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Replies to initial written questions raised by Finance Committee Members in examining the Estimates of Expenditure 2018-19

Director of Bureau : Secretary for Security

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<u>SB326</u>	4621	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<u>SB327</u>	4622	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<u>SB328</u>	4699	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(4) Operations
<u>SB329</u>	4700	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(4) Operations
<u>SB330</u>	4701	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(4) Operations
<u>SB331</u>	4702	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(4) Operations
<u>SB332</u>	4703	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(4) Operations
<u>SB333</u>	4704	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(4) Operations
<u>SB334</u>	4705	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<u>SB335</u>	4706	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(4) Operations

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SB336	4707	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
SB337	4708	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(4) Operations
SB338	4709	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(4) Operations
SB339	4710	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(4) Operations
SB340	4711	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(4) Operations
SB341	4712	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(4) Operations
SB342	4713	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(4) Operations
SB343	4714	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(4) Operations
SB344	4715	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(4) Operations
SB345	4716	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	
SB346	4717	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	
SB347	4718	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	
SB348	4719	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	
SB349	4720	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	
SB350	4721	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	
SB351	4722	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
SB352	4723	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	
SB353	4724	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	
SB354	4725	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	
SB355	4726	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	
SB356	4727	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	
SB357	4728	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	
SB358	4906	CHU Hoi-dick	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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SB359	4213	KWOK Ka-ki	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
SB360	5979	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
SB361	5981	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
SB362	5982	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
SB363	5983	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
SB364	5984	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
SB365	5985	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
SB366	5986	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
SB367	5987	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
SB368	5988	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	122	
SB369	4187	LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla	122	(3) Road Safety
SB370	4140	LEUNG Yiu-chung	122	
SB371	4175	LEUNG Yiu-chung	122	
SB372	6084	LUK Chung-hung	122	(3) Road Safety
SB373	5373	MA Fung-kwok	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
SB374	5868	MO Claudia	122	
SB375	5875	MO Claudia	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
SB376	5876	MO Claudia	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
SB377	5877	MO Claudia	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
SB378	5929	MO Claudia	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
SB379	6150	MO Claudia	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
SB380	5742	MOK Charles Peter	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
SB381	5743	MOK Charles Peter	122	
SB382	5744	MOK Charles Peter	122	(4) Operations
SB383	5514	QUAT Elizabeth	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

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SB384	4922	SHIU Ka-chun	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
SB385	5058	SHIU Ka-chun	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
SB386	6308	SHIU Ka-chun	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
SB387	5145	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
SB388	5232	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	122	
SB389	5240	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	122	
SB390	6037	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
SB391	6058	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	122	(3) Road Safety
SB392	6136	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	122	
SB393	5814	TSE Wai-chun, Paul	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
SB394	5821	TSE Wai-chun, Paul	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
SB395	5501	WONG Kwok-kin	122	(4) Operations
SB396	5289	YEUNG Alvin	122	(3) Road Safety
SB397	3703	CHAN Chi-chuen	30	(1) Prison Management
SB398	5134	CHAN Chi-chuen	30	(1) Prison Management
SB399	3868	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB400	3869	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management (2) Re-integration
SB401	3870	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB402	3871	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB403	3872	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB404	3873	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB405	3874	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB406	3875	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB407	3876	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB408	3877	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB409	3980	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB410	3981	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management (2) Re-integration

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SB411	3982	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB412	3983	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB413	3984	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB414	3985	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB415	3986	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB416	3987	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB417	3988	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB418	3989	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB419	3990	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB420	3992	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB421	3993	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB422	3994	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB423	6319	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
SB424	5322	IP Kin-yuen	30	(1) Prison Management
SB425	5323	IP Kin-yuen	30	(1) Prison Management
SB426	4174	LEUNG Yiu-chung	30	(1) Prison Management (2) Re-integration
SB427	4955	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management
SB428	4956	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management
SB429	4957	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management
SB430	4958	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management
SB431	4959	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management
SB432	4960	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management
SB433	5009	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management
SB434	5010	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management
SB435	5012	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management
SB436	5013	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management
SB437	5015	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management
SB438	5018	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management
SB439	5019	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management
SB440	5038	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management (2) Re-integration
SB441	5039	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management (2) Re-integration

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SB442	5040	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management
SB443	5041	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management
SB444	5042	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management
SB445	5043	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management
SB446	5044	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management
SB447	5045	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management
SB448	5046	SHIU Ka-chun	30	
SB449	5047	SHIU Ka-chun	30	
SB450	5048	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management
SB451	5049	SHIU Ka-chun	30	(1) Prison Management
SB452	3640	CHAN Chi-chuen	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
SB453	3641	CHAN Chi-chuen	70	(3) Control after Entry
SB454	3694	CHAN Chi-chuen	70	(2) Control upon Entry
SB455	3695	CHAN Chi-chuen	70	(3) Control after Entry
SB456	3697	CHAN Chi-chuen	70	(4) Personal Documentation
SB457	3710	CHAN Chi-chuen	70	
SB458	5136	CHAN Chi-chuen	70	
SB459	6153	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
SB460	6167	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
SB461	6168	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
SB462	6192	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	70	
SB463	6193	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	70	
SB464	6270	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	70	
SB465	5990	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
SB466	5991	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
SB467	5992	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
SB468	5993	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
SB469	5994	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	70	(2) Control upon Entry
SB470	5995	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	70	(2) Control upon Entry
SB471	5996	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	70	(3) Control after Entry
SB472	5997	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	70	(2) Control upon Entry
SB473	5998	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	70	(3) Control after Entry

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SB474	6000	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	70	(3) Control after Entry
SB475	6002	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	70	(3) Control after Entry
SB476	6003	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	70	(5) Nationality and Assistance to HKSAR Residents outside Hong Kong
SB477	6004	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	70	(3) Control after Entry
SB478	5351	LAU Ip-keung, Kenneth	70	(2) Control upon Entry
SB479	5914	MO Claudia	70	(1) Pre-entry Control (2) Control upon Entry
SB480	5999	MO Claudia	70	(1) Pre-entry Control (2) Control upon Entry
SB481	6110	MO Claudia	70	(3) Control after Entry
SB482	5784	MOK Charles Peter	70	(4) Personal Documentation
SB483	4923	SHIU Ka-chun	70	(2) Control upon Entry
SB484	5817	TSE Wai-chun, Paul	70	(3) Control after Entry
SB485	5818	TSE Wai-chun, Paul	70	(3) Control after Entry
SB486	5820	TSE Wai-chun, Paul	70	(4) Personal Documentation
SB487	5299	YEUNG Alvin	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
SB488	3730	CHAN Chi-chuen	45	(2) Fire Protection and Prevention
SB489	4293	KWOK Ka-ki	45	(1) Fire Service
SB490	4294	KWOK Ka-ki	45	(2) Fire Protection and Prevention
SB491	4295	KWOK Ka-ki	45	(3) Ambulance Service
SB492	5971	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	45	(2) Fire Protection and Prevention
SB493	5972	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	45	(3) Ambulance Service
SB494	5973	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	45	(3) Ambulance Service
SB495	5374	MA Fung-kwok	45	(1) Fire Service
SB496	5444	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	45	(2) Fire Protection and Prevention
SB497	5450	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	45	
SB498	5454	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	45	(3) Ambulance Service
SB499	5455	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	45	(2) Fire Protection and Prevention
SB500	5456	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	45	(2) Fire Protection and Prevention
SB501	5478	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	45	(1) Fire Service
SB502	5790	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	45	(1) Fire Service

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SB503	5791	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	45	(1) Fire Service (2) Fire Protection and Prevention (3) Ambulance Service
SB504	3667	CHAN Chi-chuen	166	(1) Government Flying Service
SB505	3668	CHAN Chi-chuen	166	(1) Government Flying Service
SB506	5643	CHAN Tanya	166	(1) Government Flying Service
SB507	4159	LEUNG Yiu-chung	166	(1) Government Flying Service
SB508	5878	MO Claudia	166	(1) Government Flying Service
SB509	5879	MO Claudia	166	(1) Government Flying Service
SB510	5477	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	166	(1) Government Flying Service
SB511	6005	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
SB512	6006	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
SB513	6007	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
SB514	6008	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
SB515	5243	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
SB516	5344	YEUNG Alvin	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
SB517	6011	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	169	(1) Compliance with Interception and Surveillance Legislation
SB518	6012	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	169	(1) Compliance with Interception and Surveillance Legislation
SB519	6013	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	169	(1) Compliance with Interception and Surveillance Legislation
SB520	4161	LEUNG Yiu-chung	169	
SB521	5688	CHAN Tanya	23	(1) Auxiliary Medical Service
SB522	5236	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	23	(1) Auxiliary Medical Service
SB523	5237	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	23	(1) Auxiliary Medical Service
SB524	5143	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	27	(1) Civil Aid Service
SB525	5144	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	27	(1) Civil Aid Service

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<u>SB526</u>	5482	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	27	(1) Civil Aid Service
<u>SB527</u>	5645	CHAN Tanya	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<u>SB528</u>	5646	CHAN Tanya	31	(2) Anti-narcotics Investigation
<u>SB529</u>	5285	YEUNG Alvin	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<u>SB530</u>	4435	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	170	(4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services
<u>SB531</u>	4587	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	170	(4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services
<u>SB532</u>	5081	CHU Hoi-dick	170	(1) Family and Child Welfare
<u>SB533</u>	4260	KWOK Ka-ki	37	(6) Treatment of Drug Abusers
<u>SB534</u>	5358	LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla	37	(6) Treatment of Drug Abusers
<u>SB535</u>	5140	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	48	(3) Forensic Science Services
<u>SB536</u>	5141	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	48	(2) Advisory and Investigative Services
<u>SB537</u>	5670	CHAN Tanya	42	(1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear Safety
<u>SB538</u>	5621	CHAN Tanya	168	(2) Radiation Monitoring and Assessment

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB001

(Question Serial No. 0586)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2018-19 under Programme (2), it is mentioned that the Security Bureau will set up an Inter-departmental Counter-terrorism Unit (ICTU) in 2018-19 to strengthen counter-terrorism intelligence gathering and sharing, and step up training on counter-terrorism and monitoring of terrorist trend. Would the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. How many additional staff members will be involved in the setting up of the ICTU; and will experts be engaged from the Mainland and/or overseas to enhance the training? If yes, which type of experts will be engaged? If no, what are the reasons?
2. Will the ICTU take up the work of training for major transport operators? If yes, what will be the expenditure involved and what roles will the transport operators play in the ICTU? In what ways will the ICTU enhance the response capability of major transport operators in face of terrorist attacks?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chun-ying (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 30)

Reply:

The Inter-departmental Counter-terrorism Unit (ICTU) will comprise 43 members from the Hong Kong Police Force, the Immigration Department, the Customs and Excise Department, the Correctional Services Department, the Fire Services Department and the Government Flying Service. The ICTU will, in addition to the existing counter-terrorism framework, provide an inter-departmental counter-terrorism platform dedicated to monitoring global terrorism trends and counter-terrorism measures; reviewing and improving Hong Kong's counter-terrorism strategies; formulating measures and action plans; strengthening counter-terrorism intelligence gathering and sharing; developing professional trainings on counter-terrorism investigation and capabilities; refining various emergency response plans; raising public vigilance and enhancing public emergency response education.

Work is underway to form the ICTU which will, upon establishment, formulate relevant strategies and implementation plans as soon as possible to prepare for various risk situations.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB002

(Question Serial No. 1929)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Why is there a hefty increase of 79.5% in the estimate for internal security? How much of the additional expenditure will be used for items related to counter-terrorism work? What are the estimate and manpower for the new Inter-departmental Counter-terrorism Unit?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 19)

Reply:

Under Programme (2) Internal Security, the estimate of expenditure for 2018-19 is \$139.2 million (79.5%) higher than the revised estimate for 2017-18. The breakdown is as follows:

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| - Introduction of the Fire Safety Improvement Works Subsidy Scheme | \$130.0 million |
| - Net increase of 5 posts and salary increment of supporting staff | \$11.0 million |
| - Minor plant/works expenditure: replacement of an old air conditioning system which is not energy efficient for the Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre | \$1.2 million |
| - Other operating expenses | -\$3.0 million |

The new Inter-departmental Counter-terrorism Unit will comprise 43 members from the Hong Kong Police Force, the Immigration Department, the Customs and Excise Department, the Correctional Services Department, the Fire Services Department and the Government Flying Service. The relevant expenditures are reflected in the estimates of these departments.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB003

(Question Serial No. 1948)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

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

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Immigration Department receives and handles quite a number of non-refoulement claims every year. In the past 3 years,

1. how many claims were received?
2. how many claims were determined?
3. how many claims were withdrawn?
4. how many claims were under screening?
5. how many people under screening were involved in crime?
6. what were the Government's expenditure (including legal assistance, accommodation allowance and food assistance) and staffing arrangement for handling non-refoulement claimants, as well as details of its work?
7. what were the average administrative fee and legal costs of handling these cases, and the highest and lowest costs of the cases?
8. what measures did the Government take to combat the abuse of the mechanism concerned?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 38)

Reply:

(1)-(4) The Government implemented the Unified Screening Mechanism (USM) in March 2014 to screen non-refoulement claims on all applicable grounds in one go. As at the end of February 2018, figures on non-refoulement claims handled by the Immigration Department (ImmD) are as follows:

Year	Claims received	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims
Commencement of the USM				6 699
2014 (Mar to Dec)	4 634	826	889	9 618
2015	5 053	2 339	1 410	10 992
2016	3 838	3 218	1 561	9 981
2017	1 843	4 182	1 743	5 899
2018 (Jan to Feb)	207	922	226	4 958
Total	15 575	11 487	5 829	4 958

(5) According to the Police, the number of non-ethnic Chinese (NEC) persons on recognizance (mostly non-refoulement claimants) who were arrested for criminal offences since 2015 are tabulated below:

Crime	2015	2016	2017	2018 (up to Feb)
Shop theft	277	463	428	47
Serious drug offences	159	179	200	46
Miscellaneous thefts	110	161	170	19
Wounding and serious assault	100	117	173	19
Serious immigration offences	85	117	111	12
Forgery and coinage	80	85	63	2
Disorder/fighting in public place	64	37	29	9
Others	238	347	368	53
Total	1 113	1 506	1 542	207

In addition, according to ImmD's record, the number of NEC persons on recognizance (mostly non-refoulement claimants) arrested for taking up unlawful employment in violation of section 38AA of the Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 115) since 2015 are tabulated below:

Year	Number of Persons Arrested
2015	232
2016	302
2017	381
2018 (up to Feb)	66

(6)-(7) Major expenditure on handling non-refoulement claims and related work since 2015-16 are tabulated below:

Year	Screening of Claims and Handling of Appeals / Petitions (\$Million)	Publicly-funded Legal Assistance (\$Million)	Humanitarian Assistance (\$Million)	Total* (\$Million)
2015-16	208	106	489	803
2016-17	281	122	729	1 132
2017-18 (Revised estimate)	330	143	593	1 066
2018-19 (Estimate)	373	271	755	1 399

** Individual items may not add up to total due to rounding.*

As regards publicly-funded legal assistance (PFLA), the above expenditure was allocated solely for funding the “Legal Assistance Scheme for Non-refoulement Claimants” operated by the Duty Lawyer Service (DLS) in 2015-16 and 2016-17. In 2017-18, the revised estimate for the scheme is \$121 million. As for the “Pilot Scheme for Provision of Publicly-funded Legal Assistance for Non-refoulement Claimants” (Pilot Scheme) implemented since September 2017, the revised estimate for 2017-18 is \$22 million.

In 2018-19, the estimated expenditure for the “Legal Assistance Scheme for Non-refoulement Claimants” operated by DLS is \$147 million while the estimated expenditure for the Pilot Scheme is \$124 million.

The Security Bureau does not maintain the specific expenditure on PFLA involved for each case.

As regards manpower, the number of posts in ImmD responsible for screening-related work, number of members of the Torture Claims Appeal Board (TCAB) and number of posts in the TCAB Secretariat since 2015-16 are tabulated below:

Year	Number of Posts in ImmD	Number of Members in TCAB	Number of Posts in TCAB Secretariat
2015-16	205	28	12
2016-17	288	73	19
2017-18	288	102	20
2018-19 (Estimate)	288	102 [#]	35

The number of members is subject to adjustment as necessary

There are 72 posts under DLS’s establishment for operating its scheme, including 2 Chief Court Liaison Officers, 3 Assistant Chief Court Liaison Officers, 8 Senior Court Liaison Officers, 41 Court Liaison Officers, 4 Senior Personal Secretaries, 9 Personal Secretaries I/II, 1 Senior Accounting Officer, 1 Accounting Officer and 3 Office Assistants.

As regards the Pilot Scheme, the civil service establishment of the office is as follows:

Rank	Number of Posts in 2017-18	Number of Posts in 2018-19
Chief Executive Officer	1	1
Senior Executive Officer	0	1
Executive Officer I	2	7
Assistant Clerical Officer	4	11
Workman II	0	2
Total	7	22

Separately, the number of non-civil service contract posts in the office concerned for 2017-18 and 2018-19 are 20 and 19 respectively.

(8) Since the commencement of the comprehensive review of the strategy of handling non-refoulement claims in 2016, the Government has implemented a range of measures to prevent potential claimants from entering Hong Kong as far as possible; expedite commencement of the screening process for pending claims; shorten the screening time per claim; increase the number of TCAB Members and manpower of its Secretariat; speed up the removal of rejected claimants from Hong Kong; and step up enforcement against crimes such as unlawful employment.

Apart from the above on-going measures, the Government will put forward proposals on amending the Immigration Ordinance with a view to expediting the screening procedures and providing for related matters, such as specifying the screening procedures, tightening timeframes, prohibiting delay tactics and strengthening ImmD's detention power. The Government will report to the Legislative Council (LegCo) Panel on Security in due course on this. The target is to introduce the Amendment Bill into the LegCo early next year.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB004

(Question Serial No. 0460)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

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

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2018-19, what is the estimated expenditure on the annual remuneration and allowances for the Secretary for Security?

Asked by: Hon CHENG Chung-tai (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 5)

Reply:

For compiling the estimate, we have reserved \$4.01 million (excluding Mandatory Provident Fund contribution) in 2018-19 for remuneration for the Secretary for Security. There is no reserved provision for any allowance for the above position.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB005

(Question Serial No. 1813)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Is there any plan for the Bureau to restore the status of the Fire Services Department as an emergency disciplined service this year? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHENG Chung-tai (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 18)

Reply:

In full recognition of the Fire Services Department (FSD) staff's exemplary performance and contribution in providing firefighting, rescue and ambulance services, the Government has been taking measures on various fronts to alleviate the difficulties and stress they may face at work.

With regard to manpower, we have been actively seeking to provide additional manpower for the FSD under the established mechanism. In 2018-19, for example, the FSD will create 383 new posts, representing a 3.58% increase of the establishment of the FSD. As for equipment and resources, the Government allocates funding every year to provide the best equipment, vehicles, vessels, operational tools and protective clothing for the FSD staff to ensure their safety and efficiency while performing duties.

As far as staff benefits are concerned, in the past few years, the Government introduced and improved various allowances for the FSD staff, including the Special Allowance for Specialist Duties payable to specialised teams on high angle rescue, hazardous materials, etc., Diving Allowance as well as Paramedic Supervisor Allowance, to recognise the special skills possessed by staff of the various specialised teams. The Government is also actively taking forward the plan to build disciplined services quarters, and will seek funding from the Legislative Council as soon as possible for the construction of the FSD disciplined services quarters at Pak Shing Kok, Tseung Kwan O to cater for the housing needs of the FSD staff.

Regarding the proposal submitted by the FSD's 5 staff associations of establishing an independent grade structure for the FSD, we note that the Civil Service Bureau will study and assess it in detail and maintain close communication with the staff associations. The Security Bureau will give advice at the policy level as and when appropriate.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB006

(Question Serial No. 1815)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Security Bureau plans to set up an Inter-departmental Counter-terrorism Unit. Through what channels can members of the public monitor the Unit and lodge complaints against its blunders at work? How will the Bureau strike a balance between counter-terrorism and human rights?

Asked by: Hon CHENG Chung-tai (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 20)

Reply:

The Inter-departmental Counter-terrorism Unit will comprise members from 6 disciplined forces, namely the Hong Kong Police Force, the Immigration Department, the Customs and Excise Department, the Correctional Services Department, the Fire Services Department and the Government Flying Service. In the conduct of their work, all disciplined forces have to abide by the law and follow the established procedures and internal rules, and are bound by the existing legislation and monitoring regime.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB007****(Question Serial No. 1816)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

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

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Bureau will continue to exchange views with the Central People's Government on the operation of the One-way Permit and Two-way Permit Schemes. What are the performance indicators therefor? Please provide relevant statistics, if any.

Asked by: Hon CHENG Chung-tai (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 21)

Reply:

Article 22 of the Basic Law stipulates that, for entry into the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), people from other parts of China must apply for approval. The provisions of this Article, in accordance with the interpretation by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in 1999, mean that Mainland residents who wish to enter Hong Kong for whatever reason must apply to the relevant authorities of their residential districts for approval in accordance with the relevant national laws and administrative regulations, and must hold valid documents issued by the relevant authorities. Mainland residents who wish to settle in Hong Kong for family reunion must apply for One-way Permits (OWPs) (i.e. Permits for Proceeding to Hong Kong and Macao) from the exit and entry administration offices of the public security authority at the places of their household registration in the Mainland. Moreover, Mainland residents can also apply for Two-way Permits (TWPs) (i.e. Exit-entry Permit for Travelling to and from Hong Kong and Macao) and relevant exit endorsements from the exit and entry administration offices of the Mainland public security authority according to their purposes of travelling to Hong Kong, such as sightseeing or visiting their relatives.

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

- In 2009, the “eligibility points” for OWP applications of separated spouses were further relaxed, thereby shortening their waiting time to 4 years, and started to issue “one-year multiple exit endorsement for visiting relatives” to eligible Mainland residents in the same year; and

- In 2011, the scheme to allow Mainland overage children of Hong Kong residents to apply for OWPs to settle in Hong Kong in an orderly manner for reunion with their parents was implemented. As at end-September 2017, more than 51 000 overage children were issued OWPs to come to Hong Kong.

The HKSAR Government will, having regard to the overall interest of Hong Kong, continue to exchange views on matters relating to OWP, TWPs and exit endorsements with the Mainland authorities. As such work is part of the routine duties of the Security Bureau, no breakdown estimates by the resources involved is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB008

(Question Serial No. 1856)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (700) General non-recurrent

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the estimated expenditure and work plan for the new item "Fire Safety Improvement Works Subsidy Scheme" in the coming financial year? Why does its funding need to be sought from the Legislative Council in the context of the Appropriation Bill 2018 instead of independently from the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 1118)

Reply:

The Chief Executive announced in the 2017 Policy Address that the Government would devote \$2 billion to launch the Fire Safety Improvement Works Subsidy Scheme (FSW Scheme) in collaboration with the Urban Renewal Authority (URA) to subsidise owners of old composite buildings to comply with the requirements under the Fire Safety (Building) Ordinance. We will disburse the funding to URA by instalments. The estimated expenditure for 2018-19 is about \$130 million.

The FSW Scheme is planned to be rolled out in mid-2018. From March to April 2018, the URA collaborates with the Fire Services Department and the Buildings Department to conduct 10 briefing sessions for the owners of buildings concerned to brief them on the details of the FSW Scheme with a view to encouraging the owners concerned to start the preparatory work as soon as possible so that they can apply for the Scheme in mid-2018.

It is not a new arrangement to include in the draft Estimates funding proposals for creating commitments or increasing expenditure ceilings for approved commitment items under the General Revenue Account, for consideration by the Legislative Council (LegCo) in the context of the Appropriation Bill. The Government explained the relevant arrangements to the Finance Committee in early 2015. Before the funding proposal for FSW Scheme was included in the draft Estimates, we provided relevant information to the LegCo Panel on Security in January 2018. We have included the necessary provision for this proposal under the respective heads and sub-heads of expenditure, as well as provided appropriate information in the Controlling Officer's Report for Members' consideration.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB009****(Question Serial No. 1690)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Internal Security; (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. What were the respective numbers of visitors refused entry into Hong Kong by the Immigration Department (ImmD) in the past 3 years?
2. According to the usual practice, how will a visitor listed on the Interpol's Red Notice be handled by the ImmD and the Police? If the listed person is a Hongkonger, how will he be handled by the ImmD upon entry into Hong Kong?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 41)Reply:

1. In the past 3 years, the numbers of visitors and seamen refused entry are as follows:

Year	Number of refusal
2015	56 855
2016	53 499
2017	49 033

2. The Hong Kong Police Force (the Force) has been maintaining close communication and exchanging information with the law enforcement agencies (LEAs) overseas and in the Mainland. When Hong Kong receives a request for executing an arrest from other jurisdictions, the Force will handle the request in accordance with relevant legislations and regulations of Hong Kong. According to the Immigration Ordinance, ImmD officers may examine any visitor on his arrival in Hong Kong to verify his identity and consider whether he meets normal immigration requirements. For visitors who fail to meet the immigration requirements, who have a doubtful purpose of visit, or who may raise security concerns to Hong Kong, ImmD officers will refuse their entry. Further, ImmD has been enhancing intelligence exchange with local and non-local LEAs through different channels to strengthen its enforcement capability against terrorists. Where there is intelligence identifying a person as a terrorist or terrorist associate, ImmD will put his personal particulars on a watch-list to prevent such person from obtaining a visa or entering Hong Kong via immigration control points. Should such person attempts to enter Hong Kong, ImmD will make referral to relevant LEAs for follow-up.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB010****(Question Serial No. 1507)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): (109) Training expensesProgramme: (2) Internal SecurityControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

As regards the recruitment and training for new disciplined services members, will the Government please provide a reply concerning:

(a) the academic backgrounds of the new recruits (Police Inspector/General Disciplined Services (Officer)) with a university degree, tabulated by disciplined services department, namely the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF), the Correctional Services Department (CSD), the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED), the Immigration Department (ImmD) and the Fire Services Department (FSD), for the past 3 years:

	HKPF – Police Inspector (Number of new recruits)										
	HKU	CUHK	HKUST	CityU	PolyU	HKBU	LU	OUHK	EdUHK	HKSYU	Others
2015/16											
2016/17											
2017/18											

	CSD – Officer of Correctional Services (Number of new recruits)										
	HKU	CUHK	HKUST	CityU	PolyU	HKBU	LU	OUHK	EdUHK	HKSYU	Others
2015/16											
2016/17											
2017/18											

	C&ED – Customs Inspector (Number of new recruits)										
	HKU	CUHK	HKUST	CityU	PolyU	HKBU	LU	OUHK	EdUHK	HKSYU	Others
2015/16											
2016/17											
2017/18											

	ImmD – Immigration Officer (Number of new recruits)										
	HKU	CUHK	HKUST	CityU	PolyU	HKBU	LU	OUHK	EdUHK	HKSJU	Others
2015/16											
2016/17											
2017/18											

	FSD – Station Officer (Operational) (Number of new recruits)										
	HKU	CUHK	HKUST	CityU	PolyU	HKBU	LU	OUHK	EdUHK	HKSJU	Others
2015/16											
2016/17											
2017/18											

	FSD – Ambulance Officer (Number of new recruits)										
	HKU	CUHK	HKUST	CityU	PolyU	HKBU	LU	OUHK	EdUHK	HKSJU	Others
2015/16											
2016/17											
2017/18											

Abbreviations:

HKU – The University of Hong Kong

CUHK – The Chinese University of Hong Kong

HKUST – The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

CityU – City University of Hong Kong

PolyU – The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

HKBU – Hong Kong Baptist University

LU – Lingnan University

OUHK – The Open University of Hong Kong

EdUHK – The Education University of Hong Kong

HKSJU – Hong Kong Shue Yan University

(b) the academic backgrounds of the new recruits (Police Constable/General Disciplined Services (Rank and File)) with a university degree, tabulated by disciplined services department, namely the HKPF, the CSD, the C&ED, ImmD and the FSD, for the past 3 years:

	HKPF – Police Constable (Number of new recruits)										
	HKU	CUHK	HKUST	CityU	PolyU	HKBU	LU	OUHK	EdUHK	HKSJU	Others
2015/16											
2016/17											
2017/18											

	CSD – Assistant Officer II (Number of new recruits)										
	HKU	CUHK	HKUST	CityU	PolyU	HKBU	LU	OUHK	EdUHK	HKSJU	Others
2015/16											
2016/17											
2017/18											

	C&ED – Customs Officer (Number of new recruits)										
	HKU	CUHK	HKUST	CityU	PolyU	HKBU	LU	OUHK	EdUHK	HKSJU	Others
2015/16											
2016/17											
2017/18											

	ImmD – Immigration Assistant (Number of new recruits)										
	HKU	CUHK	HKUST	CityU	PolyU	HKBU	LU	OUHK	EdUHK	HKSJU	Others
2015/16											
2016/17											
2017/18											

	FSD – Fireman/Firewoman (Operational/Marine) (Number of new recruits)										
	HKU	CUHK	HKUST	CityU	PolyU	HKBU	LU	OUHK	EdUHK	HKSJU	Others
2015/16											
2016/17											
2017/18											

	FSD – Ambulanceman/Ambulancewoman (Number of new recruits)										
	HKU	CUHK	HKUST	CityU	PolyU	HKBU	LU	OUHK	EdUHK	HKSJU	Others
2015/16											
2016/17											
2017/18											

Abbreviations:

HKU – The University of Hong Kong

CUHK – The Chinese University of Hong Kong

HKUST – The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

CityU – City University of Hong Kong

PolyU – The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

HKBU – Hong Kong Baptist University

LU – Lingnan University

OUHK – The Open University of Hong Kong

EdUHK – The Education University of Hong Kong

HKSJU – Hong Kong Shue Yan University

(c) the training expenditures for new recruits (Police Inspector/General Disciplined Services (Officer)), tabulated by disciplined services department, namely the HKPF, the CSD, the C&ED, ImmD and the FSD, for the past 3 years; and

(d) the training expenditure for new recruits (Police Constable/General Disciplined Services (Rank and File)), tabulated by disciplined services department, namely the HKPF, the CSD, the C&ED, ImmD and the FSD, for the past 3 years?

Asked by: Hon CHIANG Lai-wan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 24)

Reply:

- (a) The academic qualifications of the new recruits of disciplined services departments (Police Inspector/General Disciplined Services (Officer)) with a university degree for the past 3 years are tabulated as follows:

Department	Post title	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as at 28 Feb 2018)	
		Local universities *	Others	Local universities *	Others	Local universities *	Others
CSD	Officer	45	5	47	7	39	3
C&ED	Inspector of Customs and Excise	29	2	75	2	79	11
FSD	Station Officer (Operational)	56	6	68	17	69	6
	Ambulance Officer	20	3	9	1	20	3
HKPF	Inspector	124 [#]		130 [#]		188 [#]	
ImmD	Immigration Officer	114	14	172	8	246	12

Abbreviations:

CSD – Correctional Services Department

C&ED – Customs and Excise Department

FSD – Fire Services Department

HKPF – Hong Kong Police Force

ImmD –Immigration Department

* Local universities include the University of Hong Kong, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, City University of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong Baptist University, Lingnan University, the Open University of Hong Kong, the Education University of Hong Kong and Hong Kong Shue Yan University.

The Hong Kong Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of relevant qualifications.

- (b) The academic qualifications of the new recruits of disciplined services departments (Police Constable/General Disciplined Services (Rank and File)) with a university degree for the past 3 years are tabulated as follows:

Department	Post title	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as at 28 Feb 2018)	
		Local universities *	Others	Local universities *	Others	Local universities *	Others
CSD	Assistant Officer II	35	11	22	24	37	37
C&ED	Customs Officer	52	34	38	35	81	61
FSD	Fireman (Operational/ Marine)	18	11	21	16	38	22
	Ambulance-man	26	11	56	25	17	9
HKPF	Police Constable	232 [#]		250 [#]		309 [#]	
ImmD	Immigration Assistant	75	35	71	64	102	217

Abbreviations:

CSD – Correctional Services Department

C&ED – Customs and Excise Department

FSD – Fire Services Department

HKPF – Hong Kong Police Force

ImmD –Immigration Department

* Local universities include the University of Hong Kong, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, City University of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong Baptist University, Lingnan University, the Open University of Hong Kong, the Education University of Hong Kong and Hong Kong Shue Yan University.

The Hong Kong Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of relevant qualifications.

- (c) & (d) As provision of training to new recruits is part of the regular duties of the disciplined services departments, the manpower and operational expenses involved cannot be quantified separately.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB011****(Question Serial No. 1005)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under this Programme, the Security Bureau's work includes enhancing the effectiveness of the Government's emergency response measures through inter-departmental exercises and drills, conducting regular review and updating of various contingency plans and providing training for frontline departments. What were the expenditure and outcome of the related work last year? Please inform this Committee of the relevant work plans for 2018-19 and the expenditure involved. Given the increasing risk of global terrorist attacks in recent years, what measures will the Government take to prevent such attacks? Will additional manpower and resources be deployed for the prevention of terrorist attacks, in particular, for the terrorist attacks which were organised through the Internet in recent years? Will the Government enhance its computer software and hardware facilities and its efforts in collecting cyber intelligence? If yes, what are the details and the expenditure involved? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 42)

Reply:

In the past year (2017), the Government conducted an inter-departmental contingency drill under the Daya Bay Contingency Plan to test the response capabilities of the Government in dealing with serious nuclear incidents. The drill covered radiation monitoring and assessment, the operation of the Government response mechanism, the implementation of various countermeasures, the enhancement of communication with the public etc. The expenditure involved in this drill was around \$5 million. Reviewing various contingency plans and providing training for departments are part of the routine work of the Security Bureau and there is no separate breakdown. Such efforts will continue in 2018-19.

As regards the prevention of terrorist attacks, the Government will, under the estimated recurrent expenditure for 2018-19, allocate additional resources to relevant departments for enhancing Hong Kong's counter-terrorism capability and preparedness, including setting up an Inter-departmental Counter-terrorism Unit to enhance the co-ordination of counter-terrorism and law enforcement work. There will be an increase of over 400 staff

in various disciplined services to reinforce various aspects of work related to counter-terrorism and diversified law enforcement tasks. For the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF), it will increase the manpower of the Special Duties Unit, strengthen the gathering of intelligence related to terrorist activities, strengthen the Joint Financial Intelligence Unit's gathering of intelligence and analysis and investigation capabilities in the contexts of terrorist financing and money laundering, as well as establish a Railway Police District Response Team. For the Immigration Department, it will step up monitoring of suspects (especially those who might be involved in terrorist activities) at control points. For the Customs and Excise Department, it will make greater efforts in gatekeeping, such as monitoring items sent by air and by mail, as well as intercepting weapons which may be involved in terrorist activities. For the Correctional Services Department, it will strengthen counter-terrorism intelligence gathering. For the Fire Services Department, it will enhance public education, awareness to contingency preparedness and knowledge on self-rescue and self-protection in unexpected situations (including terrorist attacks and major disasters). For the Government Flying Service, it will improve its capability in supporting the HKPF's specialised counter-terrorism exercises and the specialised counter-terrorism trainings for the staff of various departments. The estimated annual expenditures for strengthening counter-terrorism efforts will be \$265 million, which are reflected in the 2018-19 draft estimates of the departments concerned.

To target various crimes committed through cyber network, the HKPF established the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau as early as in January 2015, with a view to strengthening the reliability of the information system network of critical infrastructures, as well as enhancing Hong Kong's capability to protect relevant information system networks and guard against cyber attacks. To strengthen the capability of government bureaux/departments (B/Ds) in tackling cyber attacks, the HKPF co-organised the Inter-departmental Cyber Security Drill with the Government Computer Emergency Response Team Hong Kong in January 2018, providing B/Ds with the opportunity to experience how to tackle cyber security incidents effectively so as to strengthen their sense of preparedness and defence capability. In 2018-19, the HKPF will continue to co-ordinate with B/Ds and local and overseas stakeholders; and in collaboration with stakeholders, monitor the flow (not content) of data traffic of the information system network of critical infrastructures and analyse intelligence related to cyber attacks. No breakdown of the estimated expenditure in this respect is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB012****(Question Serial No. 1006)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Internal SecurityControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Under this Programme, the provision for 2018-19 is \$139.2 million (79.5%) higher than the revised estimate for 2017-18. This is mainly due to the introduction of the Fire Safety Improvement Works Subsidy Scheme, net increase of 5 posts and increased provision for salary increment of supporting staff and other operating expenses. Please inform this Committee of the details of the increase in expenditure and the reasons for the significant increase in the estimated provision.

Asked by: Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 43)Reply:

Under Programme (2) Internal Security, the estimate of expenditure for 2018-19 is \$139.2 million (79.5%) higher than the revised estimate for 2017-18. The breakdown is as follows:

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| - Introduction of the Fire Safety Improvement Works Subsidy Scheme | \$130.0 million |
| - Net increase of 5 posts and salary increment of supporting staff | \$11.0 million |
| - Minor plant/works expenditure: replacement of an old air conditioning system which is not energy efficient for the Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre | \$1.2 million |
| - Other operating expenses | -\$3.0 million |

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB013****(Question Serial No. 3173)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Under this programme, the Government's provision for 2018-19 is \$181.4 million (69.0%) higher than the revised estimate for 2017-18. This is mainly due to the net increase of 28 posts and the increased provision for salary increment of supporting staff, providing publicly-funded legal assistance to non-refoulement claimants, handling appeals/petitions lodged by unsuccessful non-refoulement claimants under the unified screening mechanism and conducting a comprehensive review of the strategy of handling non-refoulement claims. Please inform this Committee of the details of the significant increase in the provision, including the scope of work and the emoluments of the 28 additional posts.

Asked by: Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 47)Reply:

Under Programme (3) Immigration Control, the estimate of expenditure for 2018-19 is \$181.4 million (69.0%) higher than the revised estimate for 2017-18. The breakdown is as follows:

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| - Net increase of 28 posts and salary increment of supporting staff | \$17.9 million |
| - Increased expenditure on publicly-funded legal assistance, the legal assistance scheme for non-refoulement claimants operated by the Duty Lawyer Service | \$26.3 million |
| - Increased expenditure for the remunerations of committee members handling appeals/petitions lodged by unsuccessful non-refoulement claimants and other committee members | \$30.5 million |
| - Operational expenses of the Torture Claims Appeal Board (TCAB) Secretariat and the Pilot Scheme Office for Publicly-funded Legal Assistance for Non-refoulement Claimants (PSO) | \$97.2 million |
| - Other operational expenses | \$9.5 million |

In 2018-19, the Security Bureau will have a net increase of 28 posts under Programme (3), including 15 posts to strengthen the manpower support for the Secretariat of the Torture Claims Appeal Board, and 13 posts to support the Pilot Scheme Office for Provision of Publicly-funded Legal Assistance for Non-refoulement Claimants. The additional posts are as follows:

Secretariat of the Torture Claims Appeal Board

Post title	Number	Major duties	Notional annual mid-point salary (\$)
Senior Executive Officer	2	Providing secretarial services and administrative support for the Torture Claims Appeal Board in handling the appeals/petitions lodged by unsuccessful non-refoulement claimants in accordance with the Unified Screening Mechanism	989,100
Executive Officer I	5		734,040
Clerical Officer	1		421,020
Assistant Clerical Officer	5		262,560
Clerical Assistant	2		204,960

Pilot Scheme Office for Provision of Publicly-funded Legal Assistance for Non-refoulement Claimants

Post title	Number	Major duties	Notional annual mid-point salary (\$)
Senior Executive Officer#	1	Providing publicly-funded legal assistance through the Pilot Scheme for non-refoulement claimants by arranging suitable lawyers and interpretation service for their claims (including appeals/petitions) and providing administrative support	989,100
Executive Officer I	4		734,040
Assistant Clerical Officer	7		262,560
Workman II	2		162,960

The creation of the Senior Executive Officer post will be offset by the deletion of one Executive Officer I post.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB014

(Question Serial No. 2843)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

At present, there are a number of drug treatment and rehabilitation centres (DTRCs) in Hong Kong and according to the Government's reply to me, 19 of them were subvented by the Government. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee:

1. concerning the reply to my inquiry on the last Budget, "only one of these 13 DTRCs is expected to be licensed in the first half of 2017", what is the latest progress of the applications of these 13 DTRCs;
2. in respect of the above mention that only one of these 13 DTRCs was expected to be licensed in 2017, the Government's licensing rate is extremely low; whether the Government strived to offer assistance to these DTRCs when they encountered difficulties in the course of application; and
3. what was the amount of funding provided by the Government in this respect during the last financial year?

Asked by: Hon HO Kwan-yiu, Junius (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 45)

Reply:

1. The Narcotics Division (ND) of the Security Bureau has been proactively assisting drug treatment and rehabilitation centres (DTRCs) in meeting the statutory licensing requirements. In 2017-18, one DTRC had been newly licensed while another one did not apply to the Social Welfare Department for renewing the Certificate of Exemption and ceased operation. There has been progress in the upgrading works or reprovisioning plans of the remaining 11 DTRCs that have yet to obtain a licence.

2. ND will continue to assist these DTRCs in the process, including site search; mapping out consultation strategies; obtaining land use permission; planning technical feasibility studies; seeking approval for building designs; securing funding support and launching tendering exercises, etc.

3. The Beat Drugs Fund (BDF) has since August 2016 further increased the financial assistance provided to DTRCs for carrying out improvement or reprovisioning works, including raising the ceiling of grants from \$50 million to \$67 million per project and providing funding support to DTRCs for engaging professionals to carry out preparatory work for the projects. In the 2017-18 financial year, the BDF approved around \$360,000 of grants to assist DTRCs in carrying out preparatory work for their projects. ND also continued to make use of existing resources to assist DTRCs in taking forward the relevant work.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB015

(Question Serial No. 2844)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In recent years, European and American countries have been under terrorist attacks over and again, with a particular increase in the number of “lone-wolf” attacks. Being an international city with a heavy flow of people and well-connected transport and information networks, Hong Kong is vulnerable to terrorist attacks. The Hong Kong Police Force has repeatedly warned about the clear change in the pattern and modus operandi of terrorist attacks in recent years from taking hostage to “lone-wolf” terrorist attack by means of suicide bombing or ploughing trucks into crowds and knife stabbing. In the past, terrorist organisations launched large-scale terrorist attacks for certain demands or against certain targets which could hardly be prevented. In this regard, will the Government please inform this Committee of the following:

What is the establishment of the inter-departmental Counter Terrorism Emergency Coordination Team set up by the Government in recent years for preparedness against terrorism? What is the expenditure involved? How can the Team step up the counter-terrorism efforts in Hong Kong?

The threat of Hong Kong being subject to terrorist attack is assessed according to a scale of three levels, namely “high”, “moderate” and “low”. At present, the terrorist threat level of Hong Kong remains moderate, meaning “there is a possibility of attack”. But the Secretary for Security stated earlier that there was no specific intelligence suggesting that Hong Kong was likely to be a target. Why does the Secretary not lower the threat level to ease the public’s mind?

The Police’s Airport Security Unit and the Immigration Department will be Hong Kong’s “gatekeeper” against any secret entry of terrorists and radicals. How will the two departments join forces to reject the entry of these kinds of suspected people?

Should intelligence indicate forthcoming entry of terrorists or radicals, will the two departments activate counter-terrorism procedures at once? If yes, what are the detailed procedures? If no, will they consider setting up a co-ordination mechanism?

Asked by: Hon HO Kwan-yiu, Junius (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 46)

Reply:

The Government has put in place an inter-departmental Counter Terrorism Emergency Co-ordination Team, which is chaired by the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Operations), for representatives of Government departments with counter-terrorism roles to formulate and co-ordinate counter-terrorism operational strategies for Hong Kong's security. Under the estimated recurrent expenditure for 2018-19, the Government will allocate additional resources to relevant departments for enhancing Hong Kong's counter-terrorism capability and preparedness, including setting up an Inter-departmental Counter-terrorism Unit (ICTU), which will comprise 43 members from the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF), the Immigration Department (ImmD), the Customs and Excise Department, the Correctional Services Department, the Fire Services Department and the Government Flying Service. The ICTU will, in addition to the existing counter-terrorism framework, provide an inter-departmental counter-terrorism platform dedicated to monitoring global terrorism trends and counter-terrorism measures; reviewing and improving Hong Kong's counter-terrorism strategies; formulating measures and action plans; strengthening counter-terrorism intelligence gathering and sharing; developing professional trainings on counter-terrorism investigation and capabilities; refining various emergency response plans; raising public vigilance and enhancing public emergency response education. Work is underway to form the ICTU which will, upon establishment, formulate relevant strategies and implementation plans as soon as possible to prepare for various risk situations. The relevant expenditures are reflected in the estimates of these departments.

The threat of Hong Kong being subject to terrorist attack is assessed according to a scale of three levels, namely "high", "moderate" and "low". A "high" threat level means that there is a possibility of attack, and there is specific intelligence suggesting that Hong Kong is likely to be a target. A "moderate" threat level means that there is a possibility of attack, but there is no specific intelligence suggesting that Hong Kong is likely to be target. A "low" threat level means that the possibility of attack is low, and there is no specific intelligence of terrorist attack. At present, the terrorist threat level of Hong Kong remains "moderate". The Government will take into account a wide range of factors, including international/regional/local situations, ideologies and motives of international terrorism, the trend of terrorist activities, recent incidents, the source of such threat as well as intention and capabilities of terrorists, for assessing the authenticity and degree of terrorist threat to Hong Kong and determining the overall threat level.

Hong Kong has sufficient laws and effective measures to guard against high-risk persons and criminals committing crimes in Hong Kong. According to the Immigration Ordinance, ImmD officers may examine any visitor on his arrival in Hong Kong to verify his identity and consider whether he meets normal immigration requirements. For visitors who fail to meet the immigration requirements, who have a doubtful purpose of visit, or who may raise security concerns to Hong Kong, ImmD officers will refuse their entry. Further, ImmD has been enhancing intelligence exchange with local and non-local law enforcement agencies through different channels to strengthen its enforcement capability against terrorists. Where there is intelligence identifying a person as a terrorist or terrorist associate, ImmD will put his personal particulars on a watch-list to prevent such person from obtaining a visa or entering Hong Kong via immigration control points. Should such person attempts to enter Hong Kong, ImmD will make referral to relevant law enforcement agencies for follow-up.

The Airport Security Unit is mainly responsible for maintaining public and aviation safety (including tackling hijacking, rescuing hostages etc.) of the Airport District (including Hong Kong International Airport and infrastructure in the peripheral areas), performing counter-terrorism duties, protecting important persons and providing support in disasters. If there is intelligence suggesting that terrorists or radicals will enter Hong Kong, the HKPF and ImmD will make joint effort to follow up as appropriate.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB016

(Question Serial No. 2845)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Last year, the Security Bureau stated that a comprehensive review of the strategy of handling of non-refoulement claims would be conducted, and later it reported the review findings to the Legislative Council (LegCo) Panel on Security. Moreover, in the year-end review of its work in 2017, the Immigration Department indicated that over 4 000 non-refoulement claims were handled whereas 4 139 non-ethnic Chinese were repatriated last year, representing an increase of 30% and 40% respectively as compared with the year before that. This year, the Immigration Department will continue to expedite screening of non-refoulement claims, with a view to clearing all the backlog claims in a year or two so that the new claims can be handled immediately. In this connection, would the Government inform this Committee of the following:

After the Security Bureau reported to the LegCo Panel on Security on the findings of its review of the Strategy of handling of non-refoulement claims, has it continued such a comprehensive review? If yes, what are the findings?

1. What is the number of backlog non-refoulement claims pending screening at present?
2. How effective was the publicly-funded legal assistance pilot scheme implemented last year? Did the result deviate from the target of increasing the number of claims handled per month from 60 at present to 200?
3. According to newspaper reports, many of the non-ethnic Chinese arrested for theft, drug-related crime and any involvement in violent crime were claimants whose claims were pending handling or rejected. Does the Government have any measures to reduce the number of claimants involving in crimes due to financial problems in the future?

Asked by: Hon HO Kwan-yiu, Junius (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 47)

Reply:

(1) The Government implemented the Unified Screening Mechanism (USM) in March 2014 to screen non-refoulement claims on all applicable grounds in one go. As at the end of February 2018, figures on non-refoulement claims handled by the Immigration Department (ImmD) are as follows:

Year	Claims received	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims
Commencement of the USM				6 699
2014 (Mar to Dec)	4 634	826	889	9 618
2015	5 053	2 339	1 410	10 992
2016	3 838	3 218	1 561	9 981
2017	1 843	4 182	1 743	5 899
2018 (Jan to Feb)	207	922	226	4 958
Total	15 575	11 487	5 829	4 958

(2) Publicly-funded legal assistance is a required support for ImmD's screening of claims. To expedite commencement of the screening process for pending claims, the Government launched the "Pilot Scheme for Provision of Publicly-funded Legal Assistance for Non-refoulement Claimants" (Pilot Scheme) in September 2017, under which a supplementary roster of lawyers was set up run in parallel with the "Legal Assistance Scheme for Non-refoulement Claimants" provided by the Duty Lawyer Service (DLS). Eligible lawyers currently participating in the DLS scheme may join the said supplementary roster of the Pilot Scheme.

Since mid-March 2018, 10 claims are referred to lawyers daily (about 200 claims per month) under the Pilot Scheme for provision of publicly-funded legal assistance. In other words, the daily number of claims for which the screening process can commence is thereby increased by almost 80% to 23 cases per day from the DLS ceiling of 13.

(3) According to the Police, the number of non-ethnic Chinese (NEC) persons on recognizance (mostly non-refoulement claimants) who were arrested for criminal offences since 2015 are tabulated below:

Crime	2015	2016	2017	2018 (up to Feb)
Shop theft	277	463	428	47
Serious drug offences	159	179	200	46
Miscellaneous thefts	110	161	170	19
Wounding and serious assault	100	117	173	19
Serious immigration offences	85	117	111	12
Forgery and coinage	80	85	63	2
Disorder/fighting in public place	64	37	29	9
Others	238	347	368	53
Total	1 113	1 506	1 542	207

In addition, according to ImmD's record, the number of NEC persons on recognizance (mostly non-refoulement claimants) arrested for taking up unlawful employment in violation of section 38AA of the Immigration Ordinance since 2015 are tabulated below:

Year	Number of Persons Arrested
2015	232
2016	302
2017	381
2018 (up to Feb)	66

The Police have always been concerned with the situation of NEC persons committing crimes and participating in triad activities in Hong Kong. To handle the issues in a focused manner, formulate relevant strategies and co-ordinate combating operations, the Police set up the "Crime Wing Working Group on NEC Involvement in Organized Crime and Triad Activities" in 2011, chaired by the Chief Superintendent of Police of the Organized Crime and Triad Bureau.

To reduce the economic incentives for non-refoulement claimants to take up unlawful employment, ImmD has continued to step up targeted inspection and intelligence gathering against venues like factories, restaurants, food processing industries, premises under renovation, recycling centres, container depots and warehouses in relevant districts, and conduct raids (including joint operations with other law enforcement agencies as necessary) as appropriate. In 2017, ImmD conducted 758 targeted operations against NEC illegal workers, representing a 27% increase over 2016. A total of 478 NEC illegal workers and 270 local employers were arrested in the operations. Also, ImmD will continue to enhance publicity to remind employers that employing a person who is not lawfully employable is a serious offence liable to immediate imprisonment.

Since the commencement of the comprehensive review of the strategy of handling non-refoulement claims in 2016, the Government has implemented a range of measures to prevent potential claimants from entering Hong Kong as far as possible; expedite commencement of the screening process for pending claims; shorten the screening time per claim; increase the number of Torture Claims Appeal Board Members and manpower of its Secretariat; and speed up the removal of rejected claimants from Hong Kong. We will continue to explore other feasible measures as necessary, and put forward proposals on amending the Immigration Ordinance with a view to expediting the screening procedures and providing for related matters.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB017

(Question Serial No. 1179)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide the date, time, venue, theme, organiser and nature of local official, media and district events attended by the Secretary for Security, the Under Secretary for Security and the Political Assistant to the Secretary for Security since 1 July 2017 and the duration of their presence. Please also include details of their attendance of meetings of the Legislative Council and various Panels.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 53)

Reply:

The Secretary for Security, Under Secretary for Security and Political Assistant to Secretary for Security are routinely required to attend numerous meetings and different kinds of official, media and district events. The Security Bureau does not specifically compile statistics or records for this purpose. Regarding the attendance of the Secretary for Security and Under Secretary for Security at meetings of the Legislative Council and various Panels, please refer to the Legislative Council's website for details.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB018****(Question Serial No. 1180)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's OfficeControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the date, time, place, theme, organiser and nature of overseas duty visits by the Secretary for Security, the Under Secretary for Security and the Political Assistant to the Secretary for Security since 1 July 2017 and their duration of stays.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 54)Reply:

Details of the overseas duty visits made by the Secretary for Security, Under Secretary for Security and Political Assistant to Secretary for Security since 1 July 2017 are as follows:

Date of visit (Number of visits)	Place of visit	Duration of stay	Purpose of visit
1 July 2017 to 28 February 2018 (9 visits)	Beijing, Guangzhou and Shenzhen	1-3 days	Attending meetings and events, going on study trips and business exchanges, and negotiating and concluding agreements

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB019

(Question Serial No. 1181)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Will the Bureau please list the countries around the world which have not signed an agreement on extradition or transfer of sentenced persons with Hong Kong, and advise on whether there are plans to sign such agreements with these countries? If there are, please list the current discussion stages. If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 55)

Reply:

Hong Kong is fully committed to international cooperation in combating crimes. Article 96 of the Basic Law provides that with the assistance or authorisation of the Central People's Government, the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) may make appropriate arrangements with foreign states for reciprocal juridical assistance. In accordance with this article, Hong Kong has been actively building its network of bilateral agreements on surrender of fugitive offenders (SFO) and transfer of sentenced persons (TSP).

At present, the HKSAR Government has signed SFO agreements with 20 jurisdictions, namely Australia, Canada, Czech, France, Finland, Germany, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Portugal, Korea, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom and the United States; and TSP agreements with 17 jurisdictions, namely Australia, Belgium, Czech, France, India, Italy, Korea, Mongolia, Nigeria, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United States and Macao Special Administrative Region.

The HKSAR Government will continue to seek negotiation and conclusion of SFO and TSP agreements with other jurisdictions. Even in the absence of a TSP agreement signed by the HKSAR Government and a certain jurisdiction, the former may still, in accordance with the Transfer of Sentenced Persons Ordinance, process applications by Hong Kong residents sentenced in that jurisdiction for transfer to Hong Kong to serve their remaining sentences, or applications by non-local residents of that jurisdiction sentenced in Hong Kong for transfer to their places of origin to serve their remaining sentences.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB020****(Question Serial No. 1182)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Provision for 2018-19 is \$181.4 million (69%) higher than the revised estimate for 2017-18. Please set out the titles, numbers, functions and median wages of all the additional posts.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 58)Reply:

In 2018-19, the Security Bureau will have a net increase of 28 posts under Programme (3), including 15 posts to strengthen the manpower support for the Secretariat of the Torture Claims Appeal Board, and 13 posts to support the Pilot Scheme Office for Provision of Publicly-funded Legal Assistance for Non-refoulement Claimants. The additional posts are as follows:

Secretariat of the Torture Claims Appeal Board

Post title	Number	Major duties	Notional annual mid-point salary (\$)
Senior Executive Officer	2	Providing secretarial services and administrative support for the Torture Claims Appeal Board in handling the appeals/petitions lodged by unsuccessful non-refoulement claimants in accordance with the Unified Screening Mechanism	989,100
Executive Officer I	5		734,040
Clerical Officer	1		421,020
Assistant Clerical Officer	5		262,560
Clerical Assistant	2		204,960

Pilot Scheme Office for Provision of Publicly-funded Legal Assistance for Non-refoulement Claimants

Post title	Number	Major duties	Notional annual mid-point salary (\$)
Senior Executive Officer [#]	1	Providing publicly-funded legal assistance through the Pilot Scheme for non-refoulement claimants by arranging suitable lawyers and interpretation service for their claims (including appeals/petitions) and providing administrative support	989,100
Executive Officer I	4		734,040
Assistant Clerical Officer	7		262,560
Workman II	2		162,960

[#] The creation of the Senior Executive Officer post will be offset by the deletion of one Executive Officer I post.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB021

(Question Serial No. 2480)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Chief Secretary for Administration's Office ("CSO") co-ordinates cross-bureau policies, whereas the Administration has established inter-departmental co-operation in combating human trafficking, for example, an Inter-departmental Trafficking in Person Working Group, led by the Security Bureau and comprising the Department of Justice, the Hong Kong Police Force, the Immigration Department, the Customs and Excise Department, the Labour Department and the Social Welfare Department, was established in 2010 to enhance enforcement strategy against trafficking in persons at the policy level. Please inform the Committee whether CSO has any role in combating human trafficking, the relevant details of its involvement, the objectives, the costs and the size and establishment of the relevant work.

Further, if CSO is involved in combating human trafficking, whether introducing new legislation to criminalise all forms of human trafficking and forced labour, and criminalising proceeds of form such acts are part of the objectives of its work; if so, the details; if not; the reasons for such?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 108)

Reply:

Trafficking in persons (TIP) is a heinous crime that is not tolerated in Hong Kong. Our well-established legal framework, stringent enforcement actions, independent judicial system, respect for the rule of law in society as well as our clean government have placed us on a solid footing to combat TIP. The Government has always attached great importance to anti-TIP work, responding to this evolving international issue through targeted and multi-pronged measures (which are under continuous review and updating) in areas including victim identification, law enforcement, prosecution, victim protection, enhancement in staff training and forming partnership with local and overseas stakeholders.

At present, our legislation has provided an adequate and solid legal framework to effectively combat TIP crimes. Although Hong Kong does not have a single piece of legislation prohibiting TIP and the Palermo Protocol has not been applied here, the legislation of Hong Kong has already covered the conduct of “TIP” as defined in the Palermo Protocol, mainly including the following 6 aspects:

- (1) Crimes Ordinance (Cap. 200) prohibits TIP to or from Hong Kong for the purpose of prostitution; harbouring another person or exercising control or direction over another person for the purpose of that person’s prostitution or that that person shall do unlawful sexual acts with others; and any other person from procuring another person to become a prostitute or cause prostitution of that person in Hong Kong or elsewhere. It also prohibits other crimes including rape, procuring another person by threats to do unlawful sexual acts with others and criminal intimidation;
- (2) Human Organ Transplant Ordinance (Cap. 465) prohibits commercial dealings in human organs;
- (3) Prevention of Child Pornography Ordinance (Cap. 579) prohibits printing, making, producing, reproducing, copying, importing or exporting, publishing and possessing child pornography;
- (4) Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 115) prohibits arrangement for an unauthorised entrant to Hong Kong and employing illegal workers;
- (5) Employment Ordinance (Cap. 57) imposes criminal liability on employers involved in non-payment, under-payment of wages or delay in payment of wages, failure to grant rest days and statutory holidays to employees; and
- (6) other relevant ordinances which prohibit such crimes as assault, forcible taking or detention of persons with intent to sell him or her, child abduction, deception and blackmail, etc.

The most serious penalty for these offences is life imprisonment.

Although TIP is neither widespread nor prevalent in Hong Kong, the Government has been keeping a close watch on the trend of TIP crimes to make timely responses to the rapidly changing crime situation as well as modus operandi of criminals, and keeping abreast of the enforcement of existing legislation with regard to prevailing circumstances so as to propose legislative amendments if necessary.

To enhance prosecutors’ awareness of TIP and forced labour, the Department of Justice incorporated a new paragraph titled “Human Exploitation Cases” in the Prosecution Code published in 2013, with a view to providing guidance to prosecutors as to what may amount to TIP and exploitation, as well as the proper approach to handle the cases concerned.

Combating TIP requires the concerted efforts of various policy bureaux and government departments of different disciplines. To ensure the effective implementation of their work and heighten public awareness of TIP, the Government has established a high-level Steering Committee, chaired by the Chief Secretary for Administration, with the Secretary for

Security and Secretary for Labour and Welfare as the vice-chairmen and relevant department heads as members. The Steering Committee offers strategic steer in respect of tackling TIP and enhancing the protection of foreign domestic helpers; formulates and monitors the full implementation of the “Action Plan to Tackle Trafficking in Persons and to Enhance Protection of Foreign Domestic Helpers in Hong Kong” (the Action Plan); and ensures the provision of adequate resources to the relevant policy bureaux and departments for the effective implementation of the Action Plan.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB022

(Question Serial No. 2481)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Government established an Inter-departmental Trafficking in Person Working Group, led by the Security Bureau and comprising the Department of Justice, the Hong Kong Police Force, the Immigration Department, the Customs and Excise Department, the Labour Department and the Social Welfare Department in 2010 to enhance enforcement strategy against trafficking in persons at the policy level. Please inform the Committee the details of the working group, in particular –

- (a) the costs incurred by the working group in the past three years;
- (b) whether the working group has any plan or hold any discussion in relation to introducing legislature criminalising all forms of human trafficking; if yes, the relevant details; if not, why so;
- (c) the policies introduced or proposed by the working group in the past three years;
- (d) the discussion and meetings held by the working group in the past year, including the government officials involved and the contents of the meetings; and
- (e) the estimated costs and work plan of the working group in 2018-19.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 109)

Reply:

(a)-(e) Trafficking in persons (TIP) is a heinous crime that is not tolerated in Hong Kong. Our well-established legal framework, stringent enforcement actions, independent judicial system, respect for the rule of law in society as well as our clean government have placed us on a solid footing to combat TIP. The Government has always attached great importance to anti-TIP work, responding to this evolving international issue through targeted and multi-pronged measures (which are under continuous review and updating) in areas including victim identification, law enforcement, prosecution, victim protection, enhancement in staff training and forming partnership with local and overseas stakeholders.

At present, our legislation has provided an adequate and solid legal framework to effectively combat TIP crimes. Although Hong Kong does not have a single piece of legislation prohibiting TIP and the Palermo Protocol has not been applied here, the legislation of Hong Kong has already covered the conduct of “TIP” as defined in the Palermo Protocol, mainly including the following 6 aspects:

- (1) Crimes Ordinance (Cap. 200) prohibits TIP to or from Hong Kong for the purpose of prostitution; harbouring another person or exercising control or direction over another person for the purpose of that person’s prostitution or that that person shall do unlawful sexual acts with others; and any other person from procuring another person to become a prostitute or cause prostitution of that person in Hong Kong or elsewhere. It also prohibits other crimes including rape, procuring another person by threats to do unlawful sexual acts with others and criminal intimidation;
- (2) Human Organ Transplant Ordinance (Cap. 465) prohibits commercial dealings in human organs;
- (3) Prevention of Child Pornography Ordinance (Cap. 579) prohibits printing, making, producing, reproducing, copying, importing or exporting, publishing and possessing child pornography;
- (4) Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 115) prohibits arrangement for an unauthorised entrant to Hong Kong and employing illegal workers;
- (5) Employment Ordinance (Cap. 57) imposes criminal liability on employers involved in non-payment, under-payment of wages or delay in payment of wages, failure to grant rest days and statutory holidays to employees; and
- (6) other relevant ordinances which prohibit such crimes as assault, forcible taking or detention of persons with intent to sell him or her, child abduction, deception and blackmail, etc.

The most serious penalty for these offences is life imprisonment.

Although TIP is neither widespread nor prevalent in Hong Kong, the Government has been keeping a close watch on the trend of TIP crimes to make timely responses to the rapidly changing crime situation as well as modus operandi of criminals, and keeping abreast of the enforcement of existing legislation with regard to prevailing circumstances so as to propose legislative amendments if necessary.

To enhance prosecutors’ awareness of TIP and forced labour, the Department of Justice (DoJ) incorporated a new paragraph titled “Human Exploitation Cases” in the Prosecution Code published in 2013, with a view to providing guidance to prosecutors as to what may amount to TIP and exploitation, as well as the proper approach to handle the cases concerned.

To enhance inter-departmental co-operation and enforcement strategy against TIP, an Inter-departmental TIP Working Group, led by the Security Bureau (SB) and comprising the

DoJ, Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF), Immigration Department (ImmD), Customs and Excise Department (C&ED), Labour Department and Social Welfare Department, was established in 2010 to enhance enforcement strategy against TIP. Since its establishment, the Working Group has monitored the overall situation of TIP and formulated the overall strategy for combating TIP in Hong Kong by adopting a holistic and collaborative approach. Key initiatives implemented in recent years include:

- A TIP victim screening mechanism is being gradually introduced by the HKPF, ImmD, C&ED since 2015;
- A “Guideline on Inter-departmental Cooperation for the Handling of Suspected Cases of Trafficking in Persons” was issued by the SB in 2016; and
- Anti-TIP training was enhanced for officers of law enforcement agencies and relevant policy bureaux and government departments.

As the work of the Inter-departmental TIP Working Group is part of the routine duties of the relevant policy bureau and departments, the manpower and expenditure involved are not calculated and quantified separately.

Combating TIP requires the concerted efforts of various policy bureaux and government departments of different disciplines. To ensure the effective implementation of their work and heighten public awareness of TIP, the Government has established a high-level Steering Committee, chaired by the Chief Secretary for Administration, with the Secretary for Security and Secretary for Labour and Welfare as the vice-chairmen and relevant department heads as members. The Steering Committee offers strategic steer in respect of tackling TIP and enhancing the protection of foreign domestic helpers; formulates and monitors the full implementation of the “Action Plan to Tackle Trafficking in Persons and to Enhance Protection of Foreign Domestic Helpers in Hong Kong” (the Action Plan); and ensures the provision of adequate resources to the relevant policy bureaux and departments for the effective implementation of the Action Plan.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB023

(Question Serial No. 1335)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2018-19 under this Programme, it is mentioned that the Bureau will “continue to oversee the implementation of the Sexual Conviction Record Check Scheme by the Hong Kong Police Force”. Please advise on:

- a) the number of applications, expenditure and establishment of the Sexual Conviction Record Check Scheme in the past 5 years;
- b) the details and effectiveness of the overseeing work, and whether regular reviews will be conducted; and
- c) the estimated expenditure and establishment for such work in 2018-19.

Asked by: Hon KWONG Chun-yu (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 57)

Reply:

a) & c)

In the past 5 years (i.e. March 2013 to February 2018), the Sexual Conviction Record Check (SCRC) Office of the Hong Kong Police Force (Police) received a total of over 211 900 new applications and 35 400 renewal applications. Currently, the SCRC Office of the Police has a 20-staff establishment, comprising 1 Executive Officer I, 1 Clerical Officer, 2 Assistant Clerical Officers, 15 Clerical Assistants and 1 Police Constable from the Criminal Records Bureau. As the expenditure incurred falls under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”, the Police do not maintain the requested breakdown figures.

b)

The Police oversee the operation of the SCRC Scheme. In parallel, the Security Bureau (SB) reviews the SCRC Scheme from time to time to ensure its smooth operation, and strives to streamline the application process and enhance the user-friendliness of the SCRC

Scheme. For example, in May 2014, the validity period of check results for new applications was extended from 12 to 18 months. To further facilitate applicants and provide more flexibility, from April 2015 onwards, applicants may submit renewal applications for their checking code within the last 3 months of the validity period. Subsequently, in June 2017, the validity period of check results for renewal applications was also extended from 12 to 18 months. Separately, the Police are developing an online appointment platform to further streamline the application process of the SCRC Scheme and make it more user-friendly.

Regarding the SCRC Scheme's coverage, we have been expanding its scope of application over the past few years. Presently, the SCRC Scheme has already covered prospective employees and contract renewal staff (irrespective of their industries) applying to organisations or enterprises for work relating to children or mentally incapacitated persons (MIPs) as well as staff assigned by outsourced service providers to other organisations or enterprises to undertake work relating to children or MIPs. These organisations include schools, residential care homes for disabled persons, private tutorial centres and such private interest/activity institutions as swimming clubs, sports associations and music centres. SB and the Police will continue to closely monitor the effectiveness of the SCRC Scheme and conduct reviews as appropriate.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB024

(Question Serial No. 0278)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Please provide the recruitment figures, including the post titles, the number of applications and intakes, of various disciplined services in each of the past 5 years, and the number of non-Chinese applicants recruited in various disciplined services, with a breakdown by nationality.
2. Please tabulate the wastage figures and wastage rates of staff in different ranks of various disciplined services in each of the past 5 years.
3. Please tabulate the amounts of remuneration of staff in different ranks of various disciplined services and changes in adjustment rates in each of the past 5 years.
4. Has the Government found out the detailed reasons for staff wastage in various disciplined services?

Asked by: Hon LAU Ip-keung, Kenneth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 37)

Reply:

1. From 2013-14 to 2017-18, the recruitment exercises of various disciplined services are listed below:

Department	Post	Number of applications per year (as at 28 February 2018)				
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Correctional Services Department (CSD)	Officer	8 715	5 382	7 651	5 404	5 157
	Assistant Officer II	7 732	7 072	9 720	4 587	3 127
Customs and Excise Department (C&ED)	Inspector of Customs & Excise	10 347	-	11 246	13 612	9 684
	Customs Officer	10 855	8 441	-	16 840	12 099
Fire Services Department (FSD)	Station Officer (Operational)	2 722	2 225	2 640	2 879	2 534
	Senior Fireman/Firewoman (Control)	-	-	5 006	-	13 716
	Fireman/Firewoman (Operational/Marine)	2 793	2 688	2 481	4 780	2 308
	Ambulance Officer	-	4 351	2 616	-	3 053
	Ambulanceman/Ambulancewoman	4 412	7 290	3 255	3 758	5 195
Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF)	Inspector	6 070	5 392	6 318	7 617	7 119
	Police Constable	8 557	8 403	9 975	11 682	10 647
Immigration Department (ImmD)	Immigration Officer	-	15 947	14 858	21 523	12 601
	Immigration Assistant	16 682	-	12 467	30 638	23 894
Government Flying Service (GFS)	Cadet Pilot	2 300	2 096	2 111	3 087	-
	Air Crewman Officer III	1 658	-	1 636	-	-
	Aircraft Engineer	35	36	-	40	44
	Aircraft Technician	865	305	322	291	419

Department	Post	Number of intakes per year (as at 28 February 2018)				
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
CSD	Officer	35	74	51	57	44
	Assistant Officer II	181	283	217	257	352
C&ED	Inspector of Customs & Excise	97	46	31	78	91
	Customs Officer	200	313	279	216	502
FSD	Station Officer (Operational)	71	30	63	91	78
	Senior Fireman/Firewoman (Control)	20	3	13	9	31
	Fireman/Firewoman (Operational/Marine)	139	266	218	283	233
	Ambulance Officer	16	15	23	10	25
	Ambulanceman/Ambulancewoman	144	160	227	234	94
HKPF	Inspector	234	228	182	181	191
	Police Constable	990	1 111	1 320	1 339	1 074
ImmD	Immigration Officer	170	11	128	218	298
	Immigration Assistant	190	187	234	245	445
GFS	Cadet Pilot	4	-	2	5	4
	Air Crewman Officer III	-	5	-	6	8
	Aircraft Engineer	5	4	1	4	4
	Aircraft Technician	2	6	9	11	13

The Government welcomes all eligible and devoted persons to join the disciplined services. Any persons meeting the entry requirements, regardless of gender or ethnic origin, are welcome to join the disciplined services. All candidates, new recruits or serving staff are not required to declare their ethnic origins. Furthermore, ethnic origin is not a relevant factor for consideration in the selection process.

According to informal statistics (based on the names revealed from the staff's particulars and the information voluntarily provided), from 2013-14 to 2017-18 (as at 28 February 2018), the numbers of successful non-ethnic Chinese applicants for the disciplined services are as follows:

Department	Number
CSD	11
C&ED	0
FSD	2
HKPF	54
ImmD	0
GFS	0

2. From 2013-14 to 2017-18 (as at 28 February 2018), the wastage figures of staff in different ranks of various disciplined services are listed below:

Department	Rank	Wastage figures and wastage rates per year									
		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Number of staff	%	Number of staff	%	Number of staff	%	Number of staff	%	Number of staff	%
CSD	Officer rank	66	6.1%	53	5.0%	64	5.9%	73	6.7%	54	5.0%
	Rank and file	234	4.8%	238	5.0%	301	6.3%	307	6.5%	316	6.8%
C&ED	Inspector rank	34	3.7%	44	4.7%	34	3.6%	52	5.4%	26	2.5%
	Rank and file	148	4.0%	215	5.6%	228	5.9%	243	6.3%	222	5.4%
FSD	Officer rank	56	4.8%	70	6.1%	54	4.6%	54	4.4%	70	5.5%
	Rank and file	334	4.2%	376	4.6%	348	4.2%	347	4.1%	330	3.9%
HKPF	Inspector rank	157	5.9%	180	6.6%	156	5.6%	168	6.0%	154	5.5%
	Rank and file	939	3.7%	947	3.7%	1 004	3.9%	1 026	3.9%	1 014	3.9%
ImmD	Officer rank	96	5.4%	94	5.1%	76	4.3%	106	5.8%	102	5.2%
	Rank and file	96	2.7%	94	2.6%	156	4.3%	131	3.5%	145	3.8%
GFS	Officer rank	8	5.1%	15	9.1%	10	6.1%	12	7.2%	12	6.6%

Note 1: Staff wastage includes natural wastage (retirement) and unnatural wastage (such as resignation, transfer, death and retirement on invaliding)

Note 2: Staff wastage rate = wastage figures/strength of the department as at 1 April of the respective year

3. From 2013-14 to 2017-18 (as at 28 February 2018), the pay points of staff in different ranks of various disciplined services are listed below:

Department	Rank	Pay point
CSD	Officer rank	GDS(O) 4-39
	Rank and file	GDS(R) 2-29
C&ED	Inspector rank	GDS(O) 5-39
	Rank and file	GDS(R) 2-29
FSD	Officer rank	GDS(O) 5-39
	Rank and file	GDS(R) 2-29
HKPF	Inspector rank	PPS 23-54a
	Rank and file	PPS 3-31
ImmD	Officer rank	GDS(O) 5-39
	Rank and file	GDS(R) 3-28
GFS	Officer rank	GDS(R)3 – GDS(O)39

Note: GDS(O): Pay point of General Disciplined Services (Officer)
GDS(R): Pay point of General Disciplined Services (Rank and File)
PPS: Pay point of Police

For the amount of pay corresponding to respective pay points, please refer to the Civil Service Pay Scales uploaded to the Civil Service Bureau's website.

In accordance with the Civil Service Pay Adjustment, the changes in pay for different ranks of disciplined services in the past 5 years are listed below:

	Directorate and upper salary band	Middle and lower salary band
2013-14	2.55%	3.92%
2014-15	5.96%	4.71%
2015-16	3.96%	4.62%
2016-17	4.19%	4.68%
2017-18	1.88%	2.94%

4. In the past 5 financial years, retirement was the main reason for staff wastage in the disciplined services. Other reasons for leaving the service such as resignation and transfer constituted only a relatively small number. Departments conduct exit surveys with staff resigning from the disciplined services. Based on feedback received from these surveys, the reasons for staff resigning from the disciplined services include family, personal career preferences, transfer to other grades, taking up jobs in the private sector or other personal reasons. A generalised conclusion cannot be drawn.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB025

(Question Serial No. 0288)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2018-19, the Security Bureau will set up an Inter-departmental Counter-terrorism Unit to strengthen counter-terrorism intelligence gathering and sharing, step up training on counter-terrorism and closely monitor terrorist trends, with a view to enhancing Hong Kong's counter-terrorism capability and preparedness. In this connection, would the Government inform this Committee of:

1. the breakdown of the estimated expenditure involved;
2. its staffing establishment;
3. the preparatory work and contingency measures in various aspects to guard against and tackle terrorist activities; and
4. the number of counter-terrorism and major incident response exercises conducted by the Police over the past 5 years, and the participating government departments and public bodies?

Asked by: Hon LAU Ip-keung, Kenneth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 38)

Reply:

(1) and (2) The Inter-departmental Counter-terrorism Unit (ICTU) will comprise 43 members from the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF), the Immigration Department (ImmD), the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED), the Correctional Services Department (CSD), the Fire Services Department (FSD) and the Government Flying Service (GFS). The relevant expenditures are reflected in the estimates of these departments. The ICTU will, in addition to the existing counter-terrorism framework, provide an inter-departmental counter-terrorism platform dedicated to monitoring global terrorism trends and counter-terrorism measures; reviewing and improving Hong Kong's counter-terrorism strategies; formulating measures and action plans; strengthening counter-terrorism intelligence gathering and sharing; developing professional trainings on counter-terrorism investigation and capabilities; refining various emergency response plans; raising public vigilance and enhancing public emergency response education. Work is underway to form the ICTU which will, upon establishment, formulate relevant strategies and implementation plans as soon as possible to prepare for various risk situations.

(3) In addition, there will be an increase of over 400 staff in various disciplined services to reinforce various aspects of work related to counter-terrorism and diversified law enforcement tasks. For the HKPF, it will increase the manpower of the Special Duties Unit, strengthen the gathering of intelligence related to terrorist activities, strengthen the Joint Financial Intelligence Unit's gathering of intelligence and analysis and investigation capabilities in the contexts of terrorist financing and money laundering, as well as establish a Railway Police District Response Team. For the ImmD, it will step up monitoring of suspects (especially those who might be involved in terrorist activities) at control points. For the C&ED, it will make greater efforts in gatekeeping, such as monitoring items sent by air and by mail, as well as intercepting weapons which may be involved in terrorist activities. For the CSD, it will strengthen counter-terrorism intelligence gathering. For the FSD, it will enhance public education, awareness to contingency preparedness and knowledge on self-rescue and self-protection in unexpected situations (including terrorist attacks and major disasters). For the GFS, it will improve its capability in supporting the HKPF's specialised counter-terrorism exercises and the specialised counter-terrorism trainings for the staff of various departments.

(4) In the past 5 years (2013-2017), the HKPF conducted a total of 333 counter-terrorism and major incident contingency exercises, most of which were joint exercises participated by various government departments and public bodies, including the FSD, the C&ED, the Civil Aviation Department, the ImmD, the GFS, the Leisure and Cultural Services Department, the Civil Aid Service, the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the Airport Authority, airline companies, the Hong Kong Jockey Club, the Mass Transit Railway Corporation Limited, as well as other management companies of venues.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB026****(Question Serial No. 3182)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Internal Security,(3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Notwithstanding the Government's strengthened measures against parallel trading activities, such activities in North District remain rampant, causing nuisance to the daily lives of residents. In this connection, would the Government advise this Committee on the number and location of black spots of parallel trading activities in each of the past 5 years; and the numbers of enforcement operations taken at these black spots and fixed penalty tickets issued by the relevant department each year?

Asked by: Hon LAU Ip-keung, Kenneth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): (39))Reply:

From 2013 to 2017, parallel trading hotspots included Sheung Shui MTR Station, Shek Wu Hui, Sheung Shui industrial area, Lok Ma Chau Road and the Lok Ma Chau Spur Line Control Point.

From 2013 to 2017, the number of summonses issued by the Hong Kong Police Force (the Police) for obstruction caused by parallel traders placing goods in public places under the Summary Offences Ordinance, and the number of Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) issued by the Police for road obstruction caused by illegal parking and loading or unloading of goods under the Fixed Penalty (Traffic Contraventions) Ordinance and the Fixed Penalty (Criminal Proceedings) Ordinance in New Territories North Region by year are set out below:

	Number of Summonses issued under the Summary Offences Ordinance	Number of FPNs issued under the Fixed Penalty (Traffic Contraventions) Ordinance and the Fixed Penalty (Criminal Proceedings) Ordinance
2013	172	1 146
2014	96	633
2015	185	11 642
2016	282	18 557
2017	81	12 381

In order to maintain environmental hygiene and tidiness in the North District, the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) has been stepping up street cleansing services and enforcement actions at parallel trading black spots in the district, including removing discarded items more frequently, and issuing FPNs to persons who have committed public cleanliness offences. To combat obstruction problems caused by parallel trading activities, the FEHD has also been taking part in inter-departmental enforcement actions against shops which violate the laws. From 2013 to 2017, the number of raids conducted by the FEHD targeting parallel trading hotspots in the district, and the number of summonses and FPNs issued to offenders by year are set out below:

	Number of raids	Number of FPNs issued under the Fixed Penalty (Public Cleanliness and Obstruction) Ordinance (Note) (For Public Cleanliness Offence)	Number of Summonses issued under the Summary Offences Ordinance and FPNs under the Fixed Penalty (Public Cleanliness and Obstruction) Ordinance (Note) (For Public Obstruction Offence)
2013	242	217	9
2014	229	370	30
2015	263	3 443	149
2016	252	3 939	110
2017	269	4 552	114

Note: Known as the Fixed Penalty (Public Cleanliness Offences) Ordinance before 24 September 2016.

From 2013 to 2017, the number of joint operations conducted by the Immigration Department (ImmD) and the Police against Mainland visitors contravening conditions of stay by being involved in parallel trading activities and their local employers; the number of inspections conducted by the Lands Department (LandsD) in respect of units in target industrial buildings suspected of being involved in parallel trading activities in the three districts of Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and North District in the New Territories; and the number of cases of obstruction to means of escape caused by parallel trading activities in target buildings/sites suspected of being involved in parallel trading activities detected by the Fire Services Department (FSD) by year are set out below:

	Number of joint operations by the ImmD and the Police	Number of inspections of industrial buildings by the LandsD	Number of cases of obstruction to means of escape caused by parallel trading activities detected by the FSD
2013	63	48	1
2014	78	48	10
2015	130	171	47
2016	123	32	127
2017	97	27	33

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB027

(Question Serial No. 1288)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the law enforcement actions taken by the government departments against parallel trading activities? And what is the number of such actions?

Asked by: Hon LAU Kwok-fan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 35)

Reply:

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

(1) The Immigration Department together with the Hong Kong Police Force and the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) have mounted large-scale joint enforcement operations, including the operation codenamed "Windsand". In 2017, 97 such joint operations were mounted.

(2) The C&ED has been mounting special operations with the Shenzhen Customs to combat parallel trading activities. In 2017, the Shenzhen Customs detected a total of 13 336 smuggling cases by parallel traders at the boundary control points.

(3) District Lands Offices in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and North District under the Lands Department have set up special operation teams to target cases that breach lease conditions by converting industrial building units into retail shops. In 2017, 27 inspections were conducted.

(4) The Food and Environment Hygiene Department has enhanced street cleansing services and stepped up removal of discarded items at parallel trading black spots in the North District so as to keep the district clean and tidy. In 2017, 269 raids targeting parallel trading hotspots in North District were conducted, and

(5) To target fire safety hazards that are potentially caused by parallel trading activities, the Fire Services Department (FSD) has been taking enforcement action against cases which have contravened any fire services legislation or have adversely affected fire safety in buildings. In 2017, 33 cases of obstructions to means of escape caused by parallel trading activities were detected. Unauthorised change of building use, when detected, has been referred to relevant departments for follow-up action.

The HKSAR Government will continue to take forward targeted measures against parallel trading activities, as well as to enhance cooperation among departments and with relevant Mainland authorities.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB028

(Question Serial No. 1289)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Has the Government received requests for assistance and enquiries about application for returning to the Mainland for settlement by Hong Kong residents who have obtained Hong Kong identity cards through the One-way Permit Scheme? If yes, please tabulate the figures for the past 3 years. For a number of times the Government replied to this Committee that detailed examination was required and that it had been communicating and exchanging views with the Mainland authorities in this respect. Is there any new progress on the work concerned in the past year? In its work for 2018-19, will the Government relay the situation to the Central People's Government again to strive for early implementation of the relevant arrangement?

Asked by: Hon LAU Kwok-fan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 37)

Reply:

The Security Bureau does not maintain statistics on the requests for assistance and enquiries as mentioned in the question.

Regarding the proposal for One-way Permit (OWP) holders to return to the Mainland for settlement, the HKSAR Government has been relaying to the Mainland authorities the request of some members of the public for allowing OWP holders who have settled in Hong Kong to return to the Mainland for settlement in the light of their own circumstances. The arrangement for returning to the Mainland for settlement is part of the household registration policy of the Mainland. The HKSAR Government has been exchanging views with the Mainland authorities in this respect, including the operational arrangement. As and when the details are ready, a public announcement will be made in due course.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB029****(Question Serial No. 3177)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In the financial year 2017-18, how many non-refoulement application cases were made on the grounds of torture claims? What was the total expenditure on handling this kind of cases and covering the living expenses of non-refoulement claimants during their stay in Hong Kong? On the number of cases and the amount of expenditure, what are the changes as compared to the financial years of 2016-17 and 2017-18 as well as the estimated expenditure for 2018-19? There will be an increase of \$181.4 million in the estimate for the Programme of Immigration Control in the new financial year. How much will be used for providing legal assistance to non-refoulement claimants, and for handling appeals/petitions lodged by rejected non-refoulement claimants?

Asked by: Hon LAU Kwok-fan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 36)Reply:

The Government implemented the Unified Screening Mechanism (USM) in March 2014 to screen non-refoulement claims on all applicable grounds in one go. As at the end of February 2018, figures on non-refoulement claims handled by the Immigration Department (ImmD) are as follows:

Year	Claims received	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims
Commencement of the USM				6 699
2014 (Mar to Dec)	4 634	826	889	9 618
2015	5 053	2 339	1 410	10 992
2016	3 838	3 218	1 561	9 981
2017	1 843	4 182	1 743	5 899
2018 (Jan to Feb)	207	922	226	4 958
Total	15 575	11 487	5 829	4 958

Major expenditure on handling non-refoulement claims and related work since 2015-16 are tabulated below:

Year	Screening of Claims and Handling of Appeals / Petitions (\$Million)	Publicly-funded Legal Assistance (\$Million)	Humanitarian Assistance (\$Million)	Total* (\$Million)
2015-16	208	106	489	803
2016-17	281	122	729	1 132
2017-18 (Revised estimate)	330	143	593	1 066
2018-19 (Estimate)	373	271	755	1 399

** Individual items may not add up to total due to rounding.*

As shown in the table above, in 2018-19, the major expenditure on handling non-refoulement claims and related work is estimated to be \$1.399 billion in total, of which some \$400 million falls within the estimated expenditure under “Head 151 - Government Secretariat: Security Bureau”, including \$271 million for providing claimants with publicly-funded legal assistance (a \$128 million increase over the revised estimate for 2017-18), and \$127 million for handling related appeals/petitions (a \$44 million increase over the revised estimate for 2017-18).

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB030****(Question Serial No. 1872)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide a breakdown by country of the number of torture claims received and the number of substantiated cases; the expenditure on handling non-refoulement claims and related work; the amount of publicly-funded legal assistance provided to torture claimants; and the average processing time for screening torture claims in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon LEE Wai-king, Starry (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 7)Reply:

The Government implemented the Unified Screening Mechanism (USM) in March 2014 to screen non-refoulement claims on all applicable grounds in one go. As at the end of February 2018, the Immigration Department (ImmD) received a total of 15 575 non-refoulement claims, of which the breakdown by nationality is as follows:

Nationality	Non-refoulement claims received by ImmD
Vietnam	3 958
India	3 153
Pakistan	2 101
Indonesia	1 855
Bangladesh	1 378
The Philippines	967
Nepal	414
Gambia	205
Sri Lanka	174
Nigeria	161
Others	1 209
Total	15 575

ImmD determined 11 487 claims in total during the period, of which 93 were substantiated (including those substantiated by the Torture Claims Appeal Board (TCAB) on appeal). The breakdown by nationality is as follows:

Nationality	Substantiated non-refoulement claims
Pakistan	16
Rwanda	13
Burundi	9
Cameroon	9
Egypt	8
(Republic of) Yemen	6
(Republic of) Congo	6
Iran	4
Afghanistan	4
Bangladesh	4
Ethiopia	3
Sudan	2
Sri Lanka	2
The Philippines	2
Somalia	1
Syria	1
Central African Republic	1
India	1
Vietnam	1
Total	93

Major expenditures on handling non-refoulement claims and related work since 2015-16 are tabulated below:

Year	Screening of Claims and Handling of Appeals/Petitions (\$Million)	Publicly-funded Legal Assistance (\$Million)	Humanitarian Assistance (\$Million)	Total* (\$Million)
2015-16	208	106	489	803
2016-17	281	122	729	1 132
2017-18 (Revised estimate)	330	143	593	1 066
2018-19 (Estimate)	373	271	755	1 399

** Individual items may not add up to total due to rounding.*

Under the USM, at the beginning of the screening process, ImmD will first brief claimants on the screening procedures and give them claim form. At this point, claimants can apply for publicly-funded legal assistance. The screening process comprises 3 main steps:

- (1) **Claim form:** Claimants must complete claim forms to provide all grounds of their claims and supporting facts. Part VIIC of the Immigration Ordinance stipulates that claimants must complete and return the claim form to ImmD within 28 days. Since implementation of the USM, under the strong request of the Duty Lawyer Service, claimants are given 21 additional days to fill in the claim forms. In other words, under the existing arrangement, claimants are given 49 days (i.e. 7 weeks) to return their claim form;
- (2) **Screening interview:** After returning the form, claimants must attend screening interviews with ImmD to make clarifications and answer questions relating to their claim;
- (3) **Determination:** ImmD decides whether to accept a claim as substantiated or to reject the claim, and informs the claimant of the decision with reasons in writing.

Claimants aggrieved by ImmD's decision may lodge an appeal to the independent statutory TCAB.

ImmD ensures high efficiency of the screening procedures by flexible staff deployment and optimised workflow. The screening time per claim (from commencement of the screening process to determination by ImmD) has been expedited from about 25 weeks on average at the early implementation of the USM to the current average of about 10 weeks.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB031

(Question Serial No. 1886)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2018-19, it is included that the Bureau will enhance Hong Kong's counter-terrorism capability and preparedness by setting up an Inter-departmental Counter-terrorism Unit, strengthening counter-terrorism intelligence gathering and sharing, and stepping up training and monitoring of terrorist trend within this year. Will the Government inform this Committee of the work details, expenditure and staff establishment involved respectively?

Asked by: Hon LEE Wai-king, Starry (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 21)

Reply:

The Inter-departmental Counter-terrorism Unit (ICTU) will, in addition to the existing counter-terrorism framework, provide an inter-departmental counter-terrorism platform dedicated to monitoring global terrorism trends and counter-terrorism measures; reviewing and improving Hong Kong's counter-terrorism strategies; formulating measures and action plans; strengthening counter-terrorism intelligence gathering and sharing; developing professional trainings on counter-terrorism investigation and capabilities; refining various emergency response plans; raising public vigilance and enhancing public emergency response education. Work is underway to form the ICTU which will, upon establishment, formulate relevant strategies and implementation plans as soon as possible to prepare for various risk situations.

ICTU will comprise 43 members from the Hong Kong Police Force, the Immigration Department, the Customs and Excise Department, the Correctional Services Department, the Fire Services Department and the Government Flying Service. The relevant expenditures are reflected in the estimates of these departments.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB032

(Question Serial No. 1551)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Several disputes broke out in our society over the past few years, resulting in the Police Force being subject to different levels of verbal abuse or obstruction to their execution of duties. In respect of enacting legislation against the offence of insulting police officers, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. Whether resources have been deployed to consider the offence of insulting police officers? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?
2. Regarding police officers who have been insulted, does the Government have any resources to help them maintain physical and mental health? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?
3. At present, how many resources have been deployed to ensure the safety of frontline officers during their execution of duties?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 16)

Reply:

1. With regard to the proposal of legislation against insulting public officers, the Security Bureau (SB) will handle with care and conduct legal research. Non-legislative measures to reduce such behaviour will also be considered for providing public officers with due protection during their execution of duties. Relevant work will be absorbed by our existing manpower and resources. No breakdown on expenditure is available.
2. The Government has all along attached great importance to the well-being of police officers. Starting from foundation training, new recruits are provided with relevant training programme on policing psychology, emotion regulation and stress management.

The Police Force also provides psychological competency training in development and promotion courses and training days conducted by respective formation, etc., covering such aspects as conflict management, emotion regulation and adjustment, and stress management. To further strengthen the training, the Police College has offered workshops on Emotional Fitness for officers of the ranks from Police Constable to Commissioner Rank Officer on a full scale starting from 2014 for promoting among officers resilience and good psychological quality. As at March 2018, the Police College has produced a total of 6 training day packages, providing all police officers with continuous training in emotion management.

Furthermore, in the first quarter of 2018, the Police College produced and launched e-learning materials on Emotional Fitness to the management staff. Related mobile apps will also be made available to police officers and their families by phases, facilitating them to acquire the knowledge of positive emotion and resilience anytime, anywhere. Phase 1 was launched on trial in late February 2018.

As mentioned above, the existing training on psychological quality and stress management of the Police Force has been incorporated into a number of courses and covers different ranks. The modes of teaching are also very diversified, including lectures, tutorials, simulation training, e-learning, field training and mobile applications. The Police College will review from time to time the content of training as well as design and provide officers with additional thematic training in a timely manner as appropriate in light of operational and training needs.

3. The Government attaches great importance to the occupational safety of police officers during their execution of duties, and from time to time examines and enhances the protection for officers. By purchasing and renewing operation equipment and protective gear, including shields, helmets, emergency rescue apparatus, etc., we ensure that the personal safety of frontline officers during their execution of duties will be duly protected. We will continue to keep in view the occupational safety and welfare of police officers, and will maintain close communication with relevant bureaux for making timely improvement.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB033

(Question Serial No. 1567)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Since the implementation of the Unified Screening Mechanism (USM) by the Government in 2014, many people have lodged non-refoulement claims under the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (the Convention) after entering Hong Kong unlawfully. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of:

1. the number of appeal applications in the unsuccessful non-refoulement claims last year;
2. the expenditure on humanitarian assistance to non-refoulement claimants in the past 3 years and the Government's revised estimate for providing humanitarian assistance in 2018-19.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 36)

Reply:

(1) The Government implemented the Unified Screening Mechanism (USM) in March 2014 to screen non-refoulement claims on all applicable grounds in one go. In accordance with the Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 115), a claimant who is aggrieved by the decision of the Immigration Department (ImmD) may lodge an appeal to the independent statutory Torture Claims Appeal Board (TCAB).

Under the USM, most of the claimants rejected by ImmD (over 90%) will lodge an appeal. In 2017, ImmD determined 4 182 claims, while TCAB received a total of 3 918 related appeals/petitions.

(2) Since 2006, the Government has commissioned a non-governmental organisation to offer humanitarian assistance to non-refoulement claimants having regard to their individual circumstances in order to meet their basic needs and prevent them from becoming destitute during their presence in Hong Kong. The assistance offered includes allowances for accommodation, food, utilities (e.g. electricity and water charges) and transportation, as well as other basic necessities (provided in kind). The expenditure incurred by the humanitarian assistance programme since 2015-16 are tabulated below:

Year	Humanitarian Assistance (\$Million)
2015-16	489
2016-17	729
2017-18 (Revised estimate)	593
2018-19 (Estimate)	755

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB034

(Question Serial No. 1568)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office, (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under the Unified Screening Mechanism, claimants who have lodged torture claims to the Immigration Department (ImmD) and are awaiting their claims to be screened are allowed to stay in Hong Kong and issued with “going-out passes” and granted recognizance. Regarding the issue of some illegal immigrants abusing the torture claims procedures for the purpose of overstaying in Hong Kong illegally, and the reports that the crime rate of non-refoulement claimants stranded in Hong Kong has increased in recent years, will the Government inform this Committee of:

1. figures of crimes involving foreigners going through the non-refoulement claims procedures in the past 3 years;
2. figures of non-refoulement claims pending screening in recent years;
3. ImmD's manpower deployment and remuneration expenditure for combating illegal immigration in the past 3 years; and
4. ImmD's measures to expedite the removal of unsuccessful claimants in recent years and the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 37)

Reply:

(1) According to the Police, the number of non-ethnic Chinese (NEC) persons on recognizance (mostly non-refoulement claimants) who were arrested for criminal offences since 2015 are tabulated below:

Crime	2015	2016	2017	2018 (up to Feb)
Shop theft	277	463	428	47
Serious drug offences	159	179	200	46
Miscellaneous thefts	110	161	170	19
Wounding and serious assault	100	117	173	19
Serious immigration offences	85	117	111	12
Forgery and coinage	80	85	63	2
Disorder/fighting in public place	64	37	29	9
Others	238	347	368	53
Total	1 113	1 506	1 542	207

In addition, according to the Immigration Department (ImmD)'s record, the number of NEC persons on recognizance (mostly non-refoulement claimants) arrested for taking up unlawful employment in violation of section 38AA of the Immigration Ordinance since 2015 are tabulated below:

Year	Number of Persons Arrested
2015	232
2016	302
2017	381
2018 (up to Feb)	66

(2) The Government implemented the Unified Screening Mechanism (USM) in March 2014 to screen non-refoulement claims on all applicable grounds in one go. As at the end of February 2018, figures on non-refoulement claims handled by ImmD are as follows:

Year	Claims received	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims
Commencement of the USM				6 699
2014 (Mar to Dec)	4 634	826	889	9 618
2015	5 053	2 339	1 410	10 992
2016	3 838	3 218	1 561	9 981
2017	1 843	4 182	1 743	5 899
2018 (Jan to Feb)	207	922	226	4 958
Total	15 575	11 487	5 829	4 958

(3) Since February 2016, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government has launched dedicated joint operations against NEC illegal immigrants (NECIIs). Some two years on, visible results have been achieved. At the same time, the Police, ImmD and the Customs and Excise Department have been taking enforcement actions on the land and sea boundaries to combat illegal immigration activities on all fronts.

The number of NECIIs has dropped significantly since the latter half of 2016. In 2017, 893 NECIIs (monthly average 74) were intercepted or surrendered, representing a 60% decrease over 2016 (monthly average 185), and a 77% decrease over the peak in 2015 (monthly average 318). In the first 2 months of 2018, 96 NECIIs were intercepted or surrendered (monthly average 48), representing a further 35% decrease over 2017.

Law enforcement agencies will continue to closely monitor the mode of operation of smuggling activities and step up the intelligence analysis of smuggling syndicates. They will also maintain close liaison with the authorities in the Mainland and other countries and regions to exchange intelligence and rigorously combat illegal immigration activities.

As law enforcement actions are part of the law enforcement agencies' daily operations, we do not maintain a specific breakdown of the expenditure incurred.

(4) As the estimated number of determined claims continues to increase, ImmD has expedited the removal process, including discussions with governments of major source countries, airline companies and other government departments on enhancing removal efficiency, so as to ensure that the rejected claimants are removed from Hong Kong as soon as possible.

In 2017, a total of 4 139 NECs were removed from Hong Kong (including about 2 500 whose non-refoulement claims were rejected, withdrawn, or could not be further pursued, or who returned voluntarily), representing an increase of more than 40% over 2016 (2 922 NECs).

As removal of the unsubstantiated non-refoulement claimants is part of ImmD's daily removal operations, ImmD does not maintain a specific breakdown of the expenditure incurred.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB035

(Question Serial No. 3282)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Security Bureau's Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2018-19 include the setting up of an Inter-departmental Counter-terrorism Unit. In the Policy Address (paragraph 261), it was mentioned that the counter-terrorism unit will be "led by the Police and comprising relevant law enforcement agencies." "The unit will monitor the global terrorism trends and regimes on countering terrorism, review and improve counter-terrorism strategies in Hong Kong, and formulate measures and action plans in collaboration with relevant departments." Moreover, the Government will also strengthen intelligence-sharing with the counter-terrorism agencies elsewhere, enhance our capabilities in intelligence gathering and analysis and develop specialised training on counter-terrorism, specialised investigation and capability in combating as well as continuously improve the emergency response plans and enhance public alertness and education. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee:

1. the involved departments and their respective numbers of staff and the expenditure on their emolument for establishing the counter-terrorism unit;
2. the estimated expenditure for the counter-terrorism unit in 2018-19; and
3. details on the other related work such as development of specialised training on counter-terrorism and enhancement of public alertness and education, and the relevant estimated expenditure?

Asked by: Hon LIAO Cheung-kong, Martin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 41)

Reply:

(1) and (2) The Inter-departmental Counter-terrorism Unit (ICTU) will comprise 43 members from the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF), the Immigration Department (ImmD), the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED), the Correctional Services Department (CSD), the Fire Services Department (FSD) and the Government Flying Service (GFS). The relevant expenditures are reflected in the estimates of these departments.

The ICTU will, in addition to the existing counter-terrorism framework, provide an inter-departmental counter-terrorism platform dedicated to monitoring global terrorism trends and counter-terrorism measures; reviewing and improving Hong Kong's

counter-terrorism strategies; formulating measures and action plans; strengthening counter-terrorism intelligence gathering and sharing; developing professional trainings on counter-terrorism investigation and capabilities; refining various emergency response plans; raising public vigilance and enhancing public emergency response education. Work is underway to form the ICTU which will, upon establishment, formulate relevant strategies and implementation plans as soon as possible to prepare for various risk situations.

(3) Comprehensive counter-terrorism work requires a complete network webbed by various parties. It involves specialised and dedicated duties and covers diversified law enforcement posts at important strategic positions of disciplined forces, forming a solid and comprehensive counter-terrorism force. There will be an increase of over 400 staff in various disciplined services to reinforce various aspects of work related to counter-terrorism and diversified law enforcement tasks. For the HKPF, it will increase the manpower of the Special Duties Unit, strengthen the gathering of intelligence related to terrorist activities, strengthen the Joint Financial Intelligence Unit's gathering of intelligence and analysis and investigation capabilities in the contexts of terrorist financing and money laundering, as well as establish a Railway Police District Response Team. For the ImmD, it will step up monitoring of suspects (especially those who might be involved in terrorist activities) at control points. For the C&ED, it will make greater efforts in gatekeeping, such as monitoring items sent by air and by mail, as well as intercepting weapons which may be involved in terrorist activities. For the CSD, it will strengthen counter-terrorism intelligence gathering. For the FSD, it will enhance public education, awareness to contingency preparedness and knowledge on self-rescue and self-protection in unexpected situations (including terrorist attacks and major disasters). For the GFS, it will improve its capability in supporting the HKPF's specialised counter-terrorism exercises and the specialised counter-terrorism trainings for the staff of various departments.

The estimated annual expenditures for strengthening counter-terrorism efforts will be \$265 million, which are reflected in the 2018-19 draft estimates of the departments concerned.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB036

(Question Serial No. 2419)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

A serious fire in a mini-storage in 2016 led to the death on duty and injury of several firemen during fire-fighting. Consequently, various government departments, including the Fire Services Department, the Buildings Department and the Lands Department, jointly conducted a territory-wide inspection exercise to assess the safety level of mini-storage facilities. In this connection, please inform this Committee of:

(1) the number of mini-storages inspected, the number of mini-storages with irregularities identified upon inspection, the number of Fire Hazard Abatement Notices issued in the past 2 years and the number of mini-storages for which reviews have been completed in form of a table;

(2) based on the Government's statistics of the 18 District Council districts, the number of premises currently used as mini-storages in each district, the number of inspections completed and law enforcement actions taken for rectification in each district, and the anticipated target number of inspections and law enforcement actions for each district this year; and

(3) the staff establishment and expenditure for the government departments involved in the joint law enforcement operation being conducted, and the expected increase in their staff establishment this year and the expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon MAK Mei-kuen, Alice (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2)

Reply:

1&2. The numbers of mini-storages with inspections conducted and irregularities identified, as well as the numbers of Fire Hazard Abatement Notices (FHANs) or statutory orders issued by the Fire Services Department (FSD) and the Buildings Department (BD) from July 2016 to end-February 2018 are tabulated as follows:

	FSD	BD
No. of mini-storages identified	933	933
No. of mini-storages inspected	916	916
No. of mini-storages with irregularities identified upon inspection	810	812
No. of FHANs or statutory orders issued	8 220	1 720

In the light of the circumstances of individual cases, the FSD and the BD conduct follow-up inspections of those mini-storages against which FHANs or statutory orders have been issued. However, the departments do not keep separate statistics on the follow-up inspections conducted.

The numbers of mini-storages inspected, and FHANs or statutory orders issued by the FSD and the BD which have been complied with from July 2016 to end-February 2018 by District Council district are tabulated as follows:

District	No. of mini-storages	No. of mini-storages inspected by the FSD and BD	FSD		BD	
			No. of mini-storages identified with irregularities upon inspection	No. of mini-storages in compliance with all FHANs	No. of mini-storages identified with irregularities upon inspection	No. of mini-storages in compliance with all statutory orders
Central and Western	41	41	39	2	40	0
Eastern	181	177	159	3	161	5
Southern	47	47	45	1	45	0
Wong Tai Sin	60	59	50	0	51	0
Kwun Tong	147	146	127	1	128	1
Yau Tsim Mong	28	27	24	0	24	0
Sham Shui Po	53	52	47	2	47	1
Kowloon City	44	44	41	0	41	0
Sha Tin	74	71	64	0	63	0
Tsuen Wan	88	86	66	2	66	1
Tuen Mun	50	47	46	0	45	0
Yuen Long	8	8	5	0	5	0
Kwai Tsing	92	91	79	5	79	0
Tai Po	10	10	9	0	9	0
Wan Chai	1	1	1	0	1	0
North	8	8	7	0	7	0
Islands	1	1	1	0	0	0
Sai Kung	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	933	916	810	16	812	8

In addition, the Labour Department (LD) has inspected 915 mini-storages and issued 241 written warnings and 13 improvement notices to persons in charge in respect of occupational safety of employees, mainly concerning inadequate fire safety measures and insufficient first aid facilities. The LD also initiated prosecutions against 13 of the cases, all of which have been convicted by the court. The LD has completed the review of the 11 mini-storages on which the 13 improvement notices were issued, and confirmed that their persons in charge have taken appropriate improvement measures. As for the mini-storages issued with written warnings, the LD will, in accordance with established procedures and the risk-based principle, inspect the relevant mini-storages and take appropriate follow-up actions in due course.

The Lands Department (LandsD) has also conducted a comprehensive review of the relevant lease conditions of mini-storages and similar premises in Hong Kong. As at 28 February 2018, the LandsD has checked the land leases of the lots where around 900 mini-storages are situated. 221 of these mini-storages located in industrial building units have been confirmed to have breached the relevant lease conditions. The LandsD has issued warning letters to the owners of these units, requiring them to rectify the breaches of uses, and rectification has been completed in 35 cases. For the remaining 186 cases, as the owners concerned failed to purge the breaches by the deadline, the LandsD has sent the warning letters to the Land Registry for registration.

The LD and the LandsD do not maintain statistics of the above duties by District Council district. The departments have not set any targets for inspection and enforcement against mini-storages for 2018-19.

3. In July 2016, the FSD embarked on the territory-wide inspection and enforcement work against mini-storages through flexible redeployment of internal resources. Subsequently, the FSD created 24 posts in 2017-18 for stepping up inspection and enforcement efforts in industrial buildings, undertaking preparatory work for the legislation for upgrading the fire safety standards of old industrial buildings, and handling complaints about the fire safety of various types of buildings. The work of these posts includes the inspections of and enforcement actions against mini-storages and the salary costs involved were about \$17.04 million. Separately, the BD, the LandsD and the LD have deployed internal manpower to carry out the territory-wide inspection of and enforcement actions against mini-storages, and they do not keep separate statistics on the expenditures involved. The departments will review their manpower from time to time and bid for resources under the established mechanism as and when necessary.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB037****(Question Serial No. 2711)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

As part of its work, the Security Bureau “continued to exchange views with the Central People’s Government on the operation of the One-way Permit and Two-way Permit Schemes”. In this connection, please inform this Committee:

1. of the ways and number of such exchanges, the ranks of officials and number of participants involved, and the relevant expenditure for handling the above work in the past 5 years. Please reply by using in the table below.

Year

Ways of Views Exchange	Number of Participants	Ranks of Officials	Expenditure
		Number of Views Exchanges :	

2. whether the Government has requested discussion with the relevant Mainland authorities on the assumption of full responsibility for the vetting and approval of one-way permit (OWP) applications by Hong Kong or the phased transfer of vetting and approval authority of OWP applications to Hong Kong. If so, what are the details? If not, why?

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 20)Reply:

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

family reunion must apply for One-way Permits (OWPs) (i.e. Permits for Proceeding to Hong Kong and Macao) from the exit and entry administration offices of the public security authority at the places of their household registration in the Mainland. Moreover, Mainland residents can also apply for Two-way Permits (TWPs) (i.e. Exit-entry Permit for Travelling to and from Hong Kong and Macao) and relevant exit endorsements from the exit and entry administration offices of the Mainland public security authority according to their purposes of travelling to Hong Kong, such as sightseeing or visiting their relatives.

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

- In 2009, the “eligibility points” for OWP applications of separated spouses were further relaxed, thereby shortening their waiting time to 4 years, and started to issue “one-year multiple exit endorsement for visiting relatives” to eligible Mainland residents in the same year; and
- In 2011, the scheme to allow Mainland overage children of Hong Kong residents to apply for OWPs to settle in Hong Kong in an orderly manner for reunion with their parents was implemented. As at end-September 2017, more than 51 000 overage children were issued OWPs to come to Hong Kong.

The HKSAR Government will take into account the overall interest of the community and continue to exchange views with the Mainland authorities on matters relating to OWP, TWPs and exit endorsements. As such work is part of the routine duties of the Security Bureau, no breakdown estimates by the resources involved is available.

- (2) OWPs are documents issued by the relevant authorities in the Mainland. The application, approval and issuance of OWPs fall within the remit of the Mainland authorities. The Immigration Department (ImmD) facilitates the processing of OWP applications by the Mainland authorities at case level, including issuing Certificates of Entitlement to the Right of Abode to the children of Hong Kong permanent residents, and when necessary, rendering assistance in verifying the supporting documents submitted by the applicants and their claimed relationship with relatives in Hong Kong (e.g. husband and wife, parent and child). Where a case is found to be suspicious or when factual discrepancies are identified, ImmD will inform the Mainland authorities and request the applicant to provide further documentary proof. ImmD will also assist the Mainland authorities in investigating cases involving OWPs obtained through unlawful means. The HKSAR Government does not consider that there is any need or justification to request the Mainland authorities to consider changing the existing OWP scheme or approval arrangements.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB038

(Question Serial No. 0699)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

According to paragraph 28 of the Budget Speech, the Government will enhance our talent admission arrangements. What are the enhancement details? After enhancement, what are the respective estimated numbers of additional talents attracted from outside Hong Kong in each of the coming 5 years? What are the sectors involved in respect of these additional talents? Will the Government increase manpower correspondingly to handle various talent admission schemes in the coming year? If yes, what are the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon NG Wing-ka, Jimmy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 7)

Reply:

Since 4 May 2015, the Immigration Department (ImmD) has implemented a series of enhancement measures to attract outside talent in support of economic development in Hong Kong. The enhancement measures are as follows:

1. Relaxing the stay arrangements for entrants under General Employment Policy (GEP) and the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMTP) to encourage the professionals to stay in Hong Kong;
2. Refining the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme (QMAS), including relaxing the stay arrangements for entrants under the QMAS and refining its scoring scheme to attract quality young talents with an outstanding educational background or international work experience;
3. Specifying the consideration factors under GEP investment stream in order to attract more entrepreneurs from overseas to run their business in Hong Kong. Besides, ImmD will consider favourably applications from applicants who wish to establish or join in start-up businesses supported by government-backed programmes to foster a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship; and
4. Implementing the Admission Scheme for the Second Generation of Chinese Hong Kong Permanent Residents (ASSG) to facilitate the second generation of Chinese Hong Kong permanent residents who have emigrated overseas to return to Hong Kong for development.

ImmD will continue to implement the above immigration enhancement measures to encourage talent and entrepreneurs to come to and stay in Hong Kong.

At present, apart from an annual quota of 1 000 for the QMAS, there is no sectoral restriction or quota under other admission schemes, including GEP, ASMTP and ASSG. It is not possible for the Government to estimate the number of additional talents from outside Hong Kong and the sectors they involved in the coming 5 years.

To handle various talent admission schemes, ImmD will create 15 posts in 2018-19 and the total annual salary cost is \$8.01 million (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary).

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB039****(Question Serial No. 1028)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In recent years, there have been quite a number of large-scale terrorist attacks all over the world including the Asia Pacific Region. As they occurred so frequently, it is worried that there are imminent threats to Hong Kong. The Government announced earlier the establishment of an Inter-departmental Counter-terrorism Unit comprising the 6 major disciplined forces with the Police Force taking the lead to tackle the issue in 5 aspects, namely strengthening intelligence gathering, enhancing professional training, deploying counter-terrorism exercises for synergy, enhancing recovery capabilities and educating the public, so as to safeguard Hong Kong against terrorist attacks on all fronts. What are the estimated expenditures and staff establishment for each of these 5 development aspects in each of the coming 3 years? Besides, what measures will the Government take to prevent terrorist attacks? Will additional manpower and resources be deployed for the prevention of such attacks? Noting that most terrorist attacks were organised via computer networks in recent years, will the Government improve its computer hardware and software facilities and enhance its work on gathering cyber intelligence?

Asked by: Hon NG Wing-ka, Jimmy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 90)

Reply:

Under the estimated recurrent expenditure for 2018-19, the Government will allocate additional resources to the relevant departments for enhancing Hong Kong's counter-terrorism capability and preparedness, including setting up an Inter-departmental Counter-terrorism Unit (ICTU), strengthening co-ordination and law enforcement work on counter-terrorism, etc.

The ICTU will be set up in the second quarter this year with 43 members deployed from the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF), the Immigration Department (ImmD), the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED), the Correctional Services Department (CSD), the Fire Services Department (FSD) and the Government Flying Service (GFS). The ICTU will, in addition to the existing counter-terrorism framework, provide an inter-departmental counter-terrorism platform dedicated to monitoring global terrorism trends and counter-terrorism measures; reviewing and improving Hong Kong's counter-terrorism strategies; formulating measures and action plans; strengthening counter-terrorism

intelligence gathering and sharing; developing professional trainings on counter-terrorism investigation and capabilities; refining various emergency response plans; raising public vigilance and enhancing public emergency response education. Work is underway to form the ICTU which will, upon establishment, formulate relevant strategies and implementation plans as soon as possible to prepare for various risk situations.

In addition, there will be an increase of over 400 staff in various disciplined services to reinforce various aspects of work related to counter-terrorism and diversified law enforcement tasks. For the HKPF, it will increase the manpower of the Special Duties Unit, strengthen the gathering of intelligence related to terrorist activities, strengthen the Joint Financial Intelligence Unit's gathering of intelligence and analysis and investigation capabilities in the contexts of terrorist financing and money laundering, as well as establish a Railway Police District Response Team. For the ImmD, it will step up monitoring of suspects (especially those who might be involved in terrorist activities) at control points. For the C&ED, it will make greater efforts in gatekeeping, such as monitoring items sent by air and by mail, as well as intercepting weapons which may be involved in terrorist activities. For the CSD, it will strengthen counter-terrorism intelligence gathering. For the FSD, it will enhance public education, awareness to contingency preparedness and knowledge on self-rescue and self-protection in unexpected situations (including terrorist attacks and major disasters). For the GFS, it will improve its capability in supporting the HKPF's specialised counter-terrorism exercises and the specialised counter-terrorism trainings for the staff of various departments.

The estimated annual expenditures for strengthening counter-terrorism efforts will be \$265 million, which are reflected in the 2018-19 draft estimates of the departments concerned.

To target various crimes committed through cyber network, the HKPF established the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau as early as in January 2015, with a view to strengthening the reliability of the information system network of critical infrastructures, as well as enhancing Hong Kong's capability to protect relevant information system networks and guard against cyber attacks. To strengthen the capability of government bureaux/departments (B/Ds) in tackling cyber attacks, the HKPF co-organised the Inter-departmental Cyber Security Drill with the Government Computer Emergency Response Team Hong Kong in January 2018, providing B/Ds with the opportunity to experience how to tackle cyber security incidents effectively so as to strengthen their sense of preparedness and defence capability. In 2018-19, the HKPF will continue to co-ordinate with B/Ds and local and overseas stakeholders; and in collaboration with stakeholders, monitor the flow (not content) of data traffic of the information system network of critical infrastructures and analyse intelligence related to cyber attacks.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB040****(Question Serial No. 2462)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

For 2018-19, what is the Government's estimated expenditure on screening non-refoulement claims and dealing with related appeals/petitions and judicial reviews? What are the staff establishment and expenditures on administration and legal assistance involved?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 35)Reply:

Major expenditure incurred since 2015-16 on screening non-refoulement claims and handling related appeals/petitions, and providing publicly-funded legal assistance are tabulated below:

Year	Screening of Claims and Handling of Appeals / Petitions (\$Million)	Publicly-funded Legal Assistance (\$Million)
2015-16	208	106
2016-17	281	122
2017-18 (Revised estimate)	330	143
2018-19 (Estimate)	373	271

As regards manpower, the number of posts in the Immigration Department (ImmD) responsible for screening-related works (including handling related judicial reviews), number of members of the Torture Claims Appeal Board (TCAB) and number of posts in the TCAB Secretariat are tabulated below:

Year	Number of Posts in ImmD	Number of Members in TCAB	Number of Posts in TCAB Secretariat
2015-16	205	28	12
2016-17	288	73	19
2017-18	288	102	20
2018-19 (Estimate)	288	102 [#]	35

[#] *The number of members is subject to adjustment as necessary*

In addition, if claimants are aggrieved by the determination of ImmD or TCAB, and seek to file a judicial review, they can apply for legal aid under the Legal Aid Ordinance (Cap. 91). To qualify for legal aid, a person has to satisfy both the means test and the merits test as stipulated in the Legal Aid Ordinance. The Security Bureau does not maintain statistics on the estimated expenditure involved in such judicial reviews or legal assistance.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB041****(Question Serial No. 3317)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Internal SecurityControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Why are most of the research projects funded by the Beat Drugs Fund in 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 not published and uploaded to the Narcotics Division website? What is the total amount of funding approved for these projects?

Year	Funded research projects	Amount of funding approved (HK\$)	Research report published (Yes/No)	Uploaded to website (Yes/No)	Reasons for not published and uploaded to website
2013-14					
2014-15					
2015-16					
2016-17					
2017-18					

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 59)Reply:

For the research projects funded by the Beat Drugs Fund, the related research reports will be published and uploaded to the Narcotics Division's website. The information on each research project is as follows:

Year	Funded research projects	Amount of funding approved (HK\$)	Research report published (Yes/No)	Uploaded to website (Yes/No)	Reasons for not published and uploaded to website
2013-14	Monitoring Recent Changes of Cross-Border Drug Use and Their Implications for Prevention/Control Strategies	630,890.00	Yes	Yes	Not applicable
2014-15	Validation of Rapid Oral Fluid Test (ROFT) Devices for On-Spot Screening of Drug Users	2,756,757.00	Yes	Yes	Not applicable
	Substance Abuse Rehabilitation in a Therapeutic Community: A Multi-Wave, Cross-Sequential, Mixed-Methods Study of Christian Zheng Sheng College (Note)	268,212.00	Not yet published	Not yet uploaded	To be uploaded to website when the research report is completed
	Enhanced Detection and Quantitation of Drugs-of-abuse in Urine and Oral Fluid by Solid Phase Microextraction Coupled with Mass Spectrometry (Note)	987,390.00	Not yet published	Not yet uploaded	To be uploaded to website when the research report is completed
	Assessing the Socioeconomic Costs of Drug Abuse in Hong Kong SAR (Note)	1,807,871.30	Not yet published	Not yet uploaded	To be uploaded to website when the research report is completed
	Gastrointestinal, Hepatic and Biliary Sequelae of Frequent Ketamine Use: a Prospective Observational Study (Note)	984,920.00	Not yet published	Not yet uploaded	To be uploaded to website when the research report is completed

2015-16	Identifying Hidden Psychotropic Substance Abusers among Patients attending the Accident & Emergency Departments in Hong Kong (Note)	1,114,149.00	Not yet published	Not yet uploaded	To be uploaded to website when the research report is completed
	Evaluation Research on the Healthy School Programme with a Drug Testing Component	1,400,000.00	Yes	Yes	(Not applicable)
2016-17	Ice Induced Psychosis: a Literature Review and a Prevalence Study in Local Ice Abusers	909,955.90	Not yet published	Not yet uploaded	To be uploaded to website when the research report is completed
	Situations and Associated Factors of Psychoactive Substance Use among Men Who Have Sex with Men in Hong Kong	560,933.20	Not yet published	Not yet uploaded	To be uploaded to website when the research report is completed
	Understanding Drug Abusers and Their Healthcare Pathway: Towards Better Management in Hong Kong	2,300,115.00	Not yet published	Not yet uploaded	To be uploaded to website when the research report is completed
	Can Uncaria Rhynchophylla Alleviate Damages Produced by Ketamine?	1,295,820.00	Not yet published	Not yet uploaded	To be uploaded to website when the research report is completed
	Social Impact Assessment on Healthy School Programme	1,640,552.74	Not yet published	Not yet uploaded	To be uploaded to website when the research report is completed

	A Randomized Control Trial to Study the Effectiveness of the Mobile Functional Cognition Program for Persons Who Substance Abuse	4,164,420.00	Not yet published	Not yet uploaded	To be uploaded to website when the research report is completed
2017-18	A Multilevel Analysis of the Demography of Drug Abuse in Hong Kong	377,328.75	Not yet published	Not yet uploaded	To be uploaded to website when the research report is completed
	Infrared Pupillometry and Eye-tracking as Next-generation Non-Intrusive Means to Identify Subjects under Influence of Psychoactive Drug and Vision-related Harms	3,536,480.00	Not yet published	Not yet uploaded	To be uploaded to website when the research report is completed
	Cocaine Induced Psychosis: a Literature Review and a Prevalence Study in Local Cocaine Abusers	1,059,440.00	Not yet published	Not yet uploaded	To be uploaded to website when the research report is completed
	A 3-phase Survey, Training, and Inter-disciplinary Combined on-line/offline, Theory-based and Evidence-based Intervention for Prevention of Psychoactive Substance Use among Adolescents who are Case-work Clients of Social Workers (The My Sunny Way Project)	2,791,153.79	Not yet published	Not yet uploaded	To be uploaded to website when the research report is completed

	Formation of Program Evaluation Guidelines towards Evidence-based Practice of Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation for Psychotropic Drug Abusers in Hong Kong – a Mixed Method Study	1,474,886.50	Not yet published	Not yet uploaded	To be uploaded to website when the research report is completed
	A Comprehensive Program for Evaluation of Musculoskeletal Health and Pharmacist Medication Review	2,828,995.40	Not yet published	Not yet uploaded	To be uploaded to website when the research report is completed

(Note) The report on this research project is expected to be published and uploaded to the website in the coming year.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB042

(Question Serial No. 3343)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. The Central Registry of Drug Abuse has been used for over 40 years. The report rates have been relatively low in recent years. Some items are outdated and new ones may have to be added. Will the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau review and update its data reporting system?
2. Has the Narcotics Division, in the past 3 years, collected more comprehensive drug abuse information through other means? Will the Narcotics Division do so in the coming year? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 139)

Reply:

1-2. The Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) is set up to provide relevant drug abuse statistics for monitoring changes in drug abuse trends and characteristics of drug abusers to facilitate the planning of anti-drug strategies and programmes in Hong Kong. It is a voluntary reporting system recording the details of drug abusers who have come into contact with and have been reported by the reporting agencies, including law enforcement agencies, treatment and welfare agencies, tertiary institutions, hospitals and clinics.

Apart from the information of CRDA, other relevant sources also provide reference on the drug situation, including the triennial Survey of Drug Use Among Students, drug-related arrest figures and drug seizure figures, as well as thematic researches. We will examine the situation from time to time, including the information of CRDA, so as to collect suitable data in respect of the drug situation in Hong Kong.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB043****(Question Serial No. 3344)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Internal SecurityControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide:

- 1) the number of enforcement actions taken by the Security Bureau against “administering drug or using instrument to procure abortion” under section 46 in the past 5 years; and
- 2) the number of enforcement actions taken by the Security Bureau against “procuring drug, etc., with intent to cause abortion” under section 47 in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 166)Reply:

1. In the past 5 years, the numbers of arrests, prosecutions and convictions against “administering drug or using instrument to procure abortion” under section 46 of the Offences against the Person Ordinance are set out below:

Year	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons prosecuted	Number of persons convicted
2013	7	1	0
2014	2	0	0
2015	0	2	2
2016	2	2	2
2017	3	4 (Jan to Sept)	4 (Jan to Sept)

Note: The arrest, prosecution and conclusion of trial in respect of individual cases may not be completed in the same year.

2. In the past 5 years, the numbers of arrests, prosecutions and convictions against “procuring drug, etc., with intent to cause abortion” under section 47 of the Offences against the Person Ordinance are set out below:

Year	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons prosecuted	Number of persons convicted
2013	1	0	0
2014	0	0	0
2015	0	1	0
2016	2	0	0
2017	1	0 (Jan to Sept)	0 (Jan to Sept)

Note: The arrest, prosecution and conclusion of trial in respect of individual cases may not be completed in the same year.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB044

(Question Serial No. 2033)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Security Bureau has stated that it will continue to conduct a comprehensive review of the strategy of handling non-refoulement claims in 2018-19. Will the Government please advise on the progress of the review and the anticipated completion date?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-fai (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 44)

Reply:

Since the commencement of the comprehensive review of the strategy of handling non-refoulement claims in 2016, the Government has implemented a range of measures to prevent potential claimants from entering Hong Kong as far as possible; expedite commencement of the screening process for pending claims; shorten the screening time per claim; increase the number of Torture Claims Appeal Board (TCAB) Members and manpower of its secretariat; speed up the removal of rejected claimants from Hong Kong; and step up enforcement against crimes such as unlawful employment.

Preventing potential claimants from entering Hong Kong

Since February 2016, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government and the Mainland launched dedicated joint operations against non-ethnic Chinese illegal immigrants (NECIIs), comprehensively combating the activities of smuggling syndicates. At the same time, the Hong Kong Police Force (the Police), the Immigration Department (ImmD) and the Customs and Excise Department have been taking enforcement actions on the land and sea boundaries to combat illegal immigration activities on all fronts. In addition, the Government amended the law on 20 May 2016, whereby the penalties against syndicates smuggling nationals of Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, etc. were significantly increased to a maximum of 14 years' imprisonment and a HK\$5 million fine.

The number of NECIIs has dropped significantly since the latter half of 2016. In 2017, 893 NECIIs (monthly average 74) were intercepted or surrendered, representing a 60% decrease over 2016 (monthly average 185) and a 77% decrease over the peak in 2015 (monthly average 318). In the first 2 months of 2018, 96 NECIIs were intercepted or surrendered (monthly average 48), representing a further 35% decrease over 2017.

Furthermore, to prevent visitors with high immigration risks from coming to Hong Kong visa-free, ImmD has implemented the pre-arrival registration requirement for Indian nationals since January 2017, with a view to strengthening immigration control and facilitating the entry of genuine visitors to Hong Kong. Since the implementation, the number of Indian visitors overstaying in Hong Kong has decreased by 80%.

The above measures have been highly effective. In 2017, ImmD received 1 843 non-refoulement claims (monthly average 154), representing a 52% decrease over 2016 (annual total 3 838, monthly average 320) and further by a 63% decrease over the peak in 2015 (annual total 5 053, monthly average 421).

From January to February 2018, ImmD received 207 claims (monthly average 104), a further 32% decrease over 2017.

Expediting the commencement of screening procedures and shortening screening time

Publicly-funded legal assistance is a required support for ImmD's screening of claims. To expedite commencement of the screening process for pending claims, the Government launched the "Pilot Scheme for Provision of Publicly-funded Legal Assistance for Non-refoulement Claimants" (Pilot Scheme) in September 2017, under which a supplementary roster of lawyers was set up to run in parallel with the "Legal Assistance Scheme for Non-refoulement Claimants" provided by the Duty Lawyer Service (DLS). Eligible lawyers currently participating in the DLS scheme may join the said supplementary roster of the Pilot Scheme. The daily number of claims for which the screening process can commence is thereby increased by almost 80% to 23 cases per day from the DLS ceiling of 13.

Moreover, ImmD ensures high efficiency of the screening procedures by flexible staff deployment and optimised workflow. ImmD's screening time per claim (from commencement of the screening process to determination by ImmD) has been expedited from about 25 weeks on average at the early implementation of the Unified Screening Mechanism to the current average of about 10 weeks.

In 2017, ImmD determined 4 182 claims, representing a 30% increase over 2016 (3 218 claims). As at the end of February 2018, 4 958 claims were pending screening by ImmD, representing a 46% decrease over the same period in 2017 (9 265 claims) and a 56% decrease over the peak in March 2016 (11 201 claims).

Increasing the handling capacity of TCAB

To expedite the handling of appeals, the Government has been appointing new members to TCAB since July 2016, expanding its membership from the original size of 28 to the current strength of 102. Also, manpower of the TCAB Secretariat (from 12 posts to 20 posts, and

creating 15 additional time-limited posts in the 2018-19 financial year) and ancillary facilities (such as office accommodation and hearing facilities) have been increased. The Government will continue to identify suitable members for TCAB as necessary to expedite the handling of appeals. The number of appeals determined by TCAB in 2017 increased by 3.8 times over 2016. It is expected to further go up in 2018.

Expediting removal of the rejected claimants from Hong Kong

As the number of determined claims continues to increase, ImmD has expedited the removal process, including discussions with governments of major source countries, airline companies and other government departments on enhancing removal efficiency, so as to ensure that the rejected claimants are removed from Hong Kong as soon as possible. ImmD has also been actively identifying various means to further enhance the removal efficiency, such as conducting large-scale removal operations by chartered flights. On 28 December 2017 and 12 February 2018, ImmD successfully removed 88 illegal Vietnamese immigrants from Hong Kong by chartered flights.

In 2017, a total of 4 139 NEC persons were removed from Hong Kong (including about 2 500 whose non-refoulement claims were rejected, withdrawn, or could not be further pursued, or who returned voluntarily), representing an increase of more than 40% over 2 922 persons in 2016.

Stepping up enforcement

ImmD has also stepped up actions against NEC illegal workers and their employers, so as to reduce NEC persons' economic incentives of staying in Hong Kong. In 2017, ImmD conducted 758 targeted operations against NEC illegal workers (a 27% increase over 2016), arresting a total of 478 NEC illegal workers and persons for other immigration offences (such as illegal remains or possession of forged identity cards) and 270 local employers.

Separately, the Police have always been concerned with the situation of NEC persons committing crimes and participating in triad activities in Hong Kong. To handle the issues in a focused manner, formulate relevant strategies and co-ordinate combating operations, the Police set up the "Crime Wing Working Group on NEC Involvement in Organized Crime and Triad Activities" in 2011, chaired by the Chief Superintendent of Police of the Organized Crime and Triad Bureau.

Future work

Apart from the above on-going measures, the Government will also put forward proposals on amending the Immigration Ordinance, with a view to expediting the above screening procedures and providing for related matters, such as specifying the screening procedures, tightening timeframes, prohibiting delay tactics and strengthening ImmD's detention power. The Government will report to the Legislative Council (LegCo) Panel on Security in due course on this. The target is to introduce the Amendment Bill into the LegCo early next year.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB045****(Question Serial No. 2034)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Under this Programme, the provision for 2018-19 is \$181.4 million (69.0%) higher than the revised estimate for 2017-18. Some of the reasons are the increased provision for providing publicly-funded legal assistance to non-refoulement claimants, handling appeals/petitions lodged by rejected non-refoulement claimants under the Unified Screening Mechanism (USM) and conducting a comprehensive review of the strategy of handling non-refoulement claims. Will the Government please list the work and breakdown of estimated expenditure related to non-refoulement claimants; and the number of new non-refoulement claimants and related expenditure items in each of the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-fai (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 45)Reply:

The Government implemented the Unified Screening Mechanism (USM) in March 2014 to screen non-refoulement claims on all applicable grounds in one go. As at the end of February 2018, figures on non-refoulement claims handled by the Immigration Department (ImmD) are as follows:

Year	Claims received	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims
Commencement of the USM				6 699
2014 (Mar to Dec)	4 634	826	889	9 618
2015	5 053	2 339	1 410	10 992
2016	3 838	3 218	1 561	9 981
2017	1 843	4 182	1 743	5 899
2018 (Jan to Feb)	207	922	226	4 958
Total	15 575	11 487	5 829	4 958

Major expenditures on handling non-refoulement claims and related work since 2013-14 are tabulated below:

Year	Screening of Claims and Handling of Appeals / Petitions (\$Million)	Publicly-funded Legal Assistance (\$Million)	Humanitarian Assistance (\$Million)	Total* (\$Million)
2013-14	151	76	204	430
2014-15	188	97	254	540
2015-16	208	106	489	803
2016-17	281	122	729	1 132
2017-18 (Revised estimate)	330	143	593	1 066
2018-19 (Estimate)	373	271	755	1 399

** Individual items may not add up to total due to rounding.*

As shown in the table above, in 2018-19, the major expenditure on handling non-refoulement claims and related work is estimated to be \$1.399 billion in total, of which some \$400 million falls within the estimated expenditure under “Head 151 - Government Secretariat: Security Bureau”, including \$271 million for providing claimants with publicly-funded legal assistance (a \$128 million increase over the revised estimate for 2017-18), and \$127 million for handling related appeals/petitions (a \$44 million increase over the revised estimate for 2017-18).

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB046

(Question Serial No. 1114)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the setting up of an Inter-departmental Counter-terrorism Unit (ICTU), will the Bureau inform this Committee of:

- (a) the ICTU's manpower expenditure and projected annual expenditure thereafter; and
- (b) whether the setting up of the ICTU requires the provision of additional office accommodations or training facilities, and if yes, the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 33)

Reply:

The Inter-departmental Counter-terrorism Unit (ICTU) will comprise 43 members from the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF), the Immigration Department, the Customs and Excise Department, the Correctional Services Department, the Fire Services Department and the Government Flying Service. The relevant expenditures are reflected in the estimates of these departments.

The ICTU is responsible for, inter alia, the overall counter-terrorism strategy, as well as co-ordinating and executing action plans. Its members will work together in the HKPF. Where a plan requires the preparation or execution by individual departments, ICTU's members will co-ordinate the execution work with their respective departments. Therefore, they will work in both the HKPF and their own departments.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB047

(Question Serial No. 0924)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: : Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the financial year 2017-18, how many non-refoulement application cases were made on the grounds of torture claims? What was the total expenditure on handling this kind of cases and covering the living expenses of non-refoulement claimants while they stay in Hong Kong? On the number of cases and the amount of expenditure, what are the changes as compared to the financial years of 2016-17 and 2017-18 as well as the estimated expenditure for 2018-19? Of the \$444.2 million estimated for the Programme of Immigration Control in the new financial year, how much will be used for providing legal assistance to non-refoulement claimants and for handling appeals/petitions lodged by unsuccessful non-refoulement claimants respectively?

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 36)

Reply:

In 2017, the Immigration Department (ImmD) received 1 843 non-refoulement claims (monthly average 154), representing a 52% decrease over 2016 (annual total 3 838, monthly average 320), and a further 63% decrease over the peak of 2015 (annual total 5 053, monthly average 421).

From January to February 2018, ImmD received 207 claims (monthly average 104), representing a further decrease of 32% over 2017.

Major expenditure on handling non-refoulement claims and related work since 2016-17 are tabulated below:

Year	Screening of Claims and Handling of Appeals / Petitions (\$Million)	Publicly-funded Legal Assistance (\$Million)	Humanitarian Assistance (\$Million)	Total* (\$Million)
2016-17	281	122	729	1 132
2017-18 (Revised estimate)	330	143	593	1 066
2018-19 (Estimate)	373	271	755	1 399

** Individual items may not add up to total due to rounding.*

As shown in the table above, in 2018-19, the major expenditure on handling non-refoulement claims and related work is estimated to be \$1.399 billion in total, of which some \$400 million falls within the estimated expenditure under “Head 151 - Government Secretariat: Security Bureau”, including \$271 million for providing claimants with publicly-funded legal assistance (a \$128 million increase over the revised estimate for 2017-18), and \$127 million for handling related appeals/petitions (a \$44 million increase over the revised estimate for 2017-18).

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB048

(Question Serial No. 1156)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

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

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under the policy of fighting corruption and promoting probity, please provide a breakdown by disciplined service of:

1. the expenditure on overseas duty visits, receiving guests, entertainment and presenting gifts; and
2. the total amount of various external donations received and the largest amount of donation in 2017-18.

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 38)

Reply:

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

Generally speaking, when hosting official entertainment in the form of meals, all civil servants are required to observe the same principles and act in accordance with the relevant regulations and administrative guidelines. Government officers should exercise prudent judgment and economy when hosting official meals in order to avoid any public perception of extravagance. The existing general guidelines set the expenditure limits for official lunch and dinner at \$450 per person and \$600 per person respectively, inclusive of all expenses incurred on food and beverages consumed on the occasion, service charges and tips.

The duty visit and official entertainment expenses of each disciplined services department in 2017-18 are as follows:

Department	Expenses in 2017-18 (as at 28 February 2018)	
	Duty visit (\$)	Local official entertainment (\$)
Correctional Services Department	1,078,575	246,669
Customs and Excise Department	3,291,000	452,000
Fire Services Department	2,427,000	102,000
Hong Kong Police Force	10,381,000	2,164,000
Immigration Department	935,000	316,000
Government Flying Service	877,000	72,000

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

2. None of the disciplined services departments accepted external donations in 2017-18 (as at 28 February 2018). Nevertheless, funds and staff associations related to the welfare of disciplined services members may accept donations from sources other than staff members of the disciplined services concerned, provided that relevant requirements are complied with and considerations are given to whether the identities and backgrounds of the donors are appropriate.

The total amounts of donations accepted by each of the funds related to the welfare of disciplined services members in 2017-18 (as at 28 February 2018) are as follows:

Department	Fund	Total amount (\$)
Correctional Services Department	Correctional Services Department Welfare Fund	100,000
	Correctional Services Children's Education Trust	800,000
Customs and Excise Department	Customs and Excise Service Welfare Fund	400,000
	Customs and Excise Service Children's Education Trust Fund	300,000
Fire Services Department	Fire Services Department Welfare Fund	2,248,676

Hong Kong Police Force	Police Welfare Fund	29,493,580
	Police Children's Education Trust	4,394,000
	Police Education & Welfare Trust	8,102,500
Immigration Department	Immigration Service Welfare Fund	910,000
Government Flying Service	Government Flying Service Welfare Fund	3,300

The largest single donations accepted by each of the funds related to the welfare of disciplined services members in 2017-18 (as at 28 February 2018) are as follows:

Department	Fund	Total amount (\$)
Correctional Services Department	Correctional Services Department Welfare Fund	100,000
	Correctional Services Children's Education Trust	300,000
Customs and Excise Department	Customs and Excise Service Welfare Fund	400,000
	Customs and Excise Service Children's Education Trust Fund	300,000
Fire Services Department	Fire Services Department Welfare Fund	828,846
Hong Kong Police Force	Police Welfare Fund	5,000,000
	Police Children's Education Trust	2,500,000
	Police Education & Welfare Trust	5,000,000
Immigration Department	Immigration Service Welfare Fund	150,000
Government Flying Service	Government Flying Service Welfare Fund	3,000

As regards staff associations, according to relevant requirements of the Civil Service Bureau, civil servants accepting advantages on behalf of their staff associations or clubs (Note) in the capacity as members or office-bearers are required to ensure that they have obtained the necessary permission in accordance with the Acceptance of Advantages (Chief Executive's Permission) Notice in a similar way as if they are accepting the advantages for their own benefits. Staff associations related to disciplined services shall apply for permission from their Heads of Departments if such permission is required for accepting donations. It would be inappropriate for the Government to disclose the amounts of donations accepted by staff associations as they are the associations' own financial information.

Note: "Staff associations" or "clubs" include all associations, clubs, societies, trade unions or other staff bodies whose majority membership comprises serving civil servants, and quasi-official bodies such as sports and recreation clubs.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB049****(Question Serial No. 2060)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Although I have raised a series of questions related to the case of Mr TANG Lung-wai being wrongly imprisoned in the Philippines when the Budget is announced every year, the Security Bureau (SB) has provided “formal” replies every time as a matter of formality. As pointed out by Mr TANG, the HKSAR Government and SB have never given him any practical assistance in appealing against his unjust case. Before Mr TANG’s appeal succeeds, I will continue to raise the following questions to SB every time when the Budget is announced in order to remind the SB that a Hong Kong individual being wrongly imprisoned overseas is desperately awaiting HKSAR Government’s assistance.

Mr TANG has been imprisoned in the Philippines for nearly 20 years. What are the estimated manpower and resources required in providing assistance? In addition to the token assistance of providing daily necessities for use in jail, will the Government seek to initiate negotiation, through diplomatic channel, with the Philippine Government via the Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in the Philippines, with a view to assisting Mr TANG in having a trial regarding his appeal as soon as possible? If yes, what are the details? What are the manpower and resources required for the related work? If no, why? This unjust case has dragged on for nearly 20 years, will the SB consider sending officers to handle it? In the new financial year, how will the SB assist Mr TANG, who has been heavily sentenced and is waiting desperately for an appeal, and strive to ensure that he will have a reasonable and fair trial regarding his appeal as soon as possible?

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

Reply:

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR Government) has always attached great importance to cases in which Hong Kong residents are detained or imprisoned overseas. It also attaches importance to the legal rights of these Hong Kong people and is committed to providing assistance to them. In general, when the HKSAR Government receives requests for assistance from Hong Kong residents who are detained or imprisoned overseas, or when the Chinese Diplomatic and Consular Missions (CDCMs) inform the Assistance to Hong Kong Residents Unit (AHU) of the Immigration Department

about Hong Kong residents being detained or imprisoned overseas, the AHU will liaise with the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the HKSAR (OCMFA), the CDCMs and other relevant departments to understand the cases. In light of the nature and circumstances of individual cases as well as the wishes of the assistance seekers, the AHU will provide practicable and appropriate assistance. The HKSAR Government and the CDCMs are obliged to respect and abide by the local judicial systems when following up the requests for assistance.

In respect of the case mentioned in the question, upon receipt of the request for assistance in 2003, the AHU has maintained contact with the OCMFA and the Chinese Embassy in the Philippines (the Embassy) to provide practicable assistance to the subject or his family according to their requests as far as possible. Over the years, upon receiving a request for assistance from the subject or his family, the AHU would, having regard to the circumstances and nature of the request, immediately follow up the case or make relevant arrangements through the Embassy. Attaching great importance to the case, the Embassy not only sent officials to visit the subject and provide him with daily necessities and food for several times, but also approached the local judicial authorities to understand the case progress as well as to urge for prompt, fair and impartial hearings in accordance with the local laws. Moreover, the Embassy had, according to the subject's wishes, assisted in conveying to the Philippine Government his requests numerous times, which include ensuring the subject is provided with basic necessities in prison and translation services in relation to the case. Besides, the Embassy had also co-ordinated with the local Chinese to assist the subject to employ an interpreter.

Providing assistance to Hong Kong residents outside Hong Kong in distress and their family is part of the regular duties of the AHU. The manpower and expenditure involved in handling individual cases have not been singled out and separately quantified.

The HKSAR Government will continue to monitor the case and maintain close liaison with the OCMFA as well as the Embassy in providing the subject with all practicable assistance.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB050****(Question Serial No. 2061)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Earlier, another Hong Kong person died after being hit by the propeller of a shrimp trawler when he was diving in the Philippines. Family members of the victim also alleged that the investigation authority of the Philippines was biased in favour of the crew involved in the accident, who gave statement to the responsible officers selectively. When the accident occurred, family members and friends of the victim were there to witness. They sought my assistance, alleging that their statements were deliberately neglected. The above case and Mr TANG Lung-wai's being wrongly imprisoned involve Hong Kong people being subject to unfair judicial investigation/trial overseas (both cases happened in the Philippines). Under the Security Bureau's organisation, which departments will assist the victims and their families? What are the manpower and resources involved in these departments?

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

Reply:

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR Government) has always attached great importance to cases in which Hong Kong residents are detained or imprisoned overseas. It also attaches importance to the legal rights of these Hong Kong people and is committed to providing assistance to them. In general, when the HKSAR Government receives requests for assistance from Hong Kong residents who are detained or imprisoned overseas, or when the Chinese Diplomatic and Consular Missions (CDCMs) inform the Assistance to Hong Kong Residents Unit (AHU) of the Immigration Department about Hong Kong residents being detained or imprisoned overseas, the AHU will liaise with the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the HKSAR (OCMFA), the CDCMs and other relevant departments to understand the cases. In light of the nature and circumstances of individual cases as well as the wishes of the assistance seekers, the AHU will provide practicable and appropriate assistance. The HKSAR Government and the CDCMs are obliged to respect and abide by the local judicial systems when following up the requests for assistance.

In respect of the case mentioned in the question, upon receipt of the request for assistance from the subject's family, the AHU has immediately followed up his case through the OCMFA, the Chinese Embassy in the Philippines (the Embassy), government departments and organisations concerned, and according to the wishes of the subject's family, rendered practicable assistance. The AHU has also conveyed through the Embassy to the relevant local authorities the request of the subject's family, and urged them to handle the case fairly and ensure the legal rights of the deceased and his family were protected.

Providing assistance to Hong Kong residents outside Hong Kong in distress and their family is part of the regular duties of the AHU. The manpower and expenditure involved in handling individual cases have not been singled out and separately quantified.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB051****(Question Serial No. 2261)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. In the new financial year, what are the estimated manpower and amount of public expenditure required for the provision of “publicly-funded legal assistance” to non-refoulement claimants?
2. What were the differences in terms of manpower and expenditure involved when compared with the last 3 financial years?
3. Are there any policies and measures to minimise “publicly-funded legal assistance”, thereby avoiding unnecessary public expenditure?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 42)Reply:

(1)-(2) The expenditure on providing publicly-funded legal assistance as required by law to non-refoulement claimants during the screening process under the Unified Screening Mechanism since 2015-16 are tabulated below:

Year	Publicly-Funded Legal Assistance (\$Million)
2015-16	106
2016-17	122
2017-18 (Revised estimate)	143
2018-19 (Estimate)	271

Publicly-funded legal assistance is a required support for the Immigration Department (ImmD)'s screening of claims. To expedite commencement of the screening process for pending claims, the Government launched the "Pilot Scheme for Provision of Publicly-funded Legal Assistance for Non-refoulement Claimants" (Pilot Scheme) in September 2017, under which a supplementary roster of lawyers was set up to run in parallel with the "Legal Assistance Scheme for Non-refoulement Claimants" provided by the Duty Lawyer Service (DLS). Eligible lawyers currently participating in the DLS scheme may join the said supplementary roster of the Pilot Scheme. The daily number of claims for which the screening process can commence is thereby increased by almost 80% to 23 cases per day from the DLS ceiling of 13.

As regards manpower, there are 72 posts under DLS' establishment for operating its scheme, including 2 Chief Court Liaison Officers, 3 Assistant Chief Court Liaison Officers, 8 Senior Court Liaison Officers, 41 Court Liaison Officers, 4 Senior Personal Secretaries, 9 Personal Secretaries I/II, 1 Senior Accounting Officer, 1 Accounting Officer and 3 Office Assistants.

As regards the Pilot Scheme, the civil service establishment of the office is as follows:

Rank	Number of Posts in 2017-18	Number of Posts in 2018-19
Chief Executive Officer	1	1
Senior Executive Officer	0	1
Executive Officer I	2	7
Assistant Clerical Officer	4	11
Workman II	0	2
Total	7	22

Separately, the number of non-civil service contract posts in the office concerned for 2017-18 and 2018-19 are 20 and 19 respectively.

(3) The Government plans to review the operation of the Pilot Scheme in the fourth quarter of 2018. In the long run, our fundamental objectives are to ensure the provision of publicly-funded legal assistance as required by law to claimants so as to achieve a high standard of fairness on the one hand, and flexibly adjust the operation in line with the progress of handling claims to ensure the proper use of public money on the other.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB052

(Question Serial No. 2262)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The provision for the new financial year will be substantially increased by \$181.4 million (69.0%). Would the Government list the post titles, salaries and the scope of work of the newly created 28 posts?

Amongst them, which new posts will be responsible for:

1. providing “publicly-funded legal assistance” to non-refoulement claimants;
2. handling “appeals/petitions” lodged by rejected non-refoulement claimants under the Unified Screening Mechanism; and
3. conducting a comprehensive review of “the strategy of handling non-refoulement claims”?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 43)

Reply:

In 2018-19, the Government’s major expenditure on handling non-refoulement claims and related work is estimated to be \$1.399 billion in total, of which some \$400 million falls within the estimated expenditure under “Head 151 – Government Secretariat: Security Bureau”, including \$271 million for providing claimants with publicly-funded legal assistance (PFLA) (a \$128 million increase over the revised estimate for 2017-18), and \$127 million for handling related appeals/petitions (a \$44 million increase over the revised estimate for 2017-18).

Part of the abovementioned increase in the estimated expenditure is for the creation of 28 posts. Their details are tabulated below.

Pilot Scheme Office for Provision of Publicly-funded Legal Assistance for Non-refoulement Claimants (net increase of 13 posts):

Post Title	Number	Major Duties	Notional Annual Mid-point Salary (\$)
Senior Executive Officer [#]	1	Providing PFLA through the Pilot Scheme for non-refoulement claimants by referring them to lawyers and arranging interpretation service for their claims (including appeals/petitions) and providing administrative support	989,100
Executive Officer I	4		734,040
Assistant Clerical Officer	7		262,560
Workman II	2		162,960

[#] The creation of the Senior Executive Officer post will be offset by the deletion of one Executive Officer I post.

Torture Claims Appeal Board (TCAB) Secretariat (net increase of 15 posts):

Post Title	Number	Major Duties	Notional Annual Mid-point Salary (\$)
Senior Executive Officer	2	Providing secretarial services and administrative support for TCAB in handling the appeals/petitions lodged by unsuccessful non-refoulement claimants in accordance with the Unified Screening Mechanism	989,100
Executive Officer I	5		734,040
Clerical Officer	1		421,020
Assistant Clerical Officer	5		262,560
Clerical Assistant	2		204,960

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB053

(Question Serial No. 2263)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Security Bureau's Matters Requiring Special Attention in the financial year 2018-19 include "continue to conduct the comprehensive review of the strategy of handling non-refoulement claims".

What are the details of "continue to conduct the comprehensive review"? How long is it expected to take? When will it be finalised? What are the estimated manpower and expenditure involved in the entire review?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 44)

Reply:

Since the commencement of the comprehensive review of the strategy of handling non-refoulement claims in 2016, the Government has implemented a range of measures to prevent potential claimants from entering Hong Kong as far as possible; expedite the commencement of the screening process for pending claims; shorten the screening time per claim; increase the number of Torture Claims Appeal Board (TCAB) Members and manpower of its secretariat; speed up the removal of rejected claimants from Hong Kong; and step up enforcement against crimes such as unlawful employment.

Preventing potential claimants from entering Hong Kong

Since February 2016, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government and the Mainland launched dedicated joint operations against non-ethnic Chinese illegal immigrants (NECIIs), comprehensively combating the activities of smuggling syndicates. At the same time, the Hong Kong Police Force (the Police), the Immigration Department (ImmD) and the Customs and Excise Department have been taking enforcement actions on the land and sea boundaries to combat illegal immigration activities

on all fronts. In addition, the Government amended the law on 20 May 2016, whereby the penalties against syndicates smuggling nationals of Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, etc. were significantly increased to a maximum of 14 years' imprisonment and a HK\$5 million fine.

The number of NECIIs has dropped significantly since the latter half of 2016. In 2017, 893 NECIIs (monthly average 74) were intercepted or surrendered, representing a 60% decrease over 2016 (monthly average 185) and a 77% decrease over the peak in 2015 (monthly average 318). In the first 2 months of 2018, 96 NECIIs were intercepted or surrendered (monthly average 48), representing a further 35% decrease over 2017.

Furthermore, to prevent visitors with high immigration risks from coming to Hong Kong visa-free, ImmD has implemented the pre-arrival registration requirement for Indian nationals since January 2017, with a view to strengthening immigration control and facilitating the entry of genuine visitors to Hong Kong. Since the implementation, the number of Indian visitors overstaying in Hong Kong has decreased by 80%.

The above measures have been highly effective. In 2017, ImmD received 1 843 non-refoulement claims (monthly average 154), representing a 52% decrease over 2016 (annual total 3 838, monthly average 320) and further by a 63% decrease over the peak in 2015 (annual total 5 053, monthly average 421).

From January to February 2018, ImmD received 207 claims (monthly average 104), a further 32% decrease over 2017.

Expediting the commencement of screening procedures and shortening screening time

Publicly-funded legal assistance is a required support for ImmD's screening of claims. To expedite commencement of the screening process for pending claims, the Government launched the "Pilot Scheme for Provision of Publicly-funded Legal Assistance for Non-refoulement Claimants" (Pilot Scheme) in September 2017, under which a supplementary roster of lawyers was set up to run in parallel with the "Legal Assistance Scheme for Non-refoulement Claimants" provided by the Duty Lawyer Service (DLS). Eligible lawyers currently participating in the DLS scheme may join the said supplementary roster of the Pilot Scheme. The daily number of claims for which the screening process can commence is thereby increased by almost 80% to 23 cases per day from the DLS ceiling of 13.

Moreover, ImmD ensures high efficiency of the screening procedures by flexible staff deployment and optimised workflow. ImmD's screening time per claim (from commencement of the screening process to determination by ImmD) has been expedited from about 25 weeks on average at the early implementation of the Unified Screening Mechanism to the current average of about 10 weeks.

In 2017, ImmD determined 4 182 claims, representing a 30% increase over 2016 (3 218 claims). As at the end of February 2018, 4 958 claims were pending screening by ImmD, representing a 46% decrease over the same period in 2017 (9 265 claims) and a 56% decrease over the peak in March 2016 (11 201 claims).

Increasing the handling capacity of TCAB

To expedite the handling of appeals, the Government has been appointing new members to TCAB since July 2016, expanding its membership from the original size of 28 to the current strength of 102. Also, manpower of the TCAB Secretariat (from 12 posts to 20 posts, and creating 15 additional time-limited posts in the 2018-19 financial year) and ancillary facilities (such as office accommodation and hearing facilities) have been increased. The Government will continue to identify suitable members for TCAB as necessary to expedite the handling of appeals. The number of appeals determined by TCAB in 2017 increased by 3.8 times over 2016. It is expected to further go up in 2018.

Expediting removal of the rejected claimants from Hong Kong

As the number of determined claims continues to increase, ImmD has expedited the removal process, including discussions with governments of major source countries, airline companies and other government departments on enhancing removal efficiency, so as to ensure that the rejected claimants are removed from Hong Kong as soon as possible. ImmD has also been actively identifying various means to further enhance the removal efficiency, such as conducting large-scale removal operations by chartered flights. On 28 December 2017 and 12 February 2018, ImmD successfully removed 88 illegal Vietnamese immigrants from Hong Kong by chartered flights.

In 2017, a total of 4 139 NEC persons were removed from Hong Kong (including about 2 500 whose non-refoulement claims were rejected, withdrawn, or could not be further pursued, or who returned voluntarily), representing an increase of more than 40% over 2 922 persons in 2016.

Stepping up enforcement

ImmD has also stepped up actions against NEC illegal workers and their employers, so as to reduce NEC persons' economic incentives of staying in Hong Kong. In 2017, ImmD conducted 758 targeted operations against NEC illegal workers (a 27% increase over 2016), arresting a total of 478 NEC illegal workers and persons for other immigration offences (such as illegal remains or possession of forged identity cards) and 270 local employers.

Separately, the Police have always been concerned with the situation of NEC persons committing crimes and participating in triad activities in Hong Kong. To handle the issues in a focused manner, formulate relevant strategies and co-ordinate combating operations, the Police set up the "Crime Wing Working Group on NEC Involvement in Organized Crime and Triad Activities" in 2011, chaired by the Chief Superintendent of Police of the Organized Crime and Triad Bureau.

Future work

Apart from the above on-going measures, the Government will also put forward proposals on amending the Immigration Ordinance, with a view to expediting the above screening procedures and providing for related matters, such as specifying the screening procedures, tightening timeframes, prohibiting delay tactics and strengthening ImmD's detention power. The Government will report to the Legislative Council (LegCo) Panel on Security in due

course on this. The target is to introduce the Amendment Bill into the LegCo early next year.

Staff establishment and expenditure

The above comprehensive review is part of the daily work of the relevant bureaux and departments (including the Security Bureau, ImmD, Police, C&ED, the Department of Justice). We do not maintain a specific breakdown of the manpower expenditure involved.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB054

(Question Serial No. 2264)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Security Bureau's Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2018-19 include "overseeing the introduction of the new smart Hong Kong identity cards and the implementation of the territory-wide identity card replacement exercise".

1. What are the estimated manpower and resources required for such work?
2. Many people who have been away from Hong Kong for a long time (often having lived overseas for more than 10 years) always complain to me that it is quite difficult for them to return to Hong Kong to replace identity cards. In the new identity card replacement exercise, has manpower been set aside/allocated for handling such cases? If yes, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 45)

Reply:

Policy concerning registration of persons and identity cards is part of the regular duties of the Security Bureau. We do not have a breakdown of the manpower and expenditure involved in overseeing the introduction of the new smart identity cards and the implementation of the territory-wide identity card replacement exercise.

Under section 7B (4) of the Registration of Persons Ordinance (Cap 177), Hong Kong identity card holders who are absent from Hong Kong during their call-up periods to apply for the replacement of a new identity card shall not be regarded as failing to comply with such replacement requirement, provided that they apply for the replacement of a new identity card within 30 days of their return to Hong Kong. Therefore, there is no need for Hong Kong identity card holders who are absent from Hong Kong during their call-up periods to return to Hong Kong in a hurry to apply for a new identity card. They can make applications for replacement with the Immigration Department (ImmD) within 30 days of their return to Hong Kong at their convenience.

ImmD has set aside adequate manpower to implement the territory-wide identity card replacement exercise for all holders of Hong Kong identity cards (including card holders returning to Hong Kong from overseas). ImmD will make use of various promotional channels to publicise the above arrangement to holders of Hong Kong identity cards residing overseas.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB055

(Question Serial No. 2265)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Mr TANG Lung-wai, a Hong Kong permanent resident being wrongly imprisoned for almost 20 years in the Philippines, has always hoped to replace his identity card (On the ground that Mr TANG does not have a Smart Identity Card, the HKSAR Government has refused to give him \$6,000 “cash handout” for which all Hong Kong permanent residents are eligible according to the Budget).

Behind bars for years, he cannot replace his identity card. Is there any policy to help Mr TANG and other Hong Kong permanent residents serving long-term sentences overseas replace their identity cards under the replacement exercise? If no, why?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 46)

Reply:

Under section 7B(4) of the Registration of Persons Ordinance (Cap 177), Hong Kong identity card holders who are absent from Hong Kong during their call-up periods to apply for the replacement of a new identity card shall not be regarded as failing to comply with such replacement requirement, provided that they apply for the replacement of a new identity card within 30 days of their return to Hong Kong. Therefore, there is no need for Hong Kong identity card holders who are absent from Hong Kong during their call-up periods to return to Hong Kong in a hurry to apply for a new identity card. They can make applications for replacement with the Immigration Department within 30 days of their return to Hong Kong at their convenience.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB056****(Question Serial No. 2266)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is reported that a number of Hong Kong permanent residents imprisoned over 20 years in the Philippines had applied for returning to Hong Kong to serve their sentences via the "Agreement on the Exchange of Prisoners between the Two Places" (the Agreement) a few years ago in order to avoid having the same fate as Mr Cheung Tai-on who had died in prison in the Philippines earlier. Yet none of them were successful in returning to Hong Kong and rendering the Agreement useless. The Security Bureau was at its wits' end and just watched with folded arms year after year. Hong Kong people are gravely let down by its work.

In the new financial year, will the Security Bureau implement any measure and policy to "proactively" bring these "N have-nots" Hong Kong people back to Hong Kong to serve their sentences (the Bureau must change its apathetic and passive attitude)? What are the manpower and resources involved in the relevant work?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 47)

Reply:

The HKSAR Government processes transfer applications made by Hong Kong residents sentenced in the Philippines in accordance with the Transfer of Sentenced Persons Ordinance and the Transfer of Sentenced Persons Agreement signed with the Philippine Government. In general, each application has to satisfy the following main conditions:

- (i) the act, on which the sentence has been imposed, would also constitute a criminal offence according to the laws of Hong Kong if it had been committed in Hong Kong;
- (ii) the sentenced person is a permanent resident of Hong Kong;
- (iii) the judgment is final and no further proceedings relating to the offence or any other offence are pending in the Philippines; and
- (iv) there is a tripartite consent to the transfer given by the HKSAR Government, the Philippine Government and the sentenced person.

The HKSAR Government has been actively following up with the Philippine Government on the transfer applications by Hong Kong residents serving prison sentence there, with a view to obtaining the information necessary for confirming if the above-mentioned conditions are satisfied, so as to facilitate our decision to proceed with the transfer procedures.

The Security Bureau is responsible for coordinating the processing of applications for transfer of sentenced persons. Apart from processing the applications, the concerned staff of the Security Bureau and other departments have to undertake other duties as well. Therefore, we do not have a breakdown of the expenditure and manpower involved in the work. In 2018-19, we will continue to handle the work with existing resources.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB057****(Question Serial No. 2267)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is reported that in recent years, more and more persons who lodged non-refoulement claims after illegal entry were involved in criminal offences such as fighting, drug trafficking, robbery, indecent assault, rape and even affray of triad gangs.

Since the beginning of this year and in the past 3 financial years, how many persons committed criminal offences while their non-refoulement claims are pending processing? In the new financial year, are there any policies and measures for expediting the screening of these peoples' refugee status and thereby shortening their stay in Hong Kong as far as possible?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 48)Reply:

According to the Police, the number of non-ethnic Chinese (NEC) persons on recognizance (mostly non-refoulement claimants) who were arrested for criminal offences since 2015 are tabulated below:

Crime	2015	2016	2017	2018 (up to Feb)
Shop theft	277	463	428	47
Serious drug offences	159	179	200	46
Miscellaneous thefts	110	161	170	19
Wounding and serious assault	100	117	173	19
Serious immigration offences	85	117	111	12
Forgery and coinage	80	85	63	2
Disorder/fighting in public place	64	37	29	9
Others	238	347	368	53
Total	1 113	1 506	1 542	207

In addition, according to the Immigration Department (ImmD)'s record, the number of NEC persons on recognizance (mostly non-refoulement claimants) arrested for taking up unlawful employment in violation of section 38AA of the Immigration Ordinance since 2015 are tabulated below:

Year	Number of Persons Arrested
2015	232
2016	302
2017	381
2018 (up to Feb)	66

Since the commencement of the comprehensive review of the strategy of handling non-refoulement claims, the Government has implemented a range of measures to prevent potential claimants from entering Hong Kong as far as possible; expedite commencement of the screening process for pending claims; shorten the screening time per claim; increase the number of Torture Claims Appeal Board Members and manpower of its Secretariat; and speed up the removal of rejected claimants from Hong Kong. We will continue to explore other feasible measures as necessary, and put forward proposals on amending the Immigration Ordinance with a view to expediting the screening procedures and providing for related matters.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB058

(Question Serial No. 0968)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the operation of the One-way Permit Scheme, will the Government inform this Committee:

1. whether the Government plans to implement other measures on the vetting and operation of the One-way Permit Scheme in 2018-19 apart from “continuing to exchange views with the Central People’s Government on the operation of the One-way Permit and Two-way Permit Schemes”; and
2. if yes, of the details of such measures and their estimates; if not, the reasons?

Asked by: Hon YEUNG Alvin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 4)

Reply:

The One-way Permits (OWP) (i.e. Permits for Proceeding to Hong Kong and Macao) are documents issued by relevant authorities in the Mainland. The application, approval and issuance of OWPs fall within the remit of the Mainland authorities. The Immigration Department (ImmD) facilitates the processing of OWP applications by the Mainland authorities at case level, including issuing Certificate of Entitlement to the Right of Abode to the children of Hong Kong permanent residents, and when necessary, rendering assistance in verifying the supporting documents submitted by the applicants and their claimed relationship with relatives in Hong Kong (e.g. husband and wife, parent and child). Where a case is found to be suspicious or when factual discrepancies are identified, ImmD will inform the Mainland authorities and request the applicant to provide further documentary proof. ImmD will also assist the Mainland authorities in investigating cases involving OWPs obtained through unlawful means.

The OWP scheme allows Mainland residents to come to Hong Kong for family reunion in an orderly manner. The HKSAR Government receives views on OWP from various sectors of society from time to time. The HKSAR Government will take account of these views and the overall interest of the community, and continue to exchange views on matters relating to the overall OWP scheme with the Mainland authorities. As such work is part

of the routine duties of the Security Bureau, no breakdown estimates by the resources involved is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB059

(Question Serial No. 1187)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

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

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is mentioned in paragraph 12 of Programme (3) under Head 151 that during 2017-18, the Bureau “continued to exchange views with the Central People’s Government on the operation of the One-way Permit and Two-way Permit Schemes”. In this connection:

- (1) please inform the Committee of the ways through which the Bureau has exchanged views with the Central People’s Government on the operation of the One-way Permit and Two-way Permit Schemes since the handover;
- (2) in connection with the above, please give the number of times the Bureau has exchanged views with the Central People’s Government through the above ways since the handover;
- (3) please explain what changes are made to the One-way Permit and Two-way Permit policies of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government and the Central People’s Government respectively after negotiating with the Central People’s Government through the above ways since the handover.

Asked by: Hon YEUNG Alvin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 14)

Reply:

Article 22 of the Basic Law stipulates that, for entry into the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), people from other parts of China must apply for approval. The provisions of this Article, in accordance with the interpretation by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in 1999, mean that Mainland residents who wish to enter Hong Kong for whatever reason must apply to the relevant authorities of their residential districts for approval in accordance with the relevant national laws and administrative regulations, and must hold valid documents issued by the relevant authorities. Mainland residents who wish to settle in Hong Kong for family reunion must apply for One-way Permits (OWPs) (i.e. Permits for Proceeding to Hong Kong and Macao) from the exit and entry administration offices of the public security authority at the places of their household registration in the Mainland. Moreover, Mainland residents can also apply for Two-way Permits (TWPs) (i.e. Exit-entry Permit for Travelling to and from Hong Kong and Macao) and relevant exit endorsements from the exit and entry administration offices of the Mainland public security authority according to their purposes of travelling to Hong Kong, such as sightseeing or visiting their relatives.

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

- In 2009, the “eligibility points” for OWP applications of separated spouses were further relaxed, thereby shortening their waiting time to 4 years, and started to issue “one-year multiple exit endorsement for visiting relatives” to eligible Mainland residents in the same year; and
- In 2011, the scheme to allow Mainland overage children of Hong Kong residents to apply for OWPs to settle in Hong Kong in an orderly manner for reunion with their parents was implemented. As at end-September 2017, more than 51 000 overage children were issued OWPs to come to Hong Kong.

The HKSAR Government will, having regard to the overall interest of Hong Kong, continue to exchange views with the Mainland authorities on matters relating to OWP, TWPs and exit endorsements.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB060****(Question Serial No. 1189)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

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

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is mentioned in paragraph 13 under Programme (3) of Head 151 that the Security Bureau will introduce the Immigration (Amendment) Bill to expedite the screening process and provide for related matters in 2018-19. In this connection, would the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- (1) What is the purpose for introducing the Immigration (Amendment) Bill? And what screening process is the reference of "to expedite the screening process"; and
- (2) the staffing establishment responsible for drafting the Bill mentioned above?

Asked by: Hon YEUNG Alvin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 15)

Reply:

The Government implemented the Unified Screening Mechanism (USM) in March 2014 to screen non-refoulement claims on all applicable grounds in one go. Under the USM, at the beginning of the screening process, the Immigration Department (ImmD) will first brief claimants on the screening procedures and give them claim form. At this point, claimants can apply for publicly-funded legal assistance. The screening process comprises 3 main steps:

- (1) **Claim form:** Claimants must complete claim forms to provide all grounds of their claims and supporting facts. Part VIIC of the Immigration Ordinance stipulates that claimants must complete and return the claim form to ImmD within 28 days. Since implementation of the USM, under the strong request of the Duty Lawyer Service, claimants are given 21 additional days to fill in the claim forms. In other words, under the existing arrangement, claimants are given 49 days (i.e. 7 weeks) to return their claim form;
- (2) **Screening interview:** After returning the form, claimants must attend screening interviews with ImmD to make clarifications and answer questions relating to their claim;

(3) **Determination:** ImmD decides whether to accept a claim as substantiated or to reject the claim, and informs the claimant of the decision with reasons in writing.

Claimants aggrieved by ImmD's decision may lodge an appeal to the independent statutory Torture Claims Appeal Board.

We will put forward proposals on amending the Immigration Ordinance with a view to expediting the screening procedures and providing for related matters, including specifying the screening procedures, tightening timeframes, prohibiting delay tactics and strengthening ImmD's detention power.

As regards manpower in 2016, the Security Bureau (SB) and ImmD created 1 Administrative Officer Staff Grade C (D2) post and 1 Assistant Director of Immigration (GDS(C)2) post respectively, both for about 3 years to March 2019. They are mainly responsible for steering and supporting the comprehensive review of the strategy of handling non-refoulement claims, including the above amendment to the Immigration Ordinance. Moreover, since work relating to the amendment to the Immigration Ordinance is also a part of the daily duties of other officers of SB, ImmD and the Department of Justice, we do not maintain a specific breakdown of the establishment.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB061

(Question Serial No. 1227)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

At present, no legal protection is provided under the Interception of Communications and Surveillance Ordinance to safeguard communications among members of the public using emails and messaging software, such as Whatsapp. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

- (1) Does the Administration have any plan to review the existing legislation? If yes, what is the progress? If not, what are the reasons?
- (2) Further to the above question, what are the staff establishment and expenditure required if a review on legislation has been planned?

Asked by: Hon YEUNG Alvin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 65)

Reply:

The Interception of Communications and Surveillance Ordinance (Cap. 589) (ICSO) regulates interception of communications by the three designated law enforcement agencies (LEAs) for prevention and detection of serious crimes and protection of public security. Under the ICSO, if a communication is transmitted by a telecommunications system, and an LEA intercepts the communication in the course of its transmission, then the interception will be regarded as an "intercepting act". The LEA must obtain an authorization from a panel judge before it may conduct such interception, and such interception operations are subject to the oversight of the Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance.

The ICSO was amended in June 2016, and the Code of Practice issued by the Secretary for Security under section 63 of the ICSO was also updated in the same month. The control regime under the ICSO has been operating smoothly. The Government will closely keep in view the application of the ICSO and has no plan to further amend the ICSO in the near future.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB062

(Question Serial No. 1349)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the launch of the Fire Safety Improvement Works Subsidy Scheme to subsidise owners of old composite buildings to take fire safety enhancement measures as required by the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance (Cap. 572), will the Government please inform this Committee of:

1. the estimated number of old composite buildings whose owners will be provided with subsidies for 2018-19;
2. the age distribution of these buildings;
3. the bases on which the level of subsidy will be determined; and
4. whether the level of subsidy will be adjusted if the fire safety improvement works of the building concerned cover areas occupied by individual owners for private use. If yes, please elaborate. If no, why?

Asked by: Hon YEUNG Alvin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 61)

Reply:

- 1 & 2. The Chief Executive announced in the 2017 Policy Address that the Government would devote \$2 billion to launch the Fire Safety Improvement Works Subsidy Scheme (FSW Scheme) in collaboration with the Urban Renewal Authority (URA) to subsidise owners of old composite buildings to comply with the requirements under the Fire Safety (Building) Ordinance (FS(B)O).

The FSW Scheme is planned to be rolled out in mid-2018. From March to April 2018, the URA collaborates with the Fire Services Department and the Buildings Department to conduct 10 briefing sessions for the owners of buildings concerned to brief them on the details of the FSW Scheme with a view to encouraging the owners concerned to start the preparatory work as soon as possible so that they can apply for the Scheme in mid-2018.

It is anticipated that the funding can benefit around 2 000 target buildings. The number of buildings to be subsidised each year and their age distribution will be

subject to such factors as the status of application and approval, as well as the progress of relevant works, etc. The applications will be processed by phases and a marking scheme will be formulated for determining priorities for the granting subsidies.

3. Under the FSW Scheme, owners of eligible buildings can receive a subsidy of up to a maximum of 60% of the costs of works and consultancy fees, or the subsidy ceiling for the corresponding category of buildings, whichever is the less. Since the scope of works and the associated costs of different buildings may be affected by factors such as the number of storeys of the building, the Government will set the corresponding subsidy ceilings for each category of buildings having regard to the estimated costs of works for different kinds of buildings.
4. The FSW Scheme applies to works items in common areas of the target buildings required for compliance with the FS(B)O, e.g. provision or improvement of fire hydrants and hose reel systems, manual fire alarm systems, or protection of exit routes and staircases with fire resisting construction, provision or replacement of fire doors, etc., but not works items in the interior of private units and the owner's occupied areas for private use.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB063****(Question Serial No. 3220)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding non-refoulement claims, please list, in the form of a table, the respective expenditure for the publicly-funded legal assistance and humanitarian assistance spent on processing non-refoulement claims in the past year.

Asked by: Hon YEUNG Alvin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): (11))Reply:

In 2017-18, the expenditure on providing publicly-funded legal assistance as required by law to non-refoulement claimants during the screening process under the Unified Screening Mechanism and that on humanitarian assistance are tabulated below:

Year	Publicly-funded Legal Assistance (\$Million)	Humanitarian Assistance (\$Million)
2017-18 (Revised estimate)	143	593

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB064****(Question Serial No. 2760)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the processing of non-refoulement claims and relevant work, please advise on:

- (1) the details of the Government's publicly-funded legal assistance to non-refoulement claimants, including the number of cases processed, the administrative and legal aid expenditure and the staff establishment involved, in 2017-18;
- (2) the details of the Government's various humanitarian aid and allowances for non-refoulement claimants, including the expenditure involved and their usage, in 2017-18;
- (3) the Government's estimated provision for publicly-funded legal assistance to non-refoulement claimants in 2018-19 and whether work targets have been set; and
- (4) the Government's estimated expenditure for the various humanitarian aid and allowances for non-refoulement claimants in 2018-19.

Asked by: Hon YUNG Hoi-yan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 56)Reply:

(1)&(3) The expenditure on providing publicly-funded legal assistance as required by law to non-refoulement claimants during the screening process under the Unified Screening Mechanism since 2015-16 are tabulated below:

Year	Publicly-Funded Legal Assistance (\$Million)
2015-16	106
2016-17	122
2017-18 (Revised estimate)	143
2018-19 (Estimate)	271

Publicly-funded legal assistance is a required support for the Immigration Department (ImmD)'s screening of claims. To expedite commencement of the screening process for pending claims, the Government launched the "Pilot Scheme for Provision of Publicly-funded Legal Assistance for Non-refoulement Claimants" (Pilot Scheme) in September 2017, under which a supplementary roster of lawyers was set up to run in parallel with the "Legal Assistance Scheme for Non-refoulement Claimants" provided by the Duty Lawyer Service (DLS). Eligible lawyers currently participating in the DLS scheme may join the said supplementary roster of the Pilot Scheme. The daily number of claims for which the screening process can commence is thereby increased by almost 80% to 23 cases per day from the DLS ceiling of 13.

As regards manpower, there are 72 posts under DLS' establishment for operating its scheme, including 2 Chief Court Liaison Officers, 3 Assistant Chief Court Liaison Officers, 8 Senior Court Liaison Officers, 41 Court Liaison Officers, 4 Senior Personal Secretaries, 9 Personal Secretaries I/II, 1 Senior Accounting Officer, 1 Accounting Officer and 3 Office Assistants.

As regards the Pilot Scheme, the civil service establishment of the office is as follows:

Rank	Number of Posts in 2017-18	Number of Posts in 2018-19
Chief Executive Officer	1	1
Senior Executive Officer	0	1
Executive Officer I	2	7
Assistant Clerical Officer	4	11
Workman II	0	2
Total	7	22

Separately, the number of non-civil service contract posts in the office concerned for 2017-18 and 2018-19 are 20 and 19 respectively.

(2)&(4) Since 2006, the Government has commissioned a non-governmental organisation to offer humanitarian assistance to non-refoulement claimants having regard to their individual circumstances in order to meet their basic needs and prevent them from becoming destitute during their presence in Hong Kong. The assistance offered includes allowances for accommodation, food, utilities (e.g. electricity and water charges) and transportation, as well as other basic necessities (provided in kind). The expenditure incurred by the humanitarian assistance programme since 2015-16 are tabulated below:

Year	Humanitarian Assistance (\$Million)
2015-16	489
2016-17	729
2017-18 (Revised estimate)	593
2018-19 (Estimate)	755

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB065

(Question Serial No. 1607)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

During the visit of President XI Jinping to Hong Kong last year, what were the numbers of water barriers, mills barriers and vehicles used in the Police's security operation? What were the numbers of police officers and police dogs on duty during the operation? What was the amount of the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 32)

Reply:

Whenever national leaders or foreign political dignitaries come to Hong Kong, the Police Force has the responsibility to take appropriate security measures for their personal safety, and ensure that the meetings and other events to be attended by them will be conducted in a safe and orderly manner. The Force will conduct comprehensive and professional risk assessments on factors including the latest situations of the international community, the Mainland and neighbouring regions, past experience on similar operations and other relevant factors, in order to take appropriate counter-terrorism security measures and deployment.

The information on the manpower deployed for the operation in question is part of the operational deployment details. It is inappropriate to disclose such information. The above work falls under the Force's Programme of "Operations". The Force does not maintain a breakdown of the relevant expenditure in this respect.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB066****(Question Serial No. 1616)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (001) SalariesProgramme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is stated in the Programme that a provision of \$139,740,000 under Rewards and special services is for expenditure on rewards and services of a confidential nature for the Hong Kong Police Force in the coming year, which represents an increase of \$52,340,000 (59.9%) over the revised estimate for 2017-18. It is noted that the rewards and special expenditure cover information money, and the increase in provision is related to the increase in demonstrations and processions. For instance, it will be spent on distilled water, anti-riot shields, fibre batons, white elevated platforms, erection of mills barriers by contractors, chains for linking up mills barriers and overtime allowance.

In this connection, please explain the reasons why there is a substantial increase of almost 60% in the provision for Rewards and special services. Please set out in a table the expenditures on (a) information money, (b) materials and supplies procured in relation to demonstrations and processions, and (c) overtime allowance received by police officers for handling demonstrations and processions under Rewards and special services in the past 3 years.

Please set out the estimated expenditures on (a) information money, (b) materials and supplies procured in relation to demonstrations and processions, and (c) overtime allowance received by police officers for handling demonstrations and processions under Rewards and special services for the coming year. What are the reasons for these increases in expenditure?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 41)Reply:

The provision under Subhead Rewards and special services involves expenditures on the fight against terrorist activities, serious crimes, narcotics offences and security matters, etc. As the expenditure under Subhead Rewards and special services involves the Police Force's operations of a confidential nature, disclosing the uses, components and percentages under this Subhead may reveal the Force's operational details and law enforcement capabilities to

criminals, who may be able to elude justice, thus jeopardising public interest. Therefore, the information cannot be provided.

The provision under Rewards and special services for 2018-19 is about \$140 million, representing an increase of 59.9% when compared with 2017-18. This is mainly for providing support for the Force to enhance its combat against and prevention of terrorist activities. Besides, the provision under this Subhead remained at the level between \$80 million and \$82 million during the past 14 years (2004-05 to 2017-18) while the cumulative inflation rate was more than 40% in the same period. The additional provision will help the relevant expenditure keep pace with the inflation.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB067

(Question Serial No. 0588)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (3) Road Safety

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

Under Programme (3), the estimated expenditure for 2018-19 is \$1,971.6 million, which is 4.5% higher than the revised estimate for the current year. It is stated in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2018-19 that “the Force will continue to alleviate traffic congestion strategically in partnership with other agencies.” Please list the specific measures in place for alleviating traffic congestion strategically.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chun-ying (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 22)

Reply:

To ensure road safety and a smooth traffic flow, the Police Force will effectively strengthen enforcement actions as well as publicity and education under the Selected Traffic Enforcement Priorities, thereby enhancing road safety and easing traffic congestion.

The Force has all along adopted a multi-agency approach, working with the Transport and Housing Bureau, Transport Department and relevant government departments as well as District Councils and community stakeholders, to explore and implement measures to alleviate traffic congestion through public engagement, road engineering and proactive enforcement.

In particular, the Force will strengthen enforcement actions in areas where traffic congestion is severe, issuing fixed penalty tickets without prior warning to drivers committing offences which cause serious obstruction and endanger road safety. Illegally parked vehicles may even be towed away.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB068

(Question Serial No. 1932)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Will each uniformed police officer be equipped with a Body Worn Video Camera? If so, what are the details; if not, what are the reasons? What is the estimated expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 22)

Reply:

At present, the Police Force has more than 1 600 Body Worn Video Cameras (BWVCs). In view of the remarkable effectiveness of BWVCs, the Force plans to equip each frontline uniformed police officer with a BWVC during execution of duty in the long run. The Force will implement this plan by stages, including combining BWVCs with beat radios through upgrading its Third Generation Command and Control Communications System to the Fourth Generation System. The Force preliminarily estimates that each frontline uniformed police officer could be equipped with a BWVC based on operational needs in around 2021.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB069

(Question Serial No. 1934)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The number of calls received by Police Hotlines increased significantly in 2017. Please list by category the reasons for the increase and why members of the public called the Hotlines. Will the Police consider increasing the manpower for handling the Police Hotlines?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 24)

Reply:

The Police Force received a total of 2 151 445 calls on the 999 hotline in 2017, representing a slight increase of 0.07% as compared with 2 149 997 calls in 2016. Of these calls, around 1.43 million (67%) were genuine emergency calls. The remaining 0.72 million (33%) were nuisance or misdialled calls.

The Force will review the establishment and workload of the relevant officers from time to time so as to ensure that there is sufficient manpower to handle requests from members of the public.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB070

(Question Serial No. 1935)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is reported that a terrorist who was internationally wanted by INTERPOL fled to Hong Kong after committing serious offences overseas. In this connection, will the Police conduct a review and allocate additional resources to avoid recurrence of similar incidents?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 25)

Reply:

The Police Force always maintains close liaison with INTERPOL and law enforcement agencies around the world, conducting intelligence exchange with them in a timely manner. The Force will review various security measures on a regular basis to ensure the Force is capable of preventing and suppressing terrorist activities posing threats to Hong Kong, as well as handling terrorist incidents in the territory.

Persons who fail to meet the immigration requirements, whose purpose of visit was in doubt or who may pose security risk to Hong Kong, may be refused entry to Hong Kong by immigration staff. Besides, Hong Kong has signed an agreement for the surrender of fugitive offenders with 20 foreign jurisdictions. If necessary, fugitive offenders may be surrendered to relevant jurisdictions according to the agreement and the laws of Hong Kong.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB071

(Question Serial No. 1936)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

There is an estimated increase of about 1 000 posts in the establishment of the Force. What are the main duties of the additional posts?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 26)

Reply:

The Police Force will have a net increase of 1 057 posts (of which 987 will be disciplined posts and 70 will be civilian posts) in 2018-19. This is mainly for enhancing the capability and effectiveness of emergency response and handling major incidents; strengthening Hong Kong's counter-terrorism capability and preparedness; providing manpower support for a number of projects such as the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, the West Kowloon Terminus of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Link, the Shatin to Central Link and the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Cross-boundary Control Point; and providing support for the operation of the Anti-deception Coordination Centre.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB072****(Question Serial No. 1962)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the investigation of cases of cruelty to animals by the Police, will the Government inform this Committee of:

1. the total number of reports on suspected cruelty to animals received by the Police;
2. the number of investigations conducted by the Police into cases of suspected cruelty to animals and the average investigation time;
3. the operation of the Animal Watch Scheme;
4. the details of the Police's training on the investigation of cases of cruelty to animals for police officers and the expenditure involved;
5. whether the Police will provide support to police officers who are interested in courses relevant to the investigation of cases of cruelty to animals. If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 52)Reply:

1. The numbers of cases of cruelty to animals reported to the Police Force in the past 3 years were 58, 69 and 80 respectively.
2. The numbers of persons prosecuted by the Force and convicted by the court afterwards under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance are set out in the following table:

	2015	2016	2017 (as at September)
Persons prosecuted	11	15	18
Persons convicted	10	11	18

The penalties for persons convicted are set out in the following table:

	2015	2016	2017 (as at September)
Imprisonment	3	6	7
Others	7	5	11

The Force does not maintain relevant figures on the average investigation time of cases of cruelty to animals.

3. In collaboration with the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD), Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA), veterinarian associations and animal concern groups, the Force introduced the Animal Watch Scheme (the Scheme) in 2011 to combat cruelty to animals through a four-pronged approach of education training, publicity, intelligence gathering and investigation. The Scheme aims at consolidating co-operation among various stakeholders and enhancing the efficacy of the Force's efforts in the investigation of such cases. In 2017, the College of Veterinary Medicine and Life Sciences of City University of Hong Kong was also invited to join the Scheme.

The majority of the cases of cruelty to animals are now reported by members of the public, who provide information for investigation on their own initiative. This reflects that the Scheme has prominent results in strengthening police-community co-operation and raising public awareness of combating cruelty to animals.

4. On education and training, the Force invites officers from the AFCD and SPCA to explain to the trainees of foundation training programme and Criminal Investigation Course the multi-agency approach to the investigation of cases of cruelty to animals. The Force also organises seminars from time to time and invites relevant officers to share their experience so that frontline officers can have a better grasp of the latest situation and trend of cruelty to animals.

The Force's expenditure on relevant education and training falls under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". No specific breakdown is available.

5. The Force strives to enhance police officers' skills in handling and investigating cases and provides appropriate training for frontline officers. The Force will continue to arrange for officers to attend suitable courses.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB073****(Question Serial No. 1061)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

The Police have been issuing tickets in the combat against dangerous driving behaviour such as red light jumping and speeding. In this connection, will the Force inform this Committee of the following:

- the total numbers of the Red Light and Speed Enforcement Camera Systems in the territory in 2017-18 by electoral district;
- the estimated numbers of additional systems and the expenditure involved in 2018-19;
- the Force procured 27 digital laser guns with video recording function in 2017-18 to replace the ageing laser guns. What were the results? Will the Force consider procuring more relevant equipment? If so, what is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Kin-por (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 10)

Reply:

- The Police Force does not maintain the information on the distribution of the Red Light Cameras (RLCs) and Speed Enforcement Camera (SEC) housings by electoral district. The information on the distribution of the RLCs and SEC housings by Police Region are listed in the following table:

Region	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon East	Kowloon West	New Territories North	New Territories South	Total
RLC system	26	28	90	33	18	195
SEC housing*	17	10	8	53	42	130

*At present, a total of 24 SECs are in operation by rotation at the above camera housing locations.

- b) In 2016-17, there was an increase of 40 RLC locations and 10 SEC housing locations across the territory. The Force and the Transport Department have started preparing for installation of a new batch of RLCs, fixed SECs and SEC housings.
- c) The Force has procured 27 digital laser guns with video recording function to replace the ageing laser guns. The new laser guns are expected to commence operation in 2018. At present, the Force has no plans to procure more relevant equipment.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB074****(Question Serial No. 0467)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

What is the estimated expenditure on the annual salary and allowances of the Commissioner of Police in 2018-19?

Asked by: Hon CHENG Chung-tai (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 12)Reply:

The salary level of the Commissioner of Police is set out in the following table:

Post	Salary point of police officer	Monthly salary for the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2017)
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	270,750 – 278,850

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB075

(Question Serial No. 1820)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

How many hours in a year do police officers normally spend for attending the workshops of “Living-the-Values” Wave IX “Fairness, Impartiality and Compassion in all Our Dealings”? How do the Police ensure that officers will actually learn from the workshops through active participation and response so as to improve their attitude, style and approach while enforcing the law?

Asked by: Hon CHENG Chung-tai (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 25)

Reply:

All police officers including regular and auxiliary police officers, as well as civilian staff, can attend the one-day workshops of “Living-the-Values” Wave IX. The “Living-the-Values” workshops aim at enhancing officers’ identification with Police Force Values in order that they will internalise the Force values, holding the values as their personal values, thereby living up to Force Values in the execution of duties. In addition, the workshops provide a discussion forum for officers to air views on areas of concern, exchange ideas with the senior Force management, and encourage more interaction with and participation by officers of various ranks.

The workshops offer a diversity of activities, including discussion of real life case scenarios and role playing, to encourage active participation and response from the officers. Upon the completion of each round of “Living-the-Values” workshops, the Force will collect views of the participants and instructors. A review will then be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the workshops and make future improvements.

The Force also conducts the Staff Opinion Survey, Customer Satisfaction Survey and Public Opinion Survey from time to time. The findings of these surveys are useful for the assessment of the effectiveness of the workshops.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB076

(Question Serial No. 1821)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Are the contents of the Staff Opinion Survey (SOS) prepared by the Police, or by external consultants or scholars? What are the estimated expenditure on and number of target respondents of the SOS? Will the data collected on staff expectations and concerns be compared with relevant data collected in the Public Opinion Survey to work out the best way forward to improve services?

Asked by: Hon CHENG Chung-tai (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 26)

Reply:

The Police Force conducts the Staff Opinion Survey (SOS) on an irregular basis to assess staff satisfaction levels, gauge staff expectations and identify areas of concerns. Various departments of the Force will formulate their respective plans based on the findings to address staff concerns identified by the survey.

The 2018 SOS commenced on 2 March 2018 and is expected for completion in late March at the earliest. The Service Quality Wing of the Force, with the officers of its Service Standards Bureau, is responsible for conducting the SOS in the form of online questionnaire through the online platform of the Efficiency Unit. No additional expenditure is incurred. The survey covers about 5 000 officers of different ranks. The number is more or less the same as the number of target respondents covered by a similar exercise in the past. The Force management will recommend measures to improve services, taking into consideration information from various sources, including the findings of the SOS and the Public Opinion Survey.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB077

(Question Serial No. 2918)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide the numbers of reported cases of sexual assault against mentally incapacitated persons by place of residence (i.e. the community, home for the aged, residential care home for persons with disabilities), type of disability, age and gender in the past 5 years. What were the numbers of formal prosecutions?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2097)

Reply:

The Police Force has maintained statistics on cases involving mentally incapacitated persons (MIPs) since November 2016. In 2017, the Force handled a total of 99 cases concerning sexual offences against MIPs.

The Force does not maintain other breakdowns mentioned in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB078****(Question Serial No. 1653)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As mentioned in the Budget, in respect of the Police Force's Operations, the provision for 2018-19 is \$341.5 million (9.0%) higher than the revised estimate for 2017-18. This is mainly due to the net increase of 285 posts for strengthening operational capability, increased operating expenses and cash flow requirement for capital items. Please advise the reasons for and details of the increase of the posts. Besides, please list the number of major security and crowd management events in the past 5 years in a table. How many police officers were deployed by the Force to handle these major security and crowd management events in each of the years? In view of frequent confrontations in some major security and crowd management events in recent years, has the Force maintained statistics on the number of police officers injured each year when handling major security and crowd management events? If yes, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 4)

Reply:

In 2018-19, the Police Force will have an increase of 285 posts under the Programme of "Operations" mainly for increasing the establishments of the Operations Wing and frontline Districts to enhance the capability and effectiveness of emergency response and handling major incidents, and provide manpower support for a number of projects such as the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, the West Kowloon Terminus of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Link and the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Cross-boundary Control Point. The new posts include 1 Senior Superintendent, 4 Superintendents, 7 Chief Inspectors, 21 Inspectors/Senior Inspectors, 16 Station Sergeants, 70 Sergeants, 158 Police Constables and 8 civilian staff.

The numbers of public processions and public assemblies handled by the Force in the past 5 years are set out below:

Year	Public assembly	Public procession	Total
2013	4 987	1 179	6 166
2014	5 715	1 103	6 818
2015	4 887	1 142	6 029
2016	11 854	1 304	13 158
2017	10 608	1 203	11 811

In handling public order events, the Force will conduct a comprehensive risk assessment based on the objectives, nature and number of participants of individual events, past experience, the latest situation, etc. for manpower deployment and formulation of operational plans and contingencies. The Force will also deploy manpower flexibly and implement crowd management measures in the light of the prevailing circumstances to ensure public safety and public order. The information on manpower deployment is part of the operational deployment details of the Force, it is inappropriate to disclose such information.

The numbers of police officers injured when handling public order events in the past 4 years are set out below:

Year	Number of police officers injured when handling public order events
2014	129
2015	19
2016	109
2017	1

Note: Relevant statistics have been maintained since 2014.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB079

(Question Serial No. 1654)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What efforts did the Police Force make in the past 3 years to project a positive image of the Force? What were the expenditures involved? What are the work plans and estimated expenditure for 2018-19 to project a positive image of the Force?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 57)

Reply:

Good police-community relations are vital to policing work. The Police Force is committed to intensifying police-community co-operation in order to increase public confidence in the Force.

The Force always adopts a proactive and comprehensive public relations strategy to demonstrate the Force's positive, professional and caring image. It also strengthens the communication with the media and the general public so that the public may have a better understanding of and give support to the Force's work. The Force will continue to maintain good police-community relations and intensify police-community co-operation through promoting public engagement and enhancing liaison with different groups, organisations and sectors.

In recent years, the Force has actively explored the use of online platforms and social media to provide the public with the Force's latest information and broaden the engagement with the public, including launching the Hong Kong Police Mobile Application, a smartphone application software, in July 2012, the Hong Kong Police YouTube Channel in March 2013, the Hong Kong Police Facebook page in October 2015, and the Hong Kong Police Instagram page in November 2016. The Force will continue to explore the ways to extend the service coverage of the Force's social media platforms so as to strengthen the communication with the public and improve its service quality.

At the district level, district commanders will continue to take heed of and respond to community views through District Councils, District Fight Crime Committees and

police-community relations networks. They will also garner support from the community through various programmes and facilities such as the “Junior Police Call”, the “Senior Police Call” and the “JPC@Pat Heung” to strengthen liaison with the youth, the elderly and different sectors.

The above initiatives fall under the Programme of “Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community”. The Force does not maintain a breakdown of the relevant expenditure and estimate.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB080

(Question Serial No. 1655)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is stated in one of the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2018-19 that the Police Force will conduct the Staff Opinion Survey (SOS) to assess staff satisfaction levels, gauge staff expectations and identify staff concerns. Will the Government provide the expenditure involved in and reasons for conducting the SOS? Has the Force conducted similar surveys in the past 3 years? If yes, what were the respective expenditures and details?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 58)

Reply:

The Service Quality Wing (SQW) of the Police Force is responsible for conducting the 2018 Staff Opinion Survey (SOS) through the online platform of the Efficiency Unit. No expenditure other than the salaries of the relevant SQW staff is incurred in the survey. The Force has conducted the SOS roughly on a triennial basis since 1999 to assess staff satisfaction levels, gauge staff expectations and identify areas of concerns. Various departments of the Force will formulate their respective plans based on the findings of the SOS. The last SOS was conducted in 2013 by an independent institution in the form of an online survey, incurring an expenditure of about \$200,000. The results showed that the overwhelming majority of the respondents agreed with the Force's Vision, and they were willing to make extra efforts to assist in the realisation of the Force's Vision.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB081****(Question Serial No. 2582)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Under Programme (2) of the Hong Kong Police Force, it is mentioned that the quantities of Cannabis and Cocaine seized in 2016 were 255 kg and 576 kg, almost doubling the quantities seized in 2015, which were 130 kg and 292 kg respectively. In this connection, will the Force inform this Committee of the following:

1. What was the number of reported drug abusers in each of the past 5 years and how many of them were under 25?
2. What measures will the Police take to combat drugs in 2018-19?

Asked by: Hon CHOW Ho-ding, Holden (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 8)Reply:

1. According to the information of the Central Registry of Drug Abuse under the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau, the number of reported drug abusers (including the number of reported drug abusers aged 25 or below) in the past 5 years are set out below:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of reported drug abusers	10 260	9 068	8 777	8 239	6 725
Number of reported drug abusers aged 25 or below	2 655	1 945	1 845	1 478	1 151

2. "The combat against dangerous drugs" remains one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities in 2018. The work mainly include: (i) enhancing co-operation with other law enforcement agencies to interdict the flow of illicit drugs into Hong Kong; (ii) targeting drug traffickers, especially those exploiting students and youths; (iii) taking

proactive measures to investigate and confiscate proceeds of drug trafficking; and (iv) promoting awareness and preventing the abuse of drugs by students and youths through a multi-agency and community-based approach.

The Police Force will continue to conduct anti-drug operations, including enhancing enforcement actions during long holidays and at the control points. The Force will also continue to conduct intelligence-led operations against drug trafficking through cyber patrols, and exchanging intelligence with Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies with a view to conducting joint operations timely.

On the exploitation of students and youths for drug trafficking, the Force will endeavour to track down drug syndicates exploiting youngsters and, invoke section 56A of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134) to seek enhanced sentencing on the persons so exploiting, hence achieving a stronger deterrent effect. .

In addition, the Force will actively conduct investigations and apply to the court for confiscating proceeds of drug trafficking under the Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance (Cap. 405) and the Organized and Serious Crimes Ordinance (Cap. 455).

On tackling the problem of youth drug abuse, the Force will continue to work with stakeholders including other Government departments, schools, Parent-Teacher Associations and non-governmental organisations, etc. for joint deliberations on measures targeting youth drug trafficking and drug abuse.

Through different channels such as Police Magazine, the Force's online platforms, Junior Police Call, various crime prevention activities and seminars, the Force will continue to remind members of the public especially the youths not to abuse drugs or deliver drugs or articles from unknown sources for other people. The Force will also continue to, through the Police School Liaison Officers, enhance students' awareness of drug harms as well as deepen teachers' and parents' understanding of the involvement of youths in drugs so as to enhance their ability to identify relevant situations.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB082

(Question Serial No. 2583)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

According to Programme (2) of the Hong Kong Police Force, the Police will enhance the overall state of readiness in counter-terrorism through regular exercises, briefings and seminars. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. How many counter-terrorism exercises were conducted by the Police in the past 5 years? What were the expenditures and manpower involved?
2. In 2018-19, what are the specific measures to promote community awareness on counter-terrorism and what is the estimated expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHOW Ho-ding, Holden (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 9)

Reply:

In the past 5 years (2013-2017), the Police Force conducted a total of 49 counter-terrorism exercises, most of which were joint exercises participated by different government departments and public organisations.

The Force will continue to conduct various counter-terrorism exercises regularly and engage the public where appropriate in the exercises. In the coming year, the Force will continue to enhance public alertness to and awareness of major incidents and terrorist attacks. It will continue to remind members of the public through publicity to take the 3 steps of “run, hide, report” in light of the actual situation to ensure personal safety in the event of a terrorist attack. The Force will also help the public gain a better understanding of safety and protection and improve their response skills through daily contact, security talks, security advice, etc.

The above work falls under the Programme of “Operations” of the Force. No breakdown of the manpower and expenditures in this respect is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB083

(Question Serial No. 1001)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under this Programme, one of the Matters Requiring Special Attention by the Hong Kong Police Force in 2018–19 is to enhance the Force's capability in tackling technology crime and financial investigation. Please inform this Committee of the Police's expenditure on the work in this area and the results in the past year. Is there an upward trend in this type of crime? What is the estimated expenditure on the work concerned and what are the measures in place to prevent and enhance the detection of technology crime in the coming year? Is it necessary to increase manpower and resources to strengthen the work in this area? If so, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 26)

Reply:

Technology Crime

The year 2017 saw a total of 5 567 technology crimes reported, representing a fall of 6.3% compared with the 5 939 cases in 2016.

To enhance the Police Force's capability in coping with the challenges arising from various types of technology crimes and cyber threats, the Force upgraded the Technology Crime Division to the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB) in January 2015. The CSTCB is responsible for co-ordinating the Force's efforts in combating technology crime, as well as enhancing and expanding the capabilities in combating technology crime and handling cyber security incidents, including detecting syndicated and highly sophisticated technology crimes, conducting timely cyber threat audits and analysis, enhancing response capability to major cyber security incidents or massive cyber attacks and strengthening relevant thematic researches, and strengthening partnership and information exchange with local stakeholders and overseas law enforcement agencies. Its work has attained certain results in curbing technology crime.

“Cyber Security and Technology Crime” continues to be one of the Commissioner’s Operational Priorities 2018. In the coming year, the CSTCB will continue to adopt a multi-agency approach to promote public awareness of cyber security and the risks associated with the use of social media, and will also continue to work closely with Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies, other government departments and key industry stakeholders to combat technology crime. The Force will also strive to maintain professional competence and advanced capability in computer forensics, and enhance frontline officers’ awareness of and investigation skills in technology crime through training. Besides, the CSTCB will continue to work closely with INTERPOL in sharing and exchanging intelligence as well as information on the latest development of and investigation skills in technology crime.

Financial Investigation

The cases of money laundering decreased by 144 cases (-15.9%) from 907 cases in 2016 to 763 cases in 2017.

The numbers of persons prosecuted and convicted for money laundering in 2017 increased by 10% (from 121 persons to 133 persons) and decreased by 17% (from 100 persons to 83 persons) respectively when compared with 2016. The Force noted that there has been a change in the mode of money laundering with increasing complexity in recent years. Offenders used to launder money by means of their own or their family members’ bank accounts. Now they launder money using multiple bank accounts opened by different persons and companies or overseas bank accounts. As a result, more time was required for investigation and collection of evidence.

On tackling money laundering, the Force has established the “Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment Group”. It will increase manpower and continue to adopt different measures to enhance the Force’s capabilities in analysing financial intelligence and financial investigation, including enhancing the awareness and investigation skills of police officers and the relevant industries in financial investigation and optimising the co-operation mechanism with international organisations as well as Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies to combat money laundering.

The Force’s expenditure and estimated expenditure on combating technology crime and conducting financial investigation fall under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. No specific breakdown is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB084

(Question Serial No. 1002)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

One of the key areas of work for the Police in 2018-19 is the prevention of street crime. What are the details of the work concerned? Is it necessary to increase manpower and resources to strengthen street patrolling? If so, what are the details and the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 27)

Reply:

“Street crime” generally refers to “quick cash” crime, including miscellaneous theft, shop theft, pickpocketing and street deception.

In 2017, the Police Force recorded a total of 22 049 cases of “quick cash” crime, representing a decrease of 7.7% as compared with 2016. Of these, 21 883 cases involved various types of thefts, accounting for 99.2% of all cases of “quick cash” crime. The number of street deception cases significantly decreased from 811 in 2002 to 25 in 2016. However, the number rebounded to 90 in 2017.

Tackling of “quick cash” crime is one of the operational priorities of the Commissioner of Police in 2018. The Force has been actively implementing the following measures to tackle “quick cash” crime:

(1) Law enforcement

The Force continues to conduct strategic patrols at high-risk locations and co-ordinate “winter precaution” in the year end to enhance the effectiveness of prevention of “quick cash” crime. The Force also continues to take intelligence-led operations to combat criminal groups involved in “quick cash” crime. For example, in 2017, the Police arrested a total of 19 persons suspected to be involved in at least 35 street deception cases, in which 32 elderly persons were deceived and lost HK\$2.7 million in

total. Where appropriate, the Force will seek enhanced sentencing of the convicted persons for stronger deterrent effect.

(2) Intelligence

The Force will strengthen liaison with the Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies and exchange intelligence with them to keep track of the crime trend.

(3) Publicity and education

For more effective co-ordination of resources in the Force to strengthen the efforts in combating deception and enhance the anti-deception awareness among members of the public, the Force set up the “Anti Deception Coordination Centre (ADCC)” in July 2017 and a round-the-clock “Anti Deception Hotline 18222” to provide immediate and professional advisory service to members of the public.

Through analysing various types of “quick cash” crime, in particular the background of victims of deceptions, the Force is able to make more targeted efforts in publicising crime prevention. These efforts include, for example, distribution of posters and leaflets on “Pretend Officials” (telephone deceptions) at tertiary institutions; promotion of awareness of street deception in particular “spiritual blessing gangsters” among the elderly through “Senior Police Call”, visits to elderly centres as well as co-operation with 3 local emergency alarm system companies; and providing a better understanding of social media deception for members of the public, in particular netizens, via the Police Force website, Hong Kong Police Mobile Application, Hong Kong Police Youtube, Hong Kong Police Facebook page and Hong Kong Police Instagram etc.

(4) Multi-agency co-operation

Police officers of the Crime Prevention Bureau and Regional Crime Prevention Offices will take the initiative to provide security recommendations to property management companies, security guards and the retail sector, and maintain close liaison with community organisations, banking industry and money service operators to promote measures for the prevention of “quick cash” crime.

Various types of “quick cash” crime have recorded decreases in recent years. It is believed that the above work has attained certain results. The Force will continue to closely monitor the trend of “quick cash” crime and review the adequacy of manpower and resources from time to time, and deploy resources at headquarters and regional levels to support frontline needs in a timely manner.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB085

(Question Serial No. 1007)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In this Programme, the work of the Police Force involves enhancing the counter-terrorism response and investigative capability as well as strengthening intelligence-sharing with other counter-terrorism agencies. Please inform this Committee of the expenditure on the work in this area and the results in 2017-18. In 2018-19, what are the specific plans and the expenditure to be used? In view of the increasing risks of global terrorist attacks in recent years, will the Government increase manpower and resources for guarding against terrorist attacks and gathering intelligence? In particular, will the Police increase manpower resources in the area of the computer network as recent terrorist activities are mostly organised via the computer network? If so, what are the details and the expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 44)

Reply:

In 2017-18, the Police Force continued to remain highly vigilant of terrorist activities at all times and made appropriate preparation and deployment in the light of current threat assessments. The Force maintained close liaison with the Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies, exchanged intelligence with them in a timely manner and assessed the prevailing terrorist threats. It also regularly reviewed various security measures, particularly those for the airport, public transport systems and critical infrastructure according to intelligence and assessments to ensure the safety and stability of society. Uniformed patrol officers, Emergency Units, Police Tactical Units and Counter Terrorism Response Unit also conducted patrols on a 24-hour basis at major and critical infrastructure and crowded places. In addition, the Force also conducted various exercises regularly to test the counter-terrorism response of various formations and relevant counter-terrorism contingency plans, and enhanced the co-ordination with various stakeholders. The expenditure in this respect falls under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". The Force does not maintain a specific breakdown.

In the recurrent government expenditure on prevention of terrorist attacks for 2018-19, additional resources will be allocated to relevant departments for strengthening Hong Kong's counter-terrorism capability and preparedness, including establishing the Inter-Departmental Counter Terrorism Unit and enhancing the co-ordination on counter-terrorism and relevant law enforcement work, etc. There will be an increase of over 400 officers in various disciplined services to reinforce efforts in all areas related to counter-terrorism and multi-pronged law enforcement. These efforts involve increasing the manpower of the Force's Special Duties Unit, enhancing the collection of intelligence related to terrorist activities, enhancing the intelligence gathering and analysis as well as investigative capabilities of the Joint Financial Intelligence Unit regarding terrorist financing and money laundering, and also establishing a "railway response unit" in the Railway District; the Immigration Department will step up monitoring of suspicious persons at control points (especially those possibly involved in terrorist activities); the Customs & Excise Department will strengthen its gate-keeping role in monitoring air cargo and mail items and intercepting weapons that might be associated with terrorist activities; the Correctional Services Department will enhance the collection of intelligence on counter-terrorism; the Fire Services Department will strengthen public education on emergency preparedness as well as self-help and self-protection in unforeseen circumstances (including terrorist attacks and major disasters); the Government Flying Service will enhance officers' capabilities to render them compatible with the Force's specialised drills and exercises on counter-terrorism; and the officers in various departments will be given specialised training on counter-terrorism, etc. From 2018-19 onwards, the annual expenditure on strengthening counter-terrorism efforts will be \$265 million. Relevant expenditures are provided in the estimates of respective departments.

The Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau, targeting crimes committed through computer networks, was established in the Force as early as in January 2015 to improve the reliability of information system networks of critical infrastructure and enhance Hong Kong's capabilities in protecting relevant information system networks and preventing cyber attacks. To strengthen the capabilities of government departments against cyber attacks, the Force together with the Government Computer Emergency Response Team Hong Kong conducted an inter-departmental cyber security drill in January 2018, in which different departments experienced how to effectively respond to cyber security incidents, thus enhancing their awareness of prevention and preparedness as well as their defensive capabilities. In 2018-19, the Force will continue to collaborate with other government departments and local and overseas stakeholders. Besides, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, it will monitor the flow (not content) of data traffic of major critical infrastructure systems and analyse cyber attacks through the collection of related intelligence. No breakdown of the estimated expenditure in this respect is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB086

(Question Serial No. 0784)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the illegal trans-boundary operations by Mainland oyster farmers at Deep Bay, please inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) What were the manpower deployed by the Government to patrol in the waters around Urmston Road, the numbers of patrols conducted and the expenditures involved over the past 3 years (2015-16 to 2017-18)?
- (b) What were the numbers of enforcement actions against illegal activities by Mainland oyster farmers and their effectiveness over the past 3 years (2015-16 to 2017-18)? What were the penalties and fines imposed?
- (c) What is the Force's progress on reviewing and optimising the effective monitoring of the illegal activities under the existing legislative framework?

Asked by: Hon HO Chun-yin, Steven (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 27)

Reply:

- (a) The Deep Bay Sub-unit of Marine West Division of the Police Force is responsible for regular patrol and law enforcement in the waters in question, serving the community round the clock. There are a total of 86 police officers in its establishment, comprising 2 Inspectors, 3 Station Sergeants, 15 Sergeants and 66 Police Constables, who are deployed to the Tsim Bei Tsui Marine Police Post, two Police barges and their respective patrol craft.

The above work falls under the Force's Programme of "Operations". The Force does not maintain a breakdown of the relevant expenditure.

The numbers of anti-illegal immigration patrols carried out by the Deep Bay Sub-unit in 2017 and the first two months of 2018 are as follows:

*2017	240 patrols
2018 (as at 28 February 2018)	107 patrols

*The Force did not maintain a breakdown of patrols in the specific area of Deep Bay until 2017.

- (b) It was not until 2016 that the Force began to maintain a breakdown of enforcement actions in the specific area of Deep Bay.

The numbers of arrests of Mainland illegal immigrants made by the Deep Bay Sub-unit in 2016, 2017 and the first two months of 2018 are as follows:

Year	Number of persons arrested	Supplementary notes
2016	11	In December 2016, one of the illegal immigrants who worked on oyster culture rafts was charged with “landing and remaining without permission” (section 38 of Chapter 115, Laws of Hong Kong), and was imprisoned for 15 months. The other illegal immigrants were repatriated to the Mainland.
2017	5	The illegal immigrants were all repatriated to the Mainland. In addition, 11 refusal notices (ID122) were issued to Mainland fishermen and oyster farmers who were suspected of breaching the requirements.
2018 (as at 28 February 2018)	0	A total of 2 refusal notices (ID122) were issued to Mainland fishermen and oyster farmers who were suspected of breaching the requirements.

- (c) The Hong Kong Police Force, Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, Marine Department, Lands Department and Home Affairs Department have set up an inter-departmental working group to explore ways to effectively monitor the activities of fishermen and oyster farmers around the Deep Bay under the existing legislative framework. The working group also conducts publicity and educational programmes to ensure that members of the industry will strictly observe the relevant legislation.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB087

(Question Serial No. 3527)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

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

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

Asked by: Hon HO Chun-yin, Steven (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 85)

Reply:

- (a) The Liquor Licensing Board is responsible for handling matters related to liquor licences and granting of liquor licences. The Police Force does not maintain the relevant figures.
- (b) The demarcation of Police Districts is different from that of the local administrative districts. The numbers of inspections made against liquor-licensed premises in the past 3 years (2015 to 2017) by Police Region are set out in the following table:

Regions	2015	2016	2017
Kowloon East	1 530	1 369	1 229
Kowloon West	7 741	8 817	7 504
Hong Kong Islands	4 534	5 344	5 516
New Territories North	2 171	2 495	3 237
New Territories South	1 444	1 674	2 253
Marine	322	227	100
Total	17 742	19 926	19 839

- (c) The Force does not maintain the relevant figures.
- (d) The Force does not maintain the relevant figures. The categories of crime occurring in liquor-licensed premises, and the respective numbers of reported cases and arrested persons in the past 3 years (i.e. 2015 to 2017) are set out in the following table:

Category of crime	2015	2016	2017
Miscellaneous theft	737 (179)	650 (195)	592 (185)
Wounding and serious assault	394 (256)	368 (214)	336 (207)
Burglary	137 (34)	122 (31)	135 (46)
Fraud	226 (86)	197 (75)	213 (66)
Criminal damage	146 (93)	109 (75)	118 (88)
Triad-related crime	56 (157)	40 (54)	45 (86)
Disorderly conduct/fight in a public place	72 (144)	55 (133)	71 (163)
Criminal intimidation	74 (42)	67 (43)	68 (45)
Sex crime	45 (35)	36 (29)	39 (27)
Drug-related crime	16 (99)	32 (288)	19 (123)
Others	296 (239)	296 (270)	312 (261)
Total	2 199 (1 364)	1 972 (1 407)	1 948 (1 297)

() Number of arrested persons

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB088

(Question Serial No. 2856)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Road Safety

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

The Police regularly conduct major campaigns to step up prosecutions for driving offences. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of:

- (1) the prosecution figures on illegal parking and the amount of penalty with a breakdown by 18 districts in the past 3 years; and
- (2) the prosecution figures on vehicles with parking time expired at on-street metered parking spaces and the numbers of various types of parking spaces involved with a breakdown by 18 districts in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon HO Kai-ming (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 4)

Reply:

- (1) The Police Force handles information on fixed penalty tickets (FPTs) for illegal parking by Police Region, and therefore does not maintain the prosecution figures by District Council district. In the past 3 years, the figures on FPTs for illegal parking issued by the Force under the Fixed Penalty (Traffic Contraventions) Ordinance (Cap. 237) in various districts by Police Region are listed in the following table:

Police Region	2015	2016	2017
Hong Kong Island	268 544	328 429	377 175
Kowloon East	194 503	237 281	299 716
Kowloon West	371 494	453 621	476 374
New Territories South	201 633	224 073	323 803
New Territories North	289 938	366 224	362 995
Total	1 326 112	1 609 628	1 840 063

The Force does not maintain information on the amount of penalty.

- (2) In the past 3 years, the figures on FPTs for illegal parking issued by the Force under the Fixed Penalty (Traffic Contraventions) Ordinance (Cap. 237) in various districts by Police Region for the contravention “Parked in a parking space in respect of which there is a parking meter when the meter does not indicate that payment has been made” are listed in the following table:

Police Region	2015	2016	2017
Hong Kong Island	19 259	24 822	28 667
Kowloon East	15 045	16 020	19 474
Kowloon West	47 840	56 147	51 862
New Territories South	17 041	16 997	24 601
New Territories North	25 661	33 699	33 495
Total	124 846	147 685	158 099

The Force does not maintain figures on the various types of parking spaces involved.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB089

(Question Serial No. 2846)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The use of unmanned aircraft systems or drones for photography purpose has become increasingly common. Even government departments of various countries have procured drones to handle emergencies. Recently, it is reported that drones have been deployed for recording in a landslide area to assist the authorities to tackle the emergency. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. Have the Police set up any dedicated division to facilitate execution of duties by flying drones? If so, what is the establishment of the division and the expenditure involved?
2. Please provide detailed information on the Police's use of drones in recording, including the quantity and models of drones, qualification requirements for drone operators and the technologies involved.
3. Legislation has been passed in North Dakota, the United States, to provide for the legal use of drones by police for application of tear gas and other non-lethal weapons. Will the Police consider following their counterparts' example, using drones to improve the safety of police officers in performing dangerous duties?

Asked by: Hon HO Kwan-yiu, Junius (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 48)

Reply:

- 1-3. The Police Force has tasked 6 officers from the Police College to explore the introduction of drones for use in rescue operations by the Disaster Victims Identification Unit. All drone operators have received relevant training and obtained the required professional qualification. The relevant expenditure is part of the day-to-day expenditure of the Police College. There is no specific breakdown.

The Force will review the global trend of technology development and the application of technologies by law enforcement agencies around the world from time to time. It will introduce suitable accoutrements and equipment timely based on actual operational needs to further enhance the operational effectiveness of the Force.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB090

(Question Serial No. 2848)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Offences committed by minors are a social problem of worldwide concern today. Likewise, it is a rather serious problem in Hong Kong. In recent years, juvenile delinquency has become a prominent issue despite the decrease from several thousand cases to just over one thousand. The high juvenile crime rate still draws much attention of the whole community. It is both critical and challenging to work out a targeted approach to prevent juvenile delinquency. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. Has the Force conducted an assessment on the activities involving juvenile gangs and young night drifters in various districts, including the gathering of intelligence on their involvement in triad activities or drug deals? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?
2. To address the problem of juvenile delinquency, have the Police collaborated with other government departments to step up timely intervention and counselling services?
3. Drug abuse has a serious impact on the body and mind of young people. The Police are involved in the work of educating the public. In this connection, have the Police joined hands with other departments and schools to strengthen anti-drug education and publicity? If so, please list the publicity programmes, the number of activities and the expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon HO Kwan-yiu, Junius (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 50)

Reply:

- 1-2. The Commissioner's Operational Priorities in 2018 include preventing youth crime and targeting those who exploit youths. The tasks include strengthening intelligence-led operations against street gangs (particularly their activities involving youths); targeting triad personalities and activities (in particular those that exploit

youths); targeting drug traffickers (especially those exploiting students and youths); and promoting awareness and preventing the abuse of drugs by students and youths through a multi-agency and community-based approach.

On law enforcement, the Police Force will continue to conduct anti-drug operations, including enhancing enforcement actions during long holidays and at the control points. The Force will also continue to conduct intelligence-led operations against drug trafficking through cyber patrols and exchanging intelligence with Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies, with a view to conducting joint operations timely. In addition, frontline police officers will conduct anti-crime patrols in areas frequented by youths. During school long holidays and the summer vacation in 2017, the Force conducted 3 raids under “Operation Vanquisher” and 3 raids under “Operation Tailbacker” to combat illegal drug abuse and drug trafficking activities by youths. The operations targeted haunts of youngsters, particularly night-time places of entertainment.

On the exploitation of students and youths for drug trafficking, the Force will endeavour to track down drug syndicates exploiting youngsters and invoke section 56A of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134) to seek enhanced sentencing on the persons so exploiting, hence achieving a stronger deterrent effect.

The Force may take the option of graduated sanction. In other words, the Police Superintendent’s Discretion Scheme is preferred as an alternative to prosecution as appropriate with the provision of after-care services for cautioned youths to minimise the chance of re-offending. In collaboration with social workers, schools and parents, the Force will also refer the youths at risk to relevant organisations for follow-up action.

3. The Force will continue to work with stakeholders including other Government departments, schools, Parent-Teacher Associations and non-governmental organisations, etc. for joint deliberations on measures targeting youth drug trafficking and drug abuse.

Through different channels such as Police Magazine, the Force’s online platforms, Junior Police Call, various crime prevention activities and seminars, the Force will continue to remind members of the public especially the youths not to abuse drugs or deliver drugs or articles from unknown sources for other people.

The Force will also continue to, through the Police School Liaison Officers, enhance students’ awareness of drug harms as well as deepen teachers’ and parents’ understanding of the involvement of youths in drugs so as to enhance their ability to identify relevant situations.

The Police Headquarters, Regions and Districts, by implementing various types of publicity programmes to address specific crime problems every year, provide crime prevention information for and raise the awareness of the public. In 2017, the Crime Prevention Bureau of the Force and Regional Crime Prevention Offices organised a total of 147 anti-drug publicity programmes, including distributing publicity leaflets and souvenirs; displaying publicity posters or large banners; organising anti-drug

seminars and exhibitions jointly with local organisations. In addition, the Force organised 223 anti-drug seminars through the Police School Liaison Programme.

The expenditure on crime prevention publicity and education falls under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". No specific breakdown is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB091

(Question Serial No. 2849)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

A video parody of the Japanese song “PPAP”, featuring Force members to appeal to the public to fasten seat belts on public transport, has attracted much attention. Its success marks the Force’s dedicated efforts to break the generation gap in recent years. However, according to some opinion surveys, the level of satisfaction with the Police Force is lower than other disciplined services. It is heart-rending that police officers have been described as “black cops” by members of the public in the past few years. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

While recent years saw improvement in public satisfaction with the Force when compared to the preceding year, those of a younger age tend to have a rather negative perception of police officers. Do the Police have any measures to improve the current situation?

1. The Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) raised multiple requests with the Complaints Against Police Office early last year, including the request for completion of investigations within 4 months upon receipt of complaints and submission of investigation reports to the IPCC within 6 months. Have the Police made improvements according to the requests of the IPCC?
2. Will the Police enhance contact with individuals with increased manpower resources, such as greater involvement of Junior Police Call in the community and emphasis on the principle of serving the people of Hong Kong, so as to boost public confidence in the Police?

Asked by: Hon HO Kwan-yiu, Junius (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 51)

Reply:

The Police Force always adopts a proactive and comprehensive public relations strategy to demonstrate the Force’s positive, professional and caring image and strengthen the communication with the media and the general public. The Force also maintains good police-community relations and intensifies police-community co-operation through

promoting public engagement and enhancing liaison with different groups, organisations and sectors.

In recent years, the Force has actively explored the use of online platforms and social media to provide the public with the Force's latest information and broaden the engagement with the public, including launching the Hong Kong Police Mobile Application, a smartphone application software, in July 2012, the Hong Kong Police YouTube Channel in March 2013, the Hong Kong Police Facebook page in October 2015, and the Hong Kong Police Instagram page in November 2016. The Force will continue to explore the ways to further extend the service coverage of the Force's social media platforms so as to strengthen the communication with the public and improve its service quality.

At the district level, district commanders will continue to take heed of and respond to community views through District Councils, District Fight Crime Committees and police-community relations networks. They will also garner support from the community through various programmes such as the "Junior Police Call", the "Senior Police Call" and the "JPC@Pat Heung" to strengthen liaison with different stakeholders.

The replies to various parts of the question are as follows:

1. The Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO) attaches great importance to the collaborative relationship with the Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC). It always supports and co-operates with the IPCC in monitoring the handling and investigation of complaints by the Force, and actively takes advice from the IPCC. CAPO has been investigating each and every complaint in a fair and impartial manner with the aim of completing investigations within 4 months in accordance with the existing mechanism. However, the nature and complexity of each complaint vary, and so do the personnel involved and the number of witnesses. If CAPO cannot complete and submit an investigation report to the IPCC within 6 months upon receipt of the complaint, an interim report will be submitted instead, detailing the progress and reasons why the investigation has not been completed as scheduled.
2. Since its launch in 1974, the Junior Police Call (JPC) has become one of the longest-standing and largest youth organisations in the territory. At present, the JPC has more than 180 000 members, comprising 4 400 members of ethnic minorities. Through organising activities and training, the JPC is committed to inspiring our next generation to become socially responsible citizens who abide by the law and respect the others, and become the Force's significant partners in preventing and fighting crime. The commissioning of the "JPC@Pat Heung" last August provided a permanent activity base for the JPC members and the youths, thereby further enhancing the Force's work in youth development.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB092

(Question Serial No. 2850)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

During the Mongkok Riot which occurred in Lunar New Year 2 years ago, some of the responding police officers had to retreat in the light of the violent attacks of rioters. This revealed an inadequacy of protective gear for frontline police officers. Afterwards, the then Commissioner of Police announced that 400 sets of Tactical Suits would be procured for the purpose of public order policing. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. The number of posts in the establishment of the Force far exceeds the number of Tactical Suits. Do the Police expect that they can deal with unforeseen incidents with those Tactical suits?
2. Will the Police procure additional protective gear to ensure the safety of frontline police officers in the future?
3. Police officers, as law enforcement officers, are part of the law enforcement system in Hong Kong. Insulting a police officer amounts to insulting the enforcement of law. Does the Government have any plan to introduce legislation on the offence of insulting a police officer? If so, is there any preliminary legislative timetable? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon HO Kwan-yiu, Junius (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 52)

Reply:

1. The Police Force will make sure that frontline officers have sufficient equipment and supplies, including tactical suits, to discharge duties with a view to meeting operational needs and ensuring the safety of officers. The number of the tactical suits procured is part of the Force's operational deployment details. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.
2. The Force has to provide frontline officers with equipment to meet operational needs. In 2018-19, the Force mainly procures equipment such as firearms, ammunition,

handcuffs, shields, helmets, medicines and emergency rescue equipment for replenishment and renewal.

3. The government will exercise care in handling the proposal for enacting legislation to prohibit acts of insulting public officers (including police officers). It will carry out legal research and explore non-legislative measures, so as to minimise such acts and provide due protection to public officers in the execution of their duties.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB093

(Question Serial No. 0374)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Road Safety

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

In 2018-19, the Force will target to enhance information collation and dissemination on illegal road racing, and will continue to enhance enforcement actions against red light and speeding offences. Please inform this Committee of the following:

1. What are the Police's targeted measures for late-night speeding?
2. What effective measures have the Police taken to combat loud roaring noise from vehicle engines during the small hours?
3. How will the Police handle and follow up repeated reports of late-night speeding black spots such as Pok Fu Lam Road and Tong Ming Street in Tseung Kwan O from members of the public?
4. What were the numbers of reports of night-time speeding received by the Police and successful prosecutions in the past 3 years?
5. How do the Police disseminate information on illegal road racing?

Asked by: Hon IP LAU Suk-ye, Regina (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 47)

Reply:

1. Combating illegal road racing and speeding is one of the Police Force's "Selected Traffic Enforcement Priorities". The Force takes stringent enforcement against illegal road racing, speeding and other dangerous driving behaviour by conducting operations on an irregular basis. The aim of the operations is to change and combat drivers' unsafe and irresponsible driving behaviour so as to protect their lives and enhance the safety of other road users.

2. The Force takes enforcement actions against illegal road racing and speeding on an irregular basis. Any intercepted vehicle suspected to have been illegally modified (including the loud roaring noise from an illegally-modified vehicle) will be sent to a police vehicle pound for examination by a Motor Vehicle Examiner. If it is confirmed to be in violation of the law, a prosecution will be instituted by the Force.
3. Illegal road racing is an extremely serious traffic offence. Those who drive in illegal road racing move in high speed through the public road network, paying no regard to the safety of other road users and members of the public. The Force will not tolerate illegal road racing and will take swift action in response to all relevant reports.
4. The numbers of reports on suspected illegal road racing received by the Force in the past 3 years are listed in the following table:

Year	2015	2016	2017
Reports on suspected illegal road racing	102	117	72

The Force does not maintain a breakdown of the figures on prosecutions for illegal road racing.

5. The Force is committed to combating illegal road racing. Upon the conclusion of enforcement actions against the selected offence, the Police Public Relations Branch will disseminate information on the results of the actions.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB094****(Question Serial No. 1709)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding cruelty to animals, please provide the numbers of reports received by the Police, cases prosecuted and cases successfully prosecuted in the past 3 years. Please list in a table the figures by Police District.

Asked by: Hon KWONG Chun-yu (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 63)Reply:

The Police Force does not maintain the number of reports of cruelty to animals received by individual Police Districts. The numbers of cases of cruelty to animals reported to the Force in the past 3 years were 58, 69 and 80 respectively. The numbers of persons prosecuted by the Force and convicted by the court afterwards under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance are set out in the following table:

	2015	2016	2017 (as at September)
Persons prosecuted	11	15	18
Persons convicted	10	11	18

The penalties for persons convicted are set out in the following table:

	2015	2016	2017 (as at September)
Imprisonment	3	6	7
Others	7	5	11

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB095

(Question Serial No. 0907)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Road Safety

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

- 1) Of the complaint cases received by the Police Force in the past 3 years, how many were supported with video clips taken by using a driving recording system? How many of them would be followed up? What were the numbers of cases in which enforcement action (e.g. driving-offence points or prosecution for other related traffic offences) was taken as a result of the video clips?
- 2) As driving recording systems have become more and more common and can provide objective records of traffic conditions, will the Police Force set up a website or introduce a mobile application for uploading video clips and lodging complaints by the public?

Asked by: Hon LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 59)

Reply:

1. The Police Force does not maintain the numbers of complaints supported with video clips taken by using a driving recording system.
2. There are currently different channels through which members of the public may provide the Force with information such as video clips taken by using a driving recording system and lodge a complaint. At this stage, the Force does not have any plan to set up a website or introduce a mobile application as proposed.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB096****(Question Serial No. 0908)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

Please provide in the following table the information on prosecution and conviction in connection with offences such as careless driving, dangerous driving, causing death by dangerous driving, causing grievous bodily harm by dangerous driving and driving under the influence of drink or drugs in the past 3 years.

	Number of cases					
	2015		2016		2017	
Acquitted						
Penalty for convicted persons						
	Disqualified from driving for 6 months or below	Disqualified from driving for over 6 months	Disqualified from driving for 6 months or below	Disqualified from driving for over 6 months	Disqualified from driving for 6 months or below	Disqualified from driving for over 6 months
Driving-offence points						
Community service order						
Fine of \$5,000 or less						
Fine of \$5,001 to \$10,000						

Fine of \$10,001 to \$50,000						
Fine of more than \$50,000						
Suspended sentence of half a year's imprisonment or less						
Less than 30 days' imprisonment						
30 to 179 days' imprisonment						
180 days' to 1 year's imprisonment						
More than 1 year's to 2 years' imprisonment						
More than 2 years' to 3 years' imprisonment						
More than 3 years' imprisonment						
Other penalties						

Asked by: Hon LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 60)

Reply:

The numbers of persons arrested by the Police Force in law enforcement for offences such as careless driving, dangerous driving, causing death by dangerous driving, causing grievous bodily harm by dangerous driving, driving under the influence of drink, and driving under the influence of drugs in the past 3 years are set out in the following table:

	2015	2016	2017
Careless driving	16 755	17 707	18 345
Dangerous driving	362	472	498
Causing death by dangerous driving	57	85	58
Causing grievous bodily harm by dangerous driving	23	31	44
Driving under the influence of drink	1 073	1 072	948
Driving under the influence of drugs	32	19	15

The Force does not maintain other relevant figures requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB097****(Question Serial No. 0265)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()

Programme:

- (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
- (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
- (3) Road Safety
- (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

What were the Police Force's manpower, expenditure and advertising expenses on social media Facebook in the past 3 years? Please provide i) the top-ranked and ii) the bottom-ranked Facebook posts of the department as well as iii) its average interaction rate in the past 3 years. Has any action been taken to assess what topics are more popular?

Asked by: Hon LAU Ip-keung, Kenneth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 6)Reply:

The social media platforms of the Police Force, including the Hong Kong Police Mobile Application, the Hong Kong Police YouTube Channel, the Hong Kong Police Facebook page and the Hong Kong Police Instagram page, are mainly managed by the Social Media Communication Division of the Police Public Relations Branch. Besides managing the Police Public Page and social media platforms as well as performing related administrative duties, this Division also supports the work of other formations.

The Social Media Communication Division currently has 30 members, including 28 police officers and 2 contract staff members:

Rank	Number of officers
Superintendent	1
Chief Inspector	2
Inspector / Senior Inspector	4
Station Sergeant	1
Sergeant	8
Police Constable / Senior Police Constable	12
Contract New Media Writer	1
Contract New Media Designer	1
Total	30

The Force deploys existing resources for managing the above platforms. No specific breakdown of the relevant expenditures is available.

Since the launch of the Force's Facebook page in October 2015, it has attracted "likes" from over 130 000 users. As at 28 February 2018:

- i) the post with the highest reach rate reached a total of more than 3.2 million Facebook users;
- ii) the post with the lowest reach rate reached about 10 000 Facebook users in total;
- iii) the average reach rate of the posts was about 80 000 Facebook users.

The Force will liaise with various government agencies and social media enterprises from time to time to ensure effective dissemination of messages to the public.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB098

(Question Serial No. 0281)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Police Force will produce weekly television programmes “Police Magazine” and “Police Bulletin” in Chinese plus “Police Report” in English with a view to enhancing the public’s knowledge of and confidence in police services. In this connection, will the Force inform this Committee of the following:

1. the production cost, broadcast hours, broadcast channels and number of online viewers of each episode in the past 5 years of the 3 programmes, namely “Police Magazine” (Chinese), “Police Report” (English) and “Police Bulletin”;
2. the estimated manpower and resources allocated for the production of the above 3 programmes in 2018-19.

Asked by: Hon LAU Ip-keung, Kenneth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 41)

Reply:

1. In the past 5 years, the expenses on the production of the Chinese television programme “Police Magazine” and English television programme “Police Report” were paid by RTHK while the expenses on the production of the Chinese television programme “Police Bulletin” were paid by Cable TV. Therefore, the Police Force cannot provide the relevant information.

“Police Magazine” is broadcast on RTHK (Channel 31/31A) and Cable TV (Channel 10) for 30 minutes every Friday, and rebroadcast on ViuTV for 30 minutes every Monday. This 30-minute Chinese programme is also broadcast on TVB (Channel 81) every Friday from 19 January 2018 to 23 March 2018.

“Police Report” is broadcast on RTHK (Channel 31/31A) for 5 minutes every Monday and “Police Bulletin” is broadcast on Cable TV (Channel 9) for 5 minutes every Sunday.

The Police Force does not maintain information on the number of online viewers.

2. A total of 4 officers of the Police Public Relations Branch, including 3 inspectorate officers and 1 police constable, assist in the production of “Police Magazine” and “Police Bulletin”. The production costs of the programmes are paid by the relevant media organisations.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB099

(Question Serial No. 0282)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2017, the Police Force organised anti-crime publicity programmes to address specific crime problems, including “Pickpocketing and Miscellaneous Thefts”, “Street and Telephone Deception”, “Youth Crime”, “Youth Involvement in Drugs”, “Summer Job Pitfalls”, “Email Scams”, “Social Media Deception”, “E-shopping Fraud”, “Sexual Assault” and “Financial Intermediary Deception”. What were the specific means of publicity of each of the above 10 programmes, the operating expenses and manpower involved and the numbers of public participants?

Asked by: Hon LAU Ip-keung, Kenneth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 42)

Reply:

In the light of the trends of various crimes, particularly the crimes that are on the rise and of much concern, the Police Force conducts, by a multi-agency approach, various kinds of crime prevention publicity and educational campaigns through different channels and media. These include disseminating crime prevention information through the television programme “Police Magazine”, various social media platforms and the press, organising crime prevention talks and seminars for different trades and industries, distributing and displaying crime prevention posters and promotional materials, broadcasting Announcements in the Public Interests, etc. The Force will continue to conduct various kinds of crime prevention publicity campaigns in the light of the crime situation.

The Force’s expenditure on crime prevention publicity and education falls under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. No specific breakdown is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB100

(Question Serial No. 0283)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. According to the provisional figures of the Police Force, the actual quantities of Cannabis and Ecstasy-type tablets seized in 2017 were 845 kg and 9 973 tablets, representing an increase of 249% and 70% as compared with 242 kg and 5 861 tablets seized in 2016 respectively. What were the reasons?
2. Please provide information by age group on the types and quantities of drugs seized, the number of persons prosecuted and the number of those convicted in the past 5 years.
3. What are the estimated resources and manpower allocated for the combat against narcotic offences in 2018-19?
4. How will the Force prevent the youths from accessing and abusing drugs?

Asked by: Hon LAU Ip-keung, Kenneth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 43)

Reply:

1. According to the provisional figures of the Police Force and the Customs and Excise Department, a total of 845 kg of cannabis and 9 973 Ecstasy-type tablets were seized in 2017, representing an increase of approximately 250% and 70% respectively as compared to 2016. These increases correspond to a number of operations conducted against trafficking in cannabis and the seizure of large quantities of Ecstasy-type tablets during an anti-drug operation in 2017.
2. In the past 5 years, the number of persons (including the number of persons aged under 21) arrested by the Force for drug offences, by the type of drug, is as follows:

The major type of drug in which the arrestee was involved	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Heroin	659 (17)	543 (12)	549 (6)	554 (5)	785 (5)
Cannabis	331 (62)	271 (44)	287 (47)	399 (71)	541 (93)
“Ice”	1 274 (170)	1 236 (138)	1 486 (126)	1 433 (89)	1 230 (64)
Ketamine	1 932 (438)	1 328 (271)	1 095 (228)	831 (154)	393 (56)
Cocaine	628 (225)	472 (112)	419 (93)	668 (99)	792 (133)
Ecstasy-type tablets	14 (0)	12 (1)	6 (0)	27 (6)	10 (1)
Others(Note)	704 (24)	570 (10)	467 (8)	466 (16)	649 (15)
Total	5 542 (936)	4 432 (588)	4 309 (508)	4 378 (440)	4 400 (367)

Numbers in () are the numbers of persons aged under 21 arrested.

(Note): Including other dangerous drugs, poisons in Part I of Schedule 10 to the Pharmacy and Poisons Regulations (Cap. 138A) and chemicals under the control of the Control of Chemicals Ordinance (Cap. 145).

The Force does not maintain other breakdown figures mentioned in the question.

- 3-4. “The combat against dangerous drugs” remains one of the Commissioner’s Operational Priorities in 2018. The work mainly includes: (i) enhancing co-operation with other law enforcement agencies to interdict the flow of illicit drugs into Hong Kong; (ii) targeting drug traffickers, especially those exploiting students and youths; (iii) taking proactive measures to investigate and confiscate proceeds of drug trafficking; and (iv) promoting awareness and preventing the abuse of drugs by students and youths through a multi-agency and community-based approach.

On tackling the problem of youth drug abuse, the Force will continue to work with stakeholders including other Government departments, schools, Parent-Teacher Associations and non-governmental organisations, etc. for joint deliberations on measures targeting youth drug trafficking and drug abuse.

Through different channels such as Police Magazine, the Force’s online platforms, Junior Police Call, various crime prevention activities and seminars, the Force will continue to remind members of the public especially the youths not to abuse drugs or deliver drugs or articles from unknown sources for other people. The Force will also continue to, through the Police School Liaison Officers, enhance students’ awareness of drug harms as well as deepen teachers’ and parents’ understanding of the involvement of youths in drugs so as to enhance their ability to identify relevant situations.

On law enforcement, the Force will continue to conduct anti-drug operations, including enhancing enforcement actions during long holidays and at the control points. The Force will also continue to conduct intelligence-led operations against drug trafficking through cyber patrols and exchanging intelligence with Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies with a view to conducting joint operations timely.

In addition, frontline police officers will conduct anti-crime patrols in areas frequented by youths. During school long holidays and the summer vacation in 2017, the Force conducted 3 raids under “Operation Vanquisher” and 3 raids under “Operation Tailbacker” to combat illegal drug abuse and drug trafficking activities by youths. The operations targeted haunts of youngsters, particularly night-time places of entertainment.

On the exploitation of students and youths for drug trafficking, the Force will endeavour to track down drug syndicates exploiting youngsters and invoke section 56A of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap.134) to seek enhanced sentencing on the persons so exploiting, hence achieving a stronger deterrent effect.

The expenditure on combating drug offences falls under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. No specific breakdown is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB101

(Question Serial No. 0284)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. It is estimated that the Police Force will have an increase of 1 057 non-directorate posts in 2018-19. What are the reasons? What is the increase in the estimated expenditure on salaries in respect of the additional posts?
2. Please list the number of posts to be deleted or created in the department by Programme and rank.
3. The establishment as at 31 March 2018 will be 34 627 permanent posts and it is expected to increase to 35 684 posts as at 31 March 2019. Please list the establishment, strength, number of retiring officers and the wastage of each rank in 2017-18 and the estimated figures for 2018-19.
4. Please explain in detail the reasons for the wastage.

Asked by: Hon LAU Ip-keung, Kenneth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 44)

Reply:

1. To cope with its operational needs, the Police Force will have a net increase of 1 057 posts (of which 987 will be disciplined posts and 70 will be civilian posts) in 2018-19. This is mainly for enhancing the capability and effectiveness of emergency response and handling major incidents; strengthening Hong Kong's counter-terrorism capability and preparedness; providing manpower support for a number of projects such as the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, the West Kowloon Terminus of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Link, the Shatin to Central Link and the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Cross-boundary Control Point; and providing support for the operation of the Anti-deception Coordination Centre. Detailed information on the above posts is set out below:

Rank	Number of officers	Salary point of police officer/civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (From 1 April 2017)
Senior Superintendent	2	PPS 53 – 54a	125,675 – 135,075
Superintendent	6	PPS 49 – 52	107,805 – 120,620
Chief Inspector	14	PPS 43 – 48	84,050 – 101,015
Inspector/Senior Inspector	46	PPS 23 – 42	40,825 – 80,965
Station Sergeant	40	PPS 22 – 31	39,880 – 56,670
Sergeant	211	PPS 15 – 24	32,985 – 42,080
Police Constable/Senior Police Constable	668	PPS 3 – 19	23,070 – 36,915
Confidential Assistant	2	MPS 9 – 17	20,650 – 31,855
Assistant Clerical Officer	2	MPS 3 – 15	14,140 – 28,865
Clerical Assistant	3	MPS 1 – 10	12,480 – 21,880
Senior Traffic Warden	6	MPS 13 – 16	26,160 – 30,320
Traffic Warden	45	MPS 6 – 12	17,080 – 24,675
Police Communications Officer	4	MPS 6 – 17	17,080 – 31,855
Head Interviewer	1	MPS 40 – 44	85,970 – 101,070
Assistant Information Officer	2	MPS 14 – 27	27,485 – 50,900
Analyst/Programmer I	2	MPS 28 – 33	53,300 – 67,065
Clinical Psychologist	1	MPS 27 – 44	50,900 – 101,070
Assistant Force Welfare Officer	2	MPS 25 – 33	46,445 – 67,065
Total	1 057		

2. Detailed information on the distribution of the new posts by Programme is set out below:

Rank	Number of posts	Programme			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Senior Superintendent			1		1
Superintendent			2		4
Chief Inspector	1		6		7
Inspector/Senior Inspector	8		15	2	21
Station Sergeant	7		15	2	16
Sergeant	83		47	11	70
Police Constable	315		155	40	158
Confidential Assistant			1		1
Assistant Clerical Officer			1		1
Clerical Assistant					3
Senior Traffic Warden				6	
Traffic Warden				45	
Police Communications Officer	4				
Head Interviewer			1		
Assistant Information Officer			2		
Analyst/Programmer I	2				
Clinical Psychologist					1
Assistant Force Welfare Officer					2
Total	420		246	106	285

3. The establishment of the Force is set out in the following table:

Rank	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2018)	Strength* (as at 28 February 2018)	Estimated establishment (as at 31 March 2019)
Commissioner	1	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	2	2	2
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	5	4
Assistant Commissioner	14	16	14
Chief Superintendent	47	51	47
Senior Superintendent	94	95	96
Superintendent	291	286	297
Chief Inspector	585	576	599
Inspector/Senior Inspector	1 998	1 831	2 044
Station Sergeant	1 350	1 418	1 390
Sergeant	5 148	5 162	5 359
Police Constable	20 507	19 731	21 175
Total number of police officers	30 041	29 174	31 028
Total number of civilian staff	4 586	4 320	4 656
Total	34 627	33 494	35 684

* including staff on pre-retirement leave

4. A total of 1 168 police officers left the service due to retirement, resignation and other reasons in 2017-18 (as at 28 February 2018).

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB102****(Question Serial No. 1294)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (4) OperationsControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

[Note: The third part of this question below concerns matters under the policy purview of the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED). The reply was prepared by the C&ED and vetted by the Security Bureau.]

Question:

Regarding the combat against crime in the North District and Border District, please inform this Committee of the following:

(1) What were the numbers of robbery cases in the North District in the past 5 years? Please provide the information in the following table:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Comparison between 2016 and 2017	
						Number of cases	Percentage
(i) Value of stolen property \$0-1,000							
(ii) Value of stolen property \$1,001-10,000							
(iii) Value of stolen property \$10,001-100,000							
(iii) Value of stolen property \$100,001-1,000,000							
(iv) Value of stolen property \$1,000,001-10,000,000							
(v) Value of stolen property \$10,000,001-100,000,000							
(vi) Value of stolen property \$100,000,001 or above							

(2) Further to the above table, what were the detection rates of robbery cases in the North District in the past 5 years? Please complete the following table:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
(i) Value of stolen property \$0-1,000					
(ii) Value of stolen property \$1,001-10,000					
(iii) Value of stolen property \$10,001-100,000					
(iii) Value of stolen property \$100,001-1,000,000					
(iv) Value of stolen property \$1,000,001-10,000,000					
(v) Value of stolen property \$10,000,001-100,000,000					
(vi) Value of stolen property \$100,000,001 or above					

(3) According to the Cross-boundary Movement of Physical Currency and Bearer Negotiable Instruments Bill, passengers in possession of currency and bearer negotiable instruments (CBNIs) of a total value over HK\$120,000 arriving in Hong Kong via control points will be required to make a written declaration to the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED), using the Red Channel under the Red and Green Channel System. For other passengers arriving in Hong Kong not via specified control points, they will be required to disclose, upon the request of C&ED, whether they are in possession of CBNIs over HK\$120,000, and if so, relevant details in a written declaration.

(i) Will the Government provide in the following table the numbers of prosecutions against passengers found at immigration control points carrying currencies exceeding specified limits when arriving in or departing from Hong Kong in the past 3 years?

	2015	2016	2017
Lo Wu			
Lok Ma Chau			
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line			
Man Kam To			
Sha Tau Kok			
Shenzhen Bay			

(ii) Further to the above table, what were the accumulated amounts seized in the past 3 years? Please provide the information in the following table:

	2015	2016	2017
Lo Wu			
Lok Ma Chau			
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line			
Man Kam To			
Sha Tau Kok			
Shenzhen Bay			

(4) What measures has the Force taken to combat huge robbery cases in the North District and crime in the Border District? What are the establishment and expenditure involved?

Reply:

1. The numbers of robbery cases in the North District in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Comparison between 2016 and 2017	
						Number of cases	Percentage
(i) Value of stolen property \$0-1,000	5	3	5	6	4	-2	-33.3%
(ii) Value of stolen property \$1,001-10,000	14	5	2	3	8	+5	+167.7%
(iii) Value of stolen property \$10,001-100,000	6	3	1	0	2	+2	N.A.
(iii) Value of stolen property \$100,001-1,000,000	1	0	0	1	1	No change	No change
(iv) Value of stolen property \$1,000,001-10,000,000	0	0	0	1	2	+1	+100%
(v) Value of stolen property \$10,000,001-100,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.
(vi) Value of stolen property \$100,000,001 or above	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.

2. The numbers of robbery cases detected in the North District in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
(i) Value of stolen property \$0-1,000	1	0	3	5	2
(ii) Value of stolen property \$1,001-10,000	4	1	2	0	2
(iii) Value of stolen property \$10,001-100,000	1	2	1	0	1
(iii) Value of stolen property \$100,001-1,000,000	1	0	0	0	0
(iv) Value of stolen property \$1,000,001-10,000,000	0	0	0	0	2
(v) Value of stolen property \$10,000,001-100,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
(vi) Value of stolen property \$100,000,001 or above	0	0	0	0	0

3. The Legislative Council (LegCo) enacted the Cross-boundary Movement of Physical Currency and Bearer Negotiable Instruments Ordinance (“the Ordinance”) in June 2017, which implements the relevant recommendation of the Financial Action Task Force. In March 2018, the Security Bureau tabled the Commencement Notice at LegCo for commencing the Ordinance on 16 July 2018. As the Ordinance has not yet commenced, C&ED does not have the relevant enforcement figures at present.

4. Tackling “quick cash crime” is one of the Commissioner’s Operational Priorities 2018. The Police Force will deploy manpower strategically in light of crime trends, and dispatch officers to conduct targeted patrols at black spots of crimes.

The Force’s expenditure on the combat against robbery in the North District and crime in the Border District falls under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. No specific breakdown is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB103****(Question Serial No. 1666)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

- (a) How many reports of cruelty to animals were received by the Force between 2012 and 2017?
- (b) Among the reports mentioned in (a), how many led to (1) prosecutions by the Force and (2) convictions by the court under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance?
- (c) Regarding the convictions mentioned in (b), please list in detail the sentence passed in each case.

Asked by: Hon LAU Kwok-fan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 23)Reply:

- (a) Between 2012 and 2017, the numbers of cases of cruelty to animals reported to the Police Force were 63, 120, 77, 58, 69 and 80 respectively.
- (b) The numbers of persons prosecuted by the Force and convicted by the court afterwards under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance are set out in the following table:

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (as at September)
Persons prosecuted	14	18	26	11	15	18
Persons convicted	13	13	21	10	11	18

- (c) Further to question (b), the relevant penalties for persons convicted are set out in the following table:

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (as at September)
Imprisonment	2	6	8	3	6	7
Others	11	7	13	7	5	11

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB104****(Question Serial No. 1247)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

- (1) Please list by district the numbers of crime cases involving non-ethnic Chinese in the past 3 years.
- (2) Please list by category of crimes the numbers of crime cases involving non-ethnic Chinese in the past 3 years.
- (3) What were the numbers of non-ethnic Chinese offenders who were going through non-refoulement claim procedures in the past 3 years?
- (4) Please provide the information on the 3 districts with the highest crime rates involving non-ethnic Chinese who were going through non-refoulement claim procedures in the past 3 years.
- (5) In view of the higher crime rates involving non-ethnic Chinese who were going through non-refoulement claim procedures, will the Force allocate additional manpower and expenditure for maintaining law and order in the districts. If yes, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Che-cheung (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 13)Reply:

- (1) The numbers of non-ethnic Chinese (NECs) arrested for criminal offences by Police Region/Police District in the past 3 years are set out below:

Police Region/Police District	2015	2016	2017
Hong Kong Island Region	1 106	1 162	1 000
Central District	424	441	372
Wan Chai District	381	415	322
Western District	147	127	130
Eastern District	154	179	176

Kowloon East Region	316	351	323
Wong Tai Sin District	105	82	71
Sau Mau Ping District	81	88	92
Kwun Tong District (Note)	130	181	116
Tseung Kwan O District (Note)	-	-	44
Kowloon West Region	1 514	1 790	1 808
Yau Tsim District	686	795	883
Mong Kok District	305	316	301
Sham Shui Po District	297	402	421
Kowloon City District	226	277	203
New Territories North Region	698	698	629
Border District	45	28	34
Yuen Long District	393	376	335
Tuen Mun District	171	191	193
Tai Po District	89	103	67
New Territories South Region	818	685	675
Tsuen Wan District	94	66	71
Shatin District	98	92	88
Kwai Tsing District	106	102	116
Lantau District	99	128	99
Airport District	421	297	301
Marine Region	24	17	12
Total	4 476	4 703	4 447

Note: The Tseung Kwan O Division (TKODIV), originally formed under the Kwun Tong District (KWDIST), was officially upgraded to the Tseung Kwan O District (TKODIST) on 11 July 2017. As crime statistics are compiled on a monthly basis, the crime statistics for 2017 of the KWDIST include those of the TKODIV for the period from January to July 2017 only, and the crime statistics for 2017 of the TKODIST cover only its figures for the period from August to December 2017.

- (2) The numbers of NECs arrested for criminal offences by type of crime in the past 3 years are set out below:

Type of crime	2015	2016	2017
Shop theft	1 033	1 219	1 176
Miscellaneous thefts	699	673	608
Wounding and serious assault	409	416	461
Serious narcotics offences	327	352	377
Criminal damage	226	227	194
Possession of firearms and ammunition	295	195	185

Serious immigration offences (Note 1)	205	186	168
Disorder/fighting in public places	172	166	142
Forgery and coinage	169	177	138
Possession of offensive weapon	57	93	108
Fraud	89	101	91
Indecent assault	86	88	83
Criminal intimidation	83	98	74
Burglary	62	80	72
Others (Note 2)	564	632	570
Total number of persons arrested	4 476	4 703	4 447

Note 1: “Serious immigration offences” includes aiding and abetting illegal immigrants, arranging passage to Hong Kong of unauthorised entrants, using an identity card relating to another person, etc.

Note 2: “Others” includes pick-pocketing, robbery, child abuse, assault on police officer, etc.

- (3) The numbers of NECs on recognizance, (mostly non-refoulement claimants) arrested for criminal offences in the past 3 years are set at below:

	2015	2016	2017
Number of persons arrested	1 113	1 506	1 542

- (4) The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the figures in respect of the question.
- (5) To meet the policing needs effectively, the Force reviews the manpower arrangements of various Police Districts from time to time and flexibly deploys resources from Regions and the Headquarters to Police Districts for manpower support. Where there is a practical need, the Force will consider bidding for additional manpower.

Regarding the crimes committed by NECs in Hong Kong, the Force will strengthen co-operation with the Immigration Department, Customs and Excise Department and Mainland law enforcement agencies to combat smuggling of illegal immigrants and tackle at source the threats posed by the NEC illegal immigrants to law and order of Hong Kong.

To study the problem of NECs committing crimes and taking part in triad activities in Hong Kong in a focused manner, and formulate relevant strategies and co-ordinate combating operations accordingly, the Force set up a task force in 2011 on NEC persons’ participation in organised crimes and triad activities. Chaired by the Chief Superintendent of Police of the Organized Crime and Triad Bureau and consisting of

representatives from the Criminal Intelligence Bureau and the Crime Wing of all Regions, the task force is responsible for –

- (i) monitoring the trend of NEC persons taking part in organised crimes and triad activities;
- (ii) developing the Force's strategies for combating organised crimes and triad activities participated by NEC persons;
- (iii) co-ordinating law enforcement operations for combating organised crimes and triad activities participated by NEC persons, such as planning targeted intelligence-led enforcement actions, carrying out high profile patrols at high-risk locations and stepping up inspections at liquor-licensed premises; and
- (iv) strengthening the Force's system and process of criminal intelligence collection for enhancing the capability in gathering intelligence on triad societies.

Furthermore, the Force attaches great importance to the engagement of NECs, striving to fight crime by forming a partnership with the NEC community.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB105

(Question Serial No. 2399)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force
Subhead (No. & title): (103) Rewards and special services
Programme: Not specified
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

There is an increase in the estimated expenditure under Rewards and special services from \$87,400,000 for 2017-18 to \$139,740,000 for 2018-19. Please explain the reasons for the increase in the estimate. Has the Police Force developed any effectiveness indicators and operational targets for the expenditure under Rewards and special services? If yes, what are the details and what were the assessment results?

Under the existing mechanism, which ranks of police officers are responsible for vetting and monitoring the expenditure under Rewards and special services?

Please provide the total numbers of cases, the numbers of prosecutions instituted, the numbers of persons prosecuted and the numbers of persons convicted involving the expenditures under Rewards and special services in each of the past 5 years. If the Police refuse to provide the relevant statistics, please explain how giving an account of the overall statistics of the relevant items to the Legislative Council will affect the Police's enforcement.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 4.06)

Reply:

The provision under Rewards and special services involves expenditures on the fight against terrorist activities, serious crimes, narcotics offences and security matters, etc.

The provision under Rewards and special services for 2018-19 is about \$140 million, representing an increase of 59.9% when compared with 2017-18. This is mainly for providing support for the Police Force to enhance its combat against and prevention of terrorist activities. Besides, the provision under this Subhead remained at the level between \$80 million and \$82 million during the past 14 years (2004-05 to 2017-18) while the cumulative inflation rate was more than 40% in the same period. The additional provision will help the relevant expenditure keep pace with the inflation.

The Force has formulated detailed approval and strict supervision procedures for this Subhead, including vetting each item of expense by designated senior officers and conducting regular and surprise inspections on the details of the expenditures and accounts under this Subhead. The amount of expenditure that can be approved by a designated officer is subject to the established procedures and instructions of the Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury. The Internal Audit Division of the Force will also conduct regular and surprise audit on the expenditures under the Subhead.

As the expenditure under Subhead Rewards and special services and the information of relevant cases involve the Force's operations of a confidential nature, disclosing the actual expenditures and details under this Subhead may reveal the Force's operational details and law enforcement capabilities to criminals, who may be able to elude justice, thus jeopardising public interest. Therefore, the information in respect of the question cannot be provided. The Force does not maintain information on the total number of prosecutions, the number of persons prosecuted and the number of persons convicted involving the expenditures under Rewards and special services.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB106

(Question Serial No. 2400)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (3) Road Safety

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

What is the ambit of the current Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) system? Does the system detect offences other than traffic contraventions? If so, what are the details? Does it record and save information concerning the vehicle owners and the locations of the vehicles examined? Do the Police have any plans to use the ANPR system in other policing areas, including the detection of offences other than traffic contraventions? If so, what are the details?

Since commencement of the trial scheme in 2013, how many vehicles had their number plates examined by means of the ANPR system each year? What were the numbers of prosecutions instituted by the Police through the system each year since 2013? What were the nature of the cases and the number of convictions?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 4.07)

Reply:

The Police Force launched the Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) system in March 2015. The system enables traffic enforcement officers to detect relevant traffic contraventions, including those involving expired vehicle licences, registered vehicle owners driving whilst disqualified and traffic arrest warrants. The records collected in the system will not be used to detect offences other than traffic contraventions. Besides, the system will not collect information on the vehicle owners and the locations of the vehicles examined on roads. All information saved in the system will be automatically deleted after each operation.

The figures on enforcement actions taken by the Force through the ANPR system each year from 2015 to 2017 are set out in the following table:

	Numbers of enforcement actions taken through the ANPR system	
	Number of fixed penalty tickets	Number of arrests
2015	551	25
2016	339	16
2017	106	5

These traffic contraventions involved expired vehicle licences, drivers driving whilst disqualified and traffic arrest warrants. The Force does not maintain the number of vehicles examined by the system and the number of convicted cases.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB107****(Question Serial No. 2401)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
(4) OperationsControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the numbers of processions and assemblies handled by the Police in each of the past 5 years. How many of them were organised without giving prior notice to the Police according to the law? Please provide the numbers of persons arrested for illegal behaviour related to processions and assemblies in each of the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. (LegCo use):4.08)Reply:

The statistics on public assemblies and public processions handled by the Police Force in the past 5 years are set out below:

Year	Public assembly	Public procession	Total	Public assemblies / processions organised without giving prior notice to the Police as required	Number of persons arrested
2013	4 987	1 179	6 166	62	84
2014	5 715	1 103	6 818	100	1 726
2015	4 887	1 142	6 029	41	149
2016	11 854	1 304	13 158	63	141
2017	10 608	1 203	11 811	44	78

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB108****(Question Serial No. 2402)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (4) OperationsControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide in the following table the information on the use of pepper spray and batons by police officers during execution of duty in the past 5 years.

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Overall number of times that pepper spray was used by the Force					
Number of times that pepper spray was used by the Force in conducting operations related to public order events					
Overall number of times that batons were used by the Force					

Number of times that batons were used by the Force in conducting operations related to public order events					
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Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 4.10)

Reply:

The statistics on the use of pepper spray by the Police Force in the past 5 years are set out below:

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at 28 February 2018)
Overall number of times that pepper spray was used by the Force	25	1 644	249	347	42
Number of times that pepper spray was used by the Force in conducting operations related to public order events	0	1 584	215	291	0

During all operations, the numbers of cases in which the Force used batons in the past 5 years were 17 (2013-14), 42 (2014-15), 35 (2015-16), 31 (2016-17) and 13 (2017-18, as at 28 February 2018) respectively.

The Force does not maintain the statistics on officers using batons during operations related to public order events.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB109****(Question Serial No. 2403)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (4) OperationsControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

(1) Do the Police have any plan to equip every frontline police officer with a Body Worn Video Camera (BWVC)? If so, what are the details and the estimated expenditure? Please provide in the following tables the information on the video recording conducted by the Police with BWVCs each year from 2013 to 2017:

Year	Total number of video clips taken with BWVCs

Year	Number of video clips taken with BWVCs when handling public order events

(2) Please provide in the following tables the information on the maintenance of video clips taken by the Police with BWVCs as at 28 February 2018:

		Reasons for maintaining the clips		
	Total number of video clips taken	Investigation	As evidence	Other lawful purposes
Number of clips maintained for over 31 days				
Number of clips maintained for over 186 days				
Number of clips maintained for over 372 days				
Number of clips maintained for over 558 days				

	Number of video clips taken when handling public order events	Reasons for maintaining the clips		
		Investigation	As evidence	Other lawful purposes
Number of clips maintained for over 31 days				
Number of clips maintained for over 186 days				
Number of clips maintained for over 372 days				
Number of clips maintained for over 558 days				

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 4.11)

Reply:

- (1) At present, the Police Force has more than 1 600 Body Worn Video Cameras (BWVCs). In view of the remarkable effectiveness of BWVCs, the Force plans to equip each frontline uniformed police officer with a BWVC during execution of duty in the long run. The Force will implement this plan by stages, including combining BWVCs with beat radios through upgrading its Third Generation Command and Control Communications System to the Fourth Generation System. The Force preliminarily estimates that each frontline uniformed police officer could be equipped with a BWVC based on operational needs in around 2021.

The figures on the use of BWVCs by the Force from 2013 to 2017 are set out below:

Year	Total number of video clips taken (Number of clips taken when handling public order events (POEs))
2013	55 (26)
2014	132 (63)
2015	186 (50)
2016	307 (110)
2017	384 (15)

- (2) The maintenance of video clips taken by the Force with BWVCs as at 28 February 2018 is set out below:

	Total number of video clips taken	Reasons for maintaining the clips	
		For investigation or as evidence	Other lawful purposes
Number of clips maintained for over 31 days	67 (31)	66 (30)	1 (1)
Number of clips maintained for over 186 days	51 (31)	50 (30)	1 (1)
Number of clips maintained for over 372 days	32 (29)	31 (28)	1 (1)
Number of clips maintained for over 558 days	25 (23)	24 (22)	1 (1)

* The numbers inside the brackets are numbers of video clips taken in POEs.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB110****(Question Serial No. 2406)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (4) OperationsControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

(1) How many police officers have been trained to use Digital Camcorders? Under what circumstances will the Police use Digital Camcorders to record public order events? What policies are in place to require the recording officers to have regard to the privacy of individuals, so that the individuals can fully exercise their rights to participate in processions and assemblies without worrying about being recorded?

Please provide in the following tables the relevant statistics on the video recording conducted by the Police with Digital Camcorders each year from 2013 to 2017:

Year	Total number of video clips taken with Digital Camcorders

Year	Number of video clips taken with Digital Camcorders when handling public order events

(2) Please provide in the following tables the information on the maintenance of video clips taken by the Police with Digital Camcorders as at 28 February 2018:

		Reasons for maintaining the clips		
	Total number of video clips taken	Investigation	As evidence	Other lawful purposes
Number of clips maintained for over 31 days				
Number of clips maintained for over 186 days				
Number of clips maintained for over 372 days				
Number of clips maintained for over 558 days				

	Number of video clips taken when handling public order events	Reasons for maintaining the clips		
		Investigation	As evidence	Other lawful purposes
Number of clips maintained for over 31 days				
Number of clips maintained for over 186 days				
Number of clips maintained for over 372 days				
Number of clips maintained for over 558 days				

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 4.12)

Reply:

- (1) The Police Force does not take video records of public order events (POEs) regularly. It will only take video records of the overall movement of the crowd in procession for future reference or for review or training purpose to further improve the management of POEs as necessary. Besides, only when there is a breach or a possible breach of public peace or public order or someone has committed a criminal offence will the Force record such behaviour with Digital Camcorders for gathering evidence.

In addition, the Force provides relevant officers with training and reviews the relevant training content from time to time. This is to ensure that all officers operating Digital Camcorders can fully understand the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Cap. 486), criminal laws and other relevant requirements for protection of the privacy of individuals. The information on the number of officers who have received training in this respect is part of the operational deployment details. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

The figures on the use of Digital Camcorders by the Force when handling POEs from 2013 to 2017 are set out in the following table. The Force does not maintain the overall figures on the use of Digital Camcorders.

Year	Number of video clips taken with Digital Camcorders when handling POEs
2013	225
2014	707
2015	520
2016	796
2017	385

- (2) The information on the maintenance of video clips of POEs taken by the Force with Digital Camcorders when handling POEs as at 28 February 2018 is set out in the following table. The Force does not maintain the overall figures on the maintenance of video clips taken with Digital Camcorders.

	Number of video clips taken when handling POEs	Reasons for maintaining the clips		
		Investigation	As evidence	Other lawful purposes
Number of clips maintained for over 31 days	457	34	423	0
Number of clips maintained for over 186 days	421	4	417	0
Number of clips maintained for over 372 days	408	4	404	0
Number of clips maintained for over 558 days	390	2	388	0

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB111

(Question Serial No. 1536)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Police officers in Hong Kong are entrusted with important responsibilities in maintaining law and order in the community. Given the changing social atmosphere, they are subject to increasing risk and mental stress from routine duties and tasks. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. What efforts did the Police make in the past 3 years to maintain and improve the Force's public image and morale? What were the relevant expenditures?
2. Did the Psychological Services Group under the Police's Personnel Services and Staff Relations Branch, or other relevant departments, provide training on mental health and stress resistance for police officers in the past 3 years? If so, what were the details and the relevant expenditures?
3. Does the Government plan to procure additional equipment for disciplined services in the future? If so, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 25)

Reply:

1. The Police Force attaches great importance to public perception of the Force. It always adopts a proactive and comprehensive public relations strategy to demonstrate the Force's positive, professional and caring image and strengthen the communication with the media and the general public. The Force also maintains good police-community relations and step up police-community co-operation through promoting public engagement and enhancing liaison with different groups, organisations and sectors. In recent years, the Force has actively explored the use of e-platforms and social media to provide the public with the Force's latest information and broaden the engagement with the public, including launching the Hong Kong Police Mobile Application, a smartphone application software, in July 2012, the Hong

Kong Police YouTube Channel in March 2013, the Hong Kong Police Facebook page in October 2015, and the Hong Kong Police Instagram page in November 2016. The Force will continue to explore the ways of further extending the service coverage of its social media platforms to strengthen the communication with the public and improve service quality.

At the district level, district commanders will continue to take heed of and respond to community views through District Councils, District Fight Crime Committees and police-community relations networks. They will also garner support from the community through various programmes such as the “Junior Police Call”, “Senior Police Call” and JPC@Pat Heung to strengthen liaison with different stakeholders. The expenditure on the above items is part of the day-to-day operating expenditure of the Force. No specific breakdown of the relevant expenditure is available.

As a caring organisation, the Force adopts a comprehensive approach to take care of the well-being of its staff and their families and provide assistance for staff in difficulties. The Force organises various kinds of activities for its staff and their families regularly to promote physical and psychological health and family harmony. When injured, ill or in need of help, the staff will be provided with psychological or financial support or other form of assistance. Clinical Psychologists of the Force provide the staff with psychological services, including counseling, training, programmes on psychological health, and post-critical incident psychological support, etc. Moreover, the Force is implementing the Neighbourhood Volunteer Scheme to strengthen neighbourhood support networks among those living in Police Quarters. Under the Scheme, parent-child volunteers are recruited to promote the spirit of helping people to help themselves and serving the community. The families of Force members not only develop healthily, but also project a positive image of the Force. To maintain effective internal communication, the Staff Relations Group works closely with Force’s staff associations and pays close attention to the morale of Force members. The expenditure on the above items is part of the day-to-day operating expenditure of the Force. No specific breakdown of the relevant expenditure is available.

2. Starting from foundation training, new recruits are provided with relevant training programmes on policing psychology, emotion regulation and stress management. The Force also provides psychological competency training in development and promotion courses and training days conducted by respective formations, etc., which covers various aspects such as conflict management, emotion regulation and adjustment, and stress management. To further strengthen the training, the Police College conducted workshops on Emotional Fitness for officers of the ranks from Police Constable to Commissioner Rank Officer on a comprehensive scale starting from 2014 to promote among officers resilience and good psychological quality. As at March 2018, the Police College has produced a total of 6 training day packages, providing all police officers with continuous training in emotion management.

In the first quarter of 2018, the Police College produced and launched the e-Learning training materials on Emotional Fitness for management staff. It also introduced by stages relevant mobile applications through which Force members and their families could learn about positive emotions and resilience anytime, anywhere. The first stage was rolled out for trial at the end of February 2018.

As shown above, the Force's training in psychological quality and stress management has been incorporated into a number of courses and covers different ranks. The modes of teaching are also very diversified, including lectures, tutorials, simulation training, e-learning, field training and mobile applications, etc. The Police College will review from time to time the content of training, and timely design and provide officers with additional thematic training as appropriate based on operational and training needs.

The expenditure on frontline police officers' training in mental health and stress resistance is part of the day-to-day training expenditure of the Force's Police College. No specific breakdown of the relevant expenditure is available.

3. The Force has to provide frontline officers with equipment to meet operational need. The Force's procurement of equipment falls under the Programme of "Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community". No specific breakdown of the related expenditure is available. In 2018-19, the Force mainly procures firearms, ammunition, handcuffs, shields, helmets, medicines and emergency rescue equipment for replenishment and renewal.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB112****(Question Serial No. 1562)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In recent years, police officers are often subject to the use of force by certain participants of assemblies when taking enforcement actions against large-scale illegal movements or unlawful assemblies. Therefore, professional training is of paramount importance to frontline police officers. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. What were the expenditures on the day-to-day training of the Police College in the past 3 years? How much of these was used for frontline police officers?
2. Apart from induction training, do the Police provide any other training for strengthening police officers' response in handling unlawful assemblies? If so, what are the details?
3. Did the Police Force put in place any new initiatives last year for enhancing the interaction with the public to project a positive image of the Force?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 29)Reply:

1. The day-to-day training expenditures of the Police College in the past 3 years¹ are listed below:

Financial Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Estimate	\$30,075,700	\$35,742,720	\$40,114,240

Note 1: not including salaries and overhead cost (such as charges for electricity, gas, outsourced security service, cleaning and maintenance of facilities)

The expenditure on frontline officers' training is part of the day-to-day training expenditures of the Force's Police College. The Force does not maintain a specific breakdown.

2. Starting from foundation training, new recruits are provided with relevant training which includes public events management strategy training that helps to enhance officers' response in public order and crowd management. Besides, practical training is adopted to supersede traditional classroom teaching. The contents and scenarios of practical training are revised regularly to keep up with the social trend and enhance officers' response in handling unlawful assemblies.

The Force also provides officers with continuous development training. Promotion and development courses cover topics on relevant legislation, procedures and evidence gathering relating to handling public events with the aim of enhancing officers' response. Other relevant training programmes include interpersonal communication skills and stress management, aiming to enhance officers' professional sensitivity and communication skills.

3. Good police-community relations are vital to policing work. The Force always adopts a proactive and comprehensive public relations strategy to demonstrate the Force's positive, professional and caring image. It also strengthens the communication with the media and the general public so that the public may have a better understanding of and give support to the Force's work. The Force will continue to maintain good police-community relations and intensify police-community co-operation through promoting public engagement and enhancing liaison with different groups, organisations and sectors.

In recent years, the Force has actively explored the use of online platforms and social media to provide the public with the Force's latest information and broaden the engagement with the public, including launching the Hong Kong Police Mobile Application, a smartphone application software, in July 2012, the Hong Kong Police YouTube Channel in March 2013, the Hong Kong Police Facebook page in October 2015, and the Hong Kong Police Instagram page in November 2016. The Force will continue to explore the ways to further extend the service coverage of the Force's social media platforms so as to strengthen the communication with the public and improve the Force's service quality.

At the district level, district commanders will continue to take heed of and respond to community views through District Councils, District Fight Crime Committees and police-community relations networks. They will also garner support from the community through various programmes and facilities such as the "Junior Police Call", the "Senior Police Call" and the "JPC@Pat Heung" to strengthen liaison with the youth, the elderly and different sectors.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB113

(Question Serial No. 3136)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Road Safety

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

In the Controlling Officer's Report 2018-19, one of the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2018-19 is "to work closely with relevant agencies and government departments to identify technological solutions with supporting legislation if necessary to address serious parking offences".

In recent years, while the number of vehicles has been increasing, parking spaces are in serious shortage. Illegal Parking has become rampant, causing traffic congestion, air pollution and road safety problems. "Double" and even "triple parking" was common along the unique food and shopping streets in Kowloon West as well as at busy drop-off/pick-up points for public transport. Some secluded streets on the periphery of various Police Districts, e.g. the junction of Boundary Street and Hai Tan Street in Sham Shui Po, have long been used as large-scale vehicle repair workshops, which not only polluted the environment but also became hotbeds of crime. Please inform this Committee of:

1. whether the Government has allocated any resources for the combat against parking offences in the past 3 years? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?
2. whether the Government will consider allocating more manpower and resources to strengthen enforcement at the illegal parking black spots in Kowloon West in the coming 3 years? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 49)

Reply:

1. The Police Force's expenditure on tackling illegal parking falls under the Programme of "Road Safety". No specific breakdown in this respect is available.

In the past 3 years, the figures on fixed penalty tickets for illegal parking issued by the Force under the Fixed Penalty (Traffic Contraventions) Ordinance (Cap. 237) in various districts by Police Region are listed in the following table:

Police Region	2015	2016	2017
Hong Kong Island	268 544	328 429	377 175
Kowloon East	194 503	237 281	299 716
Kowloon West	371 494	453 621	476 374
New Territories South	201 633	224 073	323 803
New Territories North	289 938	366 224	362 995
Total	1 326 112	1 609 628	1 840 063

2. To ensure road safety and a smooth traffic flow, the Force will effectively strengthen enforcement actions as well as publicity and education under the Selected Traffic Enforcement Priorities, thereby enhancing road safety and easing traffic congestion.

The Force has all along adopted a multi-agency approach, working with the Transport and Housing Bureau, Transport Department and relevant departments as well as District Councils and community stakeholders, to explore and implement measures to tackle illegal parking through public engagement, road engineering and proactive enforcement.

The Force will review the effectiveness of traffic enforcement from time to time. It will also optimise its resources, and where necessary, increase its manpower to cope with traffic enforcement work.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB114

(Question Serial No. 3298)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What was the number of repair works carried out in the Commissioner of Police's official residence in each of the past 3 years and what were the relevant works? What was the expenditure on the repair works each year?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 71)

Reply:

The quarters of the Commissioner of Police has a history of over 70 years. Relevant departments inspect and carry out necessary maintenance of the entire residence on a need basis. After the repair works of the quarters in 2007, the most recent maintenance and restoration was carried out in 2015. The expenditure was about \$1.2 million.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB115****(Question Serial No. 3148)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

At present, the Police will assign designated investigation teams to investigate cases of cruelty to animals in various Police Districts in the light of reports from members of the public across the territory. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

(1) What were the numbers of reports on cruelty to animals received by Police Districts involved, the numbers of investigations and the numbers of prosecutions instituted in the past 3 years? Please provide the figures by Police District.

(2) Please provide the staffing establishment of the designated investigation teams in various districts and the expenditure involved. Will the Government consider an increase of posts in the establishment in the new financial year and what is the expenditure?

Asked by: Hon MAK Mei-kuen, Alice (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 6)

Reply:

(1) The Police Force does not maintain the number of reports of cruelty to animals received by individual Police Districts. The numbers of cases of cruelty to animals reported to the Force in the past 3 years were 58, 69 and 80 respectively. The numbers of persons prosecuted by the Force and convicted by the court afterwards under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance are set out in the following table:

	2015	2016	2017 (as at September)
Persons prosecuted	11	15	18
Persons convicted	10	11	18

The penalties for persons convicted are set out in the following table:

	2015	2016	2017 (as at September)
Imprisonment	3	6	7
Others	7	5	11

(2) The Force's expenditure on case investigation falls under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". No specific breakdown is available. The establishment of designated investigation teams for handling cases of cruelty to animals varies in different Police Districts. The Force will review the manpower deployment from time to time and make appropriate deployment to meet operational needs.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB116****(Question Serial No. 2887)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide figures in the following table. If the relevant information is not available, please give the reasons.

	Numbers of illegal immigrants from Mainland China arrested for crime				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 (as at March)
Serious immigration offences					
Burglary					
Forgery and coinage					
Corruption					
Bogus marriage					
Miscellaneous theft					
Robbery					
Going equipped for stealing					
Possession of offensive weapon					
Pickpocketing					
Others					

	Numbers of visitors from Mainland China arrested for crime				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 (as at March)
Shop theft					
Miscellaneous theft					
Parallel goods smuggling					
Forgery and coinage					
Wounding and serious assault					
Disorder/Fighting in public place					
Deception					
Pickpocketing					
Others					

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 43)

Reply:

The numbers of illegal immigrants from the Mainland and visitors from the Mainland arrested by the Police Force for committing criminal offences in Hong Kong from 2014 to January 2018 are set out below:

Type of Crime \ Year	Numbers of illegal immigrants from the Mainland arrested for committing criminal offences in Hong Kong				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 (as at January)
Serious immigration offences	23	24	20	32	1
Burglary	4	6	4	9	1
Forgery and coinage	9	2	8	7	2
Corruption*	Not available				
Bogus marriage*	Not available				
Miscellaneous theft	17	10	8	3	0
Robbery	1	2	1	10	0
Going equipped for stealing	0	1	0	4	0
Possession of offensive weapon	1	3	0	0	0
Pickpocketing	5	6	1	0	0
Others	23	25	17	11	3

Type of Crime \ Year	Numbers of visitors from the Mainland arrested for committing criminal offences in Hong Kong				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 (as at January)
Shop theft	269	314	355	377	44
Miscellaneous theft	196	174	133	113	6
Parallel goods smuggling*	Not available				
Forgery and coinage	94	126	131	116	22
Wounding and serious assault	92	93	98	85	5
Disorder/Fighting in public place	84	55	48	51	6
Deception	103	66	42	72	4
Pickpocketing	51	55	48	40	3
Others	557	515	647	689	66

(*The actions against corruption, bogus marriage and parallel goods smuggling are not among the Force's main responsibilities. The Force does not maintain relevant figures.)

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB117

(Question Serial No. 2286)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the operation of the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB), please inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) What is its establishment in 2018-19 and what was the percentage of its operating expenses against the total expenditure of the Police Force in the past year?
- (b) According to Programme (2) of Head 122 in the Budget, the Police Force plans to increase 246 posts for the prevention and detection of crime. How many of these posts belong to the CSTCB? What are the ranks, annual salaries, allowances and nature of work of the new posts of the Bureau?
- (c) Did the CSTCB procure any new technology systems and facilities in 2017-18? If so, what were the details and the expenditure involved? What are the relevant procurement plans for 2018-19 and what are their details and the estimated expenditure?
- (d) Did it engage any consultants in the past 3 years? If so, what were the salaries and ranks of the consultants, durations of the contracts, description of the work, reasons for engaging the consultants and the selection criteria?
- (e) Please set out in a table the details of the cases in which prosecutions were initiated for the offence of "Access to Computer with Criminal or Dishonest Intent" under Section 161 of the Crimes Ordinance in the past 3 years, including case numbers, other charges in the same case (if applicable), sentencing outcome, appeal outcome (if applicable), and case type (e.g. criminal intimidation, blackmail, indecent assault, theft, deception, criminal damage, public safety, soliciting for an immoral purpose, sale or use of non-compliant electronic products and network attacks).
- (f) It is understood that the Law Reform Commission has commenced the preparatory work to examine the offence of "Access to Computer with Criminal or Dishonest Intent" under Section 161 of the Crimes Ordinance. What are the progress of the work and the timeframe of the examination work?

Asked by: Hon MOK Charles Peter (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 16)

Reply:

- (a) and (c) The establishment of the Police Force's Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB) in 2018-19 comprises 239 posts.

The Force's expenditure on cyber security and technology crime falls under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". No specific breakdown is available.

- (b) The CSTCB does not plan to have any increase of posts in 2018-19.

The Force will review the manpower and resources of various formations from time to time and deploy its internal resources flexibly to cope with relevant challenges in an efficacious manner. It will consider seeking additional resources when necessary.

- (d) The CSTCB has not engaged any consultants since its establishment in 2015.

- (e) The numbers of arrests, prosecutions and convictions for the offence of "Access to Computer with Criminal or Dishonest Intent" under Section 161 of the Crimes Ordinance in the past 3 years are set out below:

Year	Number of persons arrested	Prosecution cases	Conviction cases
2015	143	103	93
2016	143	93	77
2017 (Jan-Sep)	106	53	51

Note: The year of arrest, the year of prosecution and the year of conclusion of any case related to the above figures may be different. Therefore, the 3 sets of figures cannot be compared directly.

The Force does not maintain other breakdowns and information requested in the question.

- (f) We understand that the then Secretary for Justice, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Law Reform Commission (hereafter referred to as "LRC"), informed the Legislative Council of the previous term of the LRC's plan to review the relevant laws in relation to cyber crime. The Government will keep in view the relevant development.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB118****(Question Serial No. 2288)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the handling of crimes involving virtual currencies (such as Bitcoin), please inform this Committee of the following:

(a) Please list in a table the numbers of cases related to virtual currencies in the past 3 years.

	Number of cases received and direct investigation cases	Number of arrest cases	Number of cases referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution	Number of cases successfully convicted	Amount of virtual currency involved (with a breakdown by currency type)	Amount of virtual currency confiscated (with a breakdown by currency type)
2017-18						
2016-17						
2015-16						

(b) How do the Police handle the virtual currencies confiscated? What are the details?

Asked by: Hon MOK Charles Peter (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 18)

Reply:

- (a) The numbers of cases involving virtual currencies and the pecuniary loss in the past 3 years are set out below:

	Number of cases	Pecuniary loss (HK\$ million)
2015	25	285.3
2016	67	16.6
2017	50	9.6

The Police Force does not maintain other breakdowns requested in the question.

- (b) The Force has never obtained a restriction or confiscation order for virtual currencies from the court.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB119

(Question Serial No. 0687)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under Programme (4), the provision for 2018-19 is \$341.5 million (9.0%) higher than the revised estimate for 2017-18. This is mainly due to the net increase of 285 posts for strengthening operational capability and increased operating expenses. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

- 1) The Force will establish the Inter-Departmental Counter Terrorism Unit in the light of international counter-terrorism issues. What are the details of the manpower and operating expenses involved?
- 2) Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link is going to commission soon. Does the net increase of posts include those posts of the "railway response unit" (tentative), which the Force plans to establish in the Railway District for conducting counter-terrorist patrols along the railway? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon NG Wing-ka, Jimmy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 107)

Reply:

- 1) In the recurrent government expenditure for 2018-19, additional resources will be allocated to relevant departments for strengthening Hong Kong's counter-terrorism capability and preparedness, including establishing the Inter-Departmental Counter Terrorism Unit and enhancing the co-ordination on counter-terrorism and relevant law enforcement work, etc. From 2018-19 onwards, the annual expenditure on strengthening counter-terrorism efforts will be \$265 million. Relevant expenditures are provided in the estimates of respective departments.

The Counter Terrorism Unit will be established in the second quarter of this year. The Government will deploy 43 officers from 6 disciplined services (including officers from the Police Force, the Immigration Department, the Customs and Excise Department, the Correctional Services Department, the Fire Services Department and

the Government Flying Service) for the Unit. The Unit will add on to the existing counter-terrorism structure, serving as an inter-departmental counter-terrorism platform. It is dedicated to monitoring the global terrorism trends and regimes on counter-terrorism, reviewing and improving counter-terrorism strategies in Hong Kong, formulating measures and action plans, strengthening gathering and sharing of counter-terrorism intelligence, developing specialised training on counter-terrorism in particular on counter-terrorism investigation and capability, improving different contingency plans, enhancing public alertness, and strengthening education on emergency response. The Unit is under preparation. As soon as it is established, relevant strategies and implementation plans will be formulated to ensure preparedness for various emergency situations.

- 2) Strengthening counter-terrorism work is one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities 2018. The Force always monitors closely the trend of terrorist activities in different places and ensures counter-terrorism readiness in various aspects. Apart from providing security advice for critical infrastructure and sensitive premises, it deploys manpower for high-profile counter-terrorism patrols in the light of the latest terrorist trend.

In 2018-19, the increase in manpower for counter-terrorism work involves the Force's establishment of a "railway response unit" in the Railway District. This unit will serve as a spearhead to respond to the terrorist incidents and emergencies in the MTR system.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB120****(Question Serial No. 0504)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

Regarding the Police Force's work on the enhancement of road safety, will the Government:

- (1) provide in the following table the numbers of traffic accidents causing slight injury and fatal or serious injury by type of vehicle in the past 5 years:

Year		Motorcycle	Private car	Light goods vehicle	Medium/heavy goods vehicle	Container truck	Coach and non-franchised public bus	Franchised bus	Public light bus	Taxi
	Slight injury									
	Fatal or serious injury									
	Slight injury									
	Fatal or serious injury									
	Slight injury									
	Fatal or serious injury									
	Slight injury									
	Fatal or serious injury									
	Slight injury									
	Fatal or serious injury									

- (2) inform this Committee of the number of traffic accidents involving fatigue driving out of last year's 13 500 accidents causing slight injury and 2 100 accidents causing fatal or serious injury according to the analysis of the Police Force?

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 33)

Reply:

1. The numbers of traffic accidents causing slight injury and fatal or serious injury by type of vehicle in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

Year		Motorcycle	Private car	Light goods vehicle	Medium goods vehicle	Heavy goods vehicle (including container truck)	Coach and non-franchised public bus	Franchised bus	Public light bus	Taxi
2013	Slight injury	1 795	4 941	2 055	708	102	426	1 982	897	3 336
	Fatal or serious injury	395	741	351	149	37	79	289	197	507
2014	Slight injury	1 772	4 987	2 013	672	164	440	1 995	879	3 207
	Fatal or serious injury	468	713	358	142	35	66	272	155	519
2015	Slight injury	1 772	5 313	2 083	654	123	392	1 928	866	3 314
	Fatal or serious injury	514	754	334	153	40	82	283	192	469
2016	Slight injury	1 854	5 741	2 301	717	180	395	1 929	882	3 425
	Fatal or serious injury	444	759	352	143	25	50	279	159	503
2017	Slight injury	1 819	5 885	2 190	727	163	397	1 933	832	3 362
	Fatal or serious injury	402	696	295	117	23	48	231	136	433

2. There were totally 15 568 traffic accidents (including slight injury and fatal or serious injury) in 2017. Among them, 16 accidents might involve fatigue driving.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB121****(Question Serial No. 0505)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

Please provide in the following table the figures on fixed penalty tickets issued by the Police for illegal parking by type of vehicle in various districts across the territory in the past 3 years:

Figures on fixed penalty tickets for illegal parking issued by the Police in 2017

District	Motorcycle	Private car	Light goods vehicle	Medium/heavy goods vehicle	Container truck	Coach and non-franchised public bus	Total
Central and Western							
Wan Chai							
Eastern							
Southern							
Yau Tsim Mong							
Sham Shui Po							
Kowloon City							
Wong Tai Sin							
Kwun Tong							
Tsuen Wan							
Tuen Mun							
Yuen Long							
North							
Tai Po							
Sai Kung							
Sha Tin							
Kwai Tsing							
Islands							

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 34)

Reply:

The Police Force handles information on fixed penalty tickets (FPTs) for illegal parking by Police Region, and therefore does not maintain the prosecution figures by District Council district. Neither does the Force maintain a breakdown of prosecution figures by type of vehicle in connection with illegal parking. In the past 3 years, the figures on FPTs for illegal parking issued by the Force under the Fixed Penalty (Traffic Contraventions) Ordinance (Cap. 237) in various districts by Police Region are listed in the following table:

Police Region	Number of FPTs for illegal parking issued		
	2015	2016	2017
Hong Kong Island	268 544	328 429	377 175
Kowloon East	194 503	237 281	299 716
Kowloon West	371 494	453 621	476 374
New Territories South	201 633	224 073	323 803
New Territories North	289 938	366 224	362 995
Total	1 326 112	1 609 628	1 840 063

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB122

(Question Serial No. 1974)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What support measures does the Government currently have to assist the Force in enhancing its capability in tackling technology crime? What are the Force's establishment, manpower and expenditure for handling technology crime in 2018-19?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 12)

Reply:

To enhance the Police Force's capability in coping with the challenges arising from various types of technology crimes and cyber threats, the Force upgraded the Technology Crime Division to the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB) in January 2015. The CSTCB is responsible for co-ordinating the Force's efforts in combating technology crime, as well as enhancing and expanding the capabilities in combating technology crime and handling cyber security incidents, including detecting syndicated and highly sophisticated technology crimes, conducting timely cyber threat audits and analysis, enhancing response capability to major cyber security incidents or massive cyber attacks and strengthening relevant thematic researches, and strengthening partnership and information exchange with local stakeholders and overseas law enforcement agencies. Its work has attained certain results in curbing technology crime.

Appropriate units of the Force will be tasked to follow up cases of technology crime depending on their seriousness and complexity. These units include the CSTCB at the headquarters level, designated Technology Crime Units in all Regions and Crime Investigation Teams in all Police Districts/Divisions.

Besides, "Cyber Security and Technology Crime" continues to be one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities 2018. In the coming year, the CSTCB will continue to adopt a multi-agency approach to promote public awareness of cyber security and the risks associated with the use of social media, and will also continue to work with Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies, other government departments, the industry and major stakeholders including the Hong Kong Computer Emergency Response Team Coordination Centre of the Hong Kong Productivity Council and the Office of the

Government Chief Information Officer to combat technology crime. The Force will also strive to maintain professional competence and advanced capability in computer forensics, and enhance frontline officers' awareness of and investigation skills in technology crime through training. Besides, the CSTCB will continue to work closely with INTERPOL in sharing and exchanging intelligence as well as information on the latest development of and investigation skills in technology crime.

The Force's expenditure on combating technology crime falls under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". No specific breakdown is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB123****(Question Serial No. 2452)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. Please list the number of cases reported and investigated, the categories of public officers allegedly obstructed from execution of duty, the number of prosecutions instituted as a result of investigation, and the Ordinances on which prosecutions instituted were based in each of the past 3 years.

2. Of the crime cases investigated above, what was the number of successful prosecutions? What was the number of cases in which prosecution could not be instituted and what were the reasons?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 24)Reply:

1-2. According to the records of the Police Force, the total numbers of crime cases and the numbers of detected cases in the past 3 years are set out below:

	2015	2016	2017
Total number of crime cases	66 439	60 646	56 017
Number of detected cases	29 736	28 677	27 005

The numbers of cases involving obstructing a public officer in the execution of his duty (including resisting arrest or obstructing a police officer in the execution of his duty) in the past 3 years are set out below:

	2015	2016	2017
Number of crime cases	283	254	209
Number of detected cases	279	252	205

The above cases involve offences under section 36 "Assaulting, resisting, or wilfully obstructing a police officer in the execution of his duty" of the Offences against the

Person Ordinance (Cap. 212), section 63 “Assaulting, resisting or obstructing a police officer acting in the execution of his duty” of the Police Force Ordinance (Cap. 232), section 23 “Resisting or obstructing a public officer” of the Summary Offences Ordinance (Cap. 228), section 15 “Obstruction of public officers” of the Fixed Penalty (Smoking Offences) Ordinance (Cap. 600), section 62 “Obstruction of public officers” of the Road Traffic Ordinance (Cap. 374), section 16 “Obstruction” of the Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 28), section 17M “Obstructing a public officer in the execution of his duty” of the Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 115), etc.

The Force does not maintain other breakdowns requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB124****(Question Serial No. 2453)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. Among the prosecutions for speeding offences in the past 3 years, how many of them involved professional drivers? Please also list the number of prosecutions by type of vehicle and district or road of speeding offences.
2. In respect of the aforesaid prosecutions, have manpower and resources been allocated to combat inconsiderate driving and prevent accidents? If yes, what are the specific details?
3. What are the additional resources allocated for enforcement actions against speeding offences, including additional equipment and manpower, in the estimates for 2018-19?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 25)Reply:

1. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of prosecutions involving professional drivers and the type of vehicle. The figures on prosecutions for speeding in various districts by Police Region in the past 3 years are tabulated below:

Police Region	2015	2016	2017
Hong Kong Island	24 064	19 812	20 714
Kowloon East	38 787	38 603	36 223
Kowloon West	33 130	28 330	25 839
New Territories South	62 308	58 604	63 980
New Territories North	67 917	69 663	89 797
Total	226 206	215 012	236 553

2. To ensure road safety, the Force will continue to deploy manpower and resources to combat inconsiderate driving and prevent traffic accidents. The manpower and resources allocated for related work falls under the Programme of "Road Safety". No breakdown is available.

3. The Force has procured 27 digital laser guns with video recording function to replace the ageing laser guns. The new laser guns are expected to commence operation in 2018. The Force and the Transport Department have started preparing for installation of a new batch of fixed Speed Enforcement Cameras and Speed Enforcement Camera housings.

The Force will review the effectiveness of traffic enforcement from time to time. It will also optimise its resources, and where necessary, increase its manpower to cope with traffic enforcement work.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB125

(Question Serial No. 2454)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What relevant resources, including technological equipment, manpower and expenditures, did the Force allocate for combating technology crime and ensuring cyber security in the past 3 years? What are the relevant resources allocated for combating technology crime and ensuring cyber security in the provision for 2018-19?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 26)

Reply:

To enhance the Police Force's capability in coping with the challenges arising from various types of technology crimes and cyber threats, the Force upgraded the Technology Crime Division to the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB) in January 2015. The CSTCB is responsible for co-ordinating the Force's efforts in combating technology crime, as well as enhancing and expanding the capabilities in combating technology crime and handling cyber security incidents, including detecting syndicated and highly sophisticated technology crimes, conducting timely cyber threat audits and analysis, enhancing response capability to major cyber security incidents or massive cyber attacks and strengthening relevant thematic researches, and strengthening partnership and information exchange with local stakeholders and overseas law enforcement agencies. Its work has attained certain results in curbing technology crime.

Appropriate units of the Force will be tasked to follow up cases of technology crime depending on their seriousness and complexity. These units include the CSTCB at the headquarters level, designated Technology Crime Units in all Regions and Crime Investigation Teams in all Police Districts/Divisions.

Besides, "Cyber Security and Technology Crime" continues to be one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities 2018. In the coming year, the CSTCB will continue to adopt a multi-agency approach to promote public awareness of cyber security and the risks associated with the use of social media, and will also continue to work with Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies, other government departments, the

industry and major stakeholders including the Hong Kong Computer Emergency Response Team Coordination Centre of the Hong Kong Productivity Council and the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer to combat technology crime. The Force will also strive to maintain professional competence and advanced capability in computer forensics, and enhance frontline officers' awareness of and investigation skills in technology crime through training. Besides, the CSTCB will continue to work closely with INTERPOL in sharing and exchanging intelligence as well as information on the latest development of and investigation skills in technology crime.

The Force's expenditure on combating technology crime and ensuring cyber security falls under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". No specific breakdown is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB126

(Question Serial No. 2455)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. What were the details of the Police's anti-crime publicity programmes addressing "sexual assault" and the numbers of participants in the past 3 years? How was the effectiveness assessed?
2. What is the estimated expenditure on anti-crime publicity programmes addressing "sexual assault" for 2018-19?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 27)

Reply:

1. The Crime Prevention Bureau under the Crime Wing, as well as the Regions and Police Districts of the Police Force, by implementing various types of publicity programmes to address specific crime problems every year, provide crime prevention information for and raise the awareness of the public.

The Force organised a total of 1 055 anti-crime publicity programmes on "sexual assault" in the past 3 years. The types of the programmes were diversified, including producing Announcements in the Public Interest; distributing publicity leaflets and souvenirs to the public; displaying publicity posters or large banners; organising talks, seminars and exhibitions; holding anti-crime sports competitions, carnivals and bus parades; and recruiting young people and other stakeholders to participate in the implementation of the Force's publicity programmes to encourage the public to continue to assist the Force to prevent and fight crime. The publicity programmes have significantly raised public awareness of crime prevention. The Force will continue to enhance the crime prevention publicity on "sexual assault" through different channels.

The Force does not maintain the number of participants in the above publicity programmes.

2. The Force's expenditure and estimate on crime prevention publicity fall under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". No specific breakdown is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB127****(Question Serial No. 2456)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

What is the number of additional expanded Speed Enforcement Camera Systems to be installed by the Government in 2018-19? What is the distribution of the Systems by district?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 28)Reply:

In 2016-17, there was an increase of 10 Speed Enforcement Camera (SEC) housing locations across the territory.

The distribution of SEC housings by Police Region is set out in the following table:

Police Region	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon East	Kowloon West	New Territories North	New Territories South	Total
SEC housing*	17	10	8	53	42	130

* At present, there are 24 SECs in operation by rotation at the above SEC housing locations.

The Police Force and the Transport Department have started preparing for installation of a new batch of fixed SECs and SEC housings.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB128****(Question Serial No. 3425)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding “crime committed by illegal immigrants and visitors from the Mainland”, will the Police Force inform this Committee of the following:

1. What were the numbers of burglary cases involving Mainlanders and the percentages of these cases against the total number of burglaries in the past two years?
2. What is the detection rate of burglaries involving Mainlanders?
3. Are there any measures in place to step up the combat against people from outside Hong Kong committing burglaries in the territory? If so, how effective are the measures? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon SHEK Lai-him, Abraham (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 89)Reply:

1. The numbers of visitors and illegal immigrants from the Mainland arrested for burglary and the percentages of these cases against the total numbers of the arrested persons in 2016 and 2017 are as follows:

Number of persons arrested for burglary	2016		2017	
	Number	Percentage against the total number of arrested persons*	Number	Percentage against the total number of arrested persons*
Visitor from the Mainland	42	9.2%	35	8.2%
Illegal immigrant from the Mainland	4	0.9%	9	2.1%

(*The total number of persons arrested for burglary was 456 in 2016 and 428 in 2017.)

The Police Force does not maintain the breakdown requested in the question.

2. The detection rate refers to the rate at which crimes were detected and the suspects were arrested, which is calculated on the basis of the crimes rather than the suspects arrested. Before the crimes are detected, it is impossible for the Force to determine the nationality of the suspects or their identities upon arrival in Hong Kong. Therefore, there is no way to calculate the detection rate of crimes committed by the visitors or illegal immigrants from the Mainland.
3. The Force will continue to maintain sufficient police resources to conduct patrols at high-risk area; conduct intelligence-led enforcement actions to combat crime groups; and exchange intelligence with Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies for timely joint operations. Moreover, the Force will strengthen crime prevention, including security inspection, publicity and education. It will also promote inter-departmental and community co-operation, launching burglary prevention plans and measures in various districts, such as “Project Guarding Eyes” in Shum Shui Po District and “One-Village-One-Officer Scheme” in village area, etc.

The Force will also work with the Immigration Department and the Mainland boundary security authorities to combat smuggling of illegal immigrants and tackle at source the threats posed by Mainland and non-ethnic Chinese illegal immigrants to law and order of Hong Kong.

Overall, the number of burglary cases in 2017 hit a record low since 1969.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB129****(Question Serial No. 3426)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

Regarding “promote cycling safety through a multi-agency and community-based approach”, please inform this Committee of the following:

1. What were the numbers of traffic accidents involving bicycles and the numbers of casualties in the past 2 years?
2. Will the Government enhance enforcement against cycling offences as cycling and bicycle-sharing have become popular? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon SHEK Lai-him, Abraham (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 90)

Reply:

1. The numbers of injuries or deaths involving cycling accidents in the past 2 years are listed in the following table:

Severity	2016	2017
Fatal	14	10
Serious	438	301
Slight	1 635	1 572
Total	2 087	1 883

2. Cycling safety is one of the Police Force's Selected Traffic Enforcement Priorities. The Force adopts a multi-agency approach, through public engagement (publicity and

education), road engineering and effective enforcement, to enhance the safety of cyclists and road users.

On law enforcement, the Force will continue to target cycling offences. The numbers of summonses involving bicycles issued by the Force in 2016 and 2017 were 9 523 and 7 444 respectively.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB130****(Question Serial No. 3427)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

Regarding “enhance enforcement actions against red light and speeding offences assisted by the Red Light and Speed Enforcement Camera Systems”, will the Force inform this Committee of:

1. the respective numbers of traffic accidents arising from drivers disobeying traffic signals and successful prosecutions of red light jumping in the past 3 years;
2. the numbers of successful prosecutions of speeding in the past 3 years; and
3. whether the Force will step up prosecutions for red light jumping and speeding by franchised buses? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon SHEK Lai-him, Abraham (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 91)

Reply:

1. The numbers of traffic accidents arising from drivers disobeying traffic signals in the past 3 years are listed in the following table:

	Traffic accidents arising from drivers disobeying traffic signals		
	2015	2016	2017
Number of traffic accidents	204	229	204

The numbers of prosecutions related to red light jumping in the past 3 years are listed in the following table:

	Numbers of prosecutions related to red light jumping		
	2015	2016	2017
Number of prosecutions	57 279	59 493	73 026

2. The numbers of prosecutions related to speeding in the past 3 years are listed in the following table:

	Numbers of prosecutions related to speeding		
	2015	2016	2017
Number of prosecutions	226 206	215 012	236 553

3. Combating red light jumping and speeding is one of the Police Force's "Selected Traffic Enforcement Priorities". The Force takes stringent enforcement against speeding and other dangerous driving behaviour, including red light jumping and speeding by franchised buses, by conducting operations on an irregular basis. The aim of the operations is to change and combat drivers' unsafe and irresponsible driving behaviour so as to protect the safety of road users.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB131

(Question Serial No. 3428)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Road Safety

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

Regarding the item “work closely with relevant agencies and government departments to identify technological solutions with supporting legislation if necessary to address serious parking offences”, will the Police Force inform this Committee:

1. what “technological solutions” mean;
2. whether the Police will define illegal parking “black spots” and enhance efficiency by stepping up law enforcement at “black spots”. If so, what are the details; if not, what are the reasons; and
3. whether there are measures (other than rigorous enforcement) to alleviate the problem of illegal parking. If so, what are the details; if not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon SHEK Lai-him, Abraham (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 92)

Reply:

1. The Police Force is participating in a trial scheme to enhance the efficiency of traffic enforcement against misuse of loading points and illegal parking through the use of closed-circuit television (CCTV) technology under the “Smart City Programme for Energizing Kowloon East” by the Energizing Kowloon East Office of the Development Bureau. The trial of the technology is still under way. The Force will give advice from the perspective of traffic enforcement. If the findings confirm the feasibility of traffic enforcement through the use of CCTV technology, the Government will consider installing such systems at suitable locations to assist in surveillance and prosecution.

2. The Force will strengthen enforcement actions in areas where traffic congestion is severe, issuing fixed penalty tickets without prior warning to drivers committing offences which cause serious obstruction and endanger road safety. Illegally parked vehicles may even be towed away.
3. To ensure road safety and a smooth traffic flow, the Force will effectively strengthen enforcement actions as well as publicity and education under the Selected Traffic Enforcement Priorities, thereby enhancing road safety and easing illegal parking.

The Force has all along adopted a multi-agency approach, working with the Transport and Housing Bureau, Transport Department and relevant departments as well as District Councils and community stakeholders, to explore and implement measures to alleviate traffic congestion through public engagement, road engineering and effective enforcement.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB132

(Question Serial No. 1310)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (a) Please list in a table the numbers and breeds of police dogs serving in the Police Force, the average years of service, the average amount of training time required for each police dog and the expenditure involved in the past 5 years (2013 to 2017); and
- (b) list in a table the whereabouts of retired police dogs and the adoption figures in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 523)

Reply:

- (a) The numbers of police dogs serving in the Hong Kong Police Force in the past 5 years were 120 (2013), 127 (2014), 121 (2015), 119 (2016) and 121 (2017), including Belgian Shepherds, German Shepherds, Rottweilers, Dobermans, Springer Spaniels and Labrador Retrievers. Their average years of service is 7.

Police dogs serving in the Force are handled by dog handlers. Dog handlers and dogs receive various basic training programmes in the light of the types of work involved. For example, the Basic Patrol Dog Training Course lasts for 4 months; the Basic Drug Detection Tracker Dog Training Course lasts for 3 months; and the Basic Explosive Detector Dog Training Course lasts for 2 months. The Force does not maintain the breakdown of the expenditure requested in the question.

- (b) In the past 5 years, the numbers of retired police dogs were 21 (2013), 19 (2014), 23 (2015), 16 (2016) and 16 (2017). All retired dogs were adopted except 1 in 2013, which was not suitable for adoption because of its physical conditions. Those which have not been adopted will be kept at Police Dog Unit Headquarters and taken good care of for the rest of their life.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB133****(Question Serial No. 1720)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

(a) Please tabulate the particulars about complaints involving police dogs received by the Police in the past 5 years, including the date, location, details of complaint and the approach adopted to handle such complaints.

Date	Location	Details of complaint	Approach adopted

(b) What mechanism is currently in place in the Force for handling complaints related to police dogs? What are the establishment and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 530)

Reply:

(a) The particulars about complaints involving police dogs received by the Police Force in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

Date	Location	Details of complaint	Approach adopted
2013-02-09	Wan Chai	The police dog was left on a police vehicle unattended by a dog handler	Complaint classified as unsubstantiated upon investigation by Complaint Against Police Office (CAPO)

2013-10-04	Central District	The police dog was too thin	Complaint classified as unsubstantiated upon CAPO's investigation
2017-02-28	Wan Chai	The dog handler did not properly control the police dog, which barked at the complainant	The complaint was relayed to the supervisory officer(s) and appropriate action was taken for improvement

- (b) The Force currently follows the mechanism of CAPO for handling complaints related to police dogs, and therefore does not maintain a specific breakdown of the expenditure and manpower.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB134****(Question Serial No. 1725)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

(a) Please list in tabular form the numbers of (i) societies registered under the Societies Ordinance (Cap. 151), (ii) societies exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance (Cap. 151), and (iii) companies limited by guarantee registered under the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622) whose Chinese names currently contain the words below.

	(i) Societies registered under the Societies Ordinance (Cap. 151)	(ii) Societies exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance (Cap. 151)	(iii) Companies limited by guarantee registered under the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622)
旅港			
同鄉			
鄉親			
宗親			
校友			
商會			
青年			
婦女			
社團			
社團總會			
社團聯會			

聯會			
聯合會			

(b) Further to the above question, among (ii) the societies exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance (Cap. 151), please give a breakdown by purpose for which exemption from registration is granted.

	Religious	Charitable	Recreational	Social	As a rural committee	As a federation or other associations of rural committees
旅港						
同鄉						
鄉親						
宗親						
校友						
商會						
青年						
婦女						
社團						
社 團 總 會						
社 團 聯 會						
聯會						
聯合會						

(c) Please list in tabular form for the past 10 years the numbers of (i) societies registered under the Societies Ordinance (Cap. 151), (ii) societies exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance (Cap. 151), and (iii) companies limited by guarantee registered under the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622) whose Chinese names contained the words below when they were newly established.

	(Year) i, ii, iii	(Year) i, ii, iii	(Year) i, ii, iii
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旅港			
同鄉			
鄉親			
宗親			
校友			
商會			
青年			
婦女			
社團			
社團總會			
社團聯會			
聯會			
聯合會			

(d) Please list in tabular form the respective numbers of (i) societies currently registered under the Societies Ordinance (Cap. 151), (ii) societies currently exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance (Cap. 151), and (iii) companies limited by guarantee currently registered under the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622).

	(i) Societies registered under the Societies Ordinance (Cap. 151)	(ii) Societies exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance (Cap. 151)	(iii) Companies limited by guarantee registered under the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622)
Number			

(e) Please list in tabular form the reasons for which societies are exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance (Cap. 151). Please give a breakdown by reason for exemption.

	Religious	Charitable	Recreational	Social	As a rural committee	As a federation or other associations of rural committees
Number						

(f) Please provide the current list of societies exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance (Cap. 151).

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 535)

Reply:

- (a) As at 28 February 2018, the numbers of societies registered and exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance (Cap. 151) with Chinese names containing the words below are as follows:

Words	Number of societies registered or exempted from registration with Chinese names containing the words below
旅港	98
同鄉	295
鄉親	14
宗親	99
校友	1 155
商會	273
青年	587
婦女	236
社團	104
社團總會	3
社團聯會	15
聯會	675
聯合會	319

The Police Force does not maintain the number of companies limited by guarantee registered under the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622).

- (b) The Force does not maintain the relevant figures.
- (c) The Force does not maintain the relevant figures.

- (d) As at 28 February 2018, there were 37 969 societies registered/exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance (Cap. 151) in Hong Kong.

The Force does not maintain the number of companies limited by guarantee registered under the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622).

- (e) The Force does not maintain the relevant figures.
- (f) In accordance with the Societies Ordinance (Cap. 151), the Societies Officer has to keep a list of all societies and branches which have been registered or exempted from registration. The relevant list is available on the Police Public Page (https://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/11_useful_info/licences/list_of_societies.html) for public access.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB135

(Question Serial No. 1109)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force
Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses
Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

According to the documents provided by the Police Force, the Anti-Deception Coordination Centre (ADCC) is specialised in handling fraud-related matters. Will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) What is the proportion of ADCC's expenditure in the total expenditure under Programme (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime?
- (b) Given that the losses incurred by telephone deception, corporate-level email scams and "online romance" scams either remain high or have shown an increasing trend, will the Force allocate additional resources to combat such crimes? If so, please provide the details. If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 28)

Reply:

- (a) The estimated expenditure on the Anti-Deception Coordination Centre (ADCC) falls under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". No specific breakdown is available.
- (b) To comprehensively co-ordinate Police resources, enhance collaboration with various stakeholders, reinforce the combat against various types of deception cases and raise the public's anti-deception awareness, the Force's Commercial Crime Bureau (CCB) established the ADCC in July 2017. The ADCC operates round-the-clock with the following major functions:
 - (i) monitoring and analysing the *modi operandi* and trends of different types of deception cases, with a view to formulating and implementing effective combating strategies;
 - (ii) co-ordinating anti-deception publicity work;

- (iii) setting up a 24-hour telephone hotline “Anti-Scam Helpline 18222” to facilitate public enquiries and provide timely assistance; and
- (iv) co-operating with the banking sector to intercept payments to fraudsters, so as to minimise the loss of victims.

In the past 7 months since it came into operation, the ADCC has received nearly 15 000 telephone enquiries. Officers proactively provide anti-deception advice to members of the public, and assist those in need in making reports. The ADCC also co-operates with the banking sector to intercept payments to fraudsters. More than HK\$220 million have been successfully intercepted in 162 deception cases. In addition, the ADCC has also prevented 59 deception cases from happening.

In 2017, despite an increase in the number of “online romance” scams, the figures of both telephone deception and corporate-level email scams registered a decrease.

The Force’s collaboration with stakeholders in cracking criminal groups involved in deception through ADCC’s support is included as one of the Commissioner’s Operational Priorities in 2018. The Force will closely monitor the trend of various types of deception, and step up anti-deception efforts through publicity and education, intelligence gathering, law enforcement actions in Hong Kong, cross-boundary joint operations, and multi-agency co-operation, etc.

Currently the ADCC is staffed by officers from various teams of the CCB. To reinforce the work of the ADCC, the CCB will create 13 permanent posts including 5 sergeants and 8 police constables in 2018-19. The Force will also review the manpower and resources of various units from time to time and deploy its internal resources flexibly to cope with relevant challenges in an efficacious manner.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB136

(Question Serial No. 1110)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: (3) Road Safety

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

Under Programme (3): Road Safety, the Police Force targets to enhance the efficiency of traffic enforcement through the wider use of technology. Will the department inform this Committee of:

- (a) the figures on illegal parking offences by Police District in the past 5 years;
- (b) the figures on speeding enforcement by Police District in the past 5 years;
- (c) the details of enforcing traffic contraventions through the use of closed-circuit televisions (CCTVs) or cameras, including but not limited to the locations where Speed Enforcement Camera System were installed and CCTVs or cameras were used for monitoring illegal parking, the number of cameras, the expenditure involved and the effectiveness of enforcement;
- (d) whether there is any plan to gradually install CCTVs in illegal parking black spots across the territory to facilitate enforcement. If so, what are the details and the estimated expenditure? If not, what are the reasons?
- (e) whether reference has been made to overseas experience to introduce more new technologies in enhancing the effectiveness of traffic enforcement against illegal parking and road traffic congestion. If so, what are the details and the expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 29)

Reply:

- (a) The Police Force handles figures on fixed penalty tickets (FPTs) for illegal parking by Police Region. In the past 5 year, the figures on FPTs for illegal parking issued by the Force under the Fixed Penalty (Traffic Contraventions) Ordinance (Cap. 237) in various districts by Police Region are listed in the following table:

Police Region	Number of FPTs for illegal parking issued				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Hong Kong Island	243 585	220 421	268 544	328 429	377 175
Kowloon East	127 363	137 273	194 503	237 281	299 716
Kowloon West	335 582	328 877	371 494	453 621	476 374
New Territories South	148 611	163 693	201 633	224 073	323 803
New Territories North	171 879	216 290	289 938	366 224	362 995
Total	1 027 020	1 066 554	1 326 112	1 609 628	1 840 063

- (b) The Force handles prosecution figures on speeding by Police Region. In the past 5 years, the prosecution figures on speeding in various districts by Police Region are listed in the following table:

Police Region	Prosecution figures on speeding				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Hong Kong Island	23 262	17 034	24 064	19 812	20 714
Kowloon East	41 542	38 358	38 787	38 603	36 223
Kowloon West	30 718	24 746	33 130	28 330	25 839
New Territories South	86 334	78 356	62 308	58 604	63 980
New Territories North	58 089	51 132	67 917	69 663	89 797
Total	239 945	209 626	226 206	215 012	236 553

- (c) At present, there are 24 Speed Enforcement Cameras (SECs) in operation by rotation at 130 camera housing locations across the territory. The numbers of camera housings are listed in the following table:

Police Region	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon East	Kowloon West	New Territories North	New Territories South	Total
SEC housing	17	10	8	53	42	130

In the past 5 years, the figures on prosecution by means of SECs are listed in the following table:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Figures on prosecution by means of SECs	137 238	119 113	151 227	156 510	130 389

The expenditure on SEC systems is mainly for the day-to-day maintenance costs, which are borne by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department. The Police Force does not maintain relevant figures.

The Force is participating in a trial scheme to enhance the efficiency of traffic enforcement against misuse of loading points and illegal parking through the use of closed-circuit television (CCTV) technology under the “Smart City Programme for Energizing Kowloon East” by the Energizing Kowloon East Office of the Development Bureau. The Force does not have the information as to the details and expenditure on the trial scheme.

- (d) The trial scheme of combating illegal parking through the use of CCTV technology is still under way. The Force will give advice from the perspective of traffic enforcement. If the findings confirm the feasibility of traffic enforcement through the use of CCTV technology, the Government will consider installing such systems at suitable locations to assist in surveillance and prosecution. Information as to the details and estimated expenditure on the scheme is not available at the moment.
- (e) The Force has all along adopted technological solutions for traffic enforcement, such as employing a radar camera system to combat speeding and red light jumping. It will continue to maintain liaison with overseas law enforcement agencies and make reference to overseas experience to explore the use of new technologies in enhancing the effectiveness of traffic enforcement against illegal parking and road traffic congestion.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB137

(Question Serial No. 1111)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (100) Stores and equipment

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the expenditure on equipment, will the department inform this Committee of:

- (a) the total number of Body Worn Video Cameras (BWVCs) procured by the Police Force, the expenditure involved and its percentage against the expenditure on additional equipment;
- (b) the latest assessment results of the use of BWVCs by the Police;
- (c) whether the Police will procure additional BWVCs by stages so that each police officer will be equipped with one BWVC in the long run? If so, what are the details and the estimated expenditure? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 30)

Reply:

- (a) At present, the Police Force has more than 1 600 Body Worn Video Cameras (BWVCs). The expenditure involved is about \$8 million.
- (b) The Force has been monitoring the use of BWVCs, and the result of field trials shows that the use of BWVCs helps strengthen police officers' capability in gathering and adducing evidences, and enhance their operational efficiency.

Since BWVCs have been used in March 2013, as at 28 February 2018, the Force has recorded a total of over 1 100 footages with BWVCs in over 800 cases, of which 247 footages were used in investigations or submitted as evidence. In circumstances where confrontational scenarios or a breach of the peace were likely to occur, the use of BWVCs by the Force could yield a de-escalating and restraining effect, thereby preventing illegal acts.

- (c) In view of the remarkable effectiveness of BWVCs, the Force plans to equip each frontline uniformed police officer with a BWVC during execution of duty in the long

run. The Force will implement this plan by stages, including combining BWVCs with beat radios through upgrading its Third Generation Command and Control Communications System to the Fourth Generation System. The Force preliminarily estimates that each frontline uniformed police officer could be equipped with a BWVC based on operational needs in around 2021.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB138****(Question Serial No. 1120)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the recurrent expenditure, will the Force inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) What were the expenditure and manpower involved in the use of online/social media platforms for publicity and the percentage of such expenditure against the total expenditure in 2017-2018? Please provide a breakdown by publicity channel.
- (b) How was the effectiveness of the aforementioned work assessed? Was that value for money? Will there be any follow-up action to review the effectiveness of the publicity programmes?

Asked by: Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 39)

Reply:

- (a) The social media platforms of the Police Force, including the Hong Kong Police Mobile Application, the Hong Kong Police YouTube Channel, the Hong Kong Police Facebook page and the Hong Kong Police Instagram page, are mainly managed by the Social Media Communication Division under the Police Public Relations Branch. Besides managing the Police Public Page and social media platforms as well as performing related administrative duties, this Division also supports the work of other formations.

The Social Media Communication Division currently has 30 members, including 28 police officers and 2 contract staff members:

Rank	Number of officers
Superintendent	1
Chief Inspector	2
Inspector / Senior Inspector	4
Station Sergeant	1
Sergeant	8

Police Constable / Senior Police Constable	12
Contract New Media Writer	1
Contract New Media Designer	1
Total	30

The Force deploys existing resources for managing the above platforms. No specific breakdown of the relevant expenditures is available.

- (b) The Force assesses the effectiveness of the use of social media through various aspects, including the number of “likes” obtained, the reach rate of every post, the comments or views of the media and the public on the content of the Force’s social media platforms, etc.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB139****(Question Serial No. 0868)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force
Subhead (No. & title): (103) Rewards and special services
Programme: Not specified
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What were the uses and components under the Subhead Rewards and special services in the past 3 years? What were the respective percentages of the fight against terrorist activities, serious crimes, narcotics offences and security matters? What is the rationale for the significant increase from last year's estimate of \$87 million to the estimate of \$139.74 million for the Subhead Rewards and special services in 2018-19?

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 32)

Reply:

The provision under Subhead Rewards and special services involves expenditures on the fight against terrorist activities, serious crimes, narcotics offences and security matters, etc. As the expenditure under Subhead Rewards and special services involves the Police Force's operations of a confidential nature, disclosing the uses, components and percentages under this Subhead may reveal the Force's operational details and law enforcement capabilities to criminals, who may be able to elude justice, thus jeopardising public interest. Therefore, the information cannot be provided.

The provision under Rewards and special services for 2018-19 is about \$140 million, representing an increase of 59.9% when compared with 2017-18. This is mainly for providing support for the Force to enhance its combat against and prevention of terrorist activities. Besides, the provision under this Subhead remained at the level between \$80 million and \$82 million during the past 14 years (2004-05 to 2017-18) while the cumulative inflation rate was more than 40% in the same period. The additional provision will help the relevant expenditure keep pace with the inflation.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB140****(Question Serial No. 0869)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list the establishment and strength of the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO), the number of cases handled and the actual expenditure incurred in the past year, and the estimated establishment and expenditure of CAPO in 2018-19.

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 33)Reply:

The strength, establishment and expenditure of the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO) in 2017-18 and the estimates for 2018-19 are set out below:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>2017-18</u> <u>Strength</u> (as at 1.3.2018)	<u>2018-19</u> <u>Establishment</u> (Estimate)
<u>CAPO</u>			
Senior Superintendent	1	1	1
Superintendent	4	4	4
Chief Inspector	15	16	15
Inspector/Senior Inspector	28	27	28
Station Sergeant	14	13	14
Sergeant	58	58	58
Police Constable	14	15	14
Assistant Clerical Officer	2	3	2
Clerical Assistant	1	1	1
Personal Secretary II	1	0	1
<u>Complaints and Internal</u> <u>Investigation Branch</u>			
Executive, Statistical and Translation Officers	31	29	31
	169	167	169

	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u>
	<u>Revised estimated expenditure</u>	<u>Estimated expenditure</u>
Actual/estimated expenditure	\$85.94 million	\$85.95 million

	<u>2017</u> (from 1.1.2017 to 31.12.2017)
Number of reportable complaint cases handled by CAPO	1 508

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB141****(Question Serial No. 0923)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

What are the respective expenditures on the annual salaries for the Commissioner of Police, the two Deputy Commissioners of Police, Director of Operations, Director of Management Services, Director of Personnel and Training, Director of Crime and Security, and the Director of Finance, Administration and Planning in the estimate for 2018-19?

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 35)Reply:

The salary levels of the relevant posts are listed in the following table:

Post	Salary point of police officer/ director	Monthly salary for the rank in HK\$ (from 1 April 2017)
Commissioner of Police	PPS 59	270,750 – 278,850
Deputy Commissioner of Police (Management)	PPS 58	223,650 – 237,400
Deputy Commissioner of Police (Operations)	PPS 58	223,650 – 237,400
Director of Operations	PPS 57	191,300 – 208,800
Director of Management Services	PPS 57	191,300 – 208,800
Director of Personnel and Training	PPS 57	191,300 – 208,800
Director of Crime and Security	PPS 57	191,300 – 208,800
Director of Finance, Administration and Planning	DPS 4-4B	217,100 – 230,350

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB142****(Question Serial No. 1158)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (695) Police specialised vehicles (block vote)

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

A provision of \$110 million is allocated under Police specialised vehicles in the new financial year. How many specialised vehicles are to be procured and how many will be replaced? What are the uses of these specialised vehicles?

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 39)

Reply:

The Police Force's replacement and procurement of specialised vehicles fall under the Programme of "Operations". To meet the developmental and overall operational needs in the coming year, the Force plans to replace and procure 113 specialised vehicles with approximately \$110 million in 2018-19. Details are as follows:

<u>Type of Vehicle</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Replacement of Police Large Motorcycle	1
Replacement of Police Large Van	87
Replacement of Police Large Estate Car	7
Replacement of Police Cross Country Vehicle	1
Replacement of Police Small Patrol Car	6
Replacement of Road Safety Bus ^(Note)	1
Procurement of Crowd Management Vehicle ^(Note)	3
Procurement of Police Large Van	6
Procurement of Police Small Patrol Car	1
Total	<u>113</u>

(Note: These 2 items are approved items originally under Subhead 603 and will be subsumed under Subhead 695 starting from 1 April 2018.)

The police vehicles are mainly used in patrols, traffic duties, emergency calls, transportation of officers and other special operations.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB143

(Question Serial No. 1242)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Force will have an increase of 1 057 posts in the next financial year (420 posts for maintenance of law and order in the community, 246 posts for prevention and detection of crime, 106 posts for road safety and 285 posts for operations). What are the formations or units involved? With the increase of posts, there will be a total of 35 684 officers in the Force, or approximately 1 police officer for every 208 people in Hong Kong. Where does this rank in the world?

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 41)

Reply:

The Police Force will have a net increase of 1 057 posts (of which 987 will be disciplined posts and 70 will be civilian posts) in 2018-19. This is mainly for enhancing the capability and effectiveness of emergency response and handling major incidents; strengthening Hong Kong's counter-terrorism capability and preparedness; providing manpower support for a number of projects such as the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, the West Kowloon Terminus of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Link, the Shatin to Central Link and the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Cross-boundary Control Point; and providing support for the operation of the Anti-deception Coordination Centre. The additional posts are mainly created in the Operations Wing, Security Wing and Crime Wing.

In 2018-19, there will be 35 684 posts in the estimated establishment of the Force. 31 028 of these posts are held by police officers. At present, there is no internationally recognised standard for calculating the police-to-public ratio and police strength. A comparison of police strength should be made with due regard to the unique circumstances of individual places. The Force will continue to review its establishment based on the operational and service needs.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB144

(Question Serial No. 1226)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding matters of police officers committing crimes, please inform this Committee of the following:

- (1) Please set out in a table the number of police officers arrested for crimes and their respective nature in the past 3 years.
- (2) Please set out in a table the number of off-duty police officers arrested for crimes and their respective nature in the past 3 years.
- (3) Please set out in a table the number of police officers arrested for crimes whilst on duty and their respective nature in the past 3 years.
- (4) What plans do the Police have to reduce the number of crimes committed by police officers and enhance the reputation of the Force? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon YEUNG Alvin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 37)

Reply:

- (1) to (3) From 2015 to 2017, the numbers of regular police officers arrested by the Police Force were 19, 34 and 18 respectively. Among them, 15, 21 and 15 officers respectively were suspected of having committed criminal offences, the nature of which was defined by the Force as more serious. These cases are usually handled by the Crime Investigation Units. In addition, the Force learned that 16, 9 and 11 regular police officers were arrested by other law enforcement departments (e.g. the Independent Commission Against Corruption and the Customs and Excise Department) from 2015 to 2017 respectively. Among the total numbers of regular police officers arrested from 2015 to 2017, 22, 33 and 23 officers were arrested for crimes whilst off duty respectively, and the rest were arrested whilst on duty.

The numbers of criminal cases in which regular police officers were arrested by the Force in the past 3 years are set out below:

	2015	2016	2017
Rape	0	1	0
Indecent Assault	4	1	0
Wounding and Serious Assault	3	3	1
Assault on Police	1	0	0
Criminal Intimidation	0	0	1
Shop Theft	1	2	2
Theft from Vehicle	0	1	0
Miscellaneous Theft	1	4	1
Deception	0	4	1
Others (Including Disorder/Fighting in Public Place, Criminal Damage, Outraging Public Decency and Loitering)	5	5	9
Total	15	21	15

- (4) The Force attaches great importance to the integrity management of police officers. As early as 2009, the Integrated Integrity Management Framework was formulated to promote integrity and honesty amongst the Force members through a four-pronged approach, namely, “education and culture-building”, “governance and control”, “enforcement and deterrence” as well as “reintegration and support”.

Currently, the Force has 3 standing committees to implement integrity management. The Force Committee on Integrity Management, which was established in 2009 with the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Management) as Chairman and 3 Assistant Directors of the Independent Commission Against Corruption as members, is responsible for formulating and assessing integrity management strategies. The Integrity Management Co-ordinating Committee and the Formation Integrity Committees are responsible for co-ordinating the above work and implementing relevant measures in Headquarters units and various Police Districts respectively.

In 2009, the Force published a set of behavioural guidelines stipulating that police officers, whether on or off duty, are required to oppose and report corruption and other misconduct; avoid involvement in undesirable association; not to abuse their official positions; avoid conflict of interest; as well as be fair in all dealings, etc. Integrity management elements have also been incorporated into foundation and in-service training programmes, promotion selection interviews and “living-the-values” workshops, requiring that all police officers should always be highly aware of the importance of personal integrity and ethics and be law-abiding.

In order to further strengthen integrity management, the Force set up a “Special Working Group on Integrity Management” in February last year. The Special Working Group chaired by the Assistant Commissioner of Police (Service Quality) is responsible for reviewing the existing integrity management system and

studying measures for enhancement. At the same time, the Force management has from time to time reminded supervisors at all levels to continue to emphasise the importance of integrity to all police officers, monitor their subordinates as appropriate, as well as advise them not to adopt any lifestyle which may embarrass the Force and may result in disciplinary or criminal consequences against them.

The Integrated Integrity Management Framework implemented by the Force is part of the duties of all Force members. No additional expenditure is incurred.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB145

(Question Serial No. 1807)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Road Safety

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

With the emergence of mobile applications in recent years, it is not uncommon for drivers to place several mobile phones or tablets on the dashboard in commercial vehicles to facilitate the taking of orders through mobile applications. As a result, the drivers are often distracted from driving. Such inconsiderate behaviour can easily cause serious traffic accidents. Please inform this Committee of:

1. the numbers of prosecutions instituted by the Police for such inconsiderate behaviour and subsequent convictions in the past 3 years;
2. the measures to be taken in 2018-19 by the Police in combating such inconsiderate behaviour, i.e. operating mobile phones or tablets on the dashboard while driving;
3. the Police's estimated manpower and expenditure on the combat against inconsiderate driving.

Asked by: Hon YICK Chi-ming, Frankie (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 51)

Reply:

1. The Police Force maintains neither the number of prosecutions instituted against drivers for operating mobile phones or tablets on the dashboard while driving nor that of convictions.
2. Targeting drivers using handheld telecommunication equipment whilst driving is one of the Force's Selected Traffic Enforcement Priorities. The Force will conduct operations from time to time, taking strict enforcement against drivers' unsafe and irresponsible driving behaviour. The aim is to change and combat drivers' unsafe

and irresponsible driving behaviour so as to protect their lives and enhance the safety of other road users.

3. The Force's manpower and expenditure on the combat against inconsiderate driving fall under the Programme of "Road Safety". No specific breakdown is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB146

(Question Serial No. 1808)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

In 2017, what were the numbers of operations against illegal carriage of passengers for reward, related prosecutions as a result of the operations and reviews lodged because the penalties and sentences imposed were too lenient? It is opined that illegal carriage of passengers for reward has become increasingly rampant. What are the measures to strengthen the combat against illegal carriage of passengers for reward in 2018-19? What are the increases in the staffing establishment and resources for related measures as compared with 2017-18?

Asked by: Hon YICK Chi-ming, Frankie (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 52)

Reply:

The number of prosecutions for illegal carriage of passengers for reward in 2017 was 50. The Police Force does not maintain information on the penalties imposed on the convicted and figures of relevant reviews.

The Force keeps watch on the operation of all public transport services. It initiates investigation into and follows up complaints received, and sets targets under the Selected Traffic Enforcement Priorities as necessary. The Force will also closely monitor the situation regarding illegal carriage of passengers for reward and follow up relevant complaints. It will take appropriate enforcement action if there is sufficient evidence.

The Force's combat against illegal carriage of passengers for reward is part of the day-to-day traffic enforcement. The manpower and resources deployed fall under the Programme "Road Safety". No specific breakdown in this respect is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB147

(Question Serial No. 0862)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the manpower arrangement of the Police Force, it is estimated that the establishment will increase from 34 627 in 2017-18 to 35 684 in 2018-19. In this connection:

1. Please provide a breakdown of the 1 057 additional posts by rank.
2. Of the 1 057 additional posts, please provide the respective numbers of newly created posts, vacancies being filled and those being converted from non-civil service contract positions to civil service posts.
3. Please provide the number of retired civil servants employed in 2017-18 in addition to the established civil service posts. What is the estimated change in the number of retired civil servants to be employed in 2018-19? What is the expenditure involved in each of the 2 years?
4. Please list the ranks mainly involved in relation to the retired civil servants employed in 2017-18 and 2018-19 as well as the duties they perform.

Asked by: Hon YUNG Hoi-yan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 36)

Reply:

1. The breakdown of the 1 057 additional posts by rank is as follows:

Rank	Number of posts
Senior Superintendent	2
Superintendent	6
Chief Inspector	14
Inspector/Senior Inspector	46
Station Sergeant	40
Sergeant	211
Police Constable	668
Confidential Assistant	2
Assistant Clerical Officer	2
Clerical Assistant	3
Senior Traffic Warden	6
Traffic Warden	45
Police Communications Officer	4
Head Interviewer	1
Assistant Information Officer	2
Analyst/Programmer I	2
Clinical Psychologist	1
Assistant Force Welfare Officer	2
Total	1 057

2. Of the 1 057 additional posts, 1 052 are newly created posts and the remaining 5 are replacements for the existing non-civil service contract posts.
3. The Police Force employed a total of 32 retired civil servants, involving an expenditure of about \$8 million in 2017-18 (as at 28 February 2018). Since the employment of retired civil servants will depend on the actual operational needs at the time, the number of retired civil servants to be employed in the coming year and the estimated expenditure involved cannot be provided.
4. In 2017-18 (as at 28 February 2018), retired civil servants, including retired police officers at the ranks of Police Constable to Chief Inspector, were employed for tasks such as co-ordinating activities and handling licensing matters in the Force.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB148

(Question Serial No. 0863)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Staff Opinion Survey (SOS) to be conducted by the Police Force in 2018-19 to assess staff satisfaction levels, gauge staff expectations and identify staff concerns:

1. Will the SOS be conducted by the Department or an external research institution? What are the specific details, including the ranks of the officers in charge, the manpower and expenditure involved in the whole exercise, the earliest time of commencement, whether and how various staff associations will participate in the SOS, the estimated earliest time of completion and whether the results will be published?
2. What will be the follow-up actions taken upon completion of the SOS?

Asked by: Hon YUNG Hoi-yan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 34)

Reply:

The Police Force conducts the Staff Opinion Survey (SOS) on an irregular basis to assess staff satisfaction levels, gauge staff expectations and identify areas of concerns. Various departments of the Force will formulate their respective plans based on the findings to address staff concerns identified by the survey.

The Service Quality Wing of the Force, with the officers of its Service Standards Bureau, is responsible for conducting the 2018 SOS in the form of online questionnaire through the online platform of the Efficiency Unit. No additional expenditure is incurred.

The SOS commenced on 2 March 2018 and is expected for completion in late March at the earliest. It is expected that the results will be disseminated to staff of the Force in the second quarter of 2018.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB149****(Question Serial No. 1580)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operation expensesProgramme: (2) Control upon EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Among the 439 new posts to be created under this Programme in 2018-19, could the authorities inform this Committee of the names, duties and annual salary costs of those involved in the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area? Could the authorities inform this Committee of the staff establishment as well as the names, duties and annual salary costs of the posts at the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area in 2018-19?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 3)Reply:

In 2018-19, among the 439 new posts to be created under Programme (2) by the Immigration Department (ImmD), 100 of them will be deployed to perform immigration control and related duties at the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area. A breakdown of these posts by rank is tabulated as follows:

Rank	Number of Posts
Senior Immigration Officer	5
Immigration Officer	11
Senior Immigration Assistant	81
Immigration Assistant	3
Total	100

The total annual salary costs of the 100 newly created posts will be about \$43.72 million in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary.

Taking into account the 307 posts created in 2017-18, a total of 407 posts will be created by the ImmD for performing immigration control and related duties at the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area. A breakdown of these new posts by rank is tabulated as follows:

Rank	Number of Posts
Chief Immigration Officer	2
Senior Immigration Officer	15
Immigration Officer	58
Chief Immigration Assistant	31
Senior Immigration Assistant	269
Immigration Assistant	25
Executive Officer II	1
Clerical Officer	1
Assistant Clerical Officer	2
Clerical Assistant	2
Workman II	1
Total	407

The total annual salary costs of these new posts will be about \$180 million in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB150

(Question Serial No. 1601)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

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

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Would the Government please provide the numbers of entrants who have become Hong Kong residents by obtaining Permits for Proceeding to Hong Kong and Macao, commonly known as "One-way Permits" (OWPs), from the Mainland in the past 5 years? Please tabulate the monthly numbers of OWP-entrants for the past 5 years by gender, age, education level and income.

Recently, there have been sales of OWPs for profits by means of bogus marriages in the Mainland. What were the numbers of illegal cases in which OWPs were obtained by such means in the past 5 years? How would the authorities handle these persons who have acquired residence status by means of bogus marriages?

Did the authorities consider taking back the power of vetting and approving OWP applications?

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

Reply:

For the numbers of holders of Permits for Proceeding to Hong Kong and Macao (commonly known as “One-way Permits” (OWPs)) settling in Hong Kong and the information on their gender, age, educational attainment and monthly family income in the past 5 years, please refer to the relevant quarterly survey reports posted on the Home Affairs Department’s webpage at the following address:

www.had.gov.hk/en/public_services/services_for_new_arrivals_from_the_mainland/surveys.htm

The Immigration Department (ImmD) has an established mechanism to handle cases in which OWPs were obtained through fraudulent means. If any OWP-entrant is suspected of furnishing false information or making false statement, the ImmD will conduct in-depth investigation. Once a case is substantiated, regardless of whether or not the person concerned holds a permanent identity card, the ImmD can declare his/her Hong Kong identity card invalid and order it to be surrendered. Further, the ImmD will initiate prosecution after consulting the Department of Justice and carefully examining factors such as circumstances of the individual case and evidence, and remove the person concerned from Hong Kong. Regardless of his/her years of residence in Hong Kong, the ImmD can remove him/her from Hong Kong.

OWPs are documents issued by the relevant authorities in the Mainland. The application, approval and issuance of OWPs fall within the remit of the Mainland authorities. The ImmD facilitates the processing of OWP applications by the Mainland authorities at case level, including issuing Certificates of Entitlement to the Right of Abode to the children of Hong Kong permanent residents, and when necessary, rendering assistance in verifying the supporting documents submitted by the applicants and their claimed relationship with relatives in Hong Kong (e.g. husband and wife, parent and child). Where a case is found to be suspicious or when factual discrepancies are identified, the ImmD will inform the Mainland authorities and request the applicant to provide further documentary proof. The ImmD will also assist the Mainland authorities in investigating cases involving OWPs obtained through unlawful means. The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region does not consider that there is any need or justification to request the Mainland authorities to consider changing the existing OWP scheme or approval arrangements.

The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB151****(Question Serial No. 1604)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (4) Personal DocumentationControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In the past 5 years, how many enquiries and applications were received by the Immigration Department in connection with requests for the sex description shown on identity cards to be changed after sex reassignment surgery (commonly known as “sex change surgery”)? What were the numbers of applications approved, applications not approved and applications being processed and withdrawn by applicants in changing the sex description on identity cards? How many of these applications involved “male-to-female” and “female-to-male” persons? How many of them had undergone sex reassignment surgery overseas or locally? What were the manpower and expenditure involved in handling these applications?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 29)Reply:

Regarding persons who have received sex re-assignment surgery and applied for altering the sex entry on identity cards, the numbers of applications and approvals in each of the past 5 years are tabulated as follows:

Year	Applications	Applications approved	Applications not approved	Applications being processed/withdrawn by the applicant
2013	14	14	0	0
2014	21	19	0	2
2015	24	22	0	2
2016	14	9	1	4
2017	13	12	0	1

The Immigration Department (ImmD) does not maintain statistics on enquiries about altering the sex entry on identity cards. The details and places of sex re-assignment surgeries with regard to the applications for altering the sex entry on identity cards for each year are tabulated as follows:

Year	Male-to-female	Female-to-male	Place of surgery*	
			Hong Kong	Outside Hong Kong
2013	10	4	7	7
2014	11	10	12	9
2015	14	10	19	5
2016	9	5	6	7
2017	11	2	5	8

*In 2016, one of the applicants did not disclose the relevant information.

Since handling alteration of particulars on identity cards is part of the regular duties of the Registration of Persons Division, the ImmD does not maintain a breakdown on the manpower and expenditure involved in its implementation. The ImmD will, having regard to the existing resources and operational needs, flexibly deploy manpower and resources to cope with the applications for changing particulars on identity cards and other related work.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB152****(Question Serial No. 1611)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

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

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the coming year, Hong Kong will have 3 new control points at the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point, the Port at the West Kowloon Station of the Express Rail Link and the Port at the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge. In this connection, please tabulate the estimated manpower deployment and expenditure for various immigration control points, including the existing and new ones (Hong Kong International Airport, Lo Wu, Hung Hom, Lok Ma Chau, Lok Ma Chau Spur Line, Man Kam To, Sha Tau Kok, China Ferry Terminal, Macau Ferry Terminal, Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal, Shenzhen Bay, Kai Tak Cruise Terminal, Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai, West Kowloon Station of the Express Rail Link and Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge), and the estimated passenger throughput of each control point in the coming year.

Please tabulate the passenger throughput, including the number of departures, number of arrivals and total number of departures and arrivals of each month, at various immigration control points (Hong Kong International Airport, Lo Wu, Hung Hom, Lok Ma Chau, Lok Ma Chau Spur Line, Man Kam To, Sha Tau Kok, China Ferry Terminal, Macau Ferry Terminal, Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal, Shenzhen Bay and Kai Tak Cruise Terminal) in the past 3 years.

In the past 3 years, how many Hong Kong residents were refused entry to Macao upon arriving there and were sent back to Hong Kong by the Macao authorities on the grounds of violating the Internal Security Law of Macao or on any other grounds? Please tabulate the number of persons having been sent back by month and Macao border checkpoint.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 36)

Reply:

In 2018-19, the staff establishment and salary costs of the Immigration Department (ImmD) at the various immigration control points, including the new control points (namely at the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area, the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Port and the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point)) are tabulated as follows:

Control point	Number of posts	Salary costs* (\$m)
Airport	980	422
Lo Wu	738	320
Hung Hom	93	41
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	250	108
Lok Ma Chau	378	157
Man Kam To	87	35
Sha Tau Kok	53	23
Shenzhen Bay	387	161
Harbour Control	109	50
Macau Ferry Terminal	189	82
China Ferry Terminal	168	73
Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal	30	14
River Trade Terminal	40	20
Kai Tak Cruise Terminal	94	41
Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area	407	180
Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Port	446	194
Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point	204	91
Total	4 653	2,012

* In terms of the notional annual mid-point salary.

The ImmD estimates that the numbers of inbound and outbound passenger trips travelling by land, air and sea in 2018 will be 248 million, 53.44 million and 30.72 million respectively. The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

The numbers of inbound and outbound passenger trips at various immigration control points in the past 3 years are as follows:

Control point \ Year	2015	2016	2017
Airport	46 319 485	48 640 973	50 931 408
Lo Wu	83 207 483	81 281 147	81 707 959
Hung Hom	4 215 421	3 883 639	3 856 027
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	61 938 857	63 409 534	59 464 480
Lok Ma Chau	28 466 179	27 234 684	28 692 687
Man Kam To	3 996 031	3 997 874	4 240 552

Sha Tau Kok	3 131 637	2 998 143	3 086 211
Shenzhen Bay	37 687 313	38 518 273	40 626 957
Harbour Control	58 890	55 351	54 741
Macau Ferry Terminal	17 428 303	17 041 350	17 317 037
China Ferry Terminal	8 506 204	7 412 875	7 074 940
Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal ^{Note 1}	0	600 026	696 232
River Trade Terminal	189	167	140
Kai Tak Cruise Terminal ^{Note 2}	1 665 620	1 622 517	1 682 142
Total	296 621 612	296 696 553	299 431 513

Note 1: The Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal, upon suspension of operation since 1 July 2012, resumed its cross-boundary passenger ferry services on 28 January 2016.

Note 2: The numbers of inbound and outbound passenger trips also included passengers of cruise liners berthing at other anchorages, as well as passengers on board Hong Kong-based passenger liners running regular daily high seas trips.

According to the usual practice, immigration authorities around the world will examine and process the entry of foreigners in accordance with their local laws and the prevailing circumstances. The immigration authorities of other jurisdictions are not obliged to make a report to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government regarding their decision to refuse entry of any Hong Kong resident. Besides, according to the usual practice, immigration authorities will not usually comment on the reason and decision of individual case in detail. The ImmD therefore does not maintain the statistics mentioned in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB153

(Question Serial No. 0599)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under Programme (2) Control upon Entry, matters requiring special attention in 2018-19 include “implementing the complementary immigration measures on non-local pregnant visitors coming to give birth in Hong Kong”. Would the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. What are the details of the above measures? Do the relevant measures require cooperation with public or/and private hospitals? If yes, what is the mode of cooperation? If no, what are the reasons?
2. What are the estimated manpower and expenditure to be involved in the implementation of the above measures?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chun-ying (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 35)

Reply:

1. Under the “zero quota” policy, all public and private hospitals will not accept any bookings by Mainland pregnant women whose husbands are not Hong Kong permanent residents for delivery in Hong Kong. Mainland pregnant women whose husbands are Hong Kong permanent residents or Hong Kong residents who came to Hong Kong on One-way Permit may make bookings at private hospitals for delivery under special arrangements. To complement the relevant policies, the Immigration Department (ImmD) will continue to implement the complementary immigration control measures on Mainland pregnant women in 2018-19. Mainland pregnant women who are at an advanced stage of pregnancy (28 weeks or above) are required to produce to immigration officers their confirmation certificates on delivery booking issued by private hospitals when they enter Hong Kong. Immigration officers will verify their authenticity with the private hospitals concerned when necessary. Those who fail to produce a confirmation certificate, or with doubtful purpose of visit may be refused permission to land and be repatriated immediately. In implementing these measures, immigration officers are assisted by medical staff assigned by the Department of Health (DH), who will give professional assessment and advice on the pregnancy and other physical conditions of the pregnant women concerned. In addition,

the ImmD will, according to the information provided by the public and private hospitals concerned through the Hospital Authority or the DH, follow up on cases of Mainland pregnant women gate-crashing the Accident and Emergency Departments for delivery without prior booking for obstetric services. If any illegal act is detected, the ImmD will handle it in accordance with the law.

2. As these measures are part of the regular immigration control duties of the ImmD, the manpower and expenditure involved cannot be calculated and quantified separately.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB154

(Question Serial No. 0602)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

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

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The revised estimate for Subhead 000 Operational expenses for the coming year is 27.8% higher than that for 2017/18. The increase is mainly due to the implementation of the territory-wide identity card replacement exercise and the commissioning of 3 new control points at the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Port and Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point. Would the Government inform this Committee:

1. of the timetable for the territory-wide identity card replacement exercise and the additional expenditure and manpower to be involved;
2. whether the said additional manpower can be fully absorbed through internal redeployment upon the completion of the exercise? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chun-ying (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 38)

Reply:

- (1) The Government will launch a four-year territory-wide identity card replacement exercise at the end of 2018 to replace the existing smart Hong Kong identity cards (HKICs) for all HKIC holders in phases in an orderly manner. The Immigration Department will recruit 956 additional staff members for performing duties related to the replacement exercise. It involves the creation of 353 time-limited civil service posts and the recruitment of 603 contract staff members. In 2018-19, the salary and contract staff expenditure involved will amount to around \$250 million.
- (2) Upon completion of the exercise, the members of the Immigration Service concerned will be redeployed according to the operational needs of the Department to fill vacancies arising from additional establishment or resignation or retirement of staff. Civilian civil servants will be absorbed internally by the Department or the Government. Non-civil service contract staff will leave after their contracts expire upon the completion of the exercise.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB155

(Question Serial No. 1930)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It has been reported that a terrorist internationally wanted by INTERPOL successfully absconded to Hong Kong after committing serious crimes elsewhere. In this connection, will the Immigration Department review the existing mechanism and allocate resources to prevent the entry of undesirable persons who pose a threat to the well-being of our society from happening again?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 20)

Reply:

Hong Kong has sufficient laws and effective measures to guard against high-risk persons and criminals committing crimes in Hong Kong

According to the Immigration Ordinance, officers of the Immigration Department (ImmD) may examine any visitor on his arrival in Hong Kong to verify his identity and consider whether he meets normal immigration requirements. For visitors who fail to meet the immigration requirements, who have a doubtful purpose of visit, or who may raise security concerns to Hong Kong, ImmD officers will refuse their entry. Further, the ImmD has been enhancing intelligence exchange with local and non-local law enforcement agencies through different channels to strengthen its enforcement capability against terrorists. Where there is intelligence identifying a person as a terrorist or terrorist associate, the ImmD will put his personal particulars on a watch-list to prevent such person from obtaining a visa or entering Hong Kong via immigration control points. Should such person attempts to enter Hong Kong, the ImmD will make referral to relevant law enforcement agencies for follow-up. The ImmD will review the existing mechanism from time to time and make appropriate adjustments when necessary. In addition, the ImmD will make flexible deployment of manpower to carry out such duties effectively.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB156****(Question Serial No. 1937)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (5) Nationality and Assistance to HKSAR Residents outside Hong KongControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

How many people applied for naturalisation as a Chinese national, renunciation of Chinese nationality and restoration of Chinese nationality last year?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 27)Reply:

The respective numbers of applications for naturalisation as a Chinese national, renunciation of Chinese nationality and restoration of Chinese nationality received by the Immigration Department in 2017 are tabulated as follows:

	Number of applications
Naturalisation as a Chinese national	1 534
Renunciation of Chinese nationality	160
Restoration of Chinese nationality	3

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB157

(Question Serial No. 1819)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

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

Programme: (4) Personal Documentation

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What is the amount of contingency provision earmarked for patching possible security loopholes of the next generation smart identity cards? How will the Department monitor the use of the new cards by the public?

Asked by: Hon CHENG Chung-tai (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 24)

Reply:

To ensure security in every aspect, the Next Generation Smart Identity Card System (SMARTICS-2) has, at its system design stage, adopted the most secure and appropriate security technology and measures in compliance with the Government's security regulations and guidelines, taking into account the latest technological development on the market and technologies adopted by other regions.

Moreover, the Immigration Department (ImmD) will commission qualified independent consultants to conduct Privacy Impact Assessments (PIAs) during each critical stage of the implementation of SMARTICS-2, including feasibility study, system analysis and design, pre-implementation and post-implementation, to ensure compliance with the data protection principles and other requirements under the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Cap. 486). The ImmD will also engage an independent auditor to conduct information technology security risk assessment and security audit at different stages of implementation (including system analysis and design and pre-implementation and post-implementation) to ensure the effectiveness of those security measures in protecting information in SMARTICS-2 and smart Hong Kong Identity Cards.

The Legislative Council's Finance Committee approved a funding commitment of around \$1.45 billion in May 2015 for the development of SMARTICS-2 by the ImmD, with around \$130 million earmarked as contingencies for covering unforeseen expenses that may be incurred during the development of the project.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB158****(Question Serial No. 1689)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Pre-entry ControlControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. Please provide the numbers of applications received and approved under the General Employment Policy, the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme and the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals in the past 3 years.
2. Please provide statistics on the occupational groups and income of the applicants admitted into Hong Kong under the above schemes.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 40)Reply:

1. The statistics on applications received and approved for admission into Hong Kong under the General Employment Policy (GEP), the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMTP) and the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme (QMAS) in the past 3 years are tabulated as follows:

Immigration scheme/policy	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as at February 2018)	
	No. of applications received	No. of applications/quotas approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications/quotas approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications/quotas approved
GEP	36 500	34 254	39 167	36 523	40 705	37 457
ASMTP	11 205	9 480	12 589	10 723	13 358	11 699
QMAS	1 693	172	1 634	310	1 868	342

2. In the past 3 years, the statistics on applications approved for admission into Hong Kong under the GEP by industry/sector of applicants and monthly remuneration are as follows:

Industry/Sector of applicants	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Sportsmen and Entertainers	10 194	10 863	12 283
Administrators, Managers and Executives	8 746	7 708	8 105
Other Professionals	6 766	7 727	7 037
Teachers/Professors	3 373	3 947	3 488
Investors	190	219	151
Others	4 985	6 059	6 393
Total	34 254	36 523	37 457

Monthly Remuneration	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Below \$20,000	5 857	7 241	7 847
\$20,000 - \$39,999	10 485	10 692	11 244
\$40,000 - \$79,999	11 914	11 596	10 099
\$80,000 or above	5 998	6 994	8 267
Total	34 254	36 523	37 457

In the past 3 years, the statistics on applications approved for admission into Hong Kong under the ASMTP by industry/sector of applicants and monthly remuneration are as follows:

Industry/Sector of applicants	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Arts/Culture	2 208	3 012	3 873
Academic Research and Education	2 440	2 446	2 196
Financial Services	1 513	1 591	1 945
Commerce and Trade	652	833	719
Recreation and Sports	256	312	447
Engineering and Construction	435	403	392
Information Technology	336	279	296
Legal Services	108	101	73
Others	1 532	1 746	1 758
Total	9 480	10 723	11 699

Monthly Remuneration	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Below \$20,000	3 248	3 444	3 649
\$20,000 - \$39,999	3 526	3 905	4 551
\$40,000 - \$79,999	1 853	2 299	2 369
\$80,000 or above	853	1 075	1 130
Total	9 480	10 723	11 699

In the past 3 years, the statistics on quotas allotted under the QMAS by industry/sector of applicants are as follows:

Industry/Sector of applicants	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Financial and Accounting Services	18	77	101
Information Technology and Telecommunications	52	79	55
Architecture, Surveying, Engineering and Construction	20	23	27
Commerce and Trade	6	13	22
Arts and Culture	7	7	12
Others	69	111	125
Total	172	310	342

The Immigration Department does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB159

(Question Serial No. 2580)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is mentioned under Programme (3) of the Immigration Department (ImmD) that the ImmD has implemented a unified screening mechanism (USM), based on the procedures under the statutory torture claim screening mechanism, to assess non-refoulement claims made on all applicable grounds and effect timely removal of those whose claim is rejected. In this connection, would the authorities inform this Committee of the following:

1. In 2017-18, how many new non-refoulement claims were received by the ImmD?
2. In 2017-18, how many non-refoulement claims were successfully handled by the ImmD? Among them, how many claims are substantiated and unsubstantiated respectively?
3. What are the estimated expenditure and staff establishment for screening non-refoulement claims for 2018-19?

Asked by: Hon CHOW Ho-ding, Holden (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 5)

Reply:

1. and 2. In 2017, the Immigration Department (ImmD) received 1 843 non-refoulement claims (monthly average 154), while from January to February 2018, ImmD received 207 claims (monthly average 104), representing a 32% decrease over 2017.

In 2017, ImmD determined 4 182 claims, of which 38 were substantiated (including those substantiated by the Torture Claims Appeal Board on appeal).

3. The major expenditure on handling non-refoulement claims and related work in 2018-19 is tabulated below:

Year	Screening of Claims and Handling of Appeals/Petitions (\$Million)	Publicly-funded Legal Assistance (\$Million)	Humanitarian Assistance (\$Million)	Total* (\$Million)
2018-19 (Estimate)	373	271	755	1,399

** Individual items may not add up to total due to rounding.*

In 2018-19, there are 288 posts in ImmD deployed for handling matters relating to non-refoulement claims and the salary costs are estimated to be \$197 million (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary).

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB160****(Question Serial No. 2581)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is mentioned under Programme (3) of the Immigration Department (ImmD) that the ImmD will take enforcement actions against persons engaged in unlawful employment after entry. In this connection, would the authorities inform this Committee of the following:

1. How many illegal workers were arrested by the ImmD in 2017-18?
2. Among those cases, how many were successfully prosecuted? What were the penalties on the successfully prosecuted illegal workers?
3. Among the illegal workers arrested by the ImmD in the past 5 years, how many were non-refoulement claimants?

Asked by: Hon CHOW Ho-ding, Holden (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 7)Reply:

1. and 2.

In 2017, the Immigration Department (ImmD) arrested 1 736 illegal workers and 1 061 of them (excluding sex workers) were successfully prosecuted. The majority of those successfully prosecuted were given immediate custodial sentences of 2 weeks to 23 months.

3. The numbers of non-ethnic Chinese persons on recognizance (mostly non-refoulement claimants) arrested on suspicion of taking up unlawful employment in violation of section 38AA of the Immigration Ordinance (Cap.115) in the past 5 years are tabulated as follows:

Year	Number of Persons Arrested
2013	165
2014	166
2015	232
2016	302
2017	381

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB161

(Question Serial No. 2100)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area, what are the posts newly created by the Immigration Department and the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHU Hoi-dick (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 34)

Reply:

In 2017-18 and 2018-19, a total of 407 posts have been and will be created by the Immigration Department for performing immigration control and related duties at the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area, and the salary costs involved are around \$180 million (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary).

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB162****(Question Serial No. 2847)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (5) Nationality and Assistance to HKSAR Residents outside Hong KongControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

The Assistance to Hong Kong Residents Unit (AHU) of the Hong Kong Immigration Department (ImmD) is tasked with rendering assistance to Hong Kong residents in distress outside Hong Kong. According to the ImmD, it will send officers to places where Hong Kong residents meet with serious accidents or problems to render assistance. In this connection, would the Government inform this Committee of:

1. the numbers of requests for assistance received by the AHU from Hong Kong residents in the past 3 years and the establishment of the AHU;
2. the numbers of times the AHU sent officers to the places concerned to render assistance in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon HO Kwan-yiu, Junius (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 49)Reply:

1. The numbers of requests for assistance received by the Assistance to Hong Kong Residents Unit (AHU) of the Immigration Department in the past 3 years are as follows:

Year	Number of requests for assistance
2015	2 529
2016	2 808
2017	3 311

The current establishment of the AHU is 26 posts.

2. The numbers of times the AHU sent officers to places outside Hong Kong to render assistance to Hong Kong residents in the past 3 years are tabulated as follows:

Year	Number of times officers were sent out of Hong Kong
2015	4
2016	9
2017	4

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB163****(Question Serial No. 0354)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (5) Nationality and Assistance to HKSAR Residents outside Hong KongControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

The HKSAR Government has been rendering assistance to Hong Kong residents in distress in the Mainland through the Immigration Department. In this regard, would the Government inform this Committee of:

- (1) the numbers of requests for assistance from Hong Kong residents in distress in the Mainland in the past 5 years by category;
- (2) the figures on the assistance rendered by the relevant departments; and
- (3) the staff establishment for and the estimated expenditure on handling the requests for assistance?

Asked by: Hon IP LAU Suk-ye, Regina (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 27)Reply:

(1)

The numbers of requests for assistance received by the Immigration Department (ImmD) from Hong Kong residents in distress in the Mainland in the past 5 years and the nature of the cases are tabulated as follows:

Nature of the case	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Loss of Travel Document	34	16	16	13	3
Traffic Accident	23	11	14	14	66
Hospitalisation, Illness and Death	331	313	363	395	487
Others (such as missing, being detained, etc.)	106	89	57	61	127
Total	494	429	450	483	683

(2)

For every request for assistance from Hong Kong residents in distress in the Mainland, the ImmD will spare no effort to provide practicable and appropriate assistance for the subjects and their families. The ImmD will also coordinate with the relevant Hong Kong or Mainland departments in rendering assistance when necessary, but the ImmD does not maintain breakdown statistics on the specific kinds of assistance rendered by other relevant departments.

(3)

The duties of the Assistance to Hong Kong Residents Unit (AHU) of the ImmD include rendering assistance to Hong Kong residents in distress outside Hong Kong and their family members. In 2018-19, the establishment of the AHU is 26 posts and the total annual salary costs are about \$15.16 million in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB164****(Question Serial No. 0376)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Control upon EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

During 2018-19, the Department will continue to plan and put in place the immigration facilities required in the new control points at the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Port and Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point. What is the progress of the allocation of additional manpower and resources for the three new control points? What is the financial commitment involved?

Asked by: Hon IP LAU Suk-ye, Regina (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 49)Reply:

The Immigration Department will create a total of 1 058 posts for performing immigration control and related duties at the new control points (namely at the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area, the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Port and the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point). The staff establishment and salary costs involved are tabulated as follows:

	Number of posts	Salary costs* (\$m)
Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area	407	180
Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Port	447	196
Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point	204	91
Total	1 058	467

* In terms of the notional annual mid-point salary.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB165****(Question Serial No. 0377)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

During 2018-19, the Immigration Department will continue to step up enforcement actions against persons seeking entry into Hong Kong under the disguise of marriages with Hong Kong residents. Would the authorities advise on the following:

1. What are the numbers of Mainlanders and Hong Kong residents arrested and convicted for contracting bogus marriages in the past 3 years?
2. What are the details of the current enforcement action against Mainlanders who have contracted bogus marriages? How would their involvement in bogus marriages be substantiated?
3. What kind of information is needed from informants?
4. What are the penalties currently faced by Mainlanders and Hong Kong residents involved in bogus marriages?
5. What are the specific plans to step up law enforcement action?

Asked by: Hon IP LAU Suk-ye, Regina (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 50)Reply:

1. The numbers of persons who were arrested and convicted for contracting bogus marriages in the past 3 years are tabulated below:

Year	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons convicted
2015	1 016	113
2016	979	98
2017	1 015	85
Total	3 010	296

The Immigration Department (ImmD) does not maintain breakdown statistics on the nationalities or regions of the persons concerned.

2. The Government has always been concerned about bogus marriages. In order to deal with the problem more effectively, the ImmD set up a special task force in 2006 to step up enforcement action against persons seeking entry into Hong Kong by means of bogus marriages and against intermediaries aiding others to seek entry into Hong Kong through such means. The ImmD has been closely monitoring the latest trends and practices in arranging bogus marriages by intermediaries and syndicates, including the use of instant messaging software and social networking mobile applications. When suspected cases are identified, the ImmD will proactively collect evidence through various channels, conduct thorough investigations into parties to the suspected bogus marriages and relevant intermediaries, and prosecute offenders when there is sufficient evidence, which includes witness statements and other circumstantial evidence.

3. Informants may report any information relating to the cases, including particulars of the persons involved and the sequence of events, to the ImmD for investigation and follow-up as appropriate.

4. Any person who makes use of bogus marriage or facilitates other persons to obtain the requisite documents by aiding them in contracting bogus marriages for the purpose of entering Hong Kong shall be guilty of an offence. In the course of contracting bogus marriages, and applying for entry into Hong Kong through such marriages, the persons involved may have committed offences such as bigamy, making a false oath, giving false information, making false representation to ImmD officers and conspiracy to defraud, etc. According to the prevailing legislation of Hong Kong, any person who commits the offence of conspiracy to defraud is liable on conviction to imprisonment for up to 14 years. In addition, it is an offence for any person to make false representation to an immigration officer. Such offenders are, upon conviction, subject to the maximum penalty of a fine of up to HK\$150,000 and imprisonment for up to 14 years. Aiders and abettors are also liable to prosecution. Furthermore, any person who for the purpose of procuring a marriage, or a certificate or license for marriage, knowingly and wilfully makes a false oath or makes or signs a false declaration shall also be guilty of an offence and shall also be liable to, upon conviction, a fine and imprisonment for up to 7 years.

5. The ImmD will continue to step up enforcement action against persons seeking entry into Hong Kong by means of bogus marriages with Hong Kong residents through multi-pronged measures. The specific measures include the following:

(1) To step up immigration examination on arrivals

When conducting immigration examination on arriving passengers, the ImmD will critically scrutinise doubtful visitors coming to visit their spouses in Hong Kong on the strength of “Tanqin” (visiting relatives) exit endorsements and refuse their entry if their purposes of visit are in doubt. If any person is found to have committed an offence, such as making false representation to an immigration officer, law enforcement officers of the ImmD will conduct in-depth investigations and prosecution actions will be taken.

(2) To conduct anti-illegal worker operations

Many involved in bogus marriages in the past aimed at taking up unlawful employment in Hong Kong. The ImmD therefore pays particular attention to Mainland residents holding “Tanqin” exit endorsements during anti-illegal worker operations. In-depth investigations will be mounted into any suspected cases of “Tanqin” exit endorsements obtained by means of bogus marriages.

(3) To step up operations against intermediaries

Many bogus marriage cases in the past involved intermediaries arranging for Mainland residents to contract bogus marriages with Hong Kong residents and then apply for the requisite documents to enter Hong Kong. Therefore, the ImmD has all along been paying attention to and conducts investigations into suspected intermediaries. It also cooperates with the Mainland authorities through intelligence exchanges, with a view to combating intermediaries and syndicates involved in cross-border crimes.

Besides, the special task force of the ImmD also keeps track of the trend of bogus marriages and collects intelligence from various channels, including advertisements with wordings such as “quick money” and “cross-boundary matchmaking” in instant messaging and social networking mobile applications, newspapers, web pages, etc. It will conduct in-depth investigations into suspicious marriage intermediaries.

(4) To step up checking of doubtful marriage registration cases

Apart from the special task force, the Marriage Registries of the ImmD are also involved in combating bogus marriages. Marriage Registries have stepped up checking on each of the suspicious marriage registration cases to more effectively identify dubious cases of suspected double marriages in the Mainland and Hong Kong. Meanwhile, the Investigation Sub-division of the ImmD also initiates investigations into any suspected bogus marriage cases. With these measures in place, a number of suspected cases were swiftly detected and successfully prosecuted.

(5) To exchange intelligence and cooperate with the Mainland authorities

The ImmD will notify the Mainland authorities of information on Mainland residents committing offences related to bogus marriages. This enables the Mainland authorities to strictly scrutinise their future applications for exit endorsements. The Mainland authorities will also refer cases of suspected bogus marriages to the ImmD for follow-up. The ImmD will conduct joint enforcement operations with the Mainland authorities when necessary.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB166

(Question Serial No. 0872)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In “Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2018-19”, the Government states that it will provide immigration facilitation to support the policy objective of attracting and retaining outside talent, professionals and entrepreneurs. In this connection, would the authorities please inform this Committee of:

1. the details of the facilitation to be provided?
2. whether the authorities will review the indicators of performance measures and shorten the average processing time of applications so as to reduce the time for approving applications from outside talent, professionals and entrepreneurs?

Asked by: Hon LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 15)

Reply:

1. The Immigration Department (ImmD) has always been committed to providing facilitation for outside talent, professionals and entrepreneurs to attract and retain them to support the socio-economic development of Hong Kong. In May 2015, the ImmD implemented a series of enhancement measures, including introducing the Admission Scheme for the Second Generation of Chinese Hong Kong Permanent Residents; relaxing the stay arrangements under the General Employment Policy (GEP) and the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMTP); and refining the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme and the arrangements for applications under the GEP Investment Stream. The ImmD will continue to implement these enhancement measures to encourage talent and entrepreneurs to come and stay in Hong Kong for development.
2. The ImmD has been committed to providing quality services for talent and entrepreneurs who apply for employment and investment in Hong Kong. The ImmD's 2018 performance pledge is to finalise the processing of 90% of the applications for entry visas and permits for employment as well as entry permits under the ASMTP within 4 weeks. The ImmD will conduct review as appropriate on our immigration schemes and performance pledges in order to render efficient and courteous services to members of the public while maintaining effective immigration control.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB167****(Question Serial No. 0873)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Would the Government inform this Committee of:

	2015	2016	2017
the number of non-refoulement claims lodged			
the number of substantiated non-refoulement claims			
the number of unsubstantiated non-refoulement claims			
the number of claimants removed			
the total expenditure on removal of claimants			
the number of days for handling each claim on average			

Asked by: Hon LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 16)

Reply:

The Government implemented the Unified Screening Mechanism (USM) in March 2014 to screen non-refoulement claims on all applicable grounds in one go. As at the end of February 2018, figures on non-refoulement claims handled by the Immigration Department (ImmD) are as follows:

Year	Claims received	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims
Commencement of the USM				6 699
2014 (Mar to Dec)	4 634	826	889	9 618
2015	5 053	2 339	1 410	10 922
2016	3 838	3 218	1 561	9 981
2017	1 843	4 182	1 743	5 899
2018 (Jan to Feb)	207	922	226	4 958
Total	15 575	11 487	5 829	4 958

During the same period, ImmD determined a total of 11 487 claims and 93 of them were substantiated (including those substantiated by the Torture Claims Appeal Board on appeal).

As regards the handling time per claim, ImmD ensures high efficiency of the screening procedures by flexible staff deployment and optimised workflow. ImmD's screening time per claim (from commencement of the screening process to determination by ImmD) has been expedited from about 25 weeks on average at the early implementation of the USM to the current average of about 10 weeks.

In addition, a total of 4 139 non-ethnic Chinese persons were repatriated in 2017 (including about 2 500 persons whose non-refoulement claims were rejected, withdrawn or where no further action can be taken, or who were repatriated voluntarily), 78% and 42% more as compared with 2 319 persons in 2015 and 2 922 persons in 2016 respectively.

Since the removal of rejected non-refoulement claimants is part of the regular removal duties of ImmD, ImmD does not maintain a breakdown on the expenditure incurred.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB168

(Question Serial No. 0880)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Would the Government please inform this Committee of the following:

- (1) How many non-local pregnant visitors who intended to give birth in Hong Kong were checked by the Immigration Department at control points last year? How many of them were refused entry?
- (2) What are the details of the complementary immigration measures implemented on such non-local pregnant visitors and the estimated expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 23)

Reply:

- (1) In 2017, the Immigration Department (ImmD) intercepted a total of 52 301 suspected Mainland pregnant visitors at control points, of whom 4 719 were refused entry.
- (2) Under the “zero quota” policy, all public and private hospitals will not accept any bookings by Mainland pregnant women whose husbands are not Hong Kong permanent residents for delivery in Hong Kong. Mainland pregnant women whose husbands are Hong Kong permanent residents or Hong Kong residents who came to Hong Kong on One-way Permit may make bookings at private hospitals for delivery under special arrangements. To complement the relevant policies, the ImmD has stepped up the complementary immigration control measures on Mainland pregnant women. Mainland pregnant women who are at an advanced stage of pregnancy (28 weeks or above) are required to produce to immigration officers their confirmation certificates on delivery booking issued by private hospitals when they enter Hong Kong, otherwise they may be refused entry. In implementing these measures, immigration officers are assisted by medical staff assigned by the Department of Health, who will give professional assessment and advice on the pregnancy and other physical conditions of the pregnant women concerned. As these measures are part of the regular immigration control duties of the ImmD, the manpower and expenditure involved cannot be calculated and quantified separately.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB169****(Question Serial No. 0886)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (2) Control upon EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the three new control points at the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Port and Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point due to be completed and commissioned soon, please tabulate the estimated day-to-day operational expenses and the numbers of operational staff required for the above three control points respectively.

Asked by: Hon LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 34)Reply:

The Immigration Department will create a total of 1 058 posts for performing immigration control and related duties at the new control points (namely at the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area, the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Port and the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point). The staff establishment and salary costs involved are tabulated as follows:

	Number of posts	Salary costs* (\$m)
Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area	407	180
Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Port	447	196
Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point	204	91
Total	1 058	467

* In terms of the notional annual mid-point salary.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB170

(Question Serial No. 0279)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control, (2) Control upon Entry, (3) Control after Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Although the Government has taken measures to step up action against parallel trading activities, such activities are still rampant in the North District, causing nuisance to the residents' daily lives. In this connection, would the Government inform this Committee of:

1. the number of persons put on the "watch list of suspected parallel traders" kept by the Immigration Department in each of the past 5 years;
2. the number of visitors who were refused entry for suspected engagement in parallel trading activities and among which the number of persons entering and leaving Hong Kong on the strength of "multiple-entry" or "one trip per week" endorsements in each of the past 5 years, with a breakdown by immigration control point;
3. the number of visitors arrested, prosecuted and convicted for breaching their conditions of stay by engaging in parallel trading activities in the past 5 years, with a breakdown by immigration control point;
4. the 5 categories of goods confiscated in the largest quantities in operations against parallel trading in descending order in the past 5 years;
5. the details of the immigration control measures taken by the authorities in combating parallel trading activities; and
6. the resources and manpower to be earmarked to crack down on parallel traders from outside Hong Kong in 2018-19?

Asked by: Hon LAU Ip-keung, Kenneth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 39)

Reply:

1. The Immigration Department (ImmD) has established a "watch list of suspected parallel traders" since September 2012. As at the end of February 2018, over 24 100 people suspected to be involved in parallel trading activities had been included in the watch list.

2. The numbers of entries refused due to suspected involvement in parallel trading activities in the past 5 years by control point are tabulated as follows:

Control Point	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	3 981	3 473	10 128	11 125	7 483
Lo Wu	6 068	4 520	6 765	3 244	684
Shenzhen Bay	1 201	2 256	4 882	379	117
Man Kam To Note	239	1 000	1 653	446	86
Sha Tau Kok	167	108	238	72	16
Lok Ma Chau	160	88	148	64	8
Hung Hom	0	1	0	0	0
Total	11 816	11 446	23 814	15 330	8 394

Note: Due to the reconstruction works at the passenger clearance area of the Shenzhen side of the Man Kam To Control Point, only goods vehicles, cross-boundary students and limited cross-boundary coaches were allowed to use the Man Kam To Control Point starting from 22 February 2010. Upon completion of the works, the control point became fully operational on 26 August 2013.

These Mainland residents held various types of endorsements for entry into Hong Kong, including single-entry and multiple-entry endorsements, as well as endorsements for visiting relatives, business and individual visit.

3. The numbers of visitors arrested, prosecuted and convicted for breach of condition of stay by engaging in parallel trading activities in the past 5 years are tabulated as follows:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of persons arrested	718	670	911	506	231
Number of persons prosecuted	131	60	14	7	2
Number of persons convicted	121	58	16	6	2

The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

4. The 5 categories of goods confiscated in the largest quantity in operations conducted by the ImmD against parallel trading in each of the past 5 years are tabulated as follows:

Rank		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Category of goods	1	milk powder	skin care products	electronic components	electronic components	skin care products
	2	skin care products	electronic products	food	food	cosmetics
	3	cosmetics	food	skin care products	skin care products	milk powder
	4	snacks	red wine	milk powder	milk powder	electronic products
	5	medicine	milk powder	red wine	red wine	daily commodities

5. Pursuant to the Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 115), any person who enters Hong Kong as a visitor and contravenes a condition of stay in respect of him, including taking any employment, whether paid or unpaid, or establishing or joining in any business, without approval by the Director of Immigration, shall be guilty of an offence. Passengers who, as visitors, contravene conditions of stay by involving in parallel trading activities may be prosecuted and refused entry by the ImmD in future. The ImmD conducts joint operations with other law enforcement agencies from time to time against Mainland visitors contravening conditions of stay by being involved in parallel trading activities and their local employers. The ImmD has also established a “watch list of suspected parallel traders” to examine suspected parallel traders. If their purposes of visits to Hong Kong are in doubt, the ImmD will refuse their entry and repatriate them to the Mainland immediately.

For convicted Mainland parallel traders, the ImmD will pass their information to the exit and entry administration offices of the Mainland for cancellation of their exit endorsements and they would be prohibited from visiting Hong Kong for 2 years.

6. In 2018-19, the ImmD will deploy manpower flexibly to carry out control and enforcement work in respect of combating parallel trading activities having regard to the existing resources and operational needs.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB171

(Question Serial No. 0280)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control, (2) Control upon Entry, (3) Control after Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Would the authorities please provide the following information:

1. Please list the respective numbers of persons admitted to Hong Kong for employment under the General Employment Policy, the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMTP) and the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme (QMAS) of the Immigration Department (ImmD) in the past 5 years, broken down by nationality, industry, remuneration and period of employment.
2. What are the criteria adopted by the ImmD in assessing applications from talent, professionals and entrepreneurs? Did the Department evaluate the impact of the admission of professionals on the local labour market?
3. What are the estimated manpower and expenditure to be involved in 2018-19 for handling applications under the ASMTP, the QMAS and the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates?
4. In the past 5 years, what were the numbers of applications for extension of stay involving Mainland students? What were the numbers of approved applications?

Asked by: Hon LAU Ip-keung, Kenneth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 40)

Reply:

1. In the past 5 years, the statistics on applications approved for admission into Hong Kong under the General Employment Policy (GEP), the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMTTP) and the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme (QMAS) are as follows:

Immigration Scheme/Policy	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
GEP	29 725	32 862	34 254	36 523	37 457
ASMTTP	8 526	9 278	9 480	10 723	11 699
QMAS*	351	356	172	310	342

*Figures denote numbers of quotas allotted

GEP

In the past 5 years, the statistics on applications approved for admission into Hong Kong under the GEP by region, industry/sector of applicants, monthly remuneration and employment period are as follows:

By region of applicants:

Region	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
United Kingdom	4 391	4 784	4 751	5 012	4 841
U.S.A.	3 890	3 905	4 057	4 011	3 693
South Korea	1 901	2 202	2 331	2 963	3 144
Japan	2 347	2 467	2 473	2 826	2 879
India	2 241	2 572	2 328	2 674	2 716
Taiwan	1 825	1 773	1 929	2 180	2 392
France	1 627	1 791	2 050	2 034	2 026
Australia	1 694	1 958	2 086	1 826	1 655
Philippines	1 006	1 058	1 121	1 159	1 229
Canada	942	909	946	935	886
Others	7 861	9 443	10 182	10 903	11 996
Total	29 725	32 862	34 254	36 523	37 457

By industry/sector of applicants:

Industry/Sector of applicants	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Sportsmen and Entertainers	8 147	9 952	10 194	10 863	12 283
Administrators, Managers and Executives	8 702	8 895	8 746	7 708	8 105
Other Professionals	6 854	6 562	6 766	7 727	7 037
Teachers/Professors	3 016	3 283	3 373	3 947	3 488
Investors	288	224	190	219	151
Others	2 718	3 946	4 985	6 059	6 393
Total	29 725	32 862	34 254	36 523	37 457

By monthly remuneration of applicants:

Monthly Remuneration	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Below \$20,000	7 032	6 791	5 857	7 241	7 847
\$20,000 - \$39,999	9 124	10 357	10 485	10 692	11 244
\$40,000 - \$79,999	13 569^	10 631	11 914	11 596	10 099
\$80,000 or above		5 083	5 998	6 994	8 267
Total	29 725	32 862	34 254	36 523	37 457

^ The Immigration Department (ImmD) did not maintain the relevant breakdown statistics before 2014-15.

By employment period of applicants:

Employment Period	2013-14^	2014-15^	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Short-term Employment*	-	-	16 812	19 245	21 350
Long-term Employment	-	-	17 442	17 278	16 107
Total	-	-	34 254	36 523	37 457

^ The ImmD did not maintain the relevant breakdown statistics before 2015-16.

* Short-term employment refers to applications with an employment period of less than 12 months.

ASMTP

The ASMTP is only applicable to Mainland residents. Therefore, all applicants are Mainland residents.

In the past 5 years, the statistics on applications approved for admission into Hong Kong under the ASMTP by industry/sector of applicants, monthly remuneration and employment period are as follows:

By industry/sector of applicants:

Industry/Sector of applicants	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Arts/Culture	2 509	2 597	2 208	3 012	3 873
Academic Research and Education	2 506	2 506	2 440	2 446	2 196
Financial Services	1 074	1 317	1 513	1 591	1 945
Commerce and Trade	807	759	652	833	719
Recreation and Sports	119	127	256	312	447
Engineering and Construction	352	505	435	403	392
Information Technology	309	348	336	279	296
Legal Services	120	104	108	101	73
Others	730	1 015	1 532	1 746	1 758
Total	8 526	9 278	9 480	10 723	11 699

By monthly remuneration of applicants:

Monthly Remuneration	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Below \$20,000	4 685	4 748	3 248	3 444	3 649
\$20,000 - \$39,999	2 339	2 649	3 526	3 905	4 551
\$40,000 - \$79,999	1 083	1 286	1 853	2 299	2 369
\$80,000 or above	419	595	853	1 075	1 130
Total	8 526	9 278	9 480	10 723	11 699

By employment period of applicants:

Employment Period	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Short-term Employment*	5 045	5 301	5 388	6 233	7 560
Long-term Employment	3 481	3 977	4 092	4 490	4 139
Total	8 526	9 278	9 480	10 723	11 699

* Short-term employment refers to applications with an employment period of less than 12 months.

QMAS

In the past 5 years, the breakdown statistics on the numbers of quotas allotted under the QMAS by region and industry/sector of applicants are as follows:

By region of applicants:

Region	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Mainland China	302	315	155	263	301
Australia	5	6	3	9	8
U.S.A.	8	3	2	9	6
Canada	1	2	2	4	3
Others	35	30	10	25	24
Total	351	356	172	310	342

By industry/sector of applicants:

Industry/Sector of applicants	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Financial and Accounting Services	54	59	18	77	101
Information Technology and Telecommunications	104	127	52	79	55
Architecture, Surveying, Engineering and Construction	44	32	20	23	27
Commerce and Trade	5	16	6	13	22
Arts and Culture	34	13	7	7	12
Others	110	109	69	111	125
Total	351	356	172	310	342

The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

- At present, the ImmD implements 2 employment-related immigration arrangements, namely, the GEP for admitting overseas, Taiwan and Macao professionals and the ASMTF for Mainland professionals. The objective is to allow local employers to recruit professionals not readily available in Hong Kong to meet their manpower needs.

Professionals seeking to work in Hong Kong have to meet 3 main criteria:

- having a good education background, normally a first degree in the relevant field;
- having a confirmed offer of employment and being employed in a job relevant to their academic qualifications or work experience that local professionals cannot be recruited to take up; and
- the remuneration package being broadly commensurate with and not inferior to the local prevailing market level.

When assessing applications for entry for employment as professionals in Hong Kong, the ImmD will make reference to market research data prepared by the Census and Statistics Department and information provided by relevant professional bodies. It will also consult the Labour Department, other government departments or relevant professional bodies on individual cases as necessary to determine whether such professionals are not readily available locally and need to be admitted to Hong Kong, so as to ensure that the applications are in line with the schemes' objectives. In addition, the ImmD will require the employing companies to provide a written declaration to confirm that genuine efforts had been made to conduct recruitment for the posts in Hong Kong but no local candidates were deemed suitable. The ImmD will strictly assess applications for the admission of professionals, so as to strike a balance between

admitting the professionals needed by Hong Kong and upholding priority employment of the local workforce.

When assessing applications for entry for investment as entrepreneurs in Hong Kong, the ImmD will consider whether an applicant has a good education background (normally a first degree in the relevant field) and whether the applicant is in a position to make substantial contribution to the economy of Hong Kong. Relevant factors to be considered include (but not limited to) business plans, business turnover, financial resources, investment sum, number of jobs created locally and introduction of new technology or skills. The ImmD will seek advice, if needed, from relevant government departments or professional bodies on the applicant's business plan in order to assess whether the business supports Hong Kong's overall and long-term economic development and whether the business is able to sustain steady growth in Hong Kong and give impetus to the industry concerned. Furthermore, an applicant who wishes to establish or join in a start-up business may also submit an application. The ImmD may also consider an application favourably, if the start-up business concerned is supported by a government-backed programme with a rigorous vetting and selection process, and the applicant is the proprietor or partner of the start-up company or a key researcher of the relevant project.

3. In 2018-19, the estimated establishment and salary costs of the ImmD for handling applications under the ASMTP, the QMAS and the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates are 54 posts and \$29.64 million (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary) respectively.
4. The numbers of applications for extension of stay received and approved in respect of Mainland students in the past 5 years are tabulated as follows:

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
No. of applications received	13 133	11 746	3 587	3 902	3 413
No. of applications approved	12 745	12 641	3 447	3 816	3 353

Note: Applications approved in a financial year may not totally be the applications submitted in the same year.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB172

(Question Serial No. 1904)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What was the number of asylum seekers who had been granted permission to stay and work temporarily in Hong Kong under the screening mechanism for torture claims/non-refoulement claims in each of the past 5 years? What are the nationalities of those claimants? How many cases were found substantiated and how many were found to be false? How many of those claimants still remain in Hong Kong pending completion of screening procedures? What was the annual expenditure on the screening mechanism and on supporting those claimants remaining in Hong Kong for each year?

Asked by: Hon LEE Wai-king, Starry (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 44)

Reply:

The Government implemented the Unified Screening Mechanism (USM) in March 2014 to screen non-refoulement claims on all applicable grounds in one go. The 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol have never applied to Hong Kong, and illegal immigrants seeking non-refoulement in Hong Kong will not be treated as “asylum seekers” or “refugees”. The HKSAR Government maintains a firm policy of not granting asylum and not determining or recognising refugee status of anyone. Regardless of the outcome of their torture/non-refoulement claims, the Immigration Department (ImmD) will not permit the claimants to remain in Hong Kong. If their claims are rejected or the risks they face cease, ImmD will remove them to their country of origin.

As at the end of February 2018, figures on non-refoulement claims handled by ImmD are as follows:

Year	Claims received	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims
Commencement of the USM				6 699
2014 (Mar to Dec)	4 634	826	889	9 618
2015	5 053	2 339	1 410	10 922
2016	3 838	3 218	1 561	9 981
2017	1 843	4 182	1 743	5 899
2018 (Jan to Feb)	207	922	226	4 958
Total	15 575	11 487	5 829	4 958

During the same period, ImmD determined a total of 11 487 claims and 93 of them were substantiated (including those substantiated by the Torture Claims Appeal Board on appeal).

As at end February 2018, there were a total of 4 958 non-refoulement claims pending screening, among which over 80% originated from South Asian or Southeast Asian countries, including Pakistan (21%), India (21%), Bangladesh (16%), Indonesia (9%) and Vietnam (7%). Moreover, for claims rejected by ImmD, 6 304 claimants have lodged an appeal or are those who are within the 14-day time limit for lodging an appeal, 3 417 claimants have left Hong Kong or are pending removal, and 1 673 claimants are still in Hong Kong for other reasons (e.g. being imprisoned, being prosecuted or having applied for judicial review, etc.). In addition, 24 torture claims were substantiated before commencement of the USM.

The Director of Immigration may exercise his discretion exceptionally and on a case-by-case basis to consider applications by substantiated claimants (or persons whose refugee status has been recognised by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)) for permission to take employment. As at end February 2018, ImmD received 112 such applications, among which 45 were lodged by substantiated claimants whereas 67 were lodged by persons whose refugee status had been recognised by UNHCR. Among the 112 applications, 51 were approved, 10 rejected, 11 pending further information from the applicants and 40 withdrawn or where no further action can be taken.

The major expenditure on handling non-refoulement claims and related work since 2014-15 is tabulated below:

Year	Screening of Claims and Handling of Appeals/Petitions (\$Million)	Publicly-funded Legal Assistance (\$Million)	Humanitarian Assistance (\$Million)	Total* (\$Million)
2014-15	188	97	254	540
2015-16	208	106	489	803
2016-17	281	122	729	1,132
2017-18 (Revised estimate)	330	143	593	1,066
2018-19 (Estimate)	373	271	755	1,399

** Individual items may not add up to total due to rounding.*

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB173****(Question Serial No. 2695)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control, (2) Control upon Entry, (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

(a) Please provide annual figures in relation to multiple-entry permit holders and “one trip per week” permit holders as specified in the table below:

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018(as at March)
Number of permit holders					
1 entry or less per endorsement					
2 to 25 entries per endorsement					
26 to 50 entries per endorsement					
51 to 99 entries per endorsement					
100 entries or above per endorsement					
Total number of entries of multiple-entry / “one trip per week” permit holders					
The yearly average number of entries per person					

(b) What is the number of eligible Shenzhen residents who have not yet applied for “one trip per week” permits? What is the distribution by age and sex of such residents?

(c) Does the HKSAR Government know whether the Mainland authorities have kept a list similar to its “watch list of suspected parallel traders”? Has the Government requested the Mainland authorities to step up their efforts in combating parallel traders holding multiple-entry permits?

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 25)

Reply:

(a) and (b) The data compiled by the Immigration Department (ImmD) indicate that there were over 14.8 million visitor arrivals to Hong Kong on multiple-entry individual visit endorsements in 2014, involving around 1.63 million visitors, i.e. on average every person travelled to Hong Kong 9.1 times a year.

In 2015, there were over 10.1 million visitor arrivals to Hong Kong on multiple-entry individual visit endorsements, and in 2016 (as at 12 April), there were over 450 000 visitor arrivals to Hong Kong. With effect from 13 April 2015, the Mainland authorities put in place the “one trip per week” individual visit endorsements to replace the multiple-entry individual visit endorsements for residents of Shenzhen. The “one trip per week” endorsements issued gradually expired within the following year.

From 13 April 2015 to the end of December 2015, there were over 2.44 million visitor arrivals to Hong Kong on “one trip per week” individual visit endorsements, and in 2016, 2017 and 2018 (as at the end of February), there were over 8.42 million, 8.76 million and 1.75 million such visitor arrivals to Hong Kong respectively.

The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

(c) The HKSAR Government is very concerned about the nuisance of parallel trading activities caused to the daily lives of residents. Since September 2012, the relevant law enforcement agencies have implemented a series of measures to improve order at railway stations and boundary control points, so as to uphold the daily lives of our residents. The Government will continue to take targeted measures and enhance cooperation with relevant Mainland authorities to combat parallel trading activities.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB174

(Question Serial No. 2697)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control, (2) Control upon Entry, (3) Control after Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (a) Since the launch of the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates, the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals, the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme and the Capital Investment Entrant Scheme, what were their respective numbers of applications received and approved in each of the past 5 years? (Please list the numbers by the applicants' place of origin.)
- (b) Regarding the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals and the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme, what are the current manpower and estimated expenditure for handling these applications?

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 24)

Reply:

- (a) The statistics on applications processed by the Immigration Department (ImmD) in respect of the immigration policies/schemes mentioned in the question for the past 5 years, broken down by the applicants' region are tabulated as follows:

Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMTP):

2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as at February 2018)	
No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved
10 536	8 526	10 949	9 278	11 205	9 480	12 589	10 723	13 358	11 699

The ASMTP is only applicable to Mainland residents. Therefore, all applicants are Mainland residents.

Quality Migrant Admission Scheme (QMAS):

Region	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as at February 2018)	
	No. of applications received	No. of quota allotted	No. of applications received	No. of quota allotted	No. of applications received	No. of quota allotted	No. of applications received	No. of quota allotted	No. of applications received	No. of quota allotted
Mainland China	1 013	302	1 024	315	986	155	745	263	988	301
Australia	11	5	13	6	17	3	14	9	8	8
U.S.A.	15	8	13	3	15	2	20	9	13	6
Canada	24	1	10	2	7	2	9	4	13	3
Others	891	35	1 140	30	668	10	846	25	846	24
Total	1 954	351	2 200	356	1 693	172	1 634	310	1 868	342

Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates:

Region	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as at February 2018)	
	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved
Mainland China	8 390	8 357	9 772	9 709	9 629	9 578	8 764	8 691	8 263	8 193
South Korea	33	38	60	56	93	92	88	86	134	134
India	40	42	92	90	76	76	96	96	118	117
Taiwan	28	26	54	54	60	60	66	68	87	87
Malaysia	56	57	71	71	74	74	62	61	86	87
Macao SAR	39	44	27	27	46	45	28	29	38	36
Pakistan	22	24	27	26	40	39	16	14	35	35
U.S.A.	30	33	54	51	38	37	34	31	35	34
Canada	21	25	31	29	20	17	26	26	26	26
France	21	23	25	24	25	25	12	11	10	10
Others	259	227	249	244	288	281	295	288	299	294
Total	8 939	8 896	10 462	10 381	10 389	10 324	9 487	9 401	9 131	9 053

Capital Investment Entrant Scheme (CIES):

Region	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as at February 2018)	
	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved
Chinese Nationals with Permanent Residence Overseas	9 232	3 908	6 702	4 357	7	2 390	0	2 804	0	2 032
Macao SAR	59	23	47	31	0	11	0	17	0	12
Canada	67	29	26	34	0	9	0	19	0	6
Taiwan	11	8	9	4	1	4	0	3	0	5
Japan	16	12	11	5	0	2	0	3	0	5
U.S.A.	21	6	16	12	0	4	0	2	0	5
Australia	19	17	10	6	0	7	0	3	0	3
Malaysia	5	3	11	2	1	2	0	2	0	3
Philippines	8	6	9	9	0	3	0	1	0	3
New Zealand	7	7	4	5	0	2	0	3	0	2
United Kingdom	10	8	8	4	0	5	0	2	0	2
France	10	8	7	8	0	2	0	2	0	2
Indonesia	8	6	12	6	0	3	0	2	0	1
Others	73	39	58	32	0	13	0	37	0	12
Total	9 546	4 080	6 930	4 515	9	2 457	0	2 900	0	2 093

Note: The CIES has been suspended with effect from 15 January 2015. However, the ImmD will continue to process the applications received before the suspension in accordance with the rules of the Scheme.

- (b) In 2017-18, the establishment and salary costs of the ImmD for handling the applications under the ASMP and the QMAS are 37 posts and \$20.69 million (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary) respectively.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB175****(Question Serial No. 2294)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Pre-entry ControlControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the measures to attract and retain outside talent, professionals and entrepreneurs to support the economic development of Hong Kong, would the authorities inform this Committee of the following:

- (1) Since the implementation of the enhancement measures of the General Employment Policy (GEP), how many applications for entry supported by the following programmes were received? How many cases were approved and what were their percentages in the total numbers of applications?

	Total number of applications	Number of approved cases	Percentage of approved cases
StartmeupHK Venture Programme administered by InvestHK			
Incu-App, Incu-Bio and Incu-Tech programmes administered by the Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation			
Cyberport Incubation Programme			
Small Entrepreneur Research Assistance Programme and Enterprise Support Scheme administered by the Innovation and Technology Commission			
Design Incubation Programme administered by the Hong Kong Design Centre			

- (2) Please provide statistics on dependent visas/entry permits approved by the Immigration Department under various immigration policies/schemes in 2017. Please also provide the number of applications for establishing or joining in a start-up business in Hong Kong, the number of applications approved and the regions/countries of the applicants after the implementation of the enhancement measures of the immigration policy on entry for investment.

Asked by: Hon MOK Charles Peter (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 24)

Reply:

- (1) From the implementation of the enhancement measures of the General Employment Policy (GEP) on 4 May 2015 to end-February 2018, the numbers of applications received and approved by the Immigration Department (ImmD) as mentioned in the question are tabulated as follows:

	Total number of applications	Number of approved cases	Percentage of approved cases
StartmeupHK Venture Programme administered by InvestHK	0	0	Not applicable
Incu-App, Incu-Bio and Incu-Tech programmes administered by the Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation	14	14	100%
Cyberport Incubation Programme	13	13	100%
Small Entrepreneur Research Assistance Programme and Enterprise Support Scheme administered by the Innovation and Technology Commission	0	0	Not applicable
Design Incubation Programme administered by the Hong Kong Design Centre	5	5	100%

- (2) In 2017, the statistics on dependant visas/entry permits approved by the ImmD under various immigration policies/schemes are tabulated as follows:

Immigration policy/scheme	Number of dependant visas/entry permits approved
General Employment Policy	10 303
Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals	2 983
Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates	1 066
Quality Migrant Admission Scheme	476
Admission Scheme for the Second Generation of Chinese Hong Kong Permanent Residents	21
Capital Investment Entrant Scheme [^]	5 836

[^]The Capital Investment Entrant Scheme has been suspended with effect from 15 January 2015. However, the ImmD will continue to process the applications received before the suspension, including the applications for dependant visas/entry permits.

From the implementation of the enhancement measures on entry for investment under the GEP on 4 May 2015 to end-February 2018, the numbers of applications for establishing or joining in a start-up business in Hong Kong as entrepreneurs received and approved are tabulated as follows:

Region	Number of applications	Number of approved cases
U.S.A.	5	5
Singapore	4	4
Russia	3	3
Australia	2	2
United Kingdom	2	2
Canada	2	2
France	2	2
Others	14	13
Total	34	33

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB176****(Question Serial No. 2662)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. In each of the past 5 years, how many illegal workers were arrested? (Please provide a breakdown by nationality)
2. Among the cases last year, how many were successfully prosecuted? How many are being handled? How many have been closed?

Asked by: Hon OR Chong-shing, Wilson (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 43)Reply:

1. The breakdown on illegal workers (including illegal immigrants, visitors, foreign domestic helpers and other non-permanent residents) who were arrested by the Immigration Department (ImmD) in the past 5 years by country/territory of origin are tabulated as follows:

Country/territory of origin Year	Number of persons arrested (excluding sex workers)		
	Mainland China	Others*	Total
2013	1 733	490	2 223
2014	1 379	588	1 967
2015	1 609	564	2 173
2016	1 213	697	1 910
2017	1 084	652	1 736

* ImmD does not maintain statistics on those who come from other countries/territories.

2. Among the cases of arrest in 2017, a total of 1 061 persons were successfully prosecuted, but ImmD does not maintain a breakdown on the investigation progress of the remaining cases.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB177

(Question Serial No. 2663)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. How many employment visas were issued by the Immigration Department in each of the past 5 years? (Please provide a breakdown by the type of visa)
2. Among these cases, how many were new applications and how many were renewals? (Please provide a breakdown by year)
3. Which countries or regions did these applicants come from? (Please provide a breakdown by year)

Asked by: Hon OR Chong-shing, Wilson (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 44)

Reply:

1. and 2.

The numbers of new applications for employment visa/entry permit and applications for extension of stay under various immigration policies/schemes which were approved by the Immigration Department (ImmD) in the past 5 years are tabulated as follows:

Immigration policy/scheme	Type of applications	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
General Employment Policy	New	29 725	32 862	34 254	36 523	37 457
	Extension of stay	32 551	31 631	32 065	24 225	19 159
Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals	New	8 526	9 278	9 480	10 723	11 699
	Extension of stay	6 389	7 039	7 134	6 047	4 476
Employment Visa/Entry Permit for Training in Hong Kong	New	7 583	8 046	7 926	7 777	6 803
	Extension of stay	384	385	363	336	262
Supplementary Labour Scheme	New	2 458	3 028	3 446	4 121	3 280
	Extension of stay	1 560	1 334	1 745	2 005	1 940
Foreign Domestic Helper	New	95 485	95 845	97 804	93 718	88 718
	Extension of stay	110 883	117 486	113 851	142 591	130 611

3. Breakdown statistics on the approved new applications for employment visa/entry permit shown above are tabulated by the region of applicants as follows:

General Employment Policy

Region	Number of new applications approved				
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
United Kingdom	4 391	4 784	4 751	5 012	4 841
U.S.A.	3 890	3 905	4 057	4 011	3 693
South Korea	1 901	2 202	2 331	2 963	3 144
Japan	2 347	2 467	2 473	2 826	2 879
India	2 241	2 572	2 328	2 674	2 716
Taiwan	1 825	1 773	1 929	2 180	2 392
France	1 627	1 791	2 050	2 034	2 026
Australia	1 694	1 958	2 086	1 826	1 655
Philippines	1 006	1 058	1 121	1 159	1 229
Canada	942	909	946	935	886
Others	7 861	9 443	10 182	10 903	11 996
Total	29 725	32 862	34 254	36 523	37 457

Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals

The Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals is only applicable to Mainland residents. Therefore, all applicants are Mainland residents.

Employment Visa/Entry Permit for Training in Hong Kong

Region	Number of new applications approved				
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Mainland China	2 634	2 488	2 317	2 551	2 185
U.S.A.	589	558	699	687	538
France	585	613	575	577	523
India	323	268	259	311	324
United Kingdom	469	391	361	332	302
Philippines	114	230	134	162	201
South Korea	161	153	154	197	171
Australia	152	183	180	167	170
Canada	138	149	230	154	161
Japan	179	178	125	144	115
Thailand	139	130	71	74	67
Others	2 100	2 705	2 821	2 421	2 046
Total	7 583	8 046	7 926	7 777	6 803

Supplementary Labour Scheme

Region	Number of new applications approved				
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Mainland China	2 377	2 914	3 269	4 034	3 121
Thailand	13	17	94	35	101
India	13	18	22	23	27
Philippines	42	51	51	24	25
Others	13	28	10	5	6
Total	2 458	3 028	3 446	4 121	3 280

Foreign Domestic Helpers

Region	Number of new applications approved				
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Philippines	48 566	50 168	51 222	46 968	46 597
Indonesia	43 916	42 737	43 795	43 921	39 412
India	1 020	1 107	1 333	1 418	1 400
Thailand	673	644	577	635	596
Sri Lanka	578	442	313	456	419
Bangladesh	592	500	433	216	209
Myanmar	95	160	21	18	11
Others	45	87	110	86	74
Total	95 485	95 845	97 804	93 718	88 718

The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB178

(Question Serial No. 2664)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. In the past 5 years, what were the numbers of non-local students who pursued programmes at degree level or above in Hong Kong? (Please provide a breakdown by place of origin)

2. In the past 5 years, what were the numbers of non-local graduates who stayed in/returned to Hong Kong to work? (Please provide a breakdown by place of origin)

Asked by: Hon OR Chong-shing, Wilson (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 45)

Reply:

1. The statistics on non-local students permitted to come to study programmes at degree level or above in Hong Kong in the past 5 years are as follows:

Region	Number of applications approved				
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Mainland China	18 393	18 926	17 890	18 883	19 891
U.S.A.	1 278	1 408	1 356	1 507	1 657
South Korea	776	929	1 028	1 065	1 050
Taiwan	408	489	438	444	580
Germany	498	502	553	580	564
United Kingdom	329	405	410	459	548
France	446	455	470	474	500
India	284	311	357	388	448
Canada	315	340	385	407	413
Singapore	327	336	332	328	315
Others	3 328	3 359	3 591	3 822	4 361
Total	26 382	27 460	26 810	28 357	30 327

2. The statistics on approved applications under the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates in the past 5 years are as follows:

Region	Number of applications approved				
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Mainland China	8 357	9 709	9 578	8 691	8 193
South Korea	38	56	92	86	134
India	42	90	76	96	117
Taiwan	26	54	60	68	87
Malaysia	57	71	74	61	87
Macao SAR	44	27	45	29	36
Pakistan	24	26	39	14	35
U.S.A.	33	51	37	31	34
Canada	25	29	17	26	26
France	23	24	25	11	10
Others	227	244	281	288	294
Total	8 896	10 381	10 324	9 401	9 053

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB179

(Question Serial No. 0488)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. There will be an increase in the establishment of the Immigration Department by 825 posts in 2018-19. Please provide details about the posts, their pay scales and duties.
2. Regarding the commissioning of the new control points at the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Port and Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point, what is the manpower planning? Is the increase of 825 posts sufficient to cope with this?

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 28)

Reply:

1. There will be a net increase of 825 non-directorate posts in the Immigration Department (ImmD) in 2018-19. A breakdown of these posts by rank is as follows:

Rank	Number of Posts
Principal Immigration Officer	-1*
Assistant Principal Immigration Officer	-1*
Chief Immigration Officer	12
Senior Immigration Officer	45
Immigration Officer	265
Chief Immigration Assistant	32
Senior Immigration Assistant	270
Immigration Assistant	84
Executive Officer I	1
Executive Officer II	1
Clerical Officer	101
Assistant Clerical Officer	9
Clerical Assistant	16
Personal Secretary II	-1*
Senior Systems Manager	-1*
Systems Manager	-3*
Analyst/Programmer I	-3*
Assistant Computer Operation Manager	-1*
Senior Computer Operator	-1*
Workman II	1
Total	825

*Time-limited posts to be deleted in 2018-19.

The total annual salary costs of the above posts are about \$400 million in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary. The posts to be created will be deployed to meet the operational needs of the ImmD, which include performing immigration control and related duties at the new control points (namely at the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area, the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Port and the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point); implementing the territory-wide identity card replacement exercise; and meeting other operational needs of the ImmD.

2. In 2017-18 and 2018-19, a total of 1 058 posts have been and will be created by the ImmD for performing immigration control and related duties at the 3 new control points mentioned above. The ImmD will make suitable deployment of manpower to cope with the relevant work in the light of operational needs, and review the manpower requirements as necessary.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB180

(Question Serial No. 0551)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the General Employment Policy and the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals implemented by the Immigration Department, please list the numbers of applications received and approved in 2016/17 by nationality, industry, position, remuneration and academic qualification.

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 49)

Reply:

The numbers of applications received and approved by the Immigration Department (ImmD) under the General Employment Policy (GEP) and the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMTP) in 2016-17 are tabulated as follows:

Immigration scheme/policy	Number of applications	Number of applications approved
GEP	39 167	36 523
ASMTP	12 589	10 723

Breakdown statistics on the approved applications shown above are tabulated as follows:

GEP

Region	Number of applications approved
United Kingdom	5 012
U.S.A.	4 011
South Korea	2 963
Japan	2 826
India	2 674
Taiwan	2 180
France	2 034
Australia	1 826
Philippines	1 159
Canada	935
Others	10 903
Total	36 523

Industry/Sector	Number of applications approved
Sportsmen and Entertainers	10 863
Other professionals	7 727
Administrators, Managers and Executives	7 708
Teachers/Professors	3 947
Investors	219
Others	6 059
Total	36 523

Monthly Remuneration	Number of applications approved
Below \$20,000	7 241
\$20,000 - \$39,999	10 692
\$40,000 - \$79,999	11 596
\$80,000 or above	6 994
Total	36 523

Academic Qualification	Number of applications approved
Doctorate	2 009
Master's Degree	5 346
Bachelor's Degree or Equivalent	14 035
Other Academic Qualifications	15 133
Total	36 523

The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

ASMTF

Industry/Sector	Number of applications approved
Arts/Culture	3 012
Academic Research and Education	2 446
Financial Services	1 591
Commerce and Trade	833
Engineering and Construction	403
Recreation and Sports	312
Information Technology	279
Legal Services	101
Others	1 746
Total	10 723

Monthly Remuneration	Number of applications approved
Below \$20,000	3 444
\$20,000 - \$39,999	3 905
\$40,000 - \$79,999	2 299
\$80,000 or above	1 075
Total	10 723

Academic Qualification	Number of applications approved
Doctorate	1 185
Master's Degree	2 285
Bachelor's Degree or Equivalent	2 793
Other Academic Qualifications	4 460
Total	10 723

The ASMTP is only applicable to Mainland residents. Therefore, all applicants are Mainland residents. The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB181

(Question Serial No. 2458)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Since the actual number of visitors/seamen refused entry in 2017-18 has dropped when compared with that in 2016-17, what are the reasons for the increase in the estimated number of persons refused entry in 2017-18?
2. Will the estimated increase in the number of persons refused entry mentioned above affect the target time set for clearing visitors? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 31)

Reply:

1. When estimating the number of visitors/seamen to be refused entry in 2018, the Immigration Department (ImmD) mainly referred to the data in the past several years, and took into account that the overall number of arriving visitors is expected to rise in the coming year, and that the ImmD will continue to step up immigration control to intercept doubtful visitors, parallel traders and non-local pregnant visitors etc., and will further strengthen immigration control on suspected abusers of the non-refoulement claim mechanism. The number of persons to be refused entry this year is therefore expected to be higher than that of last year.
2. The ImmD will continue to make flexible and appropriate deployment of manpower so as to ensure that while such duties are being carried out, efficient immigration clearance service can still be provided within the passenger waiting time set in the ImmD's performance pledge.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB182

(Question Serial No. 2459)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Since the number of secondary examination in 2017-18 has dropped when compared with that in 2016-17, what are the reasons for the increase in the estimated number of secondary examination in 2017-18?
2. In connection with the estimated increase in the number of secondary examination mentioned above, please provide a breakdown by reason for conducting secondary examinations, visitors' nationality, and mode of travelling.
3. Will the estimated increase in the number of secondary examination in 2017-18 affect the target time set for clearing visitors? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 32)

Reply:

1. When estimating the number of secondary examination cases in 2018, the Immigration Department (ImmD) mainly referred to the data in the past several years, and took into account that the overall number of arriving visitors is expected to rise in the coming year, and that the ImmD will continue to step up immigration control to intercept doubtful visitors, parallel traders and non-local pregnant visitors etc., and will further strengthen immigration control on suspected abusers of the non-refoulement claim mechanism. The number of secondary examination this year is therefore expected to be higher than that of last year.
2. Generally speaking, the main purpose of immigration officers in conducting secondary examination on arriving visitors is to verify whether the arriving visitors meet normal immigration requirements, such as whether they possess valid travel documents, whether they possess valid visas or endorsements that correspond to their purposes of entry, whether they have the arrangements and facilities to return to their places of domicile, whether they have sufficient funds for the proposed stay and whether they have any known adverse records, etc. The ImmD does not maintain the statistical breakdown mentioned in the question.

3. The ImmD will continue to make flexible deployment of manpower so as to ensure that while such control duties are being carried out, efficient immigration clearance service can still be provided within the passenger waiting time set in the ImmD's performance pledge.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB183****(Question Serial No. 2460)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. What were the recurrent and non-recurrent expenditure on running the Castle Peak Bay Immigration Centre (CIC) in the past 3 years? Please also list the number of management staff and the expenditure on the relevant equipment.
2. The staff running the CIC must regularly undergo the refresher tactical training organised by the Correctional Services Department. In this connection, what was the specific expenditure on the refresher training in the past 3 years? What is the estimated expenditure in 2018-19?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 33)Reply:

1. The Immigration Department's recurrent and non-recurrent expenditure on running the Castle Peak Bay Immigration Centre (CIC) in the past 3 years are tabulated as follows:

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Recurrent expenditure (\$Million)	82.11	85.14	91.04
Non-recurrent expenditure (\$Million)	6.83	0	0

Currently, there are 177 civil service posts under the establishment of CIC. Besides, certain services, including medical, catering and laundry, are contracted out.

2. As the refresher tactical training is part of the daily work of the staff running CIC, there is no breakdown of the expenditure involved.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB184****(Question Serial No. 2461)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (202) Repatriation expensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. Regarding repatriation expenses, please list the nationalities of the repatriated persons for the past 3 years?
2. Please also provide the following information:

	2016-17 (actual)	2017-18 (actual)	2018-19 (estimate)
Number of repatriation			
Destination for repatriation			
Mode of repatriation			
Number of accompanying officers			

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 34)

Reply:

The top 10 countries/territories of origin (i.e. destinations for repatriation) of the persons repatriated by the Immigration Department (ImmD) in the past 3 years are tabulated as follows:

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
1	Mainland China	Mainland China	Mainland China
2	Vietnam	Vietnam	Vietnam
3	India	India	Indonesia
4	Indonesia	Indonesia	India
5	Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistan
6	Thailand	Thailand	The Philippines
7	The Philippines	The Philippines	Bangladesh
8	Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Thailand
9	Nepal	Nepal	Nepal
10	Sri Lanka	Mongolia	Sri Lanka

In conducting removal operations, ImmD will decide on the number of accompanying officers and the means of repatriation in light of the actual circumstances and operational needs, and will deploy appropriate level of manpower for the operations. ImmD does not maintain other statistics mentioned in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB185

(Question Serial No. 2465)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. In 2018-19, what resources and manpower will be allocated to prevent the entry of undesirable persons who are likely to pose a threat to the security, prosperity and well-being of Hong Kong? Please list the relevant items, details and expenditure.
2. Will preventing the advocacy or promotion of independence of Hong Kong or the relevant issues in Hong Kong be included in the above work? If yes, please list the relevant items, details and expenditure. If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 38)

Reply:

One of the main functions of the Immigration Department (ImmD) is to exercise effective immigration control to facilitate the movement of bona fide visitors while preventing the entry of undesirable persons who are likely to pose a threat to the security, prosperity and well-being of Hong Kong. In 2018-19, the total staff establishment of all control points of the ImmD, including the new control points at the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Port and Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point, is 4 653 with salary costs of \$2,012 million (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary). All of them are deployed to carry out immigration control work at control points, including denying entry of undesirable persons. As such work is integral to the regular immigration control duties, the manpower and expenditure involved are not calculated and quantified separately.

The ImmD does not maintain other statistics mentioned in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB186****(Question Serial No. 2036)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Control upon EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

The Immigration Department has stated that it will continue to plan and put in place the immigration facilities required in the new control points at the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Port and Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point during 2018-19. What will be the staff establishment and expenditure involved at each new control point?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-fai (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 47)Reply:

In 2017-18 and 2018-19, a total of 1 058 posts have been and will be created by Immigration Department for performing immigration control and related duties at the new control points (namely at the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area, the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Port and the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point). The staff establishment and salary costs involved are tabulated as follows:

	Number of posts	Salary costs* (\$m)
Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area	407	180
Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Port	447	196
Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point	204	91
Total	1 058	467

* In terms of the notional annual mid-point salary.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB187****(Question Serial No. 2037)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

According to the Immigration Department, in 2018-19, it will expedite the processing of non-refoulement claims by improving administrative procedures and optimising the use of available resources, and step up enforcement actions to combat entry of illegal immigrants and abusers of the Unified Screening Mechanism. What are the specific measures and the estimated expenditure to be involved?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-fai (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 48)

Reply:

The Immigration Department (ImmD) will continue to expedite the screening of non-refoulement claims through multi-pronged measures. First, on preventing potential claimants from entering Hong Kong, ImmD will continue to maintain close liaison with the relevant Mainland and local law enforcement agencies to intercept non-ethnic Chinese (NEC) persons who seek illegal entry into Hong Kong. It will also continue to take rigorous measures against illegal workers and their employers, so as to reduce the economic incentives for NEC persons to stay in Hong Kong. Meanwhile, to strengthen immigration control and facilitate the entry of bona fide visitors, ImmD would review from time to time the requirement of online Pre-arrival Registration imposed on Indian visitors since January 2017, so as to prevent persons with high immigration risks from coming to Hong Kong visa-free.

Separately, ImmD ensures high efficiency of the screening procedures by flexible staff deployment and optimised workflow. The screening time per claim (from commencement of the screening process to determination by ImmD) has been expedited from about 25 weeks on average at the early implementation of the Unified Screening Mechanism to the current average of about 10 weeks. Moreover, the Government launched the "Pilot Scheme for Provision of Publicly-funded Legal Assistance for Non-refoulement Claimants" in September 2017 to run in parallel with the "Legal Assistance Scheme for Non-refoulement Claimants" provided by the Duty Lawyer Service (DLS). The daily

number of claims for which the screening process can commence is thereby increased by almost 80% to 23 cases per day from the DLS ceiling of 13.

As the number of determined claims continues to increase, ImmD has expedited the removal process, including discussions with governments of major source countries, airline companies and other government departments on enhancing removal efficiency, so as to ensure that the rejected claimants are removed from Hong Kong as soon as possible.

Moreover, the Security Bureau will put forward proposals on amending the Immigration Ordinance, with a view to expediting the above screening procedures and providing for related matters, such as specifying the screening procedures, tightening timeframes, prohibiting delay tactics and strengthening ImmD's detention power. The Government will report to the Legislative Council (LegCo) Panel on Security in due course on this. The target is to introduce the Amendment Bill into the LegCo early next year.

The major expenditure on handling non-refoulement claims and related work in 2018-19 is tabulated below:

Year	Screening of Claims and Handling of Appeals/Petitions (\$Million)	Publicly-funded Legal Assistance (\$Million)	Humanitarian Assistance (\$Million)	Total* (\$Million)
2018-19 (Estimate)	373	271	755	1,399

** Individual items may not add up to total due to rounding.*

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB188****(Question Serial No. 1304)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Pre-entry ControlControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding Programme (1) "Pre-entry Control", would the Immigration Department (ImmD) inform this Committee of the following:

1) What were respective numbers of applications received and approved under the General Employment Policy (GEP) (Employment Stream), the GEP (Investment Stream), the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMTP), the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme (QMAS) and the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates (IANG) in the past 5 years?

	2013 No. of applications received / approved / No. of Mainland applicants / Mainland applicants approved	2014 No. of applications received / approved / No. of Mainland applicants / Mainland applicants approved	2015 No. of applications received / approved / No. of Mainland applicants / Mainland applicants approved	2016 No. of applications received / approved / No. of Mainland applicants / Mainland applicants approved	2017 No. of applications received / approved / No. of Mainland applicants / Mainland applicants approved
GEP (Employment Stream)					
GEP (Investment Stream)					
ASMTP					
QMAS					
IANG					

2) Regarding the applications from Mainland Chinese nationals for admission to or remaining in Hong Kong under the ASMTP, the QMAS and the IANG, what were industries and median salaries of the applicants in the past 5 years?

ASMTP:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Examples: Finance Industry Information Technology Industry Telecommunications Industry	No. of applicants / median salary	No. of applicants / median salary	No. of applicants / median salary	No. of applicants / median salary	No. of applicants / median salary

QMAS:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Examples: Finance Industry Information Technology Industry Telecommunications Industry	No. of applicants / median salary	No. of applicants / median salary	No. of applicants / median salary	No. of applicants / median salary	No. of applicants / median salary

IANG:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Examples: Finance Industry Information Technology Industry Telecommunications Industry	No. of applicants / median salary	No. of applicants / median salary	No. of applicants / median salary	No. of applicants / median salary	No. of applicants / median salary

3) Among the successful applicants under the GEP (Employment Stream), the GEP (Investment Stream), the ASMTP, the QMAS and the IANG, how many of them applied for Hong Kong Permanent Identity Cards and how many of them were approved in the past 5 years?

	2013 No. of applications received / approved for permanent residence	2014 No. of applications received / approved for permanent residence	2015 No. of applications received / approved for permanent residence	2016 No. of applications received / approved for permanent residence	2017 No. of applications received / approved for permanent residence
GEP (Employment Stream)					
GEP (Investment Stream)					
ASMTP					
QMAS					
IANG					

4) Please list in the following table the numbers of applications received and approved under the QMAS and the IANG in the past 5 years, with a breakdown by country/territory of domicile of applicants.

QMAS

Country/ territory	2013 No. of applications received / approved	2014 No. of applications received / approved	2015 No. of applications received / approved	2016 No. of applications received / approved	2017 No. of applications received / approved
Examples: China, Taiwan					

IANG

Country/ territory	2013 No. of applications received / approved	2014 No. of applications received / approved	2015 No. of applications received / approved	2016 No. of applications received / approved	2017 No. of applications received / approved
Examples: China, Taiwan					

5) What were the staff establishment and salary costs of the ImmD for handling applications under the GEP (Employment Stream), the GEP (Investment Stream), the ASMTTP, the QMAS and the IANG in the past 5 years?

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Posts/Costs	Posts/Costs	Posts/Costs	Posts/Costs	Posts/Costs
GEP (Employment Stream)					
GEP (Investment Stream)					
ASMTTP					
QMAS					
IANG					

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 515)

Reply:

- 1) Regarding applications for admission to Hong Kong processed by the Immigration Department (ImmD) under the immigration policies/schemes mentioned in the question, the numbers of applications received and approved in the past 5 years are tabulated as follows:

Immigration scheme/policy		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
		No. of applications received	No. of applications approved /quotas allotted	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved /quotas allotted	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved /quotas allotted	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved /quotas allotted	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved /quotas allotted
General Employment Policy (GEP) (Employment Stream)*		31 416	28 070	34 664	31 461	36 052	34 198	38 575	35 801	42 385	39 763
GEP (Investment Stream)*		793	310	581	215	368	205	361	196	295	189
Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMTP)#		10 185	8 017	10 983	9 313	11 034	9 229	12 251	10 404	13 998	12 381
Quality Migrant Admission Scheme (QMAS)	No. of Mainland residents	957	279^	1 013	333^	1 069	186^	750	237^	969	356^
	No. of non-Mainland residents	830	53^	1 328	40^	760	22^	825	36^	963	55^
Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates (IANG)	No. of Mainland residents	8 220	8 187	9 767	9 714	9 599	9 541	8 680	8 611	8 525	8 448
	No. of non-Mainland residents	530	517	677	661	738	728	696	678	895	883

* The GEP is not applicable to Mainland residents.

The ASMTP is only applicable to Mainland residents. Therefore, all applicants are Mainland residents.

^ Figures denote the numbers of quotas allotted.

- 2) The breakdown statistics on Mainland residents approved for admission to Hong Kong under the ASMTP in the past 5 years by employment sector and monthly remuneration are tabulated as follows:

Industry/sector	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Arts/Culture	2 127	2 827	2 137	2 871	3 918
Academic Research and Education	2 470	2 485	2 496	2 466	2 340
Financial Services	1 021	1 239	1 547	1 433	2 084
Commerce and Trade	809	784	621	797	781
Recreation and Sports	97	140	225	317	468
Engineering and Construction	360	496	391	400	463
Information Technology	269	371	327	291	298
Legal Services	123	101	109	102	82
Others	741	870	1 376	1 727	1 947
Total	8 017	9 313	9 229	10 404	12 381

Monthly Remuneration	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Below \$20,000	4 239	5 062	3 318	3 620	3 711
\$20,000 - \$39,999	2 334	2 515	3 328	3 723	4 839
\$40,000 - \$79,999	1 041	1 225	1 739	2 115	2 604
\$80,000 or above	403	511	844	946	1 227
Total	8 017	9 313	9 229	10 404	12 381

The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

- 3) The statistics on persons approved for admission to Hong Kong under the immigration policies/schemes mentioned in the question who acquired the right of abode in the past 5 years are tabulated as follows:

Immigration scheme/policy	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GEP [^]	3 831	4 319	4 494	3 600	4 296
ASMTP	647	693	905	699	828
QMAS	50	118	186	221	194
IANG	1 360	1 643	1 742	1 979	2 172

Note: The breakdown is maintained in accordance with applicants' status in Hong Kong at the time of application for the right of abode.

[^] The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

- 4) The statistics on the applications processed by the ImmD under the immigration policies/schemes mentioned in the question for the past 5 years, broken down by applicants' region are tabulated as follows:

QMAS

Region	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	No. of applications received	No. of quota allotted	No. of applications received	No. of quota allotted	No. of applications received	No. of quota allotted	No. of applications received	No. of quota allotted	No. of applications received	No. of quota allotted
Mainland China	957	279	1 013	333	1 069	186	750	237	969	356
Australia	26	5	16	7	19	3	14	7	10	10
U.S.A.	19	7	16	3	12	3	19	7	17	8
Canada	10	1	11	1	8	3	11	3	9	4
Others	775	40	1 285	29	721	13	781	19	927	33
Total	1 787	332	2 341	373	1 829	208	1 575	273	1 932	411

IANG

Region	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved
Mainland China	8 220	8 187	9 767	9 714	9 599	9 541	8 680	8 611	8 525	8 448
South Korea	28	35	58	53	81	79	84	83	128	127
India	45	47	85	84	81	80	87	87	127	126
Taiwan	28	26	52	49	62	64	60	59	86	88
Malaysia	61	61	70	70	71	71	61	61	88	87
U.S.A.	26	28	52	49	43	42	29	26	41	40
Macao SAR	34	39	30	30	45	44	29	30	34	33
Pakistan	21	23	27	25	37	37	20	17	33	32
Canada	18	22	33	32	18	14	23	23	31	31
France	20	22	22	22	27	26	14	13	9	9
Others	249	214	248	247	273	271	289	279	318	310
Total	8 750	8 704	10 444	10 375	10 337	10 269	9 376	9 289	9 420	9 331

- 5) In the past 5 years, the establishment and salary costs of the ImmD for processing applications made under various immigration policies/schemes are tabulated as follows:

Immigration scheme/policy		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
GEP [^]	Establishment (no. of posts)	28	28	28	28	28
	Salary costs* (\$ million)	14.12	14.62	15.36	16.04	16.77
ASMTTP	Establishment (no. of posts)	17	18	18	18	18
	Salary costs* (\$ million)	7.84	8.31	8.72	9.11	9.53
QMAS	Establishment (no. of posts)	19	19	19	19	19
	Salary costs* (\$ million)	9.41	9.73	10.23	10.68	11.17
IANG	Establishment (no. of posts)	5	5	5	5	5
	Salary costs* (\$ million)	2.06	2.14	2.24	2.34	2.45

* In terms of the notional annual mid-point salary.

[^] The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB189

(Question Serial No. 1312)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Personal Documentation

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please tabulate the number of Hong Kong Permanent Identity Cards issued by the Government to personnel of offices of Mainland authorities in Hong Kong who have resided in Hong Kong for 7 years for each quarter and each of the past 5 years, and the names of the Mainland authorities to which these personnel belong.

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 526)

Reply:

The Immigration Department processes applications for verification of eligibility for permanent identity card in accordance with the requirements under the Immigration Ordinance (Cap 115). Under section 2(4)(a)(ix) of the Ordinance, a person shall not be treated as ordinarily resident in Hong Kong during any period in which he remains in Hong Kong as a holder of a prescribed Central People's Government travel document (i.e. a travel permit issued by the Central People's Government printed with the title "Chinese Travel Permit" on its cover (in simplified Chinese characters) and bears an endorsement stating that "the permit holder is a public officer and assigned to work in the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macao). As a result, the aforesaid persons do not satisfy the requirements of Hong Kong permanent resident as set out in section 2(b) of Schedule 1 to the Ordinance.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB190****(Question Serial No. 1719)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (4) Personal DocumentationControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1(a) Currently, the initial duration of stay of professionals upon entry under the Mainland Professionals Scheme is 2 years on employment condition. Among the first renewals approved, how many professionals stayed in Hong Kong for the number of days listed below in 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively? Please list the numbers in the following tables.

The number of days for which the approved professionals stayed in Hong Kong in 2013

500-700 days	300-500 days	100-300 days	100 days or below

The number of days for which the approved professionals stayed in Hong Kong in 2014

500-700 days	300-500 days	100-300 days	100 days or below

The number of days for which the approved professionals stayed in Hong Kong in 2015

500-700 days	300-500 days	100-300 days	100 days or below

The number of days for which the approved professionals stayed in Hong Kong in 2016

500-700 days	300-500 days	100-300 days	100 days or below

The number of days for which the approved professionals stayed in Hong Kong in 2017

500-700 days	300-500 days	100-300 days	100 days or below

1(b) How does the Government monitor such Mainland professionals to ensure that they are genuinely staying in Hong Kong for employment? Will the applicants' duration of stay in Hong Kong in the first 2 years be taken into consideration upon their applications for renewal (say application for visas for the following 3 years during the second year)?

1(c) How many cases of fake professionals migrating to Hong Kong under the Mainland Professionals Scheme and the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme smashed by the Immigration Department (ImmD) in each of the past 5 years? What are the current measures adopted by the ImmD to prevent fake professionals from migrating to Hong Kong?

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 529)

Reply:

1(a) The Immigration Department (ImmD) does not maintain the statistics mentioned in the question.

1(b)&(c) To ensure that applicants applying for employment in Hong Kong meet the relevant application requirements and the requirement for remaining in Hong Kong, apart from rigorous scrutiny during assessment of the applications, the ImmD regularly conducts spot checks related to visa applications, including inspections of the relevant workplaces in respect of employment visa applications to verify whether the mode of operation, work environment and number of employees, etc. are consistent with the information declared by the applicants or their employing companies. In addition, applications for extension of stay will be considered only when the applicants continue to meet the eligibility criteria under the relevant schemes. If the ImmD unearths anything suspicious about the applicants, such applications for extension of stay will be rejected. The ImmD will also institute prosecutions against the persons concerned if there is concrete evidence showing that they have committed any immigration offences. The ImmD does not maintain breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB191****(Question Serial No. 1112)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (4) Personal DocumentationControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding Programme (4): Personal Documentation, would the Immigration Department (ImmD) inform this Committee:

- (a) whether the expenditure on the ImmD's Next Generation Application and Investigation Easy System is covered by the estimate for 2018-19, which is 58.5% higher than that for 2017-2018, and if so, of its percentage share in the total expenditure under Programme (4); and
- (b) of the expenditure on developing and implementing the Next Generation Smart Identity Card System and the estimated annual expenditure to be incurred thereafter?

Asked by: Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 31)Reply:

- 1) The non-recurrent expenditure for the implementation of the Next Generation Application and Investigation Easy System of the Immigration Department (ImmD) is not covered by the estimate for the Programme.
- 2) The Legislative Council's Finance Committee approved a funding commitment of around \$1.45 billion in May 2015 for the development of the Next Generation Smart Identity Card System by the ImmD to replace the existing ageing identity card computer system and to enhance operational efficiency and effectiveness in supporting the issue of smart Hong Kong Identity Cards. The estimated annual recurrent expenditure subsequent to the launch of the new system in 2018-19 is tabulated as follows:

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 & onwards
Recurrent expenditure (\$ m)	11.94	13.13	29.79	35.07	35.28	35.50

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB192****(Question Serial No. 0644)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (5) Nationality and Assistance to HKSAR Residents outside Hong KongControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In relation to expenses used for processing naturalization, please provide:

(a) how many people applied for naturalization as Chinese national in each of the past 5 years and the relevant amount of resources spent on it? How many applications were successful? Please provide breakdown statistics of application and successful cases according to ethnicity of applicants; and

(b) the resources put into it so that specific administrative measures are implemented to ensure that applicants of all ethnicity are treated fairly in the naturalization process?

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

(a) The numbers of applications for naturalisation as a Chinese national received and approved by the Immigration Department (ImmD) in the past 5 years with breakdown of the original nationality of applicants are as follows:

Original nationality of applicants	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Number of applications	Number of applications approved	Number of applications	Number of applications approved	Number of applications	Number of applications approved	Number of applications	Number of applications approved	Number of applications	Number of applications approved
Indian	410	362	393	321	373	265	397	301	442	297
Pakistani	287	204	288	215	479	208	464	271	350	276
Indonesian	238	275	224	194	286	181	291	287	239	257
Vietnamese	226	123	164	205	168	120	130	150	133	119
Filipino	126	113	130	106	154	95	139	124	133	109
Others	190	181	259	164	229	143	210	187	237	113
Total	1 477	1 258	1 458	1 205	1 689	1 012	1 631	1 320	1 534	1 171

Note: The numbers of applications approved generally does not fully correspond to the numbers of applications received in a particular year since the receipt and completion of processing of an application may not fall in the same year.

The Travel Documents and Nationality (Application) Section is responsible for handling applications regarding Chinese nationality. For 2018-19, the establishment and salary costs involved in the relevant work are 6 posts and \$3.16 million (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary) respectively.

(b) In processing an application for naturalisation as a Chinese national, the ImmD will not only consider whether the applicant meets the relevant requirements stipulated in the Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China, but also consider each application on its own merits. In general, the factors to be considered include the following without regard to the race, colour or religion of an applicant:

- whether the applicant has a near relative who is a Chinese national having the right of abode in Hong Kong;
- whether the applicant has the right of abode in Hong Kong;
- whether the applicant's habitual residence is in Hong Kong;
- whether the principal members of the applicant's family (spouse and minor children) are in Hong Kong;
- whether the applicant has a reasonable income to support himself/herself and his/her family;
- whether the applicant has paid taxes in accordance with the law;
- whether the applicant is of good character and sound mind;
- whether the applicant has sufficient knowledge of the Chinese language;
- whether the applicant intends to continue to live in Hong Kong in case the naturalisation application is approved; and
- whether there are other legitimate reasons to support the application.

The ImmD always processes applications for naturalisation as a Chinese national professionally in a fair and impartial manner, and in strict accordance with the relevant laws and procedures. Moreover, an internal mechanism is in place to conduct spot checks from time to time on different types of applications to ensure that applications are properly handled according to the relevant requirements. As such work is part of the regular duties of the ImmD, the resources involved are not calculated separately.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB193

(Question Serial No. 1155)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Personal Documentation

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The territory-wide identity card replacement exercise will soon commence. Has the authorities studied the feasibility of overseas replacement for Hong Kong residents holding old identity cards? If yes, what are the results of the study? If no, what are the reasons? If offices are to be set up in several countries or cities inhabited with Hong Kong residents for replacement of identity cards, what is the estimated expenditure? Or if only one office is to be set up overseas for replacing identity cards for Hong Kong residents, what is the estimated expenditure?

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 37)

Reply:

Under section 7B (4) of the Registration of Persons Ordinance (Cap 177), Hong Kong identity card holders who are absent from Hong Kong during their call-up periods to apply for the replacement of a new identity card shall not be regarded as failing to comply with such replacement requirement, provided that they apply for the replacement of a new identity card within 30 days of their return to Hong Kong. Therefore, there is no need for Hong Kong identity card holders who are absent from Hong Kong during their call-up periods to return to Hong Kong in a hurry to apply for a new identity card. They can make applications for replacement with the Immigration Department within 30 days of their return to Hong Kong at their convenience.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB194

(Question Serial No. 0259)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the implementation of the General Employment Policy (GEP), would the Government please provide the following information:

- (a) In 2016-17 and 2017-18, what were the numbers of applications for admitting foreign workers under the GEP?
- (b) In 2016-17 and 2017-18, what were the numbers of applications approved under the GEP and their percentages to the total number of applications?
- (c) In 2016-17 and 2017-18, what was the number of inspections conducted at workplace under the GEP each year? Were there any cases of irregularities detected during such inspections? If yes, what are the details and what were the numbers of cases of conviction?
- (d) In 2016-17 and 2017-18, what were the respective numbers of complaints and reports received in respect of the GEP each year? Were any employers convicted due to irregularities? If yes, what are the details?
- (e) What are the estimated expenditure and manpower arrangements for handling applications under the GEP in 2018-19?

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-kin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2)

Reply:

The objective of the General Employment Policy (GEP) is to allow local employers to recruit professionals not readily available in Hong Kong from overseas, Taiwan and Macao to meet their manpower needs. Information on the implementation of the GEP provided by the Immigration Department (ImmD) is as follows:

(a) and (b)

The numbers of applications received and approved under the GEP in 2016-17 and 2017-18 are as follows:

Year	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Number of applications received	39 167	40 705
Number of applications approved	36 523	37 457
Percentage of applications approved	93%	92%

Note: Applications approved in a financial year may not totally be the applications submitted in the same year.

- (c) The ImmD regularly conducts spot checks relating to visa applications, including inspections of the relevant workplace in respect of employment visa applications, to verify that the mode of operation, work environment and number of employees, etc. are consistent with the information declared by the applicant or his/her employing company. In 2016-17 and 2017-18 (as at February 2018), the ImmD conducted a total of 1 484 inspections. The ImmD does not maintain breakdown statistics on the GEP as mentioned in the question. As a result of the inspections conducted, a total of 3 offenders were prosecuted and convicted after investigation.
- (d) In 2016-17 and 2017-18 (as at February 2018), the ImmD received a total of 35 complaints or reports of suspected irregularities involving persons admitted into Hong Kong under the GEP. The relevant statistics are as follows:

Year	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Number of complaints/reports received	19	16

Among the above 35 complaints or reports, no irregularities were found for 32 cases after investigation. The remaining 3 cases are still under investigation.

- (e) In 2018-19, the ImmD will have an establishment of 28 posts to handle applications under the GEP. The total annual salary costs to be involved are \$17.21 million (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary).

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB195****(Question Serial No. 2449)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (5) Nationality and Assistance to HKSAR Residents outside Hong KongControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Currently, services provided by the Application and Investigation Easy System (APPLIES) of the Immigration Department (ImmD) render appropriate assistance to Hong Kong residents meeting with special incidents outside Hong Kong. In this connection, would the authorities please inform this Committee of:

- (1) the breakdown statistics on the overseas support rendered by APPLIES in the past 2 years, including the countries/regions concerned and the types of support rendered; and
- (2) the staff establishment and expenditure involved for providing the above services by APPLIES; whether additional staff is expected to be recruited in the new financial year; the expenditure to be involved, and the posts to be created and their functions?

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-kin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 4)Reply:

(1) The numbers of requests for assistance received by the Immigration Department (ImmD) in the past 2 years, the nature of the cases and the regions where the Hong Kong residents concerned were in distress are tabulated as follows:

Nature of the case	2016	2017
Loss of Travel Document	1 711	2 083
Traffic Accident	51	107
Hospitalisation, Illness and Death	543	649
Others (such as missing, being detained, etc.)	503	472
Total	2 808	3 311

Region where Hong Kong residents were in distress	2016	2017
Mainland China	483	683
Japan	340	377
United Kingdom	173	219
Australia	225	216
South Korea	191	192
U.S.A.	178	172
Thailand	143	139
France	108	137
Italy	113	136
Others	854	1 040
Total	2 808	3 311

(2) The System Support (APPLIES and e-Services) Section (SS(AE) Section) of the ImmD is tasked with APPLIES's day-to-day operation and maintenance. Currently, the SS(AE) Section has an establishment of 9 posts with total annual salary costs of about \$6.18 million in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary. In 2018-19, the ImmD has no plan to create any new posts in the SS(AE) Section. The ImmD will continue to deploy manpower as appropriate to cope with the relevant work having regard to its operational needs.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB196****(Question Serial No. 0974)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding matters relating to non-refoulement claims mentioned in paragraph 14 under Programme (3) of Head 70, please inform this Committee of:

(1) the number of persons who lodged non-refoulement claims and the number of claims processed in each month over the past year in tabular form; and

(2) the authorities' plans to speed up the processing of non-refoulement claims for the coming 3 years.

Asked by: Hon YEUNG Alvin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 11)Reply:

(1) The monthly numbers of non-refoulement claims received and determined under the Unified Screening Mechanism (USM) by the Immigration Department (ImmD) in 2017 are tabulated as follows:

2017	Claims received	Claims determined
January	161	361
February	216	342
March	188	326
April	220	346
May	198	324
June	145	334
July	179	347
August	129	336
September	111	352
October	96	362
November	100	386
December	100	366
Total	1 843	4 182

(2) ImmD will continue to expedite the screening of non-refoulement claims through multi-pronged measures. First, on preventing potential claimants from entering Hong Kong, the ImmD will continue to maintain close liaison with the relevant Mainland and local law enforcement agencies to intercept non-ethnic Chinese (NEC) persons who seek illegal entry into Hong Kong. It will also continue to take rigorous measures against illegal workers and their employers, so as to reduce the economic incentives for NEC persons to stay in Hong Kong. Meanwhile, to strengthen immigration control and facilitate the entry of bona fide visitors, ImmD would review from time to time the requirement of online Pre-arrival Registration imposed on Indian visitors since January 2017, so as to prevent persons with high immigration risks from coming to Hong Kong visa-free.

Separately, ImmD ensures high efficiency of the screening procedures by flexible staff deployment and optimised workflow. The screening time per claim (from commencement of the screening process to determination by ImmD) has been expedited from about 25 weeks on average at the early implementation of the USM to the current average of about 10 weeks. Moreover, the Government launched the “Pilot Scheme for Provision of Publicly-funded Legal Assistance for Non-refoulement Claimants” in September 2017 to run in parallel with the “Legal Assistance Scheme for Non-refoulement Claimants” provided by the Duty Lawyer Service (DLS). The daily number of claims for which the screening process can commence is thereby increased by almost 80% to 23 cases per day from the DLS ceiling of 13.

As the number of determined claims continues to increase, ImmD has expedited the removal process, including discussions with governments of major source countries, airline companies and other government departments on enhancing removal efficiency, so as to ensure that the rejected claimants are removed from Hong Kong as soon as possible.

Moreover, the Security Bureau will put forward proposals on amending the Immigration Ordinance, with a view to expediting the above screening procedures and providing for related matters, such as specifying the screening procedures, tightening timeframes, prohibiting delay tactics and strengthening ImmD’s detention power. The Government will report to the Legislative Council (LegCo) Panel on Security in due course on this. The target is to introduce the Amendment Bill into the LegCo early next year.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB197

(Question Serial No. 0975)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

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

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is mentioned in Paragraph 10 under Programme (2) of Head 070 that the Immigration Department will “implement the complementary immigration measures on non-local pregnant visitors coming to give birth in Hong Kong” in 2018-19. In this connection, please inform this Committee of:

- (1) the details of implementation of the above measures;
- (2) the staff establishment for planning and implementing the above measures;
- (3) the expenditure to be involved for the above measures.

Asked by: Hon YEUNG Alvin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 13)

Reply:

(1) Under the “zero quota” policy, all public and private hospitals will not accept any bookings by Mainland pregnant women whose husbands are not Hong Kong permanent residents for delivery in Hong Kong. Mainland pregnant women whose husbands are Hong Kong permanent residents or Hong Kong residents who came to Hong Kong on One-way Permits may make bookings at private hospitals for delivery under special arrangements. To complement the relevant policies, the Immigration Department (ImmD) will continue to implement the complementary immigration control measures on Mainland pregnant women in 2018-19. Mainland pregnant women who are at an advanced stage of pregnancy (28 weeks or above) are required to produce to immigration officers their confirmation certificates on delivery booking issued by private hospitals when they enter Hong Kong, otherwise they may be refused entry. In implementing these measures, immigration officers are assisted by medical staff assigned by the Department of Health, who will give professional assessment and advice on the pregnancy and other physical conditions of the pregnant women concerned.

(2) and (3) As these measures are part of the regular immigration control duties of the ImmD, the manpower and expenditure involved cannot be calculated and quantified separately.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB198

(Question Serial No. 1188)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

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

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is mentioned in paragraph 10 under Programme (2) of Head 070 that the Immigration Department is responsible for planning and putting in place the new control point at the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area. In this connection, please inform this Committee of:

- (1) the staff establishment for planning and putting in place the above new control point; and
- (2) the expenditure involved in planning and putting in place the above new control point.

Asked by: Hon YEUNG Alvin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 12)

Reply:

Given that the work of planning and putting in place the new control point at the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area is integral to the regular duties of the Immigration Department (ImmD), and that the ImmD has been deploying existing manpower and resources to handle the related work as part of the normal duties, the manpower and expenditure involved cannot be calculated and quantified separately.

The ImmD will create 407 posts for performing immigration control and relevant duties at the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area. The total annual salary costs involved in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary will be about \$180 million.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB199****(Question Serial No. 1346)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the work of investigating and exposing the use or manufacture of forged travel documents by individuals or syndicates, would the authorities inform this Committee of:

1. the numbers of suspects arrested in 2016-17 and 2017-18;
2. the numbers of successful prosecutions in 2016-17 and 2017-18;
3. the expenditure in 2016-17 and 2017-18 and the estimated expenditure in 2018-19 on conducting patrols and arresting suspects;
4. a breakdown of the estimated expenditure in 2018-19?

Asked by: Hon YEUNG Alvin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 18)Reply:

1. and 2. During the operations against forgery of travel documents conducted by the Immigration Department (ImmD) in 2016-17 and 2017-18, the numbers of persons investigated and successfully prosecuted are as follows:

Year	2016-17	2017-18 (As at February 2018)
Number of persons investigated	110	103
Number of persons successfully prosecuted	22	34

3. and 4. As investigating and combating forgery of travel documents are part of the regular duties of the ImmD, the expenditure involved is not calculated and quantified separately.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB200

(Question Serial No. 1348)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Personal Documentation

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the financial provision for Personal Documentation, the estimate for 2018-19 is 58.4% higher than the revised estimate for 2017-18. For the estimate for 2018-19, would the authorities inform this Committee of:

1. the proportion of provision for the Next Generation Smart Card System;
2. the proportion of provision for the Next Generation Electronic Passport System;
3. the estimated number of entrants from the Mainland who will be issued with personal documentation for the first time by the HKSAR Government;
4. the estimated number of One-way Permit holders who will be issued with Hong Kong Identity Cards among the entrants mentioned above; and
5. the number of Chinese citizens who have ordinarily resided in Hong Kong with One-way Permits for a continuous period of not less than 7 years and been issued with Hong Kong Permanent Identity Cards?

Asked by: Hon YEUNG Alvin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 19)

Reply:

- 1-2. In 2018-19, the expenditure related to the Next Generation Smart Identity Card System and the Next Generation Electronic Passport System accounts for 2.0% and 0.6% of the overall provision for Personal Documentation respectively.
- 3-4. The Immigration Department did not estimate the figures mentioned in the questions.
5. The number of approved applications from entrants holding Permits for Proceeding to Hong Kong and Macao (commonly known as "One-way Permits") for verification of eligibility for permanent identity card in 2017 is 38 142.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB201

(Question Serial No. 0864)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Immigration Department will step up enforcement action to combat entry of illegal immigrants and abusers of the unified screening mechanism (USM) in 2018-19. In this connection:

1. will there be any increase in manpower to handle the relevant work? If yes, what are the number of additional staff members by rank and the estimated expenditure? If no, what measures will be taken to ensure that the relevant work will be carried out and completed effectively?
2. will retired civil servants be employed to assist in handling the relevant work? If yes, what are the number of staff to be employed and the expenditure to be involved? What are their main duties?

Asked by: Hon YUNG Hoi-yan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 37)

Reply:

1. In 2018-19, the Immigration Department (ImmD) will make flexible manpower deployment to combat illegal immigration and abuse of the Unified Screening Mechanism, having regard to the existing resources and operational needs. To ensure that such work can be carried out and completed effectively, ImmD will continue to maintain close liaison and intelligence exchange with both the local and Mainland law enforcement agencies for joint efforts in combating these illicit activities at source. ImmD will also continue to step up law enforcement action against non-ethnic Chinese illegal immigrants, illegal workers and their employers. In addition, ImmD will continue to enhance publicity to remind employers not to employ persons not legally employable, otherwise they may be liable to immediate imprisonment upon conviction.
2. ImmD will continue to make suitable deployment of manpower to cope with the relevant work, and conduct reviews in due course. There are no plans for employing retired civil servants to assist in handling the relevant work for the time being.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB202

(Question Serial No. 0865)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Personal Documentation

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the 325 posts to be created by the Immigration Department (ImmD) under Programme (4):

1. How many of them are for filling of vacancies, for launching the territory-wide identity card replacement exercise and for meeting other operational needs respectively? Please give a breakdown by rank.
2. Of the additional manpower for launching the identity card replacement exercise, how many are permanent posts and time-limited contract posts respectively? What is the employment period for the time-limited contract posts?
3. How will the Department handle those non-permanent staff members upon the completion of the identity card replacement exercise? Will they be absorbed through internal redeployment?

Asked by: Hon YUNG Hoi-yan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 38)

Reply:

1. Among the net increase of 325 posts in the Immigration Department (ImmD) under Programme (4) in 2018-19, 303 are for launching the territory-wide identity card replacement exercise and the remaining 22 posts are for meeting other operational needs.
2. The ImmD will recruit 956 additional staff members for performing duties relating to the four-year territory-wide identity card replacement exercise. It involves the creation of 353 time-limited civil service posts and the recruitment of 603 contract staff members. The employment period for the contract posts is 1 year. Renewal of contract may be granted subject to satisfactory conduct and performance within the employment period.

3. Upon completion of the territory-wide identity card replacement exercise, the members of the Immigration Service concerned will be redeployed according to the operational needs of the Department to fill vacancies arising from additional establishment or resignation or retirement of staff. Civilian civil servants will be absorbed internally by the Department or the Government. Non-civil service contract staff will leave after their contracts expire upon the completion of the exercise.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB203

(Question Serial No. 0932)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the handling of non-refoulement claims, would the Government inform this Committee of:

- (1) the numbers of non-refoulement claims received and handled by the Immigration Department in 2017-18, including the number of claims determined and under screening, the number of non-refoulement claimants repatriated and their major places of origin;
- (2) the number of offences involving non-refoulement claimants and the nature of the offences committed in 2017-18;
- (3) the number of appeals/petitions and judicial reviews lodged in respect of non-refoulement claims and the number of cases substantiated on appeal in 2017-18;
- (4) the expenditure and manpower deployment for handling the work related to non-refoulement claimants in 2018-19?

Asked by: Hon YUNG Hoi-yan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 25)

Reply:

(1) In 2017, the Immigration Department (ImmD) received 1 843 non-refoulement claims (monthly average 154), while from January to February 2018, ImmD received 207 claims (monthly average 104), representing a 32% decrease over 2017.

In 2017, ImmD determined 4 182 claims, of which 38 were substantiated (including those substantiated by the Torture Claims Appeal Board (TCAB) on appeal).

As at end February 2018, there were a total of 4 958 non-refoulement claims pending screening.

In addition, a total of 4 139 non-ethnic Chinese (NEC) persons were repatriated in 2017 (including about 2 500 persons whose non-refoulement claims were rejected, withdrawn or where no further action can be taken, or who were repatriated voluntarily), over 40% more as compared with 2 922 persons in 2016. The top 10 countries/territories of origin are listed as follows:

	Country/territory of origin
1	Vietnam
2	India
3	Pakistan
4	Indonesia
5	Bangladesh
6	The Philippines
7	Nepal
8	Sri Lanka
9	Nigeria
10	Uganda

(2) According to the Police, the number of NEC persons on recognizance (mostly non-refoulement claimants) who were arrested for criminal offences in 2017 are tabulated as below:

Crime	Number of persons
Shop theft	428
Serious drugs offences	200
Miscellaneous thefts	170
Wounding and serious assault	173
Serious immigration offences	111
Forgery and coinage	63
Disorder / Fighting in public place	29
Others	368
Total	1 542

Moreover, according to ImmD's record, the number of NEC persons on recognizance (mostly non-refoulement claimants) arrested for taking up unlawful employment in violation of section 38AA of the Immigration Ordinance in 2017 is 381.

(3) Under the Unified Screening Mechanism, most of the claimants rejected by ImmD (over 90%) will lodge an appeal. In 2017, ImmD determined 4 182 claims, while TCAB received a total of 3 918 related appeals/petitions. In 2017, 19 claims were substantiated by TCAB on appeal.

ImmD does not maintain statistics on cases involving judicial reviews.

(4) The major expenditure on handling non-refoulement claims and related work in 2018-19 is tabulated below:

Year	Screening of Claims and Handling of Appeals/Petitions (\$Million)	Publicly-funded Legal Assistance (\$Million)	Humanitarian Assistance (\$Million)	Total* (\$Million)
2018-19 (Estimate)	373	271	755	1,399

** Individual items may not add up to total due to rounding.*

In 2018-19, there are 288 posts in ImmD deployed for handling matters relating to non-refoulement claims and the salary costs are estimated to be \$197 million (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary).

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB204****(Question Serial No. 0570)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (3) Ambulance ServiceControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

The estimated expenditure for Programme (3) in 2018-19 is \$2.0691 billion, which is 17% higher than the revised estimate this year. Regarding the increase of 104 posts mentioned in the Analysis of Staffing Provision for Programme (3), will the Government list:

1. the posts concerned and their job nature;
2. the expenditure details of the posts; and
3. the specific activities to be organised to implement the community education programme for members of the public on cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the use of public access defibrillator?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chun-ying (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 26)Reply:

1 & 2. In 2018-19, there will be a net increase of 104 posts under Programme (3) Ambulance Service in the Fire Services Department (FSD) to meet the demand for ambulance service. The details are as follows:

Rank	No. of posts	Salary* (\$)	Job nature
Senior Ambulanceman	28	11,224,080	To operate additional ambulance shifts to further strengthen the ambulance service
Ambulanceman	57	16,511,760	
Assistant Chief Ambulance Officer	1	1,393,320	To strengthen ambulance-related public education, including the provision of training in cardiopulmonary
Superintendent (Ambulance)	1	1,126,320	
Senior Ambulance Officer	2	1,804,320	
Ambulance Officer	3	1,847,160	

Principal Ambulanceman	4	1,953,120	resuscitation (CPR) and
Senior Ambulanceman	6	2,405,160	automated external defibrillators (AEDs)
Superintendent (Ambulance)	1	1,126,320	To strengthen the managerial manpower of the Ambulance Command
Senior Ambulance Officer	1	902,160	To step up the clinical quality assurance of the paramedic service
Principal Ambulanceman Senior Ambulanceman	1 (1)	488,280 (400,860)	To upgrade the rank of a Senior Ambulanceman post to take charge of the ambulance service in the fire station with ambulance facilities at Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point
Total:	104	40,381,140	

*Calculated on the basis of the relevant notional annual mid-point salary values in 2018-19

3. The FSD plans to continue to provide free community CPR training courses for members of the public in 2018-19. It will also keep up its efforts to implement the Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Training Programme in Campus. Instructors rich in ambulance aid experience will visit local secondary schools at no cost to teach students to perform CPR. They will explain the importance of prompt application of CPR and encourage students to provide resuscitation to cardiac arrest patients in emergency situations.

Furthermore, the “Press to shock - Save a Life” Public Access Defibrillation course, available free of charge, will be expanded in 2018-19. Instructors rich in ambulance aid experience will explain to participants the importance of prompt application of CPR and use of AEDs, as well as the procedures of application. Participants will be given a chance to experience the application of CPR and learn to use different models of AEDs. Moreover, participating organisations, such as schools, sports associations, property management companies and church groups, will be encouraged to install AEDs at public places for providing resuscitation to cardiac arrest patients in emergency situations.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB205

(Question Serial No. 1453)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the work of vetting and certifying building plans in respect of provision of fire service installations and equipment:

1. What is the estimated amount of resources to be allocated for the relevant work this year? How many domestic buildings will be involved? How many of these buildings will be old buildings of 6 storeys or less?
2. Please provide the amounts of expenditure on the above work in the past 3 years, and the numbers of domestic, commercial and factory buildings involved.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Han-pan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 19)

Reply:

1. At present, different units of the Fire Services Department (FSD) are responsible for formulating fire safety requirements for new buildings, major infrastructure projects including airport and railway projects, as well as alteration and addition works to existing buildings. These units also vet building plans and certify upon satisfaction that the fire service installations and equipment included in such plans are in compliance with the requirements. In addition, the FSD is also responsible for enforcing the Fire Safety (Commercial Premises) Ordinance (Cap. 502) and the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance (Cap. 572) to enhance the fire safety standards of commercial premises, as well as that of old commercial, composite and domestic buildings. The duties involved include vetting building plans submitted in respect of fire safety improvement works.

In 2018-19, the FSD's estimated manpower for all of the work related to the vetting of building plans as mentioned above is 195, including 31 new non-directorate posts, and the estimated staff costs are about \$167 million. The estimated number of building

plans to be vetted by the FSD in 2018-19 is about 22 000. There is no separate estimate of the types of buildings involved.

2. The FSD's expenditure on the work related to the vetting of building plans and the numbers of building plans vetted in 2015, 2016 and 2017 are tabulated below:

Year	Expenditure on the work related to the vetting of building plans (\$ million)	No. of building plans vetted
2015	119	18 169
2016	128	18 399
2017	134	20 966

The FSD does not keep statistics on the breakdown of types of buildings involved in respect of the building plans submitted.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB206

(Question Serial No. 1455)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

On pursuing legislative work to improve the fire safety of old industrial buildings:

1. What is the estimated funding requirement for the legislative work? What are the specific details and the timetable of the legislative work?
2. Are there any statistics on the number of old industrial buildings in Hong Kong that require improvement in fire safety? What are the areas that need to be improved? Is there an estimate of the costs required?

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

Reply:

1. To improve the fire safety of old industrial buildings, 24 posts were created in the Fire Services Department (FSD) under Programme (2) Fire Protection and Prevention in 2017-18 for stepping up inspection and enforcement efforts in industrial buildings; undertaking preparatory work for the legislation for upgrading the fire safety standards of old industrial buildings; and handling complaints about the fire safety of various types of buildings. Of the newly-created posts, 3 are responsible for handling the legislative work, and the estimated salary costs are about \$2.71 million.

A few fires at industrial buildings in recent years heightened concern over the fire risks of old industrial buildings, in particular those without automatic sprinkler systems. To upgrade the fire safety standards of old industrial buildings, the Government proposes to introduce a new piece of legislation to mandate owners and occupiers of pre-1987 industrial buildings to upgrade the requirements of fire service installations and equipment (FSIs) and fire safety construction. The Government is working on

the drafting of the legislation with a view to introducing the bill to the Legislative Council as soon as possible.

2. According to the records of the FSD, there are about 1 100 pre-1987 industrial buildings in Hong Kong. Pursuant to the legislative proposal, the owners and occupiers of these buildings should upgrade the fire safety measures of their buildings in accordance with the requirements under the new legislation. The improvement works required will include the installation of automatic sprinkler systems, emergency lighting, fire hydrant/hose reel systems, fire alarm systems, etc.; and the provision of adequate means of escape, means of access for firefighting and rescue, and fire resisting construction etc.

The costs required depend on the requirements imposed by the enforcement authorities in the light of the circumstances of individual industrial buildings. The conditions of the buildings, such as height, floor area, layout and existing FSIs may also affect the costs required.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB207

(Question Serial No. 1456)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the work to step up inspection and enforcement actions against fire safety irregularities in industrial buildings:

1. What are the estimated manpower and resources required, and the number of industrial buildings expected to be handled?
2. What is the estimated expenditure involved as compared to that of the related work in each of the past 5 years and how will the manpower be deployed?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Han-pan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 22)

Reply:

1. According to the records of the Fire Services Department (FSD), there are about 1 800 industrial buildings in Hong Kong. The personnel of various units under the 3 Operational Fire Commands, the Fire Safety Command and the Licensing and Certification Command of the FSD inspect different types of buildings (including industrial buildings) under their respective scopes of work, and take enforcement actions related to the fire service installations and equipment, means of escape, ventilating systems, storage of dangerous goods and the fire safety of licensed premises in these buildings. In April 2010, the FSD set up an Industrial Building Enforcement Team through internal redeployment of resources to follow up on the fire safety-related irregularities in industrial buildings. Subsequently, the FSD created 24 posts in 2017-18 for stepping up inspection and enforcement efforts in industrial buildings, undertaking preparatory work for the legislation for upgrading the fire safety standards of old industrial buildings, and handling complaints about the fire safety of various types of buildings. The related salary costs are about \$17.04 million.
2. As mentioned above, various units of the FSD are responsible for the inspection of industrial buildings. The FSD does not keep statistics on the breakdown of the expenditure or manpower involved in the inspection work.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB208

(Question Serial No. 1840)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding fire protection and prevention for mini-storages, are there any targets or indicators set by the Fire Services Department? If yes, how will the Government take forward the work, in terms of financial resources and manpower, to meet the indicators?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Han-pan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 43)

Reply:

As at end February 2018, the Fire Services Department (FSD) has inspected 916 mini-storages and found that fire hazards were prevalent in such premises. The FSD has issued Fire Hazard Abatement Notices to the persons in charge of 810 mini-storages with fire hazards and will continue to carry out inspections and enforcement actions in accordance with the law.

In July 2016, the FSD embarked on the inspection and enforcement work against mini-storages through redeployment of internal resources. Subsequently, to improve the fire safety of old industrial buildings, the FSD created 24 posts in 2017-18 for stepping up inspection and enforcement efforts in industrial buildings, undertaking preparatory work for the legislation for upgrading the fire safety standards of old industrial buildings, and handling complaints about the fire safety of various types of buildings. Their work includes inspections of and enforcement actions against mini-storages. The FSD will review the manpower from time to time and bid for resources under the established mechanism as and when necessary.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB209

(Question Serial No. 1812)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Fire Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What is the Fire Services Department's estimated expenditure on upgrading its firefighting equipment this year? What is the increase as compared to the previous year?

Asked by: Hon CHENG Chung-tai (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 17)

Reply:

The Fire Services Department (FSD) has earmarked about \$43 million for the acquisition or replenishment of uniforms and personal equipment for frontline personnel in 2018-19, including a provision of some \$11.5 million for the procurement of safety ankle boots complying with the latest European Union standards. A sum of about \$59 million has also been set aside for the acquisition or replacement of various supplies and equipment to meet the overall rescue needs. In addition, under Subhead 661 Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote), the FSD plans to procure 2 cross-country vehicles in 2018-19 with an estimated expenditure of about \$1.2 million to enhance the safety and operational efficiency of the members of the specialised teams. The estimated total expenditure of these items is about 4% higher than that in 2017-18.

The FSD will continue to review its various types of tools and equipment from time to time and keep abreast of the latest development of firefighting equipment. It will introduce suitable equipment for frontline fire personnel to ensure their operational safety and efficiency in accordance with the principle of prudent use of public money and relevant Government requirements.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB210****(Question Serial No. 1814)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (3) Ambulance ServiceControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

The Ambulance Stream plans to recruit additional manpower this year, and there will be an increase of 104 posts in the establishment. What were the increase in the establishment and the actual number of staff recruited in recent 3 years?

What are the Bureau's targets and plans for improving the remuneration package for staff in the Ambulance Stream this year?

Asked by: Hon CHENG Chung-tai (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 19)Reply:

The increase in the establishment of and the number of intakes in the Ambulance Stream from 2015-16 to 2017-18 are tabulated below:

Grade/Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Increase in the establishment			
Ambulance Officer	7	-	18
Ambulanceman	24	24	50
Number of intakes @			
Ambulance Officer	23	10	25
Ambulanceman	227	234	94

@ As at 28 February 2018

As with all other civil servants, the Government's pay policy for the disciplined services, including the ambulance personnel, is to offer sufficient remuneration to attract, retain and motivate individuals of suitable calibre to join and serve continuously in the services. The Government also keeps under review the conditions of service and benefits, so as to offer a remuneration package that can attract and retain talent effectively.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB211

(Question Serial No. 1852)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department
Subhead (No. & title): (603) Plant, vehicles and equipment
Programme: (-) Not specified
Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the estimated expenditure and work plan for the new items “Replacement of Command Boat No. 1” and “Replacement of Command Boat No. 2” in the next financial year? Why is the funding for the above items sought from the Legislative Council (LegCo) in the context of the Appropriation Bill 2018, rather than being sought separately from the Finance Committee of the LegCo?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 1114)

Reply:

The estimated cost of the Command Boats No. 1 and No. 2 that the Fire Services Department proposes to replace is \$120 million each. They are expected to be commissioned in 2022.

It is not a new arrangement to include in the draft Estimates funding proposals for creating commitments or increasing expenditure ceilings for approved commitment items under the General Revenue Account, for consideration by the Legislative Council (LegCo) in the context of the Appropriation Bill. The Government explained the relevant arrangements to the Finance Committee in early 2015. We have included the necessary provision for this proposal under the relevant head and sub-head of expenditure, as well as provided appropriate information in the Controlling Officer's Report for Members' consideration.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB212****(Question Serial No. 1686)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the hospital transfer service, the number of calls received in 2017 far exceeded that in 2016, with an increase of up to 10%. Does the Bureau know the reasons? Will the excessive number of hospital transfer calls affect the provision of emergency services? Are there any measures to cope with the long-term increase in demand for the service?

In addition, it is stated that a computer system will be put in place for the provision of post-dispatch advice to callers requesting the emergency ambulance service. Please provide the details of the system, including the estimated expenditure and its functions.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 37)

Reply:

The increase in the number of hospital transfer calls received by the Fire Services Department (FSD) in 2017 was mainly due to the continued surge in influenza and the commissioning of the Tin Shui Wai Hospital in the first quarter of 2017, etc..

In 2017, ambulances arrived at the scene within the target response time of 12 minutes in 95.1% of all emergency ambulance calls received, which was about the same as in 2016 (95.0%). The figures show that the FSD has maintained a highly efficient emergency ambulance service (EAS) despite the growing demand for hospital transfer service.

The FSD operates a fleet of Hospital Transfer (HT) ambulances dedicated to handling hospital transfer calls. To optimise the use of resources, the FSD reviews the operational arrangement of hospital transfers from time to time. In addition, the FSD and the Hospital Authority (HA) have agreed to enhance the mechanism for grouping patients pending hospital transfer, so that an HT ambulance can convey more than 1 patient per journey where circumstances permit. The FSD evaluates the effectiveness of the arrangement is evaluated through day-to-day monitoring and analysis of dispatch data. The Department

will continue to keep various enhancement measures under review and liaise closely with the HA to ensure the optimal use of resources.

The FSD is developing a computer system for the provision of post-dispatch advice (PDA) with the aim of assisting operators of the Fire Services Communications Centre in identifying various conditions of injuries and sicknesses, so as to provide EAS callers with more comprehensive and appropriate PDA and guide them through the process of rendering suitable assistance to patients awaiting an ambulance, thereby helping stabilise the patients' conditions. The PDA will cover over 30 types of injuries and sicknesses, including physical trauma, loss of consciousness, cardiac arrest, etc., which basically encompass all types of injuries and sicknesses that the FSD deals with in its daily handling of EAS calls. The said computer system is expected to be commissioned in June 2018. The estimated expenditure for its development is \$37.88 million, including the costs of computer hardware and software, system analysis and design, development and installation, engagement of contract staff and training, etc.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB213****(Question Serial No. 1687)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (2) Fire Protection and PreventionControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. Please provide information on the cases of non-compliant fire service installations and equipment identified by the Fire Services Department (FSD) in industrial buildings in the past 3 years.
2. The number of prosecutions instituted by the FSD against the above cases in the past 3 years.
3. Of the 109 posts to be created under this Programme in the coming year, how many will be mainly responsible for fire protection duties related to industrial buildings? Besides pursuing legislative work, are there any other measures in place to tackle fire hazards in industrial buildings?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 38)Reply:

- 1.&2. The enforcement actions taken by the Fire Services Department (FSD) against non-compliant fire service installations and equipment (FSIs) identified in industrial buildings in the past 3 years are tabulated as follows:

Year	No. of Fire Hazard Abatement Notices issued against non-compliance	No. of prosecutions
2015	124	6
2016	435	1
2017	1 588	9

3. Of the additional posts to be created under Programme (2) Fire Protection and Prevention in 2018-19, 28 posts are responsible for inspection of various types of buildings (including industrial buildings) to ensure statutory compliance and proper functioning of FSIs in the buildings. To improve the fire safety of old industrial

buildings, the FSD created 24 posts in 2017-18 for stepping up inspection and enforcement efforts in industrial buildings, undertaking preparatory work for the legislation for upgrading the fire safety standards of old industrial buildings, and handling complaints about the fire safety of various types of buildings.

Besides pursuing the legislative work for old industrial buildings, personnel of various units under the 3 Operational Fire Commands, the Fire Safety Command and the Licensing and Certification Command of the FSD inspect different types of buildings (including industrial buildings) under their respective scopes of work, and take enforcement actions related to the FSIs, means of escape, ventilating systems, storage of dangerous goods and the fire safety of licensed premises in these buildings. Fire personnel will take enforcement actions under the Fire Services Ordinance (Cap. 95) or the Dangerous Goods Ordinance (Cap. 295) against non-compliance identified during inspections of industrial buildings.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB214

(Question Serial No. 1688)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Fire Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Please list in detail the staffing of the fire stations and ambulance depots at existing boundary crossings.
2. A number of boundary crossings in Hong Kong, including the Boundary Crossing Facilities of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, the Port at the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link and the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point, will soon be commissioned. What is the estimated staffing of the fire stations and ambulance depots at these new boundary crossings?
3. Owing to geographical factors, the design of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge is different from that of the other boundary crossings. Will the fire station there be different from those at the other boundary crossings in terms of equipment? If yes, please set out the differences.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 39)

Reply:

1. The Fire Services Department (FSD) has deployed appropriate fire and ambulance resources at relevant strategic locations to meet the demands for firefighting, rescue and emergency ambulance services in various districts. The demands for emergency services at the boundary crossings are met by fire stations and ambulance depots in the respective districts.

The Shenzhen Bay Fire Station is dedicated to providing emergency services to the Passenger Terminal Building and the ancillary facilities at the Shenzhen Bay Port. The breakdown of the establishment of the Shenzhen Bay Fire Station is tabulated below:

Grade	Rank	No. of posts
Fire Stream	Senior Station Officer/Station Officer	3
	Senior Fireman	3
	Fireman	18
Ambulance Stream	Principal Ambulanceman	1
	Senior Ambulanceman	2
	Ambulanceman	6
Civilian grade	Assistant Clerical Officer	1
Total		34

2. The FSD will set up a new fire station cum ambulance depot at the Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB) and a new fire station with ambulance facilities at the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point with establishment as follows:

The new fire station cum ambulance depot at the Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities of the HZMB

Grade	Rank	No. of posts
Fire Stream	Assistant Divisional Officer	1
	Senior Station Officer/Station Officer	8
	Principal Fireman	8
	Senior Fireman	19
	Fireman	42
Ambulance Stream	Senior Ambulance Officer	1
	Ambulance Officer	2
	Principal Ambulanceman	5
	Senior Ambulanceman	7
	Ambulanceman	16
Civilian grade	Assistant Clerical Officer	2
Total		111

The new fire station with ambulance facilities at the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point

Grade	Rank	No. of posts
Fire Stream	Assistant Divisional Officer	1
	Senior Station Officer/Station Officer	8
	Senior Fireman	11
	Fireman	27
Ambulance Stream	Principal Ambulanceman	1
	Senior Ambulanceman	5
	Ambulanceman	12
Civilian grade	Assistant Clerical Officer	1
Total		66

3. In making plans for the fire station cum ambulance depot at the Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities of the HZMB, the FSD has taken into account the uniqueness of the HZMB and planned to procure additional emergency vehicles and rescue equipment, such as Rescue Tender, Fire Motorcycle and Emergency Medical Assistant Motor

Cycle, in addition to the basic emergency vehicles and firefighting and rescue equipment, so as to ensure that the Department can effectively respond to serious traffic accidents or other firefighting and rescue incidents on the HZMB.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB215****(Question Serial No. 0787)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Fire Service, (2) Fire Protection and PreventionControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding marine fire prevention strategies, please advise on the following:

1. How long does it generally take for fireboats and fire speedboats to arrive at various typhoon shelters or bays from their respective berths? (Set out the time in Annex 1; put a slash "/" for areas beyond the respective service areas of the vessels.)

Typhoon shelter	Fireboat No.								Fire speedboat
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Aberdeen West Typhoon Shelter									
Aberdeen South Typhoon Shelter									
Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter									
Cheung Chau Typhoon Shelter									
Kwun Tong Typhoon Shelter									
New Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter									
Sam Ka Tsuen Typhoon Shelter									
Shau Kei Wan Typhoon Shelter									
To Kwa Wan Typhoon Shelter									
Tuen Mun Typhoon Shelter									
Yim Tin Tsai Typhoon Shelter									
Tai O									
River Trade Terminal (Tuen Mun)									
Chai Wan Public Cargo Working Area									
Cafeteria Beach, Tuen Mun									

2. What were the staffing and estimated expenditure involved in the fire prevention work for typhoon shelters in each of the past 3 years (from 2015-16 to 2017-18)?
3. What will be the staffing and estimated expenditure involved in the fire prevention work for typhoon shelters in 2018-19?
4. What strategies does the Government have to shorten the time taken for fireboats and fire speedboats to arrive at the scenes of incidents in the future?

Asked by: Hon HO Chun-yin, Steven (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 30)

Reply:

1. The estimated journey time (in minutes) generally required for fire vessels, including fireboats and fire speedboats, to arrive at various typhoon shelters or bays within their main service areas from their respective stand-by berths is set out in the table below#:

Typhoon shelter / bay	Fireboat No.								Fire speedboat
	1	2*	3	4	5	6 [@]	7*	8	
Aberdeen West Typhoon Shelter	/	/	/	1.5	/	/	/	/	19
Aberdeen South Typhoon Shelter	/	/	/	6	/	/	/	/	25
Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter	10	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	12
Cheung Chau Typhoon Shelter	/	/	3	/	/	/	/	/	29
Kwun Tong Typhoon Shelter	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	7	17
New Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter	20	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	3.5
Sam Ka Tsuen Typhoon Shelter	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	7	16
Shau Kei Wan Typhoon Shelter	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	8	16
To Kwa Wan Typhoon Shelter	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	8	12
Tuen Mun Typhoon Shelter	/	/	/	/	15	/	/	/	13
Yim Tin Tsai Typhoon Shelter	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	45	10
Tai O	/	/	/	/	46	/	/	/	5
River Trade Terminal (Tuen Mun)	/	/	/	/	10	/	/	/	8
Chai Wan Public Cargo Working Area	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	12	19
Cafeteria Beach, Tuen Mun	/	/	/	/	15	/	/	/	12

Note:

The actual time taken for a fire vessel to arrive at the scene of a marine fire is affected by various factors, for example, whether the vessel is engaged in other operations (including participation in regular navigation training, exercise and inspection, or attendance at another emergency incident, etc.) when the fire call is received, and the marine traffic, waves, currents, wind direction, visibility and so forth at the time of the incident. Generally speaking, when the Fire Services Department (FSD) receives a marine fire call, it will deploy at least 2 fireboats nearest to the incident scene for operation. In addition, on-shore fire stations in the vicinity will promptly deploy fire appliances to nearby piers, where on-shore fire personnel carrying lightweight portable fire pumps and other firefighting equipment will board police launches or Marine Department (MD) vessels and head for the incident scene to provide support.

* Fireboats No. 2 and No. 7 are reserve fireboats, which mainly serve as substitutes for fireboats under maintenance and repair. They therefore do not have specific service areas.

@ Fireboat No. 6 is deployed at Tsing Yi Fireboat Station and is responsible for waters near Tsing Yi and Ma Wan, including the oil terminals, oil tanker berths, dockyards, etc. in Tsing Yi District. The typhoon shelters and bays listed above are not within its service area.

In addition, the FSD has 2 command boats and 8 speedboats stationed at the East and West Rescue Boat Berths of the airport. They are designated to handling incidents in the waters near the airport.

2. & 3. The firefighting, rescue and fire prevention education work in respect of typhoon shelters is mainly taken up by the personnel responsible for marine matters under the Marine and Offshore Islands Division of the FSD, with support from fire stations near the typhoon shelters. The FSD does not maintain separate statistics on the expenditure for fire prevention work for typhoon shelters. The establishment of the disciplined grade staff responsible for marine matters under the Marine and Offshore Islands Division of the FSD from 2015-16 to 2017-18 and in 2018-19 (estimate) is tabulated as follows:

Rank	Establishment			
Year (as at 31 March)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Estimate)
Senior Divisional Officer	1	1	1	1
Divisional Officer	1	1	1	1
Assistant Divisional Officer	1	1	1	1
Senior Station Officer/Station Officer	11	11	11	11
Principal Fireman	49	49	49	53 [^]
Senior Fireman	68	68	68	72 [^]
Fireman	110	110	110	118 [^]

- [^] To enhance the FSD's operational efficiency in the eastern waters of Hong Kong, the procurement of 1 fast rescue vessel is underway. It is estimated that the establishment of the Marine and Offshore Islands Division will increase correspondingly in 2018-19, with the addition of 4 Principal Firemen, 4 Senior Firemen and 8 Firemen to facilitate training of the required personnel in advance for immediate deployment to the new fast rescue vessel upon its commissioning.

4. The FSD reviews from time to time its marine firefighting and rescue strategies in Hong Kong as well as the related equipment, and conducts risk assessments for different water areas, taking into account factors including the distribution of vessels, utilisation of shipping channels, existence of high-risk facilities at sea and along coastal areas, etc., in deciding the location of fireboat stations and deployment of fire vessels (e.g. fireboats and fire speedboats). In 2016-17, the FSD obtained funding approval for the procurement of 1 fast rescue vessel and 1 major fireboat for stationing in Sai Kung waters, so as to enhance the overall efficiency of its firefighting, ambulance and emergency search and rescue operations in these waters. The FSD and the MD are liaising on the design and technical specifications of the vessels concerned, and the tendering processes are expected to be completed in the third quarter of 2018 and the first quarter of 2019 respectively.

The FSD will continue to closely monitor the demand for the marine emergency service and keep under review the relevant firefighting and rescue resources to meet operational needs.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB216****(Question Serial No. 0371)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (3) Ambulance ServiceControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In 2018-19, the Fire Services Department (FSD) will continue to respond to ambulance calls effectively and efficiently through strategic deployment of properly trained staff, equipment and ambulances. Will the Government advise on:

1. the total number of ambulance depots at present and their distribution by district;
2. the minimum provision of staff, equipment and ambulances for the ambulance depots;
3. the breakdown of the current number of staff in the Ambulance Stream of the FSD, including both frontline and backup staff, by type; and
4. how it plans to increase the manpower and resources of the Ambulance Stream of the FSD in view of the progressive yearly increases in emergency calls?

Asked by: Hon IP LAU Suk-ye, Regina (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 44)Reply:

1. At present, there are altogether 39 ambulance depots and 28 ambulance out-stations (i.e. fire stations with ambulances) in the territory. Their distribution is as follows:

Division	Ambulance depot	Ambulance out-station	Total
Hong Kong	7	10	17
Kowloon East	6	4	10
Kowloon West	8	2	10
New Territories North	9	5	14
New Territories South	9	7	16
Territory-wide	39	28	67

Note: The fire station cum ambulance depot at the Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, which is expected to be commissioned later this year, is not included in the above figures.

2. The number of ambulances and staff stationed at each ambulance depot varies with such factors as the local population and the number of ambulance calls received in the respective districts. Each ambulance is normally manned by 3 ambulance personnel and equipped with standard paramedic equipment (including automated external defibrillator, patient monitoring system, scoop stretcher, etc.) and selected drugs for handling emergency conditions.
3. In 2017-18, the establishment of the Ambulance Stream of the Fire Services Department (FSD) by rank is as follows:

Rank	Establishment
Chief Ambulance Officer	1
Deputy Chief Ambulance Officer	1
Senior Assistant Chief Ambulance Officer	4
Assistant Chief Ambulance Officer	7
Superintendent (Ambulance)	14
Senior Ambulance Officer	52
Ambulance Officer	104
Principal Ambulanceman	279
Senior Ambulanceman	721
Ambulanceman	1 830
Total	3 013

4. The FSD has been closely monitoring the changes in demand for the emergency ambulance service and the manpower situation of the Ambulance Stream. The number of emergency ambulance calls in 2017 was about 8.1% higher than that in 2012. From 2012-13 to 2017-18, the manpower of the Ambulance Stream increased by about 8.7% (241 staff members in total). In 2017, an average of 2 016 ambulance calls were handled by each ambulance, representing a decrease of about 16.2% over the 2 405 calls in 2012. In 2018-19, the FSD will create 104 posts in the Ambulance Stream with an estimated increase of about \$40 million in annual expenditure.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB217

(Question Serial No. 0372)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Fire Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Fire Services Department maintains effective firefighting and rescue services through the strategic deployment of properly trained staff, equipment and appliances within each Command area. Will the Government advise on:

1. the estimated increase in the manpower of frontline firemen this year;
2. whether it has regularly assessed the establishment of frontline firemen to ensure sufficient manpower for firefighting given the dangerous nature of the work; and
3. the equipment to be acquired for frontline firemen this year, and the related financial commitment?

Asked by: Hon IP LAU Suk-ye, Regina (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 45)

Reply:

1. In 2018-19, there will be a net increase of 170 posts under Programme (1) Fire Service in the Fire Services Department (FSD), which include the following:
 - (a) 46 posts for providing manpower for a new major fireboat to enhance the firefighting and rescue efficiency in the eastern waters of Hong Kong;
 - (b) 52 posts for establishing a total of 12 Fire Safety Inspection Teams. While the teams will focus on handling complaints related to imminent fire hazards, they will also take forward proactive inspection of different types of buildings, including old buildings without fire service installations and equipment as well as buildings with various kinds of commercial activities, with a view to reducing the fire hazards in buildings in the territory; and
 - (c) 39 posts for providing manpower for the fire station with ambulance facilities at the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point.

2. The FSD keeps its manpower situation under review in the light of actual operational needs. The establishment of the FSD under Programme (1) Fire Service in 2018-19 is estimated to be 7 207, of which 6 703 will be in the Fire Stream. In addition, non-civil service staff on contract terms will be employed on a need basis. Through the strategic deployment of properly trained staff, equipment and appliances within various Commands, effective firefighting and rescue services will be provided for efficient handling of emergency calls. The FSD will bid for resources under the established mechanism as and when necessary.
3. The FSD has always attached utmost importance to the safety of frontline personnel and is committed to providing them with the best equipment and protective clothing, as well as operation tools of the highest rescue standards for handling different types of incidents and ensuring their operational safety and efficiency. The existing firefighting equipment of the FSD is comparable to that of the fire brigades in other advanced countries/regions around the world.

The FSD has earmarked about \$43 million for the acquisition or replenishment of uniforms and personal equipment for frontline personnel in 2018-19, including a provision of some \$11.5 million for the procurement of safety ankle boots complying with the latest European Union standards. A sum of about \$59 million has also been set aside for the acquisition or replacement of various supplies and equipment to meet the overall rescue needs.

In addition, under Subhead 661 Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote), the FSD plans to procure 2 cross-country vehicles in 2018-19 with an estimated total expenditure of about \$1.2 million to enhance the safety and operational efficiency of the members of the specialised teams.

The FSD will continue to review its various types of tools and equipment from time to time and keep abreast of the latest development of firefighting equipment. It will introduce suitable equipment for frontline fire personnel to ensure their operational safety and efficiency in accordance with the principle of prudent use of public money and relevant Government requirements.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB218

(Question Serial No. 0919)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2017, among the ambulance calls received, how many actually turned out not to be emergency cases? What was the expenditure incurred? Will the Department conduct a review on the misuse of ambulance services to ensure effective use of public resources?

Asked by: Hon LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 11)

Reply:

In 2017, the Fire Services Department (FSD) conducted an analysis of the emergency ambulance calls received so as to understand the use of the emergency ambulance service by the public. Of the approximately 10 000 randomly selected cases, about 2% were found to have no obvious need for the emergency ambulance service. This revealed a continuous downward trend in the percentage of such cases as against 10.3%, 4.2%, 2.7% and 2.2% recorded in similar analyses in 2009, 2011, 2013 and 2015 respectively.

The above figures show that the FSD's efforts in educating the public on the proper use of ambulance services in the past few years have yielded positive results. The FSD's revised estimated expenditure on ambulance services for 2017-18 is about \$1.77 billion. There is no separate estimate for the expenditure incurred in handling the type of cases mentioned above. To ensure effective use of public resources, the FSD will continue to closely monitor the need for and the use of the emergency ambulance service, and step up its efforts to convey the message of the proper use of ambulance services to the public through various channels.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB219****(Question Serial No. 0285)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (-) Not specifiedControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. The Fire Services Department estimates that there will be an increase of 383 non-directorate posts in 2018-19. What are the reasons? What is the corresponding increase in the estimated expenditure on remuneration?
2. Please provide the number of posts to be deleted or created by the Department by Programme and rank.
3. The establishment as at 31 March 2018 will be 10 694 permanent posts. It is estimated that the number of posts will be increased to 11 077 by 31 March 2019. Please list the establishment, strength, number of retirees and wastage of each rank in 2017-18 and 2018-19 (estimated figures).
4. What are the detailed reasons for the wastage?

Asked by: Hon LAU Ip-keung, Kenneth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 45)Reply:

- 1.&2. The Fire Services Department (FSD) estimates that there will be an increase of 383 non-directorate posts in 2018-19, involving an estimated annual expenditure of about \$200 million. The posts to be created are detailed as follows:

Programme	Rank	No. of posts	Reason
Programme (1) Fire Service	Senior Station Officer/ Station Officer (Control)	2	To provide the required managerial and technical support for the development of the Fourth Generation Mobilising System
	Principal Fireman (Control)	2	
	Senior Fireman (Control)	2	
	Senior Technical Officer	1	
	Land Surveyor	1	

Programme	Rank	No. of posts	Reason
	Analyst/Programmer I	1	
	Analyst/Programmer II	2	
	Senior Electronics Inspector	1	
	Electronics Inspector	1	
	Assistant Electronics Inspector	1	
	Senior Survey Officer	1	
	Assistant Divisional Officer	1	To cope with various major development and infrastructure projects, and to plan for the construction of new fire stations and ambulance depots
	Senior Station Officer/ Station Officer	2	
	Executive Officer II	1	
	Assistant Divisional Officer	4	To establish 12 Fire Safety Inspection Teams to focus on the handling of complaints related to imminent fire hazards in various districts and taking forward the proactive inspection and visit programme in target buildings
	Senior Station Officer/ Station Officer	24	
	Principal Fireman	12	
	Senior Fireman	12	
	Senior Station Officer/ Station Officer	4	To provide manpower for a new major fireboat to enhance the firefighting and rescue efficiency in the eastern waters of Hong Kong
	Principal Fireman	8	
	Senior Fireman	11	
	Fireman	23	
	Assistant Divisional Officer	1	To provide manpower for the fire station with ambulance facilities at Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point
	Senior Station Officer/ Station Officer	(1)	
	Senior Fireman	11	
	Fireman	27	
	Assistant Clerical Officer	1	To strengthen the dissemination of information to the public through various channels
	Senior Information Officer	1	
	Information Officer	1	To strengthen the administrative, psychological counselling and other support in the Department
	Clinical Psychologist	2	
	Senior Treasury Accountant	1	
	Senior Executive Officer	1	
	Executive Officer II	3	
	Clerical Officer	1	
	Assistant Clerical Officer	3	
	Mechanical Inspector	1	
Programme (2) Fire Protection and Prevention	Assistant Divisional Officer	1	To provide additional manpower to ensure the statutory compliance of fire service installations and equipment in buildings
	Senior Station Officer/ Station Officer	8	
	Principal Fireman	4	
	Senior Fireman	15	
	Senior Station Officer/ Station Officer	2	To provide additional manpower to carry out inspections and acceptance inspections of fire service installations and equipment related to various major
	Senior Fireman	2	
	Building Services Inspector	2	

Programme	Rank	No. of posts	Reason
	Assistant Building Services Inspector	2	infrastructure projects
	Divisional Officer	1	To provide additional manpower to process and certify plans related to various major infrastructure projects
	Assistant Divisional Officer	3	
	Senior Station Officer/ Station Officer	11	
	Principal Technical Officer	1	
	Senior Technical Officer	2	
	Senior Building Services Engineer	1	
	Building Services Engineer	1	
	Assistant Clerical Officer	1	
	Senior Divisional Officer	1	To enhance the emergency preparedness of the public and their self-rescue capability in the face of emergencies through public education, and to devise strategies for public education on fire safety
	Divisional Officer	1	
	Assistant Divisional Officer	2	
	Senior Station Officer/ Station Officer	4	
	Principal Fireman	4	
	Senior Fireman	10	
	Fireman	8	
	Clerical Officer	1	
	Assistant Clerical Officer	2	
	Clerical Assistant	2	
	Senior Divisional Officer	1	To cope with the work relating to the development of the Three-runway System Project
	Divisional Officer	1	
	Assistant Divisional Officer	2	
	Senior Station Officer/ Station Officer	6	
	Assistant Divisional Officer	1	To increase the manpower of the Anti-illicit Fuelling Activities Task Force
	Senior Station Officer/ Station Officer	3	
	Senior Fireman	3	
Programme (3) Ambulance Service	Senior Ambulanceman	28	To operate additional ambulance shifts to further strengthen the ambulance service
	Ambulanceman	57	
	Superintendent (Ambulance)	1	To strengthen the managerial manpower of the Ambulance Command
	Senior Ambulance Officer	1	To step up the clinical quality assurance of the paramedic service
	Assistant Chief Ambulance Officer	1	To strengthen ambulance-related public education, including the provision of training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and automated external defibrillators
	Superintendent (Ambulance)	1	
	Senior Ambulance Officer	2	
	Ambulance Officer	3	
	Principal Ambulanceman	4	
	Senior Ambulanceman	6	
	Principal Ambulanceman	1	To upgrade the rank of a Senior

Programme	Rank	No. of posts	Reason
	Senior Ambulanceman	(1)	Ambulanceman post to take charge of the ambulance service in the fire station with ambulance facilities at Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point
	Total:	383	

() The figure in brackets denotes the number of posts to be deleted

3. The establishment and strength of the FSD in 2017-18 and 2018-19 are tabulated below:

	2017-18		2018-19	
	Establishment	Strength*	Establishment (Estimate)	Strength
Fire Stream	6 930	6 745	7 169	The estimated strength of various grades for 2018-19 is not available as the number of staff members varies from time to time
Ambulance Stream	3 013	2 948	3 117	
Civilian, technical and other grades	751	699	791	
Total:	10 694	10 392	11 077	

* Strength as at 1 March 2018 (including staff members on pre-retirement leave)

The overall wastage of various grades in 2017-18 and the estimated wastage in 2018-19 in the FSD are tabulated below:

Type of wastage	No. of persons							
	2017-18				2018-19 (Estimate)			
	Fire Stream	Ambulance Stream	Civilian, technical and other grades	Total	Fire Stream	Ambulance Stream	Civilian, technical and other grades	Total
Retirement	217	95	27	339	249	91	37	377
Exit for other reasons	51	45	36	132	Not predictable			
Total:	268	140	63	471	249	91	37	377

4. Retirement is the main reason for departure of staff members from the FSD, with other reasons including resignation and transfer to other grades.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB220****(Question Serial No. 1278)**

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Fire Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the past year, there were a number of cases where stranded hikers required rescue by firefighters. A firefighter even lost his life during one of the rescue operations, causing grave concerns about whether the firefighters were adequately equipped for mountain search and rescue duties. Will the Department inform this Committee of the amount earmarked for enhancing firefighters' equipment for rescuing stranded hikers under the provision made for Fire Service in 2018-19; the specific equipment to be acquired with the amount concerned; and whether there is any inadequacy in the existing equipment for firefighters to carry out mountain search and rescue operations?

Asked by: Hon LAU Kwok-fan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 19)

Reply:

To enhance its search and rescue capability for mountain accidents, the Fire Services Department (FSD) set up a Mountain Search and Rescue Team (MSRT) in October 2016, with members conversant with the mountain terrain and hiking routes in Hong Kong and excel in handling mountain search and rescue incidents.

Besides the MSRT, the FSD also set up a Mountain Search and Rescue Support Team (MSRST) to strengthen the coordination of and support for mountain search and rescue operations. Comprising instructors from the Fire and Ambulance Services Academy with experience in mountain search and rescue, the MSRST is mainly responsible for providing mountain rescue incident commanders with technical and strategic support by analysing clues about missing persons, assisting in formulating search strategies, liaising with relevant government departments, etc.

In equipping members of the MSRT and MSRST, the FSD has acquired suitable mountaineering and rescue equipment, including helmets, quick-drying and sweat-wicking shirts and pants, waterproof overcoats and pants, hiking shoes, high-powered LED search lights, emergency shelters, infrared strobe lights, emergency all-weather blankets, machetes,

etc. Apart from the above basic personal equipment, the FSD has also provided the MSRT with special equipment including GPS tracking devices, unmanned aircraft systems, night vision systems, infrared telescopes as well as communications equipment required for setting up temporary command posts in the countryside. Moreover, to further strengthen its mountain search capability, the FSD has acquired 3 mountain search and rescue dogs from the United Kingdom to assist in searches for missing or stranded persons.

The FSD has earmarked about \$3.2 million for the acquisition or replacement of mountaineering and rescue equipment in 2018-19 to meet the needs of mountain search and rescue. In addition, under Subhead 661 Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote), the FSD plans to procure 2 cross-country vehicles in 2018-19 with an estimated total expenditure of about \$1.2 million to enhance the safety and operational efficiency of the members of the specialised teams.

The FSD will continue to review its various types of tools and equipment from time to time and keep abreast of the latest development of firefighting equipment. It will introduce suitable equipment for frontline fire personnel to ensure their operational safety and efficiency in accordance with the principle of prudent use of public money and relevant Government requirements.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB221

(Question Serial No. 1569)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Fire Service, (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Chief Executive announced in the 2017 Policy Address that the Government plans to devote \$2 billion to launch the Fire Safety Improvement Works Subsidy Scheme (FSW Scheme) to subsidise owners of old composite buildings to undertake fire safety enhancement measures as required by the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance (Cap. 572). In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. What are the manpower of and the expenditure on remuneration for the Government specialised teams that enforce the Ordinance;
2. Has the Government formulated a marking and assessment scheme for the applications under the FSW Scheme? If yes, what are the details; if not, has the Government drawn up a timetable for the formulation of the relevant marking and assessment scheme?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 38)

Reply:

1. The Fire Services Department (FSD) and the Buildings Department (BD) have their own specialised teams to enforce the Fire Safety (Commercial Premises) Ordinance (Cap. 502) and the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance (Cap. 572). The objective of the former is to enhance the fire safety standards of prescribed commercial premises and specified commercial buildings constructed in or before March 1987, while the latter stipulates that the protection from fire risk should be enhanced to meet the current requirements for composite and domestic buildings constructed, or with their plans of the building works first submitted for approval in or before March 1987. Each comprising a mix of civil servants and non-civil service contract staff, the teams of the FSD and the BD have a strength of 210 and 126 respectively. In 2017-18, the related staff costs were about \$125 million for the FSD and about \$60 million for the BD.

2. The Chief Executive announced in the 2017 Policy Address that the Government would devote \$2 billion to launch the Fire Safety Improvement Works Subsidy Scheme (FSW Scheme) in collaboration with the Urban Renewal Authority to subsidise owners of old composite buildings to comply with the requirements under the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance.

The FSW Scheme is expected to be rolled out in mid-2018. The BD and the FSD are currently formulating a marking scheme for determining the priorities for granting subsidies based on factors such as the year the building was issued with Fire Safety Directions, whether the building has been issued with Fire Safety Compliance Order, and the age of the building etc.. To facilitate owners of old buildings to carry out building maintenance works in one-go, priority will be accorded to those buildings also applying for subsidies under the forthcoming Operation Building Bright 2.0 to be launched by the Development Bureau.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB222

(Question Serial No. 1570)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Fire Service, (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under the Programmes of Head 45 in the Estimates, a total of 402 posts, including 383 non-directorate posts and 19 directorate posts, will be created in the Fire Services Department (FSD) in 2018-19. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of:

1. the number of posts to be created for monitoring the fire service installations and equipment in composite and domestic buildings across the territory and the current manpower of the FSD and the Buildings Department deployed for the relevant monitoring and law enforcement work; and
2. the specific role of the FSD in “Operation Building Bright 2.0” mentioned by the Chief Executive in the Policy Address and the provision earmarked for this initiative?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 39)

Reply:

1. A total of 383 posts will be created in the Fire Services Department (FSD) in 2018-19, all of which are non-directorate posts.

The personnel of various units under the 3 Operational Fire Commands, the Fire Safety Command and the Licensing and Certification Command of the FSD inspect different types of buildings (including composite and domestic buildings) under their respective scopes of work, and take enforcement actions related to the fire service installations and equipment (FSIs), means of escape, ventilating systems, storage of dangerous goods and the fire safety of licensed premises in these buildings. Of the above posts to be created in 2018-19, 28 posts are responsible for inspection of various types of buildings to ensure statutory compliance of FSIs in these buildings.

In addition, the FSD and the Buildings Department (BD) are responsible for enforcing the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance (Cap. 572), which stipulates that the FSIs in composite and domestic buildings constructed, or with their plans of the building works first submitted for approval in or before March 1987, should be enhanced to meet the current fire safety standards. At present, the specialised teams of the FSD and the BD mainly responsible for enforcing the Ordinance have a strength of 210 and 126 respectively.

2. To further safeguard public safety, the Chief Executive announced in her Policy Address on 11 October 2017 that the Government planned to launch “Operation Building Bright 2.0” (OBB 2.0) at a cost of \$3 billion to enhance the provision of direct technical and financial assistance to needy owners, with a view to helping them comply with the requirements under the Mandatory Building Inspection Scheme. The Government will partner with the Urban Renewal Authority in the implementation of OBB 2.0 to provide subsidy for property owners of higher risk buildings to conduct necessary inspection and repair works, so as to further safeguard public safety. Where necessary, the FSD will give advice on fire safety to the authorities concerned with existing resources.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB223

(Question Serial No. 3288)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Fire Service, (2) Fire Protection and Prevention, (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the provision of sign language interpretation services in the past 5 years, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. whether sign language interpretation services were provided; if yes, the frequency, occasions and causes for providing sign language interpretation services in each year;
2. further to the above, the number of sign language interpreters involved in each year, their pay and the organisations to which they belonged; the total expenditure involved in each year; and
3. whether the Government will consider allocating more resources to improve the services for communicating with the deaf and/or persons with hearing impairment in the future; if yes, what are the details (including measures, manpower, expenditure, timetable, etc.)? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 61)

Reply:

At present, the Fire Services Department (FSD) does not provide sign language interpretation services in its daily operations. However, if the need arises in the future, the FSD will consider arranging for the provision of such services to people in need on a case-by-case basis.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB224

(Question Serial No. 0473)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. There will be an increase of 104 posts under the Programme of Ambulance Service in the Fire Services Department in 2018-19. Please list by rank and function the number of posts to be deleted and created under the Programme; and the establishment, strength, wastage and number of retirees of each rank under the Programme in 2017-18 and 2018-19 (estimated figures).
2. Please provide information on the meal-taking situation of ambulancemen in the past 3 years, including the percentage of ambulancemen who were able to take a continuous 30-minute meal break during the designated period, and the percentage of ambulancemen who were unable to take a continuous 30-minute meal break during the designated period and whose compensatory meal breaks were also interrupted at least once.

The Bureau will continue to explore the long-term arrangement for the provision of emergency ambulance service this year. Will this include measures to improve the meal-taking situation of frontline ambulancemen? Will the Bureau give thought to extending the meal break duration of ambulancemen to 45 minutes; if not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 12)

Reply:

1. The establishment and strength under Programme (3) Ambulance Service of the Fire Services Department (FSD) in 2017-18 and 2018-19 are tabulated below:

	2017-18		2018-19	
	Establishment	Strength*	Establishment (Estimate)	Strength
Ambulance Stream	3 003	2 938	3 107	The estimated strength of various grades for 2018-19 is not available as the number of staff members varies from time to time
Civilian, technical and other grades	71	59	71	
Total:	3 074	2 997	3 178	

* Strength as at 1 March 2018 (including staff members on pre-retirement leave)

Staff members of the FSD are subject to posting from time to time, and may involve inter-programme transfers. The overall wastage in the Ambulance Stream and civilian, technical and other grades in the FSD (including Programmes (1), (2) and (3)) in 2017-18 and the estimated wastage in 2018-19 are tabulated below:

Type of wastage	No. of persons					
	2017-18			2018-19 (Estimate)		
	Ambulance Stream	Civilian, technical and other grades	Total	Ambulance Stream	Civilian, technical and other grades	Total
Retirement	95	27	122	91	37	128
Exit for other reasons [@]	45	36	81	Not predictable		
Total:	140	63	203	91	37	128

@ Such as resignation and transfer to other grades

Regarding the increase of 104 posts under Programme (3) Ambulance Service in the FSD in 2018-19, the number of posts to be deleted and created as well as the reasons are tabulated below:

Programme	Rank	No. of posts	Reason
Programme (3) Ambulance Service	Senior Ambulanceman	28	To operate additional ambulance shifts to further strengthen the ambulance service
	Ambulanceman	57	
	Superintendent (Ambulance)	1	To strengthen the managerial manpower of the Ambulance Command
	Senior Ambulance Officer	1	To step up the clinical quality assurance of the paramedic service
	Assistant Chief Ambulance Officer	1	To strengthen ambulance-related public education, including the provision of training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and automated external defibrillators
	Superintendent (Ambulance)	1	
	Senior Ambulance Officer	2	
	Ambulance Officer	3	
	Principal Ambulanceman	4	
	Senior Ambulanceman	6	

	Principal Ambulanceman	1	To upgrade the rank of a Senior Ambulanceman post to take charge of the ambulance service in the fire station with ambulance facilities at Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point
	Senior Ambulanceman	(1)	
	Total:	104	

() The figure in brackets denotes the number of posts to be deleted

2. To achieve a more effective deployment of manpower and further enhance the meal break arrangements for ambulancemen, the FSD has been using a statistical computer program since July 2014 to systematically gauge the situation and collect detailed statistics on the actual duration of meal breaks taken by the ambulancemen in each ambulance within the designated period for reference purposes. Information on the meal break situation of frontline ambulancemen in the past 3 years is set out as follows:

Year	Percentage of cases in which a continuous meal break of at least 30 minutes was taken	Number of cases in which a compensatory meal break was interrupted
2014-15#	96.66%	1
2015-16	97.07%	0
2016-17	97.70%	0

From July 2014 to March 2015

As for the proposed extension of meal break duration of ambulancemen in the daytime from 30 minutes to 45 minutes, a preliminary assessment conducted by the FSD showed that the proposed arrangement might result in a decrease in the percentage of ambulance personnel who would be able to take a continuous meal break. Moreover, the extension of lunch break duration of ambulance personnel might lead to an increase of cross-district deployment of ambulances, which would affect the quality of the emergency ambulance services. In view of the wide implications of the proposal, the FSD needs to continue monitoring the effectiveness and data of the existing measures for a period of time before it can evaluate and explore other feasible measures to further improve the meal break arrangements of frontline ambulance personnel.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB225

(Question Serial No. 2457)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Fire Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated under Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2018-19, the Fire Services Department will continue to pursue the replacement of the communication and mobilising system for enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency in deploying firefighting, rescue and ambulance resources. What will be the staffing and administrative expenses involved?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 30)

Reply:

The Fire Services Department has set up a project team to take charge of project management, system analysis and design, site preparation, etc. for the replacement of the mobilising and communication system. In 2018-19, a staffing of 22 posts will be involved. The estimated project expenditure in 2018-19 is about \$210 million.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB226

(Question Serial No. 2463)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. As stated under Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2018-19, the Department will continue to implement the Rapid Response Vehicle Scheme to enhance the delivery of paramedic ambulance service and quality assurance. What are the specific details? What will be the manpower and expenditure involved? Specifically, how will the Government render better support to assist ambulancemen in discharging their duties and provide them with training? What will be the manpower and expenditure involved?
2. Regarding the putting in place of a computer system for the provision of post-dispatch advice to callers requesting emergency ambulance service, what are the specific details? What will be the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 36)

Reply:

1. The Fire Services Department (FSD) launched the Rapid Response Vehicle (RRV) Scheme in November 2006. Each RRV is manned by 1 Ambulance Officer who mainly provides support to frontline personnel and performs service quality assurance duties to enhance frontline management and operational efficiency. Currently, there are 2 RRVs of the FSD deployed at Wong Tai Sin Ambulance Depot and Sheung Shui Ambulance Depot respectively to provide round-the-clock service, involving a total of 9 Ambulance Officer posts. In 2017, the RRVs provided support for a total of 4 483 emergency calls, and conducted 4 503 field audits of emergency ambulance cases and 9 148 inspections. The expenditure involved was about \$5.54 million.

The FSD plans to introduce 2 more RRVs to operate round-the-clock in the second quarter of 2018 to enhance the quality of paramedic ambulance service. The plan

will involve 10 new Ambulance Officer posts with an estimated expenditure of about \$6.16 million.

On enhancing the support and training for ambulancemen, the FSD will create 104 posts under Programme (3) Ambulance Service in 2018-19 to operate additional ambulance shifts, strengthen the managerial manpower of the Ambulance Command, step up the clinical quality assurance of the paramedic service, etc. The expenditure involved will be about \$40 million. Besides, the FSD created 3 Ambulance Officer posts in 2017-18 to strengthen support for paramedic training, ambulance service quality assurance and other in-service training. The expenditure involved was about \$1.85 million in total.

2. The FSD is developing a computer system for the provision of post-dispatch advice (PDA) with the aim of assisting operators of the Fire Services Communications Centre in identifying various conditions of injuries and sicknesses, so as to provide emergency ambulance service (EAS) callers with more comprehensive and appropriate PDA and guide them through the process of rendering suitable assistance to patients awaiting an ambulance, thereby helping stabilise the patients' conditions. The PDA will cover over 30 types of injuries and sicknesses, including physical trauma, loss of consciousness and cardiac arrest, etc., which basically encompass all types of injuries and sicknesses that the FSD deals with in its daily handling of EAS calls. The said computer system is expected to be commissioned in June 2018. The estimated expenditure for its development is \$37.88 million, including the costs of computer hardware and software, system analysis and design, development and installation, engagement of contract staff, training, etc.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB227

(Question Serial No. 1605)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the past 3 years, how many transgendered persons in custody (PICs) were handled by the Correctional Services Department (CSD) and what were the nationalities involved?

According to sources, CSD disregarded the will of transgendered persons and forced male-to-female persons to cut their hair. The Department thus allegedly violated the United Nations Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment. In this connection, when handling the hair of transgendered PICs, has the Department considered their needs and provided special guidelines to frontline correctional officers for reference?

Does CSD have any guidelines for handling transgendered PICs? If a male-to-female person is under custody, what will be the gender of the correctional officer deployed by the Department to handle the transgendered person, and vice versa?

Did CSD receive from any parties or transgendered persons any complaints about improper handling of transgendered PICs in the past? How does CSD address or respond to such complaints?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 30)

Reply:

From 2015 to 2017, there were 59 admissions of transgendered persons into the custody of the Correctional Services Department (CSD), including 12 admissions of Hong Kong permanent residents, 1 from the Mainland, 19 from the Philippines and 27 from Thailand.

In general, transgendered persons in custody (PICs) will be arranged to serve their sentence in the Transgender Unit (TU) of Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre. Having regard to individual merits and expert advice of medical officers, clinical psychologists or psychiatrists, CSD

will make arrangements including searching, hairstyle, accommodation and other daily issues for the PICs concerned. The aim of the TU is to protect transgendered PICs from harassment by other PICs.

From 2015 to 2017, CSD received a total of 2 complaints concerning the treatment of transgendered PICs. These cases were referred to the Complaints Investigation Unit or other law enforcement agencies for further investigation in accordance with established procedures.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB228

(Question Serial No. 1933)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The expenditures on diets for persons in custody under “Provisions for institutions” had not increased in the past 2 years and the estimate for this year has not been raised. What are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 23)

Reply:

The open tendering exercises of ration contracts for persons in custody are arranged by the Government Logistics Department. The new ration contracts have come into effect in 2017-18 for a period of 3 years. The actual expenditure of “Provisions for institutions” will be adjusted having regard to factors such as penal population and price inflation. When preparing the estimate, the Correctional Services Department expected that the total expenditure for this year would be similar to previous years. Therefore, the estimate for this year has not been raised.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB229

(Question Serial No. 0468)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

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

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What is the estimated expenditure on the annual remuneration and allowances for the Commissioner of Correctional Services in 2018-19?

Asked by: Hon CHENG Chung-tai (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 13)

Reply:

For compiling the estimate, \$2.92 million has been reserved in 2018-19 for the remuneration for the position of the Commissioner of Correctional Services. There is no reserved provision for any allowance for the above position.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB230****(Question Serial No. 1851)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (603) Plant, vehicles and equipmentProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In the coming financial year, what are the estimated expenditure and work plan for the new item "Replacement and enhancement of the closed circuit television system for Pik Uk Prison"? Why is the funding for this item sought in the context of the Appropriation Bill 2018, instead of separately sought from the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 1113)Reply:

The Correctional Services Department proposes to commence the replacement and enhancement of the closed circuit television (CCTV) system for Pik Uk Prison, including the installation of a new and enhanced digital CCTV system and 639 high resolution cameras. The system will be installed with a server, a video storage system, network equipment and uninterrupted power supply etc. It is expected to come into operation in 2022. The proposed commitment for this item is \$37,409,000 and the estimated cash flow is as follows:

Financial Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total
Estimated Expenditure (\$'000)	475	1,900	1,425	33,609	37,409

It is not a new arrangement to include in the draft Estimates funding proposals for creating commitments or increasing expenditure ceilings for approved commitment items under the General Revenue Account, for consideration by the Legislative Council in the context of the Appropriation Bill. The Government explained the relevant arrangements to the Finance Committee in early 2015. We have included the necessary provision for this proposal under the respective head and sub-head of expenditure for Members' consideration.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB231

(Question Serial No. 1682)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In “Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2018-19”, the Correctional Services Department (CSD) indicates that it will step up promotional efforts for anti-smoking among persons in custody. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

1. Please provide the expenditures on implementation of anti-smoking work in institutions in the past 3 financial years.
2. Please provide the figures of cigarette sales in institutions in the past 3 financial years.
3. Does the CSD have any new initiatives to step up its anti-smoking promotion? If so, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 33)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) is committed to ensuring a secure, safe, humane, decent and healthy custodial environment. For the health of persons in custody (PICs), CSD has proactively supported the Government's policy of tobacco control by setting up a Steering Committee on Smoking Control Measures in Correctional Facilities in 2010 to implement and monitor tobacco control measures. Educational talks and individual counselling are arranged for PICs to encourage and help them quit smoking. Through publicity work and education such as inclusion of smoking cessation talks in the Induction Programme, as well as the display of publicity posters and organisation of poster design competitions, CSD actively promotes a smoke-free culture among PICs and enhances their awareness of the harmful effects of smoking.

In October 2011, CSD also implemented a smoking cessation counselling programme under which nicotine patches were provided to PICs who participated in smoking cessation courses. Besides, Tung Tau Correctional Institution and Pak Sha Wan Correctional

Institution were officially designated as “No Smoking Correctional Facility” in January 2013 and December 2014 respectively to accommodate only non-smoking PICs. CSD has also progressively set up “Smoke-free Prison Zone” in the designated areas of other institutions, and such arrangements are already in place in Stanley Prison and Lo Wu Correctional Institution. Smoking is not allowed in all institutions for young PICs.

CSD deploys existing resources to carry out anti-smoking publicity work. From 2014-15 to 2016-17, the total expenditure on purchasing nicotine patches for PICs who participated in smoking cessation courses was \$278,000. The revised estimated expenditure for 2017-18 was \$100,000.

PICs may purchase cigarettes with their earnings. To encourage PICs to quit smoking, CSD has removed cigarette prices from the list of factors in the mechanism for determining adjustments to PICs’ earning rates since February 2010. CSD will not adjust PICs’ earning rates even though cigarette prices have changed. In 2017, PICs purchased about 336 000 packs of cigarettes, which was similar to the figures in the previous 2 years.

In February 2017, CSD was awarded the Gold Award in the Hong Kong Smoke-free Leading Company Awards 2016 organised by the Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health together with the Occupational Safety and Health Council, as an encouragement to the Department to keep up its promotion of a smoke-free culture. To step up our anti-smoking promotion, CSD plans to install the Quit Smoking Mobile App launched by the Tobacco Control Office under the Department of Health on tablets for use by newly admitted adult PICs and those who participate in the smoking cessation counselling programme, so as to deepen PICs’ understanding of the harmful effects of smoking.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB232

(Question Serial No. 1692)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The estimated operational expenses under recurrent expenditure of the Correctional Services Department in 2018-19 are \$3.785 billion. This represents an increase of \$107 million over the revised estimate for 2017-18. According to the analysis of the financial provision under operational expenses, this is mainly due to the increase of Civil Service Provident Fund contribution and general departmental expenses. Please inform this Committee of the following:

1. What are the reasons for the substantial increase of the Civil Service Provident Fund contribution? Are such expenses expected to continue to rise in the coming 3 years? And what are the estimated figures?
2. What are the reasons for the substantial increase of general departmental expenses? Please provide the relevant breakdown.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 31)

Reply:

1. The increase of the estimated expenditure on the Civil Service Provident Fund (CSPF) contribution of the Correctional Services Department (CSD) is mainly due to the estimated increase in the number of staff appointed on new permanent terms upon passage of probation bar and eligible for the CSPF Scheme. As the number of staff eligible for the CSPF Scheme is expected to continue to rise, the estimated expenditure on CSD's CSPF contribution is anticipated to increase accordingly. Nevertheless, the Department does not have any specific estimation on the rate of increase.
2. The increase of general departmental expenses is mainly due to the increase in the maintenance and repair costs of engineering systems, equipment and motor vehicles, etc.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB233****(Question Serial No. 1693)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. In "Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2018-19", the Correctional Services Department indicates that there will be various improvement and installation upgrading projects. Please provide information on the improvement and upgrading projects as well as the proposed amount of funding.

2. The Department indicates that it will explore the application of technology and other measures for enhancing operation of correctional institutions. Has the Department conducted preliminary assessment to see if new technology can be applied to any of the projects? If yes, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 32)Reply:

1. The Correctional Services Department (CSD) has been planning and implementing various measures to improve and upgrade ageing facilities for enhancing daily operation of correctional institutions, having regard to operational needs. The particulars and expenditure of the major projects are as follows:

(A) Approved Projects

		Project Estimate (\$ million)	Revised Expenditure in 2017-18 (\$ million)	Estimated Expenditure in 2018-19 (\$ million)	Project Schedule
(a) Capital Works Reserve Fund					
(i) Head 703 Buildings	Redevelopment of Tai Lam Centre for Women (TLCW)	946.600	15.00	3.400	The project was completed at the end of 2016 and the

					redeveloped TLCW commenced operation in early 2017. The Architectural Services Department will follow up on the remaining works items under the works contract.
	Setting up a Central Visit Room Complex at Hei Ling Chau	19.80	4.122	3.605	The project has commenced and is expected to be completed by mid-2018.
	Setting up an Administration Office for Institutions at Hei Ling Chau	24.48	-	11.20	The project has commenced and is expected to be completed by the end of 2018.
(ii) Head 708 Capital Subventions and Major Systems and Equipment	Replacement and enhancement of the closed circuit television system for Stanley Prison	162.680	13.904	6.667	The project has commenced and is expected to be completed by the end of 2021.
	Installation of electric locks security system (ELSS) in Stanley Prison	765.400	8.384	5.667	Tender documents are being prepared and the project is expected to be completed by the end of 2025.

	Installation of ELSS in non-redevelopment area of TLCW	34.995	4.250	3.333	Tender documents are being prepared and the project is expected to be completed by the end of 2020.
	Replacement and enhancement of the closed circuit television systems for Pak Sha Wan Correctional Institution and Siu Lam psychiatric Centre	51.546	0.900	4.200	Tender documents are being prepared and the project is expected to be completed by the end of 2020.

(b) Head 30

Correctional Services Department – Capital Account

Sub-head 603 Plant, vehicles and equipment	Replacement and enhancement of the closed-circuit television system for Tung Tau Correctional Institution	15.940	0.400	0.333	Tender documents are being prepared and the project is expected to be completed by mid-2021.
	Replacement and enhancement of the closed-circuit television system for Tai Lam Correctional Institution	24.510	0.934	0.415	Tender documents are being prepared and the project is expected to be completed by mid-2021.
	Replacement and enhancement of the closed-circuit television system for Tong Fuk Correctional Institution	35.274	0.400	0.333	Tender documents are being prepared and the project is expected to be completed by mid-2022.

		Revised Expenditure in 2017-18 (\$ million)	Project Schedule
Head 30			
Correctional Services Department – Capital Account			
Sub-head 661 Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)	The project includes replacement of fire service automatic fire alarm systems, hot water calorifier systems and telephone systems, etc. for relevant correctional institutions.	50.663	Most items are completed and some items will be implemented over the financial years according to schedule.

(B) Proposed Items

The Correctional Services Department proposes to commence the replacement and enhancement of the closed circuit television (CCTV) system for Pik Uk Prison, including the installation of a new and enhanced digital CCTV system and 639 high resolution cameras. The system will be installed with a server, a video storage system, network equipment and uninterrupted power supply etc. It is expected to come into operation in 2022. The proposed commitment for this item is \$37,409,000 and the estimated cash flow requirement is as follows:

Financial Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total
Estimated Expenditure (\$'000)	475	1,900	1,425	33,609	37,409

The estimate of the proposed project under Head 703 – Building under Capital Works Reserve Fund is as follows:

		Project Estimate (\$ million)	Estimated Expenditure in 2018-19 (\$ million)	Project Schedule
Capital Works Reserve Fund				
Head 703 Buildings	Construction of visiting facility in Pik Uk Prison	28.500	2.850	The project is expected to commence in early 2019 and be completed by early 2021.

Moreover, the estimated expenditure for Sub-head 661 in 2018-19 is as follows:

		Estimated Expenditure in 2018-19 (\$ million)	Project Schedule
Head 30			
Correctional Services Department – Capital Account			
Sub-head 661 Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)	The project includes replacement of internal alarm systems, public address systems and intercom recording systems in visit rooms, etc. for relevant correctional institutions.	50.256	Most items are expected to be completed within 2018-19. Some items will be implemented over the financial years according to schedule.

2. CSD has been introducing various appropriate technologies from time to time to improve operational efficiency, having regard to operational needs.

As regards exploration of the application of technology and other measures, the major project being implemented is “Replacement of Core Information Technology Systems with the Integrated Custodial and Rehabilitation Management System” (Head 710 - Computerisation under Capital Works Reserve Fund). The approved project estimate is \$352.754 million, \$10.857 million of which is the estimated expenditure for 2018-19. Tender assessment is underway. The project is expected to be completed by 2022.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB234

(Question Serial No. 1508)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

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

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the implementation of five-day week in the Correctional Services Department, please tabulate the numbers of correctional officers who worked on the five-day week pattern in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon CHIANG Lai-wan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 25)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department conducts reviews on the shift arrangement of correctional officers from time to time. In 2016 and 2017, the numbers of correctional officers who worked on the five-day week work pattern were 813 and 1 004 respectively while the number for 2018 as at 28 February was 1 149.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB235****(Question Serial No. 1003)**

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Re-integration

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2013-14, the Correctional Services Department (CSD) extended the coverage of the vocational training programmes to provide more market-oriented and socially recognised vocational training for persons in custody. Please advise this Committee of the effectiveness of the work concerned and the expenditure incurred in the past year. Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2018-19 under this Programme include providing market-oriented and socially recognised vocational training courses for persons in custody. What are the specific plans? As the demand for various types of trade in the Hong Kong job market are always changing, such as the lack of workers in the construction industry in recent years, will CSD continue to extend the coverage of the vocational training programmes to meet the market needs? If yes, what are the details and expenditures involved? If no, what are the reasons?

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

Reply:

In 2017-18, the Correctional Services Department (CSD), having regard to the situation of the local employment market, worked with various training bodies such as the Employees Retraining Board, the Construction Industry Council and the Vocational Training Council to provide eligible adult persons in custody (PICs) with remaining sentences from 3 to 24 months with more than 1 400 training places of 40 full-time and part-time vocational training courses for enrolment on a voluntary basis. These courses covered construction, business, food and beverage, retail, beauty care, transport, logistics, laundry services, computer application and environmental services, etc. There were also new courses such as Foundation Certificate in Plumber Training for Interior Renovation (Intermediate Trade Test) and Foundation Certificate in Pet Sitter. Eligible adult PICs could enrol in these courses on a voluntary basis and sit for the relevant examinations so as to obtain recognised qualifications, thereby enhancing their employability and facilitating their smooth re-integration into society after release.

For young PICs under the age of 21, CSD provided half-day education and half-day vocational training on a compulsory basis to guide them to better understand future directions and develop interests, so that they might choose to further study or work after release. In 2017-18, CSD provided young PICs with 20 vocational training courses covering the construction, business and service industries. Arrangements were made to facilitate the trainees to sit for the examinations held by the accreditation bodies, such as the certification examinations of the City and Guilds and the intermediate trade tests of the Construction Industry Council, and take certificate courses offered by various training bodies.

In 2018-19, having regard to the overall situation of the local employment market and labour demand, CSD will continue to offer diversified vocational training courses, and adjust the courses according to the employment rates of particular industries and the response of PICs. Moreover, in view of labour shortage problem of the construction industry, CSD will regularly review the courses with the sector to meet market needs. CSD will also introduce new courses such as Foundation Certificate in Preparation for Intermediate Trade Test for Floor Layer (Timber Flooring) of Interior Renovation and Foundation Certificate in AutoCAD in Renovation Drawings. In 2018-19, a total of 41 and 20 vocational training courses will be provided for adult and young PICs respectively.

In addition to subsidised courses provided by various training bodies such as the Employees Retraining Board and the Construction Industry Council, CSD's estimated expenditure on vocational training is about \$31.25 million in 2018-19, including manpower and provision of vocational training courses etc. Furthermore, CSD will continue to co-operate with various training bodies which provide employment follow-up service, so that CSD will keep abreast of the market changes and the employment situation of discharged persons for reviewing its vocational training programmes.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB236

(Question Serial No. 1152)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): (193) Earnings Scheme for Persons in Custody

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Will the Correctional Services Department list the level of hourly earnings for all types of work, the total expenditure on earnings for each type of work and its proportion under the earnings scheme for persons in custody?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 46)

Reply:

According to Rule 38 of the Prison Rules (Cap. 234A), all convicted adult persons in custody (PICs) are required to engage in work (unless they have been certified by the Medical Officer seconded to the Correctional Services Department (CSD) as unfit for work on medical grounds). According to Rule 43 of the Prison Rules, PICs' hours of labour shall be between 6 and 10 hours daily.

According to Rule 39 of the Prison Rules, a PIC who works and a PIC who, through no fault of his/her own, is unable to work, may receive payment in accordance with rates approved by the Commissioner of Correctional Services. The earning rates are calculated on the basis of the earnings per week (see **Table** for details). CSD does not maintain any statistics on the level of hourly earnings, the total expenditure on earnings for each type of work and its proportion under the earnings scheme for PICs. In 2017-18, the revised estimated expenditure on PICs' earnings scheme was \$39.22 million.

Earnings Scheme for PICs
Earnings per week for adults PICs (effective from 1 August 2017)

Rate scale	Earnings per week	
	Earning grade	(£)
Basic rate*	-	24.60
Apprentice	A	46.39
	B	54.93
	C	62.49
	D	79.54
	E	96.39
	F	112.71
Skilled	A	66.58
	B	83.16
	C	99.75
	D	132.67
	E	166.37
	F	199.77

* PICs who are unable to work due to medical reasons, or newly admitted convicted persons who are undergoing an induction programme and have not yet been assigned work are eligible for the basic earning grade.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB237

(Question Serial No. 2404)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): (118) Provisions for institutions

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please set out a detailed definition of “Provisions for institutions” under the Operating Account and the expenses included. Do the estimated “Provisions for institutions” only cover meal expenses for persons in custody (PICs)? Are meal expenses for correctional officers on duty in prisons also included in the estimated provisions? Please provide the average meal expenses per day for each PIC.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 4.15)

Reply:

The estimate of “Provisions for institutions” under the Operating Account is for meal expenses for persons in custody (PICs), mainly the costs of food material. The average cost of food material per day for each PIC is about \$24.6.

The estimate only covers meal expenses for PICs, and the Correctional Services Department does not provide meals to staff members.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB238

(Question Serial No. 3285)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the provision of sign language interpretation services in the past 5 years, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. Whether sign language interpretation services or other supporting services were provided to (i) the deaf persons in custody (PICs) and/or hearing impaired PICs, (ii) deaf visitors and/or hearing impaired visitors; if yes, the frequency, occasions and causes for providing sign language interpretation services in each year;
2. In connection with the above, the number of sign language interpreters involved in each year, their pay and the organisations to which they belong and the total expenditure involved in each year; and
3. Whether the Government will consider allocating more resources to improve the services for communicating with the deaf PICs and/or hearing impaired PICs in future. If yes, what are the details (including measures, manpower and expenditure involved and timetable, etc.)? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 57)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) is committed to ensuring a secure, safe, humane, decent and healthy custodial environment. There are guidelines for handling cases involving persons in custody (PICs) with disabilities. CSD organises sign language courses in collaboration with non-profit organisations to enhance frontline correctional officers' communication skills with and understanding of persons with hearing impairment. In addition, the Department will, having regard to the circumstances of individual PICs with hearing impairment, engage sign language interpreters listed in the register of part-time interpreters maintained by the Judiciary, or seek assistance from non-governmental organisations to arrange sign language interpretation services for those persons in need. CSD does not maintain a breakdown of the occasions and causes for providing sign language interpretation services.

In the past 5 years, the numbers of cases of sign language interpretation services provided by sign language interpreters listed in the register of part-time interpreters maintained by the Judiciary and the actual expenditures involved are listed below:

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at 28.2.2018)
Number of cases of sign language interpretation services	14	46	9	9	7
Actual expenditure on sign language interpretation services (\$'000)	7	30	6	7	5

As the management of PICs with hearing impairment is part of the daily management work of CSD, the Department does not maintain a breakdown of the staff establishment and the expenditure involved. In the coming year, CSD will continue to organise sign language courses to enhance relevant training for staff.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB239****(Question Serial No. 1970)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding facility improvement/upgrading, expansion and redevelopment programmes, will the Government inform this Committee of:

1. the number of works commenced or completed in 2017-18 and the detailed works schedules. What is the expenditure involved?
2. the number of works scheduled for 2018-19 and the detailed project schedules. What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 8)Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) has been planning and implementing different measures to improve and upgrade ageing facilities for enhancing daily operation of correctional institutions, having regard to actual operational needs.

1. In 2017-18, the expenditures for major projects commenced or completed and their respective project schedules are as follows:

		Project Estimate (\$ million)	Revised Expenditure in 2017-18 (\$ million)	Estimated Expenditure in 2018-19 (\$ million)	Project Schedule
(a) Capital Works Reserve Fund					
(i) Head 703 Buildings	Redevelopment of Tai Lam Centre for Women (TLCW)	946.600	15.00	3.400	The project was completed at the end of 2016 and the redeveloped

					TLCW commenced operation in early 2017. The Architectural Services Department will follow up on the remaining works items under the works contract.
	Setting up a Central Visit Room Complex at Hei Ling Chau	19.80	4.122	3.605	The project has commenced and is expected to be completed by mid-2018.
	Setting up an Administration Office for Institutions at Hei Ling Chau	24.48	-	11.20	The project has commenced and is expected to be completed by the end of 2018.
(ii) Head 708 Capital Subventions and Major Systems and Equipment	Replacement and enhancement of the closed circuit television system for Stanley Prison	162.680	13.904	6.667	The project has commenced and is expected to be completed by the end of 2021.
	Installation of electric locks security system (ELSS) in Stanley Prison	765.400	8.384	5.667	Tender documents are being prepared and the project is expected to be completed by the end of 2025.
	Installation of ELSS in the	34.995	4.250	3.333	Tender documents are being

	non-redevelopment area of TLCW				prepared and the project is expected to be completed by the end of 2020.
	Replacement and enhancement of the closed circuit television systems for Pak Sha Wan Correctional Institution and Siu Lam psychiatric Centre	51.546	0.900	4.200	Tender documents are being prepared and the project is expected to be completed by the end of 2020.

(b) Head 30

Correctional Services Department – Capital Account

Sub-head 603 Plant, vehicles and equipment	Replacement and enhancement of the closed-circuit television system for Tung Tau Correctional Institution	15.940	0.400	0.333	Tender documents are being prepared and the project is expected to be completed by mid-2021.
	Replacement and enhancement of the closed-circuit television system for Tai Lam Correctional Institution	24.510	0.934	0.415	Tender documents are being prepared and the project is expected to be completed by mid-2021.
	Replacement and enhancement of the closed-circuit television system for Tong Fuk Correctional Institution	35.274	0.400	0.333	Tender documents are being prepared and the project is expected to be completed by mid-2022.

		Revised Expenditure in 2017-18 (\$ million)	Project Schedule
Head 30 Correctional Services Department– Capital Account			
Sub-head 661 Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)	The project includes replacement of fire service automatic fire alarm systems, hot water calorifier systems and telephone systems, etc. for relevant correctional institutions.	50.663	Most items are completed and some items will be implemented over the financial years according to schedule.

2. The Correctional Services Department proposes to commence the replacement and enhancement of the closed circuit television (CCTV) system for Pik Uk Prison, including the installation of a new and enhanced digital CCTV system and 639 high resolution cameras. The system will be installed with a server, a video storage system, network equipment and uninterrupted power supply etc. It is expected to come into operation in 2022. The proposed commitment for this item is \$37,409,000 and the estimated cash flow is as follows:

Financial Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total
Estimated Expenditure (\$'000)	475	1,900	1,425	33,609	37,409

The estimate of the proposed project under Head 703 – Building under Capital Works Reserve Fund is as follows:

		Project Estimate (\$ million)	Estimated Expenditure in 2018-19 (\$ million)	Project Schedule
Capital Works Reserve Fund				
Head 703 Buildings	Construction of visiting facility in Pik Uk Prison	28.500	2.850	The project is expected to commence in early 2019 and be completed by early 2021.

Moreover, the estimated expenditure for Sub-head 661 in 2018-19 is as follows:

		Estimated Expenditure in 2018-19 (\$ million)	Project Schedule
Head 30			
Correctional Services Department – Capital Account			
Sub-head 661 Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)	The project includes replacement of internal alarm systems, public address systems and intercom recording systems in visit rooms, etc. for relevant correctional institutions	50.256	Most items are expected to be completed within 2018-19. Some items will be implemented over the financial years according to schedule.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB240

(Question Serial No. 1971)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In respect of Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2018–19, it is stated that the Correctional Services Department will explore the application of technology and other measures for enhancing daily operation of correctional institutions. What are the specific measures? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 9)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department has been introducing various appropriate technologies from time to time to improve operational efficiency, having regard to operational needs.

As regards exploration of the application of technology and other measures, the major project being implemented is “Replacement of Core Information Technology Systems with the Integrated Custodial and Rehabilitation Management System” (Head 710 - Computerisation under Capital Works Reserve Fund). The approved commitment for this project is \$352.754 million, \$10.857 million of which is the estimated expenditure for 2018-19. Tender assessment is underway. The project is expected to be completed by 2022.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB241

(Question Serial No. 0943)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Re-integration

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the re-integration programme for persons in custody (PICs), please inform this Committee of :

- (1) the details, including the expenditure and manpower involved, of the education and vocational training programmes for adult and young PICs under the Prison Programme in 2017-18? Will the Correctional Services Department (CSD) consider increasing the coverage and the types of trade of the vocational training programmes to meet the social needs?
- (2) the number of adult PICs taking university courses, and the number of these PICs receiving financial assistance under education funds and subsidy schemes in 2017-18?
- (3) the respective expenditure and manpower to be allocated for education and vocational training for adult and young PICs in 2018-19 so as to provide them with opportunities of continuous education or gainful employment on release?

Asked by: Hon YUNG Hoi-yan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 45)

Reply:

- (1) In 2017-18, the Correctional Services Department (CSD), having regard to the situation of the local employment market, worked with various training bodies such as the Employees Retraining Board, the Construction Industry Council and the Vocational Training Council to provide eligible adult persons in custody (PICs) with remaining sentences from 3 to 24 months with more than 1 400 training places of 40 full-time and part-time vocational training courses. These courses covered construction, business, food and beverage, retail, beauty care, transport, logistics, laundry services, computer application and environmental services, etc. Eligible adult PICs could enrol in these courses and sit for the relevant examinations so as to obtain recognised qualifications, thereby enhancing their employability and

facilitating their re-integration into society after release.

For young PICs under the age of 21, CSD provided half-day compulsory formal education and arranged qualified teachers to teach the subjects. Moreover, half-day compulsory vocational training was provided to guide them to better understand future directions and develop interests, so that they might choose to further study or work after release. In 2017-18, CSD provided young PICs with 20 vocational training courses covering the construction, business and service industries. Arrangements were made to facilitate the trainees to sit for the examinations held by the accreditation bodies, such as the certification examinations of the City and Guilds and the intermediate trade tests of the Construction Industry Council, and take certificate courses offered by various training bodies.

In 2017-18, the expenditure of the department on education for all PICs was about \$35.78 million, which was mainly used on young PICs, whereas the expenditure on vocational training was about \$29.51 million including manpower and provision of vocational training courses, etc. As regards manpower, the Education Unit under the Rehabilitation Division of CSD has a total of 40 staff members dedicated to the provision of education for PICs, while the Vocational Training Unit has a total of 22 staff members dedicated to the coordination of vocational training in various correctional institutions.

Having regard to the overall situation of the local employment market and labour demand, and to cater for the industries with labour shortage problems such as the construction and service industries, CSD will continue to offer diversified vocational training courses, and adjust the courses according to the employment rate of particular industries and the response of PICs. Moreover, CSD will regularly review the courses with individual sectors to meet the market needs. For example, in 2018-19, CSD will introduce new courses such as Foundation Certificate in Preparation for Intermediate Trade Test for Floor Layer (Timber Flooring) of Interior Renovation and Foundation Certificate in AutoCAD in Renovation Drawings. In 2018-19, a total of 41 and 20 vocational training courses will be provided for adult and young PICs respectively.

- (2) CSD encourages adult PICs to pursue further studies on a voluntary basis, and take public examinations or enrol in university distance learning courses under the users-pay principle. In 2017-18, a total of 193 PICs enrolled in university courses. If PICs want to pursue further studies but have difficulties in paying for public examination fees, the examination and tuition fees for university distance learning courses or purchasing reference books, they can apply for financial assistance under a number of education funds and subsidy schemes. These funds and subsidy schemes are contributed by donations from charitable organisations and members of the public. In 2017-18, there were 177 enrolments of PICs receiving subsidies of about \$0.94 million for university courses.
- (3) In 2018-19, CSD's estimated expenditures on vocational training courses and education are about \$31.25 million and 36.76 million respectively. The manpower allocated is the same as that in the last financial year.

Furthermore, CSD will continue to co-operate with various training bodies which provide employment follow-up service, so that CSD will keep abreast of the market changes and the employment situation of discharged persons for reviewing its vocational training programmes. CSD will also provide appropriate education support to PICs according to their learning needs to assist them in obtaining recognised qualifications for further studies or employment after release.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB242****(Question Serial No. 2097)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Control and EnforcementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Hermes TANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

With regard to the Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (XRL), please provide the number of posts to be created by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) and the expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon CHU Hoi-dick (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 20)Reply:

To meet the operational needs of the Hong Kong Section of XRL, C&ED would create a total of 281 posts, involving an expenditure of \$105 million. The details of such posts are as follows:

Rank	Number
Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise	1
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	7
Inspector of Customs and Excise	18
Chief Customs Officer	33
Senior Customs Officer	73
Customs Officer	145
Motor Driver	4
Total:	281*

*including 93 posts captured in the 2017-18 Estimates.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB243****(Question Serial No. 1153)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Control and EnforcementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Hermes TANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

Regarding the additional 756 posts, would the Department please list the numbers of staff to be increased under relevant programme areas and provide a breakdown of the figures by rank.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 48)Reply:

In 2018-19, the Customs and Excise Department will have a net increase of 766 posts. The new posts are mainly created for meeting the operational needs of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, the Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link and the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point which will be commissioned soon, strengthening customs clearance of postal articles and relevant counter-terrorism and law enforcement capabilities, enhancing cargo clearance services of the Asia Airfreight Terminal at Hong Kong International Airport, implementing the Trade Single Window project, and performing other supporting duties, etc. The details of such posts are as follows:

Rank	Number	
	Posts to be created	Posts to be deleted
Programme (1)		
Senior Superintendent of Customs and Excise	1	-
Superintendent of Customs and Excise	1	-1
Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise	6	-
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	29	-1
Inspector of Customs and Excise	69	-

Chief Customs Officer	63	-
Senior Customs Officer	242	-
Customs Officer	327	-
Senior Trade Controls Officer	1	-
Trade Controls Officer	2	-
Assistant Trade Controls Officer	2	-
Executive Officer I	1	-
Assistant Clerical Officer	2	-1
Clerical Assistant	1	-
Special Driver	6	-
Motor Driver	6	-
Systems Manager	1	-
Analyst/Programmer I	3	-
Analyst/Programmer II	3	-
Computer Operator I	2	-
Sub-total:	768	-3
Programme (2)		
No creation or deletion of posts	-	-
Sub-total:	-	-
Programme (3)		
No creation or deletion of posts	-	-
Sub-total:	-	-
Programme (4)		
Assistant Clerical Officer	1	-
Sub-total:	1	-
Programme (5)		
No creation or deletion of posts	-	-
Sub-total:	-	-
Posts to be created	769	
Posts to be deleted	-3	
Net increase of posts	766	

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB244****(Question Serial No. 2949)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Control and EnforcementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Hermes TANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

What was the number of cases involving counterfeit and smuggled goods seized by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) via the Air Cargo Clearance System in each of the previous 3 financial years? What were the total value of seizures and number of persons arrested in the operations?

Asked by: Hon LAM Cheuk-ting (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 37)Reply:

Details of cases involving smuggled goods via air cargoes and other postal channels seized by C&ED in the previous 3 years are listed as follows:

Cases involving smuggled goods#*

	2015	2016	2017
Number of cases	1479	1584	1990
Total value of seizures	\$300 million	\$230 million	\$280 million
Number of persons arrested	65	89	67

Smuggled goods include narcotics, arms and ammunition, endangered species, dutiable commodities, infringing goods, etc.

* Infringing goods can be involved in the same case.

Cases involving infringing goods

	2015	2016	2017
Number of cases	381	290	379
Total value of seizures	\$10 million	\$29 million	\$51 million
Number of persons arrested	2	10	13

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB245

(Question Serial No. 0876)

Head: (31) Customs and Excise Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Hermes TANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development

Question:

Would the Government advise this Committee on the number of illegal cases relating to “parallel trade” detected by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) at boundary control points in the past year? How many cases were successfully prosecuted? What plans does the Government have to combat “parallel trade” activities at the boundaries in the coming year? How much manpower and estimated provision will be required?

Asked by: Hon LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 19)

Reply:

C&ED and the Shenzhen Customs have been committed to suppressing cross-boundary parallel trade activities. In 2017, the Shenzhen Customs detected a total of 13 336 cases in the joint operations mounted by both sides, involving 13 336 persons departing from Hong Kong. The total value of the goods involved, including skin care and cosmetic products, smartphones, laptop and tablet computers, daily necessities and food, etc., was approximately \$91.81 million. Meanwhile, C&ED detected a total of 45 cases, involving 45 persons entering Hong Kong and goods which were mainly duty-not-paid cigarettes with a total value of approximately \$48,000.

The resources involved in the above work have been subsumed under the general operating expenditure. C&ED does not have a breakdown of the figures.

The Government has been pressing ahead with enforcement action against parallel goods by implementing multi-pronged measures and through inter-departmental co-operation. C&ED and the relevant government departments will continue to closely monitor the situation and maintain the order of control points through enhanced communication, co-operation and enforcement.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB246****(Question Serial No. 0887)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (1) Control and EnforcementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Hermes TANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

Regarding the 3 new control points which will soon be completed and commence operation, including the Hong Kong Port Area at the West Kowloon Station of the Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (XRL), the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB) Hong Kong Port and the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point (BCP), would the Government please tabulate the respective estimated daily operational expenditures and numbers of duty officers required for the above 3 control points.

Asked by: Hon LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 35)Reply:

To meet the operational needs of HZMB, the Hong Kong Section of XRL and the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai BCP, the Customs and Excise Department will create a total of 976 posts. The details are as follows:

- (1) A total of 431 posts, involving an expenditure of \$167 million, would be created for HZMB:

Rank	Number
Superintendent of Customs and Excise	1
Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise	2
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	12
Inspector of Customs and Excise	28
Chief Customs Officer	27
Senior Customs Officer	177
Customs Officer	173
Executive Officer I	1

Assistant Clerical Officer	2
Clerical Assistant	2
Special Driver	6
Total:	431*

*including 301 posts captured in the 2017-18 Estimates.

- (2) A total of 281 posts, involving an expenditure of \$105 million, would be created for the Hong Kong Section of XRL:

Rank	Number
Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise	1
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	7
Inspector of Customs and Excise	18
Chief Customs Officer	33
Senior Customs Officer	73
Customs Officer	145
Motor Driver	4
Total:	281*

*including 93 posts captured in the 2017-18 Estimates.

- (3) A total of 264 posts, involving an expenditure of \$105 million, would be created for the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai BCP:

Rank	Number
Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise	2
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	8
Inspector of Customs and Excise	25
Chief Customs Officer	20
Senior Customs Officer	98
Customs Officer	103
Clerical Assistant	1
Special Driver	6
Motor Driver	1
Total:	264

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB247****(Question Serial No. 0267)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Control and EnforcementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Hermes TANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

As the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB) and the Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (XRL) will soon commence operation, and with the commissioning of the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point (BCP), the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) will recruit staff to provide customs clearance services. Please tabulate: i) the respective numbers of staff to be recruited; ii) their ranks; and iii) the respective recurrent expenditures for the 3 new control points.

Asked by: Hon LAU Ip-keung, Kenneth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 9)Reply:

To meet the operational needs of HZMB, the Hong Kong Section of XRL and the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai BCP, C&ED will create a total of 976 posts. The details are as follows:

- (1) A total of 431 posts, involving an expenditure of \$167 million, would be created for HZMB:

Rank	Number
Superintendent of Customs and Excise	1
Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise	2
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	12
Inspector of Customs and Excise	28
Chief Customs Officer	27
Senior Customs Officer	177
Customs Officer	173
Executive Officer I	1

Assistant Clerical Officer	2
Clerical Assistant	2
Special Driver	6
Total:	431*

*including 301 posts captured in the 2017-18 Estimates.

- (2) A total of 281 posts, involving an expenditure of \$105 million, would be created for the Hong Kong Section of XRL:

Rank	Number
Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise	1
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	7
Inspector of Customs and Excise	18
Chief Customs Officer	33
Senior Customs Officer	73
Customs Officer	145
Motor Driver	4
Total:	281*

*including 93 posts captured in the 2017-18 Estimates.

- (3) A total of 264 posts, involving an expenditure of \$105 million, would be created for the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai BCP:

Rank	Number
Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise	2
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	8
Inspector of Customs and Excise	25
Chief Customs Officer	20
Senior Customs Officer	98
Customs Officer	103
Clerical Assistant	1
Special Driver	6
Motor Driver	1
Total:	264

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB248****(Question Serial No. 3183)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Hermes TANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

Regarding the provision of sign language interpretation services in the past 5 years, would the Government advise this Committee on the following:

1. Were sign language interpretation services provided? If yes, how many times sign language interpretation services were provided in each year, and what were the occasions and reasons for providing such services?
2. Further to the above question, how many sign language interpreters were involved in each year, and what were their pay and the organisations to which they belong? What was the total expenditure involved in each year?
3. Will the Government consider allocating more resources to improve the services for communicating with the deaf and / or the hearing impaired persons in the future? If yes, what are the details (including the measures, manpower, expenditure, timetable, etc.)? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 55)Reply:

(1) & (2) The Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) arranged sign language interpretation services for people in need based on individual circumstances of each case, such as during their interview or detention. The numbers of services provided and interpreters involved in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of sign language interpretation services provided / Number of interpreters involved	4 / 4	5 / 5	1 / 1	2 / 2	3 / 3

C&ED would hire part-time interpreters on the register of part-time sign language interpreters kept by the Judiciary and remunerate them with reference to the rates determined by the Government. The resources involved in providing such services have been subsumed under the general operating expenditure and C&ED does not have a breakdown of the figures.

(3) As in the past, C&ED will continue to make appropriate arrangements and provide assistance for people in need, including the deaf and / or the hearing impaired persons, based on individual circumstances of each case.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB249****(Question Serial No. 0470)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Hermes TANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

In 2018-19, there will be an increase of 766 non-directorate posts in the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED). With regard to manpower planning, would the Government please provide the following information:

- a) the number of posts to be deleted and created by the Department by rank and function; and
- b) the establishment, strength, staff wastage and number of retirees of each rank by programme in 2017-18 and the estimated figures of such in 2018-19.

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 9)Reply:

a) In 2018-19, C&ED will have a net increase of 766 posts. The new posts are mainly created for meeting the operational needs of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, the Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link and the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point which will be commissioned soon, strengthening customs clearance of postal articles and relevant counter-terrorism and law enforcement capabilities, enhancing cargo clearance services of the Asia Airfreight Terminal at Hong Kong International Airport, implementing the Trade Single Window project and performing other support duties, etc. The details of such posts are as follows:

Rank	Number	
	Posts to be created	Posts to be deleted
Senior Superintendent of Customs and Excise	1	-
Superintendent of Customs and Excise	1	-1
Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise	6	-
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	29	-1

Inspector of Customs and Excise	69	-
Chief Customs Officer	63	-
Senior Customs Officer	242	-
Customs Officer	327	-
Senior Trade Controls Officer	1	-
Trade Controls Officer	2	-
Assistant Trade Controls Officer	2	-
Executive Officer I	1	-
Assistant Clerical Officer	3	-1
Clerical Assistant	1	-
Special Driver	6	-
Motor Driver	6	-
Systems Manager	1	-
Analyst / Programmer I	3	-
Analyst / Programmer II	3	-
Computer Operator I	2	-
Sub-total:	769	-3
Posts to be created	769	
Posts to be deleted	-3	
Net increase of posts	766	

b) The establishment of C&ED in 2017-18 and the estimated establishment of C&ED in 2018-19 are as follows:

Financial year	Programme (1)	Programme (2)	Programme (3)	Programme (4)	Programme (5)	Total
2017-18	5 061	386	537	289	348	6 621
2018-19	5 826	386	537	290	348	7 387

The establishment of C&ED and the strength of each rank in 2017-18 are as follows:

Rank	Establishment (Strength*)	Rank	Establishment (Strength*)
Commissioner of Customs and Excise	1(1)	Statistician	1(1)
Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Excise	1(1)	Statistical Officer I	2(2)
Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Excise	3(3)	Statistical Officer II	2(2)
Administrative Officer Staff Grade C	1(0)	Armourer I	1(1)
Senior Principal Trade Controls Officer	1(1)	Armourer III	1(1)
		Senior Systems Manager	2(2)
		Systems Manager	5(2)

Chief Superintendent of Customs and Excise	2(1)
Senior Superintendent of Customs and Excise	16(8)
Superintendent of Customs and Excise	37(31)
Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise	87(66)
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	353(330)
Inspector of Customs and Excise	505(587)
Chief Customs Officer	384(349)
Senior Customs Officer	1 225(999)
Customs Officer	2 879(2 812)
Principal Trade Controls Officer	6(4)
Chief Trade Controls Officer	24(21)
Senior Trade Controls Officer	78(77)
Trade Controls Officer	186(177)
Assistant Trade Controls Officer	181(201)
Chief Executive Officer	1(1)
Senior Executive Officer	4(4)
Executive Officer I	20(14)
Executive Officer II	4(8)
Senior Treasury Accountant	1(1)
Treasury Accountant	4(4)
Senior Accounting Officer	1(1)
Accounting Officer I	6(6)
Accounting Officer II	2(2)
Senior Training Officer	1(1)
Training Officer I	1(1)

Analyst / Programmer I	17(17)
Analyst / Programmer II	6(6)
Assistant Computer Operation Manager	1(0)
Senior Computer Operator	1(2)
Computer Operator I	9(9)
Computer Operator II	9(9)
Senior Confidential Assistant	1(1)
Confidential Assistant	7(7)
Senior Clerical Officer	7(6)
Clerical Officer	31(33)
Assistant Clerical Officer	135(128)
Clerical Assistant	103(94)
Office Assistant	18(17)
Chief Supplies Officer	1(0)
Senior Supplies Officer	1(2)
Supplies Officer	3(2)
Assistant Supplies Officer	4(5)
Senior Supplies Supervisor	1(1)
Supplies Supervisor I	11(10)
Supplies Supervisor II	24(25)
Supplies Assistant	11(11)
Special Driver	28(20)
Motor Driver	61(62)
Workman II	32(21)
Cook	1(1)

Senior Official Languages Officer	1(1)	Leisure Services Manager	1(1)
Official Languages Officer I	3(3)	Assistant Leisure Services Manager II	1(1)
Official Languages Officer II	15(15)	Management Services Officer I	1(1)
Calligraphist	1(1)	Senior Launch Master	3(3)
Senior Personal Secretary	1(1)	Launch Assistant	7(5)
Personal Secretary I	6(3)	Special Photographer I	1(0)
Personal Secretary II	14(16)	Special Photographer II	3(0)
Senior Typist	2(2)	Total	6 621 (6 274)
Typist	7(7)		
Senior Divisional Occupational Safety Officer	1(1)		
Transport Services Officer I	1(1)		

*The strength as at 31 January 2018, including officers on pre-retirement leave.

The strength of each rank in 2018-19 cannot be affirmed at the moment due to various factors like resignation and early retirement. The estimated establishment of each rank is listed below:

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Establishment</i>
Commissioner of Customs and Excise	1	Statistician	1
Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Excise	1	Statistical Officer I	2
Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Excise	3	Statistical Officer II	2
Administrative Officer Staff Grade C	1	Armourer I	1
Senior Principal Trade Controls Officer	1	Armourer III	1
Chief Superintendent of Customs and Excise	2	Senior Systems Manager	2
Senior Superintendent of Customs and Excise	17	Systems Manager	6
		Analyst / Programmer I	20
		Analyst / Programmer II	9

Superintendent of Customs and Excise	37
Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise	93
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	381
Inspector of Customs and Excise	574
Chief Customs Officer	447
Senior Customs Officer	1 467
Customs Officer	3 206
Principal Trade Controls Officer	6
Chief Trade Controls Officer	24
Senior Trade Controls Officer	79
Trade Controls Officer	188
Assistant Trade Controls Officer	183
Chief Executive Officer	1
Senior Executive Officer	4
Executive Officer I	21
Executive Officer II	4
Senior Treasury Accountant	1
Treasury Accountant	4
Senior Accounting Officer	1
Accounting Officer I	6
Accounting Officer II	2
Senior Training Officer	1
Training Officer I	1
Senior Official Languages Officer	1
Official Languages Officer I	3

Assistant Computer Operation Manager	1
Senior Computer Operator	1
Computer Operator I	11
Computer Operator II	9
Senior Confidential Assistant	1
Confidential Assistant	7
Senior Clerical Officer	7
Clerical Officer	31
Assistant Clerical Officer	137
Clerical Assistant	104
Office Assistant	18
Chief Supplies Officer	1
Senior Supplies Officer	1
Supplies Officer	3
Assistant Supplies Officer	4
Senior Supplies Supervisor	1
Supplies Supervisor I	11
Supplies Supervisor II	24
Supplies Assistant	11
Special Driver	34
Motor Driver	67
Workman II	32
Cook	1
Leisure Services Manager	1
Assistant Leisure Services Manager II	1

Official Languages Officer II	15	Management Services Officer I	1
Calligraphist	1	Senior Launch Master	3
Senior Personal Secretary	1	Launch Assistant	7
Personal Secretary I	6	Special Photographer I	1
Personal Secretary II	14	Special Photographer II	3
Senior Typist	2	Total	7 387
Typist	7		
Senior Divisional Occupational Safety Officer	1		
Transport Services Officer I	1		

The staff wastage and number of retirees in 2017-18 and the estimated number of retirees in 2018-19 are listed below:

	2017-2018		2018-19
	Staff Wastage	Number of Retirees	Estimated Number of Retirees
Superintendent/ Inspectorate Grade	7	23	35
Customs Officer Grade	69	163	140
Trade Controls Officer Grade	4	27	18
Other Grades	7	15	27

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB250****(Question Serial No. 0732)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Control and EnforcementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Hermes TANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

In 2018-19, the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) will provide customs clearance services at the new control points (including the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB), the Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (XRL) and the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point (BCP)). What are the respective staff establishment and expenditures involved for the new control points?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-fai (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 6)Reply:

To meet the operational needs of HZMB, the Hong Kong Section of XRL and the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai BCP, C&ED will create a total of 976 posts. The details are as follows:

- (1) A total of 431 posts, involving an expenditure of \$167 million, would be created for HZMB:

Rank	Number
Superintendent of Customs and Excise	1
Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise	2
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	12
Inspector of Customs and Excise	28
Chief Customs Officer	27
Senior Customs Officer	177
Customs Officer	173
Executive Officer I	1
Assistant Clerical Officer	2

Clerical Assistant	2
Special Driver	6
Total:	431*

*including 301 posts captured in the 2017-18 Estimates.

- (2) A total of 281 posts, involving an expenditure of \$105 million, would be created for the Hong Kong Section of XRL:

Rank	Number
Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise	1
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	7
Inspector of Customs and Excise	18
Chief Customs Officer	33
Senior Customs Officer	73
Customs Officer	145
Motor Driver	4
Total:	281*

*including 93 posts captured in the 2017-18 Estimates.

- (3) A total of 264 posts, involving an expenditure of \$105 million, would be created for the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai BCP:

Rank	Number
Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise	2
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	8
Inspector of Customs and Excise	25
Chief Customs Officer	20
Senior Customs Officer	98
Customs Officer	103
Clerical Assistant	1
Special Driver	6
Motor Driver	1
Total:	264

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB251

(Question Serial No. 1113)

Head: (31) Customs and Excise Department

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

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Hermes TANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development

Question:

According to the documents provided by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED), an apparent upward trend in air smuggling was noted in 2017. In this regard, would C&ED please advise this Committee on the following:

- (a) What is the number of staff deployed by C&ED for law enforcement in air transport currently?
- (b) Will C&ED purchase extra advanced equipment to help combat air smuggling in the future? If yes, please provide information and the estimated expenditure. If no, what are the reasons?
- (c) Will C&ED deploy additional manpower to strengthen law enforcement against air smuggling in the future? If yes, please provide the figures and estimated expenditure. If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 32)

Reply:

Currently (as at 1 February 2018), a total of 627 C&ED officers are stationed at various air cargo terminals and the Air Mail Centre which provide round-the-clock services. C&ED has been proactively utilising advanced technology such as x-ray system equipped with “backscatter X-ray technology”, as well as ion scanner and chemical identifier of Raman spectroscopy for detection of drugs, etc. in order to help combat smuggling activities via air cargoes and postal items. C&ED will keep a close watch on the latest technology development of detection equipment and purchase advanced equipment to meet operational needs when appropriate.

In 2018-19, C&ED will create 112 posts, involving an expenditure of about \$43.27 million, with a view to strengthening law enforcement capabilities on clearance of air cargoes and postal items, as well as combating smuggling activities by air.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB252****(Question Serial No. 0969)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (1) Control and EnforcementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Hermes TANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

Regarding the new control point set up by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) at the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB), please inform this Committee of:

- (1) the staff establishment of the HZMB control point;
- (2) the operational expenditure of the HZMB control point, and a detailed breakdown of the expenditure items.

Asked by: Hon YEUNG Alvin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 5)Reply:

- (1) & (2) To meet the operational needs of HZMB, C&ED would create a total of 431 posts, involving an expenditure of \$167 million. The details of such posts are as follows:

Rank	Number
Superintendent of Customs and Excise	1
Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise	2
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	12
Inspector of Customs and Excise	28
Chief Customs Officer	27
Senior Customs Officer	177
Customs Officer	173
Executive Officer I	1
Assistant Clerical Officer	2
Clerical Assistant	2
Special Driver	6
Total:	431*

*including 301 posts captured in the 2017-18 Estimates.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB253

(Question Serial No. 1781)

Head: (31) Customs and Excise Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Hermes TANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development

Question:

In regard to issues on Customs detector dogs, would the Government please advise this Committee on the following:

- (a) How many Customs detector dogs are there at present?
- (b) What are the staff establishment and expenditure involved in training and emoluments?
- (c) Will more explosive detector dogs be introduced to help examine cargoes (intermodal transshipment cargoes in particular)? If yes, what are the additional manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon YICK Chi-ming, Frankie (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 41)

Reply:

Currently (as at 1 February 2018), the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) has a total of 50 detector dogs, of which 48 are drug detector dogs and 2 are explosive detector dogs, which can be deployed to assist in customs clearance work. The Customs Detector Dog Division has an establishment of 77 law enforcement officers and the expenditure on related training and emoluments was about \$28.33 million in 2017-18.

C&ED will flexibly deploy detector dogs to assist cargo inspection upon risk assessment and intelligence analysis. C&ED has no plan to introduce more explosive detector dogs.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB254

(Question Serial No. 0571)

Head: (166) Government Flying Service

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

Programme: (1) Government Flying Service

Controlling Officer: Controller, Government Flying Service (Captain Michael CHAN)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The estimate of expenditure for this Programme in 2018-19 is \$622.9 million, which is 18.9% lower than the revised estimate for this year. In this connection, would the Government explain the major reasons for the reduction in the estimate of expenditure?

In addition, given that there were more cases of individuals hanging vertical banners on mountains in recent years, has the Government Flying Service projected the number of operations required for the removal of vertical banners in 2018-19? If yes, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chun-ying (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 4)

Reply:

The estimated expenditure of the Government Flying Service (GFS) for 2018-19 is \$144.7 million (18.9%) lower than the revised estimate for 2017-18. This is mainly due to the decreased cash flow requirement for the procurement of 7 helicopters and the associated mission equipment.

The GFS has no projection on the number of operations required for removing vertical banners on mountains in 2018-19.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB255

(Question Serial No. 1931)

Head: (166) Government Flying Service

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Government Flying Service

Controlling Officer: Controller, Government Flying Service (Captain Michael CHAN)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Government Flying Service is facing a manpower shortage and its establishment will be expanded this year. Will this effectively solve the problem? What measures will be taken to attract and retain more talents?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 21)

Reply:

To cope with the increasing demand for services, the Government Flying Service (GFS) created a total of more than 60 new posts in 2016-17 and 2017-18, which are equivalent to expanding its establishment by more than 25%. In 2018-19, the GFS plans to create 11 additional new posts to speed up the training of aircrew, strengthen the department's capability to work with the other disciplined services in discharging the latter's duties, and enhance departmental administrative support. At the same time, the GFS has been actively publicizing and conducting recruitment for various grades with a view to filling the vacancies in its establishment as soon as possible, so that the manpower strength of various grades can reach their establishment level.

In addition, the GFS has been strengthening its manpower through continuous employment of and recruiting additional non-civil service contract staff in order to ensure that there are sufficient aircrew members to provide services while addressing the training needs. The department also preserves, through the Post-retirement Service Contract Scheme for civil servants, manpower resources and operational experience that would have been lost due to retirement.

The GFS and relevant policy bureaux will continue to closely monitor the actual operation of the department and its needs, strengthen its manpower when appropriate, streamline its workflow, speed up recruitment and training, renew departmental facilities and equipment, and consider various proposals that will be conducive to the further improvement of operation and talent retention.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB256****(Question Serial No. 2226)**Head: (166) Government Flying ServiceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Government Flying ServiceControlling Officer: Controller, Government Flying Service (Captain Michael CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. Please provide the number of exchange activities of the Government Flying Service with Mainland and overseas organisations (including navies) and the Hong Kong Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in the past year (excluding the drills or exercises listed in Question 2).

2. Please provide the number of drills or exercises of the Government Flying Service jointly conducted with Mainland and overseas organisations (including navies) and the Hong Kong Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in the past year, the details of such drills or exercises, and the names of the participating organisations.

3. How will the 2 fixed-wing aircraft retired from service be disposed of?

4. What is the progress of the plan to procure new helicopters? When will the new helicopters be delivered to Hong Kong and put into service? How will helicopters retired from service be disposed of?

Asked by: Hon MA Fung-kwok (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 101)Reply:

1. The number of exchange activities (excluding drills and exercises listed in the table under Part 2 below) between the Government Flying Service (GFS) and the Mainland and overseas governments (including navies), as well as the Hong Kong Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (Hong Kong Garrison), in 2017-18 is set out in the table below:

	2017-18 (as at 1.3.2018)
Mainland government departments	1
Overseas government departments (including navies)	0
Hong Kong Garrison	0

2. The number and contents of drills and exercises that the GFS conducted jointly with the Mainland and overseas government departments (including navies), as well as the Hong Kong Garrison, in 2017-18 are set out below:

	2017-18 (as at 1.3.2018)
Mainland government departments	1 (China and ASEAN Member States joint maritime search and rescue drill) and 1 (Guangdong, Hong Kong, Macao joint maritime search and rescue exercise)
Overseas government departments (including navies)	0
Hong Kong Garrison	1 (Joint search and rescue exercise organised by the Civil Aviation Department)

3. The airframe of one of the 2 retired Jetstream fixed-wing aircraft will be handed over to the Leisure and Cultural Services Department for display in the Kai Tak Runway Park. Another Jetstream fixed-wing aircraft will be temporarily retained for training the engineering personnel.
4. The GFS was granted funding by the Finance Committee for procurement of 7 new helicopters and associated mission equipment to replace 3 in-service AS332 L2 Super Puma helicopters and 4 EC155 B1 helicopters. Relevant contracts were awarded in July 2015. According to the current progress, the new helicopters will be delivered to Hong Kong in phases in 2018-19. Upon the arrival of the new helicopters, the GFS will decide on the timing of decommissioning of the old helicopters based on actual needs. In accordance with the present plan, the GFS will retain 2 EC 155 B1 helicopters out of the old helicopters for emergency and mission support, and the unserviceable helicopters will be disposed of according to established procedures.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB257****(Question Serial No. 0475)**Head: (166) Government Flying ServiceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Government Flying ServiceControlling Officer: Controller, Government Flying Service (Captain Michael CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Civil Service, Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

The Government Flying Service will create 11 non-directorate posts in 2018-19. In this connection, please provide the following information:

- (a) a list of the number of posts to be deleted and created in the department by grade (including but not limited to the Pilot grade, the Air Crewman Officer grade, the Aircraft Engineer grade and the Aircraft Technician grade); and
- (b) the establishment, strength, wastage and number of retirees of each grade in 2017-18 and the respective estimates for 2018-19.

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 14)Reply:

- (a) In 2018-19, the Government Flying Service (GFS) will not delete any post, and will create the following 11 non-directorate posts:

Grade	Number of non-directorate posts to be created
Pilot	2
Air Crewman Officer	6
Civilian staff	3 (including a 4-year time-limited Executive Officer I post)
Total:	11

(b) The establishment and strength of GFS in 2017-18 and 2018-19 are as follows:

Grade	2017-18 (as at 18 March 2018)			2018-19 (as at 31 March 2019)	
	Approved establishment	Strength	Wastage Note 1	Estimated establishment	Estimated wastage Note 1
<i>Departmental staff</i>					
Controller	1	1	0	1	0
Pilot	70	43	4(0)	72	2(1)
Air Crewman Officer	55	42	1(0)	61	0
Aircraft Engineer	28	29 Note 2	0	28	5(5)
Aircraft Technician	81	81 Note 3	9(5)	81	10(10)
<i>Civilian staff</i>	58	56	2(2)	61	1(1)
Total	293	252	16(7)	304	18(17)

Note 1: The figure in brackets denotes the number of retirees within the number of wastage.

Note 2: The actual number includes 1 Aircraft Engineer who is on pre-retirement leave.

Note 3: The actual number includes 3 Aircraft Technicians who are on pre-retirement leave.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB258****(Question Serial No. 2464)**Head: (166) Government Flying ServiceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Government Flying ServiceControlling Officer: Controller, Government Flying Service (Captain Michael CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

What specific actions will be taken by the Government in 2018-19 to enhance its support to the Government Flying Service, thereby helping them discharge their enforcement duties and provide training? What are the staff establishment and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 37)Reply:

In 2018-19, the Government Flying Service (GFS) will create 11 non-directorate posts as listed below to speed up the training for aircrew, strengthen the department's capability to work with other disciplined forces in discharging the latter's duties (including counter-terrorism response and drills), and enhance departmental administrative support.

Grade	Number of non-directorate posts to be created
Pilot	2
Air Crewman Officer	6
Civilian staff	3 (including a 4-year time-limited Executive Officer I post)
Total:	11

The newly created posts involve a total expenditure on annual salaries (calculated at the notional annual mid-point salary value) of about \$8.6 million.

Besides, from 2008-09 to 2017-18, about \$2.97 billion additional commitments were approved for the GFS to procure 2 new operation fixed-wing aircraft and 7 new helicopters for replacing the original fleet, 1 new light training fixed-wing aircraft and an aircrew simulator training system. The new light training fixed-wing aircraft, operation fixed-wing aircraft and the aircrew simulator training system have all come into operation, while the 7 new helicopters will be commissioned in phases in 2018-19. The new equipment will facilitate the GFS to enhance its efficiency and safety standards in discharging its duties. The GFS will also enhance the professional training to be provided to its aircrew in 2018-19.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB259

(Question Serial No. 2756)

Head: (166) Government Flying Service

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Government Flying Service

Controlling Officer: Controller, Government Flying Service (Captain Michael CHAN)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Government Flying Service (GFS) needs to face tremendous challenge in its routine work. For example, it has to carry out rescue operations at night and under inclement weather. However, its remuneration package has no apparent edge over that of the commercial sector. In respect of the remuneration package of the GFS, please advise on the following:

- (1) What are the staff establishment and the actual number of staff of the GFS in 2017-18 and its manpower wastage in the past 3 years?
- (2) The Government stated that 11 posts will be added for meeting operational needs in 2018-19. What are the scope of work, emolument and estimated expenditure of these new posts? Some staff members stated that the GFS was understaffed and its officers always have to assume additional duties. What initiatives will the Government adopt with a view to increasing manpower to meet the service needs?
- (3) There has been an upward trend in the flying hours of emergency call-outs and the total flying hours of the GFS in the past 5 years but the provision for 2018-19 is \$144.7 million (18.9%) lower than the revised estimate for 2017-18. Will the Government consider allocating more resources to improve the remuneration and equipment of the staff of GFS for the sake of retaining talents and enhancing the service level?
- (4) Will the Government conduct a comprehensive review on the existing ranks and remunerations of the GFS, and consider establishing an independent rank structure and independent pay scale? If yes, what is the timetable of the relevant work? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon YUNG Hoi-yan (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 54)

Reply:

- (1) The staff establishment and strength of the Government Flying Service (GFS) in 2017-18 and its manpower wastage in the past 3 years (2015-16 to 2017-18) are as follows:

Grade	2017-18 (as at 18 March 2018)		Manpower wastage from 2015-16 to 2017-18 (as at 18 March 2018)
	Approved establishment	Strength	
<i>Departmental grade staff</i>			
Controller	1	1	-
Pilot	70	43	5
Air Crewman Officer	55	42	3
Aircraft Engineer	28	29(Note 1)	7
Aircraft Technician	81	81(Note 2)	21
<i>Civilian staff</i>	58	56	3
Total	293	252	39

Note 1: The actual number includes 1 Aircraft Engineer who is on pre-retirement leave.

Note 2: The actual number includes 3 Aircraft Technicians who are on pre-retirement leave.

- (2) To cope with the increasing demand for services, the GFS created a total of more than 60 new posts in 2016-17 and 2017-18, which are equivalent to expanding its establishment by more than 25%.

In 2018-19, the GFS will create 11 non-directorate posts as listed below to speed up the training for aircrew, strengthen the department's capability to work with other disciplined forces in discharging the latter's duties (including counter-terrorism response and drills), and enhance departmental administrative support.

Grade	Number of non-directorate posts to be created
Pilot	2
Air Crewman Officer	6
Civilian staff	3 (including a 4-year time-limited Executive Officer I post)
Total:	11

The newly created posts involve a total expenditure on annual salaries (calculated at the notional annual mid-point salary value) of about \$8.6 million.

Besides, the GFS has been actively publicizing and conducting recruitment for various grades with a view to filling the vacancies in its establishment as soon as possible, so that the manpower strength of various grades can reach their establishment level. At the same time, the GFS has also been strengthening its

manpower through continuous employment of and recruiting additional non-civil service contract staff, as well as through the Post-retirement Service Contract Scheme for civil servants.

The GFS will continue to closely monitor the actual operation of the department and its needs, and strengthen its manpower when appropriate, streamline its workflow, renew its facilities and equipment, and consider various proposals that will be conducive to the further improvement of operation and talent retention of the department.

- (3) The estimated expenditure of the GFS for 2018-19 is \$144.7 million (18.9 %) lower than the revised estimate for 2017-18. This is mainly due to the decreased cash flow requirement for the procurement of 7 new helicopters and the associated mission equipment.

On improvement of equipment, from 2008-09 to 2017-18, about \$2.97 billion additional commitments were approved for the GFS to procure 2 new operation fixed-wing aircraft and 7 new helicopters for replacing the original fleet, 1 new light training fixed-wing aircraft and an aircrew simulator training system. The new light training fixed-wing aircraft, operation fixed-wing aircraft and the aircrew simulator training system have all come into operation, while the 7 new helicopters will be commissioned in phases in 2018-19. The new equipment will facilitate the GFS to enhance its efficiency and safety standards in discharging its duties.

- (4) The Administration has been closely monitoring the rapid increase in service needs faced by the GFS in recent years, and has formulated measures to improve the manpower and management of the department. On manpower, the staff establishment of various ranks of the GFS has increased by 13.9%, 27.4% and 32.2% in 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively as compared with the situation in 2015-16. At the same time, the GFS plans to speed up recruitment and training, enhance administrative support, renew departmental facilities and equipment, etc. The GFS and the relevant policy bureaux will continue to closely monitor the manpower and operation of the department.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB260

(Question Serial No. 0589)

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council

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

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council
(Richard YU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The provision for 2018-19 is \$76.8 million under Programme (1), 2.8% higher than the revised estimate for 2017-18. This is mainly due to the increased provision for additional staff to establish a Research Team, strengthen technical capacity of the Information Technology Unit and enhance administrative support to Observers Scheme and Vetting Team. Please inform this Committee:

1. the number and post of additional staff and
2. the specific responsibilities of the Research Team.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chun-ying (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 19)

Reply:

1. IPCC plans to recruit 1 Senior Research Officer, 1 Research Officer, 3 Clerical Officers and 1 Analyst/Programmer II in 2018-19.

2. The main duties of the Research Team include:

- To research on legal issues arising from examination of complaint cases;
- To review and make recommendations on streamlining the handling of complaint cases;
- To research into the practices and procedures adopted by overseas monitoring agencies for handling complaints against Police;
- To review and make suggestions to the relevant police guidelines/manuals to facilitate follow-up actions; and
- To compile statistics, analyse the latest trend of complaints and case handling progress with a view to enhancing IPCC's effectiveness in discharging its statutory functions.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB261

(Question Serial No. 1651)

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council
(Richard YU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Given the increase in demonstrations and rallies in recent years resulting in direct confrontations between the participants and the Police, has IPCC assessed the possible rise in complaint figures afterwards? If yes, please provide details. Has the relevant authority considered increasing the manpower of IPCC in order to cope with the heavy workload?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 10)

Reply:

IPCC estimates that 1 600 reportable complaint cases will be received from the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO) each in 2017-18 and 2018-19. As at 31 Jan 2018, IPCC has received 1 371 reportable complaint cases from CAPO for 2017-18. IPCC will keep reviewing its manpower situation and put in place appropriate arrangements in light of its overall workload and operational needs.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB262****(Question Serial No. 1652)**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council

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

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council
(Richard YU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

One of the matters requiring special attention in 2018-19 is to further enhance public understanding of the role of the IPCC by reaching out to a wider community and organising publicity activities including school visits. How much did the IPCC spend in the past 3 years for the enhancement of public understanding of the role of the IPCC? What were the expenditure items? What is the estimated expenditure for 2018-19?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 11)

Reply:

IPCC's expenditure on publicity and promotion-related items in the past 3 years is as follows:

Expenditure items	2015-16 (‘000)	2016-17 (‘000)	2017-18 (‘000) (as at 31 Jan 2018)
IPCC Annual Report, Newsletter, booklet and leaflet	227	184	204
News monitoring service	213	197	209
Public opinion survey	125	168	4
Stakeholder engagement	985 ^{Note1}	6	128
Media liaison	42	72	79
Others	6	-	7
Total	1 598	627	631 ^{Note2}

Note 1: This amount has included the cost and other related expenditure on the production of TV program “IPCC Files”.

Note 2: This amount has not included the cost of producing the corporate video and the conduct of public opinion survey. The estimated total expenditure for 2017-18 is \$997,000.

The estimated expenditure on publicity and promotion activities for 2018-19 is \$1.4 million.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB263****(Question Serial No. 1241)**Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints CouncilSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Police Complaints AdministrationControlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council
(Richard YU)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the handling of complaint cases, please inform this Committee:

1. The criteria for classifying complaint cases into “normal cases” and “complicated cases”;
2. The respective percentage of “normal cases” and “complicated cases” among the total number of complaint cases in 2016-17 and 2017-18;
3. The respective percentage of expenditure in handling “normal cases” and “complicated cases” in 2016-17 and 2017-18; and
4. The respective percentage of estimated expenditure in handling “normal cases” and “complicated cases” in 2018-19.

Asked by: Hon YEUNG Alvin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 3)Reply:

1. IPCC classifies complaint cases into “normal cases” and “complicated cases” according to the following criteria:

Classification	Criteria
Normal cases	Minor cases (such as impoliteness or neglect of duty) with IPCC raising no more than one round of query to the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO).
Complicated cases	All serious cases (such as assault or fabrication of evidence) and minor cases with IPCC raising more than one round of queries to CAPO

2. The respective percentage of “normal cases” and “complicated cases” among the total number of complaint cases in 2016-17 and 2017-18 is as follows:

	2016-17	2017-18 (as at 31 Jan 2018)
Normal cases	67%	73%
Complicated cases	33%	27%

3. IPCC has not compiled information on the percentage of expenditure in handling “normal cases” and “complicated cases”.

4. IPCC has not estimated the percentage of expenditure in handling “normal cases” and “complicated cases” in 2018-19.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB264

(Question Serial No. 1350)

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council
(Richard YU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the number of reportable complaints cases received from CAPO, please inform this Committee:

1. The number of police officers against whom disciplinary actions were taken in 2016-17 and 2017-18;
2. The number of police officers against whom criminal proceedings were taken in 2016-17 and 2017-18 and the number of persons convicted;
3. Details of the criminal charges under item 2 above.

Asked by: Hon YEUNG Alvin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 63)

Reply:

Disciplinary actions were taken against 9 and 8 police officers in respect of the complaint cases endorsed by IPCC in 2016-17 and 2017-18 (as at 31 Jan 2018) respectively. No police officer was prosecuted or convicted for the reason of committing faults in the discharge of their duties in the same period.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB265

(Question Serial No. 2894)

Head: (23) Auxiliary Medical Service

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

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Chief Staff Officer, Auxiliary Medical Service (HUI Wai-kwong, Sam)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the provision of sign language interpretation services in the past 5 years, will your department inform this Committee of the following:

1. Whether sign language interpretation services have been provided. If yes, the frequency, occasions and causes for providing sign language interpretation services in each year;
2. Further to the above question, the number of sign language interpreters involved in each year, their pay and the organisations to which they belonged; the total expenditure involved in each year;
3. Whether your department will consider allocating more resources to improve the services for communicating with the deaf and/or persons with hearing impairment in the future. If yes, what are the details (including measures, manpower and expenditure involved and the timetable, etc.)? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 53)

Reply:

The Auxiliary Medical Service (AMS) currently does not provide sign language interpretation services in its day-to-day operations. Nonetheless, if such a need arises in the future, the AMS will consider individual circumstances and arrange the relevant services for those in need.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB266

(Question Serial No. 1966)

Head: (23) Auxiliary Medical Service

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

Programme: (1) Auxiliary Medical Service

Controlling Officer: Chief Staff Officer, Auxiliary Medical Service (HUI Wai-kwong, Sam)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please advise on the specific measures of the Auxiliary Medical Service to enhance its volunteers' operational efficiency and emergency preparedness for infectious disease pandemic. Please also advise on the staff establishment and administrative expenses involved.

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 4)

Reply:

A total of 7 officers of the Operations and Training Officer grade of the Auxiliary Medical Service (AMS) are responsible for the preparatory work on emergency preparedness for influenza pandemic.

The AMS's specific measures to enhance its volunteers' operational efficiency and emergency preparedness for infectious disease pandemic are as follows:

— The Health Protection Unit of the AMS participated in an inter-departmental exercise for tackling Middle East Respiratory Syndrome in December 2017 for the purpose of familiarising all its participants with the actions to be taken in an emergency operation for tackling influenza pandemic.

— The Health Protection Unit will organise 2 seminars about influenza between the fourth quarter of 2018 and the first quarter of 2019 to inform members of the latest incidence of influenza so as to well prepare for the influenza pandemic outbreak in winter every year.

— The Health Protection Unit will upload information focusing on influenza or infectious diseases to AMS's intranet website in each quarter for members' information.

— Infectious disease control courses are offered in the regular team training for each district. The courses will be held in 2018-19 in accordance with the training schedule of each district to enhance members' knowledge in infection control and infectious diseases.

— All members newly recruited in 2018-19 will receive basic training in infection control and infectious diseases in order to have adequate knowledge on infectious diseases, including that on influenza pandemic.

This aspect of work and preparations, which are regular in nature, do not require any extra resources and thus there is no breakdown of the expenditure concerned for 2018-19.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB267

(Question Serial No. 1394)

Head: (23) Auxiliary Medical Service

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

Programme: (1) Auxiliary Medical Service

Controlling Officer: Chief Staff Officer, Auxiliary Medical Service (HUI Wai-kwong, Sam)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Regarding the performance measures, please advise on the reason(s) for the decrease of almost 12 000 man-hours in the centralised training from 2016 to 2017.

Asked by: Hon WONG Pik-wan, Helena (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 7)

Reply:

The Auxiliary Medical Service reorganized the contents of centralised training programme in 2017 by re-categorizing and re-arranging part of the training courses. Hence, there was a decrease in the man-hours of centralised training in 2017. Nonetheless, the intensity and quality of the training for members were not affected.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB268

(Question Serial No. 3284)

Head: (27) Civil Aid Service

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Civil Aid Service

Controlling Officer: Chief Staff Officer, Civil Aid Service (CHEUNG Tat-yin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the provision of sign language interpretation services in the past 5 years, will your department inform this Committee of the following:

1. Whether sign language interpretation services have been provided. If yes, the frequency, occasions and causes for providing sign language interpretation services in each year;
2. Further to the above question, the number of sign language interpreters involved in each year, their pay and the organisations to which they belonged; the total expenditure involved in each year; and
3. Whether your department will consider allocating more resources to improve the services for communicating with the deaf and/or persons with hearing impairment in the future. If yes, what are the details (including measures, manpower and expenditure involved and the timetable, etc.)? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 56)

Reply:

The Civil Aid Service (CAS) currently does not provide sign language interpretation services in its day-to-day operations. Nonetheless, if such a need arises in the future, the CAS will consider individual circumstances and arrange the relevant services for those in need.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB269

(Question Serial No. 1967)

Head: (27) Civil Aid Service

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Civil Aid Service

Controlling Officer: Chief Staff Officer, Civil Aid Service (CHEUNG Tat-yin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2018-19, how many Civil Aid Service staff members and auxiliary officers will be offered local and overseas disaster and mountain search and rescue training conducted by professional bodies? What will be the administrative expenses involved?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 5)

Reply:

The Civil Aid Service (CAS) attaches great importance to its search and rescue capability for disaster and mountain accidents. Therefore, in 2018-19, 10 staff members and volunteers will be arranged to join various local and overseas disaster and mountain search and rescue training courses. The related administrative expenses will be about \$216,000.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB270

(Question Serial No. 3163)

Head: (48) Government Laboratory

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

Programme: (3) Forensic Science Services

Controlling Officer: Government Chemist (Dr SIN Wai-mei)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

To combat the youth drug abuse problem, the Government Laboratory will implement the enhanced probation scheme at all 7 magistracies in Hong Kong. Please inform this Committee of the following:

- (1) the details of the scheme;
- (2) the additional operational expenses to be incurred and the estimated expenditure in salaries arising from the scheme; and
- (3) the establishment and ranks of the staff to be deployed for handling the work.

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 193)

Reply:

- (1) The Enhanced Probation Service for Young Drug Offenders (EPS) has been implemented for years. The Government Laboratory (GL) has been providing support to the Social Welfare Department (SWD) in conducting urine tests under EPS for young offenders convicted of drug-related offences. For EPS cases of the 7 Magistrates' Courts, SWD collects and delivers urine samples to GL for drug tests to monitor whether the young probationers are drug-free.
- (2) The expenses for the urine drug testing work under EPS have been absorbed in the day-to-day operational expenses of the GL. There is no additional operational and salary expense incurred in this financial year.
- (3) In GL, 1 Senior Chemist, 3 Chemists, 1 Science Laboratory Technologist, 2 Science Laboratory Technicians I and 5 Science Laboratory Technicians II are responsible for handling work related to EPS and other urine drug tests.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB271

(Question Serial No. 3184)

Head: (48) Government Laboratory

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

Programme: (3) Forensic Science Services

Controlling Officer: Government Chemist (Dr SIN Wai-mei)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding drug urinalysis, there are notable increases in the estimated numbers of judicial-confirmation (routine) cases investigated and judicial-confirmation (enhanced probation) cases investigated. Would the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- (1) In the 2018-19 Estimates, what are the additional operating expenses and estimated payroll cost for the strengthening of these 2 service items?
- (2) As the establishment remains unchanged, how would the Government have enough manpower to strengthen these 2 service items?

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 194)

Reply:

- (1) These service items have been implemented for years and operated smoothly. Hence, the 2018-19 Estimates do not include additional provision for operating expenses and estimated expenditure on emoluments for these 2 service items.
- (2) As for drug urinalysis, a higher threshold is adopted for estimating the numbers of judicial-confirmation (routine) cases and judicial-confirmation (enhanced probation) cases to be investigated. Future changes in the actual numbers will be monitored and adjustments will be made as appropriate. Given that the numbers of relevant cases previously handled were no less than the estimated numbers for 2018-19, the existing manpower should be able to handle the estimated caseload. Should there be increased caseload that cannot be absorbed by existing staff, the Government Laboratory will first re-deploy manpower internally or recruit additional temporary staff, and consider strengthening the staffing establishment for these 2 service items in the long run.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB272****(Question Serial No. 3095)**Head: (170) Social Welfare DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Family and Child Welfare
 (4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services
 (5) Services for Offenders

Controlling Officer: Director of Social Welfare (Ms Carol YIP)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. Please advise this Committee of the number of cases involving drug abusing parents and their percentage in various cases of drug treatment and rehabilitation services over the past 5 years.

	Non-medical voluntary drug treatment and rehabilitation centre	Counselling centre for psychotropic substance abusers	Centre for drug counselling	Half-way house
2013-14				
2014-15				
2015-16				
2016-17				
2017-18				

2. Please advise this Committee of the amount of resources allocated by the Action Committee Against Narcotics/the Beat Drugs Fund/the Social Welfare Department (SWD) to support drug abusing pregnant women or families (especially those with children under 5 years old) over the past 5 years.
3. Please advise this Committee of the co-ordination between the SWD and other government departments and bureaux targeting cases involving drug abusing pregnant women or families (especially those with children under 5 years old) to foster communication and collaboration, with a view to providing appropriate training, support and referral services over the past 3 years and in the coming year.

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 56)

Reply:

1. SWD does not have the information sought.
2. & 3. Using existing resources, SWD provides appropriate services to pregnant drug abusers, drug abusing mothers and their families in sustained collaboration and communication with other government departments and bureaux. The services provided include the Comprehensive Child Development Service (CCDS) as implemented by the Government for the early identification of at-risk pregnant women and mothers (including pregnant drug abusers and drug abusing mothers) and their pre-primary children with physical, developmental and/or behavioural problems. Through the Maternal and Child Health Centres under the Department of Health, hospitals under the Hospital Authority and other service units as the platform, CCDS has strengthened cross-sectoral collaboration and enabled the target service users to receive medical and social services more readily. At-risk pregnant women and mothers as well as their children identified to be in need will be referred to the relevant service units for receiving appropriate medical and social services.

In addition, Hong Kong adopts a multi-modality approach in drug treatment and rehabilitation services. Drug abusers (including those who are pregnant women or parents) may choose the suitable services based on their individual needs and circumstances. Service providers also, in light of the family circumstances and needs of the drug abusers and with their consent, refer them to the appropriate service units for further follow-up and support. Besides, in 2013-14 to 2017-18, the Beat Drugs Fund approved a total of about \$36 million for the relevant organisations to implement anti-drug projects supporting pregnant drug abusers, drug abusing parents and their children.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB273****(Question Serial No. 3342)**Head: (170) Social Welfare DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social ServicesControlling Officer: Director of Social Welfare (Ms Carol YIP)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Among the cases of drug treatment and rehabilitation services in the past 3 years, how many involved drug-abusing parents of children under 12?

	Non-medical voluntary drug treatment and rehabilitation centres	Counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers	Centres for drug counselling	Halfway houses
2015-16				
2016-17				
2017-18				

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 135)Reply:

The Social Welfare Department does not have the information sought.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB274****(Question Serial No. 2006)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear Safety

Controlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (Alfred W H SIT)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The commercial operation of the Taishan Nuclear Power Plant in Guangdong Province was postponed last year due to the failure of component testing, which increases the risk of nuclear radiation to Hong Kong. In this regard, please advise this Committee of the following:

1. In the light of the nuclear risk that may be caused by the Taishan Nuclear Power Plant, will the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) increase the number of the “fully-trained and competent officers” to cope with it? If yes, what are the manpower and expenditure involved? If no, what are the reasons?
2. What was the expenditure for each inter-departmental drill on nuclear safety? Given that the provision for Programme (1) is 6.4% higher than that for last year, why does the EMSD have no plan to conduct any drills on nuclear safety in 2018?

Asked by: Hon YEUNG Alvin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 16)

Reply:

1. The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) provides technical advice on issues related to nuclear energy and the handling of nuclear emergencies to relevant bureaux at their requests. The EMSD's work in this respect is not affected by the operation of the Taishan Nuclear Power Plant, therefore there is no plan to adjust the relevant staff establishment at the moment.
2. The EMSD participated in the large-scale inter-departmental exercise based on the “Daya Bay Contingency Plan” co-ordinated by the Security Bureau in 2017. As the staff participating in the drill also handled other routine duties at the same time, we do not have a breakdown on the expenditure involved. The additional provision for 2018-19 is for the on-going work on nuclear safety, such as implementing and reviewing the departmental plan formulated for the “Daya Bay Contingency Plan”; arranging for staff on 24-hour standby

duty to handle nuclear emergencies; participating in communication drills on nuclear emergencies, relevant training, technical co-operation and exchange programmes, etc. In 2018, the EMSD will, as in the past, arrange for staff to participate in the monthly communication drills on nuclear emergencies, which include communication testing and computer system network testing, so as to ensure effective co-ordination and communication between the EMSD and other relevant bureaux/departments .

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB275****(Question Serial No. 3717)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated in the Policy Address, the departmental quarters construction projects for six disciplined forces will be expedited. Please tabulate the locations and numbers of units of the six quarters concerned, as well as the disciplined services departments involved.

Please tabulate the current numbers of applicants of the six disciplined services departments for allocation of quarters units and the waiting time in each department.

It was learnt that some retirees and job losers have failed to return their quarters units in accordance with the mechanism. Please tabulate the relevant numbers of late return of the six disciplined forces.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 214)

Reply:

The Chief Executive announced in the 2014 Policy Address that the Government would expedite eight departmental quarters projects for disciplined services. Information about the quarters has been listed in Table 1.

The number of staff from the six disciplined services departments waiting for allocation of quarters and the average waiting time as at 1 March 2018 have been listed in Table 2.

As for the mechanism of vacating departmental quarters, according to the Government's Accommodation Regulations (AR), a disciplined services officer's eligibility for quarters ceases on commencement of his or her pre-resignation or pre-retirement leave, and the officer is allowed two months from the effective date to vacate his or her quarters. If the officer has applied for a public rental housing (PRH) flat under the Civil Service Public Housing Quota (CSPHQ), the two-month grace period will run from the date of signing of

tenancy agreement of the PRH flat, or the date on which all the outstanding CSPHQ applications are confirmed unsuccessful and therefore cancelled. If an officer fails to vacate his or her quarters by the grace period, the Head of Department (HoD) may, upon reviewing the justifications provided by the officer, exercise discretion to extend the grace period for up to one month. As for dismissed disciplined services officers, they have to vacate the quarters within one month.

If an officer is unable to vacate at the end of the three-month extended grace period after retirement or leaving the service, or a dismissed officer is unable to vacate at the end of the one-month grace period, he or she should write to the HoD for further extension of the grace period and put up justifications for HoD's consideration. According to the AR, HoD should approve a further extension of the grace period only where exceptional compassionate grounds exist, and the officer should be charged market rent for the quarters as assessed by the Government Property Agency during the further extended grace period. If the officer's application is turned down and he or she fails to vacate, HoD should refer the case to the Department of Justice (DoJ) for commencement of eviction proceedings. If necessary, DoJ will apply from the Court an order for eviction.

As at 31 March 2018, 11 retired or resigned disciplined services officers and 10 dismissed or compulsorily retired disciplined services officers had not vacated their disciplined services quarters beyond the grace period without the approval of the HoD for further extension of stay (accounting for around 0.1% of total disciplined services quarters). The 21 cases involved ex-disciplined services officers from the Hong Kong Police Force and the Correctional Services Department. Their average duration of overstay beyond the grace period was around 25 months.

- End -

**Eight departmental quarters projects
mentioned by the Chief Executive in the 2014 Policy Address**

Name of Quarters	Leading Department	Location of Quarters	Number of Flats
Tseung Kwan O Yau Yue Wan Customs Rank and File Quarters	Customs and Excise Department	Tseung Kwan O	136
Lok Fu Immigration Staff Quarters	Immigration Department	Lok Fu	112
Kwun Tong Disciplined Services Quarters	Immigration Department	Kwun Tong	464
Tin Wan Correctional Services Staff Quarters	Correctional Services Department	Aberdeen	70
Fan Garden Junior Police Officers Married Quarters	Hong Kong Police Force	Fanling	1 184
Tseung Kwan O Pak Shing Kok Fire Services Quarters	Fire Services Department	Tseung Kwan O	648
Tseung Kwan O Area 123 Customs Staff Quarters	Customs and Excise Department	Tseung Kwan O	306
Tsz Wan Shan Customs Staff Quarters	Customs and Excise Department	Wong Tai Sin	175

**Number of staff from the six disciplined services departments
waiting for allocation of quarters and the average waiting time**

(as at 1 March 2018)

	Number of staff waiting for allocation of quarters	Average waiting time
Correctional Services Department	340	3.4 years
Customs and Excise Department	705	5.1 years
Fire Services Department	1 823	3.0 years
Government Flying Service	14	2.0 years
Hong Kong Police Force	3 274	4.5 years
Immigration Department	1 036	3.2 years

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB276****(Question Serial No. 3736)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): (001) SalariesProgramme: (1) Director of Bureau's OfficeControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please tabulate the actual expenditure on the pay and gratuity of each politically accountable official of the Security Bureau, including the Secretary for Security ("S for S"), the Under Secretary for Security and the Political Assistant to S for S for the past year.

	Pay	Gratuity
S for S		
Under Secretary for Security		
Political Assistant to S for S		

Please tabulate the estimated expenditure on the pay and gratuity of each politically accountable official of the Security Bureau, including the S for S, the Under Secretary for Security and the Political Assistant to S for S for the coming year.

	Pay	Gratuity
S for S		
Under Secretary for Security		
Political Assistant to S for S		

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 234)

Reply:

In 2017-18, the expenditure for the remuneration for the Secretary for Security, Under Secretary for Security and Political Assistant to Secretary for Security was as follows:

Position	Remuneration (excluding Mandatory Provident Fund contribution) (\$)
Secretary for Security	3.90 million
Under Secretary for Security	2.67 million (the position was vacant from 1 July 2017 to 1 August 2017)
Political Assistant to Secretary for Security	1.24 million (the position was vacant from 1 July 2017 to 1 August 2017)

For compiling the estimate for 2018-19, the provision reserved for the remuneration for the Secretary for Security, Under Secretary for Security and Political Assistant to Secretary for Security is as follows:

Position	Remuneration (excluding Mandatory Provident Fund contribution) (\$)
Secretary for Security	4.01 million
Under Secretary for Security	3.01 million
Political Assistant to Secretary for Security	1.40 million

For 2017-18 and 2018-19, there is no expenditure and reserved provision for any gratuity for the above positions.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB277****(Question Serial No. 5852)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. The following control points will commence operation in 2018. Please provide the number of staff at the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (XRL) West Kowloon Station (WKS) using the table below:

	Hong Kong control point	Mainland control point
Customs officers		
Police officers		
Security personnel		
Ambulance personnel		
Fire personnel		
Cleaning workers		
Other personnel		

2. At present, how many passageways and doorways are there in the XRL WKS for entry and exit of Hong Kong and Mainland control points by officers of both sides? Please attach the layout plans of various levels of the XRL WKS with clear indications of these passageways and doorways.

3. How can the Government ensure that officers of both sides will not enter or exit the control points of the other side via the above passageways and doorways with unauthorised use of their permits? Please list the details of relevant security measures. Will the Government provide related training to the above personnel?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 263)Reply:

1. To cope with clearance and policing work following the commissioning of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (XRL) West Kowloon Terminus, the Immigration Department, the Customs and Excise Department, and the Hong Kong Police Force will create 407, 281 and 77 posts in 2018-19 respectively. Daily operations and staff

arrangement of the West Kowloon Station (WKS) Mainland Port Area fall within the ambit of mainland authorities.

2. There are 2 cross-boundary passenger corridors connecting the Hong Kong Port Area and the Mainland Port Area at the XRL WKS, which are on B2 arrival level and B3 departure level. Also, there are 1 cross-boundary corridor for goods and garbage on B4 level and 1 dedicated corridor on B2 level for movement of an elevating platform for maintenance and cleansing of the station canopy between the 2 port areas.

In addition, there are altogether 211 gates connecting the 2 port areas, all of which are used only for rescue and escape purposes in case of emergency and fire. These gates shall normally not be used for any other purposes by any person (regardless of passengers, staff and law enforcement officers of both sides).

In its letters dated 26 February 2018 and 14 March 2018 respectively to the Legislative Council Secretariat, the HKSAR Government attached the plans of the B2, B3 and B4 levels of the WKS as well as the plans of the ground and B1 levels of the WKS for Members' reference.

3. As stipulated by Article 7 of the Co-operation Arrangement between the Mainland and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region on the Establishment of the Port at the West Kowloon Station of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link for Implementing Co-location Arrangement (the Co-operation Arrangement), personnel entering and exiting the Mainland Port Area to carry out duties and functions have to be designated personnel holding valid permits. Under Article 6 of the Co-operation Arrangement, personnel of Mainland Authorities stationed at the Mainland Port Area will only perform duties and functions in accordance with the laws of the Mainland. They shall not enter any area outside the Mainland Port Area to enforce the law and do not have any law enforcement powers outside the Mainland Port Area.

Should personnel enter or exit the 2 port areas for work purposes, say getting into or out of the Mainland Port Area via the cross-boundary passenger corridors on B3 and B2 levels or the cross-boundary corridor for goods and garbage on B4 level, they are required to go through immigration clearance procedures of the Mainland and Hong Kong, and be examined by the immigration clearance authorities of both sides, who will also record such entry or exit. Under full control and management by the Hong Kong side, the dedicated corridor on B2 level for movement of the elevating platform between the 2 port areas for maintenance and cleansing of the station canopy will normally be barred from use and be locked. Its use will only be authorised when the large elevating platform has to be deployed for cleaning the canopy or maintenance. Personnel passing this corridor will be regarded as crossing the boundary and shall complete the immigration clearance procedures of both sides in advance.

There are 211 gates connecting the 2 port areas, all of which are only for rescue and escape purposes in case of emergency and fire, and they are normally not allowed to be used for other purposes. They will be securely locked and under full control and management by the Hong Kong side. Surveillance closed circuit televisions and alarm device will be installed and monitoring records will be kept to ensure that these gates are used solely for escape in emergencies.

Regarding the entry of designated personnel holding valid permits into the Mainland Port Area to carry out duties and functions (such as inspecting and repairing fittings and fixtures along the boundary of the 2 port areas, including the walls, glass enclosures, gates, etc.) under Article 7 of the Co-operation Arrangement, the HKSAR Government has drawn up stringent procedures and security requirements, including the conduct of “tripartite collaboration and verification”, under which the operator of XRL Hong Kong Section will verify the necessity of the performance of such duties and functions before approving the entry, and then notify the Hong Kong and Mainland authorities accordingly. The personnel concerned shall complete the immigration clearance procedures while the Hong Kong and Mainland authorities will make corresponding security arrangements. The operator of XRL Hong Kong Section will provide these personnel with training to ensure that they clearly understand the relevant security standards and requirements. The government departments concerned will also provide appropriate guidelines and staff training to ensure that the personnel understand the operational arrangement of the ports.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB278

(Question Serial No. 5917)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the numbers and details of the Security Bureau's security objection to foreigners' entries to Hong Kong in each of the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 275)

Reply:

The Immigration Department (ImmD) applies immigration control on entry into, stay in and departure from Hong Kong by persons from foreign states and regions. In handling immigration cases, the ImmD will, having regard to the circumstances of the person concerned and all relevant factors in each case, decide whether the entry will be allowed in accordance with the laws of Hong Kong and prevailing immigration policies. In 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, the number of visitor arrivals refused entry into Hong Kong was 37 105, 42 177, 56 855, 53 499 and 49 033 respectively.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB279

(Question Serial No. 6368)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Please tabulate the numbers of cases received by the Security Bureau concerning the alleged cross-boundary law enforcement actions taken by the Mainland law enforcement agencies and the progress of its follow-up actions for each case in the past 5 years.
2. In 2018-19, will the Security Bureau fully co-operate with relevant Mainland authorities to improve the notification mechanism and prevent the Mainland law enforcement agencies from taking alleged cross-boundary law enforcement actions?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 171)

Reply:

1. The Basic Law only authorises law enforcement agencies of Hong Kong to enforce laws in Hong Kong. Law enforcement agencies outside of Hong Kong do not have the authority to do so. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government acts according to the laws and will not allow non-Hong Kong law enforcement officers to take law enforcement actions in Hong Kong.
2. On 14 December 2017, the Security Bureau of the HKSAR Government and the Ministry of Public Security (MPS) signed the “Arrangements on the Reciprocal Notification Mechanism between the Mainland and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Relating to Situations Including the Imposition of Criminal Compulsory Measures or the Institution of Criminal Prosecution” (the New Arrangements on the Notification Mechanism). The new arrangements have taken effect since 1 February 2018 to replace the existing arrangements. The following measures under the New Arrangements on the Notification Mechanism will improve the time frame and transparency of notifications:
 - (I) Notification time frame: For the first time, a notification time frame is set under the new arrangements. Notification should be made within 7 working days following the date of imposing criminal compulsory measures, instituting criminal prosecution or confirmation of the person’s identity in unnatural deaths; not later than 14 working days for serious and

complicated criminal cases; and not later than 30 working days for cases involving terrorist activities or suspected offences endangering national security. Both sides have also agreed that either party shall be free to make an enquiry if there is any item which has not been notified or if there is any doubt. The requested party should reply within 30 working days after the date of receipt of such an enquiry;

(II) Contents of notification: The contents of notification of both sides have been standardised to include such details as the suspected offence committed by the person concerned and the relevant legal basis, the place where the criminal compulsory measure is imposed or detention is taking place, and the officer-in-charge of the case;

(III) Scope of notification: The new arrangements expressly require all agencies which are authorised to impose criminal compulsory measures on Hong Kong residents according to the laws of the Mainland, namely the public security authorities, the state security authorities, the customs and anti-smuggling departments and the prosecution authorities, to make notifications. As regards the scope of making notifications by Hong Kong to the Mainland, in addition to the existing law enforcement agencies including the Hong Kong Police Force, the Customs and Excise Department and the Immigration Department, the Independent Commission Against Corruption is newly added; and

(IV) Notification channels: The Office of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Affairs of the MPS is the Mainland notification unit while the Liaison Bureau of the Hong Kong Police Force is the Hong Kong notification unit. However, notifications from the prosecution authorities are to be made directly to the Hong Kong notification unit via the Office of Hong Kong and Macao Affairs of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. In addition, the Anti-smuggling Bureau of the General Administration of Customs, the Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Public Security and the Guangdong Provincial Public Security Department are authorised by the MPS to make direct notifications to the Hong Kong notification unit, thereby enhancing the efficiency of notification.

We hope that the new arrangements will enable the HKSAR Government to inform family members of Hong Kong residents as early as possible of the imposition of criminal compulsory measures on the Hong Kong residents on the Mainland, so that the family members may consider and decide whether to engage a local lawyer or to render other assistance to them in order to safeguard their legal rights. They may also seek assistance from the HKSAR Government when necessary.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB280****(Question Serial No. 4502)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the screening mechanism for torture claims, please provide:

1. in a table form, a breakdown by country of the numbers of torture claims received and substantiated by the Immigration Department and the percentage of substantiated cases in the past 5 years; and
2. the average processing time for screening torture claims in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 632)Reply:

(1) The Government implemented the Unified Screening Mechanism (USM) in March 2014 to screen non-refoulement claims on all applicable grounds in one go. As at the end of February 2018, the Immigration Department (ImmD) received a total of 15 575 non-refoulement claims, of which the breakdown by nationality is as follows:

Nationality	Non-refoulement claims received by ImmD
Vietnam	3 958
India	3 153
Pakistan	2 101
Indonesia	1 855
Bangladesh	1 378
The Philippines	967
Nepal	414
Gambia	205
Sri Lanka	174
Nigeria	161
Others	1 209
Total	15 575

ImmD determined 11 487 claims in total during the period, of which 93 were substantiated (including those substantiated by the Torture Claims Appeal Board (TCAB) on appeal). The breakdown by nationality is as follows:

Nationality	Substantiated non-refoulement claims
Pakistan	16
Rwanda	13
Burundi	9
Cameroon	9
Egypt	8
(Republic of) Yemen	6
(Republic of) Congo	6
Iran	4
Afghanistan	4
Bangladesh	4
Ethiopia	3
Sudan	2
Sri Lanka	2
The Philippines	2
Somalia	1
Syria	1
Central African Republic	1
India	1
Vietnam	1
Total	93

(2) Under the USM, at the beginning of the screening process, ImmD will first brief claimants on the screening procedures and give them claim form. At this point, claimants can apply for publicly-funded legal assistance. The screening process comprises 3 main steps:

- (1) **Claim form:** Claimants must complete claim forms to provide all grounds of their claims and supporting facts. Part VIIC of the Immigration Ordinance stipulates that claimants must complete and return the claim form to ImmD within 28 days. Since implementation of the USM, under the strong request of the Duty Lawyer Service, claimants are given 21 additional days to fill in the claim forms. In other words, under the existing arrangement, claimants are given 49 days (i.e. 7 weeks) to return their claim form;
- (2) **Screening interview:** After returning the form, claimants must attend screening interviews with ImmD to make clarifications and answer questions relating to their claim;
- (3) **Determination:** ImmD decides whether to accept a claim as substantiated or to reject the claim, and informs the claimant of the decision with reasons in writing.

Claimants aggrieved by ImmD's decision may lodge an appeal to the independent statutory TCAB.

ImmD ensures high efficiency of the screening procedures by flexible staff deployment and optimised workflow. The screening time per claim (from commencement of the screening process to determination by ImmD) has been expedited from about 25 weeks on average at the early implementation of the USM to the current average of about 10 weeks.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB281****(Question Serial No. 4505)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Will the Government please provide information regarding: (1) the establishment for implementing the Unified Screening Mechanism (including case officers, in-house interpreters and non-civil service part-time interpreters under the Judiciary); (2) the entry requirements for case officers; and (3) the languages or dialects in which in-house interpreters provide interpretation services?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 635)Reply:

(1) and (3) In 2017-18, there were 288 posts in the Immigration Department (ImmD) deployed for work relating to non-refoulement claims. The posts are tabulated as follows:

Rank	2017-18 Establishment
Assistant Director of Immigration	1
Assistant Principal Immigration Officer	1
Chief Immigration Officer	12
Senior Immigration Officer	110
Immigration Officer	78
Chief Immigration Assistant	7
Senior Immigration Assistant	14
Immigration Assistant	38
Clerical Officer	1
Assistant Clerical Officer	2
Clerical Assistant	8
Court Interpreter II	12
Senior Medical and Health Officer	4
Total	288

ImmD provides publicly-funded interpretation service to claimants during the entire screening process. At present, ImmD employs 22 in-house interpreters on non-civil service contract terms for provision of translation and interpretation service in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Punjabi, Indonesian and Vietnamese. They provide interpretation service to claimants during briefing sessions and screening interviews and translate documents submitted by claimants. These interpreters meet the requirements set down by the Judiciary and are competent to serve the needs of claimants from major countries of origin (which account for around 80% of claimants pending screening). As regards other languages, ImmD will hire from the list of over 280 part-time non-government interpreters registered with the Judiciary on a case by case basis to provide interpretation service where required.

(2) Currently, the case officers tasked with the assessment of non-refoulement claims are mainly Senior Immigration Officers (SIOs) and Immigration Officers (IOs). SIO is a promotion rank, and the entry requirements of IO are detailed on ImmD's website.

Apart from the entry requirements and the induction and other in-service training provided by ImmD, all case officers responsible for screening non-refoulement claims will attend a 15-day professional training course before assuming such duties. The course comprises lectures given by senior case officers from overseas common law jurisdictions, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) officials and local law academics. In addition, ImmD will arrange regular training for case officers to ensure that they have a thorough understanding of the Unified Screening Mechanism and sufficient knowledge to process the cases, including the latest local and overseas precedents, up-to-date information on claimants' countries of origin, etc. Case officers have also received training on the Istanbul Protocol (which is the international standard for investigating torture cases), the UNHCR procedural standards, the ways to deal with special needs of victims of violence and minors, so as to ensure that they are well trained in handling the special needs of victims of sex violence, unaccompanied minors, claimants suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder and female claimants.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB282

(Question Serial No. 4901)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list in detail the figures of the following cases, as well as the nationalities of the subjects of such cases, in the recent 5 years:

- 1) the numbers of arrest cases involving different types of disabled persons;
 - 2) the numbers of superintendent's discretion, recognizances and bind over orders issued by the court in cases involving different types of disabled persons;
 - 3) the numbers of cases involving different types of disabled persons with prosecution established, investigation terminated and investigation still in progress; and
 - 4) the numbers of cases involving different types of disabled persons referred to the Social Welfare Department by the Police and the numbers of voluntary and involuntary referrals.
5. Please set out the numbers of different types of disabled persons, who are Care Card holders, arrested or required to assist in investigations in the recent year.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 7206)

Reply:

1, 2, 3, 5) In handling cases involving persons with physical disabilities or special needs (including mentally incapacitated persons), the law enforcement agencies shall adhere to internal guidelines of their respective departments, taking extra caution and adopting measures to meet their specific requirements. In addition, frontline officers are required to receive training to ensure that they have the required awareness and sensitivity in dealing with such persons.

The law enforcement agencies under the Security Bureau do not maintain the statistics mentioned in the sub-questions.

4) The numbers of cases involving suspected mentally disordered persons referred to the Social Welfare Department by the Police, including voluntary and involuntary referrals, are as follows:

		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at 28 February 2018)
Number of cases involving suspected mentally disordered persons referred to the Social Welfare Department by the Police	Voluntary referrals	21	7	6	1	2
	Involuntary referrals	21	4	4	6	2

The Police do not maintain any breakdown on cases of other types of disabled persons.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB283

(Question Serial No. 6186)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Would the Bureau please advise on:

(1) the manpower arrangement for the legal assistance scheme for torture claimants; and (2) the average number of cases handled by the duty lawyers in the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2768)

Reply:

Publicly-funded legal assistance is a required support for the Immigration Department (ImmD)'s screening of claims. To expedite commencement of the screening process for pending claims, the Government launched the "Pilot Scheme for Provision of Publicly-funded Legal Assistance for Non-refoulement Claimants" (Pilot Scheme) in September 2017, under which a supplementary roster of lawyers was set up to run in parallel with the "Legal Assistance Scheme for Non-refoulement Claimants" provided by the Duty Lawyer Service (DLS). Eligible lawyers currently participating in the DLS scheme may join the said supplementary roster of the Pilot Scheme. The daily number of claims for which the screening process can commence is thereby increased by almost 80% to 23 cases per day (i.e. over 5 000 cases per year) from the DLS ceiling of 13 (i.e. about 3 200 cases per year).

As regards manpower, there are 72 posts under DLS' establishment for operating its scheme, including 2 Chief Court Liaison Officers, 3 Assistant Chief Court Liaison Officers, 8 Senior Court Liaison Officers, 41 Court Liaison Officers, 4 Senior Personal Secretaries, 9 Personal Secretaries I/II, 1 Senior Accounting Officer, 1 Accounting Officer and 3 Office Assistants.

As regards the Pilot Scheme, the civil service establishment of the office is as follows:

Rank	Number of Posts in 2017-18	Number of Posts in 2018-19
Chief Executive Officer	1	1
Senior Executive Officer	0	1
Executive Officer I	2	7
Assistant Clerical Officer	4	11
Workman II	0	2
Total	7	22

Separately, the number of non-civil service contract posts in the office concerned for 2017-18 and 2018-19 are 20 and 19 respectively.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB284

(Question Serial No. 6277)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat:Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

According to the 2016 US Trafficking in Persons Report on Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Administration has funded partially six NGO-run shelters and three government-owned-and-operated shelters for victims of abuse and trafficking, and identified 16 trafficking victims during the reporting period.

In this connection, can the Administration provide information on any scheme to identify victims of human trafficking in Hong Kong, including the following:

- a) Whether the Administration has developed any screening tool, and if yes, whether any international organisations, civil society organisations or scholars were consulted in the development of such screening tool; which department(s) piloted the tool and which department(s) will be implementing the tool, and the expenditure on the development of the tool by year from 2014-15 to 2017-18 and the estimated expenditure in 2018-19 (including trainings on the use of the screening tool, if any);
- b) The number of officers in each Bureau and Department trained on the identification of victims of human trafficking, the grades and ranks of these officers and the expenditure on such training by year from 2014-15 to 2017-18 and the estimated expenditure in 2018-19;
- c) The number of potential victims of human trafficking and victims of human trafficking identified by the Administration by year from 2014-15 to 2017-18, the forms of protection and support provided by the Administration to these victims and potential victims, and the relevant expenditure in each of the years; and
- d) The expenditure on Government-run shelters and NGO-run shelters for victims of human abuse and human trafficking by year from 2014-15 to 2017-18?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2753)

Reply:

(a)-(c)

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government attaches great importance to combatting trafficking in persons (TIP). We have put in place a package of effective and comprehensive legislative and administrative measures to combat TIP with continuous enhancements, including -

(i) Identification of victims

In 2016, the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF) introduced an enhanced identification mechanism in its 3 police districts for screening potential victims. In 2017, the mechanism was expanded to cover 12 police districts. Meanwhile, the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) and the Immigration Department (ImmD) have also put in place similar mechanism. Under the mechanism, the HKPF, ImmD and C&ED officers will conduct initial screening on vulnerable persons who they come into contact (including sex workers, illegal immigrants and foreign domestic helpers (FDHs)). When any human trafficking indicator is revealed in initial screening, the officers concerned will conduct a full debriefing and identification process by using a standardised checklist to ascertain the presence of human trafficking elements, such as threat and coercion in the recruitment phase and nature of exploitation.

Identified TIP victims will be referred to relevant departments for follow-up and will be provided with holistic and humane protection, including urgent intervention, medical services, counselling, shelter and other supporting services according to their individual situations.

In 2017, law enforcement agencies (LEAs) identified 9 TIP victims through the above-mentioned mechanism.

(ii) Protection

Identified victims would be provided with the following support/protection:

- witness reassurance and protection will be provided to victims who are concerned about their personal safety. When circumstances warrant and where necessary, the witness protection programme will be activated and overseas LEAs will be solicited to assist victims and their families in their home country;
- victims will be provided with the necessary support and assistance in a timely manner, including shelter, medical services, psychological support, counselling and financial assistance, etc. Where necessary, the Social Welfare Department (SWD) will assist in assessing the welfare needs for the victims and provide them with appropriate services;
- departments concerned may consider providing financial assistance to victims residing overseas to enable them to return to Hong Kong to testify as witnesses. The assistance covers expenses incurred during their stay in Hong Kong, including accommodation, passage, daily subsistence and visa processing fees, etc.;

- the departments concerned will bring the cases to the attention of the Prosecution Division of the Department of Justice (DoJ) promptly with relevant materials and information, facilitating DoJ to duly assess relevant issues (including granting of immunity from prosecution) in a timely manner;
- ImmD will grant visa extension and waive the visa fee for victims who are required to stay in Hong Kong to act as prosecution witness in legal proceedings instituted by the HKPF, ImmD or the Labour Department (LD); and
- ImmD may also consider granting exceptional approval for FDHs to change employer when there is evidence suggesting that they are being exploited or abused by their employers.

(iii) Training

Training on anti-human trafficking is offered to officers of LEAs, LD, SWD and prosecutors of DoJ. In 2017, over 1 800 government officials from Security Bureau (SB), DoJ, HKPF, ImmD, LD, C&ED and SWD received local/overseas TIP-related training. The number has almost doubled when compared with 2016. Relevant LEAs have included the theme of TIP into their induction training for their officers. LD has also included the labour legislation on protection against child labour and exploitation such as non-granting of statutory holidays and underpayment of wages into the training for their officers. In addition, LEAs, LD and DoJ have also organised specialised training for their respective officers.

In recent years, the Government has invited experts in human trafficking from the European Union and other non-government organisations (eg. Liberty Asia and the Mekong Club) to conduct specialised training workshops for officers from various bureaux and departments including SB, DoJ, HKPF, ImmD, C&ED, LD and SWD. Topics covered in the training include prevention of human trafficking, victim identification and protection, investigation techniques, relevant legislation and case law as well as crime trends. Moreover, various departments have also actively participated in international conferences and workshops with a view to identifying the best practice to combat human trafficking, and facilitating intelligence exchange as well as experience sharing.

The departments have not separately calculated or quantified the expenditure on the development of identification mechanisms and manpower for the provision of TIP training.

Combating TIP requires the concerted effort of various policy bureaux and government departments of different disciplines. To ensure effective implementation of their work and heighten public awareness of TIP, the HKSAR Government set up a high-level Steering Committee (SC) in March 2018, chaired by the Chief Secretary for Administration, with the Secretary for Security and the Secretary for Labour and Welfare as the vice-chairmen and relevant department heads as members. SC will offer strategic steer in respect of tackling TIP and enhancing the protection of FDHs; formulate and monitor the full implementation of the new Action Plan to Tackle Trafficking in Persons and to Enhance Protection of Foreign Domestic Helpers in Hong Kong (the Action Plan); and to ensure the provision of adequate resources to relevant bureaux and departments for the effective implementation of the Action Plan.

The major new initiatives set out in the Action Plan include:

- expanding the TIP screening mechanism by introducing a new victim identification mechanism in LD for early identification of FDHs being exploited or abused and provision of appropriate assistance;
- expanding the victim screening mechanism to all 24 police districts in the territory;
- setting up dedicated teams in relevant departments to ensure high efficiency in investigation and law enforcement, and to facilitate further enhancement of inter-departmental co-operation;
- setting up a dedicated hotline with interpretation services to enhance assistance to FDHs; and
- stepping up co-operation with major source countries of FDHs, such as enhancing high-level exchanges between governments so as to understand each other's latest policy developments and discuss issues of mutual concern; and conducting publicity activities there to promote FDHs' lawful interests in Hong Kong and various protective measures available.

(d) According to the information provided by SWD, the Multi-purpose Crisis Intervention and Support Centre (the CEASE Crisis Centre), run by a non-governmental organisation and funded by SWD, provides temporarily shelter for persons in need including TIP victims. In addition, SWD also provides subvention to 5 refuge centres for women and the Family Crisis Support Centre to provide temporarily shelter for female victims of domestic violence and/or their young children as well as individuals/family members in crisis, including TIP victims. The expenditure of these centres is as follows -

Financial Year	Expenditure (\$Million)
2014-2015 (Actual)	48.60
2015-2016 (Actual)	50.83
2016-2017 (Actual)	54.85
2017-2018 (Revised Estimate)	60.81

In addition, there are 3 other refuge centres operated/subsidised by the Government which provide shelter services to child and youth TIP victims who are protected under the Protection of Children and Juveniles Ordinance. However, SWD has not separately calculated or quantified the expenditure involved in providing shelter services to TIP victims through these places of refuge.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB285

(Question Serial No. 5055)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under Programme (2) Internal Security of the Security Bureau, “minimise suffering during emergencies and natural disasters” is mentioned in the Brief Description. Please advise on:

- (1) the staff establishment, staff expenses and other expenses of the Daya Bay Contingency Plan (DBCP);
- (2) the number of people who were targets of the DBCP's publicity work over the years; whether there has been any reviews and if a target is set for public education;
- (3) whether it is unnecessary for people not living in Tung Ping Chau (i.e. the majority of Hong Kong People) to have contingency measures; and if so, what are the reasons?
- (4) has the Government bought any iodine tablets for emergency use? If yes, what are the expenditure, quantity and storage method? If no, why?
- (5) At present, there is a nuclear waste repository in Beilong, which is about 1 kilometre to the northeast of the Daya Bay Nuclear Plant. It is generally believed that the low and intermediate level nuclear wastes of some or all nuclear plants in Guangdong Province are probably or will be stored there temporarily (another repository is in Gansu Province). That is to say, the nuclear wastes of nuclear plants (e.g. Taishan Nuclear Plant and Yangjiang Nuclear Plant) south of the Pearl River will probably be transported there. If these wastes are to be transported to Shenzhen, it is possible that the route will pass or be close to Hong Kong waters. Please advise on whether the Bureau has any information about the delivery route of these nuclear wastes, risks, safety code and contingency measures in case of an accident. If no, will the Bureau follow up?

Asked by: Hon CHU Hoi-dick (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 204)

Reply:

(1) The Emergency Support Unit of the Security Bureau is responsible for various contingency plans and emergency response management, which include the Daya Bay Contingency Plan (DBCP) and related work. As the staff engaged in the work also handle other duties at the same time, we do not have a breakdown on the expenditure and manpower involved.

(2) The HKSAR Government has been promoting public education on the DBCP and issues related to nuclear science and radiation through various channels. In 2012, the Security Bureau set up a dedicated website on the DBCP. It contains the full version of the Plan for viewing and downloading by the public, in addition to information on the Government's work in radiation monitoring and nuclear emergency response, what to do and what not to do during emergencies, basics of nuclear science, online quizzes, etc. In 2017, the website has attracted an average of about 11 000 visits per month, and the average monthly hit rate was about 357 100.

Since last September, the Security Bureau, in collaboration with the City University of Hong Kong, has included information on the DBCP in the guided tours at the university's CLP Power Low Carbon Energy Education Centre, enabling visiting students to learn more about the relevant emergency measures. So far, over 1 000 students have participated in the guided tours with positive response.

In addition, the Hong Kong Observatory (the HKO) has been providing a wide array of radiation-related information and education resources through its webpages, "MyObservatory" mobile application, publications, open days, school and group visits, public talks and exhibitions, etc. To further enhance its public education efforts, the HKO also produces popular science video clips related to nuclear science and radiation for broadcasting via such channels as the HKO's "Cool Met Stuff" channel on its website, "MyObservatory" mobile application and television.

The Government will continue with the related work in the future, in a bid to heighten public awareness and understanding of the DBCP and the Government's nuclear emergency measures.

(3) and (4) The DBCP sets out the emergency measures to be taken in Hong Kong in the event of a serious accident at a nuclear power station with off-site radiological release, for protection of the health and safety of the public. Those measures include territory-wide radiation monitoring by relevant government departments, such as monitoring of radioactivity in the air and on the ground, monitoring of drinking water and food, and monitoring of the environment. The HKO, together with the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department and the Department of Health (the DH), will conduct assessment on the accident and its consequences. The Government will also notify the public of the accident and the measures to be taken. Under the DBCP, the area of Hong Kong within 20 kilometres of the nuclear power stations at Daya Bay (including Mirs Bay and Tung Ping Chau) is designated as "Emergency Planning Zone 1". Comprehensive plume countermeasures, including evacuation, or sheltering and use of thyroid blocking agents, may need to be taken therein. This designation is in line with the relevant standards promulgated by the International Atomic Energy Agency, and also on par with those of

many advanced countries. In addition, subject to the assessment of relevant departments, the Government may need to implement ingestion countermeasures throughout Hong Kong, put in place boundary control measures for incoming and outgoing persons and goods, provide assistance for contaminated persons, and arrange disposal of radiologically contaminated waste, etc.

The Government has stockpiled potassium iodide 130mg tablets as the thyroid blocking agent under the Daya Bay Contingency Plan. There are around 350 000 tablets being stored in the Department of Health and various Government Services including the Custom and Excise Department, Hong Kong Police Force, Fire Services Department for emergency use. The total expenditure involved is around \$1.1 million.

(5) Beilong Disposal Site, located about 5 kilometres to the northeast of the Guangdong Nuclear Power Station in Daya Bay, is used for storage of low- and medium-level radioactive waste produced by the nuclear power stations at Daya Bay, including protective clothing worn by station staff, tools used in maintenance works, used mechanical components, etc. The Beilong Disposal Site only receives the low- and medium-level radioactive waste from Daya Bay, and such waste will not be transported through or close to Hong Kong. On the Mainland, nuclear facilities and transportation of the nuclear waste are subject to stringent monitoring by Mainland regulatory authorities to ensure that they will not affect the environment and safety of the surrounding area.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB286

(Question Serial No. 6311)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

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

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding “(the Bureau) commenced operating a pilot scheme to provide publicly-funded legal assistance to non-refoulement claimants”, please inform this Committee of:

- 1) the numbers of cases lodged by non-refoulement claimants each year from 2014 to 2018;
- 2) the numbers of people and expenditure involved in legal assistance for non-refoulement claims each year from 2014 to 2018;
- 3) the numbers of lawyers handling legal assistance for non-refoulement claims and the average numbers of cases handled per head each year from 2014 to 2018;
- 4) the numbers of non-refoulement claims (i) substantiated and (ii) rejected each year from 2014-2018 (please tabulate by claimant's nationality and ground of claim);
- 5) the average waiting times of non-refoulement claimants for repatriation arrangement after filing of their claims each year from 2014 to 2018;
- 6) the average waiting times of non-refoulement claimants for the arrangement of resettlement to a third country after filing of claims each year from 2014 to 2018; and
- 7) the numbers of non-refoulement claimants who were arranged to settle in Hong Kong and granted permanent residency in Hong Kong after filing of their claims each year from 2014 to 2018.

Asked by: Hon CHU Hoi-dick (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 232)

Reply:

(1) to (4) The Government implemented the Unified Screening Mechanism (USM) in March 2014 to screen non-refoulement claims on all applicable grounds in one go (i.e. a claim made by a person to be removed from Hong Kong to another country that if he is removed to that country, he will be subject to torture, or his absolute and non-derogable rights under the Hong Kong Bill of Rights (HKBOR) will be violated (including being arbitrarily deprived of his life as referred to in Article 2 and inhuman treatment as referred to in Article 3 of the HKBOR), or be persecuted, etc.) As at the end of February 2018, figures on non-refoulement claims handled by the Immigration Department (ImmD) are as follows:

Year	Claims received	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims
Commencement of the USM				6 699
2014 (Mar to Dec)	4 634	826	889	9 618
2015	5 053	2 339	1 410	10 992
2016	3 838	3 218	1 561	9 981
2017	1 843	4 182	1 743	5 899
2018 (Jan to Feb)	207	922	226	4 958
Total	15 575	11 487	5 829	4 958

During the same period, ImmD determined a total of 11 487 claims and 93 of them were substantiated (including 31 claims substantiated by the Torture Claims Appeal Board on appeal). The breakdown by nationality is as follows:

Nationality	Substantiated non-refoulement claims
Pakistan	16
Rwanda	13
Burundi	9
Cameroon	9
Egypt	8
(Republic of) Yemen	6
(Republic of) Congo	6
Iran	4
Afghanistan	4
Bangladesh	4
Ethiopia	3
Sudan	2
Sri Lanka	2
The Philippines	2
Somalia	1
Syria	1
Central African Republic	1
India	1
Vietnam	1
Total	93

As for the 11 425 non-refoulement claims found unsubstantiated by ImmD, the breakdown by nationality is as follows:

Nationality	Unsubstantiated non-refoulement claims
Vietnam	2 456
India	2 121
Pakistan	2 100
Indonesia	1 248
Bangladesh	1 204
The Philippines	661
Nepal	452
Sri Lanka	218
Nigeria	181
Gambia	91
Others	693
Total	11 425

Publicly-funded legal assistance is a required support for ImmD’s screening of claims. To expedite commencement of the screening process for pending claims, the Government launched the “Pilot Scheme for Provision of Publicly-funded Legal Assistance for Non-refoulement Claimants” in September 2017, under which a supplementary roster of lawyers was set up to run in parallel with the “Legal Assistance Scheme for Non-refoulement Claimants” provided by the Duty Lawyer Service (DLS). Eligible lawyers currently participating in the DLS scheme may join the said supplementary roster of the Pilot Scheme. The daily number of claims for which the screening process can commence is thereby increased by almost 80% to 23 cases per day (i.e. over 5 000 cases per year) from the DLS ceiling of 13 (i.e. about 3 200 cases per year).

The Security Bureau (SB) does not maintain statistics on claimants submitting legal aid applications to the Legal Aid Department.

(5) to (7) The 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol have never applied to Hong Kong, and illegal immigrants seeking non-refoulement in Hong Kong will not be treated as “asylum seekers” or “refugees”. The HKSAR Government maintains a firm policy of not granting asylum and not determining or recognising refugee status of anyone. Regardless of the outcome of their torture/non-refoulement claims, ImmD will not permit the claimants to remain in Hong Kong. If their claims are rejected or the risks they face cease, ImmD will remove them to their country of origin.

As regards the substantiated claimants, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees will, having regard to the specific circumstances of each case, arrange for claimants in suitable cases to resettle in a third country. At present, SB does not maintain the average waiting time for successful resettlement in a third country.

As the number of determined claims continues to increase, ImmD has expedited the removal process, including discussions with governments of major source countries, airline companies and other government departments on enhancing removal efficiency, so as to ensure that the rejected claimants are removed from Hong Kong as soon as possible. ImmD has also been actively identifying various means to further enhance the removal

efficiency, such as conducting large-scale removal operations by chartered flights. On 28 December 2017 and 12 February 2018, ImmD successfully removed 88 illegal Vietnamese immigrants from Hong Kong by chartered flights.

In 2017, a total of 4 139 non-ethnic Chinese persons were removed from Hong Kong (including about 2 500 whose non-refoulement claims were rejected, withdrawn or where no further action can be taken, or who were repatriated voluntarily), representing an increase of more than 40% over 2 922 persons in 2016.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB287****(Question Serial No. 4334)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. What is the total number of Hong Kong residents holding Mainland Travel Permit for Hong Kong and Macau Residents (Mainland Travel Permit) now?
2. Please set out the respective number of Hong Kong residents holding Mainland Travel Permit in each of the past 5 years.
3. Please set out in the following table details of Hong Kong residents holding Mainland Travel Permit by age group in the past 5 years.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
15-19					
20-29					
30-39					
40-49					
≥50					

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 329)Reply:

The Mainland Travel Permit for Hong Kong and Macau Residents (commonly known as Home Visit Permit) is not issued by the HKSAR Government. The Security Bureau does not maintain the statistics requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB288****(Question Serial No. 5974)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Internal SecurityControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Will the Bureau list the details of inter-departmental exercises in the past year, including the dates, locations, themes, departments participated, numbers of government officers and citizens participated.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 56)Reply:

The Security Bureau coordinated one inter-departmental exercise in the past year. Details are as follows –

Date	20 – 21 December 2017
Theme	Exercise on the Daya Bay Contingency Plan to test the Government's response capabilities in dealing with a serious accident
Location	Field exercises at various locations in Hong Kong and command post drills
Departments participated	<u>Policy bureau and departments</u> Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department Auxiliary Medical Service Customs and Excise Department Civil Aviation Department Civil Aid Service Civil Service Bureau Department of Health Drainage Services Department Education Bureau Electrical and Mechanical Services Department Environment Bureau Environmental Protection Department Food and Environmental Hygiene Department

	Food and Health Bureau Fire Services Department Government Flying Service Government Laboratory Government Logistics Department Home Affairs Bureau Home Affairs Department Hong Kong Observatory Hong Kong Post Hong Kong Police Force Immigration Department Information Services Department Leisure and Cultural Services Department Marine Department Office of the Communications Authority Security Bureau Social Welfare Department Transport Department Water Supplies Department <u>Other public and private organisations</u> China Light and Power Hong Kong Limited Hospital Authority Hong Kong Nuclear Investment Company Limited
Number of government officers	About 1 400
Number of citizens	About 200, including volunteers from the Civil Aid Service and Auxiliary Medical Service, as well as residents of Ping Chau

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB289

(Question Serial No. 5975)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Would the Bureau please illustrate the legislative work on improving the fire safety of old industrial buildings in the coming year with a timetable and details?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 57)

Reply:

A few fires at industrial buildings in recent years have heightened concern over the fire risks of old industrial buildings, in particular those without automatic sprinkler systems. To upgrade the fire safety standards of old industrial buildings, the Government proposes to introduce a new piece of legislation to mandate owners and occupiers of pre-1987 industrial buildings to upgrade the requirements of fire service installations and equipment and fire safety construction. The Government is working on the drafting of the legislation with a view to introducing the bill to the Legislative Council as soon as possible.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB290

(Question Serial No. 5976)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

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

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Bureau has mentioned that publicly-funded legal assistance would be provided to non-refoulement claimants. Please set out the expected total number of non-refoulement claimant cases to be handled and the time required (in hours).

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 65)

Reply:

As at the end of February 2018, there were 4 958 claims pending screening by the Immigration Department (ImmD). ImmD ensures high efficiency of the screening procedures by flexible staff deployment and optimised workflow. The screening time per claim (from commencement of the screening process to determination by ImmD) has been expedited from about 25 weeks on average at the early implementation of the USM to the current average of about 10 weeks.

Publicly-funded legal assistance is a required support for ImmD's screening of claims. To expedite commencement of the screening process for pending claims, the Government launched the "Pilot Scheme for Provision of Publicly-funded Legal Assistance for Non-refoulement Claimants" in September 2017, under which a supplementary roster of lawyers was set up to run in parallel with the "Legal Assistance Scheme for Non-refoulement Claimants" provided by the Duty Lawyer Service (DLS). Eligible lawyers currently participating in the DLS scheme may join the said supplementary roster of the Pilot Scheme. The daily number of claims for which the screening process can commence is thereby increased by almost 80% to 23 cases per day (i.e. over 5 000 cases per year) from the DLS ceiling of 13 (i.e. about 3 200 cases per year).

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB291****(Question Serial No. 5977)**

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

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

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the honoraria for members of committees under Departmental Expenses, please set out all the names of committees with payment of the honoraria, the names of committee members, the committees to which each member belonged and their yearly attendance rate of each committee in the past 3 financial years.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 66)

Reply:

Honoraria to members is offered by a total of 6 committees under the Security Bureau (SB), namely the Security and Guarding Services Industry Authority (SGSIA), the Civil Celebrant of Marriages Appointment Appeal Board, the HKSAR Passports Appeal Board, the Immigration Tribunal, the Registration of Persons Tribunal and the Torture Claims Appeal Board (TCAB). Membership of each committee can be found on SB's website.

The major functions of SGSIA are, pursuant to the Security and Guarding Services Ordinance, to consider applications made to it thereunder and specify the criteria for issuing Security Personnel Permits and Security Company Licences. In light of factors such as the operation of the ordinance, the number and nature of applications to be heard, SGSIA convenes meetings and hearings on an irregular basis. It also transacts some of its business by circulation of papers in accordance with the Ordinance.

The key function of the Immigration Tribunal, the Registration of Persons Tribunal, the HKSAR Passports Appeal Board and the Civil Celebrant of Marriages Appointment Appeal Board (collectively as the Tribunals/Boards) is to deal with appeals lodged against different decisions made under the Immigration Ordinance, the Registration of Persons Ordinance, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Passports Ordinance or the Marriage Ordinance. According to these Ordinances, the Tribunals/Boards will invite 2 to 3 adjudicators/members to attend hearings only when the applications for appeal received are required to be heard. Therefore, the number of hearings held by the Tribunals/Boards and the attendance of adjudicators/members both depend on the number of appeals.

TCAB hears and determines appeals made by rejected non-refoulement claimants under the Unified Screening Mechanism. For this purpose, the TCAB is to consist of 1 or 3 members selected by its Chairperson. If an oral hearing is required, the selected members have to preside at and attend all relevant hearings.

In light of the operation modes of these Tribunals/Boards, we do not maintain the yearly attendance rate of individual adjudicators/members.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB292

(Question Serial No. 5978)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (700) General non-recurrent

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Will the Bureau please set out the details of the estimated total non-recurrent expenditure of \$130 million to be provided for general non-recurrent expenditure in the financial year of 2018-19, including the projects in which the provision will be deployed, and the expected outcomes and number of participants (if any)?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 67)

Reply:

The Chief Executive announced in the 2017 Policy Address that the Government would devote \$2 billion to launch the Fire Safety Improvement Works Subsidy Scheme (FSW Scheme) in collaboration with the Urban Renewal Authority (URA) to subsidise owners of old composite buildings to comply with the requirements under the Fire Safety (Building) Ordinance. We will disburse the funding to URA by instalments. The estimated expenditure for 2018-19 is about \$130 million.

The FSW Scheme is planned to be rolled out in mid-2018. From March to April 2018, the URA, together with the Fire Services Department and the Buildings Department, has held 10 briefing sessions for the owners of buildings concerned to brief them on the details of the FSW Scheme, with a view to encouraging the owners concerned to start the preparatory work as soon as possible so that they can apply for the Scheme in mid-2018.

It is anticipated that the funding can benefit around 2 000 target buildings.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB293

(Question Serial No. 5980)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Will the Bureau provide, in the form of a table, the follow-up and implementation progress of the recommendations made via the Action Committee Against Narcotics in the past 3 years?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 71)

Reply:

The Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN) is a non-statutory advisory body which, in accordance with its terms of reference, may make recommendations to the Government covering the following areas: policies to interdict the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs into or through Hong Kong; measures to eradicate drug abuse; the appropriate allocation of resources to the above ends; ensuring co-ordination and co-operation between government departments and voluntary agencies towards effective policy implementation, and enlisting public support; policies, programmes, projects, laws and procedures which, in the opinion of ACAN, should be adjusted in order to implement the Government's policies more effectively; and matters referred to ACAN by the Government or other appropriate sources concerning the implementation of the Government's policies.

The Government has been implementing suitable anti-drug measures and programmes along a five-pronged strategy, comprising preventive education and publicity (PE&P), drug treatment and rehabilitation (T&R), legislation and law enforcement, external co-operation and research, with a view to combating the drug problems in concerted efforts with anti-drug service providers and various sectors of the community. ACAN, from time to time provides advice and recommendations on the anti-drug work in these five areas in accordance with its terms of reference. The Narcotics Division (ND) of the Security Bureau follows up on such advice and recommendations as appropriate, and report to the Panel on Security of the Legislative Council on Hong Kong's drug situation and anti-drug work.

For example, on PE&P, the ACAN has, in light of the latest drug situation, recommended the promotion of anti-drug messages through different media platforms (including electronic platforms such as popular websites, mobile applications and social media) so as to maximise the access to different target groups, enhance their awareness of drug harms, promote early identification of hidden drug abusers and encourage early help-seeking. Based on the recommendations of ACAN, ND will draw up and launch relevant PE&P measures. As for T&R, ACAN has, taking account of prevailing major drug abuse trends (including the prevalence of methylamphetamine (commonly known as “ice”) abuse, hidden drug abuse, the relatively high proportion of young adult drug abusers (aged 21 - 35), and the T&R needs of specific drug abuser groups), provided advice and recommendations on the strategic directions for T&R services. ND has incorporated ACAN’s recommendations into the Three-year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong (2018-2020) published in March 2018. In addition, ACAN assesses various applications for the Beat Drugs Fund annually and makes funding recommendations to the Governing Committee of the Beat Drugs Fund Association, which takes such recommendations into account in granting funding approval.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB294

(Question Serial No. 6001)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the non-refoulement claims lodged, would the Department please provide information on the respective cases that required appeals/petitions and judicial reviews, as well as the average number of days taken to process these 2 types of claims respectively?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 95)

Reply:

The Government implemented the Unified Screening Mechanism (USM) in March 2014 to screen non-refoulement claims on all applicable grounds in one go. According to the Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 115), claimants aggrieved by the Immigration Department (ImmD)'s decision may lodge an appeal to the independent statutory Torture Claims Appeal Board (TCAB).

Under the USM, majority (over 90%) of the claimants rejected by ImmD would lodge an appeal. In 2017, ImmD determined 4 182 claims. During the same period, TCAB received a total of 3 918 related appeals/petitions.

To expedite the handling of appeals, the Government has been appointing new members to TCAB since July 2016, expanding its membership from the original size of 28 to the current strength of 102. Also, manpower of the TCAB Secretariat (from 12 posts to 20 posts, and creating 15 additional time-limited posts in the 2018-19 financial year) and ancillary facilities (such as office accommodation and hearing facilities) have been increased. The Government will continue to identify suitable members for TCAB as necessary to expedite the handling of appeals. The number of appeals determined by TCAB in 2017 increased by 3.8 times over 2016. It is expected to further go up in 2018.

TCAB will handle every case as soon as practicable. The time required for screening cases will depend on the circumstances of each case, including the nature of the case, the grounds of lodging the claim, the grounds of appeal, whether new evidence is provided, etc. If oral hearing is required for the appeal, TCAB will also have to schedule the hearings, arrange interpreters and hearing venues, etc. The time required for handling such cases will

generally be longer. Currently, the average time required for TCAB to handle an appeal is about 4 to 5 months.

Claimants aggrieved by ImmD or TCAB's decision may seek judicial review from the High Court. The Security Bureau does not maintain figures of cases in which a judicial review application has been filed with regard to the result of the non-refoulement claim or appeal.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB295

(Question Serial No. 4151)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the provision of sign language interpretation services in the past 5 years, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. whether sign language interpretation services had been provided; if yes, the frequency, occasions and causes for providing sign language interpretation services in each year;
2. regarding the above, the number of sign language interpreters involved in each year, their pay and the organisations to which they belong; the total expenditure involved in each year; and
3. whether the Government will consider allocating more resources to improve the services for communicating with the deaf and/or the hearing impaired in future. If yes, what are the details (including measures, manpower and expenditure involved, timetable, etc.)? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 89)

Reply:

The Security Bureau does not provide sign language interpretation services in the daily operation, and have not received any request for the provision of such services. However, should such a need arise in our future operation, the Bureau will consider the situation and arrange the relevant services for those in need.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB296

(Question Serial No. 5438)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Beat Drugs Fund, would the Bureau please provide the annual balances, amounts of capital injection from the Government, investments or other incomes as well as total expenditures in 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively? If there are other funds under the purview of the Bureau but not included here, please also provide their information on the items above.

Asked by: Hon MA Fung-kwok (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 102)

Reply:

The Beat Drugs Fund (BDF) was established in 1996 by Government funds with a capital base of \$350 million. With the injection of \$3 billion by the Government in 2010, the capital base of BDF has increased to \$3.35 billion. There have been no further capital injections since then. In 2016-17 and 2017-18 (as at 31 January 2018), the total investment and other incomes of BDF were \$321 million and \$724 million respectively, while the total expenditures were \$113 million and \$92 million respectively. The annual balances stood at \$4.23 billion and \$4.86 billion (including the capital base and the amount of grants approved but not yet released) respectively.

There are no other funds under the management of the Security Bureau.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB297****(Question Serial No. 5866)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

a. Please provide the location, number of residents, number of flats and related information of various Disciplined Services Quarters in the following table:

Name of Disciplined Services Quarters	Location of Disciplined Services Quarters	Number of flats	Number of residents	Respective Disciplined Services

b. What is the number of disciplined services staff waiting for the allocation of quarters in the past 3 years? What is the average waiting time? Please provide the breakdown by disciplined services.

c. Does the Bureau have any plan to construct additional Disciplined Services Quarters? If yes, please provide the details.

d. What is the number of disciplined services staff waiting for the allocation of public housing in the past 3 years? What is the average waiting time? Please provide the breakdown by disciplined services.

e. What is the number of disciplined services staff moving into public housing in the past 3 years?

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 64)

Reply:

- a. The requested information has been listed in Table 1. We do not have the breakdown of the number of residents for each of the disciplined services quarters.
- b. The requested information has been listed in Table 2.

- c. The Chief Executive announced in the 2014 Policy Address that the Government would expedite eight departmental quarters projects for disciplined services (see [Table 3](#)) providing more than 2 200 flats. Currently, our disciplined services departments are proactively taking forward the said projects.

Apart from the above eight projects, the Security Bureau is actively searching for more suitable land to develop disciplined services quarters, so as to increase the overall supply of quarters units.

- d. Currently, junior civil servants (including junior disciplined services and civilian staff) may apply for public rental housing (PRH) or Green Form Certificates for purchasing subsidised housing including flats sold under the Home Ownership Scheme and the Green Form Subsidised Home Ownership Pilot Scheme through the Civil Service Public Housing Quota (CSPHQ) Scheme. CSPHQ Scheme aims to facilitate, on a discretionary basis subject to resource availability, junior civil servants to have a better chance of acquiring public housing. Relevant applications are made in response to circular memoranda issued by Civil Service Bureau each year and there is no waiting list arrangement. In the last three CSPHQ exercises (i.e. 2015/2016 to 2017/2018 exercises), the number of PRH quota places provided for junior civil servants amounted to 1 200, 1 300 and 1 400 respectively.

Eligible officers may choose to apply for CSPHQ at appropriate time having regard to their circumstances and preference, or submit applications under different exercises. Eligible applicants not allocated a quota in a year may decide whether to apply again when the next annual exercise is launched. We do not maintain statistics on the time lapsed between the applicants' first applications and their successful applications (or last applications).

- e. In the past three financial years, the number of successful applications from disciplined services staff who have been allocated PRH units through CSPHQ is as follows -

Financial year Disciplined services	Number of successfully housed applications		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Correctional Services Department	44	44	92
Customs and Excise Department	28	48	72
Fire Services Department	64	70	144
Hong Kong Police Force	170	176	341
Immigration Department	21	12	27
Independent Commission Against Corruption	1	0	2
Total	328	350	678

- End -

Table 1

Name of Disciplined Services Quarters	Location of Disciplined Services Quarters	Number of Flats	Respective Disciplined Services
Shun Lee Disciplined Services Quarters	Kwun Tong	2 220	CSD, C&ED, FSD, HKPF
Fung Shing Street Disciplined Services Quarters	Ngau Chi Wan	744	CSD, C&ED, FSD, HKPF, IMMD
Kwong Yuen Disciplined Services Quarters	Shatin	700	C&ED, IMMD
Lai King Disciplined Services Quarters	Lai King	590	CSD, C&ED, FSD, GFS, HKPF, IMMD
Sau Mau Ping Disciplined Services Quarters	Kwun Tong	584	CSD, C&ED, FSD, HKPF, IMMD
Chai Wan Police Married Quarters	Chai Wan	560	HKPF
West Kowloon Disciplined Services Quarters	Tai Kok Tsui	540	CSD, C&ED, FSD, HKPF, IMMD
Wing Ting Road Fire Services Married Quarters	Ngau Chi Wan	482	FSD
Stanley Prison Rank And File Married Quarters	Stanley	480	CSD
Wong Tai Sin Disciplined Services Quarters	Wong Tai Sin	463	C&ED, FSD, HKPF
Sheung Shui Police Married Quarters	Sheung Shui	408	HKPF
Tuen Mun Wu Hong Police Quarters	Tuen Mun	336	HKPF
Tseung Kwan O Fire Services Rank And File Married Quarters	Tseung Kwan O	320	FSD
Sheung Shui Disciplined Services Quarters	Sheung Shui	295	CSD, C&ED, FSD, HKPF, IMMD
Tsing Yi Police Married Quarters	Tsing Yi	289	HKPF

Name of Disciplined Services Quarters	Location of Disciplined Services Quarters	Number of Flats	Respective Disciplined Services
Wong Tai Sin Fire Services Rank And File Married Quarters	Wong Tai Sin	288	FSD
Stanley Prison Staff Married Quarters	Stanley	205	CSD
Chai Wan Fire Services Rank And File Married Quarters	Chai Wan	144	FSD
Old Bailey Street Police Married Quarters	Central District	144	HKPF
Yuen Long Junior Police Officers Married Quarters	Yuen Long	144	HKPF
Tuen Fu Road Disciplined Services Quarters	Tuen Mun	140	CSD, C&ED, FSD, GFS, IMMD
Pik Uk Prison Staff Quarters (Razor Hill Road)	Sai Kung	140	CSD
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre Staff Quarters	Lai Chi Kok	124	CSD
Tai Lam Correctional Institution Staff Quarters	Tai Lam Chung	89	CSD, HKPF
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre Staff Quarters	Tuen Mun	89	CSD
Tung Tau Correctional Institution Staff Quarters	Stanley	86	CSD
Police College Police Married Quarters (Blocks A, B)	Southern District	85	HKPF
Tsing Chau Street Customs Staff Quarters	Hung Hom	80	C&ED
Shek Pik Prison Staff Quarters	Lantau Island	69	CSD
Shun Yung Street Immigration Officers Quarters	Hung Hom	40	IMMD

Name of Disciplined Services Quarters	Location of Disciplined Services Quarters	Number of Flats	Respective Disciplined Services
Police College Police Married Quarters (Blocks C, D, E, F)	Southern District	36	HKPF
Pik Uk Prison Staff Quarters (Clear Water Bay Road)	Sai Kung	35	CSD
Lai King Correctional Institution Staff Quarters	Kwai Chung	33	CSD
Hei Ling Chau Staff Quarters	Hei Ling Chau	19	CSD
Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution Staff Quarters	Tai Tam	15	CSD
Lei Cheng Uk Rank & File Quarters	Sham Shui Po	14	IMMD
Fanling Station Staff Married Quarters	Fanling	11	C&ED
Phoenix House Staff Married Quarters	Tai Wo Ping	10	CSD
Western Police Station Married Quarters	Sai Ying Pun	10	HKPF

Note: Some disciplined services quarters are located in other Government buildings (such as fire stations) and private properties

Abbreviations

CSD – Correctional Services Department
 C&ED – Customs and Excise Department
 FSD – Fire Services Department
 GFS – Government Flying Service
 HKPF – Hong Kong Police Force
 IMMD – Immigration Department

Table 2

The number of disciplined services staff waiting for the allocation of quarters
and their average waiting time

(as at 1 March 2018)

	Number of staff waiting for the allocation of quarters	Average waiting time
Correctional Services Department	340	3.4 years
Customs and Excise Department	705	5.1 years
Fire Services Department	1 823	3.0 years
Government Flying Service	14	2.0 years
Hong Kong Police Force	3 274	4.5 years
Immigration Department	1 036	3.2 years

Table 3

The eight departmental quarters projects
as mentioned by the Chief Executive in the 2014 Policy Address

1.	Tseung Kwan O Yau Yue Wan Customs Rank And File Quarters
2.	Lok Fu Immigration Staff Quarters
3.	Kwun Tong Disciplined Services Quarters
4.	Tin Wan Correctional Services Staff Quarters
5.	Fan Garden Junior Police Officers Married Quarters
6.	Tseung Kwan O Area 123 Customs Staff Quarters
7.	Tseung Kwan O Pak Shing Kok Fire Services Quarters
8.	Tsz Wan Shan Customs Staff Quarters

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB298

(Question Serial No. 5129)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Government's combat of parallel trading activities, would the Government please inform this Committee of the following:

- 1) What is the total amount of resources allocated by the Bureau to combating parallel trading activities in various districts in the past 3 years? Please provide a detailed list of the manpower involved, effectiveness and prosecutions instituted in the operations.
- 2) What are the Bureau's estimated expenditure and staff establishment for combating parallel trading in the coming 3 years?

Asked by: Hon NG Wing-ka, Jimmy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 92)

Reply:

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

- (1) The Immigration Department with the Hong Kong Police Force and the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) have mounted large-scale joint enforcement operations, including the operations codenamed "Windsand". As at end February 2018, 530 such joint operations were mounted;
- (2) C&ED has been mounting special operations with the Shenzhen Customs to combat parallel trading activities;
- (3) District Lands Offices in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and North District under the Lands Department have set up special operation teams to target cases that breach lease conditions by converting industrial building units into retail shops;

(4)The Food and Environmental Hygiene Department has enhanced street cleansing services and stepped up removal of discarded items at parallel trading black spots in the North District so as to keep the district clean and tidy; and

(5)To target fire safety hazards that are potentially caused by parallel trading activities, the Fire Services Department has been taking enforcement action against cases which have contravened any fire services legislation or have adversely affected fire safety in buildings, and has been referring cases which involve unauthorised change of building use to relevant departments for follow-up action.

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

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB299****(Question Serial No. 5138)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

The estimate for Programme (3) Immigration Control for 2018-19 is 69% higher than that of last year. Will the Government inform this Committee of:

- 1) the number of non-refoulement claims received and processed by the Immigration Department and the amount of publicly-funded legal assistance provided for non-refoulement claimants in each of the past 5 years; and
- 2) the amount of expenditure for the implementation of the Admission Schemes for Talent, Professionals and Entrepreneurs in each of the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon NG Wing-ka, Jimmy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 91)Reply:

1) The Government implemented the Unified Screening Mechanism (USM) in March 2014 to screen non-refoulement claims on all applicable grounds in one go. As at the end of February 2018, figures on non-refoulement claims handled by the Immigration Department (ImmD) are as follows:

Year	Claims received	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims
Commencement of the USM				6 699
2014 (March to December)	4 634	826	889	9 618
2015	5 053	2 339	1 410	10 992
2016	3 838	3 218	1 561	9 981
2017	1 843	4 182	1 743	5 899
2018 (January to February)	207	922	226	4 958
Total	15 575	11 487	5 829	4 958

The expenditure on providing publicly-funded legal assistance as required by law to non-refoulement claimants during the screening process under the USM since 2014-15 is tabulated below:

Year	Publicly-Funded Legal Assistance (\$ Million)
2014-15	97
2015-16	106
2016-17	122
2017-18 (Revised estimate)	143
2018-19 (Estimate)	271

2) The salary costs of the ImmD for processing applications made under the General Employment Policy (GEP), the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMTP) and the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme (QMAS) in the past 5 years are as follows:

Year	Salary costs* (\$'000)
2013-14	31,370
2014-15	32,660
2015-16	34,300
2016-17	35,830
2017-18	37,460

* Calculation based on the notional annual mid-point salary.

Note: The salary expenses involved in processing applications made under the GEP, ASMTP and QMAS have been reflected in the ImmD's estimates and they will not be double counted in the estimates of the Security Bureau.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB300****(Question Serial No. 5284)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Internal SecurityControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Under Programme (2) Internal Security, the provision for 2018-19 is 79.5% higher than the estimate for last year. What are the expenditures for setting up a Counter-terrorism Unit, addressing the problem of ageing correctional facilities and launching the Fire Safety Improvement Works Subsidy Scheme?

Asked by: Hon NG Wing-ka, Jimmy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 89)Reply:

Under Programme (2) Internal Security, the estimate of expenditure for 2018-19 is \$139.2 million (79.5%) higher than the revised estimate for 2017-18. The breakdown is as follows:

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| - Introduction of the Fire Safety Improvement Works Subsidy Scheme | \$130.0 million |
| - Net increase of 5 posts and salary increment of supporting staff | \$11.0 million |
| - Minor plant/works expenditure: replacement of an old air conditioning system which is not energy efficient for the Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre | \$1.2 million |
| - Other operating expenses | -\$3.0 million |

The new Inter-departmental Counter-terrorism Unit will comprise 43 members from the Hong Kong Police Force, the Immigration Department, the Customs and Excise Department, the Correctional Services Department, the Fire Services Department and the Government Flying Service. The relevant expenditures are reflected in the estimates of these departments.

Apart from addressing the problem of ageing correctional facilities and launching the Fire Safety Improvement Works Subsidy Scheme, the concerned staff of the Security Bureau have to undertake other duties as well. Therefore, we do not have a breakdown of the expenditure and manpower involved in the work.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB301****(Question Serial No. 5244)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Internal SecurityControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

(a) Please set out in table form the respective numbers of cases in Hong Kong in the past 5 years involving (i) disciplined services officers suspected of committing crimes during off-duty hours, (ii) those who were subsequently convicted, (iii) disciplined services officers suspected of committing crimes in the execution of their duties, and (iv) those who were subsequently convicted. Please provide the above information on each disciplined service.

(b) Please set out in table form (i) the breakdown figures of crimes committed by disciplined services officers, and (ii) the respective numbers of crimes committed during off-duty hours in the past 5 years.

	2013 i, ii	2014 i, ii	2015 i, ii	2016 i, ii	2017 i, ii
e.g.: Criminal intimidation e.g.: Rape e.g.: Indecent assault e.g.: Wounding e.g.: Serious assault e.g.: Theft (pickpocketing) e.g.: Theft (shop theft) e.g.: Loitering e.g.: Criminal damage e.g.: Disorder in public place					

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 638)

Reply:

(a) The number of disciplined services officers suspected of committing crimes in the past 5 years (as at 28 February 2018) is as follows:

	Number of persons arrested for being suspected of committing crimes (As at 28 February 2018)									
	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Off duty	On duty	Off duty	On duty	Off duty	On duty	Off duty	On duty	Off duty	On duty
CSD	Relevant statistics are not available									
C&ED	3	4	10	0	8	0	3	0	7	0
FSD	Relevant statistics are not available									
HKPF	29	8	18	19	17	17	35	5	24	6
ImmD	2	2	5	0	3	1	4	0	3	1
GFS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Number of persons convicted (As at 28 February 2018)									
	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Off duty	On duty	Off duty	On duty	Off duty	On duty	Off duty	On duty	Off duty	On duty
CSD	5	0	1	1	4	0	1	0	1	2
C&ED	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
FSD	6	0	5	0	4	0	2	2	0	0
HKPF	14	2	9	3	8	5	10	11	10	4
ImmD	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
GFS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: The arrest and conviction may not be completed in the same year.

Abbreviations:

CSD – Correctional Services Department
C&ED – Customs and Excise Department
FSD – Fire Services Department
HKPF – Hong Kong Police Force
ImmD – Immigration Department
GFS – Government Flying Service

(b) The breakdown on the number of disciplined services officers convicted of the crimes listed below in the past 5 years (as at 28 February 2018) is as follows:

	Number of persons convicted (As at 28 February 2018)									
	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Off duty	On duty	Off duty	On duty	Off duty	On duty	Off duty	On duty	Off duty	On duty
Drink driving/Dangerous Driving	6	0	1	0	4	0	3	0	5	0
Common assault/Wounding	2	0	2	1	1	0	2	7	1	1
Theft	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Defraud/Deception	4	0	6	0	2	0	1	0	3	0
Misconduct in public office	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	4
Pervert the course of justice	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Indecent assault	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Criminal intimidation	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	11	1	6	0	7	1	8	2	3	1

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB302****(Question Serial No. 5245)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Internal SecurityControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

- (a) Please set out in table form the numbers of cases received by the Hong Kong Police Force in each of the past 5 years involving (i) mainland officers stationed in Hong Kong suspected of committing crimes, and (ii) those who were convicted.
- (b) Please provide the above information on various mainland institutions stationed in Hong Kong.

(Relevant years)

	Number of crimes committed	Number of convictions
e.g.: Hong Kong Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (Hong Kong Garrison)		

- (c) Please set out in table form the breakdown figures of crimes committed by mainland officers stationed in Hong Kong over the past 5 years, including: (i) the respective numbers of crimes committed; (ii) the respective numbers of convictions.

(Relevant mainland institutions stationed in Hong Kong, e.g. Hong Kong Garrison)

	2013 i, ii	2014 i, ii	2015 i, ii	2016 i, ii	2017 i, ii
e.g.: Criminal intimidation e.g.: Rape e.g.: Indecent assault e.g.: Wounding e.g.: Serious assault e.g.: Theft (pickpocketing) e.g.: Theft (shop theft) e.g.: Loitering e.g.: Criminal damage e.g.: Disorder in public place					

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 639)

Reply:

Having consulted the Hong Kong Police Force, we do not keep the statistics on mainland officers stationed in Hong Kong suspected of committing crimes as requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB303****(Question Serial No. 5259)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

- (a) What is the total number of Hong Kong residents holding Mainland Travel Permit for Hong Kong and Macau Residents now?
- (b) Will the Government please give the number of Hong Kong residents holding Mainland Travel Permit for Hong Kong and Macau Residents in each of the past 5 years?
- (c) Please list in the table below details of Hong Kong residents holding Home Visit Permit by age group in the past 5 years.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
15-19					
20-29					
30-39					
40-49					
≥50					

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 717)Reply:

The Mainland Travel Permit for Hong Kong and Macau Residents (commonly known as Home Visit Permit) is not issued by the HKSAR Government. The Security Bureau does not maintain the statistics requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB304

(Question Serial No. 5815)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Among the existing cases of non-refoulement claim, how many foreign domestic helpers (FDHs) lodged such claims after their visas to stay in Hong Kong expired?
2. Among the above cases, how many cases involved FDHs who gave birth to children in Hong Kong during the period of lodging their claims?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 75)

Reply:

As at the end of February 2018, there were a total of 4 958 non-refoulement claims pending screening. Among them, 440 claims were lodged by foreign domestic helpers after their visas to stay in Hong Kong expired. The Immigration Department does not maintain statistics on the cases of claimants giving birth in Hong Kong during the period of lodging their claims.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB305****(Question Serial No. 5816)**Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security BureauSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Immigration ControlControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Mrs Marion LAI)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. What is the latest number of outstanding torture claims?
2. What were the numbers of successfully handled/repatriation/outstanding cases in the past 3 financial years?
3. Among the existing cases of torture claims, what was the number of days in the case that involved the longest length of stay in Hong Kong? What were the reasons leading to such a long delay?
4. How can the Bureau expedite the handling of the above long-delayed case upon the comprehensive review of the strategy of handling non-refoulement claims?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 76)Reply:

(1) and (2) The Government implemented the Unified Screening Mechanism (USM) in March 2014 to screen non-refoulement claims on all applicable grounds in one go. As at the end of February 2018, figures on non-refoulement claims handled by the Immigration Department (ImmD) are as follows:

Year	Claims received	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims
Commencement of the USM				6 699
2014 (Mar to Dec)	4 634	826	889	9 618
2015	5 053	2 339	1 410	10 992
2016	3 838	3 218	1 561	9 981
2017	1 843	4 182	1 743	5 899
2018 (Jan to Feb)	207	922	226	4 958
Total	15 575	11 487	5 829	4 958

In addition, a total of 4 139 non-ethnic Chinese (NEC) persons were repatriated in 2017 (including about 2 500 persons whose non-refoulement claims were rejected, withdrawn or where no further action can be taken, or who were repatriated voluntarily), 78% and 42% more as compared with 2 319 persons in 2015 and 2 922 persons in 2016 respectively.

(3) and (4) ImmD will continue to expedite the screening of non-refoulement claims through a multi-pronged approach. First, ImmD will continue to maintain close liaison with the relevant Mainland and local law enforcement agencies to prevent NEC illegal immigrants from entering Hong Kong. ImmD will also continue to step up efforts against illegal workers and their employers to reduce NEC persons' economic incentives of staying in Hong Kong. Meanwhile, ImmD will, from time to time, review the pre-arrival registration requirement for Indian nationals implemented since January 2017 to prevent visitors with high immigration risks from entering Hong Kong visa-free, with a view to strengthening immigration control and facilitating the entry of genuine visitors to Hong Kong.

According to our experience, some non-refoulement claimants would employ various tactics to delay the screening procedures, including not attending screening interviews for various reasons, repeatedly seeking extension purportedly to submit additional supporting documents, submitting voluminous documents irrelevant to their claims, etc. As a result, some claimants have stayed in Hong Kong for a longer period of time.

Furthermore, ImmD ensures high efficiency of the screening procedures by flexible staff deployment and optimised workflow. The screening time per claim (from commencement of the screening process to determination by ImmD) has been expedited from about 25 weeks on average at the early implementation of the USM to the current average of about 10 weeks. On another front, in September 2017, the Government launched the "Pilot Scheme for Provision of Publicly-funded Legal Assistance for Non-refoulement Claimants", which runs in parallel with the "Legal Assistance Scheme for Non-refoulement Claimants" provided by the Duty Lawyer Service (DLS). The daily number of claims for which the screening process can commence is thereby increased by almost 80% to 23 cases per day from the DLS ceiling of 13.

As the number of determined claims continues to increase, ImmD has expedited the removal process, including discussions with governments of major source countries, airline companies and other government departments on enhancing removal efficiency, so as to ensure that the rejected claimants are removed from Hong Kong as soon as possible. Moreover, the Security Bureau will also put forward proposals on amending the Immigration Ordinance, with a view to expediting the above screening procedures and providing for related matters, such as specifying the screening procedures, tightening timeframes, prohibiting delay tactics and strengthening the ImmD's detention power. The Government will report to the Legislative Council (LegCo) Panel on Security in due course on this. The target is to introduce the Amendment Bill into the LegCo early next year.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB306

(Question Serial No. 3708)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Sex worker groups relayed that the Police have always used condoms as evidence for prosecuting sex workers. As a result, sex workers neither have condoms with themselves nor keep condoms in vice establishments. This has negative effects on the prevention of AIDS, increasing the likelihood of HIV infection in the community. Will the Police explain the criteria for gathering evidence? Will they accept the groups' suggestion that condoms distributed by AIDS prevention organisations (labelled as such on the package) should not be used as evidence?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 205)

Reply:

The Police Force is committed to combating all illegal activities involving prostitution. The primary objectives of the enforcement are to prevent exploitation of persons for the purposes of prostitution, combat organised prostitution activities, and lessen the nuisance to members of the public that vice activities may cause. The targets of the Force's actions are people who control sex workers for prostitution and keep vice establishments, instead of sex workers, unless the latter are involved in other offences, including "soliciting for an immoral purpose" in public places or breaching the conditions of stay.

The investigation of crimes involving prostitution is similar to that of other crimes. The Force seizes exhibits of evidential value as circumstantial evidence to assist in proving the case, based on the facts of individual cases and what evidence needs to be adduced. The Force has never taken and will not take enforcement actions simply because the sex workers have condoms with them.

The Force maintains close liaison with sex worker concern groups and relevant non-governmental organisations through channels such as regular meetings, telephone conversations and e-mails, responding to the concerns of sex workers and explaining the objectives of the Force's operations in a proactive manner.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB307

(Question Serial No. 5131)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Does the Hong Kong Police Force have any guidelines on how frontline police officers should handle and assist detainees of different sexual orientation and gender identity? Does the Police Force provide frontline police officers with training in handling sexual minority students?

While the gender indicated on the identity cards of some transgender people has yet to change, their appearance are already the same as that of the opposite sex. If these people are detained by the Police, how will they be dealt with? For the transgender who need to take hormones on a regular basis, will the Police Force provide suitable assistance to them?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 264)

Reply:

The Police Force always fulfils its statutory duty of care and ensures the safety of detained persons and those who may come into contact with them. Appropriate measures are also in place to safeguard the rights they deserve. As far as detained persons with special needs are concerned, there are established guidelines and procedures in the Force. The guidelines have already been incorporated into teaching materials for training purposes.

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

- (1) the relevant legislation (including the Basic Law, Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance (Cap. 383) and Sex Discrimination Ordinance (Cap. 480));
- (2) Force Values (including integrity management, equal opportunities, service quality, professionalism); and

- (3) the execution of policing work (including courses on rules and directions for the questioning of suspects and the taking of statements; legal obligations and Force procedures including stop and search, arrest, detention, bail, care and custody of detained persons; the rights of detained persons; the Victim of Crime Charter; and handling of public order events).

Moreover, the Force will organise relevant thematic talks for officers of the Inspectorate rank or above from time to time to enhance their understanding of the latest development of anti-discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity and raise their gender sensitivity. The Force also regularly conducts Training Days on different topics for frontline officers and has produced training packages specifically on protection of human and civil rights, covering areas such as anti-discrimination ordinances in Hong Kong.

The Force identifies the gender of members of the public on the basis of the gender indicated on their identity documents in accordance with the existing legislation. As it is understood that detained persons may have special needs, the Force adopts an empathetic, practical and sensible approach in treating them. It also responds to the requests of such detained persons having regard to the prevailing circumstances and their needs and wishes. In general, detained persons with special needs will be placed in solidarity confinement in detention facilities.

Regarding medication of detained persons, the Force permits only their taking of medicines approved by a government medical officer according to the prescribed dosage and frequency. If detained persons request medical treatment, police officers will send them to the nearest public hospital or clinic.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB308****(Question Serial No. 5689)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. Please tabulate the details about crime investigation on the Internet by police officers in the past 5 years:

Year	Total number of hours spent by police officers on crime investigation on the Internet	Number and type of cases detected by police officers investigating crimes on the Internet	Expenditure for crime investigation on the Internet by police officers	Number of police officers deployed for crime investigation on the Internet
2013-14				
2014-15				
2015-16				
2016-17				
2017-18				

2. What are the estimated expenditure and number of police officers deployed for crime investigation on the Internet for 2018-19?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 220)Reply:

For the purpose of preventing and detecting crime, the Police Force gathers information and intelligence of value to its investigation through various channels in accordance with established procedures under the existing legislative framework, including using the internet in the combat against crimes, such as deception, illegal soccer gambling, dissemination of child pornography, trafficking of dangerous drugs and criminal intimidation.

The Force does not maintain figures requested in Question (1). The specific details on intelligence gathering and crime investigation involve the Force's operational deployment and therefore cannot be disclosed.

The Force's expenditure and estimated expenditure on the above work fall under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". No specific breakdown is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB309

(Question Serial No. 5874)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (a) Regarding interdiction of police officers from duty, please provide the information on the following items in the past 3 years:
- Reason
 - Grade
 - Rank
 - The start of the period
 - The end of the period
 - Current status
 - Amount of salary deducted
- (b) Regarding interdiction of auxiliary police officers from duty, please provide the information on the following items in the past 3 years:
- Reason
 - Grade
 - Rank
 - The start of the period
 - The end of the period
 - Current status
 - Amount of salary deducted
- (c) From the above, please inform the Committee of the number of police officers interdicted from duty who received full salary and their respective ranks.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 268)

Reply:

- (a) The respective numbers of police officers who were interdicted from duty, re-instated or left the Police Force for involvement in criminal, disciplinary investigations or proceedings in the past 3 years are set out in the following table:

	Number of police officers who were interdicted from duty	Number of police officers who were re-instated	Number of police officers who left the Force
2015	25 Police Constables 7 Sergeants 2 Station Sergeants 1 Senior Inspector/Inspector	14 Police Constables 2 Sergeants 1 Station Sergeant	8 Police Constables 1 Sergeant 1 Station Sergeant 1 Superintendent
2016	27 Police Constables 5 Sergeants 1 Station Sergeant	11 Police Constables 4 Sergeants	30 Police Constables 6 Sergeants
2017	19 Police Constables 5 Sergeants 1 Senior Inspector 1 Superintendent	6 Police Constables 3 Sergeants	9 Police Constables 1 Sergeant

- (b) The respective numbers of auxiliary police officers who were interdicted from duty, re-instated or left the Force for involvement in criminal, disciplinary investigations or proceedings in the past 3 years are set out in the following table:

	Number of auxiliary police officers who were interdicted from duty	Number of auxiliary police officers who were re-instated	Number of auxiliary police officers who left the Force
2015	5 Police Constables 1 Sergeant	5 Police Constables	2 Police Constables 1 Sergeant
2016	2 Police Constables 1 Superintendent	2 Sergeants 1 Senior Inspector/Inspector	3 Police Constables
2017	2 Police Constables	1 Police Constable	3 Police Constables

- (c) The Force does not maintain the figures on the salaries received by the police officers mentioned in (a) during the interdiction period. As auxiliary police officers are paid on an hourly basis, salary is not payable during the interdiction period.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB310

(Question Serial No. 5882)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Please provide the Force's recruitment figures, including the numbers of application and intake, in the past 5 years.
2. Please provide the numbers of non-ethnic Chinese police recruited with a breakdown by nationality in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 267)

Reply:

1. In each of the past 5 financial years (as at 28 February 2018), the Police Force received an average of around 6 000 and 10 000 applications for the posts of Probationary Inspector and Police Constable respectively. The Force had an average annual intake of around 200 Probationary Inspectors and 1 200 Recruit Police Constables.
2. The Force welcomes all eligible and devoted persons to join the Force. Any individuals meeting the entry requirements, regardless of gender and nationality, are welcome to join the Force. Ethnicity is not a relevant factor for consideration in the selection process. As an employer promoting and practising equal opportunities, the Force does not require any applicants or serving police officers to declare their ethnic origins. However, according to the names shown in the staff's personal particulars and the voluntary declarations, a total of 54 non-ethnic Chinese applicants joined the Force in the past 5 financial years (as at 28 February 2018).

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB311

(Question Serial No. 5883)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the past 5 years, what were the number of internal fundraising in the Force organised by police staff unions and approved by the Commissioner of Police, and the purpose, date, the amount raised and the detailed allocation of money raised in each fundraising activity?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 269)

Reply:

In the past 5 years, the Commissioner of Police approved 3 internal fundraising activities organised by Force's staff associations including the internal fundraising organised from 24 October 2014 to 20 November 2014 and from 21 February 2017 to 20 March 2017 to help the officers and their families who were affected by the execution of duties related to the unlawful occupy movement, and the internal fundraising organised from 27 October 2016 to 23 November 2016 to help the family of a deceased police officer who died in an accident.

The amounts of money raised in the internal fundraising organised by Force's staff associations are processed and allocated in accordance with the respective constitutions of these associations.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB312****(Question Serial No. 4396)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (103) Rewards and special services

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding Subhead 103 Rewards and special services in the Operating Account of Head 122 Hong Kong Police Force, the estimated expenditure for 2018-19 is \$140 million, nearly doubling the revised estimate (\$87.4 million) or approved estimate (\$82 million) for 2017-18, or the actual expenditure (\$81.87 million) for 2016-17. Will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) What does Subhead 103 Rewards and special services cover?
- (b) What are the reasons for the significant increase in the estimated expenditure for 2018-19?
- (c) Please set out in the table a detailed breakdown of the approved and revised estimates for 2017-18 and estimated expenditure for 2018-19 under Subhead 103 Rewards and special services in the Operating Account:

Breakdown of Rewards and special services	Approved estimate for 2017-18 (\$'000)	Revised estimate for 2017-18 (\$'000)	Estimated expenditure for 2018-19 (\$'000)
Total	\$82,000	\$87,400	\$139,740

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 28)

Reply:

- (a) The provision under Subhead Rewards and special services involves expenditures on the fight against terrorist activities, serious crimes, narcotics offences and security matters, etc.

- (b) The provision under Rewards and special services for 2018-19 is about \$140 million, representing an increase of 59.9% when compared with 2017-18. This is mainly for providing support for the Police Force to enhance its combat against and prevention of terrorist activities. Besides, the provision under this Subhead remained at the level between \$80 million and \$82 million during the past 14 years (2004-05 to 2017-18) while the cumulative inflation rate was more than 40% in the same period. The additional provision will help the relevant expenditure keep pace with the inflation.
- (c) As the expenditure under Rewards and special services involves the Force's operations of a confidential nature, disclosing the uses and details under this Subhead may reveal the Force's operational details and law enforcement capabilities to criminals, who may be able to elude justice, thus jeopardising public interest. Therefore, the information cannot be provided.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB313****(Question Serial No. 4397)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding Subhead 603 Plant, vehicles and equipment in the Capital Account of Head 122 Hong Kong Police Force, the estimated expenditure for 2018-19 is \$140 million, nearly 5 times the revised estimate of \$29.72 million for 2017-18. However, the approved estimate for 2017-18 is \$148 million. Will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) What are the reasons for the significant decrease in the revised estimate over the approved estimate for 2017-18?
- (b) Please set out in the following table a detailed breakdown of the items involved in the estimated expenditure of \$140 million for 2018-19:

Name of plant, vehicles and equipment	Approved commitment (\$'000)	Accumulated expenditure to 31.3.2017 (\$'000)	Approved estimated expenditure for 2017-18	Revised estimated expenditure for 2017-18	Estimated expenditure for 2018-19	Balance

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 29)

Reply:

- (a) The decrease in the revised estimate over the approved estimate for 2017-18 is mainly due to the delay in the expected dates of tender invitation for vessel items when compared with those originally planned. The tendering procedures for the items concerned are still under way.

- (b) A breakdown of the estimated expenditure of \$140 million under Subhead 603 for 2018-19 is set out in the following table:

Item	Estimated expenditure for 2018-19
Replacement of marine craft for Versatile Maritime Policing Response	\$35,703,000
6 police launches	\$7,214,000
8 fast pursuit craft	\$9,456,000
18 police launches	\$35,841,000
Barge operating platform for the Marine Region	\$3,576,000
Acquisition of mobile response and command platform for the Marine Region	\$14,439,000
6 police launches	\$31,458,000
6 high speed assault craft	\$2,370,000
Other equipment	\$7,000
Total:	\$140,064,000

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB314****(Question Serial No. 4398)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (661) Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)Programme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding Subhead 661 Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote) in the Capital Account of Head 122 Hong Kong Police Force, the estimated expenditure for 2018-19 is \$212 million, representing a significant increase of 81% over the revised estimate of \$117 million for 2017-18. Will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) What are the reasons for the significant increase in the estimated expenditure for 2018-19 over the approved and revised estimates for 2017-18?
- (b) Please set out in the following table a detailed breakdown of the items involved in the estimated expenditure of \$212 million for 2018-19:

Name of minor plant, vehicles and equipment	Approved commitment (\$'000)	Accumulated expenditure to 31.3.2017 (\$'000)	Approved estimated expenditure for 2017-18	Revised estimated expenditure for 2017-18	Estimated expenditure for 2018-19	Balance

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 30)Reply:

- (a) The increase of \$78.19 million in estimated expenditure for 2018-19 over the approved and revised estimates for 2017-18 is mainly due to the increased cash flow requirement for the acquisition and replacement of the Police Force's plant and equipment.

- (b) The provision under Subhead 661 is mainly used for the acquisition and replacement of operational gear and facilities supporting frontline officers as well as the gear and facilities for law enforcement, collection of evidence and training. The relevant estimated expenditures are set out in the following table:

	Estimated expenditure for 2018-19
Operational gear and facilities supporting frontline officers	\$142,835,000
Gear and facilities for law enforcement, collection of evidence and training	\$69,484,000
Total:	\$212,319,000

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB315****(Question Serial No. 4399)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (695) Police specialised vehicles (block vote)Programme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding Subhead 695 Police specialised vehicles (block vote) in the Capital Account of Head 122 Hong Kong Police Force, the estimated expenditure for 2018-19 is \$112 million, representing a slight increase of 6% over the revised estimate of \$103 million for 2017-18. Please provide this Committee in the following table with a detailed breakdown of the items involved in the estimated expenditure of \$112 million for 2018-19:

Name of police specialised vehicle	Approved commitment (\$'000)	Accumulated expenditure to 31.3.2017 (\$'000)	Approved estimated expenditure for 2017-18	Revised estimated expenditure for 2017-18	Estimated expenditure for 2018-19	Balance

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 31)Reply:

The Police Force's replacement and procurement of specialised vehicles fall under the Programme of "Operations". To meet the developmental and overall operational needs in the coming year, the Force will replace and procure 113 specialised vehicles with approximately \$110 million in 2018-19. Details are as follows:

<u>Type of vehicle</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Replacement of Police Large Motorcycle	1	\$224,000
Replacement of Police Large Van	87	\$67,787,000
Replacement of Police Large Estate Car	7	\$4,938,000
Replacement of Police Cross Country Vehicle	1	\$1,900,000
Replacement of Police Small Patrol Car	6	\$1,959,000
Replacement of Road Safety Bus ^(Note)	1	\$4,201,000
Procurement of Specialised Crowd Management Vehicle ^(Note)	3	\$25,500,000

Procurement of Police Large Van	6	\$4,676,000
Procurement of Police Small Patrol Car	1	\$327,000
Total:	113	\$111,512,000

(Note: These 2 items are approved items originally under Subhead 603 and will be subsumed under Subhead 695 starting from 1 April 2018.)

The police vehicles are mainly used in patrols, traffic duties, emergency calls, transportation of officers and other special operations.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB316

(Question Serial No. 4417)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

(a) Will the Force set out the number of public assemblies, the number of public assemblies with application for a Letter of No Objection, the number of public assembly participants arrested, the number of public assembly participants prosecuted, the number of public assembly participants convicted, the number of public processions, the number of public processions with application for a Letter of No Objection, the number of public procession participants arrested, the number of public procession participants prosecuted, the number of public procession participants convicted, the number of public order events involving prosecution, the number of public order event participants arrested, the number of public order event participants prosecuted, and the number of public order event participants convicted in the past 5 years?

Number of public order event participants convicted					
Number of public order event participants prosecuted					
Number of public order event participants arrested					
Number of public order events involving prosecution					
Number of public procession participants convicted					
Number of public procession participants prosecuted					
Number of public procession participants arrested					
Number of public processions with application for a Letter of No Objection					
Number of public processions					
Number of public assembly participants convicted					
Number of public assembly participants prosecuted					
Number of public assembly participants arrested					
Number of public assemblies with application for a Letter of No Objection					
Number of public assemblies					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017

(b) Please set out in the following table the numbers of public order event participants prosecuted and convicted for various offences in the past 5 years.

	Number of persons prosecuted/convicted (e.g. assault)
2013	
2014	
2015	
2016	
2017	

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 68)

Reply:

(a)&(b) The figures related to public order events (POEs) in the past 5 years are tabulated below:

Year	Number of public assemblies	Number of public assemblies with a notice given to the Police Force	Number of public processions	Number of public processions with a notice given to the Police Force	Number of persons arrested for illegal acts related to POEs during that year	Number of persons prosecuted for illegal acts related to POEs during that year
2013	4 987	819	1 179	867	84	43
2014	5 715	860	1 103	824	1 726	273
2015	4 887	997	1 142	906	149	71
2016	11 854	911	1 304	781	141	90
2017	10 608	699	1 203	729	78	13

These people were prosecuted for various offences such as common assault, public nuisance, obstruction of public places, disorder in public place, fighting in a public place, criminal damage, possession of offensive weapon, etc.

The Force does not maintain other figures requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB317****(Question Serial No. 4612)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please inform this Committee of the numbers of persons arrested in the past 10 years by Police District and Region (by completing the table below).

Number of Arrested Persons by Police District and Region (2007 – 2017)											
Police District/ Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Hong Kong Island Region											
Central District											
Wan Chai District											
Eastern District											
Western District											
Kowloon East Region											
Wong Tai Sin District											
Kwun Tong District											
Sau Mau Ping District											

Kowloon West Region											
Yau Tsim District											
Mong Kok District											
Sham Shui Po District											
Kowloon City District											
New Territories North Region											
Border District											
Yuen Long District											
Tuen Mun District											
Tai Po District											
New Territories South Region											
Tsuen Wan District											
Sha Tin District											
Kwai Tsing District											
Lantau District											
Airport District											
Marine Region											
Marine Port District											
Marine Outer Waters District											
Total											

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2000)

Reply:

The numbers of persons arrested for criminal offences by Police Region/District in the past 5 years are set out below:

Police Region/ District	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Hong Kong Island Region	5 922	6 360	5 549	5 613	5 285
Central District	1 068	1 599	1 194	1 195	1 152
Wan Chai District	2 034	2 013	1 733	1 997	1 575
Western District	1 200	1 110	1 120	942	1 097
Eastern District	1 620	1 638	1 502	1 479	1 461
Kowloon East Region	5 796	5 048	5 141	4 987	4 609
Wong Tai Sin District	1 886	1 623	1 660	1 422	1 304
Sau Mau Ping District	1 471	1 374	1 259	1 284	1 223
Kwun Tong District (Note)	2 439	2 051	2 222	2 281	1 657
Tseung Kwan O District (Note)	-	-	-	-	425
Kowloon West Region	9 628	8 915	9 388	9 728	8 990
Yau Tsim District	2 706	2 401	2 668	2 972	2 670
Mong Kok District	2 838	2 902	2 864	2 782	2 606
Sham Shui Po District	2 537	2 221	2 308	2 405	2 195
Kowloon City District	1 547	1 391	1 548	1 569	1 519
New Territories North Region	8 189	6 921	7 283	7 031	6 088
Border District	421	404	465	414	350
Yuen Long District	3 279	2 676	2 829	2 630	2 212
Tuen Mun District	2 070	1 784	1 602	1 785	1 685
Tai Po District	2 419	2 057	2 387	2 202	1 841
New Territories South Region	6 902	6 307	6 286	5 778	5 310
Tsuen Wan District	1 578	1 361	1 341	1 195	1 033
Sha Tin District	2 128	1 898	1 903	1 672	1 581
Kwai Tsing District	1 929	1 653	1 701	1 773	1 695
Lantau District	555	563	562	532	420
Airport District	712	832	779	606	581

Marine Region	172	128	131	105	84
Marine Port District	152	116	99	100	75
Marine Outer Waters District	20	12	32	5	9
Total	36 609	33 679	33 778	33 242	30 366

Note: The Tseung Kwan O Division (TKODIV), originally formed under the Kwun Tong District (KWDIST), was officially upgraded to the Tseung Kwan O District (TKODIST) on 11 July 2017. As crime statistics are compiled on a monthly basis, the crime statistics for 2017 of the KWDIST include those of the TKODIV for the period from January to July 2017 only, and the crime statistics for 2017 of the TKODIST cover only its figures for the period from August to December 2017.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB318****(Question Serial No. 4613)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please inform this Committee of the numbers of ethnic Chinese and non-ethnic Chinese (including ethnic Vietnamese) arrested among the total numbers of persons arrested in the past 10 years (please complete the following table):

Numbers of ethnic Chinese and non-ethnic Chinese (including ethnic Vietnamese) arrested in the past 10 years			
Year	Ethnic Chinese	Non-ethnic Chinese (including ethnic Vietnamese)	Total number of persons arrested in the year
2008-09			
2009-10			
2010-11			
2011-12			
2012-13			
2013-14			
2014-15			
2015-16			
2016-17			
2017-18			

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2001)Reply:

The total numbers of persons arrested for criminal offences and the numbers of non-ethnic Chinese (including ethnic Vietnamese) among them in the past 5 years are set out below:

	Total number of persons arrested	Number of non-ethnic Chinese (including ethnic Vietnamese) arrested
2013	36 609	4 086
2014	33 679	4 016
2015	33 778	4 476
2016	33 242	4 703
2017	30 366	4 447

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB319****(Question Serial No. 4614)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) the numbers of non-ethnic Chinese (including ethnic Vietnamese) arrested in the Hong Kong Island Region in the past 10 years (please complete the table below); if full data are not available, what are the reasons?

Number of Non-ethnic Chinese (including Ethnic Vietnamese) Arrested in Hong Kong Island Region (2007-2017)											
Police District/ Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Hong Kong Island Region											
Central District											
Wan Chai District											
Eastern District											
Western District											
Total											

- (b) a breakdown by nationality and the respective percentages; if full data are not available, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2002)

Reply:

- (a) The numbers of non-ethnic Chinese (including ethnic Vietnamese) arrested for criminal offences by Police District in the Hong Kong Island Region in the past 5 years are set out below:

Police District	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Central District	352	371	424	441	372
Wan Chai District	420	388	381	415	322
Western District	145	160	147	127	130
Eastern District	168	148	154	179	176
Total	1 085	1 067	1 106	1 162	1 000

- (b) The Police Force does not maintain the breakdown requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB320****(Question Serial No. 4615)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) the numbers of non-ethnic Chinese (including ethnic Vietnamese) arrested in the Kowloon East Region in the past 10 years (please complete the table below); if full data are not available, what are the reasons?

Number of Non-ethnic Chinese (including Ethnic Vietnamese) Arrested in Kowloon East Region (2007-2017)											
Police District/ Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Kowloon East Region											
Wong Tai Sin District											
Kwun Tong District											
Sau Mau Ping District											
Total											

- (b) a breakdown by nationality and the respective percentages; if full data are not available, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2003)

Reply:

- (a) The numbers of non-ethnic Chinese (including ethnic Vietnamese) arrested for criminal offences by Police District in the Kowloon East Region in the past 5 years are set out below:

Police District	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Wong Tai Sin District	95	89	105	82	71
Sau Mau Ping District	55	76	81	88	92
Kwun Tong District (Note)	127	135	130	181	116
Tseung Kwan O District (Note)	-	-	-	-	44
Total	277	300	316	351	323

Note: The Tseung Kwan O Division (TKODIV), originally formed under the Kwun Tong District (KWDIST), was officially upgraded to the Tseung Kwan O District (TKODIST) on 11 July 2017. As crime statistics are compiled on a monthly basis, the crime statistics for 2017 of the KWDIST include those of the TKODIV for the period from January to July 2017 only, and the crime statistics for 2017 of the TKODIST cover only its figures for the period from August to December 2017.

- (b) The Police Force does not maintain the breakdown requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB321****(Question Serial No. 4616)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please inform this Committee of the following:

(a) the numbers of non-ethnic Chinese (including ethnic Vietnamese) arrested in the Kowloon West Region in the past 10 years (please complete the table below); if full data are not available, what are the reasons?

Number of Non-ethnic Chinese (including Ethnic Vietnamese) Arrested in Kowloon West Region (2007-2017)											
Police District/ Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Kowloon West Region											
Yau Tsim District											
Mong Kok District											
Sham Shui Po District											
Kowloon City District											
Total											

(b) a breakdown by nationality and the respective percentages; if full data are not available, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2004)

Reply:

- (a) The numbers of non-ethnic Chinese (including ethnic Vietnamese) arrested for criminal offences by Police District in the Kowloon West Region in the past 5 years are set out below:

Police District	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Yau Tsim District	618	609	686	795	883
Mong Kok District	197	197	305	316	301
Sham Shui Po District	262	241	297	402	421
Kowloon City District	202	186	226	277	203
Total	1 279	1 233	1 514	1 790	1 808

- (b) The Police Force does not maintain the breakdown requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB322****(Question Serial No. 4617)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please inform this Committee of the following:

(a) the numbers of non-ethnic Chinese (including ethnic Vietnamese) arrested in the New Territories North Region in the past 10 years (please complete the table below); if full data are not available, what are the reasons?

Number of Non-ethnic Chinese (including Ethnic Vietnamese) Arrested in New Territories North Region (2007-2017)											
Police District/ Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
New Territories North Region											
Border District											
Yuen Long District											
Tuen Mun District											
Tai Po District											
Total											

(b) a breakdown by nationality and the respective percentages; if full data are not available, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2005)

Reply:

- (a) The numbers of non-ethnic Chinese (including ethnic Vietnamese) arrested for criminal offences by Police District in the New Territories North Region in the past 5 years are set out below:

Police District	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Border District	44	25	45	28	34
Yuen Long District	328	289	393	376	335
Tuen Mun District	190	157	171	191	193
Tai Po District	92	98	89	103	67
Total	654	569	698	698	629

- (b) The Police Force does not maintain the breakdown requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB323****(Question Serial No. 4618)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please inform this Committee of the following:

(a) the numbers of non-ethnic Chinese (including ethnic Vietnamese) arrested in the New Territories South Region in the past 10 years (please complete the table below); if full data are not available, what are the reasons?

Number of Non-ethnic Chinese (including Ethnic Vietnamese) Arrested in New Territories South Region (2007-2017)											
Police District/ Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
New Territories South Region											
Tsuen Wan District											
Shatin District											
Kwai Tsing District											
Lantau District											
Airport District											
Total											

(b) a breakdown by nationality and the respective percentages; if full data are not available, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2006)

Reply:

(a) The numbers of non-ethnic Chinese (including ethnic Vietnamese) arrested for criminal offences by Police District in the New Territories South Region in the past 5 years are set out below:

Police District	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Tsuen Wan District	100	76	94	66	71
Sha Tin District	110	123	98	92	88
Kwai Tsing District	95	88	106	102	116
Lantau District	109	105	99	128	99
Airport District	365	442	421	297	301
Total	779	834	818	685	675

(b) The Police Force does not maintain the breakdown requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB324****(Question Serial No. 4619)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please inform this Committee of the following:

(a) the numbers of non-ethnic Chinese (including ethnic Vietnamese) arrested in the Marine Region in the past 10 years (please complete the table below); if full data are not available, what are the reasons?

Number of Non-ethnic Chinese (including Ethnic Vietnamese) Arrested in Marine Region (2007-2017)											
Police District/ Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Marine Region											
Marine Port District											
Marine Outer Waters District											
Total											

(b) a breakdown by nationality and the respective percentages; if full data are not available, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2007)Reply:

- (a) The numbers of non-ethnic Chinese (including ethnic Vietnamese) arrested for criminal offences by Police District in the Marine Region in the past 5 years are set out below:

Police District	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Marine Port District	12	12	15	16	12
Marine Outer Waters District	0	1	9	1	0
Total	12	13	24	17	12

- (b) The Police Force does not maintain the breakdown requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB325****(Question Serial No. 4620)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please inform this committee of the following in each of the past 10 years:

- (a) the numbers of non-ethnic Chinese (including ethnic Vietnamese) arrested with a breakdown by their status in Hong Kong and the respective percentages. If full data are not available, what are the reasons?

Status in Hong Kong	Number of persons	Percentage
Permanent Residents of the HKSAR		
Non-refoulement claimants		
Other visitors (non-Mainland)		
Overstayers		
Illegal immigrants		
Others (including individuals refused entry or those born in Hong Kong but their right of abode in Hong Kong was not established)		

- (b) the offences for which they were arrested. Please provide a breakdown of the numbers of persons arrested by year and offence (please complete the following table). If full data are not available, what are the reasons?

Status in Hong Kong	Number of persons
Forged travel document detected	
Illegal immigrant arrested and repatriated	
Illegal worker prosecuted	
Violent crime	
Homicide	

Burglary	
Wounding and serious assault	
Serious drug offences	
Criminal intimidation	
Blackmail	
Arson	
Rape	
Indecent assault	
Theft (including snatching and pickpocketing)	
Deception	
Criminal damage	
Triad-related crime	
Domestic violence (crime) case	
Others	
Total	

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2008)

Reply:

- (a) A breakdown of the numbers of non-ethnic Chinese (including ethnic Vietnamese) arrested for criminal offences in the past 5 years is set out below:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Residents	2 554	2 278	2 265	2 347	2 135
Visitors	802	922	946	756	697
Non-ethnic Chinese holding Recognizance Forms (Form No. 8) (Note)	608	665	1 113	1 506	1 542
Illegal immigrants	122	151	152	94	73
Total	4 086	4 016	4 476	4 703	4 447

Note: The vast majority were non-refoulement claimants.

The Police Force does not maintain other breakdowns requested in the question.

- (b) A breakdown of the numbers of non-ethnic Chinese (including ethnic Vietnamese) arrested for criminal offences by major type of crime in the past 5 years is set out below:

Table 1

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Homicide (Note 1)	3	2	3	9	20
Burglary	47	56	62	80	72
Wounding and serious assault	518	404	409	416	461
Serious drug offences	239	237	327	352	377
Criminal intimidation	89	93	83	98	74
Blackmail	16	10	10	11	14

Arson	9	9	9	9	18
Rape	14	8	11	10	9
Indecent assault	84	82	86	88	83
Theft (Note 2)	1 600	1 618	1 881	2 084	1 895
Deception	92	110	89	101	91
Criminal damage	212	212	226	227	194
Forgery and coinage	143	167	169	177	138
Others (Note 3)	1 020	1 008	1 111	1 041	1 001
Total	4 086	4 016	4 476	4 703	4 447

Note 1: Homicide in 2017 covered cases in which: 12 persons were arrested for allegedly assaulting another non-ethnic Chinese man in Sau Mau Ping which resulted in death; 4 persons allegedly assaulted another non-ethnic Chinese man in Mong Kok which resulted in death; 2 mothers allegedly killed their 4-year-old daughter and newborn baby girl in Fanling and Wan Chai respectively; 1 tenant allegedly set fire in Tin Shui Wai causing the deaths of 2 sub-tenants; and 1 university professor allegedly killed his wife and daughter by using poisonous gas (the case took place in 2015 but was not officially regarded as a murder case until 2017).

Note 2: Theft includes snatching and pickpocketing.

Note 3: Others include possession of arms and ammunition, serious immigration offences and disorder/fighting in public place.

Table 2

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Violent crime (Note 4)	880	730	727	771	792
Triad-related crime (Note 5)	80	35	71	91	124

Note 4: Violent crime includes but is not limited to homicide, wounding and serious assault, criminal intimidation, blackmail, arson, rape and indecent assault in Table 1.

Note 5: Triad-related crime mainly includes unlawful society offences, wounding and serious assault, blackmail, criminal intimidation, arson, criminal damage, homicide, robbery, serious drug offences and possession of offensive weapons and firearms. The facts of such cases involve triad elements, e.g. the persons arrested have triad backgrounds.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB326

(Question Serial No. 4621)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please inform this Committee of the following training provided for police officers of various ranks in the past year:

- (a) Regarding training in human rights and the rights protected by the constitution (including but not limited to the rights under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights), what are the expenditure involved, the contents of the relevant training, the number of police officers trained (please provide a breakdown by grade, rank and nature of work) and the estimated expenditure allocated to the relevant training for the coming year.
- (b) Regarding training in the handling of people of different sexual orientation or gender identity and the Sex Discrimination Ordinance, what are the expenditure involved, the contents of the relevant training, the number of police officers trained and the hours of training (please provide a breakdown by grade, rank and nature of work) and the estimated expenditure allocated to the relevant training for the coming year.
- (c) Regarding training in the handling of ethnic minorities and the Race Discrimination Ordinance, what are the expenditure involved, the contents of the relevant training, the number of police officers trained and the hours of training (please provide a breakdown by grade, rank and nature of work) and the estimated expenditure allocated to the relevant training for the coming year.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2009)

Reply:

- (a) – (c) Through the foundation training and continuous development training courses as well as a diversity of learning modes (such as workshops, seminars, sharing sessions, training days and training packages), the Police Force always organises courses relating to human rights and civil rights, people of different sexual

orientation or gender identity, the Sex Discrimination Ordinance, ethnic minorities, the Race Discrimination Ordinance and equal opportunities for new recruits and serving officers. The contents of the courses broadly include:

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

Moreover, the Force will organise relevant thematic talks for officers of various ranks from time to time to enhance their understanding of the latest development of anti-discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity and raise their gender sensitivity. The Force also regularly conducts Training Days on different topics for frontline officers and has produced training packages specifically on protection of human and civil rights, covering areas such as anti-discrimination ordinances in Hong Kong. As part of the foundation training, new recruits are also required to perform community services for ethnic minorities to enhance their knowledge of the cultures of non-ethnic Chinese and promote mutual understanding.

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

Minimum number of hours	Police Constable	Sergeant	Station Sergeant	Inspector/Senior Inspector	Chief Inspector	Superintendent
Foundation training course	93 hours	N.A.	N.A.	57 hours	N.A.	N.A.
Promotion/Command course	N.A.	9 hours	15 hours	N.A.	6 hours	6 hours
Criminal investigation training course	3 hours	3 hours	N.A.	3 hours	N.A.	N.A.

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

		2017-18 (as at 15 March 2018)
Induction training	Probationary Inspector	236
	Recruit Constable	1 347
On-the-job training	Superintendent	57
	Chief Inspector	79
	Inspector/Senior Inspector	289
	Station Sergeant	129
	Sergeant	537

The expenditure on the above training provided for police officers is part of the day-to-day training expenditure of the Force's Police College. The Force does not maintain any specific breakdown.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB327****(Question Serial No. 4622)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please inform this Committee of the numbers of identity card inspections conducted on members of the public by police officers on patrol, the numbers of body searches conducted on the spot and, among these, the numbers of offences detected due to the stop and searches in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2010)

Reply:

The statistics on identity card inspections and stop and searches conducted by police officers in the past 5 years are set out below:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Identity card inspections	345 815	316 213	305 258	326 307	324 133
Stop and searches	1 571 598	1 204 941	1 320 640	1 274 731	1 237 293

The Police Force does not maintain the number of offences detected due to stop and searches.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB328

(Question Serial No. 4699)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list in detail the use of and the user guidelines for the “specialised crowd management vehicles”. What is the latest update of the guidelines?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2073)

Reply:

The Police Force introduced 3 “specialised crowd management vehicles” for handling more effectively illegal behaviour that may emerge during riots or large-scale unlawful assemblies. The “specialised crowd management vehicles” can effectively disperse persons who stage violent charging acts, create a safe distance between these persons and police officers, reduce the chance of injury to them and police officers, and provide the Force with an additional option in operation, so as to ensure public order and public safety.

The Force is preparing to formulate stringent rules and operational guidelines for the vehicles. Officers operating the vehicles must receive prior driving, operational and safety training and must comply strictly with the relevant rules and operational guidelines during execution of duties. As the relevant operational rules involve the Force’s operational deployment details, they will not be disclosed.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB329

(Question Serial No. 4700)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list the estimated expenditure for the procurement of the following weapons/tools and the quantity stored:

- (1) pepper spray;
- (2) pepper-fog aerosols;
- (3) extendable batons;
- (4) Smith & Wesson Military and Police revolvers;
- (5) Federal 1.5" guns;
- (6) Remington 870 pump-action shotguns; and
- (7) mobile elevated platforms.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2074)

Reply:

The information on the estimated expenditure for the Police Force's procurement of various equipment and the quantity stored is part of the Force's operational deployment details. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB330

(Question Serial No. 4701)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list the actual expenditures for the procurement of the following weapons/tools in the past 5 years:

- (1) tear gas;
- (2) pepper spray;
- (3) pepper-fog aerosols;
- (4) extendable batons;
- (5) Smith & Wesson Military and Police revolvers;
- (6) Federal 1.5" guns;
- (7) Remington 870 pump-action shotguns; and
- (8) mobile elevated platforms.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2075)

Reply:

The information on the actual expenditure for the Police Force's procurement of various equipment is part of the Force's operational deployment details. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB331

(Question Serial No. 4702)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list the numbers of times that the following weapons/tools were used in operations and training respectively in the past 5 years:

- (1) tear gas;
- (2) pepper spray;
- (3) pepper-fog aerosols;
- (4) extendable batons;
- (5) Smith & Wesson Military and Police revolvers;
- (6) Federal 1.5" guns; and
- (7) mobile elevated platforms.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2076)

Reply:

- (1) & (6) During the past 5 years, the Police Force only used tear gas when handling large-scale illegal assemblies and the charging of the police cordons by a large number of protestors in a violent and organised manner during the unlawful "Occupy Movement" in 2014. To prevent the situation from getting further out of control, the Force had no alternative but to use a total of 87 canisters of tear gas, including 86 CS grenades and 1 tear gas round discharged by Federal 1.5" gun, to stop immediately the violent charging acts of the protestors, create a safe distance from the protestors and stop the behaviour that might threaten public safety and public order.

The Force does not maintain the information on the number of times of using tear gas and Federal 1.5" guns in training.

- (2), (4) & (5) The figures on various weapons used by the Force in operations in the past 5 years are listed below:

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (As at 28 February 2018)
Number of times of using pepper spray	25	1 644	249	347	42
Number of cases in which batons were used	17	42	35	31	13
Number of times that “Smith & Wesson Military and Police revolvers” were used	2	7	4	4	0

The Force does not maintain the information on the number of times of using the abovementioned weapons in training.

- (3) The Force did not use “Pepper-fog Machine” in operations in the past 5 years. The Force does not maintain the information on the number of times of using “Pepper-fog Machine” in training.
- (7) When handling public order events or conducting crowd management operations, the Force will, depending on practical operational need, use the “mobile elevated platform” to enable police officers to maintain effective communication with participants and to give advice, appeal or warnings when necessary. In addition, the “mobile elevated platform” can provide a physically higher position for police officers to search and gather evidence and perform other duties.

The Force does not maintain the information on the number of times of using “mobile elevated platforms” in operations and training.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB332****(Question Serial No. 4703)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (4) OperationsControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list information on the following in the past 5 years:

- (1) the numbers of call-outs for “crowd management” in operations and trainings respectively; and
- (2) the actual expenditures on “food and beverages” for “crowd management”.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2077)Reply:

- (1) Crowd management is part of the Police Force's daily duties and involves different formations. The related work falls under the Programme of “Operations” of the Force. The Force does not maintain the statistics requested in the question.
- (2) The Force provides meals for all police officers who are performing duties (including crowd management and all other duties) and therefore unable to return to the canteens at the police stations to have meals. The relevant actual expenditures in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

Year	Actual expenditure (\$m)
2013-14	1.2
2014-15	52.8
2015-16	7.3
2016-17	5.1
2017-18 (as at 28 February 2018)	7.0

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB333

(Question Serial No. 4704)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In respect of “intelligence systems”, please list the following:

- (1) the actual expenditures incurred for gathering intelligence through the “Internet” in the past 5 years;
- (2) the estimated expenditure on gathering intelligence through the “Internet” in the coming year;
- (3) the actual expenditures incurred for gathering intelligence through “interception of communications” in the past 5 years; and
- (4) the estimated expenditure on “interception of communications” in the coming year.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2078)

Reply:

- (1)-(4) The Police Force’s actual and estimated expenditure on intelligence gathering falls under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. No specific breakdown is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB334

(Question Serial No. 4705)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is stated in the Matters Requiring Special Attention that the Police Force “continued to strengthen the Force’s response and professional sensitivity training in the handling and investigation of domestic and cohabitation-related violence cases”. In this regard, please inform this Committee of:

1. the numbers of cases involving domestic violence with a breakdown by categories in the past 10 years;
2. the names of the relevant government departments and non-governmental organisations that the Police made referrals to and the numbers of referrals in the past 5 years;
3. the average period of time required for the Police to provide services for reported cases of domestic violence received in the past 5 years;
4. the reasons for including common assaults in the category of “Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases” instead of “Domestic Violence (Crime) cases”;
5. the adjusted numbers, to be listed in a table, of “Domestic Violence (Crime) cases” and “Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases” in the past 10 years with the inclusion of the category of “Domestic Incidents”, and the numbers of “Domestic Incidents”;
6. the numbers of reported cases of domestic violence received in each of the past 5 years; the numbers of prosecutions related to domestic violence and convictions with sentence; and the length of sentence and male to female ratio;
7. the specific content of the “continued strengthening of the Force’s response and professional sensitivity training in the handling and investigation of domestic and cohabitation-related violence cases”.

Reply:

1. The Police Force divides Domestic Conflict Reports (DCRs) into 3 categories, namely “Domestic Violence (Crime)”, “Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)” and “Domestic Incidents”. Domestic relationships refer to persons generally regarded as having marital or intimate partner relationships. These relationships refer to married, separated or divorced couples, cohabitants or former cohabitants (irrespective of gender) and lovers or former lovers (irrespective of gender) having a continuing relationship.

“Domestic Violence (Crime) cases” refer to criminal cases involving violence occurring between persons having the above domestic relationships, including murder, manslaughter, wounding, serious assault, rape, indecent assault, criminal intimidation, criminal damage and possession of offensive weapon.

“Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases” refer to cases involving common assault and a breach of the peace occurring between persons having the above domestic relationships.

“Domestic Incidents” refer to all family-related non-violent incidents not involving crime elements or a breach of the peace occurring between persons having the above domestic relationships.

The numbers of DCRs handled by the Force in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Domestic Violence (Crime)	1 870	1 669	1 464	1 509	1 394
Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)	676	623	548	495	449
Domestic Incidents	12 097	11 510	11 733	11 306	10 642
Total	14 643	13 802	13 745	13 310	12 485

2. The numbers of DCRs referred by the Force to the Social Welfare Department (SWD) for follow-up in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Voluntary referrals	7 219	7 135	6 315	6 559	6 281
Non-voluntary referrals	255	191	196	174	123
Number of referrals	7 474	7 326	6 511	6 733	6 404

3. When handling DCRs, the Force will consider whether any party involved needs the follow-up services provided by the SWD. If the persons concerned give consent for referral, the Force will as soon as possible fax all the necessary information to the district Family and Child Protective Services Units of the SWD. If the initial risk assessment conducted by the Force indicates that the family concerned needs immediate welfare support services, including arrangement for admission to refuge centres and immediate intervention of outreaching social workers, the Force will make urgent referrals through

the 24-hour hotline designated for the Force for outreaching service provided by the SWD.

For those persons who refuse the referral service (both the victim and the offender), the Force will provide a “Family Support Service Information Card” produced jointly with the SWD to facilitate contact with the service agencies for assistance. To cater for the needs of ethnic minorities, the “Family Support Service Information Card” has been translated into 17 languages and all the versions have been uploaded to the Force website. Besides, the Force will make referrals by taking into account the risk of violence recurrence on individual merits. For cases considered to be of high risk, the Force will take the initiative to refer them to the SWD for follow-up, irrespective of the subjects’ consent for referral.

4. Cases are classified according to their nature, and are transferred to various formations for follow-up in accordance with established procedures and guidelines. Police officers will handle and investigate the cases and make timely referrals with empathy, professionalism and impartiality regardless of whether the cases are classified as “Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases” or “Domestic Violence (Crime) cases”.
5. The Force does not maintain the breakdowns requested in the question.
6. The numbers of prosecutions and convictions related to Domestic Violence (Crime) cases with sentences (Note 1) in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total number of cases	1 870	1 669	1 464	1 509	1 394
Total number of prosecutions	557	524	467	446	376
Total number of convictions	165	163	192	186	162
Immediate imprisonment	36	40	44	36	55
Probation order	11	25	28	24	27
Community service	17	10	17	18	11
Suspended jail sentence	64	55	68	70	46
Bound over/conditional	1	0	0	1	1
Others (Note 2)	36	33	35	37	22

Note 1: The year of prosecution and the year of conviction of any case related to the above figures may be different. Therefore, the figures cannot be compared directly.

Note 2: “Others” includes detention in a training centre, detention centre, drug addiction treatment centre, hospital order and fine.

The figures of length of sentence of imprisonment in Domestic Violence (Crime) cases in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
6 months or below	32	37	41	30	51
Over 6 months to 1 year	0	1	2	2	1
Over 1 year	4	2	1	4	3
Total	36	40	44	36	55

The numbers of male/female prosecuted in Domestic Violence (Crime) cases in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Male	144 (87.3%)	142 (87.1%)	180 (93.8%)	167 (89.8%)	151 (93.2%)
Female	21 (12.7%)	21 (12.9%)	12 (6.2%)	19 (10.2%)	11 (6.8%)
Total	165 (100%)	163 (100%)	192 (100%)	186 (100%)	162 (100%)

7. The Force attaches great importance to problems of domestic violence, and the combat against domestic violence continues to be one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities in 2018. Police officers will handle and investigate such cases with empathy, professionalism, fairness and impartiality. The Force has formulated a set of policies and procedures for handling cases of domestic violence effectively in striving for reducing the risk of domestic violence and strengthening the protection of victims. Through training, the Force also enhances frontline officers' professional capability in handling cases of domestic violence.

In order to strengthen frontline officers' skills and professional sensitivity in handling domestic violence cases and their understanding of relevant legislation, the Force has incorporated training courses on skills of handling domestic violence and opposite sex/same-sex intimate partner relationships, psychology of victims and handling of conflicts into the "Foundation Training Course", "Criminal Investigation Course" and "Promotion and Development Training Courses". Besides, relevant training materials are updated from time to time.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB335****(Question Serial No. 4706)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (4) OperationsControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list in detail the figures of the following cases, as well as the nationalities and male to female ratios of the subjects of such cases, in the recent 5 years:

- 1) the numbers of arrests involving domestic violence;
- 2) the numbers of superintendent's discretion, recognizances and bind over orders issued by the court in domestic violence cases;
- 3) the numbers of cases involving domestic violence with prosecution established, investigation terminated and investigation still in progress.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2080)

Reply:

- (1) The numbers of persons arrested in Domestic Violence (Crime) cases in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Male	1 204	1 077	969	1 019	931
Female	497	388	316	320	301
Total number of persons arrested	1 701	1 465	1 285	1 339	1 232

The Police Force does not maintain other breakdowns requested in the question.

- (2)-(3) The figures of prosecution and conviction with sentence (Note 1) related to Domestic Violence (Crime) cases in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total number of cases	1 870	1 669	1 464	1 509	1 394
Total number of prosecutions	557	524	467	446	376
Total number of convictions	165	163	192	186	162
Immediate imprisonment	36	40	44	36	55
Probation order	11	25	28	24	27
Community service order	17	10	17	18	11
Suspended sentence of imprisonment	64	55	68	70	46
Bound-over/Conditional discharge	1	0	0	1	1
Others (Note 2)	36	33	35	37	22

Note 1: The year of prosecution and the year of conviction of any case related to the above figures may be different. Therefore, they cannot be compared directly.

Note 2: “Others” includes detention in a training centre, detention centre, drug addiction treatment centre, hospital order and fine.

The Force does not maintain other breakdowns requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB336

(Question Serial No. 4707)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Force's continued strengthening of its response and professional sensitivity training in the handling and investigation of domestic and cohabitation-related violence cases, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. Please list in detail the numbers of training courses conducted in each of the past 5 years. Please also provide in detail their specific contents proposed, types of training instructors, modes of training, number of participants each time and duration of training.
2. Is there any certification after training to assess its effectiveness?
3. Are the trained officers required to follow the recommended course of action? If not, what are the reasons?
4. What are the recommendations that have not been followed?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2081)

Reply:

- 1&2. In order to strengthen frontline officers' skills and professional sensitivity in handling domestic violence cases and their understanding of relevant legislation, the Police Force has incorporated training courses on skills of handling domestic violence and opposite-sex/same-sex intimate partner relationships, psychology of victims and handling of conflicts into the "Foundation Training Course", "Criminal Investigation Course" and "Promotion and Development Training Courses". Besides, relevant training materials are regularly reviewed and updated. Details of training courses on the handling and investigation of domestic violence cases are as follows:

Regular training - Induction training

Probationary Inspectors will attend a 3-hour lecture conducted by instructors of the Police College; Recruit Constables will attend a 3-hour lecture conducted by instructors of the Police College, take a 5-hour scenario-based practical course and sit for examinations. Besides, Recruit Constables will take the 4-hour course of “Policing Psychology - The Application of Psychological Skills: Handling Domestic Violence” conducted by instructors in Psychology of the Open University and a 2-hour tutorial.

During the accreditation of the Foundation Training Course, the Force conducted a review of the Foundation Training Course and the training needs. Relevant training courses have been rearranged since 2015. The duration of “Policing Psychology - The Application of Psychological Skills: Handling Domestic Violence” conducted by university instructors in Psychology was adjusted from 4 hours to 3 hours, while the duration of the 2-hour tutorial remained unchanged. A 2-hour guest lecture arranged by the Force’s Family Conflict and Sexual Violence Policy Unit was also introduced.

Regular training - On-the-job training

Newly promoted Station Sergeants will take a 3-hour scenario-based practical course; newly promoted Sergeants will attend a 2-hour lecture conducted by instructors of the Police College and take a 3-hour scenario-based practical course. Serving Police Constables will attend 2 lectures of a total of 3 hours conducted by instructors of the Police College.

Regular training - Criminal investigation training

Inspectors/Senior Inspectors, Sergeants and Police Constables will attend 4 hours of lectures of the “Standard Criminal Investigation Course” conducted by the instructors of the Detective Training Centre of the Police College, and 8 hours of lectures of the “Advanced Criminal Investigation Course” conducted by the Crime Wing Headquarters.

The numbers of police officers who received the above training in the past 5 years are listed in the following table:

		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Regular training						
Induction training	Probationary Inspector	235	230	185	186	236
	Recruit Constable	990	1 110	1 318	1 341	1 347
On-the-job training	Station Sergeant	120	122	115	110	129
	Sergeant	365	343	400	402	372
	Police Constable	1 826	834	1 718	2 899	835

Criminal investigation training	Inspector/ Senior Inspector	119	121	138	129	154
	Sergeant	121	107	137	90	165
	Police Constable	456	334	385	357	636

Apart from the training mentioned above, the Force also provides officers of various ranks with other ad hoc training, including thematic discussion on handling domestic violence cases, training in professional sensitivity (briefings on the Domestic and Cohabitation Relationships Violence Ordinance) or training days focusing on the handling of domestic violence cases. Apart from instructors of the Police College, experienced officers or clinical psychologists, the Social Welfare Department (SWD), social workers and representatives of non-governmental organisations will also be invited where necessary to talk about and share their professional knowledge of and experience in handling domestic and cohabitation-related violence cases.

3. To conclude, the above courses cover the definition and causes of domestic violence cases, the principles, legal basis and authority of handling and investigating the relevant cases, the criteria and procedures for categorisation of cases, the responsibilities of various formations (Regional Command and Control Centres, report rooms, on-spot action officers, criminal detectives), as well as the collaboration mechanism of the Force and other organisations (such as the SWD, places of refuge, Fire Services Department and Legal Aid Department). Besides, the training courses also focus on reiterating to police officers that they should handle the domestic violence cases in an impartial, empathic and considerate manner on the premises of upholding the rule of law and protecting the lives and properties of the public.
4. The Force will review from time to time the training content on handling domestic violence cases to ensure that frontline police officers receive the best training. All police officers will handle and investigate domestic violence cases professionally in accordance with established procedures and guidelines.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB337

(Question Serial No. 4708)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list the numbers of referral (including voluntary referral and non-voluntary referral) of cases involving sexual violence made by the Police to the Social Welfare Department in the recent 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2082)

Reply:

The Police Force always handles all sexual violence cases professionally in a bid to avoid causing further harm to victims and bring offenders to justice. If necessary, the Force will refer sexual violence victims to relevant government departments and non-governmental organisations as soon as possible for comprehensive support services through an “inter-departmental” and “multi-disciplinary” approach.

The Force does not maintain the breakdown requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB338

(Question Serial No. 4709)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list in detail the figures of the following, as well as the nationalities and male to female ratios of the subjects involved, in the recent 5 years:

- 1) the numbers of arrests made in cases related to sexual harassment;
- 2) the numbers of superintendent's discretion, recognizances and bind over orders issued by the court in cases related to sexual harassment;
- 3) the numbers of cases involving sexual harassment with prosecution established, investigation terminated and investigation still in progress;
- 4) the numbers of arrests made in cases related to sexual violence;
- 5) the numbers of superintendent's discretion, recognizances and bind over orders issued by the court in cases related to sexual violence;
- 6) the numbers of cases involving sexual violence with prosecution established, investigation terminated and investigation still in progress;
- 7) the numbers of arrests made in cases involving sex workers;
- 8) the numbers of superintendent's discretion, recognizances and bind over orders issued by the court in cases involving sex workers;
- 9) the numbers of cases involving sex workers seeking police assistance with prosecution established, investigation terminated and investigation still in progress.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2083)

Reply:

- (1) – (3) Upon receiving reports related to sexual harassment, the Police Force will examine the cases to see if they involve any criminal elements. If so, the Force will conduct criminal investigation into the cases. If no criminal elements are involved, the Force will recommend the informants to lodge their complaints to the Equal Opportunities Commission. The Force does not maintain the relevant breakdown.

In the past 5 years, the Force did not receive any criminal case involving sexual harassment referred by the Equal Opportunities Commission.

- (4) The numbers of persons arrested for committing sexual violence crime in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rape	104	2	62	-	70	-	65	-	63	-
Indecent assault	950	9	786	12	777	5	747	10	787	4
Unlawful sexual intercourse	164	-	143	-	131	-	100	-	111	-
Total	1 218	11	991	12	978	5	912	10	961	4
	1 229		1 003		983		922		965	

Note: The above figures include the numbers of persons arrested for committing the relevant sexual offences, or for aiding, abetting, counseling or procuring others to commit the relevant sexual offences.

The Force does not maintain the figures regarding the nationalities of the persons arrested.

- (5) The figures of cases related to sexual violence involving superintendent's discretion are set out below:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
The number of persons under superintendent's discretion	86	86	87	74	67

The Force does not maintain other breakdowns requested in the question.

- (6) – (9) The Force does not maintain the breakdowns requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB339****(Question Serial No. 4710)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (4) OperationsControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list the number of reported cases on sexual violence against sex workers in the recent 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2084)

Reply:

In the past 5 years, the numbers of cases involving victims who claimed to be local sex workers (not including visitors to Hong Kong) and reported to have been raped or indecently assaulted are as follows:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Indecent assault	2	0	1	1	1
Rape	2	1	1	1	3

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB340

(Question Serial No. 4711)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list in detail the figures and the nationalities of the subjects of the following cases in the recent 5 years:

- 1) the numbers of arrests made in cases involving transgender people;
- 2) the numbers of superintendent's discretion, recognizances and bind over orders issued by the court in cases involving transgender people;
- 3) the numbers of cases involving transgender people with prostitution established, investigation terminated and investigation still in progress; and
- 4) the numbers of referral (including voluntary referral and non-voluntary referral) of cases involving transgender people made by the Police to the Social Welfare Department.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2085)

Reply:

The Police Force does not maintain the breakdown requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB341

(Question Serial No. 4712)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list in detail the figures of the following, as well as the nationalities and male to female ratios of the subjects involved, in the recent 5 years:

- 1) the numbers of arrests made in cases involving animal abuse;
- 2) the types of animals abused (including cats, dogs, rabbits, etc.);
- 3) the numbers of superintendent's discretion, recognizances and bind over orders issued by the court in cases involving animal abuse; and
- 4) the numbers of cases involving animal abuse with prosecution established, investigation terminated and investigation still in progress.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2087)

Reply:

In the past 5 years, the numbers of persons arrested by the Police Force for involvement in cruelty to animals were 43, 33, 17, 28 and 45 respectively. In the same period, the numbers of persons prosecuted by the Force under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance were 18, 26, 11, 15 and 18 (figures as at September 2017) respectively.

The Force does not maintain the other information requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB342

(Question Serial No. 4713)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list in detail the figures of the following in the past 5 years:

1. What are the current establishment of the Police for handling people of different sexual orientation and the actual expenditure required?
2. Please list in detail the numbers of training courses on handling people of different sexual orientation conducted in each of the past 5 years. Please also provide in detail their specific contents proposed, types of training instructors, modes of training, number of participants each time (by rank of police officer) and duration of training.
3. What is the expenditure on training courses on handling sexual violence conducted by the Police each year?
4. Please list in detail the numbers of training courses on handling sexual violence conducted in each of the past 5 years. Please also provide in detail the specific contents proposed, types of training instructors, modes of training, number of participants each time (by rank of police officer) and duration of training.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2089)

Reply:

The Police Force always serves the public on a non-discriminatory principle with a fair and respectful attitude to ensure that each member of the public served is treated equally, irrespective of his/her sex, sexual orientation, family status, race, whether he/she has a disability, etc. All police officers will treat people with special needs in a compassionate, practical and reasonable manner.

To fully equip frontline officers with the skills in and knowledge of handling sexual violence cases, the Police College and its Detective Training Centre have incorporated relevant topics into various regular courses such as Foundation Training Course for Recruit

Constables, Foundation Training Course for Probationary Inspectors, development courses, promotion courses and criminal investigation courses. These courses cover contents like “sexual violence cases”, “Victims Charter”, “psychological skills in handling victims”, “empathetic listening skills”, “conflict management” and “violent behaviour and ways to handle it”. Moreover, people of different sexual orientation and transgender persons are regularly invited to exchange views with participating officers to promote mutual understanding and enhance their skills in handling the cases.

The Force also provides frontline officers with thematic training. For instance, topics such as “professional sensitivity required for handling victims of abuse”, “sexual violence cases” and “ways of handling sexual violence victims of different sexual orientation and transgender victims of sexual violence” are included in Training Day packages. The Force has sought the views of people of different sexual orientation and transgender persons when designing the courses. Short videos are used to enhance the professional sensitivity of frontline officers in handling incidents involving people of different sexual orientation.

There were a total of 28 429 attendances by police officers who received relevant training from 2013 to 2017.

The expenditure of the Force on handling people of different sexual orientation and sexual violence cases falls under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. No specific breakdown is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB343

(Question Serial No. 4714)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Regarding the set up of “Designated Domestic Violence Unit” (DDVU) to handle domestic violence, please list in a table the expenditure or estimate, additional manpower and the relevant posts in the past 5 years and the coming financial year.
2. Please list in a table the numbers of domestic violence cases that the DDVU investigated in the past 5 years. What was the average time taken for handling a case?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2090)

Reply:

- 1-2. The Police Force's expenditure, estimate and manpower for handling domestic violence cases fall under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. No specific breakdown is available. In addition, the Force does not maintain breakdowns of the number of domestic violence cases investigated or the average time taken for handling a case by the “Designated Domestic Violence Unit”.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB344

(Question Serial No. 4715)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list the details of and actual expenditure on training in topics of gender provided for police officers since 2010. Has the Force evaluated the effectiveness of such training courses? Please also list the follow-ups taken last year and the estimated expenditure for the coming year.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2091)

Reply:

The Police Force organises training in topics of gender for new recruits and serving officers. The contents of the courses broadly include:

- (1) the relevant legislation (including the Basic Law, Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance (Cap. 383) and Sex Discrimination Ordinance (Cap. 480));
- (2) Force Values (including integrity management, equal opportunities, service quality, professionalism); and
- (3) the execution of policing work (including courses on the rules and directions for the questioning of suspects and the taking of statements; legal obligations and Force procedures including stop and search, arrest, detention, bail, care and custody of detained persons; the rights of detained persons; the Victim of Crime Charter; and handling of public order events).

Moreover, the Force will also organise relevant thematic talks for officers of various ranks from time to time to enhance their understanding of the latest development of anti-discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity and raise their gender sensitivity. The Force also regularly conducts Training Days on different topics for frontline officers and has produced various Training Day packages specifically on protection of human and civil rights, covering areas such as anti-discrimination ordinances in Hong Kong.

The expenditure on the training in topics of gender falls under the day-to-day training expenditure of the Police College. No specific breakdown of the relevant expenditure is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB345

(Question Serial No. 4716)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Following the wrongful arrest of a person with intellectual disability in 2015, the public and the disability groups are concerned about the policy issues as reflected by the incident. Will the Government please give an account of the following:

1. The Police's existing guidelines and policy on handling cases involving disabled persons and mentally incapacitated persons (MIPs).
2. What are the numbers and contents of training received by police constables for the handling of disabled persons and MIPs in the past 10 years? Please give respectively an account of the pre-vocational training and on-the-job training.
3. What is the progress and situation of the review following the incident?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2092)

Reply:

1. The Police Force has established procedures in place to handle cases involving mentally incapacitated persons (MIPs), such as to take a statement from an MIP, conduct an identification parade for an MIP or conduct a custody search on an MIP suspect in the presence of an Appropriate Adult (AA) (such as relative, guardian or social worker) as far as practicable, in order to ensure that the rights of the person concerned are protected.

In addition, to alleviate potential stress on MIPs during court proceedings, the Force has in place established guidelines for the application to the court for using the video-recorded interview as evidence-in-chief, giving of evidence by an MIP through live television link in the company of a witness support person, etc.

As for other disabled persons, the Force will make arrangements according to their special needs, such as arranging a sign language interpreter for hearing impaired persons.

To further enhance the care of MIPs, the Force established the Working Group to Review the Care of Mentally Incapacitated Persons (MIP WG) in May 2015. The MIP WG adopts a multi-agency approach to explore a series of relevant issues, including overseas experience, expert opinion, inter-departmental co-operation, review of current policies and guidelines as well as training. To further improve the services for MIPs, the MIP WG rolled out the following new measures in November 2016:

- A “Notice to ‘Appropriate Adult’ for Person Assisting/under Police Enquiry/in Police Custody who is Mentally Incapacitated or Aged under 16” will be served to every AA who provides support to an MIP or a person under the age of 16 to ensure that the AA understands his/her roles and responsibilities.
- A new initiative called “Care Card Scheme” has been implemented. Operating on a voluntary basis, the Scheme aims to let those in need (or their relatives) record their medical and communication needs and emergency contact numbers on a Care Card, so that law enforcement officers can become aware of the special needs of the persons concerned, and notify their relatives for assistance as early as possible in case of emergency. The Care Cards are available on request from reporting rooms of police stations, medical social service units of the Social Welfare Department (SWD) at public hospitals, integrated family services centres and relevant social welfare organisations, parents’ groups, special schools, sheltered workshops and residential care homes; and
- The expert members of the MIP WG (including psychiatric consultants and Police Clinical Psychologists), putting together the common behavioural characteristics of persons with psychotic symptoms and the communication skills required, devised a “Behavioural Indicators Guide” as a reference tool to police officers for the identification of MIPs. The Guide helps to enhance frontline officers’ capability in understanding the MIPs’ behavioural habits, as well as their sensitivity and alertness in identifying the persons concerned. The Guide also includes advice on effective communication with MIPs.

Apart from the above new measures, the Force has issued clear guidelines specifying that the consent of a parent or an AA is required before photographing the injuries of an MIP. Unless in exceptional circumstances where other evidence like medical reports fail to show the relevant injuries, no photographs of the sensitive body parts of an MIP should be taken.

In addition, to further protect people with disabilities, the Force has stipulated that video recording of interviews should be conducted in all cases involving suspects who are blind, mentally handicapped, or suspected to be mentally handicapped. The Force also improved the “992” Emergency Short Message System hotline designed for the hearing and speech impaired, and transcribed the “Notice to Persons in Police Custody or Involved in Police Enquiries” into a text version for the visually impaired (i.e. Braille). The Braille version of the notice has been disseminated to all police stations in the territory.

The Force has created a thematic webpage on MIPs on the Police Public Page to introduce the above new measures to the public. It comprises an introductory video, frequently asked questions and information on the exchange between the Force and the MIP community.

2. The Force always strives to enhance police officers' professional sensitivity and capability in handling MIPs and disabled persons. In various training courses (including Probationary Inspector Course, Recruit Police Constable Course, Police Constable Development Course, Sergeant and Station Sergeant Promotion Course, Standard Criminal Investigation Course and Advanced Criminal Investigation Course), there are sessions in which police officers are taught subjects such as handling of MIPs and disabled persons during execution of duties, the proper procedures for taking statements from them, and points to be aware of in the detention of persons with special needs. The Police Clinical Psychologists will also teach officers about the characteristics of some mental or psychological diseases (e.g. schizophrenia, manic-depressive psychosis and autism) in the Advanced Criminal Investigation Course, thereby increasing their knowledge about the relevant diseases.

The numbers of police officers who received the above training in the past 10 years are as follows:

		Number of officers
Induction training	Probationary Inspector	1 841
	Recruit Police Constable	11 768
On-the-job training	Continuation/Development training	51 699
	Promotion/Command course	5 958
	Criminal investigation training course	8 037

In addition, the Police College has rolled out various learning kits for enhancing officers' knowledge about the relevant topics and their professionalism in the discharge of duties. The learning kits include Training Day Packages focused on the handling of disabled persons and MIPs. For instance, 3 sets of Training Day Packages, namely "Discrimination Free", "Custody Management and Detention" and "Handling Mentally Disordered Persons", focusing on the handling of disabled persons and MIPs were rolled out in 2009, 2012 and 2014 respectively. Furthermore, the Police College also rolled out learning kits covering the handling of autistic persons, such as the above-mentioned "Custody Management and Detention" and an e-Learning Package entitled "Criminal Psychology" which was jointly produced with Police Clinical Psychologists and rolled out in 2015. Also, with a view to enhancing frontline officers' confidence and capability in handling the persons concerned, the Force has been jointly organising with the SWD the special training programme called "Video Recorded Interview with Child and Mentally Incapacitated Witnesses". The programme is taught by tutors approved by the Force and the SWD. It provides police officers and social workers who are more likely to have the need to investigate child and MIP abuse cases with the skills of conducting investigations and video recorded interviews with children and MIPs as well as the special knowledge and techniques in joint investigation. It also includes a comprehensive train-the-trainer programme.

In August 2016, the Police College rolled out a new Training Day Package entitled “Dealing with Mentally Incapacitated Persons”. It introduces the relevant measures to officers by providing mock cases, group discussions, expert advice, experience sharing and tutors’ briefing. The package also includes the sharing by psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, social workers and frontline officers experienced in handling relevant cases. It aims to enhance officers’ knowledge about the relevant topics and their professionalism in the discharge of duties. Between October and November 2016, on the invitation of the Force, members of relevant parents’ groups joined the Training Days of different Police Districts and shared with frontline officers their skills and experience in communicating with MIPs to enhance mutual knowledge and understanding. The package of training was completed in mid-November 2016. The criminal investigation training course has also been revised to cover the relevant topics. The above training package was uploaded to the Police Intranet (POINT) in 2017 for officers’ reference and repeated use.

Besides, in 2016, the Force also invited organisations serving the hearing impaired to conduct 21 workshops on effective communications with the hearing impaired for frontline police officers. A total of over 1 000 frontline police officers attended. In 2017, the Force made further arrangements with organisations serving the visually/hearing impaired to conduct 27 workshops. Nearly 600 police officers received relevant training.

The Force will continue to provide jointly with different government departments and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) relevant training for frontline officers.

3. The Force attaches great importance to the rights of the MIPs. To this end, the Force has, subsequent to the incident, formed the MIP WG led by the Assistant Commissioner of Police (Support). In collaboration with representatives of relevant bureaux/departments, Police Clinical Psychologists, training units, representatives of frontline officers, representatives of the SWD and two psychiatric consultants, the MIP WG aims to re-examine the policies and guidelines on handling cases involving MIPs, explore room for improvement, and study the ways to further augment frontline officers’ training in handling relevant tasks. The MIP WG has held a number of meetings with various self-help groups (including parents’ groups) and concern groups to exchange views on the Force’s enhancement measures. The MIP WG has so far held 2 preparatory meetings and 11 formal meetings, and has rolled out a series of enhancement measures as above-mentioned.

To promote the exchange with the persons concerned for better mutual understanding, the Force has jointly organised with relevant social welfare organisations various types of exchange activities, including Christmas parties, the Police College Open Day, visits to police stations and crime prevention seminars for parents’ groups and the mentally handicapped being taken care of. In addition, the Force has also organised thematic sharing sessions for NGOs and self-help groups, in order to gauge views on the Force’s enhancement measures from the stakeholders, as well as to promote interactive communication, mutual understanding and respect.

Through the multi-agency approach adopted by the MIP WG, the Force and relevant stakeholders have been exploring ways to further enhance the related services. To

continue to improve the services for MIPs, the SWD rolled out the “Pilot Scheme on Volunteer Appropriate Adult” in February 2017, which aims to, in exceptional circumstances, provide AAs for MIPs assisting or under police enquiry. The Force has been invited to brief the voluntary AAs on the Force’s general investigation procedures and their roles and responsibility in the procedures concerned.

The Force has publicised the above new measures to the public, relevant organisations, teachers of special schools and social workers through various channels. The Force will closely monitor the effectiveness of the above new measures and, through a series of reviews and various exchange activities, maintain close communication with relevant stakeholders and exchange views on the relevant issues, thereby further improving the services for MIPs and strengthening the protection of the rights of the persons concerned.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB346

(Question Serial No. 4717)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide the Police's current definition of domestic violence in detail, and list in a table a breakdown of the numbers of cases based on the definition, and the male to female ratio of each category in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2093)

Reply:

The Police Force divides Domestic Conflict Reports (DCRs) into 3 categories having regard to their degree of seriousness, namely "Domestic Violence (Crime)", "Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)" and "Domestic Incidents". Domestic violence refers to any case involving violence or a breach of peace occurring between persons generally regarded as having marital or intimate partner relationships. Domestic relationships refer to married, separated or divorced couples, cohabitants or former cohabitants (irrespective of gender) and lovers or former lovers (irrespective of gender) having a continuing relationship.

"Domestic Violence (Crime) cases" refer to criminal cases involving violence occurring between persons having the above domestic relationships, including murder, manslaughter, wounding, serious assault, rape, indecent assault, criminal intimidation, criminal damage and possession of offensive weapon.

"Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases" refer to cases involving common assault and a breach of the peace occurring between persons having the above domestic relationships.

"Domestic Incidents" refer to all family-related non-violent incidents not involving crime elements or a breach of the peace occurring between persons having the above domestic relationships.

The numbers of DCRs handled by the Force in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Domestic Violence (Crime)	1 870	1 669	1 464	1 509	1 394
Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)	676	623	548	495	449
Domestic Incidents	12 097	11 510	11 733	11 306	10 642
Total	14 643	13 802	13 745	13 310	12 485

The numbers of victims of Domestic Violence (Crime) cases in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

Sex	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Male	488	389	309	337	304
Female	1 382	1 280	1 155	1 172	1 090
Total	1 870	1 669	1 464	1 509	1 394

The Force does not maintain other breakdowns requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB347

(Question Serial No. 4718)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- 1) Please provide in a table, the breakdowns of the contents, the attendance figures and the ranks of police officers trained in the Force's training courses in relation to domestic and cohabitation-related violence cases in the recent 5 years.
- 2) Please provide the relevant expenditures in the past 5 years and the estimates for the coming financial year.
- 3) Please provide the amount of resources allocated to the relevant training courses each year.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2094)

Reply:

- 1) In order to strengthen frontline officers' skills and professional sensitivity in handling domestic violence cases and their understanding of relevant legislation, the Police Force has incorporated training courses on skills of handling domestic violence and opposite-sex/same-sex intimate partner relationships, psychology of victims and handling of conflicts into the "Foundation Training Course", "Criminal Investigation Course" and "Promotion and Development Training Courses". Besides, relevant training materials are regularly reviewed and updated. Details of training courses on the handling and investigation of domestic violence cases are as follows:

Regular training - Induction training

Probationary Inspectors will attend a 3-hour lecture conducted by instructors of the Police College; Recruit Constables will attend a 3-hour lecture conducted by instructors of the Police College, take a 5-hour scenario-based practical course and sit for examinations. Besides, Recruit Constables will take the 4-hour course of "Policing Psychology - The Application of Psychological Skills:

Handling Domestic Violence” conducted by instructors in Psychology of the Open University and a 2-hour tutorial.

During the accreditation of the Foundation Training Course, the Force conducted a review of the Foundation Training Course and the training needs. Relevant training courses have been rearranged since 2015. The duration of “Policing Psychology - The Application of Psychological Skills: Handling Domestic Violence” conducted by university instructors in Psychology was adjusted from 4 hours to 3 hours, while the duration of the 2-hour tutorial remained unchanged. A 2-hour guest lecture arranged by the Force’s Family Conflict and Sexual Violence Policy Unit was also introduced.

Regular training - On-the-job training

Newly promoted Station Sergeants will take a 3-hour scenario-based practical course; newly promoted Sergeants will attend a 2-hour lecture conducted by instructors of the Police College and take a 3-hour scenario-based practical course. Serving Police Constables will attend 2 lectures of a total of 3 hours conducted by instructors of the Police College.

Regular training - Criminal investigation training

Inspectors/Senior Inspectors, Sergeants and Police Constables will attend 4 hours of lectures of the “Standard Criminal Investigation Course” conducted by the instructors of the Detective Training Centre of the Police College, and 8 hours of lectures of the “Advanced Criminal Investigation Course” conducted by the Crime Wing Headquarters.

The numbers of police officers who received the above training in the past 5 years are listed in the following table:

		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Regular training						
Induction training	Probationary Inspector	235	230	185	186	236
	Recruit Constable	990	1 110	1 318	1 341	1 347
On-the-job training	Station Sergeant	120	122	115	110	129
	Sergeant	365	343	400	402	372
	Police Constable	1 826	834	1 718	2 899	835
Criminal investigation training	Inspector/Senior Inspector	119	121	138	129	154
	Sergeant	121	107	137	90	165
	Police Constable	456	334	385	357	636

Apart from the training mentioned above, the Force also provides officers of

various ranks with other ad hoc training, including thematic discussion on handling domestic violence cases, training in professional sensitivity (briefings on the Domestic and Cohabitation Relationships Violence Ordinance) or training days focusing on the handling of domestic violence cases. Apart from instructors of the Police College, experienced officers or clinical psychologists, the Social Welfare Department, social workers and representatives of non-governmental organisations will also be invited where necessary to talk about and share their professional knowledge of and experience in handling domestic and cohabitation-related violence cases.

- 2) & 3) The expenditure on the police officers' training in handling domestic and cohabitation-related violence cases is part of the day-to-day training expenditure of the Police College. The Force does not maintain a specific breakdown.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB348

(Question Serial No. 4719)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- 1) Please provide in a table, the breakdown of the contents, attendance figures and ranks of police officers trained under the Force's training courses relating to sexual violence cases in the past 5 years.
- 2) Please provide the relevant expenditures of the past 5 years and the estimates for the coming financial year.
- 3) Please provide the amount of resources allocated to the relevant training courses each year.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2095)

Reply:

- 1) The Police Force organises courses on enhancing gender sensitivity for new recruits and serving officers. The contents include:
 - (1) the relevant legislation (including the Basic Law, Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance (Cap. 383) and Sex Discrimination Ordinance (Cap. 480));
 - (2) Force Values (including integrity management, equal opportunities, service quality, professionalism); and
 - (3) the execution of policing work (including courses on rules and directions for the questioning of suspects and the taking of statements; legal obligations and Force procedures including stop and search, arrest, detention, bail, care and custody of detained persons; the rights of detained persons; the Victim of Crime Charter; and handling of public order events).

The total hours of courses with the above training contents are listed in the following table:

Minimum number of hours	Police Constable	Sergeant	Station Sergeant	Inspector/ Senior Inspector
Foundation training course	93 hours	N.A.	N.A.	51 hours
Promotion/Command course	N.A.	9 hours	15 hours	N.A.
Criminal investigation training course	16 hours	16 hours	N.A.	16 hours

Moreover, the Force will organise relevant thematic talks for officers of various ranks from time to time to enhance their understanding of the latest development of cases of sexual orientation and gender identity discrimination and raise their gender sensitivity. The Force also regularly conducts Training Days on different topics for frontline officers. In 2015, the Force launched a training package on “Professional Sensitivity in Handling Victims of Sexual Violence” to enhance frontline officers’ professional sensitivity in dealing with sexual violence victims. In addition, the Force encourages officers to enroll in various thematic courses on gender issues conducted by the Civil Service Training and Development Institute under the Civil Service Bureau.

- 2) & 3) The expenditure on the training in sexual violence case falls under the day-to-day training expenditure of the Force’s Police College. No specific breakdown is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB349

(Question Serial No. 4720)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- 1) Please provide in a table the information on the Police's anti-crime publicity programmes addressing specific crime problems like "sexual assault" and "domestic violence" in the past 5 years with a breakdown by format, content, attendance figures and groups involved.
- 2) Please provide the relevant expenditures in the past 5 years and the estimates for the coming financial year.
- 3) Please provide the amount of resources allocated to the relevant publicity programmes each year.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2096)

Reply:

- (1) The Crime Prevention Bureau under the Crime Wing as well as the Regions and Districts of the Police Force, by implementing various types of publicity programmes to address specific crime problems every year, provide crime prevention information for and raise the awareness of the public.

In the past 5 years, the Force organised a total of 1 389 publicity programmes on "sexual assault" and "domestic violence", including producing TV and Radio Announcements in the Public Interest; distributing publicity leaflets and souvenirs to the public; displaying publicity posters or large banners; organising talks, seminars and exhibitions; holding anti-crime sports competitions, carnivals and bus parades; and recruiting young people and other stakeholders to participate in the implementation of the Force's publicity programmes to encourage the public to continue to assist the Force to prevent and fight crime. The publicity programmes have significantly raised public awareness of crime prevention. The Force will continue to enhance the crime prevention publicity on "sexual assault" and "domestic violence" through different channels.

The Force does not maintain other breakdowns in respect of the question.

- (2)-(3) The Force's expenditure and estimate on crime prevention publicity fall under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". No specific breakdown is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB350****(Question Serial No. 4721)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide:

- (1) the numbers of reported cases of domestic conflicts/domestic violence received via the 999 hotline in the past 5 years; and
- (2) the numbers of unsuccessful prosecution cases with a detailed breakdown by reason for not continuing prosecution.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2098)Reply:

- (1) The breakdown of the reported cases of “domestic violence” and “domestic incidents” received via the Police Force’s 999 emergency hotline from 2013 to 2017 is set out below:

Category of cases	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Domestic violence	2 821	2 521	2 242	2 209	1 843
Domestic incident	11 231	10 786	10 940	10 634	10 642
Total	14 052	13 307	13 182	12 843	12 485

- (2) The numbers of prosecutions and convictions related to Domestic Violence (Crime) cases with sentences (Note 1) in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total number of cases	1 870	1 669	1 464	1 509	1 394
Total number of prosecutions	557	524	467	446	376
Total number of convictions	165	163	192	186	162
Immediate imprisonment	36	40	44	36	55
Probation order	11	25	28	24	27
Community service	17	10	17	18	11
Suspended jail sentence	64	55	68	70	46
Bound over / conditional	1	0	0	1	1
Others (Note 2)	36	33	35	37	22

Note 1: The year of prosecution and the year of conviction of any case related to the above figures may be different. Therefore, the figures cannot be compared directly.

Note 2: “Others” includes detention in a training centre, detention centre, drug addiction treatment centre, hospital order and fine.

The Force does not maintain other breakdowns requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB351

(Question Serial No. 4722)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please explain the overall procedures for providing sign language interpretation services at the request of the hearing impaired. If the Police cannot provide an instant sign language interpretation service, what are the reasons? What are the current sources of sign language interpreters whom the Police engage?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2099)

Reply:

Having regard to the needs of the situation, the Police Force engages sign language interpreters on the register of part-time sign language interpreters provided by the Judiciary to arrange sign language interpretation services for people in need.

The Force would arrange sign language interpretation services for those in need as far as practicable. However, whether the Force can instantly arrange such services depends on numerous factors, including the availability of suitable sign language interpreters to provide service at the required time and locations.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB352****(Question Serial No. 4723)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) Please provide the information on the interdiction of police officers from duty in the past 2 years in the following table:

Reason / Category	Grade	Rank	The start of the period	The end of the period	Current status	Amount of salary deducted

- (b) Please provide the information on the interdiction of auxiliary police officers from duty in the past 2 years in the following table:

Reason / Category	Grade	Rank	The start of the period	The end of the period	Current status	Amount of salary deducted

- (c) From the above tables, please inform the Committee of the number of police officers interdicted from duty who received full salary and their respective ranks.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2100)Reply:

- (a) The respective numbers of police officers who were interdicted from duty, re-instated or left the Police Force for involvement in criminal, disciplinary investigations or proceedings in the past 2 years are set out in the following table:

	Number of police officers who were interdicted from duty	Number of police officers who were re-instated	Number of police officers who left the Force
2016	27 Police Constables 5 Sergeants 1 Station Sergeant	11 Police Constables 4 Sergeants	30 Police Constables 6 Sergeants
2017	19 Police Constables 5 Sergeants 1 Senior Inspector 1 Superintendent	6 Police Constables 3 Sergeants	9 Police Constables 1 Sergeant

- (b) The respective numbers of auxiliary police officers who were interdicted from duty, re-instated or left the Force for involvement in criminal, disciplinary investigations or proceedings in the past 2 years are set out in the following table:

	Number of auxiliary police officers who were interdicted from duty	Number of auxiliary police officers who were re-instated	Number of auxiliary police officers who left the Force
2016	2 Police Constables 1 Superintendent	2 Sergeants 1 Senior Inspector/Inspector	3 Police Constables
2017	2 Police Constables	1 Police Constable	3 Police Constables

- (c) The Force does not maintain the figures on the salaries received by the police officers mentioned in (a) during the interdiction period. As auxiliary police officers are paid on an hourly basis, salary is not payable during the interdiction period.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB353****(Question Serial No. 4724)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the records management work of your department in the past year:

1. Please provide information on the number and rank of officers designated to perform such work. If there is no officer designated for such work, please provide information on the number of officers and the hours of work involved in records management duties, and the other duties they have to undertake in addition to records management.
2. Please list in the table below information on programme and administrative records which have been closed pending transfer to the Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal:

Category of records	
Years covered by the records	
Number and linear metres of records	
Retention period approved by GRS	
Are they confidential documents	
Reason(s) for records not yet transferred	

3. Please list in the table below information on programme and administrative records which have been transferred to the GRS for retention:

Category of records	
Years covered by the records	
Number and linear metres of records	
Years that the records were transferred to GRS	
Retention period approved by GRS	
Are they confidential documents	

4. Please list in the table below information on records which have been approved for destruction by the GRS:

Category of records	
Years covered by the records	
Number and linear metres of records	
Years that the records were transferred to GRS	
Retention period approved by GRS	
Are they confidential documents	

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2101)

Reply:

1. The records management work of the Police Force is undertaken by Chief Executive Officer (Personnel and General) and assisted by about 20 Senior Executive Officers in the supervision of such work of the Force Headquarters and Police Districts. The daily routines of record classification, filing, despatch and retention are performed by Clerical Grade staff, Secretarial Grade staff and Confidential Assistant Grade staff. The total number of the above staff of various ranks is about 400. Apart from records management, they also handle other administrative and clerical work, duties related to specific projects, etc. The Force does not maintain the information on the number of hours of records management work performed by the above staff.
2. The information on programme and administrative records closed by the Force pending transfer to the Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal in the past year is set out in the following table:

Category of records	Administrative records	Programme records
Years covered by the records	1960-2017	1959-2017
Number and linear metres of records	23 707 (1 025.01 linear metres)	378 366 (4 318.59 linear metres)
Retention period approved by GRS	1 to 13 years or retained until superseded or obsolete	0.5 to 20 years or retained until superseded or obsolete
Are they confidential documents	Among them, 1 092 are confidential documents	Among them, 3 008 are confidential documents
Reason(s) for records not yet transferred	See Note	

3. The information on programme and administrative records transferred by the Force to the GRS for retention in the past year is set out in the following table:

Category of records	Administrative records	Programme records
Years covered by the records	2004-2013	1971-2001
Number and linear metres of records	14 (0.56 linear metres)	44 875 (92 linear metres)
Years that the records were transferred to GRS	2017	2017
Retention period approved by GRS	13 years	7 years to permanent
Are they confidential documents	Yes	No

4. The information on records approved for destruction by the GRS in the past year is set out in the following table:

Category of records	Administrative records	Programme records
Years covered by the records	1969-2016	1965-2017
Number and linear metres of records	244 773 (1 031.33 linear metres)	2 336 399 (6 770.19 linear metres)
Years that the records were transferred to GRS	N.A.	
Retention period approved by GRS	0.5 to 13 years or retained until superseded or obsolete	0.5 to 20 years or retained until superseded or obsolete
Are they confidential documents	Among them, 639 are confidential documents	Among them, 5 980 are confidential documents

Note: According to the guidelines issued by the Director of Administration and the GRS, the Force retains the administrative and programme records which have been closed for the length of time as stipulated in the existing disposal guidelines (for administrative records) or the records disposal schedule (for programme records) approved by the GRS. Since the retention periods have not expired, the records are not yet transferred to the GRS. Upon expiry of the retention period, the Force will, as required by the guidelines, apply to the GRS for destruction of the records or transfer the records to the GRS for appraisal of their archival value.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB354****(Question Serial No. 4725)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. Regarding the expenses on entertainment and gifts of your department in the past two years, please provide details using the table below:

Bureau/branch/department and year	
Estimated expenses on entertainment and gifts in the year	
Actual expenses on entertainment and gifts in the year	
Cap on entertainment expenses (including beverages) per head for the year	
Cap on gift expenses per guest for the year	
Number of receptions held and total number of guests entertained in the year	

2. Regarding the expenses on entertainment and gifts of your department this year, please provide details using the table below:

Bureau/branch/department and year	
Date of reception (day/month/year)	
Departments/organisations and titles of the guests entertained (grouped by department/organisation and indicating the number of guests)	
Food expenses incurred in the reception	
Beverage expenses incurred in the reception/gift expenses incurred in the reception	

Venue of the reception (department office/restaurant in government facilities/private restaurant/others (please specify))	
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3. Please provide the estimated expenses on entertainment and gifts for the coming year using the table below:

Bureau/branch/department	
Estimated provision for expenses on entertainment and gifts	
Cap on entertainment expenses per guest	
Cap on gift expenses per guest	

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2102)

Reply:

- 1-3. The Government has all along upheld the principles of honesty and simplicity. Souvenirs or gifts are generally not accepted or exchanged in functions and activities. If there is a need to go through the protocol for exchanging, appropriate souvenirs or gifts will be procured having regard to the capacity of the guests and occasions to ensure proper use of public funds. The procurement of supplies (including gifts or souvenirs) must be in compliance with the Stores and Procurement Regulations of the Government. The Police Force does not maintain a separate account in respect of the expenses on the procurement of souvenirs and gifts. Therefore, no relevant statistics are available.

As a general rule, all civil servants should observe the same principles and act in accordance with the relevant regulations and administrative guidelines when providing official entertainment in the form of meals. Government officers are required to exercise prudent judgment and economy when entertaining guests for official purposes in order to avoid any public perception of extravagance. According to the existing general guidelines, the expenses on official meals per person should not exceed \$450 for lunch or \$600 for dinner, inclusive of all expenses incurred on food and beverages consumed on the occasion, service charges and tips.

The expenses on local official entertainment of the Force in 2016-17 to 2018-19 are set out as follows:

2016-17	2017-18 (As at 28.2.2018)	2018-19 (Estimate) (Note)
\$3,106,000	\$2,164,000	\$3,000,000

Note: The Force's estimated expenses in 2018-19 are based on operational need and the expenses in the past years.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB355

(Question Serial No. 4726)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

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

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide the details of the Department's meetings with, visits to or exchanges with relevant Mainland authorities in the past year. Please also provide information on the following items in respect of each trip in chronological order: (a) purpose and destination, (b) post titles of the local officials met, (c) number and post titles of the entourage of Hong Kong officials, (d) duration of the trip, and (e) total expenditure involved, and separate expenditure on (i) transportation (list separately the air tickets and the local transportation at the destination), (ii) accommodation, (iii) meals, (iv) banquets or entertainment, and (v) gifts.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2103)

Reply:

Subject to operational need, arrangements are made for officers of various ranks to participate in duty visits conducted by the Police Force, including liaison and law enforcement co-operation with the Mainland and other countries and regions, and attendance at international conferences to enhance exchanges with government officials, agencies and international organisations of various places around the world. In view of an increase in recent years in cross-boundary crime activities involving new crime trends such as telephone deception and technology crime, it is necessary for the Force to enhance liaison with the Mainland public security authorities for better bilateral co-operation in a bid to exchange views on the latest crime trends in both places and study the ways to combat cross-boundary crime.

The exchange activities mentioned include meetings, focus studies on specific crime, training and courtesy calls.

The details of the Force's overseas duty visits in 2017-18 are as follows:

Year	Work item and place of visit	Purpose of visit	Number of officers participating in each visit	Expenditure involved*
2017-18 (as at 28 February 2018)	Mainland China, Macao, Taipei, Tokyo, Singapore, Sydney, Paris, London, New York, Washington DC, etc.	Official visits, meetings, study trips, etc.	1 - 35	About \$10.38 million

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

The Force does not maintain a breakdown of other figures requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB356****(Question Serial No. 4727)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

(1) Please tabulate the numbers of suicides committed in the past 5 years and this year as at the end of February with a breakdown by age:

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017 (As at the end of February)
Aged 0-17						
Aged 18-25						
Aged 26-30						
Aged 31-40						
Aged 41-50						
Aged 51-60						
Aged 60 or above						

(2) Please tabulate the numbers of unsuccessful suicides committed in the past 5 years and this year as at the end of February with a breakdown by age:

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017 (As at the end of February)
Aged 0-17						
Aged 18-25						
Aged 26-30						
Aged 31-40						
Aged 41-50						
Aged 51-60						
Aged 60 or above						

(3) Please tabulate the numbers of fatal suicides committed in the past 5 years and this year as at the end of February with a breakdown by age:

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017 (As at the end of February)
Aged 0-17						
Aged 18-25						
Aged 26-30						
Aged 31-40						
Aged 41-50						
Aged 51-60						
Aged 60 or above						

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2104)

Reply:

The numbers of “suicide” and “attempted suicide” cases handled by the Police Force in the past 5 years are set out below:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Suicide	175	179	178	235	174
Attempted Suicide	2 657	2 413	2 236	2 128	2 146
Total	2 832	2 592	2 414	2 363	2 320

The Force does not maintain other breakdowns requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB357

(Question Serial No. 4728)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide information on the following in the past 5 years:

- (1) the numbers of sessions of multi-disciplinary case conferences that the Police were invited to attend, and the numbers of sessions that the Police actually attended;
- (2) the reasons for not attending multi-disciplinary case conferences despite being invited.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2105)

Reply:

The Police Force does not maintain the information requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB358

(Question Serial No. 4906)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Brief Description of Programme (2) mentioned “developing the Force’s various information and intelligence systems, in particular, strengthening its crime investigation capabilities through the use of modern technologies; maximising the use and effectiveness of computer systems and the Force Criminal Intelligence System”. In this regard, please inform this Committee of the following:

- (1) What are the Police’s expenditure and establishment involved in procuring software generally regarded as remote control malware, the expenditure on the establishment and other related expenses (if any), and the names and number of the software (If the Police refuse to disclose such information, please cite the legislation under which the Commissioner of Police is vested with the powers to withhold information)?
- (2) What are the Police’s expenditure and establishment involved in administering software generally regarded as remote control malware, the expenditure on the establishment and other related expenses (if any), and the names and number of the software (If the Police refuse to disclose such information, please cite the legislation under which the Commissioner of Police is vested with the powers to withhold information)?
- (3) What are the establishment of the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB), the expenditure on the establishment and other related expenses?
- (4) What are the details of the cyber patrols conducted by the CSTCB or relevant officers in the Police Force;
- (5) The Interception of Communications and Surveillance Ordinance, flawed with loopholes in respect of cyber crimes, has not given adequate consideration to the latest scientific and technological developments. It is doubtful if human rights can be safeguarded under the Ordinance. Please state whether the Government has plans to regulate the Force’s efforts on cyber crime prevention by introducing legislation, or at least reviewing the Police General Orders, making additions to or specifying in the Orders the officers’ powers and responsibilities in “preventing” cyber crime.

Asked by: Hon CHU Hoi-dick (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 67)

Reply:

(1), (2)&(5) To prevent and combat crimes effectively, including the prevention of cyber crimes, law enforcement agencies will gather intelligence through proper channels, having regard to the nature and details of the case. However, all intelligence must be gathered by legitimate means and in accordance with established procedures or codes. The Police Force will not seek information through intrusion into people's computer systems if it is not allowed under the law. As intelligence gathering involves police operations of a confidential nature, disclosing the specific details may reveal the operational strategies of the Force and its law enforcement capabilities to criminals, who may be able to elude justice, thus jeopardising public interest. Therefore, it is inappropriate to disclose such details.

(3) The establishment of the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB) in 2018-19 comprises 239 posts.

The Force's expenditure on cyber security and technology crime falls under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". No specific breakdown is available.

(4) The Internet is open to all and hence its users may fall victim to crimes. Similar to the Force deploying officers to patrol the streets for crime prevention in the physical world, it is also necessary to spot and take action against possible criminal activities in the virtual Internet world. Therefore, for the purpose of crime prevention and detection, the Force conducts cyber patrol to search for relevant information via public platforms on the Internet as and when necessary. According to operational priorities, specific and professional search will be performed via such platforms for possible crime-related information.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB359

(Question Serial No. 4213)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The estimated expenditure for 2018-19 increases significantly as compared with the previous years. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the details and amounts of the expenditure, and the reasons for the significant increase in the estimated expenditure for the coming year.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 126)

Reply:

The estimated expenditure of the Police Force for 2018-19 is about \$980 million (5.3%) higher than the revised estimate for 2017-18. This is mainly due to the expenditure for the increase of posts and overall increased operating expenses totalling about \$780 million, and the increased cash flow requirement of about \$200 million for replacement and procurement of plant and equipment under the capital account.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB360

(Question Serial No. 5979)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the variety of projects which aim at enhancing the supervision of youths at risk, will the department list the details of such projects implemented in the past 3 years, including their dates, numbers of participants, expenditures incurred and how these projects helped preventing youth involvement in crime?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 68)

Reply:

Preventing youth crime and targeting those who exploit youths is one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities 2018. The Police Force has all along been strengthening intelligence-led operations against street gangs and their activities (particularly those involving youths), targeting triad personalities and activities (in particular those that exploit youths), targeting drug traffickers (especially those exploiting students and youths), and promoting awareness and preventing the abuse of drugs by students and youths through a multi-agency and community-based approach.

On publicity and education, the Force has been using various channels including Police Magazine, its online platforms, Junior Police Call (JPC) Scheme, various crime prevention activities and talks to remind members of the public especially the youths not to abuse drugs or deliver drugs or unknown articles for other people. Through Police School Liaison Officers, the Force will also enhance students' awareness of drug harms and the threat of triads, and deepen teachers' and parents' understanding of youth involvement in drugs as well as triad and street gang activities, with the aim of enhancing their ability to identify these problems.

Between January 2016 and late February 2018, the Force implemented a number of anti-crime initiatives for the youths, including the JPC Awards Scheme and "Help the Police Fight Youth Crime Competition" in collaboration with the banking sector, and the Fight Crime Summer Camp in collaboration with the Commission on Youth. During the period, the anti-crime activities attracted over 340 000 participants in total, including 330 000

people who took part in the online game of the “Help the Police Fight Youth Crime Competition”. In addition, the commissioning of the JPC@Pat Heung on 10 August 2017 provides young people with a range of training and activities covering policing and crime prevention knowledge, leadership and management training, team building and confidence boosting exercises and so on. The JPC@Pat Heung also organises day camp and residential camp activities of different themes, such as “leadership training camp”, “team-building training camp”, “discipline training camp” and “adventure training camp”. To date, more than 12 000 people have participated in the activities of the JPC@Pat Heung.

On law enforcement, the Force will continue to conduct anti-crime operations, including enhanced enforcement actions during long holidays and at control points. It will gather intelligence through cyber patrol and exchange intelligence with Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies, and conducts joint operations in a timely manner. In addition, frontline police officers will conduct anti-crime patrols at places frequented by juveniles. During long school holidays and summer vacation in 2017, the Force conducted 3 raids under “Operation Vanquisher” and 3 raids under “Operation Tailbacker” to combat youth involvement in illegal activities i.e. drug abuse and drug trafficking, targeting known haunts of juveniles and youths particularly night-time places of entertainment.

Besides, the Force may take the option of graduated sanction. In other words, the Police Superintendent’s Discretion Scheme is preferred as an alternative to prosecution as appropriate with the provision of after-care services for cautioned youths to minimise the chance of re-offending. In collaboration with social workers, schools and parents, the Force will also refer the youths at risk to relevant organisations for follow-up action.

The Force’s expenditure for the above work falls under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. The Force does not maintain a specific breakdown.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB361

(Question Serial No. 5981)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What relevant strategies in public relations, media and social media are employed by the Force to project a positive image? What are the relevant indicators? If the relevant indicators have been attained, how will they be maintained? If not, what are the reasons and what new methods or approaches will be adopted to attain these indicators?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 72)

Reply:

The Police Force attaches great importance to public perception of the Force. It always adopts a proactive and comprehensive public relations strategy to demonstrate the Force's positive, professional and caring image and strengthen the communication with the media and the general public so that the public may have a better understanding of and give support to the Force's work. The Force will continue to maintain good police-community relations and step up police-community co-operation through promoting public engagement and enhancing liaison with different groups, organisations and sectors.

In recent years, the Force has actively explored the use of online platforms and social media to provide the public with the Force's latest information and broaden the engagement with the public, including launching the Hong Kong Police Mobile Application, a smartphone application software, in July 2012, the Hong Kong Police YouTube Channel in March 2013, the Hong Kong Police Facebook page in October 2015, and the Hong Kong Police Instagram page in November 2016. The Force will continue to explore the ways to further extend the service coverage of the Force's social media platforms so as to strengthen the communication with the public and improve its service quality.

At the district level, district commanders will continue to take heed of and respond to community views through District Councils, District Fight Crime Committees and police-community relations networks. They will also strengthen liaison with different stakeholders through various programmes and facilities, such as the "Junior Police Call", the "Senior Police Call" and the "JPC@Pat Heung".

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB362****(Question Serial No. 5982)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the details of press briefings held by the Force in the past 3 years, including the dates, the topics and the numbers of participating reporters.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 73)

Reply:

The numbers of press briefings and conferences held by the Police Force in the past 3 years are set out below:

	2015	2016	2017
Press briefing	419	399	440
Press conference	27	41	46

The Force does not maintain other information requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB363

(Question Serial No. 5983)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide the production costs of each episode of “Police Magazine”, “Police Report” and “Police Bulletin” in the past 2 years.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 74)

Reply:

In the past 2 years, the expenses on the production of the Chinese television programme “Police Magazine” and English television programme “Police Report” were paid by RTHK while the expenses on the production of the Chinese television programme “Police Bulletin” were paid by Cable TV. Therefore, the Police Force cannot provide the relevant information.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB364

(Question Serial No. 5984)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the preparation for the Police Service Satisfaction Survey and Public Opinion Survey, when will the Force conduct the surveys and in what form will they be conducted? Will organisations with high credibility in society be commissioned to conduct the surveys?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 76)

Reply:

The Police Service Satisfaction Survey (PSSS) and Public Opinion Survey (POS) conducted by the Police Force aim to understand public satisfaction with police services and public concerns during their contact and communication with the Force, and to assess public perception of police officers' attributes and the Force's image. The PSSS and POS for 2018 are conducted in the form of telephone interviews in the first quarter. As always, a suitable agency is selected from the "List of Contractors for Conducting Statistical Surveys" of the Census and Statistics Department through established procedures to conduct the relevant surveys.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB365

(Question Serial No. 5985)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

When and how would the Force carry out the Staff Opinion Survey, which was under preparation? Would the Force engage a credible organisation from the private sector to conduct it?

Asked by: Hon Kwok Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 77)

Reply:

The 2018 Staff Opinion Survey (SOS), which is carried out in the form of online questionnaire, commenced on 2 March 2018 and is expected for completion in late March at the earliest. The SOS is conducted by the Service Quality Wing of the Police Force in the form of online questionnaire through the online platform of the Efficiency Unit.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB366****(Question Serial No. 5986)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the numbers of identity card inspections conducted in various Police Districts in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 78)

Reply:

The statistics on identity card inspections conducted by police officers in the past 3 years are set out below:

	2015	2016	2017
Identity card inspections	305 258	326 307	324 133

The Police Force does not maintain other breakdowns requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB367

(Question Serial No. 5987)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding Aim 9, i.e. “anti-crime publicity programmes to address specific crime problems”, will the Force inform this Committee of the numbers of publicity programmes held respectively for various crimes in the past 3 years?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 81)

Reply:

In the light of the trends of various crimes, particularly the crimes that are on the rise and of much concern, the Police Force conducts, by a multi-agency approach, various kinds of crime prevention publicity and educational campaigns through different channels and media. These include disseminating crime prevention information through the television programme “Police Magazine”, various social media platforms and the press, organising crime prevention talks and seminars for different trades and industries, distributing and displaying crime prevention posters and promotional materials, and broadcasting Announcements in the Public Interests, etc. The Force will continue to conduct various kinds of crime prevention publicity campaigns in the light of the crime situation. The Force does not maintain the statistical figures of publicity programmes held respectively for various crimes.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB368****(Question Serial No. 5988)**

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (695) Police specialised vehicles (block vote)

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

A provision of \$111,512,000 is made to the Force for procurement of new and replacement of police specialised vehicles. Please list the quantity to be procured and all the functions and features of the vehicles.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 82)

Reply:

The Police Force's replacement and procurement of specialised vehicles fall under the Programme of "Operations". To meet the developmental and overall operational needs in the coming year, the Force will replace and procure 113 specialised vehicles in 2018-19. Details are as follows:

<u>Type of vehicle</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Replacement of Police Large Motorcycle	1
Replacement of Police Large Van	87
Replacement of Police Large Estate Car	7
Replacement of Police Cross Country Vehicle	1
Replacement of Police Small Patrol Car	6
Replacement of Road Safety Bus ^(Note)	1
Procurement of Specialised Crowd Management Vehicle ^(Note)	3
Procurement of Police Large Van	6
Procurement of Police Small Patrol Car	1
Total	113

(Note: These 2 items are approved items originally under Subhead 603 and will be subsumed under Subhead 695 starting from 1 April 2018.)

The police vehicles are mainly used in patrols, traffic duties, emergency calls, transportation of officers and other special operations.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB369

(Question Serial No. 4187)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Road Safety

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

In the Controlling Officer's Report 2018-19, the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2018-19 include combating inconsiderate driving and preventing accidents according to the prevailing accident trends, and enhancing enforcement actions against red light and speeding offences assisted by the Red Light and Speed Enforcement Camera Systems.

In Kowloon West, which is densely populated, residential buildings are commonly found alongside major trunks roads and expressways. It goes without saying that late-night illegal road racing adversely affects road safety. What is more, quite a number of residents have complained to me that these cars cause noise disturbance and affect their sleep. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

1. What were the resources provided by the Government to deter illegal road racing over the past 3 years. If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?
2. Will the Government consider allocating additional manpower and resources to the Enforcement and Control Division of Traffic Kowloon West for deterring illegal road racing in the region for the coming 3 years. If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 48)

Reply:

1. The Police Force's manpower and resources on the combat against illegal road racing fall under the Programme of "Road Safety". No breakdown is available.

2. Combating illegal road racing and speeding is one of the Force's "Selected Traffic Enforcement Priorities". The Force takes stringent enforcement against illegal road racing, speeding and other dangerous driving behaviour by conducting operations on an irregular basis. The aim of the operations is to change and combat drivers' unsafe and irresponsible driving behaviour so as to protect their lives and enhance the safety of other road users.

The Force will review the effectiveness of traffic enforcement in various Regions (including Kowloon West) from time to time. It will also optimise its resources, and where necessary, increase its manpower and resources to cope with traffic enforcement work.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB370

(Question Serial No. 4140)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the provision of sign language interpretation services in the past 5 years, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. Have sign language interpretation services been provided? If yes, what were the frequency, occasions and causes for providing sign language interpretation services in each year?
2. Further to the above question, what were the number of sign language interpreters involved in each year, their pay and the organisations to which they belong? What was the total expenditure involved in each year?
3. Will the Government consider allocating more resources to improve the services for communicating with the deaf and/or persons with hearing impairment in future? If yes, what are the details (including measures, manpower and expenditure involved and timetable, etc.)? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 78)

Reply:

1. Having regard to the needs of the situation, such as taking statements from persons with hearing and speech impairment, the Police Force will arrange sign language interpretation services by referring to the register of part-time sign language interpreters provided by the Judiciary or conduct a written or video-recorded interview in the company of their friend or relative they have been communicating with regularly.

In the past 5 years, the numbers of times of arranging sign language interpretation services for people in need by the Force are as follows:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of times of arranging sign language interpretation services by the Force	124	113	74	85	97

2&3. The Force engages sign language interpreters on the register of part-time sign language interpreters provided by the Judiciary to arrange sign language interpretation services for people in need. It does not have information on the establishment of those interpreters. Neither does it maintain a breakdown of the relevant expenditure.

The Force would arrange sign language interpretation services for those in need as far as practicable. At present, portable devices are available for the hearing impaired in the report rooms of police stations to facilitate communication with police officers.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB371****(Question Serial No. 4175)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding 992 Emergency Short Message System (SMS) Service in the past 5 years, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. What were the establishment and expenditures of the Service?
2. What was the number of users each year?
3. Some deaf persons and persons with hearing impairment stated that they need to register with the associations for the deaf before using the 992 Emergency SMS Service. In this connection, will the Government review the operation of the Service and relevant guidelines? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 122)

Reply:

1. The Police Force presently deals with 992 Emergency Short Message System (SMS) messages from members of the public 24 hours a day through Regional Command and Control Centres. The Force does not maintain breakdowns of the relevant manpower and expenditure.
2. Between 2013 and 2017, the numbers of requests received from members of the public via 992 each year are set out below:

Year	Cases of request for assistance via 992
2013	34
2014	41
2015	18
2016	25
2017	32

3. At present, 992 Emergency SMS Service is only available to the speech and/or hearing impaired who have registered for the service to ensure those with genuine needs are provided with fast and priority service. Similar prior registration systems are also in place in many overseas countries. An extended service to cover those who have not registered for the service not only means that the speech and/or hearing impaired will no longer enjoy priority service, but additional manpower is also required to cope with a likely surge in 992 Emergency SMS messages, which may affect the quality of the current 999 emergency service and will involve resource considerations as well.

The Force will continue to maintain close co-operation and communication with relevant government departments and organisations to review and improve the service from time to time. With the assistance of the Office of the Communications Authority and the support from various telecommunications companies, the charge of the 992 Emergency SMS Service has been waived since 9 March 2018.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB372

(Question Serial No. 6084)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Road Safety

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

To ensure road safety, the Police strives to combat dangerous driving such as speeding, drug driving and drink driving, and takes enforcement actions against dangerous driving behaviour by means of laser guns, road blocks, Speed Enforcement Camera System, etc. to create deterrent effect. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- (1) There was a significant increase of more than 20 000 prosecutions by the Police for speeding offences last year. Please provide a breakdown of enforcement by summons action in a table.
- (2) What are the estimated expenditure on and details of the procurement of new and replacement of enforcement equipment to combat dangerous driving effectively in the new financial year?
- (3) Will the Police increase the establishment of law enforcement officers in the new financial year and what is the difference in the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon LUK Chung-hung (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 9)

Reply:

- (1) The number of prosecutions instituted by the Police Force for speeding was 236 553 cases in 2017, representing an increase by 21 541 cases as compared with 215 012 cases in 2016. The Force does not maintain a breakdown of the prosecution figures.
- (2) Combating dangerous driving is one of the Force's Selected Traffic Enforcement Priorities. The Force will conduct operations from time to time, taking strict

enforcement against dangerous driving offence. The aim of the operations is to change and combat drivers' unsafe and irresponsible driving behaviour so as to protect their and other road users' safety.

The Force will review the effectiveness of traffic enforcement from time to time. It will also optimise its resources, and where necessary, allocate additional resources to cope with traffic enforcement work.

The Force has procured 27 digital laser guns with video recording function to replace the ageing laser guns. The new laser guns are expected to commence operation in 2018. The Force and the Transport Department have started preparing for installation of a new batch of fixed Speed Enforcement Cameras and Speed Enforcement Camera housings.

- (3) The Force's manpower and expenditure on traffic enforcement fall under the Programme of "Road Safety". No specific breakdown is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB373****(Question Serial No. 5373)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
(2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. In 2017-18, the Police Force replaced a number of police launches. Please list in a table the classes of vessels in its fleet at present, number of vessels of the same class, year of commissioning of the first vessel, average cost, direct operating cost (per hour) for each class in 2016-17, and whether there is any replacement plan in the coming 3 years.

Class	Number	Year of commissioning of first vessel	Average cost	Operating cost	Replacement plan

2. Apart from replacement plans, is there any plan to acquire new vessels in the coming 3 years? What are the purposes of these classes of vessels and the estimated expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon MA Fung-kwok (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 111)

Reply:

1. The information on the Police Force's existing fleet is set out in the following table:

Class	Number	Year of commissioning of first vessel	Average cost (per vessel)	Operating cost in 2016-17 (per vessel) (manpower cost per hour)	Any replacement plan in the coming 3 years
Regional Training Launch	1	1987	\$18,735,000	\$2,547	Yes
Searider 5.4 RHIB Craft	15	1990	\$198,880	\$586	Yes
Seaspray Police Launch	10	1992	\$2,820,780	\$1,300	Yes
Divisional Command Launch	6	1992	\$44,182,300	\$6,768	Yes
Fast Pursuit Craft	8	1997	\$1,600,000	\$879	Yes
Damen Cougartek Sea Stalker	4	1999	\$7,170,000	\$2,030	Yes
Inshore Patrol Craft	6	2000	\$8,607,400	\$1,300	Yes
Keka Launch	6	2002	\$43,226,000	\$5,063	Yes
Pursuit 640 RH Craft	6	2002	\$1,720,000	\$586	Yes
Police Barge Operating Platform 1 and 2	2	2002	\$6,829,120	\$1,300	Yes
Police Barge Operating Platform 3 and 4, with 2 ancillary logistic platforms	4	2007	\$8,486,840	\$1,540	Yes ^(Note 1)
Anda RH Craft	3	2002	\$175,900	\$586	Yes
Divisional Fast Patrol Craft	22	2007	\$2,400,000	\$879	Yes
Medium Patrol Launch	17	2007	\$13,008,380	\$1,593	Yes

Class	Number	Year of commissioning of first vessel	Average cost (per vessel)	Operating cost in 2016-17 (per vessel) (manpower cost per hour)	Any replacement plan in the coming 3 years
Mudskipper Craft	2	2010	\$229,500	\$586	No
Craft for shallow water	1	2015	\$1,410,000	\$586	No
“Tai Fei” speedboat	1	2001	N.A. ^(Note 2)	\$2,030	Yes
Motorised sampan	1	2004	N.A. ^(Note 2)	\$586	No
High Speed Interceptor	6	2004	\$7,780,000	\$1,007	Yes

Note 1: The replacement of Police Barge Operating Platform 3 and 4 does not include the ancillary logistic platforms.

Note 2: The “Tai Fei” speedboat and motorised sampan were seized by the Marine Region during anti-smuggling operations at sea. The former was suitable for use by the Force for training purpose given its performance and specifications, and the latter might serve as the Force’s disguised vessel in anti-crime operations at sea. Therefore, the relevant departments, when handling the respective cases, applied to court for confiscation of the vessels in question and handed them over to the Marine Region.

The total fuel costs for the above vessels in 2016-17 were approximately \$45.60 million.

2. In the coming 3 years, the Force will procure 3 new high speed interceptors for intercepting operations at sea. The total estimated expenditure involved is approximately \$25 million. In addition, the Marine Region will procure 1 operating platform and 1 Mobile Response and Command Platform for strengthening its capability in law enforcement at sea (such as combating smuggling and illegal immigration at sea) and maritime rescue and counter-terrorist operations. The estimated expenditure on the operating platform is approximately \$35.76 million, whilst the total estimated expenditure on the Mobile Response and Command Platform and its associated small support craft is approximately \$144.38 million.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB374****(Question Serial No. 5868)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

There has been an upward trend in the Police Force's operational expenses and the expenditures on "specialist supplies and equipment" in recent years. Please inform this Committee of the following:

a. What are the total quantities of water barriers that the Police Force has? What is the estimated quantity to be procured this year and what are the total costs? Please answer in the following table:

Year	Existing quantity (sets)	Quantity to be procured	Total costs
2014-15			
2015-16			
2016-17			
2017-18 (Estimates)			

b. Does the Police Force have to rent additional space or government land for storage of the water barriers? If so, please list the locations and rent in the following table:

Address	Quantity stored	Annual rent

c. Where does the Police Force obtain the water required for filling the water barriers? What are the annual consumption and the relevant expenses? Please answer in the following table:

Year	Existing quantity (sets)	Quantity to be procured	Total costs
2014-15			
2015-16			
2016-17			
(Estimates)			

d. How many times does the Police Force transport the water barriers each year? What is the annual expenditure? Please answer in the following table:

Year	Existing quantity (sets)	Quantity to be procured	Total costs
2014-15			
2015-16			
2016-17			
2017-18 (Estimates)			

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 66)

Reply:

At present, the Police Force has in store 2 types of water barriers, namely tall and short water barriers. The information on the quantity of water barriers is part of the operational deployment details. It is inappropriate to disclose such information. The Force does not need to rent additional space or government land for the storage of water barriers.

Generally speaking, the Force fills water into water barriers from fire hydrants or the Water Supplies Department's public standpipes. The Force does not maintain statistics on the volume of the water consumed. The expenditure on the transportation of water barriers falls under the Programme of "Operations". The Force does not maintain a breakdown of the relevant expenditure in this respect.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB375****(Question Serial No. 5875)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

There has been an upward trend in the Police Force's expenditures on "specialist supplies and equipment" in recent years. Please inform this Committee of the following:

a. What are the total quantities of Long Range Acoustic Devices ("sound cannons") that the Police Force has? What is the estimated quantity to be procured this year and what are the total costs? Please answer in the following table:

Year	Existing quantity (sets)	Quantity to be procured	Total costs
2014-15			
2015-16			
2016-17			
2017-18 (Estimates)			

b. How are the Long Range Acoustic Devices deployed this year? Please answer in the following table:

Police District/Unit	Quantity	Commencement date of deployment

c. The Police Force will introduce a "sky eyes" camera system upon enhancement of the police vehicle fleet. At least 5 "sky eyes" cameras will be installed on each vehicle to attain a 360-degree panoramic surveillance coverage. What is the number of cameras to be installed and what is the estimated expenditure?

Year	Existing quantity (sets)	Quantity to be procured	Total costs
2014-15			
2015-16			
2016-17			
2017-18 (Estimates)			

d. Does the Police Force plan to procure new equipment this year? If so, please provide the information in the following table:

Name of equipment	Purpose	Quantity to be procured	Date of deployment

e. The Police Force has introduced Body Worn Video Cameras (BWVCs) since March 2013. What were the numbers of BWVCs installed and what is the estimated expenditure?

Year	Existing quantity (sets)	Quantity to be procured	Total costs
2014-15			
2015-16			
2016-17			
2017-18 (Estimates)			

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 67)

Reply:

- a. & b. At present, the Police Force has 4 Long Range Acoustic Device (LRADs), namely 2 LRADs procured by the Police Tactical Unit Headquarters in 2009 and 2 portable LRADs procured by the Police Negotiation Cadre in 2012. The total cost was about \$920,000. At the moment, the Force has no plans to procure the relevant equipment in 2018-19.
- c. The Force has not introduced the “sky eyes” camera system for police vehicles. At present, the Enhanced Driver Safety System (EDSS) will be installed primarily upon enhancement of its fleet to enhance driver’s safety as a part of the vehicle transport management measures. During the period from 2014 to 2017, EDSS was installed on a total of 916 police vehicles. It is estimated that EDSS will be installed on about 388 new police vehicles in 2017-18. The expenses required have been included in the provision for procurement or replacement of police specialised vehicles.
- d. The Force has to provide frontline officers with equipment to meet operational needs. In 2018-19, the Force mainly procures equipment such as firearms, ammunition, handcuffs, shields, helmets, medicines and emergency rescue equipment for replenishment and renewal.
- e. At present, the Force has more than 1 600 Body Worn Video Cameras (BWVCs). The expenditure involved is about \$8 million. In view of the remarkable effectiveness of BWVCs, the Force plans to equip each frontline uniformed police officer with a BWVC during execution of duty in the long run. The Force will implement this plan by stages, including combining BWVCs with beat radios through upgrading its Third Generation Command and Control Communications System to the Fourth Generation System. The Force preliminarily estimates that each frontline uniformed police officer could be equipped with a BWVC based on operational needs in around 2021.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB376****(Question Serial No. 5876)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

a. What are the total quantities of tear-gas canisters stored by the Police Force? What is the estimated number of canisters to be procured this year and what are the total costs? Please answer in the following table:

Year	Existing quantity	Quantity to be procured	Total costs
2014-15			
2015-16			
2016-17			
2017-18 (Estimates)			

b. What is the distribution of the tear-gas canisters this year? Please answer in the following table:

Police District/Unit	Quantity	Commencement date of deployment

c. What was the distribution of tear-gas canisters used by the Police in the past 5 years? Please answer in the following table:

Year	Quantity used	Date used	Total costs
2012-13			
2013-14			
2014-15			
2015-16			
2016-17			

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 68)

Reply:

During the past 5 years, the Police Force only used tear gas when handling large-scale illegal assemblies and the charging of the police cordons by a large number of protesters in a violent and organised manner during the unlawful “Occupy Movement” in 2014. To prevent the situation from getting further out of control, the Force had no alternative but to use a total of 87 canisters of tear gas to stop immediately the violent charging acts of the protesters, create a safe distance from the protesters and stop the behaviour that might threaten public safety and public order.

The information on the quantities of tear gas consumed, procured and stored by the Force as well as the expenditures and distribution is part of the Force’s operational deployment details. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB377****(Question Serial No. 5877)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

There has been an upward trend in the Police Force's expenditures on "specialist supplies and equipment" in recent years. Please inform this Committee of the following:

a. What are the total quantities of pepper spray stored by the Police Force? What is the estimated quantity to be procured this year and what are the total costs? Please answer in the following table:

Year	Existing quantity	Quantity to be procured	Total costs
2014-15			
2015-16			
2016-17			
2017-18 (Estimates)			

b. What is the distribution of pepper spray this year? Please answer in the following table:

Police District/Unit	Quantity	Commencement date of deployment

c. What was the distribution of pepper spray used by the Police in the past 5 years? Please answer in the following table:

Year	Quantity used	Date used	Total costs
2012-13			
2013-14			
2014-15			
2015-16			
2016-17			

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 69)

Reply:

The statistics on the use of pepper spray by the Police Force during the operations in the past 5 years are set out below:

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at 28 February 2018)
Overall number of times that pepper spray was used by the Force	25	1 644	249	347	42

The information on the quantities of pepper spray canisters consumed, procured and stored as well as the expenditures and distribution is part of the Force's operational deployment details. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB378

(Question Serial No. 5929)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The theme of the “Living-the-Values” Wave IX workshops conducted by the Hong Kong Police Force is “Fairness, Impartiality and Compassion in all Our Dealings”.

(a) In this connection, please advise this Committee of the themes and objectives of the “Living-the-Values” workshops in the past 5 years. What were the expenditures involved? Has estimated expenditure been earmarked in the Financial Year 2018-19 for the above programme? If so, what are the details?

(b) Regarding the effectiveness of the workshops, what are the value for money indicators? Please advise this Committee of the assessment results of the “Living-the-Values” workshops in the past 5 years. If there is none, what are the reasons?

(c) Please provide a breakdown of the numbers of police officers who were involved in criminal offences and internal disciplinary investigations in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 50)

Reply:

(a) The “Living-the-Values” workshops aim at enhancing officers’ identification with the Police Force Values in order that they will internalise the Force values, thereby living up to Force Values in the execution of duties. The “Living-the-Values” Wave VIII workshops on “Professional Responsibility and Accountability”, which commenced in 2014, were completed in 2015. The total expenditure of the workshops was about \$480,000. The “Living-the-Values” Wave IX workshops, which commenced in 2017, are expected for completion in 2019. The total estimated expenditure for the workshops is about \$590,000.

(b) Upon the completion of each round of the workshops, the Force will collect the views of the participants and instructors. A review will then be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the workshops and make future improvements. The Force also

conducts the Staff Opinion Survey (SOS), Customer Satisfaction Survey and Public Opinion Survey on a regular basis. The findings of these surveys also facilitate the assessment of the effectiveness of the workshops. According to the results of the last SOS, the majority of officers saw eye to eye on the Force Values and an overwhelming 99% agreed with the pledge to take a firm stand against corruption.

- (c) From 2015 to 2017, the numbers of regular police officers arrested by the Force were 19, 34 and 18 respectively. Among them, 15, 21 and 15 officers respectively were suspected of having committed criminal offences, the nature of which was defined by the Force as more serious. These cases are usually handled by the Crime Investigation Units. In addition, the Force learned that 16, 9 and 11 regular police officers were arrested by other law enforcement departments (e.g. the Independent Commission Against Corruption and the Customs and Excise Department) from 2015 to 2017 respectively.

The numbers of criminal cases in which regular police officers were arrested by the Force in the past 3 years are set out below:

	2015	2016	2017
Rape	0	1	0
Indecent Assault	4	1	0
Wounding and Serious Assault	3	3	1
Assault on Police	1	0	0
Criminal Intimidation	0	0	1
Shop Theft	1	2	2
Theft from Vehicle	0	1	0
Miscellaneous Theft	1	4	1
Deception	0	4	1
Others (Including Disorder/Fighting in Public Place, Criminal Damage, Outraging Public Decency, Loitering, etc.)	5	5	9
Total	15	21	15

From 2015 to 2017, the numbers of cases handled by the Force under the Police (Discipline) Regulations were 96, 63 and 100 respectively. The Force does not maintain a breakdown related to internal disciplinary investigations.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB379****(Question Serial No. 6150)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please inform this Committee of the numbers of public order events such as demonstrations, processions and assemblies etc., the numbers of protestors detained/arrested, the numbers of prosecutions made and also successful prosecutions made in the past 3 years. Please provide information in the following table.

Year	Number of public order events	Number of persons detained	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons successfully prosecuted	Cost (\$)
2015					
2016					
2017					

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 118)Reply:

The numbers of arrests and prosecutions made in relation to public order events in the past 3 years are tabulated below:

Year	Number of public order events	Number of persons arrested for illegal acts related to public order events during that year	Number of persons prosecuted for illegal acts related to public order events during that year
2015	6 029	149	71
2016	13 158	141	90
2017	11 811	78	13

The Police Force does not maintain other figures requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB380

(Question Serial No. 5742)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the work of the Police Force on the management of social media network, please inform this Committee of:

- (a) the establishment in the Force for managing social media network; types, numbers of officers in each type, annual salaries, allowances and nature of work of the permanent posts; operating expenditure; and the percentage of the relevant expenditure against the total expenditure of the Force in 2017-18;
- (b) whether the Force has engaged any consultants to carry out the work relating to social media network. If so, please provide the details, including the monetary amounts involved, the names of the consultancy firms (or consultants), duration of contracts, reasons for engaging the consultancy firms (or consultants), and the selection criteria;
- (c) the establishment in the Force for monitoring the online social platforms or communication information of suspicious persons and the expenditure involved in the past 3 years; and
- (d) the numbers of times that the Force monitored the online social platforms or communication information of suspicious persons and the relevant details in each of the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon MOK Charles Peter (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 120)

Reply:

- (a) The social media platforms of the Police Force, including the Hong Kong Police Mobile Application, Hong Kong Police YouTube Channel, the Hong Kong Police Facebook page and the Hong Kong Police Instagram page, are mainly managed by the Social Media Communication Division of the Police Public Relations Branch.

The Social Media Communication Division currently has 30 members, including 28 police officers and 2 contract staff members. The number of officers of different ranks and their annual salaries are as follows:

Rank	Number of officers	Salary point of police officer/civilian staff	Monthly salary of the rank in HK\$ (From 1 April 2016)
Superintendent	1	PPS 49 – 52	107,805 – 120,620
Chief Inspector	2	PPS 43 – 48	84,050 – 101,015
Inspector / Senior Inspector	4	PPS 23 – 42	40,825 – 80,965
Station Sergeant	1	PPS 22 – 31	39,880 – 56,670
Sergeant	8	PPS 15 – 24	32,985 – 42,080
Police Constable / Senior Police Constable	12	PPS 3 – 19	23,070 – 36,915
Contract New Media Writer	1	/	43,100
Contract New Media Designer	1	/	29,095
Total	30		

In view of the rising popularity of social media among the general public, the Division is actively considering the launch of new social media platforms to disseminate the Force's messages to various new clusters. Besides managing the Police Public Page and social media platforms as well as performing related administrative duties, this Division also supports the work of other formations.

The Force deploys existing resources for managing the above platforms. No specific breakdown of the relevant expenditures is available.

- (b) The Force did not engage any external consultants in the work relating to social media network.
- (c)-(d) For the purpose of preventing and detecting crime, the Force gathers intelligence through various channels, including collecting intelligence on the Internet, to assist in the combat against crimes. Nevertheless, all investigation work and intelligence gathering must be conducted in a lawful manner and in accordance with established procedures.

As intelligence gathering involves police operations of a confidential nature, disclosing the specific details may reveal the operational strategies of the Force and its law enforcement capabilities to criminals, who may be able to elude justice, thus jeopardising public interest. Therefore, the information cannot be provided.

The Force's expenditure on the above work falls under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". No specific breakdown is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB381****(Question Serial No. 5743)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the Police Force's work on opening up data and handling information security, please inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) The Chief Executive and the Financial Secretary have mentioned the development through opening up data. Does the Force have any plan to tie in with such work, including opening up figures and details of various types of crimes, and figures and details of complaints against police officers? If so, what are the details; if not, what are the reasons?
- (b) Will the Force provide details of its work on enhancing the security of information systems in 2017-18, the manpower and expenditure involved, the details of equipment upgrade, as well as the estimated expenditure and work plan for the coming year?
- (c) Please set out in a table the numbers of personal data leakage cases in the Police Force in the past 3 years.

	Number of personal data leakage cases	Number of cases assessed as high risk in accordance with internal guidelines of the Force	Description of high-risk cases
2017-18			
2016-17			
2015-16			

(d) What were the details of follow-up of cases in (c) above and the punishment of the officers involved?

(e) Will the Force provide details of its work on preventing personal data leakages in 2017-18, the manpower and expenditure involved, as well as the estimated expenditure and work plan for the coming year?

Asked by: Hon MOK Charles Peter (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 122)

Reply:

- (a) Figures of various types of crimes and figures of complaints against police officers are now published in Police Review and Police in Figures on the Police Public Page of the Police Force for the information of the public. The links are as follows:
http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/01_about_us/police_review.html and
http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/09_statistics/
- (b) The Force always strives to enhance the capability of its information systems against cyber attacks.

A provision of \$9,446,000 was approved in 2014-15 for installing equipment to tackle advanced persistent threats and applying solutions for information security and emergency management to better respond to and manage information system security incidents. The 2 items of equipment have been in operation since 2016-17. The entire package was completed in the third quarter of 2017.

The Force has been improving the capability of protecting its internal information technology infrastructure and applications, including strengthening data encryption to reduce the risk of data leakage, and adopting the technology of Endpoint Detection and Response to enhance the ability to detect, prevent and respond to the attacks against its network terminals. The project was launched in phases starting from 2017-18. No specific breakdown of the manpower, expenditure and estimated expenditure in this respect is available.

- (c) The Force has received a total of 80 cases that might involve leakage of personal data in the past 3 years. The details are set out in the following table:

	Number of cases	Number of cases assessed of high risk	Description of high-risk cases
2015	24	0	Not applicable
2016	32	0	Not applicable
2017	24	0	Not applicable

- (d) All the cases were assessed and graded as low risk in accordance with “Guidance on Data Breach Handling and the Giving of Breach Notifications” issued by the Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data and Force internal guidelines. Among these 80 cases, nearly half of them involved the loss of police notebooks, fixed penalty tickets for traffic offences, traffic summonses, etc. inside police stations. The Force attaches great importance to the security of personal data and data protection, and will investigate in detail every data leakage case. Any irregularities found will be dealt with in a serious manner.

- (e) No specific breakdown is available for the manpower and expenditure deployed by the Force for preventing personal data leakages.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB382

(Question Serial No. 5744)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the use of Body Worn Video Cameras (BWVCs) by the Police Force, please inform this Committee of:

- (a) the number of BWVCs issued to Regional Emergency Units, Regional Police Tactical Units, the Quick Reaction Force New Territories North and Police Districts for officers' use, and the total expenditure involved;
- (b) any plan to procure additional BWVCs in 2018-19; if so, the quantity and the estimated expenditure;
- (c) the number of police officers who have been trained to use BWVCs, the training expenses in this respect in 2017-18, and the number of police officers who will receive training in 2018-19 and the estimated training expenses involved.

Asked by: Hon MOK Charles Peter (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 124)

Reply:

- (a) to (c) At present, the Police Force has more than 1 600 Body Worn Video Cameras (BWVCs). The expenditure involved is about \$8 million.

In view of the remarkable effectiveness of BWVCs, the Force plans to equip each frontline uniformed police officer with a BWVC during execution of duty in the long run. The Force will implement this plan by stages, including combining BWVCs with beat radios through upgrading its Third Generation Command and Control Communications System to the Fourth Generation System. The Force preliminarily estimates that each frontline uniformed police officer could be equipped with a BWVC based on operational needs in around 2021.

The Force always provides relevant police officers with appropriate training and will review the relevant training content regularly. Only police officers who

have received professional operational training are allowed to operate BWVCs. More than 10 000 police officers have received relevant training so far. All officers operating BWVCs must fully understand the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Cap. 486), criminal laws and other relevant requirements. The expenditure on the relevant training falls under the Programmes of “Operations” and “Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community”. The Force does not maintain relevant breakdowns.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB383

(Question Serial No. 5514)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

To strength the enforcement capability of the Police and protect officers on duty, will the Government equip police officers with Body Worn Video Cameras in 2018-19? If so, what are the details, timetable and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 65)

Reply:

At present, the Police Force has more than 1 600 Body Worn Video Cameras (BWVCs). In view of the remarkable effectiveness of BWVCs, the Force plans to equip each frontline uniformed police officer with a BWVC during execution of duty in the long run. The Force will implement this plan by stages, including combining BWVCs with beat radios through upgrading its Third Generation Command and Control Communications System to the Fourth Generation System. The Force preliminarily estimates that each frontline uniformed police officer could be equipped with a BWVC based on operational needs in around 2021.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB384****(Question Serial No. 4922)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the CommunityControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1) Please provide the definitions of 3 categories of cases, namely “Domestic Violence (Crime)”, “Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)” and “Domestic Incidents”, and specify the handling procedures and methods for these 3 categories of cases.

2) What were the numbers of the 3 categories of cases, namely “Domestic Violence (Crime)”, “Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)” and “Domestic Incidents” that were handled between 2013 and 2017?

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
“Domestic Violence (Crime)”					
“Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)”					
“Domestic Incidents”					

3) What were the results of the domestic violence cases handled between 2013 and 2017? Please provide the following information:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Subjects not charged					
Subjects bound over					
Subjects charged					
Number of domestic violence cases received by the Police					
Number of domestic incidents received by the Police					

4) Please list 5 main reasons for which the subjects were “not charged”:

5) What were the numbers of repeated domestic violence cases involving subjects who had been bound over and what were the results of the handled cases:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of repeated domestic violence cases					
Subjects not charged					
Extension of binding over					
Subjects charged					

6) Among the newly reported cases of spouse/cohabitant battering received between 2013 and 2017, how many involved victims of past spouse/cohabitant battering cases?

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Newly reported cases					
Cases involving victims of past spouse/cohabitant battering cases					

7) How many “urgent referrals” were made by the Police between 2013 to 2017?

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
“Domestic Violence (Crime)”					
“Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)”					
“Domestic Incidents”					

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 69)

Reply:

- (1) The Police Force divides Domestic Conflict Reports (DCRs) into 3 categories, namely “Domestic Violence (Crime)”, “Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)” and “Domestic Incidents”. Domestic relationships refer to persons generally regarded as having marital or intimate partner relationships. These relationships refer to married, separated or divorced couples, cohabitants or former cohabitants (irrespective of gender) and lovers or former lovers (irrespective of gender) having a continuing relationship.

“Domestic Violence (Crime) cases” refer to criminal cases involving violence occurring between persons having the above domestic relationships, including murder, manslaughter, wounding, serious assault, rape, indecent assault, criminal intimidation, criminal damage and possession of offensive weapon.

“Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases” refer to cases involving common assault and a breach of the peace occurring between persons having the above domestic relationships.

“Domestic Incidents” refer to all family-related non-violent incidents not involving crime elements or a breach of the peace occurring between persons having the above domestic relationships.

The Force has formulated a set of policies and procedures for handling cases of

domestic violence to reduce the risk of domestic violence and strengthen the protection of victims.

Upon receipt of a DCR, an officer of the rank of Sergeant or above will attend the scene to ensure that the DCR is properly handled. Through the “Enhanced Central Domestic Violence Database” which contains the information on previous domestic violence/domestic incidents, and the use of “Emergency Referral Questionnaire” and “Action Checklist” designed by the Force for handling these cases, frontline officers will identify risk factors and conduct the risk assessment. Based upon the assessment result, the Force will take appropriate action to minimise the risk, including, where appropriate, detaining the offender, and arranging accommodation, counselling and other assistance for the victims and their families in conjunction with the Social Welfare Department (SWD) or other agencies.

All Police Districts have “Designated Domestic Violence Units” for investigating serious domestic violence cases. The “high-risk” non-crime domestic violence cases identified are handled by crime investigation units.

When handling DCRs, the Force will consider whether any party involved needs the follow-up services provided by the SWD. If the persons concerned give consent for referral, the Force will as soon as possible fax all the necessary information to the district Family and Child Protective Services Units of the SWD. If the initial risk assessment conducted by the Force indicates that the family concerned needs immediate welfare support services, including arrangement for admission to refuge centres and immediate intervention of outreaching social workers, the Force will make urgent referrals through the 24-hour hotline designated for the Force for outreaching service provided by the SWD.

For those persons who refuse the referral service (both the victim and the offender), the Force will provide a “Family Support Service Information Card” produced jointly with the SWD to facilitate contact with the service agencies for assistance. To cater for the needs of ethnic minorities, the “Family Support Service Information Card” has been translated into 17 languages and all the versions have been uploaded to the Force website. Besides, the Force will make referrals by taking into account the risk of violence recurrence on individual merits. For cases considered to be of high risk, the Force will take the initiative to refer them to the SWD for follow-up, irrespective of the subjects’ consent for referral.

- (2) The numbers of DCRs handled by the Force in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Domestic Violence (Crime)	1 870	1 669	1 464	1 509	1 394
Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)	676	623	548	495	449
Domestic Incidents	12 097	11 510	11 733	11 306	10 642
Total	14 643	13 802	13 745	13 310	12 485

- (3) The numbers of prosecutions and convictions related to Domestic Violence (Crime) cases with sentences (Note 1) in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total number of cases	1 870	1 669	1 464	1 509	1 394
Total number of prosecutions	557	524	467	446	376
Total number of convictions	165	163	192	186	162
Immediate imprisonment	36	40	44	36	55
Probation order	11	25	28	24	27
Community service	17	10	17	18	11
Suspended jail sentence	64	55	68	70	46
Bound over/conditional	1	0	0	1	1
Others (Note 2)	36	33	35	37	22

Note 1: The year of prosecution and the year of conviction of any case related to the above figures may be different. Therefore, the figures cannot be compared directly.

Note 2: “Others” includes detention in a training centre, detention centre, drug addiction treatment centre, hospital order and fine.

- (4) The Force’s prosecution is subject to the availability of sufficient evidence. Advice will be sought from the Department of Justice where necessary.
- (5)-(6) The Force does not maintain the breakdowns requested in the question.
- (7) The numbers of DCRs referred by the Force to the SWD for follow-up in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Voluntary referrals	7 219	7 135	6 315	6 559	6 281
Non-voluntary referrals	255	191	196	174	123
Number of referrals	7 474	7 326	6 511	6 733	6 404

The Force does not maintain the breakdown requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB385

(Question Serial No. 5058)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please inform this Committee of the details about the water cannons already procured, including the expenditure incurred, the number procured, the reasons for using water cannons, the minimum number of protestors which necessitates the use of water cannons, the responsible departments and the manpower involved.

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 359)

Reply:

A provision of \$27 million was approved in 2015-16 for the acquisition of 3 “specialised crowd management vehicles” by the Police Force for handling more effectively illegal behaviour that may emerge during riots or large-scale unlawful assemblies. The “specialised crowd management vehicles” can effectively disperse persons who stage violent charging acts, create a safe distance between these persons and police officers, reduce the chance of injury to them and police officers, and provide the Force with an additional option in operation, so as to ensure public order and public safety. The Force is preparing to formulate stringent rules and operational guidelines for the vehicles. As the relevant operational rules involve the Force’s operational deployment details, they will not be disclosed.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB386

(Question Serial No. 6308)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Please inform this Committee of the respective numbers of processions and assemblies in each year between 1 July 1997 and 28 February 2018.
2. Please inform this Committee of the respective numbers of processions with application for a Letter of No Objection (LONO), with such application but no LONO was issued, and without such application in each year between 1 July 1997 and 28 February 2018.
3. Please inform this Committee of the respective numbers of persons arrested for participating in assemblies, demonstrations or processions in each year between 1 July 1997 and 28 February 2018.
4. Please inform this Committee of the respective numbers of persons prosecuted for participating in assemblies, demonstrations or processions with a breakdown by offence in each year between 1 July 1997 and 28 February 2018.
5. Please inform this Committee of the respective numbers of police officers deployed for duties arising from assemblies, demonstrations or processions and relevant expenditure incurred in each year between 1 July 1997 and 28 February 2018.

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 361)

Reply:

The figures related to public order events (POEs) are tabulated below:

Year	Number of public assemblies	Number of public processions	Number of public processions with a notice given to the Police Force	Number of public processions without any notices given to the Police Force	Number of public processions with a notice given to but objected by the Police Force	Number of persons arrested for illegal acts related to POEs during that year	Number of persons prosecuted for illegal acts related to POEs during that year
1997 (July to December)	375	293	284	9	0	12	12
1998	1 462	785	631	154	1	30	4
1999	1 419	907	649	258	1	13	7
2000	1 203	861	653	208	0	21	0
2001	1 271	1 076	847	229	3	24	13
2002	1 386	917	769	148	5	32	29
2003	1 606	1 099	934	165	1	0	2
2004	1 122	852	735	117	0	3	1
2005	1 013	887	723	164	0	1 158	7
2006	1 291	937	742	195	0	23	7
2007	2 856	968	777	191	3	30	26
2008	3 280	1 007	735	272	0	39	19
2009	3 205	1 017	805	212	0	30	14
2010	4 519	1 137	882	255	0	57	15
2011	5 363	1 515	1 076	439	0	444	55
2012	5 599	1 930	981	949	2	60	35
2013	4 987	1 179	867	312	0	84	43
2014	5 715	1 103	824	279	0	1 726	273
2015	4 887	1 142	906	236	0	149	71
2016	11 854	1 304	781	523	0	141	90
2017	10 608	1 203	729	474	0	78	13
2018 (January to February)	1 437	144	89	55	0	3	0

These people were prosecuted for various offences such as common assault, public nuisance, obstruction of public places, disorder in public place, fighting in a public place, criminal damage, possession of offensive weapon, etc.

The Force does not maintain other figures requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB387****(Question Serial No. 5145)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of CrimeControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list in detail the figures of the following in the recent 5 years:

- Among the cases of animal abuse received by the Police, what were the numbers of 1) reports, 2) prosecutions and 3) convictions in all 18 districts respectively?
- Please specify the penalties of the convicted cases of animal abuse, namely 1) the amounts of fines, 2) the numbers of superintendent's discretion, 3) the numbers of bind over orders issued, 4) the years of imprisonment and 5) others.
- What were 1) the nationalities, 2) the male to female ratios and 3) the numbers of repeated offenders of the persons convicted? (Please specify the numbers of dogs housed in the breeding facilities involved, if any.)
- What were the manpower and expenditure involved for handling animal offences in various police districts?

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 200)Reply:

The Police Force does not maintain the number of reports of cruelty to animals received by individual Police Districts. The numbers of cases of cruelty to animals reported to the Force in the past 5 years were 120, 77, 58, 69 and 80 respectively.

The numbers of persons prosecuted by the Force and convicted by the court afterwards under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance are set out in the following table:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (as at September)
Persons prosecuted	18	26	11	15	18
Persons convicted	13	21	10	11	18

The penalties for the above convicted persons are set out in the following table:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (as at September)
Imprisonment	6	8	3	6	7
Others	7	13	7	5	11

The Force does not maintain background information on the persons convicted.

The Force's expenditure on combating cruelty to animals falls under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". No specific breakdown is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB388****(Question Serial No. 5232)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1(a) Please list in a table (i) the numbers of complaints received by the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO); (ii) the numbers of police officers being complained against; (iii) the numbers of cases classified as “expression of dissatisfaction”; (iv) the numbers of cases classified as “formal complaints” in the past 5 years.

(b) Please list in the following table the above figures by Police District.
(Respective years)

	Number of complaints	Number of police officers being complained against	Number of “expression of dissatisfaction”	Number of “formal complaints”
Example: Central				
Total				

2(a) Please list in a table by Police District the numbers of complaints consequently classified as (i) fully investigated; (ii) informally resolved; (iii) withdrawn; (iv) not pursuable in the past 5 years.

(b) Please list in the following table the above figures by Police District.
(Respective years)

	Fully investigated	Informally resolved	Withdrawn	Not pursuable
Example: Central				
Total				

3(a) Please list in a table the numbers of cases consequently classified as (i) substantiated; (ii) substantiated other than reported; (iii) not fully substantiated; (iv) unsubstantiated; (v) no fault; (vi) false among the cases fully investigated in the past 5 years.

(b) Please list in the following table the above figures by Police District.
(Respective years)

	Substantiated	Substantiated other than reported	Not fully substantiated	Unsubstantiated	No fault	False
Example: Central						
Total						

4(a) Please list in a table the numbers of cases consequently classified as (i) neglect of duty; (ii) misconduct/improper manner/offensive language; (iii) assault; (iv) intimidation; (v) abuse of power; (vi) fabrication of evidence; (vii) police procedures; (viii) other crimes among the cases received by CAPO in the past 5 years.

(b) Please list in the following table the above figures by Police District.
(Respective years)

	Neglect of duty	Misconduct/improper manner/offensive language	Assault	Intimidation	Abuse of power	Fabrication of evidence	Police procedures	Other crimes
Central								
Total								

5(a) Please list in a table among the cases received by CAPO in the past 5 years (i) the ranks of the police officers being complained against; (ii) the numbers of those in uniform at the material time of the complaints; (iii) the numbers of those wearing plain clothes at the material time of the complaints.

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Rank:					
Police Constable					
Senior Police Constable					
Sergeant					
Station Sergeant					
Probationary Inspector					
Inspector					
Senior Inspector					
Chief Inspector					
Superintendent					
Senior Superintendent					
Chief Superintendent					
Clothing:					
Uniform					
Plain clothes					

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 626)

Reply:

- (1) The numbers of “reportable complaints” and “expression of dissatisfaction” received by the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO) in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

Year	Number of “reportable complaints”	Number of “expression of dissatisfaction”
2013	2 420	1 795
2014	2 265	1 368
2015	1 544	1 265
2016	1 489	1 269
2017	1 508	924

The numbers of “reportable complaints” received by CAPO (by Region) in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Hong Kong Island Region	475	458	348	279	275
Kowloon West Region	717	653	492	428	450
Kowloon East Region	349	338	259	204	223
New Territories South Region	334	290	171	182	186
New Territories North Region	466	354	175	302	291
Marine Region	17	18	7	5	8
Police Headquarters	62	154	92	89	75
Total	2 420	2 265	1 544	1 489	1 508

- (2) The numbers of “reportable complaints” endorsed by the Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) in the past 5 years are classified and set out in the following table:

Year	Fully investigated	Informally resolved	Withdrawn	Not pursuable
2013	446	209	1 234	503
2014	484	178	1 063	562
2015	475	94	551	701
2016	367	74	394	537
2017	449	192	406	551

The Force does not maintain a breakdown of the above complaints by Police District.

- (3) Among the “reportable complaints” requiring full investigation which were endorsed by the IPCC in the past 5 years, the numbers of relevant allegations are classified and set out in the following table*:

Year	Substantiated	Substantiated other than reported	Not fully substantiated	Unsubstantiated	No fault	False
2013	89	79	41	545	479	85
2014	66	43	24	533	495	77
2015	85	68	24	564	530	61
2016	36	43	17	420	387	59
2017	73	53	20	428	386	65

*There may be more than one allegation in each case.

The Force does not maintain a breakdown of the above complaints by Police District.

- (4) The numbers of “reportable complaints” (by nature*) received by CAPO in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

Year	Neglect of duty	Misconduct/ improper manner/ offensive language	Assault	Intimidation	Abuse of power	Fabrication of evidence	Police procedures	Other crimes
2013	1 395	597	235	96	31	66	0	0
2014	1 268	514	288	88	48	49	3	7
2015	732	417	199	107	47	40	1	1

2016	815	352	190	57	44	28	0	3
2017	904	379	135	36	27	25	0	2

*This table states the number of cases, which are classified according to the principal allegation of the complaints.

The Force does not maintain a breakdown of the above complaints by Police District.

- (5) The numbers of police officers involved in cases endorsed by the IPCC in the past 5 years are set out by rank in the following table *:

Rank	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Police Constable	2 271	2 137	1 678	1 364	1 532
Sergeant	459	473	383	287	326
Station Sergeant	111	129	105	95	86
Inspector	132	142	119	89	118
Senior Inspector	98	78	79	51	78
Chief Inspector	25	29	29	15	18
Superintendent or above	11	6	15	10	4
Total	3 107	2 994	2 408	1 911	2 162

*Not including unidentifiable officers.

CAPO does not maintain a breakdown of the figures by uniform/plain clothes at the material time of the complaints.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB389****(Question Serial No. 5240)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list in tabular form information regarding Hong Kong in the past 5 years: (i) the numbers of police officers (not including auxiliary police officers) suspected of committing crimes in the execution of their duties; (ii) how many of them were convicted as a result; (iii) the numbers of police officers (not including auxiliary police officers) suspected of committing crimes whilst off duty; and (iv) how many of them were convicted as a result. Please list the information by Police District.

	2013 i, ii, iii, iv	2014 i, ii, iii, iv	2015 i, ii, iii, iv	2016 i, ii, iii, iv	2017 i, ii, iii, iv
e.g. Eastern					
Total					

(b) Please list in tabular form information regarding Hong Kong in the past 5 years: (i) the numbers of auxiliary police officers suspected of committing crimes in the execution of their duties; (ii) how many of them were convicted as a result; (iii) the numbers of auxiliary police officers suspected of committing crimes whilst off duty; and (iv) how many of them were convicted as a result. Please list the information by Police District.

	2013 i, ii, iii, iv	2014 i, ii, iii, iv	2015 i, ii, iii, iv	2016 i, ii, iii, iv	2017 i, ii, iii, iv
e.g. Eastern					
Total					

(c) Please list in tabular form information regarding the past 5 years: (i) a breakdown of crimes committed by police officers (including auxiliary police officers) by type; and (ii) how many of them were committed whilst off duty.

	2013 i, ii	2014 i, ii	2015 i, ii	2016 i, ii	2017 i, ii
e.g. criminal intimidation e.g. rape e.g. indecent assault e.g. wounding e.g. serious assault e.g. theft (pick-pocketing) e.g. theft (shop theft) e.g. loitering e.g. criminal damage e.g. disorder in public places					

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 634)

Reply:

The numbers of regular police officers suspected of committing crimes and convicted in the past 5 years are set out below:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of regular police officers suspected of committing crimes in the execution of their duties	10 (8)	17 (13)	13 (6)	10 (4)	6 (0)
Number of regular police officers suspected of committing crimes whilst off duty	37 (15)	13 (6)	22 (9)	33 (14)	23 (4)
Total	47 (23)	30 (19)	35 (15)	43 (18)	29 (4)

() – Figures in brackets are the numbers of convictions [as at 15 March 2018]

The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the above figures by Police District.

(b) The numbers of auxiliary police officers suspected of committing crimes and convicted in the past 5 years are set out below:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of auxiliary police officers suspected of committing crimes in the execution of their duties	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Number of auxiliary police officers suspected of	9 (4)	9 (4)	6 (4)	2 (0)	1 (0)

committing crimes whilst off duty					
Total	9 (4)	10 (5)	6 (4)	2 (0)	1 (0)

() – Figures in brackets are the numbers of convictions [as at 15 March 2018]

The Force does not maintain a breakdown of the above figures by Police District.

- (c) A breakdown of crimes (i.e. criminal offences usually handled by the Force's Crime Investigation Units and of a more serious nature) committed by police officers (both regular and auxiliary) by type in the past 5 years is set out below:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Rape	0 [0]	0 [0]	0 [0]	1 [1]	0 [0]
Indecent assault	9 [9]	0 [0]	4 [3]	1 [0]	0 [0]
Wounding and serious assault	6 [6]	8 [1]	4 [4]	3 [3]	1 [1]
Assault on police officer	2 [2]	0 [0]	1 [1]	0 [0]	0 [0]
Criminal intimidation	3 [3]	2 [2]	0 [0]	0 [0]	1 [1]
Shop theft	1 [1]	2 [2]	2 [2]	2 [2]	2 [2]
Theft from vehicle	0 [0]	1 [1]	0 [0]	1 [0]	0 [0]
Miscellaneous thefts	2 [2]	2 [1]	1 [1]	4 [3]	1 [1]
Fraud	2 [2]	5 [5]	0 [0]	4 [4]	1 [0]
Others (including disorder/fighting in public places, criminal damage, outraging public decency and loitering)	11 [9]	9 [8]	7 [6]	6 [5]	9 [8]
Total	36 [34]	29 [20]	19 [17]	22 [18]	15 [13]

[] – Numbers of criminal cases suspected of being committed whilst off duty

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB390

(Question Serial No. 6037)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Police smashed a container-converted illegal breeding facility and an illegal establishment for keeping endangered species of animals this year. Please list in detail the figures of the following in the past 5 years:

- the numbers of successful raids against illegal breeding facilities or illegal establishments for keeping endangered species of animals and the numbers of animals involved in each case
- the numbers of animals kept as evidence in cases of various offences each year (please list by type of animals: 1) cat, 2) dog, 3) bird, 4) amphibian/reptile, 5) endangered species of animal, and 6) others - please specify)
- the numbers of animals which died during the investigation or trial (please list by reason of death: 1) death from injury or illness relating to the offences, 2) euthanised as re-homing is unsuitable, 3) natural death, and 4) others - please specify)
- the organisations responsible for taking care of the animals during the investigation or trial and the expenditure incurred each year
- the methods of handling the animals and respective figures upon completion of the investigation and trial (please list by method: 1) re-homing, 2) euthanasia, 3) as donation to Mainland or overseas organisation, or 4) others - please specify)

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 201)

Reply:

During the investigation and trial, the Police Force will put the case-related animals under the care of the Animal Management Centre of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department or the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in light of the actual circumstances.

The Force does not maintain other figures and information requested in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB391****(Question Serial No. 6058)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

Regarding on-street motorcycle parking spaces, will the Force inform this Committee of:

- (1) the numbers of reports on illegal parking in the past 3 years;
- (2) the respective numbers of operations conducted by police stations in various districts for inspection of motorcycle parking spaces in the past 3 years;
- (3) the numbers and details of enforcement actions on illegally placed motorcycles (including the number of cases that vehicle owners were notified of the need to remove their motorcycles and the numbers of referrals to the Lands Department for clearance of motorcycles) in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 413)

Reply:

- (1)-(2) The Police Force does not maintain the number of reports on illegal parking of motorcycles and the number of operations to inspect motorcycle parking spaces.
- (3) The numbers of fixed penalty tickets (FPTs) issued by the Force regarding illegally placed motorcycles in the past 3 years are listed in the following table:

Year	2015	2016	2017
Number of FPTs issued	32 399	38 857	49 856

The Force does not maintain the information on cases that vehicle owners are notified of the need to remove their motorcycles and referrals to the Lands Department for clearance of motorcycles.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB392

(Question Serial No. 6136)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What was the number of retired police dogs euthanised in each of the past 5 years? Please list in a table the reasons for euthanasia, the dog breeds and the quantity involved.

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 742)

Reply:

In general, retired police dogs will be arranged for adoption. Those which are not suitable for adoption (such as those with chronic diseases) will be kept at Police Dog Unit Headquarters and taken good care of for the rest of their life.

The Police Force did not euthanise any retired police dogs in the past 5 years.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB393

(Question Serial No. 5814)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

An occupant of an old tenement building in Kwun Tong District complained against another occupant for pounding on the wall and made renovation noise (e.g. wall drilling noise) during the small hours, causing serious nuisance to the occupants of the building. The complainant made repeated reports to the police but no effective follow-up was taken.

Does the Government have statistics on the working hours involved in handling complaints of late-night noise nuisance in the financial year 2017-18? Will the Police need to increase resources and manpower for handling related complaints in the coming financial year?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 74)

Reply:

The Police Force does not maintain relevant statistics. The Force will deploy manpower as appropriate according to actual needs (including actions taken in response to relevant reports or complaints). At the moment, the Force has no plans to allocate additional resources and manpower for handling relevant complaints in 2018-19.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB394

(Question Serial No. 5821)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Quite a number of Kwun Tong residents have complained about the problem of prostitution, which causes serious nuisance to their everyday life. In particular, there are sex workers soliciting from time to time in the vicinity of Fu Yan Street and Hong Ning Road. In the meantime, several old “three nos” (i.e. no owners’ corporation, no management and no maintenance) tenement buildings are used as vice establishments, thus posing threat to the personal safety of the residents. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. How many anti-vice operations were conducted by the Force to combat illegal prostitution in Kowloon East in the past financial year?
2. Please provide the total number of persons arrested during the anti-vice operations for involvement in prostitution activities, together with a breakdown by age, gender and nationality.
3. Does the Force have any measures to assess or review the effectiveness of the operations to ensure the problem of prostitution will go away for good?
4. Does the Force adopt any policy or measures to tackle vice activities in the coming financial year? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 81)

Reply:

- 1-4. The Police Force is committed to combating all illegal activities involving prostitution. The primary objectives of the enforcement are to prevent exploitation of others for the purposes of prostitution, combat organised prostitution activities, and lessen the nuisance to members of the public that vice activities may cause. The targets of the Force’s actions are people who control sex workers for prostitution and keep vice establishments, instead of sex workers, unless the latter are involved in other offences,

including “soliciting for an immoral purpose” in public places or breaching the conditions of stay.

Organised vice activities are one of the sources of triad income. Therefore, the Force has been taking proactive enforcement actions over the years. Targeting “triads, syndicated and organised crime” will continue to be one of the Commissioner’s Operational Priorities 2018.

As regards the daily enforcement, the Force will continue to step up patrols by uniformed officers at black spots, take intelligence-led enforcement actions and launch joint operations with other relevant departments. In 2017, the Kowloon East Region of the Force conducted a total of 282 anti-vice operations to combat illegal prostitution activities.

The organised vice offences involved mainly include “keeping a vice establishment” and “controlling of prostitution”. The numbers of persons arrested by the Force across the territory for “keeping a vice establishment and controlling of prostitution” in the past 5 years are set out below:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Keeping a vice establishment	243	164	163	266	217
Procuring/controlling of prostitution (Note)	77	31	56	23	37

Note: The offence of “procuring/controlling of prostitution” includes “control over persons for the purpose of unlawful sexual intercourse or prostitution”, “causing prostitution” and “living on earnings of prostitution of others”, etc.

The Force does not maintain the number of persons suspected of engaging in prostitution and relevant information.

To deter lawbreakers from using premises for organised prostitution activities, the Force will apply for the closure of the premises in accordance with the law in a timely manner. Under section 144 of the Crimes Ordinance, any person who permits or lets premises for the purpose of prostitution commits the offence of “letting premises for use as a vice establishment”, and shall be liable to a maximum imprisonment of 7 years. If the premises decided by the court to be an illegal vice establishment are again decided by the court to be involved in similar cases within a specified period, the Force may consider applying to the court for a closure order under section 153A of the Crimes Ordinance to close the premises in question for 6 months.

On cross-boundary organised prostitution activities, the Force will exchange intelligence with overseas law enforcement agencies. The Force will, in accordance with the established mechanism, pass the particulars of convicted Mainland residents (including those entering Hong Kong to take up illegal sex work) to the Mainland authorities for cancellation of their exit endorsements and prohibition from visiting Hong Kong for 2 years.

The Force will continue to combat illegal prostitution and adjust their strategies according to circumstances to ensure effective law enforcement. The Force will also continue to combat illegal prostitution through a multi-agency approach, and maintain contact and exchange intelligence with Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies to enhance the effectiveness of the action against organised prostitution.

The expenditure on the above work falls under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. No specific breakdown is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB395

(Question Serial No. 5501)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under Programme (4): Operations, the expenditure for 2017-18 represents a decrease of 2.5% over the original estimate while an increase of 9% over the estimate for 2018-19. In this connection, please inform this Committee of: (1) the details of the Force's counter-terrorism work and equipment involved; the number of cases of operational intelligence received which required investigations and operations to be conducted in the past year; and the expenditure on the operations and additional equipment involved in the past year; (2) the details of the Force's operations for interdicting illegal immigrants and the expenditure involved in the past year; and whether there will be an increase in the staffing establishment and relevant expenditures on equipment in the new financial year to meet operational needs. If so, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-kin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 5)

Reply:

- (1) Strengthening counter-terrorism work is one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities 2018. The Police Force will continue to monitor closely the trend of terrorist activities, ensure counter-terrorism readiness in various aspects and provide security advice for critical infrastructure and sensitive premises, as well as deploy sufficient manpower for counter-terrorist patrols.

The Force will continue to conduct various counter-terrorism exercises regularly and engage the public where appropriate in the exercises. In the future, the Force will continue to enhance public alertness to and awareness of major incidents and terrorist attacks. It will continue to remind members of the public through publicity to take the 3 steps of "run, hide, report" in the light of the actual situation to ensure personal safety in the event of a terrorist attack. The Force will also help the public gain a better understanding of safety and protection and improve their response skills through daily contact, security talks, security advice, etc.

The relevant manpower and expenditure fall under the Programme of “Operations” of the Force. No specific breakdown is available.

- (2) The Force has formulated comprehensive strategies and spared no efforts in combating illegal immigration, involving 4 major tasks namely (i) interception at source, (ii) interception at boundary control points (BCPs), (iii) strengthened stop and search of suspicious persons at black spots and (iv) strengthened co-operation with relevant government departments.

(i) Interception at source

The Force established a sound co-operation mechanism with relevant law enforcement agencies on the Mainland for exchanging opinions on anti-smuggling work and strategic issues through boundary liaison, policing co-operation and intelligence exchange. Besides, since February 2016, the Force has established a “Joint Investigation Team” in collaboration with the Immigration Department (ImmD) and Customs & Excise Department (C&ED) and launched dedicated joint operations with public security authorities of relevant provinces and municipalities on the Mainland to cut off smuggling routes before illegal immigrants can enter Hong Kong, thus strengthening the interception at source of the smuggling chain and stepping up co-operation in the combat against smuggling syndicates.

(ii) Interception at BCPs

Regarding border control, the Force has been taking strict security measures on the land and sea boundaries as well as enforcement actions to interdict illegal immigration. All existing vehicular BCPs have been installed with the Enhanced Under Vehicle Surveillance System to examine all south-bound lorries in order to prevent illegal immigrants from crossing the BCPs underneath such vehicles. Meanwhile, the Force, the ImmD and the C&ED launch joint operations regularly to step up examination of large goods vehicles at BCPs. Detection devices are used to detect illegal immigrants hiding inside the goods vehicles, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of intercepting illegal immigration.

(iii) Strengthened stop and search of suspicious persons at black spots

In response to the trend of illegal immigration, the Force will make evaluations and appropriate deployment to conduct specific operations at black spots of illegal immigrants and step up inspection targeting suspicious persons.

(iv) Strengthened co-operation with relevant government departments

The Force carries out inter-departmental joint operations regularly with the ImmD and the Labour Department at black spots in various districts to combat rigorously illegal activities involving illegal immigrants in Hong Kong.

The Force’s operational expenditure and manpower for interdicting illegal immigrants and relevant illegal activities fall under the Programme of “Operations”. No specific breakdown is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB396****(Question Serial No. 5289)**Head: (122) Hong Kong Police ForceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Road SafetyControlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (LO Wai-chung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

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

Question:

Combating illegal parking is part of the duties of the Hong Kong Police. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

- (1) Please list in a table the numbers of summonses issued for illegal parking by the Hong Kong Police in the past 5 years.
- (2) Please list in a table how many of the summonses issued for illegal parking were issued in respect of prolonged parking at metered parking space in the past 5 years.
- (3) Please list in a table 10 illegal parking black spots.
- (4) Please list in a table 10 black spots of prolonged parking at metered parking space.
- (5) Please specify the plans of the Police to combat illegal parking.

Asked by: Hon YEUNG Alvin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 31)

Reply:

- (1) In the past 5 years, the numbers of fixed penalty tickets (FPTs) issued by the Police Force for illegal parking under the Fixed Penalty (Traffic Contraventions) Ordinance (Cap 237) are set out in the following table:

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	1 027 020	1 066 554	1 326 112	1 609 628	1 840 063

- (2) In the past 5 years, the numbers of FPTs issued by the Force for the offence of a vehicle being “Parked in a parking space in respect of which there is a parking meter when the meter does not indicate that payment has been made” under the Fixed Penalty (Traffic Contraventions) Ordinance (Cap 237) are set out in the following table:

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	117 795	114 179	124 846	147 685	158 099

- (3) & (4) The Force does not maintain breakdowns in respect of the black spots of illegal parking and prolonged parking at metered parking space.
- (5) To ensure road safety and a smooth traffic flow, the Force will effectively strengthen enforcement actions as well as publicity and education under the Selected Traffic Enforcement Priorities, thereby enhancing road safety and alleviating illegal parking.

The Force has all along adopted a multi-agency approach, working with the Transport and Housing Bureau, Transport Department and relevant departments as well as District Councils and community stakeholders, to explore and implement measures to ease traffic congestion through public engagement, road engineering and proactive enforcement.

On law enforcement, the Force will strengthen actions in areas where traffic congestion is severe, issuing FTPs without prior warning to drivers committing offences which cause serious obstruction and endanger road safety. Illegally parked vehicles may even be towed away.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB397****(Question Serial No. 3703)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list in a table:

- (1) the annual expenditures on meals and the average meal expenses per year per person in custody (PIC) in various correctional institutions in the past 3 years,
- (2) the numbers of complaints lodged by PICs in various correctional institutions in respect of dietary matters in the past 3 years.

Some PICs reflected that the Correctional Services Department (CSD) only allowed Buddhists to choose vegetarian food. PICs were not allowed to have vegetarian meal if they claimed that they needed to go vegetarian due to living habits. It is unreasonable. In this regard, would CSD explain the criteria for dietary choice, and why living habits are not justifiable reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 200)Reply:

- (1) The actual expenditures on "Provisions for institutions" of the Correctional Services Department in the past 3 years were as follows:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Actual expenditure on "Provisions for institutions" (\$)	89.00 million	77.22 million	78.00 million

Currently, the average cost of food material per day per person in custody (PIC) is about \$24.6.

(2) The numbers of complaints about meal arrangements lodged by PICs in the past 3 years are as follows:

Year	2015	2016	2017
Complaints about meal arrangements (Number of cases)	89	95	96

Under section 24A of the Prisons Ordinance (Cap. 234), the Correctional Services Department (CSD) is required to provide plain and wholesome food to PICs. The various dietary scales currently provided by CSD are designed by dietitians and approved by the Department of Health. The scales meet the nutritional needs of PICs. Having regard to the health, dietary and religious needs of PICs, CSD currently provides 4 main dietary scales, namely local staple rice diet (Dietary Scale 1), diet of curries and chapatti (Dietary Scale 2), diet of bread and potatoes (Dietary Scale 3) and vegetarian diet (Dietary Scale 4).

PICs may request for change of Dietary Scale, and the management of the institution concerned will consider the justifications provided on a case-by-case basis with due regard to their health, dietary and religious needs.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB398

(Question Serial No. 5134)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the Correctional Services Department (CSD)'s general procedures for handling the hairstyle of male prisoners currently admitted? How will CSD handle objection of male prisoners?

Some transgendered persons have reflected that, should they fail to change the sex entries on their identity cards, they may be required to have their long hair cut despite already having female appearances, as the sex entries on their identity cards are male. In this connection, how will CSD handle the above situation?

How many complaint cases related to prisoners' hairstyle has CSD received in the past 3 years?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 268)

Reply:

Rule 34 of the Prison Rules (Cap. 234A) provides that every person in custody (PIC) shall obey the directions as regards hair cutting prescribed by the Correctional Services Department (CSD). Such directions are devised having regard to factors such as institutional security, discipline, safety, hygiene, cleanliness, etc. All convicted PICs who are newly admitted are required to have their hair cut in accordance with the directions, except where justifiable reasons, such as religious or health considerations, are provided. No exemption will be made on the basis of the personal preference or image of individual PICs. Should a PIC request exemption from hair cut in accordance with the directions, CSD will consider each case on its merits.

CSD will make appropriate arrangements for the hair cut of transgendered PICs, having regard to individual merits and expert advice of medical officers, clinical psychologists or psychiatrists of institutions.

CSD has not received any complaint from transgendered PICs in relation to arrangements for hair cut from 2015 to 2017.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB399****(Question Serial No. 3868)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

What are the respective monthly unit costs for putting a young offender in custody in a Training Centre, Correctional Institution, Detention Centre and Rehabilitation Centre in the past 5 years and the coming financial year?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 1800)Reply:

The expenditures and estimates for Prison Management are set out below:

Year	\$ million
2018-19 (Estimate)	2,895.7
2017-18 (Revised estimate)	2,810.3
2016-17 (Actual expenditure)	2,745.4
2015-16 (Actual expenditure)	2,621.7
2014-15 (Actual expenditure)	2,523.7
2013-14 (Actual expenditure)	2,355.2

In addition to detaining persons in custody (PICs), the daily operation of the Correctional Services Department includes other related work and services that are not institution-specific, e.g. escort of PICs to and from courts and hospitals, provision of medical, welfare and aftercare services, etc. As such, it is difficult to accurately calculate or estimate the cost of custody of a PIC at a particular type of correctional facility. The average daily penal population at correctional facilities in the past 5 years was as follows:

Year	Average daily penal population (persons)
2017	8 529
2016	8 546
2015	8 413
2014	8 797
2013	9 206

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB400

(Question Serial No. 3869)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management (2) Re-integration

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide the reasons why persons released from drug addiction treatment centres were convicted or addicted to drugs in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 1802)

Reply:

The reasons why persons released from drug addiction treatment centres (DATCs) are convicted or addicted to drugs again are affected by a number of personal and social factors, which include their criminal conviction and drug abuse history (such as the duration of drug abuse history and the nature of offences), the determination to turn over a new leaf, the support of the community and their family members, as well as peer group influences, etc.

According to the 2016 statistics provided by the Correctional Services Department (CSD), almost 70% of the drug addicts newly admitted to its DATCs revealed that the cause of their drug addiction was “out of curiosity”, followed by “peer group influences/recognition”.

CSD commissioned a local university in September 2016 to conduct a 2-year “Consultancy on Review and Development of Rehabilitation Programmes provided for Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Programme” to review the rehabilitation programmes implemented by its DATCs with a view to enhancing the contents of the programmes. The consultancy is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB401

(Question Serial No. 3870)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please tabulate in detail the following information in the past 5 years:

1. the number of cases involving special confinement in each reception centre, correctional institution, prison, rehabilitation centre and Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre, and the reasons for special confinement;
2. the nationality involved and sex ratio of the relevant cases;
3. in connection with the above, the staff establishment and financial resources required;
4. whether the manpower is sufficient for handling the existing number of cases; and
5. the expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 1803)

Reply:

The numbers of disciplinary cases involving persons in custody (PICs) being imposed separate confinement as punishment and cases involving PICs being removed from association in the past 5 years are listed below:

Year	Disciplinary cases involving PICs being imposed separate confinement as punishment	Breakdown of cases				
		Sex		Nationality		
		Male	Female	Local	Mainland/ Taiwan/ Macao	Other countries or regions
2017	3 631	3 133	498	2 636	200	795
2016	3 297	2 917	380	2 424	210	663
2015	2 905	2 559	346	2 139	196	570
2014	2 715	2 406	309	2 066	235	414
2013	2 423	2 130	293	1 829	200	394

Year	Cases involving PICs being removed from association (Note)	Breakdown of cases				
		Sex		Nationality		
		Male	Female	Local	Mainland/ Taiwan/ Macao	Other countries or regions
2017	1 249	1 215	34	1 031	14	204
2016	1 255	1 173	82	1 046	22	187
2015	1 267	1 177	90	1 036	22	209
2014	1 417	1 378	39	1 216	40	161
2013	1 382	1 349	33	1 155	40	187

(Note) To deter the smuggling of dangerous drugs into correctional institutions, more than 50% of the above cases involved PICs suspected of having internal concealment of dangerous drugs and they were removed from association as a security measure. Separately, nearly 6% of the cases involved PICs applying for removal from association in view of their own circumstances such as special criminal background.

As the management of PICs being segregated is part of the daily management work of CSD, the department does not maintain a breakdown of the staff establishment in handling PICs being segregated and the expenditure involved.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB402****(Question Serial No. 3871)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the occupancy rates of each prison, correctional institution, training centre, detention centre, rehabilitation centre and drug addiction treatment centre in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 1804)Reply:

The average daily occupancy rates of prisons, training centre, detention centre, rehabilitation centres and drug addiction treatment centres from 2013 to 2017 are as follows:

	Average Daily Occupancy Rate (%)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Prisons	82.6	79.2	79.9	82.6	81.4
Training Centre	82.9	74.9	56.1	51.9	40.9
Detention Centre	39.3	45.1	40.1	35.9	36.6
Rehabilitation Centres (Note)	34.3	29.2	21.7	19.5	15.8
Drug Addiction Treatment Centres	70.8	66.8	57.9	51.5	45.6

Note: The Correctional Services Department has been keeping a close watch on changes in the size and composition of the penal population and deploying resources flexibly to cater for the custodial and rehabilitation needs of persons in custody (PICs). In March 2014, the facilities of Lai Chi Rehabilitation Centre originally used to detain young PICs (i.e. the existing Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution) and the facilities of Sha Tsui Correctional Institution originally used to detain young PICs were swapped.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB403****(Question Serial No. 3872)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the figures on “Concerted Acts of Indiscipline” in the past 5 years. Please list the causes of the cases and how the Department handled these cases.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 1805)Reply:

From 2013 to 2017, the numbers of concerted acts of indiscipline by year were as follows:

Year	Total
2017	5
2016	8
2015	6
2014	4
2013	4

Most of the persons in custody (PICs) involved in the above cases were drug abusers, had triad backgrounds or record of repeated imprisonment. They usually incited other PICs to get involved in collective actions or fighting for the purpose of resisting actions taken by the management to combat illicit activities or attempting to establish their sphere of influence.

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) handles these cases in accordance with the established mechanism. Apart from strengthening intelligence collection and stepping up special searching operations to ensure that all illicit activities are curbed at an early stage, CSD also tackles illicit or indiscipline acts decisively and promptly so as to prevent situations from deteriorating. CSD may take disciplinary actions against the persons involved or report to the Police for follow-up, having regard to the nature and gravity of the cases. CSD also allocates resources appropriately and enhances the training for regional crisis management in handling these cases.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB404

(Question Serial No. 3873)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please tabulate details of activities that promote anti-smoking messages to persons in custody, the prisons or correctional institutions involved and the expenditure incurred in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 1806)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) is committed to ensuring a secure, safe, humane, decent and healthy custodial environment. For the health of persons in custody (PICs), CSD has proactively supported the Government's policy of tobacco control by setting up a Steering Committee on Smoking Control Measures in Correctional Facilities in 2010 to implement and monitor tobacco control measures. Educational talks and individual counselling are arranged for PICs to encourage and help them quit smoking. Through publicity work and education such as inclusion of smoking cessation talks in the Induction Programme, as well as the display of publicity posters and organisation of poster design competitions, CSD actively promotes a smoke-free culture among PICs and enhances their awareness of the harmful effects of smoking.

In October 2011, CSD also implemented a smoking cessation counselling programme under which nicotine patches were provided to PICs who participated in smoking cessation courses. Besides, Tung Tau Correctional Institution and Pak Sha Wan Correctional Institution were officially designated as "No Smoking Correctional Facility" in January 2013 and December 2014 respectively to accommodate only non-smoking PICs. CSD has also progressively set up "Smoke-free Prison Zone" in the designated areas of other institutions, and such arrangements are already in place in Stanley Prison and Lo Wu Correctional Institution. Smoking is not allowed in all institutions for young PICs.

CSD deploys existing resources to carry out anti-smoking publicity work. From 2012-13 to 2016-17, the total expenditure on purchasing nicotine patches for PICs who participated

in smoking cessation courses was about \$296,000. The revised estimated expenditure for 2017-18 was \$100,000.

In February 2017, CSD was awarded the Gold Award in the Hong Kong Smoke-free Leading Company Awards 2016 organised by the Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health together with the Occupational Safety and Health Council, as an encouragement to the Department to keep up its promotion of a smoke-free culture. To step up our work in anti-smoking promotion, CSD plans to install the Quit Smoking Mobile App launched by the Tobacco Control Office under the Department of Health on tablets for use by newly admitted adult PICs and those who participate in the smoking cessation counselling programme, so as to deepen PICs' understanding of the harmful effects of smoking.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB405

(Question Serial No. 3874)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please tabulate the following figures in the past 5 years:

1. The average meal expenses per day per person for ethnic Chinese persons in custody.
2. The average meal expenses per day per person for non-ethnic Chinese persons in custody.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 1807)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) attaches great importance to racial equality. No persons in custody (PICs) will be treated differently with regard to their race, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin, including meal arrangements for PICs. Hence, CSD does not have the relevant information on meal expenses of PICs of individual ethnic group. Under Section 24A of the Prisons Ordinance (Cap. 234), plain and wholesome food should be supplied to PICs. The various dietary scales currently provided by CSD are designed by dietitians and approved by the Department of Health. The scales meet the nutritional needs of PICs. Prices of all dietary scales are more or less the same. The average cost of food material per day per person is about \$24.6.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB406

(Question Serial No. 3875)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide the criteria and procedures for procurement of “diets for persons in custody”, and please tabulate the staff establishment and expenditure involved in the procurement of “diets for persons in custody” in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 1808)

Reply:

The open tendering exercises of ration contracts for persons in custody (PICs) are arranged by the Government Logistics Department in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement on Government Procurement of the World Trade Organisation and conducted through open and fair competition.

As procurement carried out by in-house staff is part of the daily work of the Correctional Services Department, we do not maintain a breakdown of the staff establishment in the procurement of “diets for persons in custody” and the expenditure involved.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB407

(Question Serial No. 3876)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please tabulate

1. the average meal expenses per day per person for the staff of the Correctional Services Department in various correctional institutions for the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 1810)

Reply:

In accordance with the Civil Service Regulations, an officer who is on duty for a continuous period of 12 hours or more in any period of 24 hours may receive a local subsistence allowance. In general, the duty hours of the staff of the Correctional Services Department (CSD) do not meet this requirement. Therefore, CSD does not have information on the average expenditure on subsistence allowance per staff per day.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB408

(Question Serial No. 3877)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list out the number of persons with disabilities in the past 5 years and currently in various correctional institutions by the types of disabilities. In this connection, please also inform this Committee of the arrangements for care and necessary treatments (e.g. dialysis) rendered to the persons with disabilities who are serving sentence in prisons.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 1811)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) provides basic medical care services to all persons in custody (PICs), including setting up hospitals in correctional institutions where medical examinations and appropriate treatments or referrals are provided to newly admitted PICs by Medical Officers seconded from the Department of Health and correctional officers with nursing qualifications. CSD will arrange PICs to serve their sentences at appropriate correctional institutions and provide PICs with proper health care, attention and necessary treatments, taking into account the advice of the Medical Officers. CSD also cares for the special needs of PICs with disabilities. For instance, CSD organises sign language courses in collaboration with non-profit organisations to enhance frontline correctional officers' communication skills with and understanding of persons with hearing impairment. In addition, the Department will, having regard to the circumstances of individual PICs with hearing impairment, engage sign language interpreters listed in the register of part-time interpreters maintained by the Judiciary, or seek assistance from non-governmental organisations to arrange sign language interpretation services for those persons in need.

According to the annual penal population survey conducted by CSD, the numbers of persons with disabilities serving sentences by the types of disabilities from 2013 to 2017 are listed below:

Year	Persons with mental disabilities or mental illness	Persons with physical disabilities	Total
2017	433	97	530
2016	420	95	515
2015	386	118	504
2014	477	90	567
2013	382	135	517

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB409****(Question Serial No. 3980)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list the education courses provided for persons in custody at primary 6 level or below in the past 5 years and the current year by course names, durations and descriptions, as well as correctional facilities providing such courses.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 7214)Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) provides half-day compulsory education for young persons in custody (PICs) aged between 14 and 20, and arranges qualified teachers to teach the subjects. Teachers assess the academic levels of young PICs and help them learn in a progressive manner, having regard to the length of sentence. For PICs at primary level or below, correctional institutions provide them with appropriate guidance according to their ability.

The education courses currently provided by institutions for young PICs are similar to those provided in the past 5 years. Details are as follows:

Correctional Institution	Course Description	Course Duration
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	Secondary curriculum, including general and practical subjects such as Chinese, English, Mathematics, Liberal Studies and Computer Applications, etc., is provided.	Arrangements are made having regard to the length of sentence and individual cases.
Cape Collinson Correctional Institution		
Lai King Correctional Institution		
Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution	The New Senior Secondary curriculum is also provided for PICs at Pik Uk Correctional Institution, Cape Collinson Correctional Institution and Lai King Correctional Institution.	
Lai Sun Correctional Institution		

Lai Chi Rehabilitation Centre	(1) The “Teen’s Programme” at the junior secondary level is provided. The curriculum covers basic education curriculum (including Chinese, English, Mathematics and Liberal Studies) and vocational training recognised by the Vocational Training Council.	(1) 120 hours of basic education curriculum and 180 hours of vocational training
Chi Lan Rehabilitation Centre	(2) Appropriate secondary curriculum is provided for PICs with higher academic qualifications.	(2) Arrangements are made having regard to individual cases.

As regards adult PICs, CSD has been encouraging them to pursue further studies in their spare time, enrol in distance learning courses according to their interests and abilities, and take public examinations under the users-pay principle. Correctional institutions provide appropriate assistance to PICs. For example, CSD has set up a number of education funds and subsidy schemes for PICs to apply for financial assistance if they want to pursue further studies but have difficulties in paying for public examination fees, the examination and tuition fees for distance learning courses or purchasing reference books. These funds and subsidy schemes are contributed by donations from charitable organisations and members of the public.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB410****(Question Serial No. 3981)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Prison Management (2) Re-integrationControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list the education courses provided for persons in custody of other nationalities who do not speak English or Chinese in the past 5 years and the current year by course names, durations and descriptions, as well as correctional facilities providing such courses and the expenditures involved.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 7215)Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) provides half-day compulsory education for young persons in custody (PICs) aged between 14 and 20, and arranges qualified teachers to teach the subjects. Teachers assess the academic levels of young PICs and help them learn in a progressive manner, having regard to the length of sentence. For PICs of other nationalities who need help, correctional institutions, having regard to individual circumstances, provide them with appropriate assistance as far as practicable.

The education courses currently provided by institutions for young PICs are similar to those provided in the past 5 years. Details are as follows:

Correctional Institution	Course Description	Course Duration
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	Secondary curriculum, including general and practical subjects such as Chinese, English, Mathematics, Liberal Studies and Computer Application, etc., is provided. The New Senior Secondary curriculum is also provided for PICs at Pik Uk Correctional Institution, Cape Collinson	Arrangements are made having regard to the length of sentence and individual cases.
Cape Collinson Correctional Institution		
Lai King Correctional Institution		
Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution		
Lai Sun Correctional Institution		

	Correctional Institution and Lai King Correctional Institution.	
Lai Chi Rehabilitation Centre	(1) The “Teen’s Programme” at the junior secondary level is provided. The curriculum covers basic education curriculum (including Chinese, English, Mathematics and Liberal Studies) and vocational training recognised by the Vocational Training Council. (2) Appropriate secondary curriculum is provided for PICs with higher academic qualifications.	(1) 120 hours of basic education curriculum and 180 hours of vocational training (2) Arrangements are made having regard to individual cases.
Chi Lan Rehabilitation Centre		

CSD’s expenditure on education is mainly used on education provided for young PICs. The relevant expenditures in the past 5 years are as follows:

Year	2013-14 (Actual expenditure)	2014-15 (Actual expenditure)	2015-16 (Actual expenditure)	2016-17 (Actual expenditure)	2017-18 (Revised estimate)
Expenditure on education (\$ million)	31.70	34.30	34.33	34.89	35.78

The Department encourages adult PICs, including PICs of other nationalities, to enrol in distance learning courses in their spare time according to their interests and abilities, and take public examinations under the users-pay principle. The courses and examinations include distance learning courses of the Open University of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination, the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry International Qualifications Examinations, the City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations and Cambridge English Examination, etc. The areas of study cover business, education, languages and social science, etc. Correctional institutions provide appropriate assistance to meet the needs of individual PICs. For example, CSD has set up a number of education funds and subsidy schemes for PICs to apply for financial assistance if they want to pursue further studies but have difficulties in paying for public examination fees, the examination and tuition fees for distance learning courses or purchasing reference books. These funds and subsidy schemes are contributed by donations from charitable organisations and members of the public.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB411****(Question Serial No. 3982)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list the education courses provided for persons in custody (PICs) in the past 5 years and the current year by course names, target PICs, course durations and descriptions, as well as correctional facilities providing such courses and the expenditures involved.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 7216)Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) provides half-day compulsory education for young persons in custody (PICs) aged between 14 and 20, and arranges qualified teachers to teach the subjects. The education courses currently provided by institutions for young PICs are similar to those provided in the past 5 years. Details are as follows:

Correctional Institution	Course Description	Course Duration
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	Secondary curriculum, including general and practical subjects such as Chinese, English, Mathematics, Liberal Studies and Computer Application, etc., is provided.	Arrangements are made having regard to the length of sentence and individual cases.
Cape Collinson Correctional Institution		
Lai King Correctional Institution		
Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution	The New Senior Secondary curriculum is also provided for PICs at Pik Uk Correctional Institution, Cape Collinson Correctional Institution and Lai King Correctional Institution.	
Lai Sun Correctional Institution		

Lai Chi Rehabilitation Centre	(1) The “Teen’s Programme” at the junior secondary level is provided. The curriculum covers basic education curriculum (including Chinese, English, Mathematics and Liberal Studies) and vocational training recognised by the Vocational Training Council.	(1) 120 hours of basic education curriculum and 180 hours of vocational training
Chi Lan Rehabilitation Centre		
	(2) Appropriate secondary curriculum is provided for PICs with higher academic qualifications.	(2) Arrangements are made having regard to individual cases.

CSD also encourages adult PICs to pursue further studies, enrol in distance learning courses in their spare time according to their interests and abilities, and take public examinations under the users-pay principle. They are provided with appropriate assistance. The courses and examinations include distance learning courses of the Open University of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination, the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry International Qualifications Examinations, the City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations and Cambridge English Examination, etc. The areas of study cover business, education, languages and social science, etc. CSD has set up a number of education funds and subsidy schemes for PICs to apply for financial assistance if they want to pursue further studies but have difficulties in paying for public examination fees, the examination and tuition fees for distance learning courses or purchasing reference books. These funds and subsidy schemes are contributed by donations from charitable organisations and members of the public.

CSD’s expenditure on education is mainly used on education provided for young PICs. The relevant expenditures in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2013-14 (Actual expenditure)	2014-15 (Actual expenditure)	2015-16 (Actual expenditure)	2016-17 (Actual expenditure)	2017-18 (Revised estimate)
Expenditure on education (\$ million)	31.70	34.30	34.33	34.89	35.78

On vocational training, CSD, having regard to the situation of the local employment market, has been working with various training bodies such as the Employees Retraining Board, the Construction Industry Council and the Vocational Training Council to provide eligible adult PICs with remaining sentences from 3 to 24 months with more than 1 400 training places of 40 full-time and part-time vocational training courses. Duration of courses vary from 16 to

600 hours. These courses cover construction, business, food and beverage, retail, beauty care, transport, logistics, laundry services, computer application and environmental services, etc. The above courses are conducted at 11 correctional institutions including Stanley Prison, Tung Tau Correctional Institution, Pak Sha Wan Correctional Institution, Pik Uk Prison, Tai Lam Correctional Institution, Lo Wu Correctional Institution, Tong Fuk Correctional Institution, Shek Pik Prison, Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre, Hei Ling Chau Correctional Institution and Nei Kwu Correctional Institution. Eligible adult PICs could enrol in these courses and sit for the relevant examinations so as to obtain recognised qualifications, thereby enhancing their employability and facilitating their smooth re-integration into society after release.

For young PICs, CSD provides 20 half-day vocational training courses on a compulsory basis apart from half-day compulsory education. The courses, with duration from 2 to 6 months, cover construction, business, food and beverage, retail, beauty care, laundry services and service industries, etc. Arrangements are made to facilitate the trainees to sit for the examinations held by the accreditation bodies, such as the certification examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute and the intermediate trade tests of the Construction Industry Council, and take certificate courses offered by various training bodies.

CSD's expenditures on vocational training are as follows:

	2013-14 (Actual expenditure)	2014-15 (Actual expenditure)	2015-16 (Actual expenditure)	2016-17 (Actual expenditure)	2017-18 (Revised estimate)
Expenditure on vocational training (\$ million)	29.86	30.05	31.01	28.07	29.51

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB412****(Question Serial No. 3983)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please tabulate the expenditures on earnings of persons in custody (PICs) in various correctional institutions in the past 5 years. What criteria is adopted in relation to earnings of PICs? Where can the criteria be examined? Is the criteria regularly reviewed? If yes, when was the latest review conducted?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 7217)Reply:

According to Rule 38 of the Prison Rules (Cap. 234A), all convicted adult persons in custody (PICs) are required to engage in work (unless they have been certified by the Medical Officer seconded to the Correctional Services Department (CSD) as unfit for work on medical grounds). According to Rule 39 of the Prison Rules (Cap. 234A), a PIC who works and a PIC who, through no fault of his/her own, is unable to work may receive payment in accordance with the rates approved by the Commissioner of Correctional Services.

In the past 5 years, the actual expenditures on the earnings scheme for PICs are set out below:

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Actual expenditures (\$ million)	35.86	40.33	37.97	40.26	41.04

The Work and Vocational Training Allocation Boards in correctional institutions will raise the earning grades of PICs, having regard to the established rate scales of various positions, performance of PICs and their work skills attained. PICs who have been certified by the

Medical Officer seconded to CSD as unfit for work on medical grounds may receive a basic level of earnings.

CSD reviews the earning rates annually and adjusts the earnings of PICs according to an established mechanism based on the changes in the contract prices of canteen items and the consumption pattern of each item. The last review was conducted on 1 August 2017.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB413****(Question Serial No. 3984)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please tabulate the numbers of work injuries, injuries and deaths of persons in custody (PICs) respectively in various correctional facilities in the past 5 years;

Please also tabulate the expenditures on providing insurance for PICs (including employees' compensation insurance) in various correctional facilities in the past 5 years;

Please also tabulate the amount of compensation offered to PICs who were injured or died and the reasons for compensation in various correctional facilities in the past 5 years;

Please also provide the relevant guidelines on work injuries, occupational safety and health as well as relevant compensation.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 7218)Reply:

No person in custody (PIC) died due to injury sustained at work in the past 5 years. Statistics of PICs rendered unfit for work for 4 or more days due to injuries arising from work accidents are set out below:

Year	Number of accidents
2017	11
2016	17
2015	16
2014	6
2013	17
Total	67

According to Rule 38 of the Prison Rules (Cap. 234A), all convicted adult persons in custody (PICs) are required to engage in work (unless they have been certified by the

Medical Officer seconded to the Correctional Services Department (CSD) as unfit for work on medical grounds). As CSD does not have an employer-employee relationship with PICs and the daily necessities and medical services of PICs are provided by the Government, CSD has not provided insurance for PICs. If PICs sustain a certain degree of permanent disability or die due to an injury sustained at work while serving a sentence, the PICs or their representatives may apply to CSD for ex-gratia payment. All eligible cases are handled and approved under the established mechanism.

In the past 5 years, there was no application for ex-gratia payment on the above grounds. Meanwhile, in the past 5 years, there were 3 cases in which PICs who had sustained injuries at work filed civil claims for damages. These cases were concluded with out-of-court settlements. The total amount of the settlements is \$525,000. No detailed information can be disclosed due to the confidentiality agreements.

CSD has formulated a safety management system and associated guidelines in accordance with the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance (Cap. 59), the Code of Practice on Safety Management issued by the Commissioner for Labour under this Ordinance, as well as the Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance (Cap. 509). These include the establishment of a Departmental Occupational Safety and Health Steering Committee, the setting up of Occupational Safety and Health Committees and appointment of Occupational Safety and Health Officers in correctional institutions, regular safety audits, risk assessment of workplace and work procedures, as well as provision of training and personal protective equipment to all PICs who engage in work, etc.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB414

(Question Serial No. 3985)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operating Expenses

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide the process and grounds of persons in custody (PICs) purchasing articles and canteen items with their earnings in prisons; and

please provide the items procured and distributed to PICs in various correctional facilities and the expenditures involved in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 7220)

Reply:

Currently, persons in custody (PICs) may purchase canteen items with their earnings through the management of correctional institutions twice a month. The Department will deduct the relevant payment from the balance of the concerned PIC's earnings according to the contract prices and items purchased. The department does not have any arrangement where canteen items are purchased in advance and then distributed to PICs.

Moreover, PICs may use their earnings or personal cash kept by correctional institutions to purchase other articles such as radios and eye-guards, etc. The Department may arrange advance group purchase for PICs and the payment will be deducted from the balance of their earnings or cash afterwards.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB415****(Question Serial No. 3986)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operating ExpensesProgramme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please tabulate the staff establishment of translation officers/staff members designated to assist persons in custody (PICs) of other nationalities and the expenditures involved in various correctional facilities in the past 5 years; and

the percentage of local PICs, PICs from the Mainland and PICs of other nationalities in correctional facilities in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 7221)Reply:

As the management of persons in custody (PICs) of other nationalities is part of the daily management work of correctional officers, the Correctional Services Department does not maintain a breakdown of the staff establishment and the expenditures involved.

The breakdown of penal population in the past 5 years (as at 31 December of the year) is set out below:

	Local PICs	PICs from the Mainland, Taiwan or Macao	PICs of other nationalities	Total number of PICs
2017	5 663 (67%)	1 026 (12%)	1 734 (21%)	8 423
2016	5 958 (69%)	927 (11%)	1 726 (20%)	8 611
2015	5 904 (70%)	1 009 (12%)	1 525 (18%)	8 438
2014	6 014 (73%)	1 016 (12%)	1 267 (15%)	8 297
2013	6 653 (73%)	1 161 (13%)	1 225 (14%)	9 039

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB416****(Question Serial No. 3987)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the expenditures on rendering book lending services to persons in custody in various correctional institutions, as well as the ratios of books in traditional Chinese, simplified Chinese and English in the past 5 years. Please also provide the criteria and workflow on procurement of books.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 7222)Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) encourages persons in custody (PICs) to foster an interest in and use their leisure time for reading. Therefore, libraries have been set up in various correctional institutions to provide PICs with appropriate books. The total collections of the libraries in correctional institutions currently extend to over 100 000 copies. The quantity of Chinese and English books and their respective percentage of the total collections are set out below:

Books	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Traditional Chinese	78 625	75.32
Simplified Chinese	7 675	7.35
English	10 690	10.24
Other Languages	7 397	7.09
Total	104 387	100

In the past 5 years, CSD incurred an average annual expenditure of about \$70,000 on the acquisition of new books for the libraries in various correctional institutions. Correctional institutions acquire appropriate books for the libraries in accordance with the established procedures on procurement, having regard to factors such as reading interests and learning needs of PICs. In addition, CSD borrows books from the Hong Kong Public Libraries to facilitate loans by PICs and replaces the borrowed books in batches on a regular basis. CSD also receives books donated by outside organisations or individuals according to the established mechanism.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB417****(Question Serial No. 3988)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please inform this Committee how often the dietary scales of persons in custody (PICs) are updated. When was the last update conducted, and according to what standards are the dietary scales designed? Are there designated officers to examine the food quality of each meal? Please also provide the relevant expenditures in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 7224)Reply:

Under section 24A of the Prisons Ordinance (Cap. 234), the Correctional Services Department (CSD) is required to provide plain and wholesome food to persons in custody (PICs). The various dietary scales currently provided by CSD are designed by dietitians and approved by the Department of Health. The scales meet the nutritional needs of PICs. Meals are prepared by PICs under the guidance of qualified Catering Instructors. To ensure food quality, the Day Order Officer and senior officer of the institution are required to inspect and taste the food daily before meals are distributed. Under the new 3-year ration contracts which came into effect in 2017-18, healthier food materials such as skinned chicken have been introduced. Also, the portions of side vegetables (such as onion, tomato and carrot) and natural spices (such as curry powder and ginger powder) have been increased to replace high salt food materials (such as preserved vegetables), etc.

CSD's actual expenditures on "Provisions for institutions" in the past 5 years are set out below:

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Actual expenditure on "Provisions for institutions" (\$ million)	90.68	97.64	89.00	77.22	78.00

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB418****(Question Serial No. 3989)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In accordance with Rule 47(4) of the Prison Rules, the Superintendent shall permit a prisoner to write and send a letter at public expense if the letter is correspondence with a specified person. Please tabulate the numbers of letters sent by persons in custody in various correctional institutions and the expenditures involved in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 7225)Reply:

In the past 5 years, the numbers of letters sent by persons in custody to specified persons (including the Chief Executive, members of the Executive Council, Legislative Council and District Councils, visiting Justices of the Peace, The Ombudsman, and the Commissioner of the Independent Commission Against Corruption), and the actual expenditures incurred by the Correctional Services Department are set out below:

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Numbers of letters sent	488	673	546	467	595
Actual expenditure (\$)	601	941	855	699	957

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB419****(Question Serial No. 3990)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please tabulate the details of the Department's overseas duty visits in the past 5 years, including year of visit, duration of exchange activities, officers engaged in exchange activities and expenditure involved, purpose of visit, counterpart groups/organisations, as well as effectiveness/summary of visit (if any).

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 7227)Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) arranges duty visits for correctional officers to conduct exchanges with the Mainland and various governments, agencies and international organisations of other places. Exchange activities include meetings, official visits, study trips, etc.

In the past 5 years, details of CSD's overseas duty visits are as follows:

Year	Work items and place of visit	Purpose of visit	Number of visit	Expenditure involved * (\$ million)
2017-18 (as at 20 March 2018)	Mainland, Macao, West Virginia, Stockholm, Singapore, Ottawa, London, Missouri, Minnesota, Nadi, etc.	Official visits, meetings, study trips, etc.	24	About 1.09
2016-17	Mainland, Macao, Paris, Romania, Singapore, Seoul, Ottawa, Tokyo, etc.		24	About 1.28

2015-16	Mainland, Macao, Ohio, Taipei, Singapore, Ottawa, Melbourne, Tasmania, Bangkok, etc.		27	About 1.09
2014-15	Mainland, Singapore, Colorado, Nevada, Macao, British Columbia, Leipzig, Taipei, Seoul, etc.		24	About 1.44
2013-14	Mainland, Macao, Rhode Island, Paris, New Delhi, Tasmania, Singapore, Seoul, Taipei, etc.		36	About 1.96

* including transportation expenses and subsistence allowance reimbursed to officers on duty visits under the Civil Service Regulations

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB420****(Question Serial No. 3992)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the expenditures on the warm clothing of persons in custody in various correctional facilities in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 7229)Reply:

The total actual expenditures of the Correctional Services Department on the clothing and bedding (such as blankets) of persons in custody in the past 5 years are set out below:

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Actual expenditure (\$ million)	12.62	11.61	16.90	17.41	18.35

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB421****(Question Serial No. 3993)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please tabulate the details of all the consultancy study projects of the Correctional Services Department and the expenditures involved in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 7231)Reply:

In the past 5 years, details of the consultancy study projects commissioned by the Correctional Services Department (CSD) are set out below:

Content of study	Consultancy fee (\$)	Year of study
Hairstyles of Persons in Custody in Correctional Institutions	350,000	2017 to mid-2018
Effectiveness of Rehabilitation and Community Education Work of CSD	489,000	2016 to mid-2017
Rehabilitation Programmes provided by Drug Addiction Treatment Centre	800,000 (Note)	2016 to the end of 2018

Note: This is the total expenditure, of which \$ 400,000 was settled in 2016-17 and the remaining \$ 400,000 will be settled in 2018-19.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB422****(Question Serial No. 3994)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the numbers of persons in custody feeling unwell, the types of PICs' sickness and the relevant expenditures involved in various correctional facilities in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 7233)Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) ensures that necessary and appropriate medical services are provided to all persons in custody (PICs) in accordance with the Prison Rules (Cap. 234A). Every correctional institution has a hospital or sick bay where 24-hour basic medical services are provided by Medical Officers from the Department of Health and correctional officers with nursing qualifications. In the past 5 years, the numbers of PIC attendance of consultations with resident Medical Officers in correctional institutions are as follows:

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of attendance	179 894	176 440	173 224	168 220	158 789

CSD does not maintain the statistics on the types of PICs' sickness.

The overall actual medical expenses of CSD in the past 5 financial years are set out below:

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Actual medical expenses (\$ million)	184.78	189.56	204.19	227.15	243.22

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB423****(Question Serial No. 6319)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please tabulate the following in the past 5 years:

1. The number of transgendered persons (X is shown under the column of sex in passports);
2. The staff establishment and financial resources involved in the work related to handling of transgendered persons;
3. Whether the manpower is adequate to handle the existing cases; and
4. The expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 1801)Reply:

The numbers of admission of transgendered persons into the custody of the Correctional Services Department (CSD) in the past 5 years are set out below:

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of Admission of Transgendered Persons	36	20	23	15	21

As the management of transgendered PICs is part of the daily management work of CSD, the department does not maintain a breakdown of the staff establishment and the expenditures involved.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB424****(Question Serial No. 5322)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. Please provide a full list of courses offered by the Correctional Services Department (CSD) (including academic and non-academic courses) for enrolment by persons in custody (PICs) and the relevant numbers of PICs taking these courses while serving sentences in various prisons in the past 5 years (from 2013-14 to 2017-18) in the following format:

	Courses offered	Course duration	Fees	Entrance requirements	Number of PICs enrolled
Lo Wu Correctional Institution					
Nei Kwu Correctional Institution					
Pik Uk Prison					
...					
...					

2. Please provide statistics on the numbers of PICs taking different subjects under the New Senior Secondary (NSS) curriculum and sitting for the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education (HKDSE) Examination while serving sentences in various prisons in the past 5 years (from 2013-14 to 2017-18) in the following format:

	Subjects under NSS curriculum offered	Number of PICs taking the subjects	Number of PICs sitting for the HKDSE Examination
Lo Wu Correctional Institution	Chinese Language		
	English Language		
	Liberal Studies		
	...		
	...		
Nei Kwu Correctional Institution			
Pik Uk Prison			
...			
...			

3. Please provide statistics on the numbers of PICs pursuing post-secondary education programmes while serving sentences in various prisons in the past 5 years in the following format:

	Post-secondary education programmes offered	Number of PICs pursuing the programmes
Lo Wu Correctional Institution		
Nei Kwu Correctional Institution		
Pik Uk Prison		
...		
...		

Asked by: Hon IP Kin-yuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 71)

Reply:

1. The Correctional Services Department (CSD) provides half-day compulsory education for young persons in custody (PICs) aged between 14 and 20, and arranges qualified teachers to teach the subjects. The education courses currently provided by institutions for young PICs are similar to those provided in the past 5 years. Details are as follows:

Correctional Institution	Courses offered	Course Duration
Pik Uk Correctional Institution (PUCI)	Secondary curriculum, including general and practical subjects such as Chinese, English, Mathematics, Liberal Studies and Computer Application, etc., is provided. The New Senior Secondary (NSS) curriculum is also provided for PICs at Pik Uk Correctional Institution, Cape Collinson Correctional Institution and Lai King Correctional Institution.	Arrangements are made having regard to the length of sentence and individual cases.
Cape Collinson Correctional Institution (CCCI)		
Lai King Correctional Institution (LKCI)		
Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution (TGCI)		
Lai Sun Correctional Institution (LSCI)		
Lai Chi Rehabilitation Centre (LCRC)	(1) The “Teen’s Programme” at the junior secondary level is provided. The curriculum covers basic education curriculum (including Chinese, English, Mathematics and Liberal Studies) and vocational training recognised by the Vocational Training Council.	(1) 120 hours of basic education curriculum and 180 hours of vocational training
Chi Lan Rehabilitation Centre (CLRC)	(2) Appropriate secondary curriculum is provided for PICs with higher academic qualifications.	(2) Arrangements are made having regard to individual cases.

In the past 5 years, the numbers of PICs at correctional institutions for young PICs taking education courses are as follows:

Year	Correctional institutions for young PICs						
	PUCI	CCCI	LKCI	TGCI	LSCI	LCRC	CLRC
2017	107(7)	82(8)	36(4)	51	16	15	7
2016	117(6)	106(8)	47(5)	77	24	20	5
2015	141(7)	113(7)	60(6)	98	32	22	6
2014	172(7)	151(7)	47(1)	94	54	36	8
2013	190(6)	179(7)	49	76	85	49	11

() Number of PICs taking NSS curriculum

CSD also encourages adult PICs to pursue further studies, enrol in distance learning courses in their spare time according to their interests and abilities, and take public examinations under the users-pay principle. They are provided with appropriate assistance. The courses and examinations include distance learning courses of the Open University of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education (HKDSE) Examination, the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry International Qualifications Examinations, the City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations and Cambridge English Examination, etc. The areas of study cover business, education, languages and social science, etc. CSD has set up a number of education funds and subsidy schemes for PICs to apply for financial assistance if they want to pursue further studies but have difficulties in paying for public examination fees, the examination and tuition fees for distance learning courses or purchasing reference books. These funds and subsidy schemes are contributed by donations from charitable organisations and members of the public.

Moreover, CSD, having regard to the situation of the local employment market, has been working with various training bodies such as the Employees Retraining Board, the Construction Industry Council and the Vocational Training Council to provide vocational training for eligible adult PICs with remaining sentences from 3 to 24 months. In the past 5 years, more than 1 400 training places of 40 full-time and part-time vocational training courses were provided for their enrolment on a voluntary basis (see Table 1). These courses cover construction, business, food and beverage, retail, beauty care, transport, logistics, laundry services, computer application and environmental services, etc. Eligible adult PICs could enrol in these courses on a voluntary basis and sit for the relevant examinations so as to obtain recognised qualifications, thereby enhancing their employability and facilitating their smooth re-integration into society after release.

For young PICs, CSD provides half-day vocational training on a compulsory basis to guide them to better understand future directions and develop interests, so that they may choose to further study or work after release. Currently, CSD provides young PICs with 20 vocational training courses covering construction, business and service industries. Arrangements are made to facilitate the trainees to sit for the examinations held by the accreditation bodies, such as the certification examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute and the intermediate trade tests of the Construction Industry Council, and take certificate courses offered by various training bodies (see Table 2).

2. In the past 5 years, the numbers of PICs taking different subjects under the NSS curriculum and sitting for the HKDSE Examination while serving sentences are as follows:

Correctional Institution	Year	Subjects and numbers of PICs									
		Chinese Language	English Language	Mathematics	Liberal Studies	Economics	Tourism & Hospitality Studies	Chinese History	Ethics & Religious Studies	Mathematics Extended Part Module 1	Mathematics Extended Part Module 2
PUCI	2017	7	6	7	7	7	7	-	-	-	-
	2016	6	5	4	5	4	5	-	-	-	-
	2015	7	7	7	7	7	7	-	-	-	-
	2014	6	6	7	6	7	7	-	-	-	-
	2013	6	5	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-
CCCI	2017	8	8	8	8	8	8	-	-	-	-
	2016	8	8	8	8	8	8	-	-	-	-
	2015	7	7	7	7	7	7	-	-	-	-
	2014	7	7	7	7	7	7	-	-	-	-
	2013	7	7	7	7	7	7	-	-	-	-
LKCI	2017	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
	2016	2	4	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2015	-	6	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2014	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPP ¹	2017	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2015	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2014	1	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2013	1	1	1	4	1	-	1	1	-	-
SP ²	2017	1	1	1	4	-	2	1	-	-	-
	2016	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLPC ³	2015	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2013	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TTCI ⁴	2017	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TFCI ⁵	2013	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

3. In the past 5 years, the numbers of PICs pursuing post-secondary education programmes offered by the Open University of Hong Kong while serving sentences are as follows:

Institution \ Year	SP	SPP	TTCI	TFCI	SLPC	HLCI ⁶	LWCI ⁷	PUP ⁸	LCKRC ⁹	TLCW ¹⁰	PSWCI ¹¹	PUCI	TGCI
2017	75	78	1	7	4	1	23	1	-	2	-	7	1
2016	69	82	-	8	-	-	16	3	2	1	-	14	1
2015	82	72	-	-	3	1	29	-	-	-	1	23	2
2014	56	64	-	-	14	2	15	2	-	-	3	6	-
2013	56	78	2	15	10	1	14	1	-	2	4	1	-

Notes:

1. Shek Pik Prison
2. Stanley Prison
3. Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre
4. Tung Tau Correctional Institution
5. Tong Fuk Correctional Institution
6. Hei Ling Chau Correctional Institution
7. Lo Wu Correctional Institution
8. Pik Uk Prison
9. Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre
10. Tai Lam Centre for Women
11. Pak Sha Wan Correctional Institution

Table 1

Vocational Training Courses for Adult PICs

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	
Correctional Institution	Training course	Training course	Training course	Training course	Training course	Course duration (Hours)
PSWCI	Painting Skill Course	Painting Skill Course	Painting Skill Course	Painting Skill Course	Painting Skill Course	480
	Wall Papering Course	Wall Papering Course	Wall Papering Course	Wall Papering Course	Wall Papering Course	120
	Intermediate Trade Test - Joiner	Intermediate Trade Test - Joiner	Intermediate Trade Test - Joiner	Intermediate Trade Test - Joiner	Intermediate Trade Test - Joiner	100
	Food Hygiene Certificate for Hygiene Manager	Food Hygiene Certificate for Hygiene Manager	Food Hygiene Certificate for Hygiene Manager	Food Hygiene Certificate for Hygiene Manager	Food Hygiene Certificate for Hygiene Manager	16
			Foundation Certificate in Vocational Putonghua I	Foundation Certificate in Vocational Putonghua	Foundation Certificate in Vocational Putonghua	60
	Module Certificate in Word Processing	Module Certificate in Word Processing	Module Certificate in Word Processing	Foundation Certificate in Word Processing	Foundation Certificate in Word Processing	30
	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation				24
	Certificate in Laundry Assistant Training	Certificate in Laundry Assistant Training				116
TTCI	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Foundation Certificate in Computer Concepts and Keyboard Operation	Foundation Certificate in Computer Concepts and Keyboard Operation	24
			Foundation Certificate in Presentation Software Application	Foundation Certificate in Presentation Software Application	Foundation Certificate in Presentation Software Application	30
			Foundation Certificate in Vocational Putonghua I	Foundation Certificate in Vocational Putonghua	Foundation Certificate in Vocational Putonghua	60
	Certificate in Professional Taxi Driver Training (Taxi Written Test)		Certificate in Professional Taxi Driver Training (Taxi Written Test)	Foundation Certificate in Professional Taxi Driver Training (Taxi Written Test)	Foundation Certificate in Professional Taxi Driver Training (Taxi Written Test)	144
		Foundation Certificate in Spreadsheet Processing I				30
	Certificate in Travel Agent Assistant Course	Certificate in Travel Agent Assistant Course				600
	Module Certificate in Word Processing	Module Certificate in Word Processing	Module Certificate in Word Processing	Foundation Certificate in Word Processing	Foundation Certificate in Word Processing	30
	Leading to Independence & Vocational Enhancement(LIVE) Project					10
HLCI	Electrical Installation	Electrical Installation	Electrical Installation	Electrical Installation	Electrical Installation	600
	Intermediate Trade Test - Joiner	Intermediate Trade Test - Joiner	Intermediate Trade Test - Joiner	Intermediate Trade Test - Joiner	Intermediate Trade Test - Joiner	100
			Certificate in Horticulture Assistant Training		Foundation Certificate in Horticulture Assistant Training	120
	Certificate in Environmental Hygiene & Cleaning Worker Training	Certificate in Environmental Hygiene & Cleaning Worker Training		Foundation Certificate in Environmental Hygiene & Cleaning Worker Training	Foundation Certificate in Environmental Hygiene & Cleaning Worker Training	116
			Sewing Skill Recognition	Sewing Skill Recognition	Sewing Skill Recognition	360
	Certificate in Chef Assistant Training	Certificate in Chef Assistant Training	Certificate in Chef Assistant Training	Foundation Certificate in Chef Assistant Training		124
	Clothing Marketing Course	Clothing Marketing Course				30
TFCI	Timber Formwork Skill Course	Timber Formwork Skill Course	Timber Formwork Skill Course	Timber Formwork Skill Course	Timber Formwork Skill Course	570
	Chinese Cookery and Chinese Restaurant Service	Chinese Cookery and Chinese Restaurant Service	Chinese Cookery and Chinese Restaurant Service	Chinese Cookery and Chinese Restaurant Service	Chinese Cookery and Chinese Restaurant Service	540
			Certificate in Computer Drawing and Drawings Management Assistant	Foundation Certificate in Computer Drawing and Drawings Management	Foundation Certificate in Computer Drawing and Drawings Management	208

			Technician	Assistant Technician	Assistant Technician	
	Intermediate Trade Test - Metal Worker	Intermediate Trade Test - Metal Worker	Intermediate Trade Test - Metal Worker	Intermediate Trade Test - Metal Worker	Intermediate Trade Test - Metal Worker	100
	Certificate in Removal & Logistics Training	Certificate in Removal & Logistics Training	Certificate in Removal & Logistics Training	Foundation Certificate in Removal & Logistics Training	Foundation Certificate in Removal & Logistics Training	104
	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Foundation Certificate in Computer Concepts and Keyboard Operation	Foundation Certificate in Computer Concepts and Keyboard Operation	24
	Module Certificate in Word Processing	Module Certificate in Word Processing	Module Certificate in Word Processing	Foundation Certificate in Word Processing	Foundation Certificate in Word Processing	30
			Elementary Dim Sum Making	Elementary Dim Sum Making	Elementary Dim Sum Making	192
			Foundation Certificate in Presentation Software Application	Foundation Certificate in Presentation Software Application	Foundation Certificate in Presentation Software Application	30
			Sewing Skill Recognition	Sewing Skill Recognition	Sewing Skill Recognition	360
		Certificate in Basic Chinese Culinary & Restaurant Service				540
	Certificate in Horticulture Assistant Training	Certificate in Horticulture Assistant Training				120
	Hong Kong Style Cafe Operations Course					120
PUP	Intermediate Trade Test - Joiner	Intermediate Trade Test - Joiner	Intermediate Trade Test - Joiner	Intermediate Trade Test - Joiner	Intermediate Trade Test - Joiner	100
	Certificate in Laundry Assistant Training	Certificate in Laundry Assistant Training	Certificate in Laundry Assistant Training	Foundation Certificate in Laundry Assistant Training	Foundation Certificate in Laundry Assistant Training	116
	Certificate in Exhibition Booth Setting & Decoration Training		Certificate in Exhibition Booth Setting & Decoration Training	Foundation Certificate in Exhibition Booth Setting & Decoration Training	Foundation Certificate in Exhibition Booth Setting & Decoration Training	156
	Module Certificate in Word Processing	Module Certificate in Word Processing	Module Certificate in Word Processing	Foundation Certificate in Word Processing	Foundation Certificate in Word Processing	30
	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Foundation Certificate in Computer Concepts and Keyboard Operation	Foundation Certificate in Computer Concepts and Keyboard Operation	24
		Certificate in Professional Taxi Driver Training (Taxi Written Test)	Certificate in Professional Taxi Driver Training (Taxi Written Test)	Foundation Certificate in Professional Taxi Driver Training (Taxi Written Test)	Foundation Certificate in Professional Taxi Driver Training (Taxi Written Test)	144
	Certificate in Warehouse Keeper Training	Certificate in Warehouse Keeper Training	Certificate in Warehouse Keeper Training	Foundation Certificate in Warehouse Keeper Training		128
	Retail & Shop Operation	Retail & Shop Operation				600
LWCI	Module Certificate in Webpage Design and basic Programming	Module Certificate in Webpage Design and basic Programming	Certificate in Computer multi-media Production and Programming	Certificate in Computer multi-media Production and Programming	Certificate in Computer multi-media Production and Programming	81
	Digital Film Editing	Digital Film Editing	Digital Film Editing	Digital Film Editing	Digital Film Editing	36
	Certificate in Catering & Banquet Attendant Training	Certificate in Catering & Banquet Attendant Training	Certificate in Catering & Banquet Attendant Training	Foundation Certificate in Catering & Banquet Attendant Training	Foundation Certificate in Catering & Banquet Attendant Training	124
	Certificate in Nail Technician Training	Certificate in Nail Technician Training	Certificate in Nail Technician Training	Foundation Certificate in Nail Technician Training	Foundation Certificate in Nail Technician Training	120
	Certificate in Cosmetician Assistant Training	Certificate in Cosmetician Assistant Training	Certificate in Cosmetician Assistant Training	Foundation Certificate in Cosmetician Assistant Training	Foundation Certificate in Cosmetician Assistant Training	112
	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Foundation Certificate in Computer Concepts and Keyboard Operation	Foundation Certificate in Computer Concepts and Keyboard Operation	24
				Foundation Certificate in Vocational Putonghua	Foundation Certificate in Vocational Putonghua	60
			Foundation Certificate in Pet Groomer and Shop Assistant Training	Foundation Certificate in Pet Groomer and Shop Assistant Training	Foundation Certificate in Pet Groomer and Shop Assistant Training	148
			Sewing Skill Recognition	Sewing Skill Recognition	Sewing Skill Recognition	360
				Foundation Certificate in Florist and Floriculture Assistant Training	Foundation Certificate in Florist and Floriculture Assistant Training	160

					Foundation Certificate in Pet Sitter	125
	Certificate in Laundry Assistant Training	Certificate in Laundry Assistant Training				116
	Foundation Certificate in Vocational Putonghua I	Foundation Certificate in Vocational Putonghua I				60
	Retail and Product Promotion	Certificate in Retail Salesperson Training	Certificate in Retail Salesperson Training			132
	Certificate in Care Worker Training	Certificate in Care Worker Training	Certificate in Care Worker Training	Foundation Certificate in Care Worker Training		152
TLCI	Bar Bending & Fixing Skill	Bar Bending & Fixing Skill	Bar Bending & Fixing Skill	Bar Bending & Fixing Skill	Bar Bending & Fixing Skill	582
	Overhead Crane Operator Certificate Course	Overhead Crane Operator Certificate Course	Overhead Crane Operator Certificate Course	Overhead Crane Operator Certificate Course	Overhead Crane Operator Certificate Course	70
	Intermediate Trade Test - Concretor	Intermediate Trade Test - Concretor	Intermediate Trade Test - Concretor	Intermediate Trade Test - Concretor	Intermediate Trade Test - Concretor	100
				Intermediate Trade Test - Metal Worker	Intermediate Trade Test - Metal Worker	100
	Forklift Truck Operator Training	Forklift Truck Operator Training	Forklift Truck Operator Training	Forklift Truck Operator Training	Forklift Truck Operator Training	49
	Certificate in Horticulture Assistant Training	Certificate in Horticulture Assistant Training	Certificate in Horticulture Assistant Training	Foundation Certificate in Horticulture Assistant Training	Foundation Certificate in Horticulture Assistant Training	120
	Certificate in Chef Assistant Training	Certificate in Chef Assistant Training	Certificate in Chef Assistant Training	Foundation Certificate in Chef Assistant Training	Foundation Certificate in Removal & Logistics Training	104
	Module Certificate in Word Processing	Module Certificate in Word Processing	Module Certificate in Word Processing	Foundation Certificate in Word Processing	Foundation Certificate in Word Processing	30
	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Foundation Certificate in Computer Concepts and Keyboard Operation	Foundation Certificate in Computer Concepts and Keyboard Operation	24
			Pest Control Training	Pest Control Training	Pest Control Training	48
			Cleaning Skill Training	Cleaning Skill Training	Cleaning Skill Training	48
					Foundation Certificate in Plumber Training for Interior Renovation (Intermediate Trade Test)	176
	Certificate in Laundry Assistant Training					116
SPP			Food Hygiene Certificate for Hygiene Manager	Food Hygiene Certificate for Hygiene Manager	Food Hygiene Certificate for Hygiene Manager	16
			Foundation Certificate in Spreadsheet Processing I	Foundation Certificate in Spreadsheet Processing	Foundation Certificate in Spreadsheet Processing	30
	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Foundation Certificate in Computer Concepts and Keyboard Operation	Foundation Certificate in Computer Concepts and Keyboard Operation	24
			Sewing Skill Recognition	Sewing Skill Recognition	Sewing Skill Recognition	360
		Foundation Certificate in Vocational Putonghua I				60
	Clothing Marketing Course	Clothing Marketing Course				30
	Module Certificate in Word Processing					30
SP	Food Hygiene Certificate for Hygiene Manager	Food Hygiene Certificate for Hygiene Manager	Food Hygiene Certificate for Hygiene Manager	Food Hygiene Certificate for Hygiene Manager	Food Hygiene Certificate for Hygiene Manager	16
			Foundation Certificate in Vocational Putonghua	Foundation Certificate in Vocational Putonghua	Foundation Certificate in Vocational Putonghua	60
	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Foundation Certificate in Computer Concepts and Keyboard Operation	Foundation Certificate in Computer Concepts and Keyboard Operation	Foundation Certificate in Computer Concepts and Keyboard Operation	24
		Foundation Certificate in Spreadsheet Processing I		Foundation Certificate in Spreadsheet Processing	Foundation Certificate in Spreadsheet Processing	30
			Foundation Certificate in Presentation Software Application	Foundation Certificate in Presentation Software Application	Foundation Certificate in Presentation Software Application	30
			Sewing Skill Recognition	Sewing Skill Recognition	Sewing Skill Recognition	360

					Intermediate Trade Test - Joiner	100
	Clothing Marketing Course	Clothing Marketing Course				30
	RPL Scheme of QF: Printing Industry	RPL Scheme of QF: Printing Industry				16
	Computer Application	Computer Application				30
HLTC	Certificate in Horticulture Assistant Training	Certificate in Horticulture Assistant Training	Certificate in Horticulture Assistant Training	Foundation Certificate in Horticulture Assistant Training	Foundation Certificate in Horticulture Assistant Training	120
	Certificate in Environmental Hygiene & Cleaning Worker Training	Certificate in Environmental Hygiene & Cleaning Worker Training	Certificate in Environmental Hygiene & Cleaning Worker Training		Foundation Certificate in Environmental Hygiene & Cleaning Worker Training	116
					Foundation Certificate in Presentation Software Application	30
	Module Certificate in Word Processing	Module Certificate in Word Processing	Module Certificate in Word Processing	Foundation Certificate in Word Processing	Foundation Certificate in Word Processing	30
	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Module Certificate in Fundamental Computer Concepts & Keyboard Operation	Foundation Certificate in Computer Concepts and Keyboard Operation	Foundation Certificate in Computer Concepts and Keyboard Operation	24
				Foundation Certificate in Decorative Waterproof Worker Training	Foundation Certificate in Decorative Waterproof Worker Training	132
					Foundation Certificate in Warehouse Keeper Training	128
	Certificate in Removal & Logistics Training	Certificate in Removal & Logistics Training	Certificate in Removal & Logistics Training	Foundation Certificate in Removal & Logistics Training		104
	Certificate in Chef Assistant Training	Certificate in Chef Assistant Training	Certificate in Chef Assistant Training	Foundation Certificate in Chef Assistant Training		124
	Certificate in Exhibition Booth Setting & Decoration Training	Certificate in Exhibition Booth Setting & Decoration Training	Certificate in Exhibition Booth Setting & Decoration Training			156
				Forklift Truck Operator Training		49
				Coffee House Operations	Coffee House Operations	250
NKCI ¹			Certificate in Cosmetician Assistant Training	Foundation Certificate in Cosmetician Assistant Training	Foundation Certificate in Cosmetician Assistant Training	112
	Certificate in Environmental Hygiene & Cleaning Worker Training	Certificate in Environmental Hygiene & Cleaning Worker Training				100
	Certificate in Retail Salesperson Training	Certificate in Retail Salesperson Training	Certificate in Retail Salesperson Training			132

Note:

1. Nei Kwu Correctional Institution

Table 2

Half-day Vocational Training Courses for Young PICs

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	
Industry	Training course	Training course	Training course	Training course	Training course	Duration (months)
Construction	Decorative Joinery	Decorative Joinery	Decorative Joinery	Decorative Joinery	Decorative Joinery	6
	Painting & Decoration	Painting & Decoration				4
Engineering	Electrical Installation	Electrical Installation	Electrical Installation	Electrical Installation	Electrical Installation	6
	Building Services (Air-conditioning and Refrigeration)					6
	Mechanical Craft	Mechanical Craft	Mechanical Craft	Mechanical Craft	Mechanical Craft	4
	Plumbing & Pipefitting	Plumbing & Pipefitting	Plumbing & Pipefitting	Plumbing & Pipefitting	Plumbing & Pipefitting	6
			Building Services	Building Services	Building Services	6
			Metal Work	Metal Work	Metal Work	3
				Computer Aided Drafting & Design	Computer Aided Drafting & Design	6
Business	Commercial & Selling	Commercial & Selling	Commercial & Retail Service	Commercial	Commercial	6
	Office & Commercial Practice	Office & Commercial Practice	Office & Commercial Practice	Office & Commercial Practice	Office & Commercial Practice	6
	Graphic Design	Graphic Design	Graphic Design	Graphic Design	Graphic Design	6
		Creative Design	Creative Design & Application			6
Food and Beverage	Food & Beverage Services	Food & Beverage Services	Food & Beverage Services	Food & Beverage Services	Food & Beverage Services	6
	Basic Chinese Cooking Theory and Practice	Basic Chinese Cooking Theory and Practice	Basic Chinese Cooking Theory and Practice	Elementary Cantonese Cooking and Kitchen Operations	Elementary Cantonese Cooking and Kitchen Operations	6
			Café Assistant Training	Café Assistant Training	Café Assistant Training	4
			Coffee House Operations	Coffee House Operations	Coffee House Operations	6
Retail	Retail & Office Operation	Retail & Office Operation	Retail & Office Operation	Retail & Office Operation	Retail & Office Operation	6
Beauty care	Hairstyling	Hairstyling	Hairstyling	Hairstyling	Hairstyling	3
	Beauty Care	Beauty Care	Beauty Care	Beauty Care	Beauty Care	3
			Hairdressing and Hair Sculpture Training	Hairdressing and Hair Sculpture Training	Hairdressing and Hair Sculpture Training	6
Laundry	Elementary Laundry Skill Training	Elementary Laundry Skill Training	Elementary Laundry Skill Training	Elementary Laundry Skill Training	Elementary Laundry Skill Training	2
Cleaning		Elementary Cleaning Skill	Elementary Cleaning Skill	Elementary Cleaning Skill	Elementary Cleaning Skill	2

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB425****(Question Serial No. 5323)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. Please tabulate the quantity of total collections in the libraries of various prisons in the past 5 years (from 2013-14 to 2017-18) in the following format:

	Languages	Quantity of Books
Lo Wu Correctional Institution	Chinese	
	English	
	Indonesian	
	Tagalog	
	...	
Nei Kwu Correctional Institution	Chinese	
	English	
	Indonesian	
	Tagalog	
	...	
Pik Uk Prison		
...		
...		

2. When procuring books for the libraries, how does CSD consider the needs of persons in custody of different nationalities? What are the actual expenditures on procurement of books for the libraries in the past years (from 2013-14 to 2017-18) and the relevant estimated expenditure for 2018-19 respectively?

Asked by: Hon IP Kin-yuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 72)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) encourages persons in custody (PICs) to foster an interest in and use their leisure time for reading. Therefore, libraries have been set up in various correctional institutions to provide PICs with books of different types and in different languages for reading. The total collections of the libraries in correctional institutions currently extend to over 100 000 copies (see **Table** for details).

In the past 5 years, CSD incurred an average annual expenditure of about \$70,000 on the acquisition of new books for the libraries in various correctional institutions. The estimated expenditure for 2018-19 is about the same. Correctional institutions acquire appropriate books for the libraries, having regard to factors such as the languages, interests and learning needs of the penal population. In addition, CSD borrows books from the Hong Kong Public Libraries to facilitate loans by PICs and replaces the borrowed books in batches on a regular basis. CSD also receives books donated by outside organisations or individuals according to the established mechanism.

- End -

Current Collections of the Libraries in Various Correctional Institutions

Correctional Institutions	Quantity of Books		
	Chinese	English	Others
Cape Collinson Correctional Institution	2 631	350	42
Hei Ling Chau Correctional Institution	2 689	309	260
Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre	3 922	210	129
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	5 205	792	187
Lai Hang Rehabilitation Centre	2 456	254	38
Lai King Correctional Institution	2 434	372	66
Lai Sun Correctional Institution	2 345	136	28
Lo Wu Correctional Institution	9 907	1 276	1 918
Nei Kwu Correctional Institution	908	99	11
Pak Sha Wan Correctional Institution	3 129	257	115
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	4 342	204	122
Pik Uk Prison	1 328	306	267
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	2 538	197	131
Stanley Prison (Category A)	3 047	793	728
Stanley Prison (Categories B and C)	9 760	1 043	1 414
Shek Pik Prison	4 293	609	411
Sha Tsui Correctional Institution	2 878	622	58
Tong Fuk Correctional Institution	5 865	572	355
Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution	1 538	117	133
Tai Lam Correctional Institution	4 631	937	14
Tai Lam Centre for Women	1 824	316	59
Tung Tau Correctional Institution	7 966	822	868
Wai Lan Rehabilitation Centre	446	39	23
Custodial Wards	218	58	20
Total	86 300	10 690	7 397

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB426

(Question Serial No. 4174)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management (2) Re-integration

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the industrial accidents occurred in correctional institutions of the Correctional Services Department (CSD) which involved persons in custody (PICs) in the past 5 years, please inform this Committee of the following:

1. Please list the numbers of industrial accidents occurred in correctional institutions of CSD which involved PICs by (i) year; (ii) correctional institutions; (iii) age of PICs injured; (iv) seriousness of accidents and (v) number of days of hospitalisation. Among them, how many were serious industrial accidents?
2. With reference to the above question, did the injured PICs receive any compensation? If yes, what is the calculation method for the amount of compensation?
3. With reference to the above question, please list the total amount of compensation by (i) year; (ii) correctional institutions; (iii) age of injured PICs; and (iv) seriousness of injury caused by the accidents;
4. Please provide the numbers of cases in which PICs sustained permanent disability arising from work accidents while serving a sentence and applied for ex gratia payment from the Government; the numbers of cases approved and the amounts involved; the reasons for cases not being approved and the numbers of these cases; and
5. Will the Government consider providing insurance for sentenced persons in correctional institutions of CSD? If yes, what are the details (such as types of insurance policies, coverage, expenditures, etc.)? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 121)

Reply:

Statistics of persons in custody (PICs) rendered unfit for work for 4 or more days due to injuries arising from industrial accidents in the past 5 years are set out in the **Table**. The Department does not have a breakdown of the number of days of injured PICs' hospitalisation.

According to Rule 38 of the Prison Rules (Cap. 234A), all convicted adult PICs are required to engage in work (unless they have been certified by the Medical Officer seconded to the Correctional Services Department (CSD) as unfit for work on medical grounds). As CSD does not have an employer-employee relationship with PICs and the daily necessities and medical services of PICs are provided by the Government, CSD has not provided insurance for PICs. If PICs sustain a certain degree of permanent disability or die due to an injury sustained at work while serving a sentence, the PICs or their representatives may apply to CSD for ex-gratia payment. All eligible cases are handled and approved under the established mechanism. In the past 5 years, there was no application for ex-gratia payment on the above grounds. Meanwhile, in the past 5 years, there were 3 cases in which PICs who had sustained injuries at work filed civil claims for damages. These cases were concluded with out-of-court settlements. The total amount of the settlements is \$525,000. No detailed information can be disclosed due to the confidentiality agreements.

- End -

Table

Statistics of PICs sustaining injuries arising from industrial accidents from 2013 to 2017															
	Correctional Institution														Total
	Young PICs aged 14 to 20		Adult PICs aged 21 or above												
	Lai King Correctional Institution	Pik Uk Correctional Institution	Hei Ling Chau Correctional Institution	Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre	Lai Sun Correctional Institution	Lo Wu Correctional Institution	Nei Kwu Correctional Institution	Pak Sha Wan Correctional Institution	Pik Uk Prison	Stanley Prison	Tong Fuk Correctional Institution	Tai Lam Correctional Institution	Tai Lam Centre for Women	Tung Tau Correctional Institution	
2017	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	3	11
2016	1	1	-	1	-	6	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	1	17
2015	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	5	-	2	16
2014	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	6
2013	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	3	1	1	2	3	17
Total	2	5	3	1	2	11	4	3	5	5	3	9	5	9	67

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB427****(Question Serial No. 4955)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. How many industrial accidents occurred in correctional institutions of the Correctional Services Department which involved sentenced persons each year in the past 5 years? Among them, how many were serious industrial accidents?
2. Did the victims of these industrial accidents receive any compensation? If yes, what is the calculation method for the amount of compensation?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 140)Reply:

Statistics of persons in custody (PICs) rendered unfit for work for 4 or more days due to injuries arising from industrial accidents in the past 5 years are set out below:

Year	Number of Accidents
2017	11
2016	17
2015	16
2014	6
2013	17
Total	67

According to Rule 38 of the Prison Rules (Cap. 234A), all convicted adult PICs are required to engage in work (unless they have been certified by the Medical Officer seconded to the Correctional Services Department (CSD) as unfit for work on medical grounds). If PICs sustain a certain degree of permanent disability or die due to an injury sustained at work while serving a sentence, the PICs or their representatives may apply to CSD for ex-gratia payment. In the past 5 years, there was no application for ex-gratia payment on the above grounds. Meanwhile, in the past 5 years, there were 3 cases in which PICs who had

sustained injuries at work filed civil claims for damages. These cases were concluded with out-of-court settlements. The total amount of the settlements is \$525,000. No detailed information can be disclosed due to the confidentiality agreements.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB428

(Question Serial No. 4956)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Please list the recorded numbers of cases in which frontline officers used “necessary force” in various prisons and correctional institutions in the past 5 years. If not, what are the reasons?
2. Please list the recorded numbers of persons in custody and staff members injured due to the use of “necessary force” in various prisons in the past 5 years. If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 141)

Reply:

Rule 237 of the Prison Rules (Cap. 234A) stipulates that no correctional officer in dealing with persons in custody (PICs) shall use force unnecessarily and, when the application of force to a PIC is necessary, no more force than is necessary shall be used. The appropriate force to be used by correctional officers against PICs should be non-lethal, defensive and minimal to prevent correctional officers themselves, PICs or other persons from being harmed.

The reasons for correctional officers using necessary force on PICs include stopping PICs from self-harm or abnormal behaviour, fighting among themselves and attacking correctional officers or other persons, etc. The numbers of PICs and correctional officers injured due to such incidents and the intervention of correctional officers, and the numbers of cases in which correctional officers used necessary force in the past 5 years are listed in the following table:

Year	Number of PICs injured	Number of correctional officers injured	Number of cases concerning the use of necessary force
2017	93	23	87
2016	118	73	126
2015	68	82	75
2014	114	80	103
2013	90	57	77

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB429

(Question Serial No. 4957)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Regarding the provision of training to frontline officers on the use of necessary force on persons in custody (PICs), how does the Correctional Services Department (CSD) ensure the safety of staff members? And how can excess injury to subdued PICs be avoided?
2. Regarding the use of necessary force on PICs, what supplementary equipment or weapons will CSD provide to frontline officers?
3. Regarding the use of necessary force on PICs, what are the specific contents of the guidelines for frontline officers?
4. Are PICs informed of the possibility of being applied necessary force by CSD staff when they are admitted into prisons? And are they informed of the rights concerned?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 142)

Reply:

Rule 237 of the Prison Rules (Cap. 234A) stipulates that no correctional officer in dealing with persons in custody (PICs) shall use force unnecessarily and, when the application of force to a PIC is necessary, no more force than is necessary shall be used. The appropriate force to be used by correctional officers against PICs should be non-lethal, defensive and minimal to prevent correctional officers themselves, PICs or other persons from being harmed.

Every correctional officer will undergo professional tactics, self-defense and scenario training to learn how to use different types of equipment and how to respond in emergency situations in order to apply the necessary and appropriate force correctly. Correctional officers are generally equipped with oleoresin capsicum foam and extendable truncheons when supervising PICs.

When applying appropriate force, correctional officers shall give warning to the concerned PIC in order to give him/her an opportunity to obey their instructions and cease resistance. Correctional officers handle resistance of PICs by verbal advice and counselling in the vast majority of cases. In the event that a PIC continues to resist or raises the level of resistance, correctional officers may use appropriate force whenever circumstances warrant.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB430

(Question Serial No. 4958)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Please list the recorded numbers of cases in which frontline officers used “necessary force” in correctional institutions for young offenders under the age of 21 in the past 5 years. If not, what are the reasons?
2. Please list the recorded numbers of young offenders under the age of 21 and staff members injured due to the use of “necessary force” in various prisons in the past 5 years. If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 143)

Reply:

Rule 237 of the Prison Rules (Cap. 234A) stipulates that no correctional officer in dealing with persons in custody (PICs) shall use force unnecessarily and, when the application of force to a PIC is necessary, no more force than is necessary shall be used. The appropriate force to be used by correctional officers against PICs should be non-lethal, defensive and minimal to prevent correctional officers themselves, PICs or other persons from being harmed.

The reasons for correctional officers using necessary force on PICs include stopping PICs from self-harm or abnormal behaviour, fighting among themselves and attacking correctional officers or other persons. The numbers of young PICs and correctional officers injured due to such incidents and the intervention of correctional officers, and the numbers of cases in which correctional officers used necessary force on young PICs in the past 5 years are listed in the following table:

Year	Number of young PICs injured	Number of correctional officers injured	Number of cases concerning the use of necessary force
2017	2	3	2
2016	10	8	10
2015	5	3	4
2014	7	5	8
2013	9	9	8

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB431

(Question Serial No. 4959)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) has previously replied to the Legislative Council that CSD classifies resistance behaviour of persons in custody (PICs) into different levels, and the maximum force to be used against PICs at each level is clearly specified.

1. Please list the types of resistance behaviour at different levels. Based on which guideline does CSD classify resistance behaviour?
2. Please list the contents of the maximum force to be used against PICs at each level. What kind of weapons or equipment will CSD provide to frontline officers?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 144)

Reply:

Rule 237 of the Prison Rules (Cap. 234A) stipulates that no correctional officer in dealing with persons in custody (PICs) shall use force unnecessarily and, when the application of force to a PIC is necessary, no more force than is necessary shall be used. The appropriate force to be used by correctional officers against PICs should be non-lethal, defensive and minimal to prevent correctional officers themselves, PICs or other persons from being harmed. With regard to verbal disobedience, correctional officers will handle it by the way of verbal advice and counselling. In the event that a PIC continues to resist or raises the level of resistance, correctional officers may respond with control measures whenever circumstances warrant, such as empty-hand control, the use of oleoresin capsicum foam or extendable truncheon, etc.

Correctional officers are generally equipped with oleoresin capsicum foam and extendable truncheon when supervising PICs.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB432

(Question Serial No. 4960)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Please list the records of cases in which correctional officers subdued persons in custody with empty hands, used oleoresin capsicum foam or truncheon in various prisons and correctional institutions (please also list the cases concerning the use of other types of necessary force (if any)).
2. How many records mentioned above involve young offenders?
3. Does the Correctional Services Department use measures other than necessary force when dealing with young offenders?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 145)

Reply:

Rule 237 of the Prison Rules (Cap. 234A) stipulates that no correctional officer in dealing with persons in custody (PICs) shall use force unnecessarily and, when the application of force to a PIC is necessary, no more force than is necessary shall be used. The appropriate force to be used by correctional officers against PICs should be non-lethal, defensive and minimal to prevent correctional officers themselves, PICs or other persons from being harmed.

Correctional officers handle the resistance of PICs by way of verbal advice and counselling in the vast majority of cases. In the event that a PIC continues to resist or raises the level of resistance, correctional officers may use appropriate force whenever circumstances warrant, such as empty-hand control, the use of oleoresin capsicum foam or extendable truncheon, etc. The reasons for correctional officers using necessary force on PICs include stopping PICs from self-harm or abnormal behavior, fighting among themselves and attacking correctional officers or other persons etc.

The numbers of cases with the type of necessary force used on PICs by correctional officers in the past 5 years are set out as follows:

Year	Numbers of cases by the type of necessary force used			
	Empty-hand control	Use of oleoresin capsicum foam	Empty-hand control and use of oleoresin capsicum foam	Total
2017	8 (0)	10 (1)	69 (1)	87 (2)
2016	32 (3)	5 (1)	89 (6)	126 (10)
2015	13 (0)	2 (0)	60 (4)	75 (4)
2014	21 (3)	4 (1)	78 (4)	103 (8)
2013	14 (2)	5 (2)	58 (4)	77 (8)

* Figures in brackets are the number of cases that involved young PICs.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB433

(Question Serial No. 5009)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Please list the ratio of male to female staff in the Correctional Services Department (CSD) in the past 5 years.
2. Please list the ratio of male to female staff at different ranks in CSD in the past 5 years.
3. Please list the ratio of male to female staff promoted at different ranks in CSD in the past 5 years.
4. Does CSD consider the ratio of male to female staff promoted at different ranks meeting the standard?
5. In respect of the promotion of staff at different ranks, what are the criteria adopted by CSD? Is gender one of the factors for consideration? What is the respective percentage of gender against all the criteria?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 255)

Reply:

In the past 5 years, the ratio of male to female subordinate officers (including Principal Officer or officers of the ranks below) in the Correctional Services Department (CSD) was about 4.5:1 while the ratio of male to female officers of the ranks from Chief Officer to Senior Superintendent of Correctional Services was about 5.8:1.

In accordance with the Civil Service Regulations, CSD selects the most suitable correctional officers for promotion by adhering to the principles of fairness and impartiality, and on the criteria of the officers' character, ability, experience, and the qualifications prescribed for the promotion rank (if any).

In the past 5 years, the ratio of male to female subordinate officers who were promoted was 6.2:1 on average. The ratio of male to female senior officers (including Chief Officer or officers of the ranks above) who were promoted was 8.3:1 on average.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB434

(Question Serial No. 5010)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Please list the ratio of male to female staff at the Officer rank or above in the past 5 years.
2. Please list the average length of service which male and female staff have attained before promotion in the past 5 years.
3. Does the Correctional Services Department consider the difference in the length of service which male and female staff have attained for promotion reasonable?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 256)

Reply:

In the past 5 years, the ratio of male to female staff at the Officer rank of the Correctional Services Department (CSD) was about 4:1.

In accordance with the Civil Service Regulations, CSD selects the most suitable correctional officers for promotion by adhering to the principles of fairness and impartiality, and on the criteria of the officers' character, ability, experience and qualifications prescribed for the promotion rank (if any).

From 2013-14 to 2017-18, a total of 264 subordinate officers (Officers or Principal Officers) were promoted. These promoted correctional officers had different length of service at the original rank before promotion, ranging from 5 to 26 years. In terms of the years of service, the promoted officers had an average of 10 years of service at the original rank before promotion. The years of service for male and female officers at the original rank before promotion were 9 and 13 respectively.

In the past 5 years mentioned above, a total of 56 senior officers (including Chief Officers and Superintendents of Correctional Services) were promoted. They had different length of service at the original rank before promotion, ranging from 2 to 7 years. On average,

these promoted officers had about 4 years of service at the original rank before promotion. Both male and female officers had an average of 4 years of service at the original rank before promotion.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB435

(Question Serial No. 5012)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Please list the number of internal complaints lodged by staff of the Correctional Services Department (CSD) in the past 5 years. What are the types of complaints mainly involved? How many of these complaints were formally accepted? How many of these complaints were considered unsubstantiated?
2. What mechanism does CSD adopt to handle internal staff complaints? How many levels are there for follow-up action?
3. What mechanism does CSD adopt to ensure that the investigation of internal staff complaints is not "an investigation conducted by peers" but sufficiently independent and credible?
4. What mechanism does CSD adopt to protect the identities of complainants, namely internal staff, ensuring that they will not be retaliated afterwards?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 258)

Reply:

In the past 5 years, the Complaints Investigation Unit (CIU) of the Correctional Services Department (CSD) handled 40 complaint cases lodged by correctional officers. The type of complaints involved was mainly "misconduct." Of the 35 cases with investigation completed, two cases were found substantiated.

CIU is appointed by the Commissioner of Correctional Services as an establishment independent of various correctional institutions, and conducts investigation into each complaint in a fair, impartial and meticulous manner. CIU of CSD handles all complaints lodged by persons in custody, correctional staff and members of the public in the same manner.

Upon completion of investigation, CIU will submit the investigation results to the Correctional Services Department Complaints Committee (CSDCC) for examination and a decision will be made with regard to the investigation results. CSDCC is chaired by the Civil Secretary (Administrative Officer Staff Grade C) of CSD who is independent from the disciplined establishment. After CSDCC has endorsed the outcome of the investigation, the complainant will be informed of the outcome in writing accordingly. If the complainant is dissatisfied with the outcome of the investigation, he may apply in writing to the Correctional Services Department Complaints Appeal Board (CSDCAB) for appeal. CSDCAB comprises community stakeholders who are familiar with correctional operations. At present, 10 Justices of the Peace (JPs) are appointed as the non-official members. The independence of CSDCAB ensures that all appeal cases will be handled in a fair and impartial manner.

To broaden the structure of CSDCAB and further enhance the appeal mechanism, the number of members is going to increase from 10 to 18 this year. Apart from JPs, religious persons who are acquainted with correctional operations will also be engaged. The members will participate in the work of review on a rotational basis. The expanded CSDCAB is expected to start reviewing the appeal cases in the middle of this year.

CSD has all along attached importance to the confidentiality of complaints. The relevant contents (including the complainants' identities) of all cases are listed as "Classified" information.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB436****(Question Serial No. 5013)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please list out the wastage figures and wastage rates of staff in different ranks of the Correctional Services Department, the distribution of length of service of such staff and their reasons for leaving the service in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 259)

Reply:

The wastage figures and wastage rates of staff in different ranks of the Correctional Services Department (CSD) in the past 5 years are listed as follows:

Officer rank

Year	Number of retirees	Other wastage	Total	Wastage rate
2017/18 (as at 28 February 2018)	47	7	54	5.00%
2016/17	62	11	73	6.67%
2015/16	50	14	64	5.85%
2014/15	48	5	53	5.01%
2013/14	61	5	66	6.11%

Rank and file

Year	Number of retirees	Other wastage	Total	Wastage rate
2017/18 (as at 28 February 2018)	190	126	316	6.77%
2016/17	194	113	307	6.48%
2015/16	217	84	301	6.27%

2014/15	155	83	238	4.98%
2013/14	148	86	234	4.85%

In the past 5 financial years, retirement was the main reason for wastage of correctional officers. Other reasons include personal career preferences or other personal reasons. A generalised conclusion cannot be drawn. The length of service of most of the correctional officers leaving the service on non-retirement ground was less than 5 years.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB437****(Question Serial No. 5015)**Head: (30) Correctional Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Prison ManagementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. In the past 3 years, how many persons in custody (PICs) and staff members were arranged to donate blood by the Correctional Services Department?
2. If there is no such arrangement, what are the reasons? Why are PICs and staff members not allowed to participate in this philanthropic activity which is beneficial to all?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 261)Reply:

In response to the appeal for blood donation by the Hong Kong Red Cross (HKRC), the Correctional Services Department (CSD) arranges the HKRC to organise blood donation activities for staff participation on a voluntary basis at the Staff Training Institute or Staff Club, etc. The numbers of CSD staff members participating in blood donation in the past 3 years are as follows:

Year	Number of Blood Donors
2017	215
2016	395
2015	124

Having regard to operational needs and security consideration, the Department does not have any plan to arrange the HKRC to organise blood donation activities within correctional institutions.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB438

(Question Serial No. 5018)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the coming year, the number of the Correctional Services Department Complaints Appeal Board (CSDCAB) members will increase from 10 to 18. It is said that the newly added 8 members will be religious persons and legal professionals who are acquainted with correctional operations.

1. What is the criteria for the appointment? How does the Correctional Services Department (CSD) enhance the transparency to facilitate monitoring by the public?
2. How does CSD ensure that an independent mechanism is in place for the three-tier complaint system to avoid the situation of “an investigation conducted by peers”?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 265)

Reply:

The Complaints Investigation Unit (CIU) is an independent establishment appointed by the Commissioner of Correctional Services, and conducts investigation into each complaint in a fair, impartial and meticulous manner. Upon completion of investigation, CIU will submit the investigation results to the Correctional Services Department Complaints Committee (CSDCC) for examination and a decision will be made with regard to the investigation results.

CSDCC is chaired by the Civil Secretary (Administrative Officer Staff Grade C) of CSD who is independent from the disciplined establishment. If the complainant is dissatisfied with the outcome of the investigation, he may apply in writing to the Correctional Services Department Complaints Appeal Board (CSDCAB) for appeal.

CSD reviews and enhances from time to time the complaints handling mechanism to improve transparency and credibility in dealing with complaints in an open, fair and just manner.

CSDCAB, established on 1 August 2016, makes final decisions on the appeals lodged by complainants. CSDCAB comprises community stakeholders who are familiar with correctional operations. At present, 10 Justices of the Peace (JPs) are appointed as the non-official members. The independence of CSDCAB ensures that all appeal cases will be handled in a fair and impartial manner.

To broaden the structure of CSDCAB and further enhance the appeal mechanism, the number of members is going to increase from 10 to 18 this year. Apart from JPs, religious persons who are acquainted with correctional operations will also be engaged. The members will participate in the work of review on a rotational basis. The expanded CSDCAB is expected to start reviewing the appeal cases in the middle of this year.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB439

(Question Serial No. 5019)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is said that the Correctional Services Department will strengthen the “surprise inspection” mechanism by Justices of the Peace (JPs) starting from the coming year; however, the “surprise” JP visit mechanism was already in place in the past, and the so-called surprise is “anything but surprising”. What mechanism or instruction is there to render the “surprise inspection” mechanism by JPs more effective and reliable?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 266)

Reply:

Justices of the Peace (JPs) conduct regular visits to correctional institutions under the Prison Rules (Cap. 234A) to ensure that the rights of persons in custody (PICs) are safeguarded. All JP visits are unannounced, which means that JPs may conduct their visits at any reasonable time during their tour of duty (generally 2 weeks or 1 month), and the exact date and time are not made known to the institutions beforehand. JPs may request to pay additional visits to the institution concerned outside their tour of duty to follow up on or look into specific complaints.

One of the important functions of JP visits to correctional institutions is to ensure that complaints lodged by PICs are handled in a fair and transparent manner. The visiting JPs may either make personal inquiries into the complaints (such as seeking background information from staff of the institutions and examining relevant records and documents) made by PICs or refer the cases to the institutions concerned, the management of CSD, the Complaints Investigation Unit of CSD, the Office of The Ombudsman or the Police for their follow-up actions, having regard to the nature and seriousness of the complaints. Upon receipt of the referrals, the parties concerned will carry out investigation into the complaints. On completion of the investigation, the result will be reported to the JPs.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB440

(Question Serial No. 5038)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management (2) Re-integration

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Please list the number of young offenders who were recalled during the post-release supervision period when their conduct was evaluated by a welfare officer, and its percentage over the total number of young offenders who finished their sentence in the past 5 years.
2. What rules and guidelines does the welfare officer refer to when judging whether the young person needs to be recalled? Is any appeal mechanism available to recalled young persons?
3. Currently, is there any effective mechanism to monitor the welfare officer for any abuse of power?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 335)

Reply:

Under the relevant legislation, young persons in custody (PICs) who serve a sentence in a Drug Addiction Treatment Centre, Detention Centre, Rehabilitation Centre or Training Centre, or those who begin serving a sentence of 3 months or more before attaining the age of 21 and have not reached the age of 25 at the time of release, are required to undergo post-release statutory supervision. The Correctional Services Department (CSD) is responsible for administering such supervision. During the supervision period, supervisees are required to comply with relevant supervision conditions which include not breaking any laws of Hong Kong, not taking dangerous drugs and meeting with the supervision officer, etc. If a supervisee breaches a supervision condition during the supervision period, the Commissioner of Correctional Services (C of CS) may issue a Recall Order to require the young person to return to the correctional institution.

From 2013 to 2017, a total of 2 552 young PICs were required to undergo post-release statutory supervision. As at 15 March 2018, CSD has issued Recall Orders to a total of

611 young persons who were released during the aforementioned period but breached supervision conditions, accounting for 24% of all supervision cases.

All correctional officers tasked with implementation of supervision programmes either hold a professional qualification in social work or have received relevant training. During the supervision period, supervising officers visit supervisees at their homes and workplaces from time to time and provide them with appropriate counselling and assistance, including career counselling or, where necessary, referral to other non-governmental organisations for follow-up, etc. Apart from supervising officers, senior officers of the relevant institutions and CSD headquarters will also visit supervisees from time to time during the supervision period.

If a supervisee is found to be likely to breach a supervision condition, the supervising officer will immediately intervene and provide counselling. In the event of a breach of a supervision condition, the supervising officer will make a report to the Supervision Care Review Committee for examination. The Committee is chaired by a Senior Superintendent of Correctional Services and its members include the Head of the relevant Institution and a Principal Officer of the Rehabilitation Section. Having considered the rehabilitation needs of the supervisee, the Committee will make recommendations to the C of CS in relation to the case. The decision on whether to issue a Recall Order rests with the C of CS, and as such, the supervising officer does not have the authority to directly recall a supervisee. Under the existing mechanism, should a recalled person be dissatisfied with the Recall Order, he or she may lodge a complaint in writing with the C of CS within 14 days from the day of the recall.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB441

(Question Serial No. 5039)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management (2) Re-integration

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The types of education, learning and training provided by some prisons and correctional institutions are said to be behind the times and impractical, failing to facilitate persons in custody's (PICs) re-integration into society after release. PICs are of the view that courses on booth setting, taxi driving, craft, piping and wiring, western cooking, etc. can help them develop skills which facilitate their return to society by making a living.

1. Has the Correctional Services Department kept up with the times and planned to review and replace courses provided in various prisons and correctional institutions in Hong Kong?
2. If yes, what is the specific timetable? If not, what are the reasons?
3. What is the estimated financial expenditure involved ?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 336)

Reply:

On education, the Correctional Services Department (CSD) provides half-day compulsory education for young persons in custody (PICs) aged between 14 and 20, and arranges qualified teachers to teach the subjects. Teachers assess the academic levels of young PICs and help them learn in a progressive manner, having regard to the length of sentence. Teachers encourage individual PICs with stronger learning abilities to take the New Senior Secondary curriculum and assist them in taking the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination. CSD follows the curriculum contents and requirements of the Education Bureau and make suitable adjustments to meet PICs' levels and needs.

As regards adult PICs, CSD has been encouraging them to pursue further studies in their spare time, enrol in distance learning courses according to their interests and abilities, and take public examinations under the users-pay principle. The courses and examinations include courses of the Open University of Hong Kong, and examinations held by the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority, the City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations and the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry International Qualifications Examinations, etc. Correctional institutions provide appropriate assistance to PICs. For example, CSD has set up a number of education funds and subsidy schemes for PICs to apply for financial assistance if they want to pursue further studies but have difficulties in paying for public examination fees, the examination and tuition fees for distance learning courses or purchasing reference books. These funds and subsidy schemes are contributed by donations from charitable organisations and members of the public.

On vocational training, CSD, having regard to the situation of the local employment market, has been working with various training bodies such as the Employees Retraining Board, the Construction Industry Council and the Vocational Training Council to provide eligible adult PICs with remaining sentences from 3 to 24 months with more than 1 400 training places of 40 full-time and part-time vocational training courses for enrolment. These courses cover construction, business, food and beverage, retail, beauty care, transport, logistics, laundry services, computer application and environmental services, etc. There are also new courses such as Foundation Certificate in Plumber Training for Interior Renovation (Intermediate Trade Test) and Foundation Certificate in Pet Sitter.

Having regard to the overall situation of the local employment market and labour demand, CSD offers diversified vocational training courses, and adjust the courses according to the employment rate of particular industries and the response of PICs. Moreover, in view of labour shortage problem of the construction industry, CSD will regularly review the courses with the sector to meet the market needs. For example, in 2018-19, CSD will introduce new courses such as Foundation Certificate in Preparation for Intermediate Trade Test for Floor Layer (Timber Flooring) of Interior Renovation and Foundation Certificate in AutoCAD in Renovation Drawings. In 2018-19, a total of 41 and 20 vocational training courses will be provided for adult and young PICs respectively.

CSD will continue to co-operate with various training bodies which provide employment follow-up service, so that CSD will keep abreast of the market changes and the employment situation of discharged persons for reviewing its vocational training programmes.

In 2018-19, CSD's estimated expenditure on vocational training, including manpower and provision of vocational training courses, is about \$31.25 million, while the estimated expenditure on education is about \$36.76 million.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB442

(Question Serial No. 5040)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Currently, earnings of persons in custody (PICs) are too low. It is not in direct proportion to the efforts PICs have made. It is even incomparable with the statutory minimum wage.

1. When was the last time the Correctional Services Department (CSD) reviewed the earnings of PICs? On what criteria are the earnings determined?
2. When will CSD review the earnings of PICs again? Will CSD raise the earnings of PICs to meet their basic living needs?
3. With reference to the above question, if yes, what is the schedule? What criteria will be taken as reference in determining the new earnings? If no, please explain the reasons.
4. Please provide the list and price of consumable items that PICs may purchase with their earnings in prisons.

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 337)

Reply:

According to Rule 39 of the Prison Rules (Cap. 234A), a person in custody (PIC) who works and a PIC who, through no fault of his/her own, is unable to work, may receive payment in accordance with rates approved by the Commissioner of Correctional Services.

As the Correctional Services Department (CSD) arranges PICs to work according to Rule 38 of the Prison Rules, the Department does not have an employer-employee relationship with PICs. Therefore, it is inappropriate to compare the statutory minimum wage with the earnings of PICs. Given all basic necessities of PICs and medical services are provided by the Government, it is not appropriate to claim that PICs' earnings are too low to meet their basic living needs. The earnings may be saved or used by PICs to purchase canteen items.

Currently, there are 72 canteen items available for purchase by PICs (see **Table**). The rates of earnings will be reviewed once a year and adjusted in accordance with the established mechanism, having regard to the change of the prices of canteen items and the quantity of items purchased. The last review was conducted on 1 August 2017.

Table

Canteen Items available for purchase by PICs (Effective from 1.8.2017)					
Item	Description	Price (HK\$)	Item	Description	Price (HK\$)
1	Curry Beef Cube	9.81	37	Plastic Ruler	3.5
2	BBQ Fried Dough	9.6	38	Ball Pen (blue)	2.3
3	Dried Shredded Cuttlefish	7.3	39	Pencil	1.15
4	Dried Pork	8.5	40	Exercise Book	2
5	Salted Fried Peanuts	3.53	41	Envelope (5 pieces)	1.4
6	Nam Yue Peanuts	4.14	42	Writing Paper (10 sheets)	2.9
7	Mixed Nuts	2.9	43	Skin Lotion/Cream	13.9
8	Fried Broad Beans	7.15	44	Lip Balm	13.9
9	Corn Flakes	5.5	45	Baby Powder	13.3
10	Preserved Mandarin Orange Peel	6.42	46	Baby Oil	28.9
11	Liquoriced Red Ginger	2.62	47	Shampoo (400 ml)	25.2
12	Cream Sandwich Biscuits-Chocolate flavour	2.7	48	Shampoo (200 ml)	29.3
13	Cream Sandwich Biscuits-Peanuts flavour	2.7	49	Hair Conditioner	26.1
14	Crispy Fruit Slices/Biscuits	26.59	50	Plastic Hair Comb	2.2
15	Cream Wafers-Coconut flavour	8.6	51	Plastic Soap Box	7.8
16	Sesame Crackers/Soda Biscuits	5	52	Toilet Soap	4.94
17	Crisp Biscuits-Orange or Lemon flavour	14.19	53	Toothpaste	18.02
18	Saltine Soda Biscuits	8	54	Desensitising Toothpaste	44.99
19	Digestive Biscuits	16.8	55	Tooth Brush (Soft)	9.9
20	Spring Onion Crackers	15.8	56	Tooth Brush (Extra Soft)	14.3
21	Calcium Crackers	14.7	57	Facial Towel	5.9
22	BBQ Flavoured Potato Chips	3.1	58	Tissue Paper	5.46
23	Cheese Flavoured Snacks	1.4	59	Hair Brush	9.5
24	Shrimp Sticks/Prawn Crackers	2.97	60	Plastic Hair Clip (2 pieces)	8.8
25	Glucose Lemon Flavoured Candies	6.6	61	Sanitary Napkins (10 pieces)	23.2
26	Dairy Chocolate Bar	9.7	62	Ear Plugs (1 pair)	18.5
27	Chocolate Beans	8.8	63	Double-wall Plastic Cup with lid	27.5
28	Milk Naugat	24.51	64	Battery (AA) (2 pieces)	5.3
29	Coconut Candy	15	65	Battery (AAA) (2 pieces)	5.3
30	Soya Bean Drink	2.6	66	Photo Album (4R)	8.2
31	Malt Soya Bean Drink	3.25	67	Stamps(\$2.0x1+\$0.2x3+\$0.1x3)	2.9
32	Orange Drink	2.8	68	Aerogrammes (2 pieces)	6.8
33	Herbal Tea	2.6	69	Cigarettes (Gentori)	46.45
34	Chrysanthemum Tea	2.6	70	Cigarettes (Wealth)	50.45
35	Lemon Tea	2.8	71	Antiperspirant	25
36	High Calcium Low Fat Milk	5.05	72	Mosquito Patches	21.9

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB443

(Question Serial No. 5041)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Does the Correctional Services Department (CSD) have guidelines on work injuries, occupational safety and health as well as relevant compensation for persons in custody (PICs)? What are the details?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 338)

Reply:

According to Rule 38 of the Prison Rules (Cap. 234A), all convicted adult persons in custody (PICs) are required to engage in work (unless they have been certified by the Medical Officer seconded to the Correctional Services Department (CSD) as unfit for work on medical grounds). If PICs sustain a certain degree of permanent disability or die due to an injury sustained at work while serving a sentence, the PICs or their representatives may apply to CSD for ex-gratia payment. All eligible cases are handled and approved under the established mechanism. There was no application for ex-gratia payment in the past 5 years.

CSD has formulated a safety management system and associated guidelines in accordance with the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance (Cap. 59), the Code of Practice on Safety Management issued by the Commissioner for Labour under this Ordinance, as well as the Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance (Cap. 509). These include the establishment of a Departmental Occupational Safety and Health Steering Committee, the setting up of Occupational Safety and Health Committees and appointment of Occupational Safety and Health Officers in correctional institutions, regular safety audits, risk assessment of workplace and work procedures, as well as provision of training and personal protective equipment to all PICs who engage in work, etc.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB444

(Question Serial No. 5042)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. What education courses are currently provided to people at primary 6 level or below by the Correctional Services Department (CSD)?
2. What education courses are currently provided to persons in custody (PICs) of other nationalities who do not speak English or Chinese?
3. How does CSD divide local PICs/PICs of other nationalities into classes? Is there a big difference in levels of studies among PICs in the same class?
4. Please provide information on all the education and retraining courses offered to PICs (adult and young PICs) by CSD?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use):339)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) provides half-day compulsory education and half-day compulsory vocational training for young persons in custody (PICs) aged between 14 and 20, and arranges qualified teachers and instructors to teach the subjects. Teachers assess the academic levels of young PICs and help them learn in a progressive manner, having regard to the length of sentence. For PICs at primary level or below, correctional institutions provide them with appropriate guidance according to their ability. For non-English and non-Chinese speaking PICs, correctional institutions, having regard to individual circumstances, provide them with assistance as far as practicable.

CSD also encourages adult PICs to pursue further studies in their spare time, enrol in distance learning courses according to their interests and abilities, and take public

examinations under the users-pay principle. CSD provides appropriate assistance to PICs. For example, CSD has set up a number of education funds and subsidy schemes for PICs to apply for financial assistance if they want to pursue further studies but have difficulties in paying for public examination fees, the examination and tuition fees for distance learning courses or purchasing reference books. These funds and subsidy schemes are contributed by donations from charitable organisations and members of the public. In addition, CSD, having regard to the situation of the local employment market, works with various training bodies such as the Employees Retraining Board, the Construction Industry Council and the Vocational Training Council to provide vocational training for eligible adult PICs.

The courses provided to young and adult PICs are as follows:

	Education Course	Vocational Training Course
Young PICs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Junior Secondary Curriculum (including “Teens’s Programme” covering basic education curriculum and vocational training) ● New Senior Secondary curriculum ● Distance Learning Courses* 	Provision of 20 half-day compulsory vocational training courses covering construction, business, food and beverage, retail, beauty care, laundry services and service industries, etc.
Adult PICs (On a voluntary basis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distance Learning Courses* 	Provision of 40 full-time and part-time vocational training courses covering construction, business, food and beverage, retail, beauty care, transport, logistics, laundry services, computer application and environmental services, etc. for adult PICs with remaining sentences from 3 to 24 months.

*Mainly distance learning courses of the Open University of Hong Kong

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB445

(Question Serial No. 5043)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Currently, how many translation officers/staff members are designated to assist persons in custody (PICs) of other nationalities in each prison?

2. Please provide the current percentage of local PICs, PICs from the Mainland and PICs of other nationalities in each prison.

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 340)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) will, where possible, arrange for correctional officers who speak the relevant foreign languages to manage persons in custody (PICs) of other nationalities. CSD has introduced tablet computers with the capabilities to translate multiple languages (currently 56 languages/dialects), with a view to further facilitating communication between correctional officers and PICs of other nationalities. CSD will, where necessary, hire Part-time Interpreters (PTIs) from the register of PTIs provided by the Judiciary or seek assistance from the consulates concerned.

As the management of PICs of other nationalities is part of the daily management work of correctional officers, the Department does not maintain a breakdown of the staff establishment involved.

As at 28 February 2018, a total of 8 241 PICs were under CSD custody, of which 5 549 were local PICs, 999 were PICs from the Mainland, Taiwan or Macao, and 1 693 were PICs of other nationalities, making up 67%, 12% and 21% of the total penal population respectively.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB446

(Question Serial No. 5044)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The old model of Sony radio has been discontinued. Panda TOBO TB-2018, the new model, costs HK\$120 each. However, the signal reception of this model is poor in most of the areas and there is no signal even in open areas. Although persons in custody (PICs) have the radios, what they have got is useless. Figures show that the majority of these radios are sold on Taobao or Tmall.

1. Please provide the brands and models of the radios considered, and their prices for comparison, and the reasons for choosing the above radio model.
2. Do PICs use PANDA Radio in taking the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Listening Examinations?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 341)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) procures suitable radios through quotation in accordance with the Stores and Procurement Regulations of the government.

When vetting quotations, CSD will test the reception quality of various models provided by bidders within the correctional institutions in different regions. The most suitable radio model will be selected, taking into consideration the reception test results, security requirements and price, etc. In general, signal reception is affected by various environmental factors, such as the location and terrain of different institutions, and the location and distance of broadcasting stations. Therefore, the strength of signal reception might not be solely related to the brand and model of the radio.

Since 2016, the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority has provided designated models of USB players for the use by PICs taking the Chinese and English Listening Examinations in the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education in examination centres inside correctional institutions.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB447

(Question Serial No. 5045)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. What is the approximate meal expenses per month for each person in custody (PIC)?
2. How often are the dietary scales of PICs updated, when was the last update conducted, and according to what standards are the dietary scales designed?
3. Are there designated officers to examine the food quality of each meal?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 342)

Reply:

1. The average cost of food material per month (calculated as 30 days) for each person in custody (PIC) is about \$738.
2. Under section 24A of the Prisons Ordinance (Cap. 234), the Correctional Services Department (CSD) is required to provide plain and wholesome food to PICs. The various dietary scales currently provided by CSD are designed by dietitians and approved by the Department of Health. The scales meet the nutritional needs of PICs. Under the new ration contracts which came into effect in 2017-18, healthier food materials such as skinned chicken have been introduced. Also, the portions of side vegetables (such as onion, tomato and carrot) and natural spices (such as curry powder and ginger powder) have been increased to replace high salt food materials (such as preserved vegetables), etc.

3. Meals are prepared by PICs under the guidance of qualified Catering Instructors. In addition, to ensure food quality, the Day Order Officer and senior officer of the institution are required to inspect and taste the food daily before meals are distributed.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB448

(Question Serial No. 5046)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Some prisons are located in remote areas. For staff members who are not living in quarters, they spend over 3 hours on transport getting to and from work.

1. Please provide details of correctional officers currently provided with quarters or housing and travelling allowances and the relevant percentages.
2. Has the Correctional Services Department (CSD) arranged buses and ferries to pick up staff members for getting to and from work for their convenience? Will the Department allocate more resources to facilitate staff members in this regard?
3. Frontline officers of CSD often work under great pressure. What concrete relief or supportive measures does CSD provide to staff members?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 343)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) handles applications of correctional officers for quarters, housing and travelling allowances in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations and relevant regulations. As at 1 March 2018, CSD managed 2 420 Disciplined Services married quarters units, and there were 2 760 eligible staff members.

Moreover, approval has been given to applications by about 600 correctional officers for housing allowances, including Private Tenancy Allowance, home purchase loan and Home Purchase Allowance, etc., in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations.

CSD also provides allowances to officers attached to remote areas, including Remote Stations Allowance and Supplementary Travel Allowance, in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations.

Depending on the actual needs, CSD will, under the Civil Service Regulations, also provide means of transport to pick up correctional officers commuting to and from remote correctional institutions without adequate public transport facilities, having regard to the location of institutions, ancillary public transport facilities and operational needs of institutions.

CSD's Staff Relations and Welfare Unit offers supporting services to all staff members while Clinical Psychologists of Staff Psychological Services render training to new recruits and serving staff on stress management and various work-related psychological matters. The Department also proactively encourages correctional officers to adopt a healthy and balanced lifestyle to relieve their stress.

In recent years, CSD has been proactively implementing the Institutional based Mentorship Programme to enable experienced colleagues to share their work knowledge with new recruits, and enhance communication and build closer relationship with new colleagues through various activities to cultivate team spirit.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB449

(Question Serial No. 5047)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. How often will food types or menus be updated in staff canteens? When was the last update conducted?
2. Will the Department consider allowing both divisional staff and other staff members to go outside to buy food?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 344)

Reply:

Daily meals of staff canteens in the correctional institutions of the Correctional Services Department are provided by respective service contractors. Staff Canteen Committees are set up in relevant correctional institutions to monitor the catering services provided by the service contractors.

Having regard to the operational needs of correctional institutions, correctional officers performing divisional duties are not allowed to leave the institution while on duty. They may purchase snacks through the food suppliers (such as staff canteens, restaurants or bakeries) arranged by the institutional management.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB450

(Question Serial No. 5048)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Regarding procurement of food material for persons in custody, please clearly specify the procedures, quotations and steps.
2. What are the expenditures involved in various prisons and correctional institutions?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 345)

Reply:

1. The open tendering exercises of ration contracts for persons in custody (PICs) are arranged by the Government Logistics Department. The tendering process is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Agreement on Government Procurement of the World Trade Organisation which requires that government procurement should be conducted through open and fair competition. Tender notices will be published in the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Gazette. Tenders will be assessed by the tender assessment panels to determine if they meet the terms and specifications stated in the tender documents. Recommendations on tenders will be submitted to the relevant tender board for approval.
2. Meals for PICs in all correctional institutions are procured under a single ration contract. In 2018-19, the estimated expenditure of provisions for institutions is \$78.89 million.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB451

(Question Serial No. 5049)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (LAM Kwok-leung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Some persons in custody (PICs) have reflected that the clothing currently provided by the Correctional Services Department (CSD) cannot keep warmth in cold weather.

1. Please list in detail how many clothes, blankets and bed sheets are provided to each PIC in spring, summer, autumn and winter respectively.
2. In respect of the above types of clothing, what is the cost for each separate item? Please elaborate on the procedures in the whole procurement process.
3. When was the last review on whether warm clothing was adequate? When will the next review be conducted? Will CSD consider replacing the clothing with those made of lighter and warmer materials? If yes, what is the schedule? If no, what are the justifications?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 346)

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) provides persons in custody (PICs) with a complete outfit of clothing and blankets adequate for warmth, replacement and health in accordance with statutory requirements. Generally speaking, underwear, underpants, pullovers, pants and 2 blankets are distributed to PICs in summer whereas long sleeves underwear and underpants, long sleeves pullovers and pants, fleece pullovers, fleece jackets, socks and 5 blankets are distributed to them in winter. If individual PICs need additional clothing or blankets on medical grounds, the institutional management will provide the required items on the advice of the Medical Officer seconded to the institution.

CSD reviews the design and materials of clothing and bedding for PICs from time to time. In 2016, CSD replaced PICs' winter clothing of wool pullovers and nylon padded jackets

with double-sided fleece pullovers and 3-layer laminated fleece jackets to enhance the warmth, windproof and moisture permeability functions. Moreover, the Department currently allows PICs to use padded quilt blankets with high warmth value on a trial basis in some institutions for better storage and management.

If there is a need to procure clothing and bedding from outside, the procurement process will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Stores and Procurement Regulations which require government procurement to be conducted through open and fair competition.

The actual expenditures on clothing and bedding (including blankets) provided to PICs by CSD in the past 5 years are as follows:

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Expenditure on clothing (\$million)	10.56	10.10	15.43	15.91	16.22
Expenditure on bedding (\$million)	2.06	1.51	1.47	1.50	2.13
Total expenditure (\$million)	12.62	11.61	16.90	17.41	18.35

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB452

(Question Serial No. 3640)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Would the authorities please provide the following information:

1. What was the number of applications for extension of stay in respect of Mainland students in 2017-18? What was the number of approved applications?
2. Would the authorities inform this Committee of the establishment and annual salary costs of the Extension Section of the Immigration Department (ImmD) in 2018-19?
3. How many talent and professionals were approved by the ImmD to take up employment in Hong Kong in the past year (i.e. 2017-2018)? Please list the numbers by sex, age, nationality, industry, position, wage and period of stay in Hong Kong. How many of them were granted housing allowance and what were the relevant amounts?
4. What are the criteria adopted by the ImmD in assessing applications regarding the admission of talent and professionals? How does the Department ascertain that there is a lack of relevant professionals in the local labour market? Has it evaluated the impact of the admission of professionals on the local labour market at the same time?
5. How many staff members will be deployed for handling applications regarding the admission of talent and professionals in 2018-19? What is the estimated operational expenditure to be involved?
6. What are the estimated operational expenditure, establishment, and estimated annual salary costs for handling applications under the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates in 2018-19 under this Programme?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 79)

Reply:

1. In 2017-18 (as at February 2018), there were 3 413 applications for extension of stay in respect of Mainland students, with 3 353 of them approved.
2. In 2018-19, the estimated establishment and salary costs of the Extension Section of the Immigration Department (ImmD) are 77 posts and \$36.23 million (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary) respectively.
3. The statistics on professionals approved for admission for employment in Hong Kong under the General Employment Policy (GEP) and the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMTP) in 2017-18 are tabulated as follows:

Immigration Scheme/Policy	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
GEP	37 457
ASMTP	11 699

GEP

In 2017-18, the statistics on applications approved for admission into Hong Kong under the GEP by region, industry/sector of applicants, monthly remuneration and employment period are tabulated as follows:

Region	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
United Kingdom	4 841
U.S.A.	3 693
South Korea	3 144
Japan	2 879
India	2 716
Taiwan	2 392
France	2 026
Australia	1 655
Philippines	1 229
Canada	886
Others	11 996
Total	37 457

Industry/Sector of applicants	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Sportsmen and Entertainers	12 283
Administrators, Managers and Executives	8 105
Other Professionals	7 037
Teachers/Professors	3 488

Investors	151
Others	6 393
Total	37 457

Monthly Remuneration	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Below \$20,000	7 847
\$20,000 - \$39,999	11 244
\$40,000 - \$79,999	10 099
\$80,000 or above	8 267
Total	37 457

Employment Period	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Short-term Employment*	21 350
Long-term Employment	16 107
Total	37 457

* Short-term employment refers to applications with an employment period of less than 12 months.

The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

ASMTP

In 2017-18, the statistics on applications approved for admission into Hong Kong under the ASMTP by industry/sector of applicants, monthly remuneration and employment period are tabulated as follows:

Industry/Sector of applicants	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Arts/Culture	3 873
Academic Research and Education	2 196
Financial Services	1 945
Commerce and Trade	719
Recreation and Sports	447
Engineering and Construction	392
Information Technology	296
Legal Services	73
Others	1 758
Total	11 699

Monthly Remuneration	2017-18
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	(as at February 2018)
Below \$20,000	3 649
\$20,000 - \$39,999	4 551
\$40,000 - \$79,999	2 369
\$80,000 or above	1 130
Total	11 699

Employment Period	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Short-term Employment*	7 560
Long-term Employment	4 139
Total	11 699

* Short-term employment refers to applications with an employment period of less than 12 months.

The ASMTP is only applicable to Mainland residents. Therefore, all applicants are Mainland residents. The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

4. At present, the ImmD implements 2 employment-related immigration arrangements, namely, the GEP for admitting overseas, Taiwan and Macao professionals and the ASMTP for Mainland professionals. The objective is to allow local employers to recruit professionals not readily available in Hong Kong to meet their manpower needs.

Professionals seeking to work in Hong Kong have to meet 3 main criteria:

- (a) having a good education background, normally a first degree in the relevant field;
- (b) having a confirmed offer of employment and being employed in a job relevant to their academic qualifications or work experience that local professionals cannot be recruited to take up; and
- (c) the remuneration package being broadly commensurate with and not inferior to the local prevailing market level.

When assessing applications for entry for employment as professionals in Hong Kong, the ImmD will make reference to market research data prepared by the Census and Statistics Department and information provided by relevant professional bodies. It will also consult the Labour Department, other government departments or relevant professional bodies on individual cases as necessary to determine whether such professionals are not readily available locally and need to be admitted to Hong Kong, so as to ensure that the applications are in line with the schemes' objectives. In addition, the ImmD will require the employing companies to provide a written declaration to confirm that genuine efforts had been made to conduct recruitment for the posts in Hong Kong but no local candidates were deemed suitable. The ImmD will strictly assess applications for the admission of professionals, so as to strike a balance between admitting the professionals needed by Hong Kong and upholding priority employment of the local workforce.

5. In 2018-19, the estimated establishment and salary costs of the ImmD involved in handling applications under the GEP and the ASMTTP are 52 posts and \$30.14 million (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary) respectively.
6. In 2018-19, the estimated establishment and salary costs of the ImmD involved in handling applications under the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates are 11 posts and \$5.26 million (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary) respectively.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB453

(Question Serial No. 3641)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

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

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Would the Government inform this Committee of the main duties, operational expenses, establishment, and estimated annual salary costs for the Quality Migrants and Mainland Residents Section under the Visa Control (Operations) Division of the Immigration Department in 2018-19?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 80)

Reply:

The Quality Migrants and Mainland Residents Section (the Section) of the Immigration Department is mainly responsible for handling applications for visas/entry permits and extension of stay under the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme, the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals, the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates, the Supplementary Labour Scheme, and the immigration policies regarding the entry of Mainland residents for training or study. In 2018-19, the establishment and salary costs of the Section are 89 posts and \$49.78 million (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary) respectively.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB454****(Question Serial No. 3694)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Control upon EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please tabulate the numbers of non-local pregnant visitors coming to give birth in Hong Kong who were intercepted by the Immigration Department at each control point in the past 3 years. Is the problem serious? What are the ways to increase the success rate of interception?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 191)Reply:

In the past 3 years, the numbers of suspected Mainland pregnant visitors intercepted at various control points by the Immigration Department (ImmD) are tabulated as follows:

Control Point \ Year	2015	2016	2017
Lo Wu	23 616	25 860	22 662
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	8 581	11 407	10 795
Hong Kong International Airport	4 908	6 899	6 544
Lok Ma Chau	4 032	4 825	4 881
Shenzhen Bay	2 163	2 685	2 784
China Ferry Terminal	1 517	1 899	1 897
Macau Ferry Terminal	881	1 146	1 055
Man Kam To	575	821	696
Sha Tau Kok	454	518	457
Hung Hom	205	181	430
Kai Tak Cruise Terminal	45	101	85
Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal ^{Note}	0	16	15
Harbour Control	0	0	0
Total	46 977	56 358	52 301

Note: The Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal, having suspended operation since 1 July 2012, resumed its cross-boundary passenger ferry services on 28 January 2016.

To complement the Government's "zero quota" policy, the ImmD has stepped up the complementary immigration control measures on Mainland pregnant women. Mainland pregnant women who are at an advanced stage of pregnancy (28 weeks or above) are required to produce to immigration officers their confirmation certificates on delivery booking issued by private hospitals when they enter Hong Kong, otherwise they may be refused entry. In implementing these measures, immigration officers are assisted by medical staff assigned by the Department of Health, who will give professional assessment and advice on the pregnancy and other physical conditions of the pregnant women concerned. After the ImmD has strengthened the complementary immigration measures on Mainland pregnant women since the end of 2011, the number of Mainland pregnant women seeking delivery services at accident and emergency departments or private hospitals without prior booking has declined substantially from the monthly average of 160 cases between October and December 2011 to below 4 cases per month in 2017, demonstrating the effectiveness of the measures with remarkable results.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB455

(Question Serial No. 3695)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please tabulate the statistics on the numbers of (1) overstayers, (2) illegal immigrants, (3) illegal workers and (4) other immigration offenders in the past 3 years by month, nationality, age and sex.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 192)

Reply:

(1) The number of overstayers (Note) in the past 3 years are tabulated by their country/territory of origin as follows:

Country/territory of origin Year/ month		Africa	Asia and the Pacific Region (Other than Mainland China)	Europe	Mainland China	North America	South America	Total
2015	Jan	39	145	2	144	1	3	334
	Feb	23	102	0	76	3	4	208
	Mar	28	116	1	95	0	3	243
	Apr	21	126	1	103	0	0	251
	May	18	133	3	138	1	2	295
	Jun	21	114	1	135	1	1	273
	Jul	14	96	1	162	1	3	277
	Aug	6	139	2	118	0	4	269
	Sept	16	110	0	105	2	5	238
	Oct	13	136	0	113	0	4	266
	Nov	22	93	0	105	0	2	222
	Dec	21	94	2	150	1	1	269
	Total	242	1 404	13	1 444	10	32	3 145
2016	Jan	13	98	1	139	0	6	257
	Feb	25	91	0	76	0	4	196
	Mar	13	98	2	154	3	3	273
	Apr	19	67	3	132	1	5	227
	May	16	63	1	144	0	3	227
	Jun	14	76	3	139	2	0	234
	Jul	10	75	0	126	0	3	214
	Aug	20	68	1	143	0	4	236
	Sept	19	52	0	140	0	3	214
	Oct	19	59	0	112	0	2	192
	Nov	21	58	1	142	1	4	227
	Dec	15	72	0	152	0	5	244
	Total	204	877	12	1 599	7	42	2 741
2017	Jan	11	58	0	105	0	10	184
	Feb	13	76	1	98	1	4	193
	Mar	12	60	0	183	0	5	260
	Apr	16	50	0	181	0	4	251
	May	22	61	5	163	1	4	256
	Jun	8	38	1	234	0	3	284
	Jul	15	54	2	211	1	2	285
	Aug	11	45	1	225	1	1	284
	Sept	10	48	1	213	2	4	278
	Oct	10	37	2	208	0	6	263
	Nov	10	45	1	193	0	5	254
	Dec	15	34	2	194	0	4	249
	Total	153	606	16	2 208	6	52	3 041

Note: Those allowed to leave Hong Kong after completing the extension of stay formalities are excluded.

(2) The number of illegal immigrants intercepted in the past 3 years are tabulated by their country/territory of origin as follows:

Country/territory of origin Year/ month		Mainland China	Vietnam	Pakistan	Bangladesh	India	Others	Total
2015	Jan	78	131	39	29	15	1	293
	Feb	62	84	23	21	14	6	210
	Mar	47	139	44	23	25	0	278
	Apr	49	173	33	22	22	18	317
	May	72	220	53	31	24	3	403
	Jun	60	243	51	4	10	5	373
	Jul	70	314	53	46	34	6	523
	Aug	106	219	80	67	52	1	525
	Sept	74	227	64	33	38	7	443
	Oct	49	136	72	42	54	6	359
	Nov	41	181	71	37	42	3	375
	Dec	75	211	103	59	50	5	503
	Total	783	2 278	686	414	380	61	4 602
2016	Jan	33	141	161	43	53	18	449
	Feb	23	61	137	37	47	10	315
	Mar	48	131	88	23	25	5	320
	Apr	43	138	40	8	14	6	249
	May	62	90	92	5	11	10	270
	Jun	17	80	64	6	10	2	179
	Jul	44	83	25	8	10	3	173
	Aug	51	79	26	5	14	8	183
	Sept	25	76	25	11	19	1	157
	Oct	32	66	10	2	17	2	129
	Nov	28	84	11	5	12	1	141
	Dec	59	44	6	2	9	1	121
	Total	465	1 073	685	155	241	67	2 686
2017	Jan	57	26	14	5	5	6	113
	Feb	56	44	10	6	6	0	122
	Mar	65	59	19	10	7	2	162
	Apr	57	59	4	10	4	0	134
	May	62	71	9	12	3	6	163
	Jun	30	58	6	7	7	4	112
	Jul	62	53	8	6	3	2	134
	Aug	72	40	12	5	1	3	133
	Sept	75	50	8	3	6	2	144
	Oct	64	49	12	5	4	2	136
	Nov	60	64	9	7	1	3	144
	Dec	62	25	21	9	0	1	118
	Total	722	598	132	85	47	31	1 615

- (3) The number of illegal workers (including illegal immigrants, visitors, foreign domestic helpers and other non-permanent residents) who were arrested by the Immigration Department (ImmD) in the past 3 years are tabulated by their country/territory of origin as follows:

Country/territory of origin Year/ month		Number of persons arrested (excluding sex workers)		
		Mainland China	Others	Total
2015	Jan	168	36	204
	Feb	135	28	163
	Mar	169	35	204
	Apr	196	45	241
	May	158	38	196
	Jun	145	51	196
	Jul	121	45	166
	Aug	124	61	185
	Sept	93	53	146
	Oct	83	62	145
	Nov	110	55	165
	Dec	107	55	162
	Total	1 609	564	2 173
2016	Jan	137	41	178
	Feb	44	53	97
	Mar	93	76	169
	Apr	113	65	178
	May	91	50	141
	Jun	101	53	154
	Jul	129	68	197
	Aug	120	81	201
	Sept	102	76	178
	Oct	93	48	141
	Nov	104	58	162
	Dec	86	28	114
	Total	1 213	697	1 910
2017	Jan	95	52	147
	Feb	103	60	163
	Mar	115	56	171
	Apr	80	41	121
	May	58	57	115
	Jun	65	53	118
	Jul	91	49	140
	Aug	102	58	160
	Sept	105	65	170
	Oct	107	49	156
	Nov	92	66	158
	Dec	71	46	117
	Total	1 084	652	1 736

- (4) The number of other immigration offenders arrested in the past 3 years are tabulated as follows:

Year/ month		Number of persons arrested
2015	Jan	510
	Feb	389
	Mar	431
	Apr	389
	May	389
	Jun	426
	Jul	448
	Aug	515
	Sept	531
	Oct	489
	Nov	482
	Dec	482
	Total	5 481
2016	Jan	462
	Feb	326
	Mar	456
	Apr	420
	May	441
	Jun	375
	Jul	448
	Aug	450
	Sept	465
	Oct	371
	Nov	472
	Dec	463
	Total	5 149
2017	Jan	464
	Feb	372
	Mar	482
	Apr	392
	May	431
	Jun	358
	Jul	477
	Aug	520
	Sept	443
	Oct	415
	Nov	479
	Dec	333
	Total	5 166

ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB456****(Question Serial No. 3697)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (4) Personal DocumentationControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

The Immigration Department (ImmD) will launch the territory-wide identity card replacement exercise. Please list the additional manpower and costs to be involved, the locations of the offices to be set up for card replacement and the annual rent of each office in the coming year.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 194)Reply:

To perform the work relating to the four-year territory-wide identity card replacement exercise, the Immigration Department (ImmD) will recruit 956 additional staff members in 2018-19, involving the creation of 353 time-limited civil service posts and the recruitment of 603 contract staff members. The salary and contract staff costs involved are around \$250 million.

As for the centres to be set up for card replacement, the ImmD is planning to set up a total of 9 smart identity card replacement centres (SIDCCs) across the territory. The districts of the SIDCCs and the estimated rent in 2018-19 are as follows:

District of the SIDCCs	Estimated rent of the SIDCCs in 2018-19 (\$ m)
Wan Chai	8.12
Mong Kok	6.20
Kwun Tong	6.46
Tsuen Wan	2.94
Sha Tin	11.70
Sheung Shui	3.84
Yuen Long	4.14
Tuen Mun	3.36
Tseung Kwan O	2.80

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB457

(Question Serial No. 3710)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: ()

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Currently, there are many Mainlanders at the Hong Kong Science Park (Science Park) making day trips across the border to work. In this connection, how many Mainland workers made day trips between the Mainland and the Science Park last year and what type of employment visas did they have? Were they required to return to the Mainland within 24 hours pursuant to their employment visas?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 207)

Reply:

Under the current arrangements, Mainland professionals admitted under the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals will normally be granted an initial stay of 24 months on employment condition, or in accordance with the duration of the employment contract (whichever is shorter), upon entry. They can enter and leave Hong Kong freely during their stay.

The Immigration Department does not maintain the statistics mentioned in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB458

(Question Serial No. 5136)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Does the Immigration Department (ImmD) have any guidelines for its frontline staff on dealing with inbound and outbound passengers of different sexual orientation and gender identity? Has the ImmD provided training for its frontline staff in dealing with sexual minorities? For transsexual persons in clothes of the opposite sex whose sex description on identity cards or passports has yet to be changed, what is the ImmD's mechanism for dealing with them?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 270)

Reply:

The Immigration Department (ImmD) has all along provided quality services without discrimination and treated each member of the public and passengers with respect, consideration and compassion, irrespective of race, nationality, religion or sex.

Officers of the ImmD receive professional induction and in-service training on Bill of Rights, anti-discrimination legislation and issues of equal opportunities, etc. provided by the ImmD. They are also required to discharge their routine duties in accordance with relevant legislation and guidelines.

With their professional judgment and interrogation skills, officers of the ImmD are also able to verify the identity of passengers for maintaining effective immigration control when performing immigration clearance duties at control points.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB459

(Question Serial No. 6153)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under Article 22 of the Basic Law, “if there is a need for departments of the Central Government, or for provinces, autonomous regions, or municipalities directly under the Central Government to set up offices in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, they must obtain the consent of the government of the Region and the approval of the Central People’s Government.” Please tabulate the quarterly numbers of visas issued to Mainland government personnel in Hong Kong in each of the past 5 years, the Mainland government departments concerned and their respective numbers of personnel.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 22)

Reply:

The application, approval and issuance of exit endorsements for Mainland state employees who come to work for relevant organisations in Hong Kong fall within the remit of the relevant authorities in the Mainland. The Immigration Department does not maintain the statistics mentioned in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB460****(Question Serial No. 6167)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Pre-entry ControlControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the work of “preventing the entry of undesirable persons who are likely to pose a threat to the security, prosperity and well-being of Hong Kong”, please list in the following table the respective numbers of persons coming from the countries/territories below in the past 5 years.

Country/territory of origin	Number of undesirable persons who are likely to pose a threat to the security, prosperity and well-being of Hong Kong				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
ASEAN+3 (Mainland China, Japan, South Korea, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam)					
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri					

Lanka, Maldives, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan)					
Pacific Islands Forum (Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Papua New Guinea, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Nauru, Tuvalu, Marshall Islands, Palau, Cook Islands, Niue, French Polynesia, French New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Timor-Leste)					
Total					

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 62)

Reply:

In the past 5 years, the numbers of visitors and seamen refused entry by region are tabulated as follows:

Region Year	Africa	Asia and the Pacific Region (Other than Mainland China)	Europe	Mainland China	North America	South America	Total
2013	1 278	6 347	132	29 124	31	193	37 105
2014	1 294	6 164	82	34 332	13	292	42 177
2015	1 512	11 491	77	43 604	29	142	56 855
2016	1 628	13 871	99	37 659	31	211	53 499
2017	2 342	11 258	167	34 895	19	352	49 033

The Immigration Department does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB461****(Question Serial No. 6168)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the work of “preventing the entry of undesirable persons who are likely to pose a threat to the security, prosperity and well-being of Hong Kong”, how many of the persons concerned were from Macao in the past 5 years? Please list the numbers in the following table:

Year	Number of persons
2013	
2014	
2015	
2016	
2017	

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 63)

Reply:

The Immigration Department does not maintain breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB462****(Question Serial No. 6192)**

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Whilst the administration of the One-way Permit (OWP) Scheme is the responsibility of the relevant Mainland authorities, question(s) raised by Legislative Council member(s) revealed that for individual requests for assistance from the Mainland single mothers of minor children in Hong Kong who, for example, married Hong Kong residents but were widowed or divorced, or having other special difficulties and were no longer eligible for application for OWPs to join spouse, the Immigration Department would convey such cases to and liaise with the Mainland Exit and Entry Administration Offices in the past, having regard to the requests of the persons seeking help and circumstances of the cases, for compassionate consideration of their situation by the Mainland authorities and exercise of discretion in processing their applications for entry into Hong Kong. Regarding the cases conveyed to and liaised with the Mainland Exit and Entry Administration Offices for compassionate consideration of the situation of the persons seeking help by the Mainland authorities and exercise of discretion in processing their applications for entry into Hong Kong, please provide the numbers of the cases by category in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2782)

Reply:

According to the existing requirements of the Mainland, Mainland residents who wish to come to Hong Kong for family reunion must apply for Permits for Proceeding to Hong Kong and Macao (commonly known as "One-way Permits" (OWPs)) from the Exit and Entry Administration Offices of the Public Security Bureau at the places of their household registration.

For individual requests for assistance from Mainland single mothers of minor children in Hong Kong who married Hong Kong residents but are widowed or divorced, or having other special difficulties and are not eligible for application for OWPs to join spouse, the Immigration Department (ImmD) would convey such cases to and liaise with the Mainland Exit and Entry Administration Offices, having regard to the requests of the persons seeking help and circumstances of the cases, for consideration of their applications for entry into Hong Kong by the Mainland authorities on a discretionary basis. In fact, the Mainland Exit and Entry Administration Offices have been considering these special cases conveyed

by the ImmD by exercising discretion in processing individual requests to the extent as prescribed by Mainland regulations.

As at the end of 2017, the ImmD received a total of 164 requests for assistance from Mainland single mothers, mainly including those who were widowed, unmarried or divorced, through Legislative Council members and various organisations. Among them, over 100 single mothers have been issued with OWPs by the Mainland authorities for settlement in Hong Kong on a discretionary basis on account of their individual circumstances. Among the remaining 60 cases of single mothers who have not been issued with OWPs on a discretionary basis, over half of them were issued with a “one-year multiple exit endorsement for visiting relatives” to facilitate their entry to Hong Kong to look after minor children.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB463****(Question Serial No. 6193)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: Not specifiedControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the issue of bogus marriages, please inform this Committee of:

1. the numbers of cases, persons arrested, persons repatriated, prosecutions and successful prosecutions in the past 5 years in respect of the enforcement action taken against persons seeking entry into Hong Kong under the disguise of marriages with Hong Kong residents;
2. the top 5 countries/regions where most of the persons who entered Hong Kong through bogus marriages had come from, and the respective numbers of persons from such countries/regions, with a breakdown by gender and age group.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2783)Reply:

1. The statistics on investigations into suspected cases of application for entry into Hong Kong through bogus marriages and the relevant enforcement action taken by the Immigration Department (ImmD) in the past 5 years are tabulated as follows:

Year	Number of cases	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons convicted
2013	515	1 102	188
2014	687	1 096	122
2015	461	1 016	113
2016	507	979	98
2017	574	1 015	85
Total	2 744	5 208	606

The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

2. The said 606 persons convicted include 532 Hong Kong residents and 74 non-Hong Kong residents. Among them, 370 were males and 236 were females. The ImmD does not maintain breakdown statistics on the nationalities or ages of the persons concerned.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB464

(Question Serial No. 6270)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide statistics on the following in the recent 5 years, including a breakdown by nationality and male-to-female ratio: The numbers of trips (arrival and departure) made by transsexual persons/(sex description on passport indicated as X).

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 2737)

Reply:

The Immigration Department does not maintain the statistics mentioned in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB465****(Question Serial No. 5990)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Pre-entry ControlControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

It is stated that the aim of Programme (1) is to prevent the entry of undesirable persons through the visa system. Would the Department please provide details of all cases of refused entry of undesirable persons in the past 3 years, including the date of each case, the nationalities of the undesirable persons and the reasons for refusal?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 83)Reply:

In the past 3 years, the numbers of visitors and seamen refused entry by region and reason for refusal are tabulated as follows:

2015

Region Reason for refusal	Africa	Asia and the Pacific Region (Other than Mainland China)	Europe	Mainland China	North America	South America	Total
Doubtful purpose of visit	1 272	8 965	59	41 798	22	108	52 224
Improperly documented ^{Note}	202	2 442	15	1 789	6	33	4 487
Forged travel document	38	84	3	17	1	1	144
Total	1 512	11 491	77	43 604	29	142	56 855

2016

Region Reason for refusal	Africa	Asia and the Pacific Region (Other than Mainland China)	Europe	Mainland China	North America	South America	Total
Doubtful purpose of visit	1 441	11 667	82	35 528	21	188	48 927
Improperly documented ^{Note}	164	2 147	16	2 120	8	21	4 476
Forged travel document	23	57	1	11	2	2	96
Total	1 628	13 871	99	37 659	31	211	53 499

2017

Region Reason for refusal	Africa	Asia and the Pacific Region (Other than Mainland China)	Europe	Mainland China	North America	South America	Total
Doubtful purpose of visit	2 220	8 702	149	32 213	13	316	43 613
Improperly documented ^{Note}	108	2 500	17	2 672	6	35	5 338
Forged travel document	14	56	1	10	0	1	82
Total	2 342	11 258	167	34 895	19	352	49 033

Note: Including those not holding valid visa or endorsement.

The Immigration Department does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB466****(Question Serial No. 5991)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Pre-entry ControlControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

On applications for Pre-arrival Registration submitted by Taiwan residents through electronic means, would the Department please provide the numbers of rejected applications and the reasons for each case in the past 3 years?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 84)Reply:

The numbers of unsuccessful Pre-arrival Registration (PAR) for Taiwan residents for the past 3 years are tabulated as follows:

	2015	2016	2017
Number of unsuccessful registration	56 571	61 085	61 277

Most of the cases of unsuccessful registration were due to repeated applications from applicants with valid PAR such that the computer system could not complete the processing of their registration.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB467

(Question Serial No. 5992)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

On applications for Pre-arrival Registration submitted by Indian residents through electronic means, would the Department please provide the numbers of rejected applications and the reasons for each case in the past 3 years?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 85)

Reply:

The Immigration Department (ImmD) has implemented the Pre-arrival Registration (PAR) for Indian nationals since January 2017. Upon submitting PAR applications, applicants are required to provide information such as their personal particulars, immigration and travel records, details of their planned visit to Hong Kong, etc. for real-time risk assessment by ImmD's computer system. As at the end of February 2018, ImmD received a total of 483 635 PAR applications from about 342 000 applicants. Among them, the applications from around 23 000 applicants were rejected, which were mainly due to the applicants' failure to pass the risk assessment. For Indian visitors who fail to successfully complete PAR, they may submit their visa application to ImmD direct for visiting Hong Kong. Since the implementation of the PAR for Indian nationals, the number of Indian visitors overstaying in Hong Kong has decreased by 80%.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB468

(Question Serial No. 5993)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Would the Department please provide the statistics on petitions, appeals and judicial reviews in respect of rejected applications for a Certificate of Entitlement to the Right of Abode in Hong Kong, and the time and expenditure required for each case?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 86)

Reply:

In 2017, the Immigration Department (ImmD) received 12 appeals concerning Certificates of Entitlement but did not receive such judicial review case lodged to the court.

Under section 53(8)(ab) of the Immigration Ordinance (the Ordinance), no objection shall be made by any person under section 53 of the Ordinance to the decision of the Director of Immigration on an application for a Certificate of Entitlement made under section 2AB(6) of the Ordinance. Hence, there was no petition lodged in this regard.

The time required for processing an appeal concerning a Certificate of Entitlement depends on the circumstances of individual cases (such as the complexity of the case concerned, etc). The ImmD does not maintain breakdown statistics on the time and expenditure required for processing individual cases.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB469

(Question Serial No. 5994)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Immigration Department has stated that it will continue to implement complementary immigration measures on non-local pregnant women coming to give birth in Hong Kong. What are the relevant measures and the expenditure to be involved?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 88)

Reply:

Under the “zero quota” policy, all public and private hospitals will not accept any bookings by Mainland pregnant women whose husbands are not Hong Kong permanent residents for delivery in Hong Kong. Mainland pregnant women whose husbands are Hong Kong permanent residents or Hong Kong residents who came to Hong Kong on One-way Permit may make bookings at private hospitals for delivery under special arrangements. To complement the relevant policies, the Immigration Department (ImmD) will continue to implement the complementary immigration control measures on Mainland pregnant women. Under such arrangements, Mainland pregnant women who are at an advanced stage of pregnancy (28 weeks or above) are required to produce to immigration officers their confirmation certificates on delivery booking issued by private hospitals when they enter Hong Kong, otherwise they may be refused entry. In implementing these measures, immigration officers are assisted by medical staff assigned by the Department of Health, who will give professional assessment and advice on the pregnancy and other physical conditions of the pregnant women concerned. As these measures are part of the regular immigration control duties of the ImmD, the manpower and expenditure involved cannot be calculated and quantified separately.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB470****(Question Serial No. 5995)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (001) SalariesProgramme: (2) Control upon EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the estimated manpower to be deployed to the control point at the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area and list the number of staff for each rank. What are the estimated annual salary costs for those staff members?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 89)

Reply:

In 2017-18 and 2018-19, a total of 407 posts have been and will be created by the Immigration Department for performing immigration control and related duties at the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Station Hong Kong Port Area, and the salary costs involved are around \$180 million (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary). A breakdown of these posts by rank is tabulated as follows:

Rank	Number of posts
Chief Immigration Officer	2
Senior Immigration Officer	15
Immigration Officer	58
Chief Immigration Assistant	31
Senior Immigration Assistant	269
Immigration Assistant	25
Executive Officer II	1
Clerical Officer	1
Assistant Clerical Officer	2
Clerical Assistant	2
Workman II	1
Total	407

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB471****(Question Serial No. 5996)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the numbers of illegal workers and employers arrested in the past 3 years and the numbers of operations against such persons conducted by the Task Force in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 91)Reply:

The number of illegal workers and employers arrested by the Immigration Department and the number of operations conducted by the Immigration Task Force against unlawful employment in the past 3 years are tabulated as follows:

Year	Number of persons arrested		Number of operations
	Illegal workers (excluding sex workers)	Employers	
2015	2 173	680	13 307
2016	1 910	708	15 538
2017	1 736	572	15 540

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB472****(Question Serial No. 5997)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Control upon EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the numbers of forged travel passports used, the countries concerned and their respective numbers of forged travel documents in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 92)Reply:

The statistics on forged travel documents (including using documents of other persons) detected by the Immigration Department in the past 3 years are as follows:

	Type and number of forged travel documents detected						
	PRC Exit-Entry Permit	Indian Passport	PRC Passport	Indonesian Passport	Travel Document Issued by Taiwan Authority	Others	Total
2015	60	26	22	16	4	383	511
2016	111	14	15	17	26	278	461
2017	107	11	11	7	4	375	515

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB473

(Question Serial No. 5998)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list the numbers of illegal immigrants from the top 10 places of origin in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 93)

Reply:

The top 10 countries/territories of origin of the illegal immigrants intercepted in the past 3 years are tabulated as follows:

	2015		2016		2017	
	Country/territory of origin	Number of persons	Country/territory of origin	Number of persons	Country/territory of origin	Number of persons
1	Vietnam	2 278	Vietnam	1 073	Mainland China	722
2	Mainland China	783	Pakistan	685	Vietnam	598
3	Pakistan	686	Mainland China	465	Pakistan	132
4	Bangladesh	414	India	241	Bangladesh	85
5	India	380	Bangladesh	155	India	47
6	Nepal	31	Nepal	50	Nepal	19
7	Afghanistan	9	Afghanistan	10	Nigeria	4
8	Nigeria	8	Nigeria	3	Sri Lanka	3
9	Sri Lanka	5	Somalia	2	Afghanistan	1
					Somalia	1
					Russia	1
					(Democratic Republic of) Congo	1
					Spain	1
10	Indonesia	3	Sri Lanka	1	-	
			Ghana	1		

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB474

(Question Serial No. 6000)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Would the Department please elaborate on what is meant by removing illegal immigrants, overstayers, immigration offenders and undesirable persons in a reasonable and cost-effective manner?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 94)

Reply:

When performing removal duties, the Immigration Department (ImmD), by virtue of the power conferred by law, ensures safe and early repatriation of removees to their places of origin in accordance with the relevant departmental procedures and guidelines. For removees who are willing to return to their places of origin voluntarily, suitable transportation will be arranged by ImmD officers for their return to their places of origin as soon as possible. For removees who remain reluctant to leave Hong Kong, ImmD will first explain to them the situation of their cases (e.g. that their non-refoulement claim and appeal have both been rejected) and try to convince them to co-operate. However, if their resistance persists, ImmD will consider the need to conduct forced repatriation, including deploying ImmD staff on board the planes to accompany the removees on their passage home.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB475****(Question Serial No. 6002)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the numbers of cases of forged travel documents detected and the numbers of forged travel passports involved in Hong Kong in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 96)Reply:

The statistics on cases of forged travel documents (including using documents of other persons) detected by the Immigration Department in the past 3 years are as follows:

Year	Number of cases	Number of documents detected
2015	382	511
2016	354	461
2017	430	515

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB476****(Question Serial No. 6003)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (5) Nationality and Assistance to HKSAR Residents outside Hong KongControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Would the Department please provide the numbers of registration for Registration of Outbound Travel Information in the past 3 years? In addition, given that it is necessary for members of the public to log into the GovHK website for registration, would more convenient means, such as registration without logging into the GovHK website, be provided?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 97)Reply:

The numbers of registration for Registration of Outbound Travel Information of the Immigration Department (ImmD) in the past 3 years are tabulated as follows:

Year	2015	2016	2017
Number of registration	9 765	8 980	8 264

To provide better public services, the ImmD will conduct reviews on its services from time to time and make appropriate modifications where necessary.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB477****(Question Serial No. 6004)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (202) Repatriation expensesProgramme: (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding repatriation expenses, please provide the numbers of persons repatriated, the names of the countries to which those persons were repatriated and the respective numbers of persons repatriated to those countries in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 98)Reply:

5 608, 6 370 and 8 039 persons were repatriated to their countries/territories of origin by the Immigration Department in the past 3 years respectively. The top 10 destinations for repatriation in terms of the number of persons repatriated are tabulated as follows:

	2015	2016	2017
1	Mainland China	Mainland China	Mainland China
2	Vietnam	Vietnam	Vietnam
3	India	India	Indonesia
4	Indonesia	Indonesia	India
5	Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistan
6	Thailand	Thailand	The Philippines
7	The Philippines	The Philippines	Bangladesh
8	Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Thailand
9	Nepal	Nepal	Nepal
10	Sri Lanka	Mongolia	Sri Lanka

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB478****(Question Serial No. 5351)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Control upon EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

53 499 and 49 033 visitors/seamen were refused entry in 2016 and 2017 respectively. Please provide the respective numbers of persons refused entry in 2016 and 2017 by:

1. nationality;
2. reason for refusal; and
3. immigration control point.

Asked by: Hon LAU Ip-keung, Kenneth (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 53)Reply:

1. In 2016 and 2017, the numbers of visitors and seamen refused entry by region are tabulated as follows:

Region Year	Africa	Asia and the Pacific Region (Other than Mainland China)	Europe	Mainland China	North America	South America	Total
2016	1 628	13 871	99	37 659	31	211	53 499
2017	2 342	11 258	167	34 895	19	352	49 033

2. In 2016 and 2017, the numbers of visitors and seamen refused entry by reason for refusal are tabulated as follows:

Reason for refusal \ Year	2016	2017
Doubtful purpose of visit	48 927	43 613
Improperly documented ^{Note}	4 476	5 338
Forged travel document	96	82
Total	53 499	49 033

Note: Including those not holding valid visa or endorsement.

3. In 2016 and 2017, the numbers of visitors and seamen refused entry at various control points are tabulated as follows:

Control Point \ Year	2016	2017
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	15 282	13 509
Lo Wu	14 520	11 689
Airport	8 562	7 652
Lok Ma Chau	4 038	4 858
Shenzhen Bay	4 059	4 552
Macau Ferry Terminal	3 341	3 474
China Ferry Terminal	1 093	1 154
Hung Hom	680	682
Man Kam To	844	512
Harbour Control	574	405
Sha Tau Kok	354	260
Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal ^{Note 1}	76	165
River Trade Terminal	59	103
Kai Tak Cruise Terminal ^{Note 2}	17	18
Total	53 499	49 033

Note 1: The Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal, upon suspension of operation since 1 July 2012, resumed its cross-boundary passenger ferry services on 28 January 2016.

Note 2: The number also included passengers of cruise liners berthing at other anchorages as well as passengers on board Hong Kong-based passenger liners running regular daily high seas trips.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB479****(Question Serial No. 5914)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control, (2) Control upon EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

The Immigration Department (ImmD) is responsible for handling immigration matters. Each year, there are people being refused entry for various reasons.

Would the ImmD please inform this Committee of the total number of persons who were refused entry by the ImmD in 2017 and the reasons for refusal? Please list the number of persons involved by reason for refusal in the following table.

Reason for refusal	Number of persons
Committing a crime	
Illegal entry	
Breach of condition of stay	
Invalid/forged passport	
Others	
Total	

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 48)

Reply:

In 2017, the number of visitors and seamen refused entry by reason for refusal is tabulated as follows:

Reason for refusal	Number of persons
Doubtful purpose of visit	43 613
Improperly documented ^{Note}	5 338
Forged travel document	82
Total	49 033

Note: Including those not holding valid visa or endorsement.

The Immigration Department does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB480****(Question Serial No. 5999)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control, (2) Control upon EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the numbers of persons on the “watch list of suspected parallel traders” and the numbers of persons who were refused entry on suspicion of engaging in parallel trading activities in the past 3 years (please list the numbers by control point). On the watch list, how many entered and left Hong Kong as holders of multiple-entry permits? In 2018-19, what resources and manpower will be earmarked by the authorities to crack down on parallel traders from outside Hong Kong? How to review the effectiveness of the related work?

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 52)Reply:

The numbers of entries refused due to suspected involvement in parallel trading activities in the past 3 years at various control points are tabulated as follows:

Control Point	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at February 2018)
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	10 308	10 651	5 624
Lo Wu	5 991	2 384	394
Shenzhen Bay	3 483	217	92
Man Kam To	1 386	360	46
Sha Tau Kok	237	48	8
Lok Ma Chau	164	21	4
Hung Hom	0	0	0
Total	21 569	13 681	6 168

The Immigration Department (ImmD) has established a “watch list of suspected parallel traders” since September 2012. As at the end of February 2018, over 24 100 persons suspected to be involved in parallel trading activities had been included in the watch list. These Mainland residents held various types of endorsements for entry into Hong Kong, including single-entry and multiple-entry endorsements, as well as endorsements for visiting relatives, business and individual visit.

In 2018-19, the ImmD will deploy manpower flexibly to carry out control and enforcement work in respect of combating parallel trading activities having regard to the existing resources and operational needs. It will also review the effectiveness of such work from time to time.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB481****(Question Serial No. 6110)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

The work of the Department involves conducting assessment on non-refoulement claims and dealing with related appeals/petitions and judicial reviews. Please provide:

(a) the numbers of non-refoulement claimants, the average processing time for screening, the numbers of staff deployed for handling the claims and the expenditure involved in the past 5 years? Please reply by using the following table:

Year	Number of non-refoulement claims lodged	Number of non-refoulement claims lodged for the first time	Average processing time for screening	The longest processing time for a claim	Number of staff deployed for handling the claims	Expenditure

(b) a breakdown by nationality for the past 5 years. Please reply in tabular form.

(c) a breakdown, by nationality, of the numbers of overstayers, illegal immigrants, illegal workers and other immigration offenders in the past 5 years. Please reply in tabular form.

(d) the numbers of travel document holders who committed offences in Hong Kong in the past 5 years, broken down by nationality and offence committed. Please reply in tabular form.

(e) the numbers of illegal immigrants who committed offences in Hong Kong in the past 5 years, broken down by nationality and offence committed. Please reply in tabular form.

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 102)

Reply:

(a) The Government implemented the Unified Screening Mechanism (USM) in March 2014 to screen non-refoulement claims on all applicable grounds in one go. As at the end of February 2018, figures on non-refoulement claims handled by the Immigration Department (ImmD) are as follows:

Year	Claims received	Claims determined	Claims withdrawn or no further action can be taken	Pending claims
Commencement of the USM				6 699
2014 (Mar to Dec)	4 634	826	889	9 618
2015	5 053	2 339	1 410	10 922
2016	3 838	3 218	1 561	9 981
2017	1 843	4 182	1 743	5 899
2018 (Jan to Feb)	207	922	226	4 958
Total	15 575	11 487	5 829	4 958

ImmD will continue to expedite the screening of non-refoulement claims through multi-pronged measures. First, on preventing potential claimants from entering Hong Kong, ImmD will continue to maintain close liaison with the relevant Mainland and local law enforcement agencies to intercept non-ethnic Chinese (NEC) persons who seek illegal entry into Hong Kong. It will also continue to take rigorous measures against illegal workers and their employers, so as to reduce the economic incentives for NEC persons to stay in Hong Kong. Meanwhile, to strengthen immigration control and facilitate the entry of bona fide visitors, ImmD would review from time to time the requirement of online Pre-arrival Registration imposed on Indian visitors since January 2017, so as to prevent persons with high immigration risks from coming to Hong Kong visa-free.

Separately, ImmD ensures high efficiency of the screening procedures by flexible staff deployment and optimised workflow. The screening time per claim (from commencement of the screening process to determination by ImmD) has been expedited from about 25 weeks on average at the early implementation of the USM to the current average of about 10 weeks. Moreover, the Government launched the “Pilot Scheme for Provision of Publicly-funded Legal Assistance for Non-refoulement Claimants” in September 2017 to run in parallel with the “Legal Assistance Scheme for Non-refoulement Claimants” provided by the Duty Lawyer Service (DLS). The daily number of claims for which the screening process can commence is thereby increased by almost 80% to 23 cases per day from the DLS ceiling of 13.

As the number of determined claims continues to increase, ImmD has expedited the removal process, including discussions with governments of major source countries, airline companies and other government departments on enhancing removal efficiency, so as to ensure that the rejected claimants are removed from Hong Kong as soon as possible.

Moreover, the Security Bureau will put forward proposals on amending the Immigration Ordinance, with a view to expediting the above screening procedures and providing for related matters, such as specifying the screening procedures, tightening timeframes, prohibiting delay tactics and strengthening ImmD's detention power. The Government will report to the Legislative Council (LegCo) Panel on Security in due course on this. The target is to introduce the Amendment Bill into the LegCo early next year.

The major expenditure on handling non-refoulement claims and related work since 2013-14 is tabulated below:

Year	Screening of Claims and Handling of Appeals/Petitions (\$Million)	Publicly-funded Legal Assistance (\$Million)	Humanitarian Assistance (\$Million)	Total* (\$Million)
2013-14	151	76	204	430
2014-15	188	97	254	540
2015-16	208	106	489	803
2016-17	281	122	729	1,132
2017-18 (Revised estimate)	330	143	593	1,066
2018-19 (Estimate)	373	271	755	1,399

** Individual items may not add up to total due to rounding.*

(b) As at the end of February 2018, there were a total of 4 958 non-refoulement claims pending screening, among which over 80% originated from South Asian or Southeast Asian countries, including Pakistan (21%), India (21%), Bangladesh (16%), Indonesia (9%) and Vietnam (7%).

(c) The numbers of NEC illegal immigrants intercepted in the past 5 years by country/territory of origin are tabulated as follows:

	Vietnam	Pakistan	Bangladesh	India	Others	Total
2013	424	457	274	29	34	1 218
2014	1 180	358	342	60	44	1 984
2015	2 278	686	414	380	61	3 819
2016	1 073	685	155	241	67	2 221
2017	598	132	85	47	31	893

The breakdown on illegal workers (including illegal immigrants, visitors, foreign domestic helpers and other non-permanent residents) who were arrested by ImmD in the past 5 years by country/territory of origin are tabulated as follows:

Country/territory of origin Year	Number of persons arrested (excluding sex workers)		
	Mainland China	Others*	Total
2013	1 733	490	2 223
2014	1 379	588	1 967
2015	1 609	564	2 173
2016	1 213	697	1 910
2017	1 084	652	1 736

* ImmD does not maintain statistics on those who come from other countries/territories.

(d) and (e) According to the Police, the number of NEC persons on recognizance (mostly non-refoulement claimants) who were arrested for criminal offences in the past 5 years are tabulated below:

Crime	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Shop theft	78	147	277	463	428
Serious drug offences	79	79	159	179	200
Miscellaneous thefts	80	86	110	161	170
Wounding and serious assault	100	67	100	117	173
Serious immigration offences	30	34	85	117	111
Forgery and coinage	31	40	80	85	63
Disorder/fighting in public place	35	43	64	37	29
Others	175	169	238	347	368
Total	608	665	1 113	1 506	1 542

In addition, according to ImmD's record, the number of NEC persons on recognizance (mostly non-refoulement claimants) arrested for taking up unlawful employment in violation of section 38AA of the Immigration Ordinance (Cap.115) in the past 5 years are tabulated below:

Year	Number of Persons Arrested
2013	165
2014	166
2015	232
2016	302
2017	381

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB482

(Question Serial No. 5784)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Personal Documentation

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the development of the Next Generation Smart Identity Card System (SMARTICS-2) and the launch of the territory-wide identity card replacement exercise, would the authorities inform this Committee of:

- (1) the details, timetable, and manpower and expenditure required for the development of SMARTICS-2 and the launch of the territory-wide identity card replacement exercise in 2018-19; and
- (2) the details, timetable, and manpower and expenditure required for the development of the Next Generation Electronic Passport System in 2018-19?

Asked by: Hon MOK Charles Peter (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 174)

Reply:

(1) The Government plans to launch the Next Generation Smart Identity Card System (SMARTICS-2) in the third quarter of 2018 and the four-year territory-wide identity card replacement exercise at the end of 2018. The Immigration Department (ImmD) will set up 9 smart identity card replacement centres across the territory to replace the existing smart Hong Kong identity cards (HKICs) for all HKIC holders in phases in an orderly manner.

In 2018-19, the establishment of the ImmD involved in developing SMARTICS-2 and making arrangements for the replacement exercise is 50 posts. Subsequently, 956 posts (involving the creation of 353 time-limited civil service posts and the recruitment of 603 contract staff members) will be involved in performing the work relating to the replacement exercise. The estimated expenditure on the project in 2018-19 is around \$630 million.

(2) In 2018-19, the ImmD will carry out system design, development and testing for the Next Generation Electronic Passport System, which is expected to be commissioned in phases from early 2019. The establishment to be involved in the development of the system is 7 posts, and the estimated expenditure on the project in 2018-19 is around \$51.14 million.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB483****(Question Serial No. 4923)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (2) Control upon EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

a) Please list the numbers of visitors refused entry into Hong Kong and the reasons for refusal in the past 5 years.

The numbers of visitors refused entry into Hong Kong in the past 5 years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of visitors refused entry into Hong Kong					

The reasons for refusal of entry into Hong Kong in the past 5 years

Reason	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Doubtful purpose of visit					
Forged travel document					
Improperly documented					
Total					

b) What are the criteria for determining whether a visitor to Hong Kong has a “doubtful purpose of visit”? Will a visitor be refused entry for his/her political background?

c) What are the examples and the respective numbers of visitors refused entry for a “doubtful purpose of visit” in the past 5 years?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 81)

Reply:

- a) In the past 5 years, the numbers of visitors and seamen refused entry by reason for refusal are tabulated as follows:

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of refused entries	37 105	42 177	56 855	53 499	49 033

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Reason for refusal					
Doubtful purpose of visit	32 320	37 716	52 224	48 927	43 613
Improperly documented ^{Note}	4 442	4 278	4 487	4 476	5 338
Forged travel document	343	183	144	96	82
Total	37 105	42 177	56 855	53 499	49 033

Note: Including those not holding valid visa or endorsement.

- b) In handling each immigration case, the Immigration Department (ImmD) will, having regard to the circumstances of the person concerned and all relevant factors in each case, decide whether the entry will be allowed or refused in accordance with the laws of Hong Kong and prevailing immigration policies.
- c) The ImmD does not maintain breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB484****(Question Serial No. 5817)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (3) Control after EntryControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

What is the total amount (including the expenditure on appeals, publicly-funded legal assistance, living allowances for torture claimants, and removal) to be required for handling torture claims in the new financial year? What are the changes as compared to the previous 3 financial years?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 77)Reply:

The major expenditure on handling non-refoulement claims and related work since 2015-16 is tabulated below:

Year	Screening of Claims and Handling of Appeals/Petitions (\$Million)	Publicly-funded Legal Assistance (\$Million)	Humanitarian Assistance (\$Million)	Total* (\$Million)
2015-16	208	106	489	803
2016-17	281	122	729	1,132
2017-18 (Revised estimate)	330	143	593	1,066
2018-19 (Estimate)	373	271	755	1,399

* Individual items may not add up to total due to rounding.

Since the removal of rejected non-refoulement claimants is part of the regular removal duties of the Immigration Department (ImmD), ImmD does not maintain a breakdown on the expenditure incurred.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB485

(Question Serial No. 5818)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The estimated expenditure for 2018-19 is \$48.7 million (4.8%) higher than that of last year. Regarding the increase of 4 posts, what are the post titles, salaries and duties of such posts? Which of these posts are created for handling non-refoulement claims?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 78)

Reply:

In 2018-19, the Immigration Department's provision under Programme (3) is \$48.7 million (4.8%) higher than the revised estimate for 2017-18. This is mainly due to the salary increments for staff, filling of vacancies, and the creation of 4 additional posts to meet the needs for processing applications for extension of stay and taking enforcement action. These 4 additional posts include 2 Immigration Officers, 1 Chief Immigration Assistant and 1 Clerical Assistant. The total annual salary costs are about \$1.91 million in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary. The 4 additional posts do not involve the handling of non-refoulement claims.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB486

(Question Serial No. 5820)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (4) Personal Documentation

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (1) The Department will create 325 posts for launching the territory-wide identity card replacement exercise, involving an extra expenditure of \$424.6 million (+58.4%). For those 325 additional posts, what are the types of the posts? Are they all permanent posts?
- (2) How long is the identity card replacement exercise expected to last? How will the 325 additional posts be handled upon the completion of the exercise?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 80)

Reply:

- (1) Among the net increase of 325 posts in the Immigration Department (ImmD) under Programme (4) in 2018-19, 303 are time-limited posts for launching the territory-wide smart identity card replacement exercise and the remaining 22 permanent posts are for meeting other operational needs.
- (2) The Government will launch a four-year territory-wide identity card replacement exercise at the end of 2018. Upon completion of the exercise, the members of the Immigration Service concerned will be redeployed according to the operational needs of the ImmD to fill vacancies arising from additional establishment or resignation or retirement of staff. Civilian civil servants will be absorbed internally by the ImmD or the Government.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB487****(Question Serial No. 5299)**Head: (70) Immigration DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Pre-entry ControlControlling Officer: Director of Immigration (K W TSANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

As mentioned in paragraph 5 under Programme (1) of Head 070, the Immigration Department will continue to “provide immigration facilitation to support the policy objective of attracting and retaining outside talent, professionals and entrepreneurs to support the economic development of Hong Kong”. Regarding overseas and Mainland students staying in Hong Kong for employment after graduation, please inform this Committee of the following:

- (1) Please tabulate the respective numbers of overseas and Mainland students who applied for staying in Hong Kong under the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates (IANG) in the past 3 years;
- (2) Please tabulate the respective numbers of overseas and Mainland students whose applications for staying in Hong Kong under the IANG were approved in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon YEUNG Alvin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 60)Reply:

(1) and (2)

The breakdown statistics on applications processed by the Immigration Department under the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates in the past 3 years by the applicants' region are as follows:

Region	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as at February 2018)	
	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved
Mainland China	9 629	9 578	8 764	8 691	8 263	8 193
Others	760	746	723	710	868	860

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB488

(Question Serial No. 3730)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Will the Government advise this Committee on:

1. the number of prosecutions instituted against owners of residential units with open kitchens constructed in contravention of fire services requirements in each of the past 3 years?
2. the number of warning letters issued in the past 3 years to owners who failed to submit an annual inspection report, and the number of prosecutions instituted each year in this regard?
3. the number of inspections of residential units with open kitchens conducted in the past 3 years?
4. the number of cases related to open kitchens constructed in contravention of fire services requirements among the residential fires in the past 3 years?
5. whether it will strengthen the manpower for the inspection of residential units with open kitchens and enhance publicity of the relevant fire services requirements? If yes, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 228)

Reply:

- 1.&2. The fire service installations and equipment (FSIs) required for open kitchens, including smoke detectors and sprinkler systems, are set out in the Code of Practice for Fire Safety in Buildings 2011 published by the Buildings Department. Pursuant to the Fire Service (Installations and Equipment) Regulations (Cap. 95B), FSIs shall be inspected annually by a registered fire service installation contractor. Since 2017, the Fire Services Department (FSD) has issued about 1 400 warning letters to

owners suspected of failing to have the FSIs in their open kitchens inspected annually. Among these cases, the owners of about 1 300 cases have followed up on the relevant requirements. The FSD is investigating the cases where annual inspections have yet to be conducted. No prosecution has been instituted so far. The FSD did not keep statistics on the above data before 2017.

3. When the FSD receives complaints about open kitchens in residential units in contravention of fire services-related legislation or suspects, according to the Department's records, that the FSIs in such units have yet to undergo annual inspections, the FSD will inspect the units concerned. However, the FSD does not keep statistics on the number of inspections of such units.
4. The numbers of fires involving residential units in 2015, 2016 and 2017 were 2 452, 2 491 and 2 429 respectively. The FSD does not keep a breakdown on the number of fires involving open kitchens in residential units.
5. Of the additional posts to be created under Programme (2) Fire Protection and Prevention in 2018-19, 28 posts are for stepping up inspection of FSIs in various types of buildings, including domestic buildings with open kitchens.

On enhancing the promotion of fire safety in open kitchens, the FSD has launched a set of television and radio Announcements in the Public Interest (APIs) to publicise the message that owners should have their FSIs inspected annually. The television API has also been uploaded to the websites of the FSD, the Home Affairs Department and the Sales of First-hand Residential Properties Authority (SRPA). The FSD will also produce promotional posters and pamphlets for distribution to domestic buildings with open kitchens. The Department has also liaised with the relevant organisations, including the SRPA, the Hong Kong Federation of Insurers and the Hong Kong Association of Property Management Companies, on ways to enhance publicity.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB489

(Question Serial No. 4293)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Fire Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. What were the numbers and detailed locations of the fire safety publicity activities, including fire drills, fire safety talks, seminars and exhibitions, organised by the Government through local organisations, schools and other groups in the past 3 years? What were the manpower and expenditure involved?
2. Please advise on the following:
 - (a) The details of the development of the new fire station at the Boundary Crossing Facilities of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB), including the completion and commissioning dates, the manpower arrangement, and the supplies and equipment to be acquired;
 - (b) Whether there will be any ambulance facilities in the new fire station at the Boundary Crossing Facilities of the HZMB; if yes, the details of its service area, the manpower arrangement, and the expenditure on supplies and equipment;
 - (c) The details of the development of the new fire station at the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point, including the completion and commissioning dates, the manpower arrangement, and the expenditure on supplies and equipment; and
 - (d) The details of the ambulance facilities in the new fire station at the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point, including the completion and commissioning dates, the manpower arrangement, and the expenditure on supplies and equipment.
3. Please advise on the following:
The details of and the expenditure on the replacement of Command Boats No. 1 and No. 2; the replacement and procurement of other fire vessels; and the replacement of the communication and mobilising system by the Fire Services Department.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 214)

Reply:

1. To enhance the knowledge of the general public on fire safety, the Fire Services Department (FSD) has been organising various types of fire safety education activities through liaison with schools, building management companies, and different local organisations and groups.

The numbers of fire drills, fire safety talks, seminars and exhibitions organised by the FSD in the 18 districts over the past 3 years are as follows:

	2015	2016	2017
Fire drill	1 135	1 282	1 297
Fire safety talk	2 046	2 644	2 041
Seminar	8	11	11
Exhibition	9	8	8

The activities were organised by the personnel of local fire stations and no additional manpower or expenditure was involved.

- 2.(a)&(b) The works of the new fire station cum ambulance depot at the Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB) are included under the project of “Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities - Reclamation and Superstructures” (Project Code 6845TH). The completion and commissioning dates of the fire station cum ambulance depot will tie in with the commissioning of the HZMB. Upon commissioning, the new fire station cum ambulance depot will provide firefighting, rescue and emergency ambulance services for the Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities and the Hong Kong Link Road of the HZMB, as well as the nearby areas. The establishment of the new fire station cum ambulance depot is as follows:

Grade	Rank	No. of posts
Fire Stream	Assistant Divisional Officer	1
	Senior Station Officer/Station Officer	8
	Principal Fireman	8
	Senior Fireman	19
	Fireman	42
Ambulance Stream	Senior Ambulance Officer	1
	Ambulance Officer	2
	Principal Ambulanceman	5
	Senior Ambulanceman	7
	Ambulanceman	16
Civilian	Assistant Clerical Officer	2
Total		111

In addition, the FSD will acquire various types of equipment and facilities, including firefighting and rescue vehicles and tools, communication and mobilising system, furniture, etc., for the new fire station cum ambulance depot, to meet daily operational needs and to provide firefighting, rescue and emergency ambulance services. The estimated expenditure is about \$35.5 million.

- 2.(c)&(d) The works of the new fire station with ambulance facilities at the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point are under the project of “Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point and associated works - construction of boundary control point buildings and associated facilities” (Project Code 3013GB). The completion and commissioning dates of the new fire station will tie in with the progress of the project. Upon commissioning, it will provide firefighting, rescue and emergency ambulance services to the new boundary control point and the nearby areas. The following posts will be created for the new fire station to meet its operational needs:

Grade	Rank	No. of posts
Fire Stream	Assistant Divisional Officer	1
	Senior Station Officer/Station Officer	8
	Senior Fireman	11
	Fireman	27
Ambulance Stream	Principal Ambulanceman	1
	Senior Ambulanceman	5
	Ambulanceman	12
Civilian grade	Assistant Clerical Officer	1
Total		66

In addition, the FSD will acquire various types of equipment and facilities, including firefighting and rescue vehicles and tools, communication and mobilising system, furniture, etc., for the new fire station to meet daily operational needs and to provide firefighting, rescue and emergency ambulance services. The estimated expenditure is about \$22.1 million.

3. The FSD is proceeding with the replacement and procurement of 5 fire vessels and plans to take forward the replacement of 2 command boats in 2018-19. The details are as follows:

Replacement and procurement of fire vessels	Estimated cost (\$m)
Ongoing items	
Replacement of Fireboat No. 2	97.5
Replacement of Fireboat No. 7	98.3
Replacement of 2 diving support speedboats	32
Procurement of 1 major fireboat	125
Procurement of 1 fast rescue vessel	40
Items to be pursued in 2018-19	
Replacement of Command Boat No. 1	120
Replacement of Command Boat No. 2	120

The FSD has set up a project team to take charge of project management, system analysis and design, site preparation, etc. for the replacement of the existing Third Generation Mobilising System. The estimated project expenditure in 2018-19 is about \$210 million.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB490****(Question Serial No. 4294)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (2) Fire Protection and PreventionControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. In the past 3 years, how many inspections did the Fire Services Department (FSD) conduct in schools, child care centres, food premises, prescribed commercial premises, specified buildings, composite buildings, karaoke establishments, drug dependent persons treatment and rehabilitation centres and places of public entertainment across the territory; and what were the staffing arrangements and expenditure involved? (Please provide a breakdown by District Council constituency.)
2. In the past 3 years, how many fire safety talks did the FSD organise for hospitals across the territory; and what were the details of the staff members deployed and the number of participants, as well as the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 216)Reply:

1. The personnel of various units under the Fire Safety Command and the Licensing and Certification Command of the Fire Services Department (FSD) inspect different types of premises and buildings under their respective scopes of work to ensure the fire safety of prescribed commercial premises, specified commercial buildings, composite buildings and various types of licensed premises. The numbers of inspections conducted by the FSD on the above buildings and premises in the past 3 years are tabulated below:

Premises/Buildings	2015	2016	2017
Food premises	23 728	24 782	23 388
Schools	2 327	2 547	2 656
Child care centres	441	448	324
Places of public entertainment	11 614	12 178	13 243
Drug treatment and rehabilitation	238	167	178

centres			
Prescribed commercial premises and specified commercial buildings*	6 409	4 357	6 526
Composite buildings^	54 294	53 652	62 252
Total	99 051	98 131	108 567

Note:

* The prescribed commercial premises and specified commercial buildings under the Fire Safety (Commercial Premises) Ordinance (Cap. 502).

^ The composite buildings under the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance (Cap. 572).

The FSD does not maintain statistics on the number of inspections by District Council constituency. In the past 3 years, the number of FSD staff responsible for the above inspections were 215, 215 and 213 respectively, while the salary costs amounted to about \$145 million, \$151 million and \$152 million respectively.

2. The 3 Operational Fire Commands and the Community Relations Section of the FSD organise fire safety talks for hospitals every year. Statistics on the fire safety talks organised for hospitals in the past 3 years are as follows:

	2015	2016	2017
Number of fire safety talks organised	326	312	313
Number of participants of the fire safety talks	7 647	6 275	4 933

The FSD does not keep statistics on the breakdown of the manpower or expenditure involved.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB491

(Question Serial No. 4295)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. What were the details of the Government's work on implementing a community education programme for members of the public on cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) in the territory in the past 3 years? What were the manpower and expenditure involved? (Give a breakdown by District Council constituency)
2. What were the details of the Government's work on strengthening publicity activities and public education on the proper use of emergency ambulance service in the territory in the past 3 years? What were the manpower and expenditure involved? (Give a breakdown by District Council constituency)
3. What were the manpower of and the expenditure on the ambulance depots in the territory in the past 2 years? (Give a breakdown by District Council constituency)
4. Regarding the Rapid Response Vehicle Scheme implemented by the Fire Services Department (FSD), what were the details of implementation, the manpower arrangement and the expenditure involved in the past 3 years?
5. Regarding the FSD's work on exploring the long-term arrangement for the provision of emergency ambulance service, what were the number of meetings held, the number of participating units and the expenditure involved in the past 3 years?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 217)

Reply:

1. The Fire Services Department (FSD) provides free half-day community cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training courses for members of the public. The number of such courses organised and the number of people trained over the past 3 years are as follows:

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at 28 February 2018)
No. of community CPR training courses organised	54	41	31
No. of people trained	877	678	526

The above courses are taught by Ambulance Officers on duty with the assistance of 2 ambulance personnel working outside normal working hours. Since the overtime work is compensated by time-off in lieu, the offer of these courses requires no additional expenditure.

The FSD has also implemented the Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Training Programme in Campus since April 2017. Instructors rich in ambulance aid experience visit local secondary schools at no cost to teach students to perform CPR. They explain the importance of prompt application of CPR and encourage students to provide resuscitation to cardiac arrest patients in emergency situations. As at 28 February 2018, a total of 72 courses were organised, with the participation of 3 979 teachers and students. The expenditure involved (including staff costs and general expenses) was about \$280,000.

Furthermore, the FSD has launched the “Press to shock - Save a life” Public Access Defibrillation course since August 2017. Instructors rich in ambulance aid experience explain to participants the importance of prompt application of CPR and use of automated external defibrillators (AEDs), as well as the procedures of application. Participants are given a chance to experience the application of CPR and learn to use different models of AEDs. As at 28 February 2018, a total of 39 courses were organised, with the participation of 834 members of the public. Participating organisations, such as schools, sports associations, property management companies and church groups, are encouraged to install AEDs at public places for providing resuscitation to cardiac arrest patients in emergency situations. The expenditure involved (including staff costs and general expenses) was about \$1.25 million.

The FSD does not keep breakdown of the numbers of the above courses and the manpower or expenditure involved by District Council constituency. Apart from the FSD, CPR training programmes are also provided for members of the public by various private, public and charitable organisations, such as the Auxiliary Medical Service, Hong Kong St. John Ambulance and the Hong Kong Red Cross.

- In the past 3 years, the FSD conducted the following publicity and educational activities to educate the public on the proper use of emergency ambulance service:

Publicity and educational activity	2015-16 (No./details)	2016-17 (No./details)	2017-18 (No./details) (as at 28 February 2018)
“Use the Ambulance Service Properly” Roving Exhibitions	5	5	5
School/Community outreaching activities	189	182	223

Radio programme “Happy Daily” on fire services	3	4	4
Competitions on promoting the message of “Use the Ambulance Service Properly” ^{Note}	1	1	1
Advertisements on the message of “Use the Ambulance Service Properly”	27 days (on station concourses of the Island Line, the Tsuen Wan Line and the Kwun Tong Line) 24 days (on station concourses of the East Rail Line, the West Rail Line, the Ma On Shan Line and the Light Rail) 21 days (at bus stops)	28 days (on bus bodies) 28 days (on bus rears) 28 days (on bus seat-backs) 33 days (on display boards)	14 days (on LED display boards in Central and Causeway Bay) 3 days (in the exhibition site of the MTR Mong Kok East Station) 14 days (on station concourses of the East Rail Line, the West Rail Line, the Ma On Shan Line and the Light Rail) 14 days (at MTR malls - Telford Plaza, Maritime Square and Paradise Mall)
Fire Safety Carnival, Fire Station and Ambulance Depot Open Day and other promotional activities	23	9	3
Episode in the television drama series “Elite Brigade” (on ambulance service)	1	-	-
Posters and banners displayed in various districts to promote the message of “Use the Ambulance Service Properly”	235 pieces	255 pieces	300 pieces

Note: The FSD organised competition on video clip and wall-painting as well as a singing contest for children on ambulance service-related messages in 2015-16; competitions on ambulance livery design and colouring as well as a singing contest for children on ambulance service-related messages in 2016-17; and a micro film competition, a 4-panel comic drawing competition and a singing contest for children

on ambulance service-related messages in 2017-18.

The above activities were coordinated and arranged by 1 Senior Ambulance Officer and 1 Ambulance Officer from the Community Relations Unit of the Ambulance Command. Since 2014-15, the FSD has recruited 4 part-time non-civil service contract staff to assist in the related work. The expenditure of organising such activities (including staff costs and activity expenses) amounted to about \$4.52 million, \$2.72 million and \$2.91 million in 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (as at 28 February 2018) respectively. The FSD does not keep breakdown of the manpower or expenditure involved by District Council constituency.

3. The FSD does not group ambulance depots by District Council constituency. In response to an emergency ambulance call, the FSD deploys the nearest available ambulance to the scene based on the call address. As from April 2015, there are altogether 39 ambulance depots and 28 ambulance out-stations (i.e. fire stations with ambulances) in the territory. Their distribution is as follows:

Division	Ambulance depot	Ambulance out-station	Total
Hong Kong	7	10	17
Kowloon East	6	4	10
Kowloon West	8	2	10
New Territories North	9	5	14
New Territories South	9	7	16
Territory-wide	39	28	67

Note: The fire station cum ambulance depot at the Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, which is expected to be commissioned later this year, is not included in the above figures.

There were 2 937 and 3 003 established posts in the FSD under Programme (3) Ambulance Service in 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively, and the corresponding manpower expenditure amounted to \$1.67 billion and \$1.77 billion.

4. The FSD launched the Rapid Response Vehicle (RRV) Scheme in November 2006. Each RRV is manned by 1 Ambulance Officer who mainly provides support to frontline personnel and performs service quality assurance duties to enhance frontline management and operational efficiency. Currently, there are 2 RRVs deployed at Wong Tai Sin Ambulance Depot and Sheung Shui Ambulance Depot respectively to provide round-the-clock service, involving a total of 9 Ambulance Officer posts, and the annual expenditure involved is about \$5.54 million. From 2015 to 2017, the RRVs provided support for a total of 12 833 emergency calls, and conducted 13 476 field audits of emergency ambulance cases and 26 580 inspections.
5. The FSD has been continuously enhancing its emergency ambulance service. The Department does not keep separate statistics on the number of meetings held, the number of participating units and the expenditure involved in connection with the arrangement for the provision of emergency ambulance service.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB492****(Question Serial No. 5971)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (2) Fire Protection and PreventionControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. Please list the numbers of fire safety inspections conducted in commercial premises and composite buildings in the 18 District Council districts across the territory.
2. Please list the numbers of Fire Safety Directions issued to composite buildings in the 18 District Council districts across the territory.
3. Please list the numbers of Fire Safety Directions issued to composite buildings which have been complied with/discharged in the 18 District Council districts across the territory.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 49)Reply:

1. The numbers of inspections conducted by the Fire Services Department (FSD) on the fire safety of prescribed commercial premises, specified commercial buildings and composite buildings in enforcing the Fire Safety (Commercial Premises) Ordinance (Cap. 502) and the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance (Cap. 572) in the past 5 years are tabulated below:

Premises/Buildings	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Prescribed commercial premises and specified commercial buildings*	12 882	11 705	6 409	4 357	6 526
Composite buildings^	26 273	36 249	54 294	53 652	62 252
Total	39 155	47 954	60 703	58 009	68 778

* The prescribed commercial premises and specified commercial buildings under the Fire Safety (Commercial Premises) Ordinance (Cap. 502).

^ The composite buildings under the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance (Cap. 572).

The FSD does not maintain statistics on the above inspections by District Council district.

2. Since the implementation of the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance and up to end February 2018, the FSD has issued a total of 153 849 Fire Safety Directions (FS Directions) to the owners and occupiers of 6 546 composite buildings. A breakdown of the number of buildings issued with FS Directions by District Council district is tabulated below:

District Council district	No. of buildings issued with FS Directions
Central and Western	739
Wan Chai	629
Eastern	482
Southern	155
Yau Tsim Mong	1 439
Sham Shui Po	954
Kowloon City	750
Wong Tai Sin	181
Kwun Tong	126
Tsuen Wan	217
Tuen Mun	45
Yuen Long	273
North	247
Tai Po	165
Sai Kung	12
Sha Tin	45
Islands	25
Kwai Tsing	62
Total	6 546

The FSD does not keep a breakdown of the number of FS Directions issued by District Council district.

3. Of the 153 849 FS Directions issued by the FSD, 55 444 have been complied with or discharged. The FSD does not keep a breakdown of the number of FS Directions complied with or discharged by District Council district.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB493

(Question Serial No. 5972)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Will the Department set out how the community education programme for members of the public on cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the use of public access defibrillators will be implemented?
2. Please list the target groups, expected numbers of participants and costs of various related programmes.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 50)

Reply:

1. The Fire Services Department (FSD) plans to continue to provide free community cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training courses for members of the public in 2018-19. The courses are taught by Ambulance Officers on duty with the assistance of 2 ambulance personnel working outside normal working hours.

The FSD will also keep up its efforts to implement the Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Training Programme in Campus. Instructors rich in ambulance aid experience will visit local secondary schools at no cost to teach students to perform CPR. They will explain the importance of prompt application of CPR and encourage students to provide resuscitation to cardiac arrest patients in emergency situations.

Furthermore, the "Press to shock - Save a life" Public Access Defibrillation course, available free of charge, will be expanded in 2018-19. Instructors rich in ambulance aid experience will explain to participants the importance of prompt application of CPR and use of automated external defibrillators (AEDs), as well as the procedures of application. Participants will be given a chance to experience the application of CPR and learn to use different models of AEDs. Moreover, participating organisations, such as schools, sports associations, property management companies and church

groups, will be encouraged to install AEDs at public places for providing resuscitation to cardiac arrest patients in emergency situations.

2. The target group, expected number of participants and estimated expenditure of the above programmes in 2018-19 are tabulated below:

Community education programme	Community CPR training course	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Training Programme in Campus	“Press to shock - Save a life” Public Access Defibrillation course
Target group	Members of the public	Secondary school students	Members of the public
Expected number of participants	600	4 000	4 200
Estimated expenditure	With the assistance of ambulance personnel working outside normal working hours and compensation of such overtime work by time-off in lieu, offering these courses requires no additional expenditure.	Estimated to be around \$330,000 (including staff costs and general expenses)	Estimated to be around \$2.92 million (including staff costs and general expenses)

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB494

(Question Serial No. 5973)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): (690) Town ambulances (block vote)

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. How many town ambulances does the Department expect to replace in the coming financial year, and how many town ambulances were replaced in total in the last financial year?
2. What are the reasons for earmarking \$213,314,000 for the replacement of town ambulances? Please list the models, years of acquisition and commissioning, as well as the expected serviceable lives of all town ambulances.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 52)

Reply:

1. The Fire Services Department (FSD) expects to replace 65 town ambulances in 2018-19, while a total of 62 town ambulances were replaced in 2017-18.
2. To maintain the age of ambulances at a healthy level and to ensure the overall reliability of the fleet, the FSD has formulated an ambulance replacement plan. The proposed provision of \$213,314,000 is to cover the expenditure on acquiring and replacing town ambulances in 2018-19.

The model, year of acquisition and commissioning, as well as the expected serviceable life of all existing town ambulances of the Department are detailed below:

Model of town ambulance	Year of acquisition	Year of commissioning	Expected serviceable life
Mercedes-Benz G300CDI	2010	2012	7 years
Mercedes-Benz 316CDI	2011	2012	
Mercedes-Benz 516CDI	2010	2011-2012	
	2011	2012	
	2012	2013	
	2013	2014-2015	
	2014	2015-2016	
	2015	2016-2017	
	2016	2017-2018	

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB495****(Question Serial No. 5374)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Fire ServiceControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

1. Please tabulate the numbers of duty and maintenance hours for Fireboats No. 1 to No. 8 in the past 3 years.
2. The Fire Services Department will replace a number of vessels in 2018-19. For the existing vessels of the department, please tabulate their types, numbers, years of first commissioning, average price and direct operating costs (per hour) in 2017-18, and indicate whether there are plans to replace the vessels in the coming 3 years.

Type	No.	Year of first commissioning	Average price	Operating costs	Replacement plan

Asked by: Hon MA Fung-kwok (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 112)Reply:

1. Fireboats No. 1 to No. 8 perform a range of duties while not under maintenance, which include attending vessel fires or rescue operations, undertaking regular drills, promoting public education on vessel fire prevention, conducting inspections and navigation training in their respective waters, or on standby duty. The maintenance time of each fireboat in the past 3 years is as follows:

Fireboat	Maintenance time (no. of days)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Fireboat No. 1 (Elite)	80.3	94.8	154.0
Fireboat No. 2#	96.3	34.3	41.5

Fireboat No. 3	23.3	51.0	84.3
Fireboat No. 4	31.8	13.0	16.8
Fireboat No. 5	71.5	18.8	48.8
Fireboat No. 6 (Excellence)	68.8	26.8	54.5
Fireboat No. 7#	28.0	72.3	15.3
Fireboat No. 8	73.8	41.3	67.8

Fireboats No. 2 and No. 7 are reserve fireboats, which are deployed for duty when required or serve as substitutes for fireboats under annual maintenance and repair.

- Regarding the existing vessels of the Fire Services Department (FSD), the type, number and relevant information are set out below:

Type	No.	Year of commissioning of the first vessel	Average cost of each vessel@ (\$m)	Average operating costs per hour in 2017-18* (\$)
Major Fireboat (Elite & Excellence)	2	2001	51	8,781.71
Medium Fireboat (Fireboats No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 and No. 5; and 1 Diving Support Vessel)	5	1995	18.8	2,342.28
Rescue Boat (Fireboat No. 7)	1	1990	9	3,136.24
Support vessel (Fireboat No. 8)	1	2008	9.9	2,649.84
Diving Support Speedboat	2	1999	1.6	2,073.23
Command Boat (Command Boats No. 1 and No. 2 berthed at the airport)	2	1998	61	17,388.63
Speedboat	8	1999	1.6	1,288.53

@ As the year of procurement varies for different vessels, the data in this column are calculated on the basis of the cost of each vessel at the time of its procurement.

* The operating costs include fuel costs and maintenance costs only.

The FSD is proceeding with the replacement and procurement of 5 fire vessels and plans to take forward the replacement of 2 command boats in 2018-19. The details are as follows:

Replacement and procurement of fire vessels	Estimated cost (\$m)
Ongoing items	
Replacement of Fireboat No. 2	97.5
Replacement of Fireboat No. 7	98.3
Replacement of 2 diving support speedboats	32
Acquisition of 1 major fireboat	125
Acquisition of 1 fast rescue vessel	40
Items to be pursued in 2018-19	
Replacement of Command Boat No. 1	120
Replacement of Command Boat No. 2	120

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB496

(Question Serial No. 5444)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the continuous efforts to pursue legislative work to improve the fire safety of old industrial buildings as mentioned under Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2018-19, will the Government inform this Committee of:

1. the specific details of the relevant work and the estimated expenditure involved; and
2. the current implementation progress and the expected timetable?

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 100)

Reply:

To upgrade the fire safety standards of old industrial buildings, the Government proposes to introduce a new piece of legislation to mandate owners and occupiers of pre-1987 industrial buildings to upgrade the requirements of fire service installations and equipment and fire safety construction. The Government is working on the drafting of the legislation with a view to introducing the bill to the Legislative Council as soon as possible.

In 2017-18, 24 posts were created in the Fire Services Department under Programme (2) Fire Protection and Prevention for stepping up inspection and enforcement efforts in industrial buildings; undertaking the preparatory work for the legislation for upgrading the fire safety standards of old industrial buildings; and handling complaints about fire safety of various types of buildings. Of the newly-created posts, 3 are responsible for handling the legislative work, and the estimated salary costs are about \$2.71 million.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB497

(Question Serial No. 5450)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (-) Not specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Last year, Mr Clement CHEUNG Wan-ching, the then Secretary for the Civil Service, indicated that the Government would study the introduction of a separate pay scale for firemen and the provision of additional allowances for firemen engaged in dangerous duties and duties that require special skills. Will the Government advise this Committee on:

1. the progress of the study on introducing a separate pay scale for firemen; and
2. whether provision has been earmarked for dangerous duties allowances? If yes, please provide the data; if not, please provide the plan for introducing the allowances.

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 106)

Reply:

1. The Government has always attached importance to the work and remuneration packages for personnel of the Fire Services Department (FSD) and has been maintaining close communication with the management and staff side of the department. Regarding the request for a separate pay scale made by the staff associations of the FSD, the Government will continue to communicate and explore the issue with the management and staff side.
2. At present, job-related allowances are payable to eligible FSD personnel who are required to perform duties that are extraneous to their job descriptions or under special conditions, including underwater search and aquatic rescue, urban search and rescue, high angle rescue, mountain search and rescue and handling of hazardous materials, etc. A sum of about \$60 million has been earmarked for the relevant allowances in 2018-19.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB498

(Question Serial No. 5454)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the implementation of the Rapid Response Vehicle Scheme, will the Government inform this Committee of:

1. the progress of implementation of the Scheme and whether the Scheme is effective?
2. whether the Scheme has improved the usage of ambulances?

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 110)

Reply:

The Fire Services Department (FSD) launched the Rapid Response Vehicle (RRV) Scheme in November 2006. Each RRV is manned by 1 Ambulance Officer who mainly provides support to frontline personnel and performs service quality assurance duties to enhance frontline management and operational efficiency. Currently, there are 2 RRVs of the FSD deployed at Wong Tai Sin Ambulance Depot and Sheung Shui Ambulance Depot respectively to provide round-the-clock service, involving a total of 9 Ambulance Officer posts. In 2017, the RRVs provided support for a total of 4 483 emergency calls, and conducted 4 503 field audits of emergency ambulance cases and 9 148 inspections.

Through the RRV Scheme, the FSD has strengthened its work in various aspects, including frontline management and support, operational efficiency, handling of major incidents, field auditing and inspection. The overall quality and efficiency of ambulance services have also been enhanced. Given the effectiveness of the Scheme, the FSD plans to introduce 2 more RRVs to operate round-the-clock in the second quarter of 2018 to further enhance the quality of the paramedic ambulance service.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB499

(Question Serial No. 5455)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As the Fire Services Department (FSD) will conduct inspections to ensure that buildings and licensed premises are up to fire safety standards, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. What were the expenditure and manpower involved in the inspections of industrial buildings conducted by the FSD in 2017-18?
2. What were the total numbers of inspections and prosecutions in 2017-18?

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 111)

Reply:

1. The personnel of various units under the 3 Operational Fire Commands, the Fire Safety Command and the Licensing and Certification Command of the Fire Services Department (FSD) inspect different types of buildings (including industrial buildings) under their respective scopes of work, and take enforcement actions related to the fire service installations and equipment, means of escape, ventilating systems, storage of dangerous goods and the fire safety of licensed premises in these buildings. In April 2010, the FSD set up an Industrial Building Enforcement Team through internal redeployment of resources to follow up on the fire safety-related irregularities in industrial buildings. Subsequently, the FSD created 24 posts in 2017-18 for stepping up inspection and enforcement efforts in industrial buildings; undertaking preparatory work for the legislation for upgrading the fire safety standards of old industrial buildings; and handling complaints about the fire safety of various types of buildings. The related salary costs are about \$17.04 million.

Various units of the FSD are responsible for the inspection of industrial buildings. The FSD does not maintain statistics on the breakdown of the expenditure or manpower involved in the inspection work.

2. In 2017, the FSD conducted a total of 17 695 inspections of industrial buildings and instituted a total of 90 prosecutions against fire safety-related irregularities, which included 66 cases of contravention of the Fire Services (Fire Hazard Abatement) Regulation, 9 cases of contravention of the Fire Service (Installations and Equipment) Regulations and 15 cases of contravention of the Dangerous Goods Ordinance.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB500

(Question Serial No. 5456)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is mentioned in subsection *Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2018-19* that the Fire Services Department will continue to step up inspection of pre-1987 composite or domestic buildings. Will the Government advise this Committee on the following:

1. What is the number of buildings targeted for inspection in 2018-19? Please give more information on the manpower and expenditure involved.
2. According to the reply given by the Government last year, assistance through various means would be given to help owners of old buildings carry out fire safety improvement works, including streamlining the procedures in conducting fire safety improvement works in old buildings and lowering the costs borne by the owners. Were the assistance measures mentioned in the Government's reply effective? Was there an increase in the number of fire safety improvement works carried out in pre-1987 composite or domestic buildings last year?

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 112)

Reply:

1. The Fire Services Department (FSD) has set up a specialised team to enforce the Fire Safety (Commercial Premises) Ordinance (Cap. 502) and the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance (Cap. 572). The objective of the former is to enhance the fire safety standards of prescribed commercial premises and specified commercial buildings constructed in or before March 1987, while the latter stipulates that the protection from fire risk should be enhanced to meet the current requirements for composite and domestic buildings (target buildings) constructed, or with their plans of the building works first submitted for approval in or before March 1987. The team comprises a mix of civil servants and non-civil service contract staff. The estimated strength of the team for 2018-19 is 210, including 176 civil servants and 34 non-civil service

contract staff, and the related staff costs are estimated to be about \$125 million. The FSD plans to inspect 400 composite buildings in 2018.

2. Under the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance, the FSD will issue Fire Safety Directions (FS Directions) to the owners and/or occupiers in respect of the fire safety measures of the relevant buildings, specifying the required fire safety improvement works. Understanding that owners of some old buildings may not be able to fully comply with the requirements set out in the FS Directions due to structural or spatial constraints of their buildings, the FSD adopts a flexible and pragmatic approach in handling individual cases on the premise that basic fire safety is not compromised.

In recent years, the FSD has introduced a series of improvised measures to suitably adjust the capacity requirements of fire service water tanks, so as to facilitate the owners in complying with the FS Directions. For example, in September 2016, the FSD extended the Improvised Hose Reel System Scheme (Phase One) to all suitable old composite buildings of 3 storeys or less, allowing the owners to install improvised hose reel systems with direct water supply from government pipes (commonly known as town mains) on the ground floor of the buildings, thus spared the installation facilities related to fire service water tanks and pumps. This helps alleviate the technical difficulties and other problems associated with works costs and ownership etc.

In October 2016, the FSD launched the Improvised Hose Reel System Scheme (Phase Two) to lower the capacity requirement for fire service water tanks to be installed in most target buildings of 4 to 6 storeys from 2 000 litres to 500 litres. In September 2017, the FSD further introduced the Improvised Fire Hydrant and Hose Reel System Scheme (Phase Three) for target buildings of 7 storeys or above. Subject to the availability of direct vehicular access to one of the major facades of the target buildings and a street fire hydrant within a distance of 50 metres, the capacity requirement of fire service water tanks may be substantially reduced from 9 000 litres to 4 500 litres. These improvised measures have significantly reduced the size and capacity of water tanks and resolved spatial and structural constraints of the rooftops in most target buildings.

As at end February 2018, the FSD has approved in principle the adoption of suitable improvised measures in around 1 300 target buildings since the implementation of the above measures.

The pilot scheme on utilising the existing fresh water supply systems and rooftop fresh water tanks for supporting the fire service systems mainly applies to target buildings of 7 storeys or above. By the end of last year, the FSD issued letters to notify owners of the target buildings concerned and invited them to join the pilot scheme. To date, the FSD has accepted 3 suitable target buildings as trial spots for evaluating the effectiveness of the new measures and the feasibility of full implementation.

Over the past two years, the number of target buildings having complied with all the FS Directions issued by the FSD has increased from 118 in end 2016 to 144 in end 2017.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB501

(Question Serial No. 5478)

Head: (45) Fire Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Fire Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Capital Account, please advise on the following:

1. details of the previous replacement of Command Boats No. 1 and No. 2, including the year, the approved commitment, etc.; and
2. reasons for the current replacement of Command Boats No. 1 and No. 2.

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 116)

Reply:

1. The existing Command Boats No. 1 and No. 2, dedicated to carrying out firefighting and rescue duties in the waters near the airport, were put into service in 1998. At the time, each vessel cost about \$61 million. The two vessels have not been replaced so far. They are both aluminium catamarans with a normal service life of 15 years. The normal service life of a vessel is its expected service life under regular inspection and maintenance.
2. Command Boats No. 1 and No. 2 have been in service for over 19 years. The Marine Department conducts inspections of the two command boats from time to time and makes timely recommendations to the Fire Services Department (FSD) on the replacement plan. To meet the current demand for marine firefighting and rescue services, the FSD proposes to replace the two command boats. The new command boats will be equipped with enhanced navigational and operational features as well as more sophisticated marine firefighting and rescue equipment, thereby enhancing the efficiency of marine firefighting and rescue operations of the FSD.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB502****(Question Serial No. 5790)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Fire ServiceControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please provide the number of existing fire appliances of the Fire Services Department with a breakdown by age and type.

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 117)Reply:

A breakdown by age and type of the number of fire appliances of the Fire Services Department as at 1 March 2018 is tabulated as follows:

Age of fire appliances	No. of fire appliances	
	Frontline fire appliances*	Other supporting vehicles#
Less than 5 years	56	58
5 to less than 10 years	99	14
10 to 15 years	59	23
More than 15 years	53	46
Total:	267	141

* Frontline fire appliances generally include Hydraulic Platforms, Major Pumps, Major/Light Rescue Units, Turntable Ladders/Aerial Ladder Platforms/Snorkels, and airport rescue and firefighting vehicles.

Other supporting vehicles include Foam Tenders, Hose Layers, a HazMat Tender, Lighting Tenders, Mobile Command Units, Rescue Tenders, an Incident Safety Vehicle, a Compartment Fire Specialists Carrier, a High Angle Rescue Team Support Vehicle, etc.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB503****(Question Serial No. 5791)**Head: (45) Fire Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) Fire Service, (2) Fire Protection and Prevention, (3) Ambulance ServiceControlling Officer: Director of Fire Services (LI Kin-yat)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

In order to implement the work of “providing an efficient and effective fire service to the community” as stated under Programme (1), it is of utmost importance that the Fire Services Department (FSD) provides proper training and relevant tools to its staff. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. What is the Government's plan to utilise the estimated provision for 2018-19? Please provide a breakdown of the amount allocated for the FSD's manpower, equipment and other resources.

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 118)Reply:

The provision of the Fire Services Department for 2018-19 is \$6,676.7 million, with a breakdown as follows:

	2018-19 (\$ million)
Personal emoluments and personnel related expenses	5,090.1
General departmental expenses	793.0
Specialist supplies and equipment	131.2
Plant, equipment and works	662.4
Total	6,676.7

The provision for Programme (1) Fire Service in 2018-19 is \$4,057.7 million, representing 60.8% of the total provision.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB504

(Question Serial No. 3667)

Head: (166) Government Flying Service

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Government Flying Service

Controlling Officer: Controller, Government Flying Service (Captain Michael CHAN)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Government plans to set up the Government Flying Service (GFS) Division at the Kai Tak Airport. In this connection, please explain:

Since the Kai Tak Airport was relocated, the Hong Kong Aviation Club (HKAC) has always been hosting helicopter flights at its Kai Tak venue. The HKAC is the only organisation in Hong Kong which can issue Private Pilot Licenses. To become a civil pilot or a commercial pilot, one must first pass the Private Pilot License examination. The President of the HKAC had discussed with the Government about the relocation of the HKAC for years but in vain. Not until 2015 did the Development Bureau point out that “flying activities will affect the future development of Kai Tak’s open space and other areas, thus the site is no longer suitable for flying activities”. Consequently, the HKAC moved out from its Kai Tak venue in July 2017. However, in less than half a year, the Government approved takeoffs and landings by helicopters of the government-run GFS in the very same Kai Tak Airport area. Even takeoffs and landings by commercial helicopters will be allowed in the future. This gives an impression that the Government is biased. Why is there such a drastic change in less than half a year, and why will the peripheral areas be affected by the HKAC but not by the GFS?

After the Kai Tak Airport was relocated in 1998, the height restrictions for buildings in Kowloon were abolished so that more high-rise buildings could be built. Moreover, to increase the supply of residential units, the Government relaxed the plot ratio for buildings in the Kai Tak area earlier so that taller buildings could be built. Some hotel sites developed on the runway were rezoned as low-density residential sites. Given that these sites are very close to the GFS Kai Tak Division to be built in the future and that neighbouring areas will be developed into the Kai Tak Tourism Node, will the setting up of the Division at the tip of the runway affect nearby development, or even create noise nuisance to the residential areas?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 159)

Reply:

With developments under the Tung Chung New Town Extension project coming up along the northern shore of Lantau, the North Lantau Expressway flight route would be hampered by new buildings below the flight path, making it difficult for the Government Flying Service (GFS) to continue using that route for supporting its emergency services under unfavourable weather conditions. In order to maintain the GFS' provision of effective and efficient emergency services under all weather conditions, we have to establish a new division located outside its Headquarters at the Hong Kong International Airport.

Having prudently studied and considered various key factors such as the operational needs of the GFS, compatibility with aviation safety requirements, land use planning, technical feasibility, optimal site utilisation, compliance with statutory requirements, etc., a site at the tip of the Ex-Kai Tak Runway (the Site) was identified as the most suitable location for GFS to set up a new division outside its Headquarters. The proposed GFS Division and the prospective cross-boundary heliport will be co-located at the Site. The arrangement will help the GFS to continue fulfilling its performance pledges and providing effective emergency response, as well as maximise the use of limited waterfront land resources.

As revealed by a technical feasibility study and a preliminary environmental assessment on the GFS Kai Tak project (the Project) conducted by the Government, the proposed GFS Division, together with the prospective cross-boundary heliport, will not cause long-term adverse environmental impacts. The Project will be designed and implemented in accordance with the requirements of the Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines. The GFS will also use specific flight paths and formulate operational guidelines to minimise the potential helicopter noise impact.

The operation of the Hong Kong Aviation Club and the overall planning of the Kai Tak Airport fall beyond the scope of work of the GFS.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB505****(Question Serial No. 3668)**Head: (166) Government Flying ServiceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Government Flying ServiceControlling Officer: Controller, Government Flying Service (Captain Michael CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

As pointed out by the Director of Audit's Report some time ago, the Government Flying Service (GFS) is understaffed and it has incurred high work pressure. Some aircrew members have to have their flying hours extended and rest hours shortened. Sometimes, the number of Pilots on duty has fallen short of the minimum requirement, thus causing delay in call-out cases. As a number of new helicopters will be commissioned in future, more time for training is needed by the Pilot Grade, and the wastage of the Grade is becoming more serious as a result of the increased pressure. In this connection, please advise on the number of wastage of the Pilot Grade in the past few years and the number fallen short as compared with the standard establishment. In what ways will the Government attract new recruits to fill the Pilot Grade's vacancies in order not to affect the daily search and rescue operations?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 160)Reply:

The approved establishment, strength and number of wastage of the Pilot Grade in the Government Flying Service (GFS) for the past 3 years are as follows:

Year	Approved establishment	Strength	Number of wastage
2015-16 (As at 31 March 2016)	44	38	1
2016-17 (As at 31 March 2017)	51	43	0
2017-18 (As at 18 March 2018)	70	43	4

The GFS has been actively publicizing and conducting recruitment for various grades with a view to filling the vacancies in its establishment as soon as possible, so that the manpower strength of the Pilot Grade can reach its establishment level. At the same time, the GFS has also been strengthening its manpower through continuous employment of and recruiting additional non-civil service contract staff.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB506

(Question Serial No. 5643)

Head: (166) Government Flying Service

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Government Flying Service

Controlling Officer: Controller, Government Flying Service (Captain Michael CHAN)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Please list the average number of daily operations carried out by the Government Flying Service (GFS) in the past 5 years and the fuel cost (per kilometer) incurred in the operations by fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters in the past 5 years?
2. Please list the number of operations carried out by the GFS to help remove banners hanging at hill sites in the past 5 years. What are the details of each of the operations and the expenditure involved?
3. Please list the number of operations carried out by the GFS to assist in the rescue of hikers in the past 5 years? What are the details of each of the operations and the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 174)

Reply:

1. The main duties of the Government Flying Service (GFS) include air ambulance services, search and rescue, fire-fighting, aerial surveying, support to law enforcement operations, etc. On average, the GFS conducted 16 operations daily from 2013 to 2017.

There is no meter reading system installed in GFS' aircraft to record the distance flown, but the department keeps statistics on the average fuel cost per hour flown. The average fuel cost per hour flown for fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter operations in the past 5 years is set out in the table below:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Fixed-wing aircraft					
CL 605 (\$)	Not applicable^	Not applicable^	Not applicable^	7,203	8,526
Jetstream (\$)	5,817	5,893	4,779	4,263	Not applicable *
ZLIN 242L (\$)	1,528	1,598	Not applicable #	Not applicable #	Not applicable #
DA42NG (\$)	802	813	659	588	696
Helicopter					
AS-332 L2 Super Puma (\$)	5,416	5,486	4,450	3,969	4,698
EC 155B1 (\$)	4,413	4,470	3,626	3,234	3,828

^ CL 605 fixed-wing aircraft came into full operation in mid-2016.

* Jetstream fixed-wing aircraft retired from service in mid-2016.

ZLIN 242L fixed-wing aircraft is under maintenance.

2. The number of operations carried out by the GFS to help remove banners hanging at hill sites in the past 5 years and the number of hours involved are set out in the table below:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of operations	0	3	3	1	2
Hours	0	4.9	7.1	4.2	3.8

The operations were neither affecting emergency rescue services nor incurring additional expenditure.

3. The number of flights conducted by the GFS to assist in the rescue of hikers in the past 5 years and the number of hours involved are set out in the table below:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of flights	334	442	486	468	436
Hours	294.8	381.8	424.8	429.4	389.1

The operations are part of the department's routine duties which do not involve any additional expenditure.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB507

(Question Serial No. 4159)

Head: (166) Government Flying Service

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Government Flying Service

Controlling Officer: Controller, Government Flying Service (Captain Michael CHAN)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the provision of sign language interpretation services in the past 5 years, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. whether sign language interpretation services had been provided; if yes, the frequency, occasions and causes for providing sign language interpretation services in each year;
2. regarding the above, the number of sign language interpreters involved in each year, their pay and the organisations to which they belong; the total expenditure involved in each year; and
3. whether the Government will consider allocating more resources to improve the services for communicating with the deaf and/or the hearing impaired in future. If yes, what are the details (including measures, manpower and expenditure involved, timetable, etc.)? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 97)

Reply:

The Government Flying Service does not provide sign language interpretation services in its daily operation. However, should there be operational needs in future, it will arrange the related services for those in need depending on individual situation.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB508****(Question Serial No. 5878)**Head: (166) Government Flying ServiceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Government Flying ServiceControlling Officer: Controller, Government Flying Service (Captain Michael CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

One of the tasks of the Government Flying Service (GFS) is briefly described as carrying such persons as the Secretary for Security may authorise as passengers. Please inform this Committee:

a. of the number of times and details of carrying such persons as the Secretary for Security may authorise as passengers in the past 3 years. Please reply as per the table below-

Year	Date of flying	Number of passengers	Purpose of flying	Flying hours
2014-15				
2015-16				
2016-17				

b. of the number of times and details of principal officials and the Chief Executive being GFS passengers in the past 3 years. Please reply as per the table below-

Year	Date of flying	Number of passengers	Purpose of flying	Flying hours
2014-15				
2015-16				
2016-17				

c. whether the GFS conduct any drills or exercises with the Mainland/other countries in the past 3 years. Please reply as per the table below-

Year	Date of flying	Co-organisers	Purpose of activities	Expense
2014-15				
2015-16				
2016-17				

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 70)

Reply:

When the Secretary for Security authorises any persons as passengers using the GFS service, consideration would be given to factors including whether the task is related to the work of the government or public service, whether it involves aerial operations, how effective the other modes of transport are, and whether the emergency rescue services of the GFS will be affected.

The GFS only keeps statistics on the number of flying hours for services for different government departments but not the numbers of flights and passengers as well as purposes of flying by departments or by ranks of passengers.

The 10 government departments with the highest number of flying hours in the past 3 years are tabulated as follows:

10 Departments with the highest number of flying hours			
Department	2015	2016	2017
Administration Wing	97	90	105
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department	47	47	51
Civil Aviation Department	53	88	116
Correctional Services Department	25	-	-
Environmental Protection Department	-	-	35
Electrical and Mechanical Services Department	111	96	100
Fire Services Department	-	26	-
Hong Kong Observatory	164	137	175
Hong Kong Police Force	223	754	504
Information Services Department	56	48	40
Lands Department	137	102	119
Marine Department	195	192	196

The GFS always conducts drills and exercises with the related authorities of the Mainland and other countries (e.g. Maritime Search and Rescue Centre of the Mainland, Rescue and Salvage Bureau, visiting foreign naval forces, etc.). The number of drills and exercises conducted in the past 3 years is tabulated as follows:

Year	No. of drills and exercises
2015-16	5
2016-17	1
2017-18 (as at 1.3.2018)	3

The GFS does not maintain statistics on the direct operating cost of individual flying tasks.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB509

(Question Serial No. 5879)

Head: (166) Government Flying Service

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Government Flying Service

Controlling Officer: Controller, Government Flying Service (Captain Michael CHAN)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the Capital Account of the Government Flying Service, it stated that procurement of 7 helicopters and the associated mission equipment and replacement of 2 fixed-wing aircraft and the associated mission equipment would be made.

- a. What is the progress of replacing the fixed-wing aircraft?
- b. What is the progress of procuring the helicopters?

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 71)

Reply:

1. The two Challenger 605 fixed-wing aircraft of the Government Flying Service (GFS) were delivered to Hong Kong in December 2015 and March 2016 respectively; and both have been in operation since 2016.
2. The GFS is procuring 7 new helicopters and associated mission equipment to replace 3 in-service AS332 L2 Super Puma helicopters and 4 EC155 B1 helicopters. Relevant contracts were awarded in July 2015. The new helicopters are tentatively scheduled to be delivered in phases in 2018-19.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB510****(Question Serial No. 5477)**Head: (166) Government Flying ServiceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Government Flying ServiceControlling Officer: Controller, Government Flying Service (Captain Michael CHAN)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

The duties of the Government Flying Service (GFS) include carrying such persons as the Secretary for Security may authorise as passengers. Would the Government please provide the following information?

1. The number of times such passengers used the GFS service in the past 3 years.
2. Whether such passengers have ever been carried to and from the Mainland China.

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 115)Reply:

1. When the Secretary for Security authorizes any persons as passengers using the GFS services, consideration would be given to factors including whether the task is related to the work of the government or public service, whether it involves aerial operations, how effective the other modes of transport are, and whether the emergency rescue services of the GFS will be affected. The GFS only keeps statistics on the number of flying hours for services for different government departments but not the number of flights by departments or by types of passengers.

The 10 government departments with the highest number of flying hours in the past 3 years are tabulated as follows:

10 Departments with the highest number of flying hours			
Department	2015	2016	2017
Administration Wing	97	90	105
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department	47	47	51
Civil Aviation Department	53	88	116

Correctional Services Department	25	-	-
Environmental Protection Department	-	-	35
Electrical and Mechanical Services Department	111	96	100
Fire Services Department	-	26	-
Hong Kong Observatory	164	137	175
Hong Kong Police Force	223	754	504
Information Services Department	56	48	40
Lands Department	137	102	119
Marine Department	195	192	196

2. The GFS has not transported passengers between Hong Kong and the Mainland China.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB511

(Question Serial No. 6005)

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council
(Richard YU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

By what means did IPCC enhance public understanding of the role of the IPCC in the past 3 years? Please list out the details on dates, forms, number of participants and related expenditures of the activities. How will IPCC promote itself to the public in the coming year? If IPCC plans to do so by organising activities, please list out the details on anticipated dates, forms, number of participants and related expenditures.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 99)

Reply:

In the past 3 years, IPCC enhanced public understanding of its role mainly through the organization of stakeholder engagement, media liaison and school programme, production of TV program, corporate video and other publications as well as conducting public opinion survey.

In 2015-16 and 2016-17, IPCC visited 18 District Fight Crime Committees (DFCC) to introduce the work of IPCC to approximately 900 community representatives and to exchange views with them. IPCC has also reached out to over 3 500 students and staff members in universities, secondary and primary schools through school programme implemented since 2016-17 and introduced to them the functions of IPCC and Hong Kong's two-tier police complaints system.

IPCC held regular press conferences on the release of Annual Reports and Newsletters, and opened up the quarterly joint meetings with the Complaints Against Police Office to the media and the public with a view to enhancing transparency of IPCC's work. Moreover, IPCC has enriched the content of its website since 2016-17 and 2017-18 to better illustrate the work of IPCC.

IPCC launched a TV programme “IPCC Files” in 2015-16 and started the production of a new series of biliterate and trilingual corporate video in 2017-18 with a view to promoting understanding of the police complaints system among the public and stakeholders.

IPCC’s expenditure on publicity and promotion-related items in the past 3 years is as follows:

Expenditure items	2015-16 (‘000)	2016-17 (‘000)	2017-18 (‘000) (as at 31 Jan 2018)
IPCC Annual Report, Newsletter, booklet and leaflet	227	184	204
News monitoring service	213	197	209
Public opinion survey	125	168	4
Stakeholder engagement	985 ^{Note 1}	6	128
Media liaison	42	72	79
Others	6	-	7
Total	1 598	627	631 ^{Note 2}

Note ¹: This amount includes the cost of production and other related expenditure on the production of TV program “IPCC Files”.

Note ²: This amount does not include the cost of producing the corporate video and the conduct of public opinion survey. The total estimated expenditure for 2017-18 is \$997,000.

The estimated expenditure on publicity and promotion activities in 2018-19 is \$1.4 million, which is mainly for the expansion of school programme, production of publications, reaching out to stakeholders of different sectors and conducting public opinion survey.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB512

(Question Serial No. 6006)

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council
(Richard YU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please explain the purpose of setting up a Research Team in IPCC. What are its functions and objectives and the ranks of staff to be recruited?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 101)

Reply:

IPCC plans to recruit 1 Senior Research Officer, 1 Research Officer and 1 Clerical Officer in 2018-19 for setting up a Research Team with a view to enhancing the effectiveness in discharging its statutory functions. The main duties of the Research Team include researching on legal issues arising from examination of complaint cases; reviewing and making recommendations on streamlining the handling of complaint cases; researching into the practices and procedures adopted by overseas monitoring agencies for handling complaints against Police; reviewing and making suggestions to the relevant police guidelines/manuals to facilitate follow-up actions; and compiling statistics to analyse the latest trend of complaints and case handling progress.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB513

(Question Serial No. 6007)

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council
(Richard YU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

How will IPCC strengthen the technical capacity of its Information Technology Unit through the increased provision? What are the objective, target and anticipated outcome?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 102)

Reply:

With the increased provision, IPCC will recruit 1 Analyst/Programmer II to assist in enhancing the management of the existing computer systems and to prepare for the implementation of the new secure email system.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB514

(Question Serial No. 6008)

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council
(Richard YU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list out all IPCC's recommendations regarding police practices and procedures in the past year and advise whether these have been accepted by the Police.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 103)

Reply:

IPCC made 26 recommendations to the Police on improving Police practices and procedures out of the reportable complaints endorsed in 2017-18 (as at 28 Feb 2018). The Police has accepted 19 of them and provided satisfactory explanations on the remaining seven. The accepted recommendations include: reviewing the procedures for handling found property; reviewing the guidelines on transfer of mobility-handicapped persons under arrest; improving the guidelines on handling civil disputes and provision of relevant training; reminding frontline officers of procedures on handling domestic violence cases, and procedures for collection of evidence by the police officer who first arrived at the scene of minor traffic accidents, improving telephone system of the report room in order to enhance service quality, etc.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB515****(Question Serial No. 5243)**Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints CouncilSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Police Complaints AdministrationControlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council
(Richard YU)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

(a) Please tabulate the information for the past 5 years regarding (i) total number of complaint cases received by the IPCC, (ii) number of police officers involved, (iii) number of cases classified as "expression of dissatisfaction", and (iv) number of cases classified as formal complaints.

(b) Please tabulate the details by district.

(Relevant year)

	Number of complaint cases received	Number of police officers involved	Number of cases classified as "expression of dissatisfaction"	Number of cases classified as formal complaints
For example: Central				
Total				

(c) Please tabulate the details by district for the past 5 years regarding the number of cases that were finally classified as (i) full investigation, (ii) informal resolution, (iii) withdrawn, and (iv) not pursuable.

(Relevant year)

	Full investigation	Informal resolution	Withdrawn	Not pursuable
For example: Central				
Total				

(d) Out of the cases that required full investigation, please tabulate the details as below by district for the past 5 years regarding the number of cases that were finally classified as (i) substantiated, (ii) substantiated other than reported, (iii) not fully substantiated, (iv) unsubstantiated, (v) no fault, and (vi) false.

(Relevant year)

	Substantiated	Substantiated other than reported	Not fully substantiated	Unsubstantiated	No fault	False
For example: Central						
Total						

(e) Please tabulate the details by district for the past 5 years regarding the number of cases that were finally classified as (i) neglect of duty, (ii) misconduct/improper manner/offensive language, (iii) assault, (iv) threat, (v) unnecessary use of authority, (vi) fabrication of evidence, (vii) police procedures, and (viii) other offences, out of the cases received by the IPCC.

(Relevant year)

	Neglect of duty	Misconduct/improper manner/offensive language	Assault	Threat	Unnecessary use of authority	Fabrication of evidence	Police procedures	Other offences
Central								
Total								

(f) Please tabulate the details for the past 5 years regarding the attire of police officers involved in the complaint cases received by IPCC by (i) rank, (ii) whether they are uniformed officers, and (iii) whether they are plainclothes officers.

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Rank:					
Police Constable					
Senior Police Constable					
Sergeant					
Station Sergeant					
Probationary Inspector					
Inspector					
Senior Inspector					
Chief Inspector					
Superintendent					
Senior Superintendent					
Chief Superintendent					
Dressing:					
Uniformed officer					
Plainclothes officer					

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 637)

Reply:

(a) and (b) IPCC has not compiled information on complaint cases by district. The number of reportable complaints received from Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO) and endorsed by IPCC in the past 5 years is as follows:

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at 28 Feb 2018)
Number of reportable complaints received and endorsed	2 591	2 241	1 784	1 550	1 542
Number of police officers involved in the reportable complaints	4 644	3 952	3 420	2 926	2 529
Number of “Expression of Dissatisfaction Mechanism” (EDM) cases vetted	Not applicable Note 1	Not applicable Note 1	1 331	1 229	744 ^{Note 2}

Note ¹: EDM is applicable since 2015.

Note ²: Figure as at 31 Jan 2018.

(c) and (d) The number of allegations, by investigation results, endorsed by the IPCC in the past 5 years is as follows:

Investigation result		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at 28 Feb 2018)
Cases required full investigation	Substantiated	86	76	81	49	68
	Substantiated other than reported	72	51	60	40	45
	Not fully substantiated	43	26	22	10	20
	Unsubstantiated	557	560	523	389	415
	No fault	467	522	469	375	395
	False	93	74	51	73	56
Informal resolution		396	328	141	204	305
Withdrawn		2 058	1 442	800	653	624
Not pursuable		968	1 009	1 213	1 014	827
Total		4 740	4 088	3 360	2 807	2 755

(e) The number of allegations, by nature, endorsed by the IPCC in the past 5 years is as follows:

Nature of allegation	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at 28 Feb 2018)
Neglect of duty	2 304	2 082	1 528	1 285	1 389
Misconduct/ improper manner/ offensive language	1 735	1 376	1 107	998	996
Assault	316	291	346	245	174
Threat	150	126	157	114	61
Unnecessary use of authority	140	123	149	103	91
Fabrication of evidence	84	76	55	57	40
Police procedures	4	9	9	2	1
Other offences	7	5	9	3	3
Total	4 740	4 088	3 360	2 807	2 755

(f) IPCC has not compiled information regarding the attire of police officers involved in the complaint cases. The ranks of police officers involved in the reportable complaint cases endorsed by IPCC in the past 5 years are as follows:

Rank	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at 28 Feb 2018)
Police Constable	2 539	2 096	1 618	1 452	1 246
Senior Police Constable	354	306	245	253	208
Sergeant	622	549	470	379	366
Station Sergeant	180	156	131	109	93
Inspector	171	166	151	151	155
Senior Inspector	156	145	111	89	88
Chief Inspector	42	40	40	34	20
Superintendent	11	8	14	15	5
Senior Superintendent	3	1	4	1	2
Chief Superintendent	2	2	8	4	1
Others ^{Note 3}	106	107	41	35	12
Not available ^{Note 4}	458	376	587	404	333
Total	4 644	3 952	3 420	2 926	2 529

Note ³: Include traffic warden and civilian staff etc.

Note ⁴: The identity of the involved police officer cannot be ascertained.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB516****(Question Serial No. 5344)**Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints CouncilSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Police Complaints AdministrationControlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council
(Richard YU)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

The function of the IPCC includes handling complaints from the public against the Police. As such, please give the statistics for the nature of allegation of the complaints against police officers for the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon YEUNG Alvin (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 75)Reply:

In the past 3 years, the allegations against police officers in the complaint cases endorsed by the IPCC are listed as follows:

Nature of allegation	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as at 28 Feb 2018)
Neglect of duty	1 528	1 285	1 389
Misconduct/ improper manner/ offensive language	1 107	998	996
Assault	346	245	174
Threat	157	114	61
Unnecessary use of authority	149	103	91
Fabrication of evidence	55	57	40
Police procedures	9	2	1
Other offences	9	3	3
Total	3 360	2 807	2 755

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB517****(Question Serial No. 6011)**

Head: (169) Secretariat, Commissioner On Interception of Communications and Surveillance

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Compliance with Interception and Surveillance Legislation

Controlling Officer: Secretary, Secretariat, Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance (Ms Harriet Wong)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

How many applications for examination has the Commissioner received from persons who suspect that they were the subjects of interception of communications or covert surveillance carried out by law enforcement agencies in the past 3 years?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 104)

Reply:

Pursuant to section 43 of the Interception of Communications and Surveillance Ordinance (Cap. 589) (the Ordinance), a person may apply in writing to the Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance (the Commissioner) for an examination if he suspects that he is the subject of any interception or covert surveillance activity carried out by officers of the law enforcement agencies. The numbers of applications for examination received and the numbers of cases with examination conducted by the Commissioner in accordance with section 44 of the Ordinance in 2015 and 2016 are listed in the following table:

	2015	2016
Number of applications received	11	19
Number of cases with examination conducted by the Commissioner	9 *	15 *

* The rest were cases not pursued by the applicants or application not entertained.

Regarding the five applications for examination received in 2017, they will be detailed in the Annual Report 2017 to be submitted by the Commissioner.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB518****(Question Serial No. 6012)**

Head: (169) Secretariat, Commissioner On Interception of Communications and Surveillance

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Compliance with Interception and Surveillance Legislation

Controlling Officer: Secretary, Secretariat, Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance (Ms Harriet Wong)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list all the recommendations made by the Commissioner to the Secretary for Security or the heads of law enforcement agencies on the Code of Practice in the past 3 years, and advise on whether the Security Bureau or the heads of the relevant law enforcement agencies accepted the recommendations.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 105)

Reply:

Pursuant to section 51 of the Interception of Communications and Surveillance Ordinance (Cap. 589) (the Ordinance), the Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance (the Commissioner) may make recommendations to the Secretary for Security on the Code of Practice (COP) issued under section 63 of the Ordinance as and when necessary. Besides, under section 52 of the Ordinance, the Commissioner may make recommendations to the heads of the law enforcement agencies (the LEAs) on their arrangements as and when necessary. In 2015 and 2016, the Commissioner had not made any recommendation to the Secretary for Security with respect to the COP. However, to better carry out the objects of the Ordinance or the provisions of the COP, the Commissioner had made six and four recommendations to the heads of the LEAs in 2015 and 2016 respectively, and all of them had been adopted. The recommendations include:

2015

- (a) to report suspected legal professional privilege (LPP) calls to the panel judges;
- (b) to provide in the application information on the subscriber of the facilities proposed to be intercepted;
- (c) to state accurately in the discontinuance report the reason for discontinuance of an operation;

- (d) to develop a computer log on the timing of removal of the right of access to interception products;
- (e) to report arrest of the subject to the relevant authority through the prescribed form; and
- (f) to provide in the renewal application strong justifications to support prolonged interception operations.

2016

- (a) to adopt reporting arrangement for better protection of LPP information;
- (b) to make a proper record of monitoring of interception;
- (c) to provide a summary of suspects in the application documents; and
- (d) to state clearly in the application the source of intelligence.

The recommendations mentioned above had been detailed in the Commissioner's Annual Report 2015 and Annual Report 2016. Please visit the webpage of the Secretariat, Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance (<http://www.sciocs.gov.hk>) for details.

The recommendations made by the Commissioner in 2017 will be detailed in the Annual Report 2017 to be submitted by the Commissioner.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB519

(Question Serial No. 6013)

Head: (169) Secretariat, Commissioner On Interception of Communications and Surveillance

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

Programme: (1) Compliance with Interception and Surveillance Legislation

Controlling Officer: Secretary, Secretariat, Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance (Ms Harriet Wong)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Will the Secretariat please set out in detail the distribution and reasons for the increase of \$3,753,000 in general departmental expenses?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 107)

Reply:

For general departmental expenses of the Secretariat, Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance, the estimate for 2018-19 is \$3.752 million higher than the revised estimate for 2017-18. This is mainly due to the increased requirement in the provision for a number of items, including stores and equipment (\$0.1 million), remuneration (\$2.6 million), hire of services and professional fees (\$0.34 million), administration (\$0.12 million), office rents (\$0.38 million), information and communications technology rentals and maintenance (\$0.14 million) as well as other miscellaneous operating expenses (\$0.072 million) .

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB520

(Question Serial No. 4161)

Head: (169) Secretariat, Commissioner On Interception of Communications and Surveillance

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Secretary, Secretariat, Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance (Ms Harriet Wong)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the provision of sign language interpretation services in the past 5 years, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. whether sign language interpretation services had been provided; if yes, the frequency, occasions and causes for providing sign language interpretation services in each year;
2. regarding the above, the number of sign language interpreters involved in each year, their pay and the organisations to which they belong; the total expenditure involved in each year; and
3. whether the Government will consider allocating more resources to improve the services for communicating with the deaf and/or the hearing impaired in future. If yes, what are the details (including measures, manpower and expenditure involved, timetable, etc.)? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 99)

Reply:

The main task of the Secretariat, Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance (the Secretariat) is to assist the Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance in overseeing the compliance by law enforcement agencies and their officers with the relevant requirements under the Interception of Communications and Surveillance Ordinance (Cap. 589). It is not necessary for the Secretariat to provide sign language interpretation service in its daily operations.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB521

(Question Serial No. 5688)

Head: (23) Auxiliary Medical Service

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

Programme: (1) Auxiliary Medical Service

Controlling Officer: Chief Staff Officer, Auxiliary Medical Service (HUI Wai-kwong, Sam)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What was the budget for the provision of decontamination training to AMS members for response to nuclear emergencies in 2018-19?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 219)

Reply:

Decontamination of radiation is a topic included in the general regular training of AMS. As such courses are part of the regular training, no breakdown on budget is available.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB522

(Question Serial No. 5236)

Head: (23) Auxiliary Medical Service

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

Programme: (1) Auxiliary Medical Service

Controlling Officer: Chief Staff Officer, Auxiliary Medical Service (HUI Wai-kwong, Sam)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the man-hours for general regular training of the Auxiliary Medical Service, please advise on the reason(s) for the increase of almost 20% from the actual number in 2017 to the target number of 240 000 in 2018 despite an increase of only 2% in the number of members attending regular training in the same period.

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 630)

Reply:

The number of Auxiliary Medical Service (AMS) members attending regular training in each of the past 2 years was approximately the same. The number of man-hours for general regular training in 2016 and 2017 was below the target, mainly because the AMS deployed a considerable number of members in these 2 years to cope with and support emergency services in a number of serious incidents and a number of Typhoon Signal No. 8 or above incidents. At the same time, during the winter influenza peak season in 2017, the AMS deployed members at the Accident and Emergency Departments of various hospitals to provide support. Thus, the number of man-hours concerned was unable to meet the target. The AMS will continue to closely monitor the training of the members concerned in order to make appropriate deployment and adjustments.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB523

(Question Serial No. 5237)

Head: (23) Auxiliary Medical Service

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

Programme: (1) Auxiliary Medical Service

Controlling Officer: Chief Staff Officer, Auxiliary Medical Service (HUI Wai-kwong, Sam)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the man-hours for emergency duties of the Auxiliary Medical Service, please advise on the reason(s) for the estimate number of only 4 500 in 2018 given that the actual number exceeded 7 000 in both 2016 and 2017.

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 631)

Reply:

The man-hours of Auxiliary Medical Service (AMS) members depend on the needs under the actual circumstances. In 2016 and 2017, there were a number of serious incidents and a number of Typhoon Signal No. 8 or above incidents in Hong Kong. Hence, the AMS needed to deploy a considerable number of members to stand by and provide support. At the same time, during the winter influenza peak season in 2017, at the behest of the Hospital Authority, the AMS deployed members resident at the Accident and Emergency Departments of various hospitals to provide support. As a result, the number of man-hours for emergency duties in each of the 2 years was higher than the estimates. The AMS will continue to closely monitor the demand for emergency duties and examine the condition of its members, in order to provide appropriate support and ensure the effective use of public resources.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB524****(Question Serial No. 5143)**Head: (27) Civil Aid ServiceSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Civil Aid ServiceControlling Officer: Chief Staff Officer, Civil Aid Service (CHEUNG Tat-yin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

What is the number of various services provided by the Civil Aid Service in each of the past 4 years?

Item	Type of Service	2014			2015			2016			2017		
		Number	Man-hour	Expenditure	Number	Man-hour	Expenditure	Number	Man-hour	Expenditure	Number	Man-hour	Expenditure
1	Mountain search and rescue												
2	Countryside fire fighting												
3	Typhoons, flooding, mudslip and others												
4	Crowd management and other civic duties												

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 198)

Reply:

The numbers of occasions of various services being provided by the Civil Aid Service (CAS) in the past 4 years are as follows:

Item	Type of Service	2014	2015	2016	2017
		Number	Number	Number	Number
1	Mountain search and rescue	118	133	109	96
2	Countryside fire fighting	15	15	19	51
3	Typhoons, flooding, mudslip and others	3	2	2	10
4	Crowd management and other civic duties	198	211	205	234

The above services are part of the normal duties of the CAS. The CAS utilised its existing resources to provide the above services. No additional expenditure was involved.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB525

(Question Serial No. 5144)

Head: (27) Civil Aid Service

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Civil Aid Service

Controlling Officer: Chief Staff Officer, Civil Aid Service (CHEUNG Tat-yin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Civil Aid Service (CAS) has adjusted its target for providing full-time and part-time training for CAS members through the CAS Training School from 65 000 to 72 000 man-hours from 2018 onwards in view of the increase in the number of new recruits and the provision of more training. However, the number of actual man-hour spent in both 2016 and 2017 exceeded the new target, reaching 74 000 and 89 000 respectively. In this connection, will your department inform this Committee:

(1) of the criteria and method of calculation adopted for increasing the number of target man-hour;

(2) of the additional operational expenses involved in each of the past 5 years arising from the number of actual man-hour of this item exceeding its target (in table form)?

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 199)

Reply:

(1) The CAS sets its target training hours, estimated number of training courses and estimated number of trainees according to the proposals of training needs submitted by regions/units each year to maintain members' operational expertise and effectiveness, equip members with the skills and knowledge required for promotion and provide basic training to new recruits of that year.

(2) Due to greater demand for training for new recruits and hiking safety, the number of man-hours spent on training by the CAS in 2017 exceeded its target. The CAS utilised its existing resources to provide the above training to its members. No additional expenditure was involved.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB526

(Question Serial No. 5482)

Head: (27) Civil Aid Service

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (1) Civil Aid Service

Controlling Officer: Chief Staff Officer, Civil Aid Service (CHEUNG Tat-yin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The establishment of the Civil Aid Service is 103 permanent posts. It is expected that there will be an increase of 2 posts in 2018-19. Please inform this Committee:

(1) of the ranks of the posts to be created;

(2) of the implications on the operating expenses arising from the creation of the posts.

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 190)

Reply:

(1) The ranks of the 2 posts to be created in the Civil Aid Service (CAS) in 2018-19 are Operations and Training Officer and Operations and Training Assistant.

(2) The creation of the above posts will involve an additional expenditure of about \$710,000 in 2018-19.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB527****(Question Serial No. 5645)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Control and EnforcementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Hermes TANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

- Please provide the figures on the arrests made by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) in enforcing the Import and Export Ordinance at various control points in the past 5 years. What is the estimated provision earmarked by C&ED for enforcing the Ordinance in 2018-19?
- Please list out in tabular form the amounts of the following items seized by C&ED in Hong Kong and the numbers of persons involved in the past 5 years.

		Narcotics	Firearms & ammunitions	Strategic commodities	Dutiable commodities	Infringement of copyright	False trade descriptions
2013-2014	Amount						
	Number of persons involved						
2014-2015	Amount						
	Number of persons involved						
2015-2016	Amount						
	Number of persons involved						
2016-2017	Amount						
	Number of persons involved						
2017-2018	Amount						
	Number of persons involved						

- What were the numbers of staff deployed by C&ED and the actual expenditures involved in combating parallel traders in the past 5 years? Will the Department allocate additional resources in combating parallel trade activities in 2018-19? If yes, what are the details and the estimated expenditure?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 176)

Reply:

1. In the past 5 years, a total of 22 594 persons were arrested by C&ED for contravention of the Import and Export Ordinance. The resources involved have been subsumed under the general operating expenditure. C&ED does not have a breakdown of the figures.
2. The items seized by C&ED were of various types and involved different measurement units. The details of the cases detected by C&ED in the past 5 years are as follows:

		Narcotics	Firearms & ammunitions	Strategic commodities	Dutiable commodities	Goods infringing copyrights	False trade descriptions
2013	Number of cases	516	28	2	18 675	99	752
	Number of persons arrested	439	20	0	11 712	143	663
2014	Number of cases	797	81	8	19 483	60	1 076
	Number of persons arrested	442	21	0	12 003	87	752
2015	Number of cases	752	68	34	17 300	118	1 098
	Number of persons arrested	364	12	0	10 717	159	906
2016	Number of cases	762	55	72	15 319	124	975
	Number of persons arrested	328	8	4	8 824	158	749
2017*	Number of cases	983	46	74	15 281	115	989
	Number of persons arrested	329	15	5	8 385	145	750

* Figures for 2017 are subject to adjustment.

3. In 2018-19, C&ED will continue its cooperation with the Shenzhen Customs in combating parallel trade activities, including monitoring hotspots of such activities in order to gather intelligence to facilitate interception and enforcement actions by officers at boundary control points and other law enforcement agencies. The resources involved in the above work have been subsumed under the general operating expenditure. C&ED does not have a breakdown of the figures.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB528****(Question Serial No. 5646)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (2) Anti-narcotics InvestigationControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Hermes TANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the TreasuryQuestion:

1. Please provide the numbers of cases relating to organised drug syndicates and individual drug offenders detected by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) and the numbers of persons arrested in the past 5 years.
2. Please provide the numbers of drug manufacturing workshops and distribution centres cracked down by C&ED within Hong Kong in the past 5 years.
3. Please provide the numbers of money laundering cases detected by C&ED and the numbers of persons involved in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 177)Reply:

1. In the past 5 years, the numbers of drug trafficking cases detected and persons arrested by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) were as follows:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of cases detected	231	275	249	218	207
Number of persons arrested	258	276	233	219	193

2. In the past 5 years, the numbers of drug manufacturing workshops and distribution centres cracked down by C&ED within Hong Kong were as follows:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Drug manufacturing workshops	1	-	1	2	5
Distribution centres	10	11	24	29	23

3. In the past 5 years, the numbers of money laundering cases detected by C&ED and the numbers of persons involved were as follows:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of cases detected	1	2	3	11	6
Number of persons involved	6	5	7	24	17

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB529****(Question Serial No. 5285)**Head: (31) Customs and Excise DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (1) Control and EnforcementControlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise (Hermes TANG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic DevelopmentQuestion:

Regarding the new control point set up by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) at the Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link, please inform this Committee of:

- (1) the C&ED staff establishment of the West Kowloon Station of the Express Rail Link;
- (2) the operational expenditure of the West Kowloon Station of the Express Rail Link, and a detailed breakdown of the expenditure items.

Asked by: Hon YEUNG Alvin (Member Question No. (LegCo use):6)Reply:

- (1) & (2) To meet the operational needs of the Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link, C&ED would create a total of 281 posts, involving an expenditure of \$105 million. The details are as follows:

Rank	Number
Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise	1
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	7
Inspector of Customs and Excise	18
Chief Customs Officer	33
Senior Customs Officer	73
Customs Officer	145
Motor Driver	4
Total:	281*

*including 93 posts captured in the 2017-18 Estimates.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB530****(Question Serial No. 4435)**Head: (170) Social Welfare DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social ServicesControlling Officer: Director of Social Welfare (Ms Carol YIP)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Please set out the amounts of funding allocated to subvented organisations for running counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers (CCPSAs) in the past 5 years and the coming financial year, and the details of funding for these centres.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 422)

Reply:

The total expenditure on drug treatment and rehabilitation services (including CCPSAs) operated by subvented organisations for each of the past 5 years and for 2018-19 is provided as follows:

2013-14 (Actual) (\$ million)	2014-15 (Actual) (\$ million)	2015-16 (Actual) (\$ million)	2016-17 (Actual) (\$ million)	2017-18 (Revised Estimate) (\$ million)	2018-19 (Estimate) (\$ million)
111.0	112.1	115.9	120.9	124.5	125.8

The non-governmental organisations concerned have the flexibility to deploy the subventions to their subvented service units, subject to the service quality being ensured and service needs being met.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB531****(Question Serial No. 4587)**Head: (170) Social Welfare DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social ServicesControlling Officer: Director of Social Welfare (Ms Carol YIP)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers (CCPSAs) in Hong Kong, how many units are occupying a total floor area above and how many below the standard Schedule of Accommodation (SoA) of 213.7m²? Please provide the information by number of sub-bases in the following table.

	Without sub-bases	With 1 sub-base	With more than 1 sub-base
Total floor area above the standard SoA			
Total floor area below the standard SoA			

For the service units occupying a total floor area below the standard SoA, what plans does the Government have to identify premises meeting the standard SoA in the coming year?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 1078)

Reply:

The number of CCPSAs with their total floor area above or below the standard SoA is as follows:

	Without sub-bases	With 1 sub-base	With more than 1 sub-base
Total floor area of CCPSA above the standard SoA	4	1	-
Total floor area of CCPSA below the standard SoA	4	1	-
Total ^[Note]	8	2	-

^[Note] Apart from the 10 CCPSAs set out in the above table, there is 1 CCPSA with total floor area the same as standard SoA.

While the standard SoA is a planning parameter for CCPSAs, there are various factors leading to the premises being adopted and used for CCPSA purpose, including the configuration, suitability, availability, accessibility and location of the premises. The Social Welfare Department will continue to review the need for additional premises by individual CCPSAs having regard to new service demand and development in relevant service areas.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB532****(Question Serial No. 5081)**Head: (170) Social Welfare DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): ()Programme: (1) Family and Child WelfareControlling Officer: Director of Social Welfare (Ms Carol YIP)Director of Bureau: Secretary for SecurityQuestion:

Regarding the funding allocation of the Social Welfare Department (SWD), please advise this Committee on the following:

- (1) the amount of fund provided to the International Social Service - Hong Kong Branch (ISS-HK), a non-governmental organisation (NGO), for providing humanitarian assistance for non-refoulement claimants, the distribution of fund by various expenditure items below and the number of claimants from 2014 to 2018.

Expenditure items \ Year	2014	Number of claimants	2015	Number of claimants	2016	Number of claimants	2017	Number of claimants	2018	Number of claimants
Transport subsidies										
Food coupons										
Rents										
Subsidy for miscellaneous expenses										
Daily necessities										

- (2) What were the criteria adopted by the SWD for drawing up the amount of subsidy for the above expenditure items?
- (3) What were the criteria adopted by the SWD in the tender invitation for selecting the service provider?
- (4) What assessment method was adopted by the SWD to ensure well use of fund by the service provider and that the service provided suited the needs of the claimants?

Asked by: Hon CHU Hoi-dick (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 231)

Reply:

- (1) The funding allocation for the ISS-HK to provide humanitarian assistance for non-refoulement claimants (excluding manpower expenditure of the SWD) and the number of service users from 2014-15 to 2017-18 are set out below:

	Funding allocation for humanitarian assistance services (\$ million)	Number of service users
2014-15 (Actual)	254	8 594
2015-16 (Actual)	485	12 671
2016-17 (Actual)	724	13 738
2017-18 (Revised Estimate)	588	12 777 (as at end-December 2017)

The SWD does not have breakdown on other items under the funding allocation.

- (2) Since 2006, the Government has, on humanitarian grounds, commissioned an NGO to provide humanitarian assistance on a case-by-case basis to non-refoulement claimants (NRCs) who are deprived of basic needs during their presence in Hong Kong. Coverage of such assistance includes temporary accommodation, food, basic utilities allowance (covering water supplies and electricity charges, etc.), transportation allowance and basic necessities (in the form of in-kind assistance). The objective of the assistance programme is to prevent them from becoming destitute during their presence in Hong Kong, whilst avoiding any magnet effect which may have serious implications on the sustainability of the assistance programme and on our immigration control. The Government will review the overall assistance level from time to time and make adjustments when necessary. Moreover, the ISS-HK is required to conduct detailed assessment on each case, and the assistance provided to individual service users may vary according to the needs and personal circumstances of the person concerned (including availability of their own resources and resources available to them from other sources).
- (3) The SWD has strictly complied with the requirements and procedures set out in the “Stores and Procurement Regulations” with adoption of a two-envelope approach with (technical and price assessments) by the Tender Assessment Panel in selecting conforming organisation(s) for service operation. The SWD has also submitted the recommendations to the Central Tender Board for approval in accordance with the Regulations.
- (4) Direct assistance provided by ISS-HK to service users of humanitarian assistance programme is paid on a reimbursement basis by SWD. Such assistance covers temporary accommodation, food, basic utilities allowance, transportation allowance and basic necessities. The ISS-HK is required to conduct detailed assessment on each service user and provide in-kind assistance with regard to their circumstances during monthly review interviews. For cases having extra needs with justifications and documentary proof, the ISS-HK and/or the Government may adjust the type and amount of assistance on individual case merits. SWD will continue to monitor the service according to the provisions of the service contracts by means such as surprise inspections or investigation to ensure that assistance is provided as appropriate to eligible service users.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB533

(Question Serial No. 4260)

Head: (37) Department of Health

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

Programme: (6) Treatment of Drug Abusers

Controlling Officer: Director of Health (Dr. Constance CHAN)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Will the Government advise on the estimated number of drug abusers currently in Hong Kong? How many people need drug treatment services? What is the ratio of the number of residential places provided by the Department of Health and the subvented organisations to the number of drug abusers?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 181)

Reply:

According to the figures of the Central Registry of Drug Abuse, the total number of reported drug abusers registered a decreasing trend in recent years. In 2017, the total number of reported drug abusers was 6 725.

Hong Kong adopts a multi-modality approach in providing residential or community-based treatment and rehabilitation services to meet the varying needs and circumstances of drug abusers. The Department of Health (DH) provides residential drug treatment and rehabilitation services through subventing non-governmental organisations, offering a total of 404 places. In 2017, they admitted a total of about 1 450 residents. DH also operates the methadone clinics. In 2017, the number of drug abusers registered with methadone clinics was about 5 800.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**SB534****(Question Serial No. 5358)**

Head: (37) Department of Health

Subhead (No. & title): ()

Programme: (6) Treatment of Drug Abusers

Controlling Officer: Director of Health (Dr. Constance CHAN)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As stated under Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2018-19 in the Controlling Officer's Report in 2018-19, the Government will sustain the anti-drug momentum and further enhance efforts along the five-pronged strategy in collaboration with relevant bureaux/departments and community stakeholders.

The Government has been adopting a multi-modality policy for its drug treatment and rehabilitation services, including a voluntary out-patient methadone treatment programme (MTP) administered by the Department of Health (DH). Since the implementation of the MTP in 1972, there have been different views and doubts on its effectiveness, including the April 2008 Report of the Director of Audit. Meanwhile, some methadone clinics in Kowloon West (e.g. Sham Shui Po Methadone Clinic, Hung Hom Methadone Clinic and Yau Ma Tei Methadone Clinic) are located in old areas where owners' corporations or property management companies are lacking in those old buildings. The vicinity of these old buildings has become the hot bed of crimes with frequent occurrence of offences, keeping the police constantly on the run. Will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. The DH engaged international consultants to review the MTP in 2012. Did the Government conduct another review on it according to the latest utilisation rate and successful detoxification rate in the past 3 years? If so, what are the details? If not, why?
2. Will more manpower and resources be deployed to improve the security of buildings around the methadone clinics in Kowloon West in the coming 3 years? If so, what are the details? If not, why?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 50)

Reply:

1. The methadone treatment programme (MTP) administered by the Department of Health (DH) for opioid abusers aims to provide opioid abusers with a legal, affordable, safe and

effective out-patient treatment to help them ease their dependence on opioid and lead a normal life, and reduce crimes.

DH had commissioned international consultants in 2012 to review MTP. It was recommended in the review report that MTP be retained to provide maintenance treatment. DH has been monitoring the utilisation of methadone clinics and made appropriate adjustments as recommended in the report. The effectiveness of MTP has also been recognised by international organisations such as the World Health Organization.

DH will continue to monitor the utilisation and operation of methadone clinics.

2. DH has been liaising with the Police on the security in the vicinity of methadone clinics for taking enforcement actions against any illegal activities that may occur.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB535

(Question Serial No. 5140)

Head: (48) Government Laboratory

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

Programme: (3) Forensic Science Services

Controlling Officer: Government Chemist (Dr SIN Wai-mei)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2017, only 84% of cases concerning accident reconstruction under forensic science service could be completed within 66 working days, which was lower than the target (90%). Will the Administration please advise this Committee of:

- (1) the reason for failing to achieve the target?
- (2) the plan that the Administration will put in place to ensure that the target for the service can be met in 2018?

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 195)

Reply:

- (1) The target for accident reconstruction service was not met in 2017. This is mainly due to an increase in the number of reconstruction cases and changes in the reconstruction context required. With the popularisation of driving video recording devices, the police has seized a lot of driving recording videos from traffic accidents. As a result, the Government Laboratory has to conduct considerable video analysis for traffic accident reconstruction. Ever since the admission of video analysis as useful evidence by the court in many trials, the Government Laboratory has more requests to provide video analysis and reconstruction service for cases that are not related to traffic accidents. Both the demand and the complexity of the service have increased substantially.
- (2) The Government Laboratory will deploy internal resources to tackle this challenge. If the service demand continues to grow, consideration will be given to increasing the long-term staff establishment for this service.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB536

(Question Serial No. 5141)

Head: (48) Government Laboratory

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

Programme: (2) Advisory and Investigative Services

Controlling Officer: Government Chemist (Dr SIN Wai-mei)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Government Laboratory (Laboratory) provides analytical support to the Hong Kong Observatory's Environmental Radiation Monitoring Programme as well as the Daya Bay Contingency Plan. Please inform this Committee of the following:

- (1) Why there is a significant reduction in the estimated number of tests performed on radioactivity monitoring samples for 2018 as compared to the actual numbers of tests performed for 2016 and 2017?
- (2) What are the operating expenditures and estimated emolument expenditures for the analytical support in the past 3 years and the estimate for 2018-19?
- (3) What are the staff establishment figures and ranks of the officers responsible for the relevant work in the past 3 years and the estimate for 2018-19?
- (4) Regarding the relevant analytical support, have international standards been taken as reference? If so, please provide the details. If not, what are the reasons?
- (5) What measures will the Laboratory adopt in response to the increasing number of nuclear power plants in Guangdong Province?

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 196)

Reply:

- (1) The estimation on the number of tests performed on radioactivity monitoring samples every year is worked out in consultation with client departments mainly based on their service requirements. The actual numbers of tests performed for 2016 and 2017 are higher than the estimated number of tests to be performed for 2018 (a difference of less than 10%) owing to the requests made by the client departments at that time, e.g. performing more inter-laboratory comparison studies.

(2) and (3) As the officers engaged in the relevant work are also required to undertake other duties, we do not have a breakdown of the staff establishment and expenditure involved.

(4) Regarding the means adopted to provide analytical support on radioactivity monitoring, the Laboratory has made reference to the American Society for Testing and Materials Standards as well as the Testing Procedures Manual issued by the U.S. Department of Energy.

(5) The Laboratory will closely keep in view the development of the issue and provide analytical support by actively dovetailing with the radioactivity monitoring requirements of the relevant government departments under the Environmental Radiation Monitoring Programme and the Daya Bay Contingency Plan. The Laboratory will consider seeking additional resources to meet service demand where necessary.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB537

(Question Serial No. 5670)

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

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

Programme: (1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear Safety

Controlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (Alfred W H SIT)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the number, details and expenditure involved of the nuclear emergency incident drills conducted by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department over the past 5 years? What are the estimated number, details and expenditure involved of the nuclear emergency incident drills to be conducted by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department in 2018-19?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 201)

Reply:

In the past 5 years, the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) participated in the monthly communication drills on nuclear emergencies, which included communication testing and computer system network testing. Apart from the above regular drills, the EMSD also took part in the inter-departmental exercise arranged in conjunction with the Hong Kong Observatory and the Department of Health in February 2016. In addition, the EMSD participated in the large-scale inter-departmental exercise based on the "Daya Bay Contingency Plan" co-ordinated by the Security Bureau in December 2017.

In 2018-19, the EMSD will continue to participate in the monthly communication drills on nuclear emergencies mentioned above.

As the officers participating in the drills are also handling other duties at the same time, we do not have a breakdown on the expenditure involved.

- End -

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SB538

(Question Serial No. 5621)

Head: (168) Hong Kong Observatory

Subhead (No. & title): (-)-

Programme: (2) Radiation Monitoring and Assessment

Controlling Officer: Director of the Hong Kong Observatory (SHUN Chi Ming)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Please state the number of times the Hong Kong Observatory (HKO) updated its webpage on radiation and the actual expenditure involved in 2017-18, and the estimated expenditure on publicising the webpage in 2018-19.
2. Please state the numbers of drills and exercises on emergency response conducted by the HKO in conjunction with other government departments as well as the relevant Guangdong counterparts, and the expenditure involved, in 2017-18. Please also state the numbers of drills and exercises on emergency response expected to be conducted by the HKO in conjunction with other government departments as well as the relevant Guangdong counterparts, and the estimated expenditure involved, in 2018-19.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. (LegCo use): 152)

Reply:

1. HKO updates the information in the “Ambient Gamma Radiation Level in Hong Kong” webpage on an hourly basis. The webpage was updated more than 8 000 times in 2017-18. HKO utilizes its existing resources to publicize the webpage. No additional expenditure is involved.
2. HKO routinely carries out internal and inter-departmental drills and exercises on radiation monitoring and assessment. In 2017-18, a total of 20 drills and exercises were conducted, including the “Daya Bay Contingency Plan” inter-departmental exercise held in December 2017. Besides, HKO also conducts monthly communication tests with relevant government departments, China Light and Power and the relevant Guangdong authorities. A total of 12 communication tests were conducted in 2017-18. 20 drills and exercises, and 12 communication tests are planned for 2018-19. HKO utilizes its existing resources to carry out the above work. No additional expenditure is involved.

- End -