

(Translation)

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香港特別行政區政府
保安局



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Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
Security Bureau

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15 July 2016

Miss Betty Ma
Clerk to Panel on Security
Legislative Council
Legislative Council Complex
1 Legislative Council Road
Central, Hong Kong

Dear Miss Ma,

**Panel on Security –
Follow up to the special meetings on 26 January and 16 February 2016**

During the discussions of “Crime situation in 2015” and “Police’s handling of riots” at the special meetings of the Legislative Council Panel on Security on 26 January and 16 February 2016, the Government was requested to provide further information. Relevant information are at Annex I and Annex II respectively for Members’ reference.

Yours sincerely,

(Mr Andrew Tsang)
for Secretary for Security

c.c.

CP

(Attn : Mr Stanley Chung)

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Information related to crime situation

- (a) Crime rates of London, New York, Paris, Singapore, Tokyo and Toronto etc

City	Overall crime rate in 2014 (Number of crimes per 100 000 population)
Hong Kong	935
London	8 470
New York	2 199
Paris	12 167
Singapore	591
Tokyo	1 286
Toronto	3 770

- (b) Statistics on cases of kidnapping of Hong Kong residents by Mainland persons

Section 42 of the Offences Against the Person Ordinance (Cap 212) states that: “Any person who, by force or fraud, takes away or detains against his or her will any man or boy, woman or female child, with intent to sell him or her, or to procure a ransom or benefit for his or her liberation, shall be guilty of an offence triable upon indictment, and shall be liable to imprisonment for life.” From 2006 to June 2016, amongst the cases involving the above-mentioned Section 42, Mainland persons were involved in two of such cases. Those Mainland persons involved were arrested in both of the two cases.

- (c) Number of non-refoulement claimants arrested for undertaking illegal employment in Hong Kong

Since the enactment of the Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance 2009 in November 2009, a new Section 38AA was added to the Immigration Ordinance (Cap 115) to prohibit illegal immigrants and persons who are subject to removal or deportation orders from taking any employment or establishing / joining any business. Based on the records of the Immigration Department, figures of non-ethnic Chinese on recognisance (mostly non-refoulement claimants) arrested for breaching Section 38AA from its enactment to June 2016 are tabulated below –

Year	Number of arrested persons
2009 (Since November)	36
2010	172
2011	156
2012	190
2013	165
2014	166
2015	232
2016 (To June)	157

Course of events of the Mong Kok riot

Time	Events
From about 10 p.m. of 8 February 2016	<p>A number of hawkers were selling cooked food at a street section in Mong Kok illegally. Officers of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department conducting general patrol were surrounded, scolded and pushed around by over 50 persons, causing injury to an officer. Upon arrival at the scene, the Police found that a large number of people were gathering on the carriageway, endangering public safety and other road users. The Police gave repeated advice and warning to the people at the scene, urging them to return to the pavement. However, they refused to comply and pushed police officers.</p>
From the early hours of 9 February 2016	<p>The situation began to deteriorate and the incident turned into a riot. The Police made operational mobilisation and deployment in accordance with the development of the incident and deployed a large number of police officers to the scene to handle the riot.¹</p> <p>There were people with self-made weapons and shields who pushed police officers repeatedly and charged police cordon.</p> <p>At about 2 a.m., rioters threw such hard objects as rubbish bins and wooden planks etc at police officers, injuring them and making them fall. In order to protect colleagues from attacks with life-threatening danger and for his own personal safety, a police officer had no other choice but to use firearm.</p> <p>A vast number of rioters threw bricks dug out from pavements, glass bottles and other hard objects at police officers. Many police officers were injured. A sergeant from a police community relations office was hit by brick(s). He lost consciousness at the scene and</p>

¹ The Police's deployment of manpower and vehicles involved details of operational deployment. It is not appropriate to disclose such information.

	<p>his head was seriously injured. Rioters also set fires at various locations and obstructed firemen's fire-fighting operations. In addition, rioters moved objects to obstruct carriageways. They damaged police vehicles and road signs as well as set fire to a taxi. Besides attacking police officers, rioters also attacked media practitioners who were covering the events at the scene.</p>
<p>Morning of 9 February 2016</p>	<p>The riot ended.</p>