWD and the relevant service operators agreed to adjust performance standards by including school anti-drug services in the outcome and output standards and increasing the agreed levels for casework, counselling groups and professional training. The above FSA has not been further revised since then.
- (c) SWD has uploaded the latest sample FSA based on individual types of service to its homepage.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB761**

**(Question Serial No. 5051)**

Head: (170) Social Welfare Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Social Welfare (Ms Carol YIP)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Funding and Service Agreement (FSA) for Non-medical Voluntary Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services (serial number 103), would the Government please inform this Committee of the following –

- (a) What were the revisions made to the above FSA in July 2006?
- (b) What were the revisions made to the above FSA in December 2010?
- (c) Apart from the revisions made in July 2006 and December 2010, has the above FSA been further revised? If yes, when was it revised?
- (d) What are the reasons for the Social Welfare Department (SWD) not to upload other versions of the FSA, apart from the latest revision, onto its webpage?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 173)

Reply:

The information sought is provided as follows –

- (a) to (c) The FSA for Non-medical Voluntary Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services was revised in July 2006 to include the outcome/output standards on family work, vocational training and aftercare services, while the revision made in December 2010 was about the increase in number of places. The above FSA has not since been further revised.
- (d) SWD has uploaded the latest sample FSA based on individual types of service onto its homepage.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB762****(Question Serial No. 5067)**Head: (170) Social Welfare DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social ServicesControlling Officer: Director of Social Welfare (Ms Carol YIP)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers (CCPSAs) across the territory, how many units are occupying total floor areas above and below the standard Schedule of Accommodation (SoA) of 213.7m<sup>2</sup>? Please provide the information by the number of sub-bases in the following table.

	With no sub-base	With 1 sub-base	With more than 1 sub-base
Total floor area above standard			
Total floor area below standard			

What are the Government's plans for identifying premises meeting the requirements for the service units occupying floor areas below standard in the coming year?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 189)Reply:

The number of CCPSAs with their total floor area above or below the standard SoA is as follows –

	Without sub-base	With 1 sub-base	With more than 1 sub-bases
Total floor area of the Centre above the standard SoA	3	1	-
Total floor area of the Centre below the standard SoA	6	-	-
Total <sup>[Note 1]</sup>	9	1	-

<sup>[Note 1]</sup> In addition to the 10 CCPSAs mentioned in the table, there is also 1 CCPSA with total floor area the same as the standard SoA.)

While the standard SoA for CCPSA is a planning parameter, there are various factors leading to the premises being adopted and used for CCPSA purpose, including the configuration, suitability, availability, accessibility and location of the premises. The Social Welfare Department will continue to assess the need for additional premises for individual CCPSAs in accordance with the service demand and development in respective service areas.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB763**

**(Question Serial No. 6792)**

Head: (170) Social Welfare Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Social Welfare (Ms Carol YIP)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

According to the reply under serial number SB400 for last year's Estimates of Expenditure, "the notional staffing is for budgetary purpose only. As set out in the Review Report on the Lump Sum Grant (LSG) Subvention System in 2008, the LSG Independent Review Committee agreed that it would not be helpful for the Social Welfare Department (SWD) to stipulate a notional staffing establishment for input control purposes." In this connection, would the Government please inform this Committee of –

1. The recognised staffing establishment of the counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers (CCPSAs) organised by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) for each of the 5 years before the above view was made in the Review Report on the LSG Subvention System (the Review Report) in 2008; and
2. If the Government still refuses to provide the above figures for the period before 2008, please explain the reasons by quoting documents other than the Review Report.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 630)

Reply:

Under the LSG Subvention System introduced by SWD in 2001, NGOs have the flexibility to deploy the subventions and arrange suitable staffing for ensuring service quality and meeting the requirements and performance standards as stipulated in the Funding and Service Agreements (FSAs). The notional staffing is only one of the factors based on which the resources required for new services are calculated. NGOs operating CCPSAs may exercise flexibility to utilise resources based on their actual needs in arranging the manpower and equipment required for the provision of services as laid down in the FSA for their service users. This principle has been clearly stated in the LSG Manual. The LSG Independent Review Committee, in its Review Report on the LSG Subvention System in 2008, also agreed that it would not be helpful for SWD to stipulate a notional staffing establishment for input control purposes.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB764****(Question Serial No. 6820)**

Head: (170) Social Welfare Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Social Welfare (Ms Carol YIP)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

According to the reply under serial number SB400 for last year's Estimates of Expenditure, "the notional staffing is for budgetary purpose only. As set out in the Review Report on the Lump Sum Grant (LSG) Subvention System in 2008, the LSG Independent Review Committee agreed that it would not be helpful for the Social Welfare Department (SWD) to stipulate a notional staffing establishment for input control purposes." As pointed out in the Review Report on the LSG Subvention System (the Review Report) (paragraph 1.5) that under the new subvention system, "SWD no longer imposes rigid input controls on non-governmental organisations' (NGOs) staffing and salary structures or individual items of expenditure. Recurrent funding is granted to NGOs in a lump sum." Therefore, SWD states that as the notional staffing is for budgetary purpose only and does not mean reverting to stipulating staffing establishment, there will not be any impact on NGOs' manpower plan or the flexibility of the LSG Subvention System. In this connection, would the Government please advise this Committee: what is the notional staffing, being for SWD's budgetary purpose only, of the counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers (CCPSAs) operated by NGOs this year?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 653)

Reply:

Under the LSG Subvention System introduced by SWD in 2001, NGOs have the flexibility to deploy the subventions and arrange suitable staffing for ensuring service quality and meeting the requirements and performance standards as stipulated in the Funding and Service Agreements (FSAs). The notional staffing is only one of the factors based on which the resources required for new services are calculated. NGOs operating CCPSAs may exercise flexibility to utilise resources based on their actual needs in arranging the manpower and equipment required for the provision of services as laid down in the FSA for their service users. This principle has been clearly stated in the LSG Manual. The LSG Independent Review Committee, in its Review Report on the LSG Subvention System in 2008, also agreed that it would not be helpful for SWD to stipulate a notional staffing establishment for input control purposes.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB765****(Question Serial No. 6886)**

Head: (170) Social Welfare Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Social Welfare (Ms Carol YIP)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Since the introduction of the licensing scheme in 2002, voluntary drug treatment and rehabilitation centres (DTRCs) are required to apply for a licence. As at February 2015, 24 DTRCs were licensed and 15 were not yet licensed but operating under a certificate of exemption issued by the Social Welfare Department (SWD). No new DTRCs has been established since the implementation of the licensing ordinance. Thirteen years have elapsed but there are still 15 DTRCs operating without a licence. Has SWD set a timetable to assist DTRCs in obtaining a licence for operation? Will SWD allocate additional resources in 2015-16 for providing professional advice so as to facilitate the approval, redevelopment and renovation works? In addition, will SWD coordinate the efforts of various departments to expedite DTRCs' application process?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 813)

Reply:

The Government has all along been assisting DTRCs in meeting the statutory licensing requirements. An additional seven DTRCs have successfully obtained licences since 2010. At present, 24 of the 39 DTRCs are licensed, while 15 are operating under a Certificate of Exemption for not having fulfilled the licensing conditions due to various constraints encountered. Nonetheless, seven of them have gained some progress in their reprovisioning or in-situ upgrading plans.

To fully meet the design and safety standards as stipulated in the legislation, the DTRCs concerned would need to carry out in-situ upgrading works or to relocate to a new site. The Government will continue to assist these DTRCs, even though the procedures involved are rather complex, covering site search; mapping out consultation strategies; obtaining land use permissions; conducting technical feasibility study; drawing up building designs; securing funding support and conducting tendering exercise, etc. SWD will continue to coordinate the work of relevant departments and assist DTRCs in carrying out their reprovisioning or in-situ upgrading projects.

The task is being absorbed by existing manpower of SWD and will not involve additional resources in 2015-16.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****SB766****(Question Serial No. 6955)**Head: (170) Social Welfare DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ( )Programme: (4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social ServicesControlling Officer: Director of Social Welfare (Ms Carol YIP)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the number of cases, types of drugs used, age distribution and funding allocation for the 2 centres for drug counselling (CDCs) subvented by the Social Welfare Department (SWD) in each of the past 5 years. What are the differences in the functions of CDCs and counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers (CCPSAs)?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 882)Reply:

The information sought is provided as follows –

The number of cases served by CDCs in the past 5 years is as follows –

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
No. of cases served by CDCs	[Note 1]	781	649	564	600 (as at end-2014)

[Note 1] The figures for cases served by CDCs are only capture after the revision of the Funding and Service Agreement in April 2011.

The distribution of types of drugs used for cases of CDCs in the past 5 years as follows –

Type of drug \ Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Heroin	[Note 1]	16%	15%	16%	10%
Ketamin		54%	51%	50%	46%
Methamphetamine (Ice)		5%	7%	9%	15%
Cocaine		3%	5%	6%	6%
Others		22%	22%	19%	23%

The age distribution for cases of CDCs in the past 5 years is as follows –

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Aged 21 or above	[Note 1]	85%	85%	87%	90%
Below 21		15%	15%	13%	10%

The funding allocation for CDCs in the past 5 years is as follows –

Year	2010-11 (Actual) (\$ million)	2011-12 (Actual) (\$ million)	2012-13 (Actual) (\$ million)	2013-14 (Actual) (\$ million)	2014-15 (Revised estimate) (\$ million)
Funding allocation for CDCs	4.28	5.15	5.69	5.91	6.18

The services provided by the 2 CDCs cover drug abusers across the territory, including heroin abusers and adult drug addicts, and ex-drug abusers, while the 11 CCPSAs provide

services mainly on a district basis, with psychotropic substance abusers and young people at risk for drug abuse being their main target group of service users.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB767**

**(Question Serial No. 5725)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear Safety

Controlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (CHAN Fan)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the following work of the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department, please list out by year the work details, the expenditure and manpower resources involved, the participation rate of accountable officials and results achieved for each of the past three years:

- a) review and implementation of departmental plan for dealing with nuclear emergency incidents;
- b) response to initial alert, analysis and assessment of engineering information;
- c) planning and participation in nuclear power emergency incident drills; and
- d) provision of professional advice on nuclear power and on dealing with related emergency incidents.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 165)

Reply:

In relation to nuclear safety, the work done by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) in the past three years is set out in the table below:

a) Review and implementation of departmental plan for dealing with nuclear emergency incidents	In accordance with the departmental plan deriving from the Daya Bay Contingency Plan (DBCP), EMSD has arranged staff on standby duty to respond and provide engineering/technical advice to the Security Bureau in the event of nuclear emergencies. In view of the revision of the DBCP by the Security Bureau after the comprehensive review of the plan in 2012, EMSD had revised its departmental plan in 2012 accordingly.
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b) Response to initial alert, analysis and assessment of engineering information	In accordance with the established mechanism, EMSD has arranged staff on 24-hour standby duty to respond to initial alert in case of nuclear emergencies, and to carry out analyses and assessment of engineering information.
c) Planning and participation in nuclear emergency incident drills	EMSD has been participating in the monthly communication drills relating to nuclear emergencies, which include communication testing and computer system network testing. In addition, EMSD had taken part in the inter-departmental drill arranged in conjunction with Hong Kong Observatory in 2010, as well as the large-scale inter-departmental DBCP Exercise co-ordinated by the Security Bureau in 2012.
d) Provision of professional advice on nuclear power and on dealing with related emergency incidents	EMSD has provided engineering/technical advice to relevant bureaux on issues relating to nuclear power and the handling of nuclear emergencies in accordance with the established mechanism.

EMSD has arranged for engineers to participate in the above work in accordance with the requirements of the relevant bureaux. As the staff participating in such work were also handling other duties at the same time, we do not have a breakdown on the expenditure and manpower involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB768**

**(Question Serial No. 5726)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear Safety

Controlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (CHAN Fan)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the work on nuclear power safety of the Electrical and Mechanical Service Department:

- a) What were the professional advices provided by the Department in the past three years in respect of nuclear power and dealing with related emergency incidents? What are the respective manpower and expenditure involved in each year?
- b) The target of the Department is “to ensure the availability of fully-trained and competent officers round the clock to provide an immediate response to an initial alert, and to provide professional advice to the Government on matters relating to nuclear power and nuclear emergencies”. What is the number of “fully-trained and competent officers” in each of the past three years?
- c) What were the expenditure, manpower resources, time requirements involved to train one “fully-trained and competent officer” in each of the past three years? And what are the details of the training?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 166)

Reply:

- a) In accordance with the established mechanism, the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) provides technical advice at the request of relevant bureaux for their holistic consideration on aspects of nuclear power and dealing with related emergencies. As the staff concerned are also handling other duties at the same time, we do not have a breakdown on the expenditure and manpower involved.

- b) In the past three years, EMSD has assigned one Senior Electrical and Mechanical Engineer and two Electrical and Mechanical Engineers in EMSD to handle the work on nuclear safety. Relevant training has been arranged for the concerned staff.
- c) The training provided to the above-mentioned staff includes engineering knowledge relevant to nuclear power reactors, familiarisation of related contingency plans, as well as participation in drills on nuclear emergencies in addition to other relevant on-the-job training. As the training forms part of the regular on-the-job training for EMSD officers, there is no separate breakdown on the expenditure, manpower, and time requirements in this respect.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB769**

**(Question Serial No. 5728)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear Safety

Controlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (CHAN Fan)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In respect of the work of the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department on nuclear power safety:

- a) What are the work details, the results achieved, manpower resources committed, expenditure and accountable officials involved in the co-operations or exchanges engaged in by the Government in each of the past three years?
- b) What are the work details, the results achieved, manpower resources committed, expenditure and accountable officials involved in the drills participated by the Government in each of the past three years?
- c) Regarding the participation by the Government in the co-operations or exchanges and drills, why are the estimated figures for 2015 the same as the actual figures in 2013 and 2014?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 168)

Reply:

- a) In the past three years, the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) has arranged relevant engineers to attend and participate in the following technical co-operation/exchanges:
  - i) Review on the co-operation arrangements with the Guangdong authorities in the event of nuclear emergencies at the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Plants;
  - ii) Technical exchanges with other government departments and local institutions/organisations; and
  - iii) Technical exchanges with relevant overseas/Mainland organisations/experts.

These technical co-operation/exchanges enabled concerned EMSD staff to keep abreast of the latest knowledge and to ensure effective co-operation and communication with other participating parties in the event of nuclear emergencies. As the staff participating in the technical co-operation/exchanges also handled other duties at the same time, we do not have a breakdown on the expenditure and manpower involved.

- b) In the past three years, EMSD has been participating in the monthly communication drills on nuclear emergencies, which include communication testing and computer system network testing. EMSD had also participated in the inter-departmental Daya Bay Contingency Plan Exercise co-ordinated by the Security Bureau in 2012. 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 participated in the Exercise. As the officers participating in those drills and exercise also handled other duties at the same time, we do not have a breakdown on the expenditure and manpower involved.
- c) Similar to previous years, EMSD will arrange relevant staff to participate in technical co-operation/exchanges and communication drills on nuclear emergencies in 2015. Therefore, the estimated figures for 2015 are the same as the actual figures in 2013 and 2014.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB770**

**(Question Serial No. 3671)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear Safety

Controlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (CHAN Fan)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

One of the responsibilities under this Programme is to plan and participate in the drills for nuclear emergency incidents. However, the Government had only participated in two drills last year, and no major drill for nuclear emergency incidents had been conducted for participation by the general public in the past few years. In this respect, will the Government inform this Committee:

- (1) In the past year, what was the expenditure for planning the drills for nuclear emergency incidents? How many drills for nuclear emergency incidents were proactively planned by the Government? What was the reason for not conducting territory-wide major drill for nuclear emergency incidents in the past few years for participation by the public?
- (2) It is understood that the Nuclear and Utility Safety Sub-division under the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department is responsible for planning and participating in drills for nuclear emergency incidents. Will the Government please advise the main job duties, establishment and estimated full-year payroll cost of this Sub-division in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Wai-yip, Albert (Member Question No. 80)

Reply:

- (1) The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) has been participating in the monthly communication drills for nuclear emergency incidents, which include communication testing and computer system network testing. As regards the large-scale inter-departmental exercise based on the Daya Bay Contingency Plan and the overall Emergency Response System, it is conducted in a cycle of every three to five 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 participated in the exercise.

As the officers participating in the drills and exercise were also handling other duties at the same time, we do not have a breakdown on the expenditure and manpower involved.

- (2) EMSD provides engineering/technical advice and support to relevant bureaux on issues related to nuclear power and the handling of nuclear emergencies, including the monitoring and notification arrangements of nuclear incidents, as well as participating in drills for nuclear emergency incidents, in accordance with the established mechanism. EMSD assigns one Senior Electrical and Mechanical Engineer and two Electrical and Mechanical Engineers to handle work on nuclear safety. The total staff cost, in terms of notional annual mid-point salary value, is about \$2.57 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB771**

**(Question Serial No. 5329)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear Safety

Controlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (CHAN Fan)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the number, details and expenditure involved in the nuclear emergency incident drills conducted by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department over the past five years? What are the estimated number, details and expenditure involved in the nuclear emergency incident drills to be conducted by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 167)

Reply:

In the past five years, the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) has been participating in the monthly communication drills on nuclear emergencies, which include communication testing and computer system network testing. Apart from the above regular drills, EMSD had also taken part in the inter-departmental drill arranged in conjunction with the Hong Kong Observatory in 2010. In addition, EMSD also participated in the large-scale inter-departmental exercise based on the Daya Bay Contingency Plan co-ordinated by the Security Bureau in 2012. 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 participated in the exercise.

In 2015-16, EMSD will continue to participate in the monthly communication drills on nuclear emergency incidents mentioned above.

As the officers participating in the drills are also handling other duties at the same time, we do not have a breakdown on the expenditure involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB772**

**(Question Serial No. 4176)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear Safety

Controlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (CHAN Fan)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding nuclear power safety, will the Government inform this Committee:

- 1) The amount of resources reserved in this financial year to maintain nuclear power safety, and the work items involved;
- 2) The details of the drills in 2014; which government departments, organisations, companies or citizens were participating in these drills; and how many participants there were. Was the public informed after the drills? If yes, please give the details;
- 3) The plan for drills in 2015, the estimated manpower and equipment to be mobilised by the Government in these drills, and whether the public will be informed.

Asked by: Hon TANG Ka-piu (Member Question No. 41)

Reply:

- 1) The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) provides engineering/technical advice and support to relevant bureaux on issues related to nuclear power and the handling of nuclear emergencies, including the monitoring and notification arrangements of nuclear incidents, in accordance with the established mechanism. EMSD assigns one Senior Electrical and Mechanical Engineer and two Electrical and Mechanical Engineers to handle work on nuclear safety. The total staff cost, in terms of notional annual mid-point salary value, is about \$2.57 million.
- 2)&3) EMSD has been participating in the monthly communication drills for nuclear emergency incidents, which include communication testing and computer system network testing. The drills have achieved the expected results to ensure effective co-ordination and communication between EMSD and other bureaux/departments involved during nuclear emergencies. As the drills pertain to the regular internal work of relevant departments, the Government has not invited the public to participate in, or published any reports on these exercises.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**SB773**

**(Question Serial No. 6940)**

Head: (100) Marine Department

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

Programme: (2) Port Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Marine (Michael WL WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the past five years, how many emergency search and rescue cases were handled by the Marine Department, and how many people were rescued?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 867)

Reply:

The Hong Kong Maritime Rescue Co-ordination Centre (MRCC) under the Marine Department is responsible for co-ordinating maritime search and rescue (SAR) operations. A breakdown of the emergencies handled by MRCC in the past five years is set out below:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of SAR cases	55	37	55	54	58
Number of persons rescued	137	83	187	374	252

- End -