

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 2016-2017 session of the Legislative Council ("LegCo"). It will be tabled at the Council meeting of 5 July 2017 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 43 members in the 2016-2017 session, with Hon CHAN Hak-kan and Hon James TO 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

Use of body worn video cameras by the Police

4. Following the completion of the two stages of field trials of the use of body worn video camera ("BWVCs") by the Police from March to July 2015, the Administration reported to the Panel on the positive results of the field trials and its plan to equip each frontline uniformed police officer with a BWVC in

around 2021 during execution of duty to record incidents with law and order implications.

5. Some members were supportive of the proposal to equip each frontline uniformed police officer with a BWVC. They considered it fair to both demonstrators and the Police with the use of BWVCs as it recorded the event factually. This would also help facilitate the Police's handling of confrontations, as it was shown from previous cases that the subjects had refrained from over-reacting and become calmer when being video-filmed. Some other members, however, expressed concern that the recording would be made on subjective judgement of police officers and thus susceptible to abuse and unfair practice. These members were of the view that the Police should issue guidelines on the use of such video-recording devices as well as access to and destruction of the captured footage, and the guidelines should be made available to the public.

6. The Administration advised that although it was not appropriate to make public the relevant internal operational guidelines, the Police had clear and stringent internal guidelines to regulate the use of BWVCs, the handling of data and submission of recorded footages to the court as evidence, etc. Only police officers who had undergone professional training on operation of BWVCs were allowed to use BWVCs. Members were assured that any recording made by BWVCs must be incident-specific, police officers using BWVCs had to overtly wear the cameras on their uniform, and where reasonably practicable, notify the subject prior to commencement of recording. Every time after using BWVCs, police officers were required to report to their supervisors. The use of BWVCs would then be reviewed by the supervisors concerned. The Police would delete footage relating to an incident in which there was no investigation after 31 days from the date it was made, unless with the permission of a Senior Superintendent of Police under special circumstances, such as anticipated future investigation. Only captured footage relating to an incident where there was an investigation would be treated as case exhibit and be retained for investigation and court proceedings.

Combating technology crimes

7. Members noted with concern that the annual number of local reports of technology crimes had increased by 24 times in the last decade. As crimes involving the use of computers had become increasingly rampant, members deliberated on 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

("CSTCB") in the Police was intended for, among others, strengthening partnership with local stakeholders to counter prevalent technology crimes and cyber threats.

8. To further strengthen the Police's capability in combating technology crimes and handling cyber security incidents, the Administration put forth its proposal to create a permanent post of Chief Superintendent of Police to head CSTCB. Members expressed divergent views on the staffing proposal. Some members expressed support for the proposal. They considered that under the leadership of a senior police officer with extensive relevant experience, CSTCB could formulate strategic direction for enforcement and establish partnership with overseas law enforcement agencies to target at technology crimes.

9. Some other members, however, expressed reservations about the staffing proposal. These members expressed grave concern about whether CSTCB would monitor the dissemination of information on the Internet, having regard to an increasing number of prosecution cases pertaining to section 161 of the Crimes Ordinance (Cap. 200) in relation to access to computer with criminal or dishonest intent. They pointed out that the scope of section 161 of Cap. 200 was very broad and many social movement campaigners had been arrested for breach of section 161 of Cap. 200 but eventually prosecuted for breach of other offences. Members were advised that technology crimes were not confined to offences under section 161 of Cap. 200, which included Internet frauds, money laundering and bomb threat. Action would be taken when there was a breach of the law and legal proceedings would be instituted by the Police if there was sufficient evidence indicating the commission of a criminal offence. Among the prosecuted cases, about 90% were unrelated to offences under section 161 of Cap. 200.

10. After consultation with the Panel, the Administration submitted the staffing proposal to the Establishment Subcommittee in February 2017, which was subsequently approved by the Finance Committee in May 2017.

Combating telephone deception

11. In view of a visible increase in the number of telephone deception cases, the Panel followed up with the Police on the strategy and measures for combating such crime. Members were gravely concerned about the resurgence of "pretend officials" cases which involved impersonating Hong Kong Government or Mainland officials, with fraudsters successfully defrauding victims of huge amount of money. Noting that most of these fraudulent calls were made from outside Hong Kong to evade detection, some members expressed concern whether the Police had sought the assistance of telecommunication operators to block bogus telephone calls from places outside

Hong Kong.

12. According to the Administration, telephone deception in Hong Kong was mainly a cross-boundary criminal activity. To tackle the problem at source, the Police had stepped up intelligence exchange and mutual assistance with overseas and Mainland law enforcement agencies about these telephone deception cases. The Police, in collaboration with Mainland and overseas law enforcement departments, had carried out joint operations against cross-boundary telephone deception syndicates. The Police had also discussed with the Office of the Communications Authority ("OFCA") and the telecommunications industry the measures to help the public identify fraudulent calls. To this end, OFCA had required the insertion of a "+" sign in the calling number display of mobile phones as a prefix for all incoming calls originating from outside Hong Kong. Furthermore, the Police were collaborating with a local university to develop a mobile application to assist in the identification of fraudulent calls.

13. Some members noted with concern the prevalent number of victims of telephone deception despite the enforcement actions taken by the Police. They called on the Administration to step up publicity and education on prevention of telephone deception. Members were advised that the Police had been stepping up their multi-pronged publicity to disseminate information on various common types of scams to the public through different channels. Specifically, the Police had worked in conjunction with major mobile telecommunications operators and sent short messages to more than six million phone numbers to remind the public of telephone deception prevention, with a view to disseminating such a message in a more direct and extensive manner.

Preventing and tackling terrorist activities

14. Having regard to Hong Kong's dense population and the fact that terrorist activities had gone rampant around the globe, members were particularly concerned about the Police's enforcement capability to guard against and tackle terrorist activities. Members were advised that the threat level of Hong Kong being subject to terrorist attack remained "moderate", i.e. there was a possibility of attack, but there was no specific intelligence suggesting Hong Kong was likely to be a target. Members were assured that the Government had formulated effective and efficient mechanism under which swift responses could be made in terrorist incidents. As a matter of fact, strengthening counter-terrorism ("CT") efforts was one of the operational priorities of the Police Force in 2017. The Police would monitor closely the trend of terrorist activities and ensure the Police's readiness in all aspects. The Police would also provide security advice for and deploying CT patrols at critical infrastructure and sensitive premises under potential threat.

15. Members noted that the Government, in particular the Police, conducted regular exercises against major incidents and terrorist attacks to test the CT response capabilities and plans of various departments and relevant organizations. Some members suggested that the Administration should consider involving the public in the conduct of future CT exercises. Members also took the view that the Administration should enhance public education on the necessary and appropriate measures to be taken in case of emergencies in public areas or transport.

16. The Administration shared members' view about the importance of facilitating public understanding of its work on safeguarding public safety. To this end, the Security Bureau had produced booklets teaching the public how to handle suspicious or emergency incidents in public areas or transport, and the relevant information had been uploaded onto its website. In addition, the Police would continue to instill among the public safety knowledge and anti-crime awareness through various social media, thereby enhancing their alertness and responsiveness to major dangerous incidents.

17. Some members were concerned whether the Immigration Department ("ImmD") would deny entry of persons who might pose terrorist threat to Hong Kong. Members were advised that where there was intelligence identifying a person as a terrorist or terrorist associate, ImmD would put his personal particulars on a watch list to prevent such person from attempting to enter Hong Kong via immigration control points. ImmD would refuse entry to Hong Kong attempted by suspected terrorists and, depending on the circumstances of the case, make referral to relevant law enforcement agency ("LEA") for follow-up.

18. As a related issue, the Panel was consulted on the Administration's legislative proposal to amend the United Nations (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Ordinance (Cap. 575) ("UNATMO") to guard against new threat arising from foreign terrorism, including prohibiting persons from leaving Hong Kong for the purpose of terrorist training and enhancing the mechanism on freezing terrorist property. While raising no objection to the legislative proposal, some members expressed concern that the proposed measures might be subject to abuses infringing individual's freedom of travel. According to the Administration, under UNATMO, terrorists would only be specified in accordance with the designations by the United Nations committee on the relevant requirements in the United Nations Security Council Resolution or by the court on application by the Administration. It had been confirmed that the legislative proposal was in conformity with the Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance (Cap. 383) and the Basic Law. Members were advised that the Administration would introduce the amendment bill as soon as possible.

Fire safety

Improving fire safety of old industrial buildings

19. The outbreak of two fires at old industrial buildings at Ngau Tau Kok and Cheung Sha Wan in June and July 2016 respectively had heightened public concern over the fire risks of old industrial buildings, in particular fire safety of mini-storages. At the request of the Panel, the Administration provided an update on the progress of the inspections of and enforcement actions against mini-storages with fire safety-related irregularities. Members noted that of the 885 mini-storages identified, the Fire Services Department ("FSD") had carried out inspections and issued some 3 000 Fire Hazard Abatement Notices ("FHANs"), which specified the fire safety improvement works required and the period of time for compliance, to persons in charge of the relevant mini-storages by end March 2017. According to the Administration, most mini-storage operators were taking active actions in response to FHANs, including appointing authorized persons and proposing alternative proposals in case compliance with the requirements was technically difficult.

20. Members' views were also sought on the Administration's preliminary legislative proposal to mandatorily require owners and occupiers of pre-1987 industrial buildings to improve the fire safety measures of their buildings to satisfy the required standards. Members asked the Administration to clarify whether the responsibility for carrying out fire safety improvement works for pre-1987 industrial buildings rested with owners or occupiers. The Administration advised that generally speaking, the occupiers would be responsible for installing emergency lighting and automatic cut-off device for the mechanical ventilating system in their units, and the owners would be responsible for the rest of the improvement works.

21. While expressing support for the legislative proposal, members were concerned about the technical problems encountered by owners of pre-1987 industrial buildings in complying with fire safety standards, especially their lack of automatic sprinkler systems. The Administration advised that in case there were difficulties for owners of these old buildings to fully comply with the required standards, the enforcement authorities would adopt a flexible and pragmatic approach in considering acceptance of alternative proposals, on a case-by-case basis with regard to the circumstances of individual buildings, provided that the fire safety of these buildings would not be compromised. To assist the owners or occupiers of these buildings to meet the additional cost for the fire safety improvement works, some members considered that the Administration should assist the owners and occupiers concerned to apply for loans under relevant schemes for upgrading their facilities to comply with relevant requirements. Some members also raised concerns about whether arts

or cultural production and activities in industrial buildings would be prohibited for fire safety reasons under the legislative proposal. These members called on the Administration to consider relaxing restrictions on the non-industrial uses of industrial buildings, such that arts and cultural activities could be organized in industrial buildings.

22. The Administration stressed that the primary objective of the legislative proposal was the improvement of fire safety in old industrial buildings. Nevertheless, it would consult stakeholders, including the relevant trade associations and professional bodies, before finalizing its legislative proposal.

Proposed Registered Fire Engineer Scheme

23. The Panel was briefed at its meeting on 11 November 2016 on the Administration's plan to re-introduce the lapsed Fire Services (Amendment) Bill 2015 ("the 2015 Bill"), which sought to implement the proposed Registered Fire Engineer ("RFE") 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 Fire Services (Amendment) Bill 2016 Bill was by and large a replica of the 2015 Bill but had incorporated the then agreed Committee stage amendments that regulations made by the Chief Executive in Council for the RFE Scheme and for regulating RFEs, except those concerning fees to be charged in relation to the registration and de-registration of RFEs, were to be subject to the positive vetting procedure.

24. Most members expressed support for the legislative proposal, which would provide an additional option for fire safety risk assessment and certification. They enquired whether measures would be introduced to ensure the risk assessment and certification services of RFEs meeting the required standards. Some other members, however, were of the view that the Administration should not shift the responsibility of monitoring fire safety to the private sector by establishing the RFE Scheme. These members were particularly concerned whether the quality of fire safety risk assessment and certification would be compromised with the participation of the private sector in the RFE Scheme. Some of these members considered that the Administration should instead allocate more resources for FSD to create more posts to carry out fire safety risk assessment and certification work.

25. Members were advised that after the RFE Scheme was launched, only persons with relevant qualifications and experience who registered as RFEs could perform the fire safety risk assessment and certification work in addition to FSD staff. FSD would play a regulatory role over the Scheme. FSD intended to require that fire safety requirements formulated by a registered fire

engineer (risk assessment) must be endorsed by FSD before they were issued to the licence applicants. FSD would also carry out audit inspections on at least 70% of the certification completed by RFEs.

26. The Fire Services (Amendment) Bill 2016 was introduced into LegCo on 30 November 2016 and passed through LegCo at the meeting of 1 March 2017. The Administration will brief the Panel on the implementation details of the RFE Scheme at its meeting scheduled for July 2017.

Comprehensive review of the strategy of handling non-refoulement claims

27. In the Policy Agenda published in January 2016, the Administration highlighted the need to launch a comprehensive review of the strategy in handling non-refoulement claims in the areas of pre-arrival control, screening procedures, detention and enforcement, so as to contain and reduce the growing number of claimants stranded in Hong Kong. During the session, the Panel was updated on the latest situation of the review at two meetings.

28. Members were generally of the view that measures should be introduced to expedite the screening of pending non-refoulement claims. Some members took a strong view that a claimant should be required to submit a claim within a specified time period from his time of arrival in Hong Kong, the time allowed for completion of a claim form should be shortened and the application of a claimant who failed to attend an interview without a valid reason should be revoked. The Administration explained that the existing deadline for submitting a completed claim form had been determined after deliberations in the enactment of the existing laws and was further lengthened as a compromise to the strong request of the Duty Lawyer Service ("DLS"). Claims submitted after the deadline were dealt with in accordance with existing laws.

29. Members noted that the capacity of DLS in supporting the provision of publicly-funded legal assistance to claimants was also a limit to the processing of claims. Most members welcomed the Administration's plan to implement a new pilot scheme in parallel with the existing DLS scheme, with a view to responding to the strong call to expedite screening of claims. Qualified lawyers would be invited to join a supplementary roster under the pilot scheme, which would assign cases to them directly. The Administration undertook to review the pilot scheme after one year of its commencement and revert to the Panel on the long-term arrangement.

30. Members also noted that about half of the non-refoulement claimants were mainly overstayers, of which over 30% of claimants in this category were Indian visitors, and that 80% of the claimants from India initially arrived Hong Kong as visa-free visitors but only made a claim after they had overstayed or

been refused permission to land. In order to prevent those with higher risks to overstay/lodge non-refoulement claims, members were briefed on the proposed introduction of the pre-arrival registration ("PAR") requirement for Indian nationals prior to its commencement in January 2017, under which Indian nationals must first successfully complete PAR online before they could visit Hong Kong visa-free. While raising no objection to the new arrangement, some members cautioned that the PAR requirement should not cause undue inconvenience to bona fide businessmen and tourists from India. The Administration explained that instead of imposing a visa requirement on all Indian passport holders, the proposed PAR requirement had taken into account the economic and social ties between Hong Kong and India. Members were subsequently advised that PAR had been operating smoothly since commencement. As at end April 2017, about 100 000 visitors had successfully registered, representing a success rate of over 90%. At the same time, the number of Indian visitors who overstayed had decreased.

31. Some members were gravely concerned that there was an increase in crimes committed by non-refoulement claimants, which were affecting the daily life of Hong Kong residents. Some members took the view that accommodating non-refoulement claimants in closed camps would better protect the personal safety of claimants and facilitate the maintenance of law and order in Hong Kong. This would also reduce the incentives for claimants to come to Hong Kong and take up illegal employment. Some other members, however, pointed out that according to overseas experience, the administration cost involved in the closed detention of claimants would outweigh the subsidy provided to the claimants. These members queried the need to examine the establishment of closed camps for claimants.

32. According to the Administration, the detention of non-refoulement claimants involved legal and other complex issues. All the views and suggestions of members would be considered in the context of the Administration's comprehensive review of the strategy of handling non-refoulement claims. In the longer term, it would amend the law to plug existing loopholes, e.g. through tightening timeframes for screening of claims. It was studying the provisions under the Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 115) relating to the screening procedures and related matters, and would update the Panel on the review in due course.

Anti-drug work

Drug situation and anti-drug work

33. The Panel received an annual update on the latest drug situation in Hong Kong and its anti-drug work. While noting that the drug history of newly

reported drug abuse cases had decreased from 5.9 years in 2015 to 4.6 years in 2016, members generally considered that the problem of hidden drug abuse was still serious. They were mostly concerned about the relatively high proportion of newly reported drug abusers being young adults. Members called on the Administration to examine the effectiveness of the measures in place to combat drug abuse. Members were advised that although the declining drug trend reflected the effectiveness of the anti-drug strategy and the concerted efforts of various sectors in the community, the Administration acknowledged that hidden drug abuse was still a concern. It would spare no effort in continuing with the five-pronged anti-drug approach to respond to the latest drug situation.

Related legislative proposal

34. The Panel was consulted on the legislative proposal to amend the First Schedule to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134) ("DDO") to bring MT-45, 4,4'-DMAR and phenazepam under the control of the Ordinance. Members were advised that after MT-45, 4,4'-DMAR and phenazepam were included in the First Schedule to DDO, the import, export supply and manufacture of these substances would require respective licences issued by Department of Health. Trafficking, manufacturing, possession and consumption of the substances would be an offence under DDO. With support of the Panel, the legislative proposal was introduced and tabled at the Council meeting of 10 May 2017, which would come into operation on 7 July 2017.

Healthy School Programme with a Drug Testing Component

35. Members noted that since the launch of the voluntary Healthy School Programme with a Drug Testing Component ("HSP(DT)") in 2011, the number of schools participated in the Programme had increased from 43 in the 2011-2012 school year to 122 in the 2016-2017. Considering relatively low participation rate of schools in HSP(DT), members were concerned about the effectiveness and way forward of the Programme. According to the Administration, an independent evaluation research on HSP(DT) was conducted in the 2015-2016 school year and the research results affirmed the effectiveness of the Programme as an anti-drug education initiative.

36. Noting from the research findings that the level of support of non-participating schools for HSP(DT) was lower than that of participating schools, some members queried whether HSP(DT) should continue. The Administration explained that the research findings indicated that students, parents, principals and teachers of schools which had participated in HSP(DT) for a longer duration (e.g. more than three years) and hence had a deeper understanding of HSP(DT) were highly supportive of HSP(DT), as contrasted to non-participating schools in which the support level was comparatively lower

and the students of these schools and their parents had a relatively limited understanding of HSP(DT). In this connection, the Administration accepted the recommendation of the research team to continue to implement HSP(DT). To this end, it would step up promotion of HSP(DT) to non-participating schools.

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 Commissioner's report.

38. Some members expressed concern about the Commissioner's comment that there were still occasions when officers were careless or not vigilant enough in conducting covert operations. These members asked whether LEA had adopted improvement measures to prevent recurrence of non-compliance and irregularities as highlighted in the Commissioner's report. Some members also expressed concern whether and what disciplinary actions had been taken against the law enforcement officers involved in these non-compliant cases concerned.

39. The Administration explained that under the existing regime, LEAs would be required to notify the Commissioner on identifying any instance of non-compliance and irregularities, followed by a case investigation report. After examination of such a report, the Commissioner would, as the case might require, make recommendations on areas requiring improvement and, if necessary, comment on the appropriateness of the disciplinary actions to be taken on the officers concerned. The Administration assured members that heads of LEAs were very concerned about cases of non-compliance and irregularities and had introduced improvement measures to address the inadequacies identified in the interception verification and application procedures.

Immigration clearance at control points

40. The Panel was updated on the latest progress of the implementation of the new Immigration Control System ("ICONS") by ImmD to cope with the heavy passenger traffic and the latest operational situation of control points. Members noted that the ICONS project would be rolled out in three phases. The works of the first and second phases were completed in June and October 2016 respectively. The works included the upgrade and integration of the

hardware and software of various control point systems, the upgrade of all existing e-Channels at control points to multi-purpose e-Channels and the installation of additional multi-purpose e-Channels. Items under the third phase would be implemented gradually in 2017-2018, which would allow eligible visitors holding valid electronic travel documents to perform self-service departure clearance through e-Channels without prior enrolment.

41. Members were concerned about the handling capacity of control points after the implementation of ICONS, in particular the waiting time for travellers to go through immigration clearance. According to the Administration, the processing time of a multi-purpose e-Channel was 2.5 times faster than that of a traditional immigration counter. Registered visitors would be able to undergo automated immigration clearance whereas all visitors holding electronic travel documents would be allowed to enjoy automated departure immigration clearance. The upgrading of some e-Channels to multi-purpose e-Channels would enable ImmD to deploy e-Channel service more flexibly based on passenger flow to expedite immigration clearance of Hong Kong residents and visitors.

42. Noting that in addition to fingerprint verification, face recognition technology would be adopted for automated immigration clearance, some members were concerned about the stability of the e-Channel system. Members were advised that face recognition technology had reached a mature stage with high accuracy, and was widely used in many advanced European countries for automated border clearance purpose. Furthermore, ICONS had enhanced self-diagnosis and anti-spoofing capabilities, and the system contractor was required to conduct an overall examination of ICONS every six months in addition to ImmD's routine checks.

43. Apart from upgrading computer systems in ImmD, members called on the Administration to keep under review the workflow for immigration clearance to ensure the provision of efficient and convenient immigration clearance at control points. The Administration stressed that it would closely monitor the passenger arrival and departure situations as well as the effectiveness of various immigration clearance measures. It would also keep under review its requirement of manpower and other resources in the light of the actual circumstances.

Financial and staffing proposals

44. During the current legislative session, the Panel was consulted on the following financial proposals and supported their submission to the Public Works Subcommittee and Finance Committee:

- (a) redevelopment of Junior Police Officers Married Quarters at Fan Garden, Fanling;
- (b) construction of disciplined services quarters for the FSD at Pak Shing Kok, Tseung Kwan O;
- (c) replacement and enhancement of the closed-circuit television systems for Tai Lam Correctional Institution, Tong Fuk Correctional Institution and Tung Tau Correctional Institution;
- (d) replacement of the Mobilising and Communications System of FSD; and
- (e) proposed implementation of the Marine Situational Awareness System of the Police Force.

45. The Panel also supported the submission of the staffing proposal to upgrade the rank of the Departmental Secretary post in FSD from Principal Executive Officer rank to Senior Principal Executive Officer rank to the Establishment Subcommittee for consideration.

Meetings held and visits conducted

46. From October 2016 to June 2017, the Panel held a total of 11 meetings. A meeting has been scheduled for July 2017 to discuss the "Custodial and detention management of the Hong Kong Police Force", "Proposed implementation details of the RFE Scheme", and "Inshore and mountain search and rescue operations of the Government Flying Service". The Panel also conducted a visit to the Fire and Ambulance Services Academy to better understand the training for fire and ambulance personnel in dealing with major disasters, and another visit to the Independent Commission Against Corruption to better understand its work.

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.

Panel on Security

Membership list for the 2016-2017 session*

Chairman Hon CHAN Hak-kan, BBS, JP

Deputy Chairman Hon James TO Kun-sun

Members

Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him, GBS, JP
Hon Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung, GBS, JP
Hon Starry LEE Wai-king, SBS, JP
Hon CHAN Kin-por, BBS, JP
Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun, SBS, JP
Hon WONG Kwok-kin, SBS, JP
Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP
Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung
Hon Claudia MO
Hon Michael TIEN Puk-sun, BBS, JP
Hon Steven HO Chun-yin, BBS
Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, JP
Hon YIU Si-wing, BBS
Hon MA Fung-kwok, SBS, JP
Hon Charles Peter MOK, JP
Hon CHAN Chi-chuen
Hon CHAN Han-pan, JP
Hon LEUNG Che-cheung, BBS, MH, JP
Hon Kenneth LEUNG
Hon Alice MAK Mei-kuen, BBS, JP
Hon KWOK Wai-keung
Hon Dennis KWOK Wing-hang
Hon Christopher CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP
Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung
Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT, JP
Hon POON Siu-ping, BBS, MH
Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan
Hon Alvin YEUNG
Hon CHU Hoi-dick
Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, JP
Dr Hon Junius HO Kwan-yiu, JP

Hon LAM Cheuk-ting
Hon Holden CHOW Ho-ding
Hon SHIU Ka-chun
Hon Wilson OR Chong-shing, MH
Hon YUNG Hoi-yan
Hon CHAN Chun-ying
Hon CHEUNG Kwok-kwan, JP
Hon HUI Chi-fung
Dr Hon CHENG Chung-tai
Hon Nathan LAW Kwun-chung

(Total : 43 members)

Clerk	Miss Betty MA
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Legal adviser	Mr Timothy TSO
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* Changes in membership are shown in Annex.

Panel on Security

Changes in membership

Member	Relevant date
Prof Hon Joseph LEE Kok-long, SBS, JP	Up to 6 November 2016
Hon Martin LIAO Cheung-kong, SBS, JP	Up to 8 November 2016
Dr Hon CHIANG Lai-wan, JP	Up to 8 November 2016
Hon LUK Chung-hung	Up to 8 November 2016
Hon IP Kin-yuen	Up to 10 November 2016
Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung	Up to 17 November 2016
Hon Andrew WAN Siu-kin	Up to 17 November 2016
Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki	Up to 20 November 2016
Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok, SBS, MH, JP	Up to 28 November 2016
Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-yee, GBS, JP	Up to 30 November 2016
Hon HO Kai-ming	Up to 4 December 2016
Hon Kenneth LAU Ip-keung, MH, JP	Up to 4 December 2016
Dr Hon LAU Siu-lai	Up to 4 December 2016
Hon KWONG Chun-yu	Up to 5 December 2016
Hon WU Chi-wai, MH	Up to 7 December 2016
Dr Hon YIU Chung-yim	Up to 13 December 2016
Hon Jeremy TAM Man-ho	Up to 19 December 2016
Hon Tanya CHAN	Up to 2 January 2017
Hon WONG Ting-kwong, SBS, JP	Up to 16 January 2017
Dr Hon Helena WONG Pik-wan	Up to 23 January 2017
Hon LAU Kwok-fan, MH	Up to 8 March 2017