

立法會

Legislative Council

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

Purpose

This report gives an account of the work of the Panel on Security during the 2014-2015 session of the Legislative Council ("LegCo"). It will be tabled at the Council meeting of 24 June 2015 in accordance with Rule 77(14) of the Rules of Procedure of the Council.

The Panel

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

3. The Panel comprises 32 members in the 2014-2015 session, with Hon IP Kwok-him and Hon NG Leung-sing elected as its Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively. The membership list of the Panel is in **Appendix II**.

Major work

Maintenance of law and order

Police's handling of large-scale public assemblies

4. Maintenance of law and order in Hong Kong has all along been a matter of great concern to the Panel. In view of the wide public concern across the community over the Police's handling of incidents relating to the "Occupy

Movement" between September and December 2014 ("the Movement"), the Panel requested the Administration to brief members on the principles adopted by the Police in handling large-scale public assemblies.

5. Some members criticised that some police officers had used excessive and unnecessary force, notably tear gas and batons, against participants of the Movement who, they considered, were peaceful. In these members' view, police officers should exercise particular restraint and impartiality when discharging their duties, although they were empowered to use force. In the light of numerous allegations about abuse of power by police officers in handling incidents relating to the Movement, these members called on the Administration to critically review the Police's guidelines and procedures on the use of force.

6. According to the Administration, where resistance and confrontation took place when enforcement actions were taken against participants of the Movement, some force would inevitably be used by the Police to maintain law and order. In handling incidents relating to the Movement, despite the Police's repeated appeals and warnings on the spot, the Police cordon lines continued to be under serious charging. In view of the failure to achieve the effect of counteracting the charging of the crowd by the use of oleoresin capsicum foam, the Police, in preventing the situation from getting further out of control which would lead to more serious casualties, had no alternative but to use tear gas to put an immediate halt to the charging acts. Batons were used to maintain an appropriate and safe distance from persons charging at the Police cordon lines. The Administration stressed that there were strict guidelines on the use of force by police officers. Only minimum force reasonably necessary to achieve a lawful purpose would be used and once that purpose had been achieved, the use of force should cease.

7. Notwithstanding the Administration's explanation, some members remained of the view that the Police had used excessive force in handling the incidents relating to the Movement and called for the resignation of the Commissioner for Police to hold himself accountable for the Police's decision.

8. Some other members, however, considered that even if the participants of the Movement had been peaceful, it did not mean that they could breach the law. Having regard to the fact that some participants of the Movement had violently charged at Police cordon lines, assaulted police officers and resisted arrest, these members considered that public safety and public order were seriously at stake. These members commended the police officers for discharging their duties professionally and impartially in accordance with the law, and they did not see any need for a review of the Police's guidelines on the use of force. Moreover,

there were established mechanisms for making complaints against police officers and prosecution against police officers in breach of the law.

9. At its meeting on 4 November 2014, the Panel passed a motion which sought to extend sympathy to police officers who had sustained injuries on duty during the Movement, expressing staunch support for the Police's vigilant enforcement actions and appealing to all sectors of the community to stop regarding frontline police officers as targets of venting their anger. The Panel passed another motion at the meeting urging the Government, among others, to address the additional psychological pressure borne by police officers due to the Movement, formulate measures to support frontline police officers and proactively provide them with psychological counselling. In response to the motions, the Administration had provided an information paper to the Panel on the psychological competence training and emotional fitness training for police officers as well as psychological support for Police's large-scale operations.

Procurement of specialised crowd management vehicles with water spray device

10. In the wake of wide public concern about the Police's plan to procure three specialised crowd management vehicles with water spray device, the Panel examined the justifications for the proposed procurement. Some members pointed out that there had been cases in other countries in which the water jet sprayed from such vehicles had caused serious bodily harm or death. These members also expressed grave concern that the proposed vehicles were intended as a tool for suppressing freedom of assembly and expression. Therefore, the Administration should withdraw the procurement plan. Some other members, however, expressed support for the proposal given that the deployment of the proposed vehicles during large-scale public assemblies could help maintain a safe distance between demonstrators with violent acts and police officers. They considered that the crux of the issue was how the proposed vehicles would be used rather than whether the vehicles should be procured. At the request of members, the Administration undertook to provide the Panel with the relevant guidelines on the use of specialised crowd management vehicles with water spray devices, after such vehicles were procured.

Technology crimes

11. The Panel deliberated on the scope of application of section 161 of the Crimes Ordinance (Cap. 200) (i.e. the provision on "access to computer with criminal or dishonest intent") arising from the upsurge of technology crimes by nearly 24 times in the last decade.

12. Some members expressed grave concern about an increasing number of prosecution cases pertaining to section 161. They were particularly concerned that the Police had invoked section 161 to institute prosecutions against persons using computers or mobile devices to engage in acts which were not in violation of other legal provisions and against persons alleged to have made some adverse comments on the social media. In these members' view, such a practice had made prosecution easier, but had seriously distorted the legislative intent of section 161, which aimed to penalise access to a computer for acts preparatory to but falling short of the commission of a fraud. These members pointed out that section 161, which was added to the Ordinance in 1993, was outdated. They strongly called for a review of section 161 to make it applicable only to computer frauds, so as to protect people from unreasonable arrests and prosecutions.

13. As explained by the Administration, the Police had invoked section 161 for handling cases such as online frauds, illegal access to a computer system, clandestine photo-taking using smart phones in non-public places, online publication of obscene or threatening information, as well as inciting others on the Internet to engage in illegal activities. The threshold for pressing charges under section 161 was fairly high. Moreover, the court had not made any comments in its judgment on relevant cases regarding pressing charges under section 161 against offences related to the access to computer with criminal or dishonest intent. The Administration considered that the law in place was effective in meeting the demand for combating crime and safeguarding cyber security and there was no plan for legislative amendments at this stage.

14. Some other members pointed out that with the prevalence of the Internet and social media, more and more people organised and conducted illegal activities on the Internet. Notably, there were occasions during the Movement on which some people appealed on the Internet for masses to launch network attacks and storm government buildings and the LegCo Complex. As the crimes involving the use of computers had become increasingly rampant, these members were concerned about the Police's capabilities in preventing and combating technology crimes as well as safeguarding the public from technology crimes and cyber threats. The Administration stressed that enhancing cyber security as well as combating technology crimes was on the Police Force's operational priorities. The establishment of the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau in the Police was intended, among others, for strengthening partnership with local stakeholders to counter prevalent technology crimes and cyber threats.

15. The Panel passed a motion at the June meeting urging the Administration to review section 161 of Cap. 200 and other relevant legislation to strengthen

the combat against illegal acts associated with the use of computers, so as to safeguard interests of the public and the society.

Anti-drug work

Drug situation and anti-drug work

16. The Panel continued to attach great importance to ensuring that the anti-drug strategies could adequately combat the drug abuse problem. It had received an update from Administration on the latest drug situation in Hong Kong and its anti-drug work. While pleased to note that there was a continual decline in the number of drug abusers in 2014, members expressed concern that the drug history of newly reported cases had continued to rise, with most of the newly reported cases were psychotropic drug abusers aged between 21 and 30. As prolonged psychotropic substance abuse would give rise to serious and irreversible harm to health and thus increase the need for more resources for medical treatment of drug abusers, members stressed the importance of early identification and intervention of drug abuse. To this end, some members considered that there was a need to launch the proposed RESCUE Drug Testing ("RDT") Scheme. The Administration was also urged to critically analyse the latest statistics and trend of drug abuse in drawing up appropriate measures to tackle the drug abuse problem.

17. According to the Administration, the declining drug trend in the last few years testified to the effectiveness of the anti-drug policies and measures in place. Nonetheless, the Administration acknowledged that the continued rise in the drug history of newly report drug abusers was a cause for concern. Members were assured that it had been monitoring different sources of information to obtain a comprehensive picture of the drug situation. With a view to exploring an additional means to enable early identification of drug abusers, the Administration would conduct a second stage public consultation to further explore the proposed RDT Scheme for the purpose, and would report to the Panel on its way forward.

Related staffing proposal

18. The Panel was consulted on the proposal to retain the supernumerary Administrative Officer Staff Grade C post in the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau for a period of three years from 2015 to 2018. Some members queried as to whether the supernumerary post should be made permanent given the major duties of the post holder, including treatment and rehabilitation service and drug testing programmes, were not time-limited in nature. Members called on the Administration to review the organisation structure of

the Narcotics Division.

19. In the light of members' concerns, the Administration assured members that upon the completion of some tasks in hand, such as preparation for a second stage public consultation on the proposed RDT Scheme and overseeing an evaluation research of the Healthy School Programme scheduled for the 2015-2016 school year, there would be room for the Administration to critically examine the staffing requirements of the Narcotics Division, having regard to the latest drug situation.

Related legislative proposal

20. The Panel was also consulted on the legislative proposal to amend the First Schedule to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134) to update the definition of synthetic cannabinoids and to bring new drugs under the control of the Ordinance. Whilst expressing support for the proposal, members urged the Administration to monitor closely the local drug abuse trend and the worldwide developments, with a view to bringing newly emerging drugs under legislative control in a timely manner.

21. The Administration advised that it aimed to bring newly emerging dangerous drugs under control before they became prevalent in Hong Kong. Members were assured that it was keeping close track of developments in different areas, including the latest recommendations of the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as well as reports on the drug situation in other jurisdictions, in considering proposals for legislative control of any new psychotropic substances.

Immigration and customs control

The Next Generation Smart Identity Card System

22. The Panel had examined in detail the Administration's proposal to implement the Next Generation Smart Identity Card System and to introduce next generation smart identity ("ID") card through a one-off territory-wide identity card replacement exercise to replace the existing smart IDs for all ID holders from 2018 to 2022.

23. Members requested for more information about the need to replace the smart ID cards seven years after completion of the last card replacement exercise in 2007. The Administration explained that the serviceable life span of the existing smart ID card had been guaranteed by the manufacturer for 10

years under normal usage. While the Administration had secured extension of the existing system maintenance agreements to the end of 2018, the first batch of smart cards issued in 2003 would by then have been in use for about 15 years. Since its first issuance in 2003, there had been over 64 000 cases of malfunction of the chips in existing smart ID cards till end 2014. Members' attention was drawn to the possibility of increasing massive card failure following the ageing of existing smart ID cards. The Administration stressed that it would be irresponsible to continue using the existing smart ID cards and related system far beyond their serviceable lifespan, as a massive breakdown and malfunction of existing smart ID cards might result in confusion in immigration clearance and pose threat to the security of Hong Kong.

24. Members were particularly concerned about whether there would be adequate protection of information stored inside a new smart ID card and examined in detail the proposed new chip interface. Concern was raised about whether the use of Radio Frequency Identification ("RFID") technology would enable the reading of information stored inside smart cards within a certain distance without being noticed by the cardholders. The Administration explained that the proposed new smart ID cards would adopt a bi-level encryption mechanism. To read information stored inside a smart ID card, an authorized optical card reader for reading the card face would be needed. Only after the authentication was successful would the encrypted communication channel be established between the smart ID card and the reader. The Administration stressed that for the card reader to retrieve data from the chip, the distance between it and the card had to be within 2 cm, and the scope of information obtainable from a new smart ID card with optical card reader would be kept to a minimum. The proposed technology was already widely used in many advanced countries.

25. At the request of members, the Administration subsequently provided the Panel with supplementary information on the security and privacy protection of the proposed system. Members were reassured that the question of information stored in a new smart ID card being read from a distance with RFID technology would not arise. On members' concern about privacy protection, the Administration advised that the Immigration Department ("ImmD") had submitted the first Privacy Impact Assessment Report and the relevant parts of the feasibility study to the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data ("PCPD"). In the light of members' concerns, the Administration undertook to revert to the Panel in due course after receiving PCPD's comments.

26. Having regard to the Administration's explanation, the Panel raised no objection to the Administration's submission of the funding proposal to the Finance Committee ("FC") for approval, which was considered and approved by

FC in May 2015.

The Next Generation Electronic Passport System

27. In May 2015, the Administration sought members' views on the proposal to implement the Next Generation Electronic Passport ("e-Passport") System to address the obsolescence of hardware and software of the existing e-Passport system and to cater for new business needs. Members also noted that holders of existing e-Passports could renew their passports according to the expiry dates of their respective passports.

28. While members expressed general support for the proposal, some members expressed concern about the possibility of leakage of personal data of passport holders given that the production work of existing e-Passports was outsourced to a private company. The Administration explained that blank e-Passports were produced in accordance with an agreement of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group in 1996 and the publication company had substantive experience in production of smart cards and documents such as passports. Moreover, all personal data pages of existing e-Passports were printed at the Travel Document Personalisation Centre of ImmD. There had been no known case of leakage of personal data stored in e-Passports since its introduction in 2007. With the support of the Panel, the Administration advised that it planned to submit the funding proposal to FC in the fourth quarter of 2015.

Refining existing talent admission arrangements

29. The Panel received a briefing on the relevant policy initiatives as stated in the 2015 Policy Address. Members noted that having considered the latest situation in Hong Kong and views collected during the Public Engagement Exercise conducted by the Steering Committee on Population Policy, the Administration would, among others, relax the stay arrangements for entrants under the General Employment Policy ("GEP"), the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals ("ASMTP") and the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme ("QMAS") to attract more talent from outside Hong Kong to meet the population challenges of an ageing population and declining workforce.

30. Some members expressed concern about the need for the relaxation of stay arrangements for entrants under GEP and ASMTP and the replacement of local university graduates with Mainland professionals. These members were of the view that the admission of professionals should only be the last resort after all other means of tackling manpower shortage had been exhausted. The Administration was also urged to examine how the manpower needs of the

sectors concerned could be addressed through the provision of relevant education and training to local people.

31. According to the Administration, entrants admitted under GEP and ASMTP must possess skills and knowledge not readily available or in shortage in Hong Kong. The proposal only involved relaxation of their stay pattern in Hong Kong. The Administration stressed that it was dedicated to training local people to meet the specific manpower needs of different sectors. However, there might be periods when there was a gap between local manpower supply and the needs of different sectors. The admission of talents sought to fill such a gap. The admission of talents under QMAS was examined on a case-by-case basis by the Advisory Committee on Admission of Quality Migrants and Professionals. There was a quota of 1 000 persons per year for QMAS and the average number admitted was around 400 persons per year. The Administration stressed that there was no question of replacement of local graduates with Mainland professionals.

32. Noting that the Administration also planned to implement a pilot scheme to attract the second generation of Chinese Hong Kong permanent residents who had emigrated overseas to return to Hong Kong, some members enquired about the estimated number of such persons who might return to Hong Kong and the duration of the pilot scheme. The Administration explained that for Chinese Hong Kong permanent residents who had emigrated overseas, their children born overseas after the Mainland's resumption of the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong had no right of abode in Hong Kong. The pilot scheme sought to attract such persons to return to Hong Kong. It was estimated that such persons might be small in number initially.

Operation of control points

33. In the light of increasing number of trips made by visitors via the land boundary control points, the Panel examined the immigration clearance situation to ensure that adequate measures had been taken by ImmD to facilitate clearance for passengers. Members noted that as at end February 2015, a total of 431 e-Channels had been installed at all control points including 123 multi-purpose e-Channels which would be flexibly deployed for use by eligible Hong Kong residents or enrolled visitors. To further enhance efficiency in immigration clearance, ImmD would install over 150 new multi-purpose e-Channels, bringing the total number to around 600. The new e-Channels were scheduled to be put into operation by phase starting from early 2016.

34. Members also noted that ImmD had entered into arrangements for reciprocal use of automated clearance services with Korea, Germany and

Singapore. Addressing members' concerns about the criteria for entering into such reciprocal arrangements, the Administration advised that a number of factors were taken into consideration, including whether the place was visited by a large number of Hong Kong residents, their immigration clearance facilities and interest in entering into such a reciprocal arrangement.

Contingency plan for nuclear incidents

35. Following the development of new nuclear power facilities in Guangdong Province (including Yangjiang Nuclear Power Station, Taishan Nuclear Power Station and Lufeng Nuclear Power Station) in recent years, at the request of the Panel, the Administration briefed members on the updated contingency plan and related measures in place in the event of nuclear incidents at nuclear power stations near Hong Kong.

36. According to the Administration, it had put in place a comprehensive plan in respect of radiation monitoring, immediate assessment on the situation and emergency response action in case of an emergency incident or accident occurred at a nuclear power station in the Guangdong Province. Moreover, regular co-operation and communication channels were in place between the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("HKSAR") Government and the Guangdong authorities for periodic review of issues like nuclear incident monitoring and notification arrangements. Under the current incident notification mechanism, the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station operator would notify the Prevention and Emergency Administrative Commission Office of Guangdong Province ("PEACO/GD") for Nuclear Accident of Civil Nuclear Facility, which would notify the HKSAR Government. Over the years, such notification mechanism had been working effectively. Members noted that PEACO/GD had agreed to extend the mechanism to cover all other nuclear power stations in Guangdong Province.

37. Subsequent to the occurrence of the Fukushima accident in 2011, members raised concerns about the latest monitoring in Hong Kong of radiation arising from nuclear events at nuclear power stations near Hong Kong. In response to members' concerns, the Administration advised that it had, after the Fukushima accident, revised the Daya Bay Contingency Plan, to include, among others, the early dissemination of latest information about the situation of the nuclear power station concerned. In view of the construction of new nuclear power stations in Yangjiang and Taishan, the Hong Kong Observatory ("HKO") had set up two additional real-time radiation monitoring stations, thus increasing the number of radiation monitoring stations in Hong Kong to 12. Members were assured that ambient gamma radiation data was made available to the public on a real-time basis at the website of HKO.

Interception of communications and surveillance

38. The Panel continued to monitor the implementation of the Interception of Communications and Surveillance Ordinance (Cap. 589) ("ICSO") and the Administration's follow-up to the matters raised in the Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance ("the Commissioner")'s annual report to the Chief Executive as required under the Ordinance.

39. Noting from the Commissioner's annual reports over the years that non-compliance and omissions had been found with law enforcement officers in undertaking covert operations, some members expressed concern about the effectiveness of the safeguards under the ICSO regime to prevent abuse of power by law enforcement agencies ("LEAs"). The Administration advised that ICSO provided a stringent regime to ensure that LEAs' covert operations must be carried out in accordance with the requirements therein. LEAs were required to obtain authorisation from a panel judge or a designated authorising officer prior to any interception of communications or covert surveillance. Where there were cases of non-compliance or irregularity, follow-up actions were taken by LEAs having regard to the Commissioner's advice and recommendations.

40. Another major concern of the Panel was about the recommendation of the former Commissioner made in his Annual Report 2008 and Annual Report 2010 for empowering him and staff designated by him to listen to and examine products of interception and covert surveillance. Most members shared the view of the former Commissioner that the provision of such power under the legislation would serve as a strong deterrent against malpractice or concealment. Given that the Administration had already acceded to the recommendation, members strongly urged the Administration to expedite the drafting of the legislative amendments. The Administration introduced the Interception of Communications and Surveillance (Amendment) Bill 2015 into LegCo on 11 February 2015. A Bills Committee was formed to scrutinise the Bill.

Amendments to criteria for issuing security personnel permits

41. In the Policy Agenda published in January 2015, the Administration announced, among others, to suitably relax the current upper age limit of 65 for Category B security personnel permit ("SPP") in order to promote longer working life and unleash the potential of local workforce. The Panel's view was subsequently sought on the legislative proposal, which included revising the upper age limit for Category B SPP from 65 to 70 and introducing a medical check requirement for Category B SPP holders aged 65 or above.

42. Members in general expressed support for the proposal considering that it would ease the manpower shortage problem in the security service industry. Some members were of the view that the fees for the medical check under the proposal should not be borne by employees. According to the Administration, the biennial medical check requirement for Category B SPP holders would basically be the same as that for Category A SPP holders, who had to pay for their own medical check at a cost around \$200. The proposed medical check requirement was considered reasonable, balancing the needs for ensuring the quality of the industry and not imposing undue burden on permit holders. On some members' enquiry about the applicability of the Mandatory Provident Fund ("MPF") Scheme to Category B SPP holders aged 65 or above, the Administration advised that the MPF arrangements would follow the existing law which applied to all trades.

43. With the support of the Panel, the Administration moved a motion to seek the LegCo's approval of the amended criteria for issuing SSP at the Council meeting of 10 June 2015.

Provision of rehabilitative services

44. The Panel continued to follow up the provision of rehabilitative services to persons in custody by the Correctional Services Department ("CSD") to ensure that they were provided with appropriate and adequate vocational training to seek employment after release and re-integrate into the community. The Administration advised that CSD had been working with various training institutions in the provision of market-oriented vocational training courses to persons in custody. All these courses were accredited courses which would assist rehabilitated persons to seek employment. The relevance of such courses to market needs was kept under constant review by CSD. Furthermore, assistance was provided to rehabilitated persons under statutory supervision by CSD who encountered difficulties in seeking employment.

45. Acknowledging that acceptance and support from the public were key factors to successful re-integration of rehabilitated persons into the community, members were concerned about the effectiveness of various publicity and education campaigns in achieving the purpose. According to the Administration, CSD had proactively promoting community support on the acceptance of rehabilitated persons through various activities. Notably, CSD's Rehabilitation Pioneer Project aimed to offer opportunities for young people to understand the detrimental effects of committing crime and drug abuse, including experience-sharing with persons in custody. The activities under the Project had been included into the moral and civic education-related activities

under the "Other Learning Experience" of the New Senior Secondary Curriculum.

Other financial and staffing proposals

46. During the current legislative session, the Panel was also consulted on the following financial and staffing proposals before their submission to the Establishment Subcommittee, Public Works Subcommittee and FC -

- (a) Provision of a Barge Operating Platform for the Marine Region of the Hong Kong Police Force;
- (b) Construction of staff quarters for ImmD at Heng Lam Street, Kowloon;
- (c) Construction of quarters for disciplined services in Kwun Tong;
- (d) Proposal for the creation of a Deputy Chief Fire Officer post for implementing quality assurance and training accreditation mechanisms in the Fire Services Department; and
- (e) Proposal for the replacement of the Infrastructure Platform for the Police Operational Nominal Index Computer System and the Criminal Intelligence Computer System.

Meetings held and visits conducted

47. From October 2014 to June 2015, the Panel held a total of 11 meetings and conducted a visit to the Fire Services Department to better understand its work, including the functions of different types of fire services vehicles and the operations of Fire Services Communications Centre. The Panel has scheduled another meeting in July 2015.

**Legislative Council
Panel on Security**

Terms of Reference

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

**Legislative Council
Panel on Security**

Membership list for 2014-2015 session

Chairman	Hon IP Kwok-him, GBS, JP
Deputy Chairman	Hon NG Leung-sing, SBS, JP
Members	Hon James TO Kun-sun Hon CHAN Kam-lam, SBS, JP Dr Hon LAU Wong-fat, GBM, GBS, JP (up to 14 November 2014) Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing, JP Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan, JP Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai, SBS, JP Hon CHAN Kin-por, BBS, JP Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun, SBS, JP Hon WONG Kwok-kin, SBS Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP Hon Alan LEONG Kah-kit, SC Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung Hon WONG Yuk-man Hon Claudia MO Hon Michael TIEN Puk-sun, BBS, JP Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming Hon YIU Si-wing Hon MA Fung-kwok, SBS, JP Hon Charles Peter MOK, JP Hon CHAN Chi-chuen Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok Hon LEUNG Che-cheung, BBS, MH, JP Hon Kenneth LEUNG Hon KWOK Wai-keung Hon Dennis KWOK Hon Christopher CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT, JP Dr Hon CHIANG Lai-wan, JP Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan Hon Christopher CHUNG Shu-kun, BBS, MH, JP

(Total : 32 members)

Clerk	Miss Betty MA
Legal adviser	Mr KAU Kin-wah
Date	2 February 2015