

# 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 ("the Panel") during the 2015-2016 session of the Legislative Council ("LegCo"). It will be tabled at the Council meeting of 29 June 2016 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 34 members in the 2015-2016 session, with Hon IP Kwok-him and Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan 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 riots*

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 clashes between the Police and the public in Mong Kok in

the early hours of 9 February 2016 ("the Mong Kok incident"), the Panel held a special meeting to examine the Police's handling of riots.

5. Most members strongly condemned the violent acts involved in the Mong Kok incident. Noting that more than 90 police officers were injured in the incidents, these members expressed grave concern about whether the Police had adequate manpower and appropriate equipment for handling riots, so as to safeguard the personal safety of members of the public and police officers on duty, and to maintain social peace. Some other members, however, expressed disappointment at the Police's failure to enforce the law in a fair and impartial manner in the Mong Kok incident. These members were particularly concerned that some police officers had used excessive force against the participants at the scene. They considered that it was incumbent upon the Government to review its operation in relation to the Mong Kok incident, examine the underlying causes of the incident and to prevent recurrence of incidents of similar nature. Instead of focusing on criminal investigations into the Mong Kok incident, these members strongly called on the Administration to set up an independent commission of inquiry to examine thoroughly the incident.

6. The Panel passed a motion expressing support for the Police's efforts to strictly enforce the law and to expeditiously bring all the rioters involved in the Mong Kok incident to justice as well as urging the Administration to increase manpower for handling riots and upgrade Police equipment, so as to safeguard the personal safety of members of the public and police officers on duty, and to maintain social peace.

7. The Administration advised that if a riot occurred, the Police's first and foremost tasks was to take resolute measures to end the riot as soon as possible, restore public order, and protect the safety of life and property. The Police officers were equipped with a range of anti-riot equipment and had undergone anti-riot training at the Police Tactical Unit. The Police would, having regard to the actual circumstances and the needs of individual operations, give instructions on what suitable equipment officers should be fitted with for the execution of duties and determine whether police officers with anti-riot equipment would need to be deployed. The Police were making all efforts to apprehend the rioters involved and bring them to justice. Members were assured that as in the case of all large-scale operations, the Police would sum up its experience in handling the Mong Kok incident, including deployment of manpower, resources and equipment, etc. in order to meet future operational needs. It did not see the need for setting up another investigation committee to examine the incident.

*Training and psychological support for police officers*

8. Some members were concerned whether the Police had, after the Occupy Movement, reviewed the need for updating its training programmes on psychological quality of police officers in response to social development. These members were particularly concerned about the increases in the number of occasions on which police officers in the course of executing their duties encountered individuals who acted towards them in an abusive, rude or uncooperative manner in an attempt to impede the discharge of their duties or humiliate them.

9. The Administration advised that during the Occupy Movement, Police Clinical Psychologists had visited frontline police officers to understand their psychological state and provide psychological support. The Police's training courses on psychological quality were reviewed and updated from time to time where necessary in response to the prevailing needs. Specifically, the Police had developed different training elements and materials for police officers after the Occupy Movement, covering such areas as coping with stress arising from prolonged work and handling of differences in views among family members and friends. This apart, the Police had issued a set of internal guidelines in March 2014 on handling abusive behaviour of members of the public towards police officers.

*Combating illegal prostitution activities*

10. The Panel had also discussed the Government's policy and measures to combat illegal prostitution activities. Noting that the act of prostitution itself was not illegal, members expressed concern whether the Administration had identified any need to amend the law to facilitate combating illegal prostitution activities. According to the Administration, there were a number of provisions in the current legislation that might be invoked against the crimes of controlling prostitution and to lessen the possible nuisance to members of the public. These statutory provisions were considered adequate for combating illegal prostitution activities and the problem was under control. In addition, the conviction rate in relation to illegal prostitution was high and most of the convicted persons were sentenced to imprisonment.

Notification mechanism between the Mainland authorities and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("HKSAR") Government

11. Following press reports in December 2015 on cases of missing persons involving shareholders and staff of Causeway Bay Books ("the incident") who were reportedly detained in the Mainland, the Panel requested the

Administration to update members on the implementation of the reciprocal notification mechanism of the HKSAR Government and the Mainland authorities. Members were also concerned about the concrete actions taken by the Government in relation to the incident. Some members were gravely concerned whether the incident had undermined the principle of "one country, two systems" and the Basic Law if law enforcement officers of the Mainland authorities had taken law enforcement actions in Hong Kong, and how the Administration could safeguard Hong Kong residents' rights under "one country, two systems".

12. Members were advised that the Chief Executive and the Administration had raised the matter and the concerns of the public with Mainland authorities at different levels and on different occasions. The Administration had been adopting a pragmatic approach in seeking assistance from Mainland authorities to identify the facts. According to the Administration, there was no information indicating whether the matter fell within the scope of the notification mechanism. Nonetheless, since the operation of the notification mechanism, notifications involving more than 9 400 Hong Kong residents had been received from the Mainland side. The Administration added that apart from the notification mechanism, there was a cooperation mechanism between the police authorities of Hong Kong and the Mainland. The Administration stressed that law enforcement officers of other jurisdictions were not allowed to take enforcement actions in Hong Kong.

13. Some members noted with concern that the missing persons including Mr LEE Po had left Hong Kong by illegal means. They called on the Police to continue with the investigation to identify the facts to address public concerns regarding the whereabouts of Mr LEE. Members were advised that the Police attached great importance to each missing person report, which was followed up by the Missing Persons Unit of the relevant Police region. The Police were carrying out investigation into how Mr LEE had left Hong Kong and had made a request to Mainland authorities for a meeting with Mr LEE. Nonetheless, any person leaving or entering Hong Kong had to undergo immigration clearance in accordance with the law at immigration control points, at which he had to produce his Hong Kong identity card or travel document.

#### Security arrangement for passengers and baggage at the Hong Kong International Airport ("HKIA")

14. In the wake of wide public concern about the handling of a piece of unattended baggage at HKIA in March 2016, the Panel followed up with the Administration and Airport Authority Hong Kong ("AAHK") the security arrangement for passengers and baggage at HKIA. Most members were

concerned whether a passenger's cabin baggage was required currently to undergo security checks together with the baggage owner. Members were advised that the security screening of a cabin baggage was in general conducted in the presence of the passenger. It was, however, possible for other parties to convey items belonging to passengers through security controls for the purpose of returning such items to the owners. Nonetheless, all persons and baggage were required to undergo standard security screening at HKIA before entering the Enhanced Security Restricted Area ("ESRA") of HKIA. If the X-ray screening of a baggage revealed the need for a secondary screening, the latter would be conducted in the presence of the baggage owner.

15. Concern was also raised as to whether airlines could exercise discretion to bring an unattended cabin baggage of a passenger into ESRA. Members were advised that if the identity of the baggage owner had been confirmed, staff of airlines as well as AAHK and its lost property service contractor were allowed to bring the lost and found item upon request to the passenger in ESRA, provided that all persons and baggage entering ESRA had undergone security screening. Although guidelines on the discretion of airlines had been set out in writing, AAHK was aware of the concerns of frontline airline staff regarding such discretion. It would, together with other stakeholders, review and refine the existing handling procedures for lost and found items, having regard to the practices of other international airports. Consideration was being given to requiring the owner of a lost and found baggage to sign an undertaking or declaration before the lost baggage was brought into ESRA for the passenger.

### Fire safety

#### *Marine fire-fighting strategy*

16. Members noted that the Fire Services Department ("FSD") had reviewed the current arrangements of maritime rescue operations. Expressing concern about the varied response time taken by FSD's fireboats to arrive at the fire scene of marine fire or incidents, some members called on the Administration to consider establishing a target response time in this regard. The Administration explained that the actual time taken for fire vessels to arrive at the scene were affected by a range of different factors, for example, the location of relevant vessels, the marine traffic, weather conditions, etc at the time of call. As such, it would not be practicable to set an appropriate target response time. The Administration stressed that FSD would, having regard to the circumstances, dispatch the fireboats and fire speedboats nearest the incident scene as quickly as possible.

17. Some members were concerned about fire safety in typhoon shelters where fishing vessels were berthed close to each other. They considered that fixed fire service installations should be provided on the shore of typhoon shelters so that land crews of FSD could carry out fire-fighting more promptly. Members were, however, advised that having regard to the limited coverage of these installations and the fact that vessels were dispersed throughout the typhoon shelters, such installations were considered not effective in enhancing the fire safety standard of typhoon shelters.

18. In respect of the suggestion of introducing dedicated ambulance launches for quicker response to the casualties of maritime incidents, the Administration pointed out that the fire and ambulance personnel could attend to the maritime incident by fire vessels or police launches and convey casualties ashore. Moreover, fire vessels of FSD had all been equipped with ambulance equipment and/or medical room. To enhance the marine fire-fighting capability and emergency ambulance services, the Panel expressed support for the Administration's proposal to procure a fireboat and a fast rescue vessel.

#### *Related legislative proposals*

19. The Panel was consulted on the legislative proposal to introduce a Registered Fire Engineers ("RFE") Scheme ("the proposed Scheme") to leverage professional engineers and qualified persons in the market for the provision of fire safety risk assessment and certification services. Members were advised that the proposed Scheme aimed to provide greater flexibility to applicants by offering them an additional option in completing the fire safety risk assessment and certification process. It was envisaged that the time required for fire safety risk assessment and certification for the licensing of food premises would be reduced from 31 days for FSD to about seven to eight days for RFEs.

20. Some members expressed concern about the measures in place to monitor the performance standards of RFEs and prevent possible conflict of interest of RFEs from involving in the fire safety works concerned. According to the Administration, RFEs would be required, on every occasion of certifying the required fire safety works, to declare having no association with the works concerned. In order to ensure consistency in fire safety standards, FSD intended to require at the initial implementation stage that all the fire safety requirements formulated by RFEs should be submitted to FSD for endorsement. In addition, FSD would select premises on a random basis and conduct audit inspections on at least 70% of the certification performed by RFEs.

21. With the support of the Panel, the Fire Services (Amendment) Bill 2015 was introduced into LegCo on 16 December 2015. The relevant Bills Committee had completed its scrutiny work and resumption of Second Reading debate on the Bill is scheduled for the Council meeting of 29 June 2016.

22. The Panel was also briefed by Dr Priscilla LEUNG on her proposed Member's Bill to amend Fire Safety (Building) Ordinance which sought to grant discretion to FSD to assist the owners of old buildings who faced difficulties in complying with Fire Safety Directions by extension of the compliance period and allowing the owners to propose alternative installation works to meet fire safety requirements.

### Anti-drug work

#### *Drug situation and anti-drug work*

23. The Panel received an annual update on the latest drug situation in Hong Kong and its anti-drug work. Noting that the drug history of newly reported drug abuse cases had continued to rise from 5.2 years in 2014 to 5.8 years in 2015, members expressed concern about how the Administration would tackle the problem of hidden drug abuse. While acknowledging the continued rise in the drug history of newly report drug abusers was a cause for concern, the Administration pointed out that the drug history of newly reported drug abusers was only one of the indicators of hidden drug abuse. Moreover, the declining drug trend reflected the effectiveness of the anti-drug strategy and the concerted efforts of various sectors in the community. Members were assured that the Administration had been monitoring different sources of information to obtain a comprehensive picture of the drug situation.

#### *Related legislative proposal*

24. The Panel was consulted on the legislative proposal to amend the First Schedule to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134) ("DDO") to bring Tapentadol and AH-7927 under the control of the Ordinance. Members were advised that after Tapentadol and AH-7921 were included in the First Schedule to DDO, illicit trafficking, manufacturing, possession, consumption, supply, import and export of the substances would be an offence under DDO. The import and export of the substances would require a licence issued by Department of Health. With support of the Panel, the Amendment Order was introduced and tabled at the Council meeting of 11 May 2016, which would come into operation on 8 July 2016.

Report of the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ("CAT")

25. Prior to the United Nations Committee against Torture ("CAT Committee")'s hearing on the HKSAR's third periodic report as part of China's sixth report under CAT, the Panel discussed with the Administration and deputations in November 2015 to the issues of concern raised by the CAT Committee.

26. Some members expressed concern about the time taken for determining torture claims and the low percentage of substantiated non-refoulement claims. Some other members, however, were of the view that while assistance should be offered to claimants who suffered from torture, actions should also be taken to prevent abuse of the existing regime. The Administration advised that most non-refoulement claimants in Hong Kong did not originate from countries in conflict and thus it was inappropriate to compare the percentage of substantiated claims in Hong Kong with those of other countries. Non-refoulement claims in Hong Kong were determined under the unified screening mechanism ("USM") which met the high standards of fairness required by law. The publicly-funded legal assistance scheme and the timeline allowed for providing information and making submissions under the screening process (including the appeal process) in Hong Kong were on par with, if not more lenient than, those adopted by many other countries.

27. The CAT Committee adopted its concluding observations in December 2015 after consideration of the HKSAR's third periodic report at its hearing on 17 and 18 November 2015. The Panel held two meetings in June 2016 to discuss with the Administration and deputations the relevant concluding observations. Most members shared the concern expressed by the CAT Committee about the practical implementation of USM to screen non-refoulement claims since its inception in 2014. The Administration advised that the objective of USM was to decide whether an illegal immigrant should be removed to another country immediately, or whether removal should be temporarily withheld until his claimed risks ceased to exist. Claimants aggrieved by the Immigration Department ("ImmD")'s decision under USM could appeal to the Torture Claims Appeal Board. This apart, the Government would introduce measures to shorten screening time and optimize use of existing resources within the existing legislative and procedural framework.

28. Some members also expressed the view that the Administration should respond to CAT's call for the establishment of a fully independent mechanism to investigate complaints on police misconduct as well as publicizing the police general orders and related guidelines on the use of force when handling



demonstrations. The Administration pointed out that the Independent Police Complaints Council Ordinance (Cap. 604) provided for a statutory basis for a two-tier police complaints system to ensure that complaints on police misconduct would be handled by an independent and fair mechanism. With regard to the use of force, members were advised that there were stringent Police guidelines for the use of force in that police officers should, before using force and when circumstances permitted, give warning of their intention to use force, and the persons involved should be given every opportunity, whenever practicable, to obey police orders. The Administration stressed that the force to be used by the Police would be the minimum force necessary for achieving a lawful purpose, and police officers would exercise a high level of restraint at all times in the use of force.

### Comprehensive review of USM

29. In the Policy Agenda published in January 2016, the Administration highlighted the need to launch a comprehensive review of the strategy in handling USM claims in the areas of pre-arrival control, screening procedures, detention and enforcement, so as to contain and reverse the growing number of USM claimants stranded in Hong Kong.

30. When deliberating on the scope of the review, members strongly called on the Administration to speed up the processing of non-refoulement claims. Some members were gravely concerned about the abuse of the screening procedures. They considered that the prolonged presence of a growing number of non-refoulement claimants in Hong Kong would result in financial burden and impact on law and order. Some other members, however, considered that a sympathetic attitude should be adopted towards the claimants.

31. The Administration advised that its priority was to adopt appropriate measures, under the prevailing legal requirements, to intercept illegal immigrants at source and to expedite the screening process to remove unsubstantiated claimants to their country of origin as soon as possible. Necessary training had also been provided to all ImmD staff involved in handling non-refoulement claims. Members were assured that throughout the review process, the Administration would listen to the views of stakeholders on effective measures to ensure that genuine claimants were identified without delay, abuses of the screening procedures were minimized, and economic migrants were deterred from coming to Hong Kong for illegal work.

32. Some members questioned whether, in tandem with the review, consideration would be given to the cessation of application of CAT to Hong Kong. The Administration advised that the HKSAR Government implemented

USM as required under CAT, Hong Kong Bill of Rights, the Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 115), and the relevant judgments of the Court of Final Appeal. It had no plans at present to assess the question of cessation of application of CAT to HKSAR. The Administration added that under the Basic Law, the application to HKSAR of international agreements to which the People's Republic of China was a party should be decided by the Central Government, in accordance with the circumstances and needs of HKSAR, and after seeking the views of the HKSAR Government.

33. The Panel also supported the Administration's proposal to create two supernumerary directorate posts (one Administrative Officer Staff Grade C in the Security Bureau and one Assistant Director of Immigration in ImmD) to steer the comprehensive review of USM and to step up with measures to further speed up screening of claims. The Administration undertook to keep the Panel posted of the progress of comprehensive review.

#### *Related legislative proposal*

34. As one of the measures to be considered under the comprehensive review of the strategy of handling non-refoulement claims, the Panel was consulted on the Administration's proposal to amend the Immigration (Unauthorized Entrants) Order (Cap. 115D) to: (a) expand the definition of unauthorized entrants ("UEs") in paragraph 2(1)(a) of the Immigration (Unauthorized Entrants) Order to include eight major source countries where non-ethnic Chinese illegal immigrants ("NECIIs") originate; and (b) amend the exception clause of paragraph 2(2)(a) of the Order which excepted persons holding valid travel documents from being declared as UEs.

35. While expressing general support for the legislative proposals, some members considered that it would be more effective for the Administration and the Mainland authorities to jointly combat the problem at source. Members were advised that since February 2016, the relevant Mainland authorities had launched joint operations with the Hong Kong Police to combat human smuggling at the boundary, resulting in three human smuggling syndicates being neutralized and the arrest of about 2 900 NECIIs. Such joint operations would continue at least until the end of June 2017. On members' concern about the impact of the proposal on NECIIs, the Administration explained that the proposal sought to impose a heavier penalty on syndicates involved in the smuggling of UEs into Hong Kong. NECIIs who were being smuggled would not be subject to a heavier sentence even if they were declared as UEs.

36. Some members expressed concern about the lack of sufficient time for scrutiny of the legislative proposal which would be subject to negative vetting

procedure and come into operation on the date of gazettal. In the light of members' concerns, the Administration subsequently amended the legislative proposal to the effect that only eight major source countries of NECIIs were added to the Immigration (Unauthorized Entrants) (Amendment) Order 2016, which was gazetted and came into operation on 20 May 2016.

#### Interception of communications and surveillance

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

38. Some members expressed concern about whether the follow-up actions taken by the law enforcement agencies ("LEAs") were commensurate with the seriousness of non-compliance and irregularities as highlighted in the Commissioner's report. Members were advised that LEAs took the Commissioner's view very seriously and would follow up on his views diligently. In cases where disciplinary actions were to be taken against the law enforcement officers concerned, the relevant LEA would take into account the views of the Commissioner made in the report, if any, before taking actions.

39. Noting that the ratio of the number of persons arrested as a result of or further to interception or covert surveillance carried out pursuant to prescribed authorizations to the number of prescribed authorizations issued had been decreasing, some members were concerned whether LEAs had not exercised due care in making applications for prescribed authorizations. The Administration advised that there was no correlation between the number of prescribed authorizations and the number of persons arrested as a result of or further to interception or covert surveillance carried out pursuant to prescribed authorizations. As a matter of fact, the procedures required of LEAs had been tightened over the years. An application for prescribed authorization was considered by a panel judge having regard to the proportionality and necessity of the operations concerned.

#### Establishment of a reporting system on the physical cross-boundary transportation of large quantities of currency and bearer negotiable instruments ("CBNIs")

40. Following the completion of a three-month public consultation exercise on the establishment of a reporting system on the physical cross-boundary

transportation of large quantities of CBNIs in 2015, the Panel was briefed by the Administration on the outcome of the consultation exercise.

41. Members were concerned about the effectiveness of the proposed reporting system in tackling money laundering. Some members were of the view that the proposed designated threshold of \$120,000 for declaration and disclosure should be set at a higher value to minimize inconvenience to passengers. The Administration advised that the proposed system was only one of the bundle of measures for combating money laundering. As the proposed system would not impose any restriction on the transportation of CBNIs, it would not affect the legitimate flow of funds into and out of Hong Kong. The proposed threshold of \$120,000 was relatively more relaxed when compared to those adopted in other jurisdictions.

42. Members were also concerned about the penalty level for violation of the reporting requirements and whether a grace period would be introduced in respect of imposing penalty on the violation of the reporting requirements. According to the Administration, it was considering the introduction of a grace period in respect of imposing penalty for violation of the reporting requirements. It intended to introduce a fixed penalty of \$2,000 for first-time offenders. For repeated offenders, the penalty would be determined by the court. The Administration advised that it would take into account views collected during the public consultation exercise and proceed with the drafting of a bill on the proposed reporting system. It planned to introduce the relevant bill into LegCo in the next legislative session.

#### Financial and staffing proposals

43. During the current legislative session, the Panel was consulted on a number of other financial and staffing proposals before their submission to the Establishment Subcommittee, Public Works Subcommittee and Finance Committee respectively.

44. The Panel had examined a number of financial proposals relating to computerization of information technology systems. These proposals included acquisition of mobile response and command platform for the marine region of the Hong Kong Police Force; computerization for "Development of Customs and Excise Information and Risk Management System"; replacing and upgrading the information technology infrastructure and applications of the Hong Kong Police Force and replacement of the Command and Control Communications System of the Hong Kong Police Force; replacement of core information technology systems with the Integrated Custodial and Rehabilitation Management System for the Correctional Services Department;

and computer systems for ImmD at the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong boundary crossing facilities.

45. The Panel had considered and expressed support for two other funding proposals related to installation of electric locks security system in the Stanley Prison, and replacement and enhancement of the closed-circuit television systems for Pak Sha Wan Correctional Institution and Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre. The Panel had also considered and supported a public works project regarding the construction of staff quarters for Correctional Services Department at Tin Wan, Aberdeen.

46. The Panel was consulted on two staffing proposals to create a Chief Pilot post in the Government Flying Service for strengthening management and enhancing flight safety, and a supernumerary post of Assistant Director of Immigration in ImmD to oversee the development and implementation of the Next Generation Smart Identity Card System. The Panel supported these proposals.

#### Meetings held and visits conducted

47. From October 2015 to June 2016, the Panel held a total of 12 meetings. The Panel conducted a visit to the Police Headquarters to better understand the operations of the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Bureau and the Regional Command and Control Centre of the Hong Kong Island Region, and another visit to FSD's Central Fireboat Station and observe a joint departmental fire exercise at Shau Kei Wan Typhoon Shelter.

Council Business Division 2  
Legislative Council Secretariat  
22 June 2016

**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.

**Membership list for 2015-2016 session**

<b>Chairman</b>	Hon IP Kwok-him, GBS, JP
<b>Deputy Chairman</b>	Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan
<b>Members</b>	<div>Hon James TO Kun-sun</div> <div>Hon CHAN Kam-lam, SBS, JP</div> <div>Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing, JP</div> <div>Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan, JP</div> <div>Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai, SBS, JP</div> <div>Hon CHAN Kin-por, BBS, JP</div> <div>Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun, SBS, JP</div> <div>Hon WONG Kwok-kin, SBS</div> <div>Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP</div> <div>Hon Alan LEONG Kah-kit, SC</div> <div>Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung</div> <div>Hon WONG Yuk-man</div> <div>Hon Claudia MO</div> <div>Hon Michael TIEN Puk-sun, BBS, JP</div> <div>Hon NG Leung-sing, SBS, JP</div> <div>Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, JP</div> <div>Hon YIU Si-wing, BBS</div> <div>Hon MA Fung-kwok, SBS, JP</div> <div>Hon Charles Peter MOK, JP</div> <div>Hon CHAN Chi-chuen</div> <div>Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok</div> <div>Hon LEUNG Che-cheung, BBS, MH, JP</div> <div>Hon Kenneth LEUNG</div> <div>Hon KWOK Wai-keung</div> <div>Hon Dennis KWOK</div> <div>Hon Christopher CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP</div> <div>Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung</div> <div>Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT, JP</div> <div>Dr Hon CHIANG Lai-wan, JP</div> <div>Hon Christopher CHUNG Shu-kun, BBS, MH, JP</div> <div>Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS</div> <div>Hon Alvin YEUNG Ngok-kiu (since 4 March 2016)</div> <div>(Total : 34 members)</div>
<b>Clerk</b>	Miss Betty MA
<b>Legal adviser</b>	Mr Timothy TSO
<b>Date</b>	4 March 2016