

# 立法會

## *Legislative Council*

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

#### **Purpose**

This report gives an account of the work of the Panel on Security ("the Panel") during the 2022 session of the Legislative Council ("LegCo"). It will be tabled at the Council meeting of 14 December 2022 in accordance with Rule 77(14) of the Rules of Procedure of the Council.

#### **The Panel**

2. The Panel was formed by a resolution passed by the Council on 8 July 1998 and as amended on 20 December 2000, 9 October 2002, 11 July 2007, 2 July 2008 and 26 October 2022 for the purpose of monitoring and examining Government policies and issues of public concern relating to security, public order, corruption-related matters and nationality and immigration matters. The terms of reference of the Panel are in **Appendix 1**.

3. The Panel comprises 20 members in the 2022 session, with Hon CHAN Hak-kan and Hon LAI Tung-kwok elected as its Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively. The membership list of the Panel is in **Appendix 2**.

#### **Major work**

##### Building a solid foundation for security

##### *Safeguarding national security*

4. Safeguarding national security is the constitutional duty of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("HKSAR"). Given that the implementation of

the Law of the People's Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("the National Security Law"), which has yielded immediate and noticeable result, was only the starting point of HKSAR in this regard, the progress of the preparatory work for enacting local legislation on Article 23 of the Basic Law and refining laws relevant to safeguarding national security to uphold HKSAR's constitutional responsibilities was a major concern of members in the session. Members urged the Administration to take forward the above legislative work swiftly and, at a suitable juncture, launch extensive publicity and explanatory work to the public, especially students, to avoid people smearing the legislative proposals. Furthermore, the Administration should ride on the opportunity of reviving existing legislation against acts endangering national security to adapt the provisions or references in those ordinances concerned that still had a colonial connotation, such as the Crimes Ordinance (Cap. 200) and the Official Secrets Ordinance (Cap. 521).

5. Members were assured that the Administration would continue to actively press ahead with the preparatory work for the enactment of legislation to implement Article 23 of the Basic Law. Efforts would continuously be made to examine past, present and future national security risks on the one hand, and on the other hand review the implementation experience of the National Security Law, the relevant court verdicts and deficiencies of the existing laws, and examine other relevant national laws as well as laws of similar nature in other jurisdictions. The Administration stressed that it would strive to draw up effective and pragmatic legislative proposals, which could effectively address past and present national security risks and threats, were sufficiently forward-looking to address possible risks in future, and were practicable in terms of implementation. It would work on all fronts to explain to the public and stakeholders, especially young people, the substance of the proposals and the considerations involved, including collaborating with the Education Bureau on publicity at schools.

#### *Protecting cybersecurity of critical infrastructure*

6. Critical infrastructure is vital to a society in that disruption or sabotage of the information systems, information networks or computer systems of critical infrastructure would seriously jeopardize the economy, people's livelihood, public safety and even national security. The increase in cyberattacks on critical infrastructure in recent years and the constantly evolving technologies and tactics pose significant challenges to governments around the world. For Hong Kong, the then Chief Executive announced in her 2021 Policy Address that a cybersecurity legislation would be crafted out to clearly define the statutory cybersecurity obligations of operators of critical infrastructure, with a view to

strengthening the cybersecurity of critical infrastructure in Hong Kong. In the session, members drew the Administration's attention to certain issues that the preparatory work for the above legislation, which was still underway, should take into consideration. These included the need to make reference to the Mainland's Regulation for Safe Protection of Critical Information Infrastructure, and that the proposed legislation should cover the protection of the information infrastructure managed by the Administration and address issues relating to data security and supply chain security, as well as the supply of cybersecurity talents. The Administration advised that the coming public consultation, which was planned to be launched in early 2023, would gauge public views on, among others, the coverage of the proposed legislation in view of the divergence in regulatory approaches adopted across jurisdictions.

### *Enhancing the national security awareness of young people*

7. Of equal concern to members was the national security awareness of young people. Members were pleased to note that the six disciplined services and the two auxiliary services under the Security Bureau ("SB") had established or expanded their work in youth uniformed groups, with a view to developing, among others, young people's sense of national security. The above apart, a Security Bureau Youth Uniformed Group Leaders Forum had been established in the fourth quarter of 2022 to let outstanding members from these youth uniformed groups tender advice to SB on youth development work including enhancing young people's sense of national identity and national security. Members suggested that while Chinese-style foot drill had already been adopted by these youth uniformed groups, members of the youth uniformed groups run by non-governmental organizations under the subvention of the Home and Youth Affairs Bureau should also be provided with such training to further enhance their national security awareness. Members were assured that SB would provide relevant support and training in this regard where appropriate.

### Handling of non-refoulement claims

8. There has been a sharp increase in the number of non-refoulement claims pending screening in Hong Kong since 2014. With the annual expenditure spent on the handling of non-refoulement claims and related work amounted to around \$1 billion and over 14 000 non-refoulement claimants were still remaining in Hong Kong in early 2022 for various reasons, the effectiveness of the Administration's measures in handling non-refoulement claims has continued to be a focus area of the Panel in the session. While expressing support for the staffing proposals put forward by the Administration in April 2022 to strengthen the dedicated staffing support at the directorate level of the Immigration Department ("ImmD") to steer the handling of non-refoulement claims and to

step up the claimant-related measures, as well as to strengthen the enforcement capacity,<sup>1</sup> members strongly urged the Administration to take further actions to tackle the problems associated with non-refoulement claims, which could not be solved by the staffing proposals alone. They called on the Administration to take firm actions to curb the abuse of judicial review and legal proceedings; enhance collaboration with the Mainland law enforcement authorities (“LEAs”) to combat illegal immigration of non-ethnic Chinese to reduce the number of claimants at source; and step up enforcement against illegal employment of claimants in order to disincentivize potential claimants from entering Hong Kong. Having regard to the security risks posed by the claimants remained in Hong Kong, there were views that the Administration should consider holding claimants in close detention, and immediately removing those claimants who had been convicted of an offence and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than six months. Some members went further to suggest that Hong Kong should withdraw from the application of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

9. Members were subsequently advised in October 2022 that as policy measures under the Chief Executive’s 2022 Policy Address, the Administration would implement further enhanced measures to strengthen the handling of non-refoulement claims. These included, among others, expediting the screening and processing of appeals of non-refoulement claims; updating the removal policy to expedite the removal process of claimants and increase the numbers of persons repatriated; and increasing the number of detention places by around 240 places through redeployment of the Nei Kwu Correctional Institution for detention of immigration detainees, additional to the 660 detention places currently provided.

10. As a related issue, the Panel was consulted on the financial proposal on the development of, and the legislative proposal in respect of the implementation of an interactive Advance Passenger Information (“iAPI”) system, with which information or data relating to an aircraft and its passengers and members of its crew would be collected by owners or agents of aircrafts for their transmission to ImmD prior to flight departure to Hong Kong. While members were pleased to note that the proposed iAPI system would enhance ImmD’s passenger clearance and enforcement capabilities to prevent undesirables, including potential non-refoulement claimants, from boarding flights heading to Hong Kong and had

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<sup>1</sup> The Panel was consulted on the staffing proposals to (a) retain a supernumerary post of Assistant Director of Immigration in the Removal Assessment and Litigation Branch of ImmD to continue to steer the handling of non-refoulement claims and to step up claimant-related measures for three years, and (b) upgrade one permanent post of Principal Immigration Officer to the rank of Senior Principal Immigration Officer under the Enforcement Branch of ImmD to strengthen the enforcement capability.

called for its early development and implementation, they expressed concern about the effectiveness of the system in preventing potential claimants from entering Hong Kong. The Administration advised that a risk assessment would be conducted with the analytic tools of the proposed system on the profiles of the relevant data of passengers and crew members based on a number of factors, such as whether they might pose threats to national security and law and order of Hong Kong, whether they might be potential non-refoulement claimants and whether they had been previously issued with a removal order or a deportation order, for issuing appropriate boarding directives by ImmD. The analytic tools would mature with a continuous provision of data to identify potential non-refoulement claimants.

### Law and order situation in Hong Kong

11. In the session, the Panel continued its effort to monitor the law and order situation in Hong Kong. Members noted with concern that there was a 1.9% increase in the overall number of crimes reported in 2021 compared with 2020. Among the crimes with rising trends, there was great concern regarding the upward trend of various types of deception cases, in particular the nearly two-fold and the three-and-a-half-fold upsurge in the number of investment fraud cases and online employment fraud cases in 2021 when compared with 2020. There were suggestions that consideration could be given to raising the awareness of the public on how to avoid scams through financial television programmes, working with telecommunication operators to enhance publicity of the advice that incoming calls with a “+852” prefix were bogus calls originating from outside Hong Kong, utilizing social platforms to disseminate anti-scam messages, and cooperating with the Home Affairs Department (“HAD”) and community groups in public education. Of equal concern to members was an increase of 60% of child abuse cases in 2021, with cases involving physical and sexual abuse saw a rise of 65% and 55% respectively. Members urged the Hong Kong Police Force (“the Police”) to raise public awareness of the need to protect children from abuse and report suspected child abuse cases. Separately, there was a concern about the illegal firework discharge at many locations in the community during the Lunar New Year in 2022, which might reveal a security loophole that could be exploited by lawbreakers to import and use the materials concerned to make improvised explosive devices.

12. The Police assured members that it would continue to adopt strategies of publicity and education to disseminate anti-deception messages to members of the public through various channels. This apart, psychologists of the Police would study the psychological factors that made the victims responded to fraudulent communications so as to formulate more effective anti-deception measures. On child protection, a large-scale “Let's T.A.L.K” Child Protection

Campaign was organized in October and November 2021 to raise public awareness in this regard and enhance children's awareness on self-protection. A web application had also been launched earlier to provide information on child protection. To combat illegal discharge of firework, the Police had been working closely with local and Mainland LEAs to step up sea patrol and strengthen intelligence exchange, with a view to curbing smuggling of firework at source. It had also worked actively with the Fight Crime Committees to distribute relevant leaflets and remind members of the public that unlawful possession of firework was a criminal offence. Under the "whole-of-community" approach in countering terrorism, members of the public were encouraged to make reports to the Police when coming across suspicious persons, objects (including firework and explosive devices) and activities.

### Drug situation and anti-drug work

13. Drug abuse has all along been a major issue of concern of the Panel and members continue to monitor the drug situation in Hong Kong and related anti-drug work. In the session, members gave views on various aspects of the Administration's anti-drug work in the context of being consulted in June and July 2022 on the legislative proposals to bring cannabidiol ("CBD") and nine other substance under the control of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134) ("DDO") and three precursor chemicals under the control of the Control of Chemicals Ordinance (Cap. 145) ("CCO"), and receiving a briefing from the Administration on the drug situation of Hong Kong in 2021. Members were deeply concerned about the increases in the number of reported drug abusers (especially the increasing numbers of young drug abusers and cannabis and cocaine abusers) and young arrestees for drug-related offences in 2021. They called on the Administration to step up relevant preventive education and publicity ("PE&P") efforts against drug abuse on all fronts to showcase its resolute opposition in this regard, especially against cannabis abuse in view that local residents might travel to other jurisdictions in which non-medical use of cannabis had been legalized with ease and that some public figures promoted the use of cannabis via social media platforms. On top of enhancing PE&P to curb drug abuse, some members suggested the Administration to step up enforcement to combat drug abuse especially among young people, say by taking actions against new channels for obtaining drugs in Hong Kong and introducing a mandatory drug testing scheme and a reward-based reporting scheme on drugs.

14. Members in general supported the Administration's proposal to bring CBD under the control of DDO as a dangerous drug, with the use of CBD for research and medical purposes to be allowed with the grant of appropriate licences. They gave views on various ways to facilitate the smooth implementation of the proposed control, including the PE&P initiatives to enhance the public's

understanding on the harms of CBD to reduce acquisition of products containing CBD (“CBD Products”) at source and to facilitate the public’s easy identification of such products, and the arrangements for disposal of CBD Products by the trade and members of the public in the interim. Members were subsequently advised that on their suggestion, the Administration had placed disposal boxes at 10 government premises from late October 2022 for disposal of CBD Products before the control of CBD came into operation in February 2023, while special arrangement could be made for disposal in bulk. On some members’ concern as to whether the proposal would impede the logistics industry, the Administration advised that it would communicate with stakeholders involved in the transshipment of CBD Products before the control came into operation.

### Anti-corruption work

15. A robust anti-corruption regime would help maintain a clean public service, create a level playing field for businesses and nurture an anti-corruption culture in the community that strongly detests corruption. The anti-corruption work of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (“ICAC”) has been under close scrutiny of the Panel. In the session, the Panel discussed corruption-related issues when receiving two briefings by the Commissioner, ICAC (“C/ICAC”) on an overview of Hong Kong’s respective corruption situation in 2021 and in the first eight months of 2022, and in the context of examining the staffing proposals to support C/ICAC’s assumption of presidency of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (“IAACA”) <sup>2</sup>. Members were concerned about the corruption situation in the private sector, particularly that of the accounting, building management and construction subsectors. There was a call from members for ICAC to step up its anti-corruption work, especially PE&P efforts, for students, other sectors which were commonly considered as facing lower corruption risk, and new arrivals in view of their unfamiliarity with the relevant legal requirements in Hong Kong.

16. Acknowledging the importance of cooperation with other anti-corruption agencies (“ACAs”), members noted that ICAC had explored ways to further its collaboration with ACAs in the Mainland and Macau. Under planning was the second tripartite meeting to formulate a road map on anti-corruption work in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. On ICAC’s work to enhance international cooperation, members considered that it was an honour for

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<sup>2</sup> The Panel was consulted on the proposed creation of a new rank of Senior Assistant Director, Commission Against Corruption and two supernumerary posts of one Senior Assistant Director, Commission Against Corruption and one Assistant Director, Commission Against Corruption for three years; and regrading of one permanent post of Secretary to the Commission Against Corruption to Assistant Director, Commission Against Corruption to support C/ICAC in performing the duties as the President of IAACA.

C/ICAC to assume the presidency of IAACA from January 2022, which signified international recognition of the anti-corruption work of Hong Kong, and suggested that ICAC should report its work in this regard to LegCo and the community regularly. Raising no objection to the staffing proposals relating to the hosting of the IAACA Secretariat by ICAC under C/ICAC's presidency, members urged ICAC to hammer out a plan to accommodate the officers of ICAC working for the IAACA Secretariat after C/ICAC's presidency to retain their expertise and experience. ICAC assured members that there were sufficient anticipated vacancies to absorb those officers to retain their expertise and there would be no over-establishment upon the lapse of the posts.

17. Another aspect of ICAC's work on which members expressed concern was the curbing of acts that might manipulate and sabotage the three elections held under the improved electoral system in 2021 and 2022<sup>3</sup> and any future elections. Members were advised that ICAC had taken and would continue to take appropriate actions against the new offence of inciting another person not to vote, or to cast invalid vote, by activity in public during election period as provided for under section 27A of the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance (Cap. 554), whether the conduct was engaged in within Hong Kong or elsewhere, if there was sufficient evidence. Looking ahead, members considered it necessary for ICAC to address the challenges brought by the wider use of technology. There was a suggestion that additional staffing and financial resources be provided to the Computer Forensic Section of ICAC, having regard to the importance of technology to investigation.

#### Strengthening the directorate support for the disciplined services departments

18. The unprecedented challenges in the social, economic, political and technological landscapes that Hong Kong experienced in the past decade have added complexity to the jobs of the disciplined services. To ensure that the grade structure and remuneration of the disciplined services could effectively attract and retain talents, the then Chief Executive-in-Council decided to conduct a grade structure review ("GSR") for the disciplined services in October 2018, and once every 10 years in future. Following the acceptance by the then Chief Executive-in-Council in August 2021 of all the recommendations put forth in the Report on the Grade Structure Review for the Disciplined Services submitted by the Standing Committee on Disciplined Services Salaries and Conditions of Service and the Standing Committee on Directorate Salaries and Conditions of

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<sup>3</sup> The three elections were the 2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections, the 2021 Legislative Council General Election and the 2022 Chief Executive Election.



Service,<sup>4</sup> the Panel was consulted in May 2022 on the directorate staffing proposals arising from the Report. These proposals were the creation of a permanent Deputy Commissioner or Deputy Director post each in the Correctional Services Department, Customs and Excise Department (“C&ED”), Fire Services Department (“FSD”) and ImmD; the upgrading of the permanent post of Controller, Government Flying Service (“GFS”); and the creation of three permanent directorate posts in the Police.

19. Members were supportive of these proposals in the light of increasing workload, expanded roles and duties, and growing staff complement in the disciplined services. In view of the complicated geopolitical environment, members called on the directorate post holders of the disciplined services departments (“DSDs”) to ensure that staff would have an accurate understanding of the National Constitution, the Basic Law, the National Security Law, national affairs as well as relevant laws of our country. There was also a need for heads of DSDs to ensure the continuity of the operation and maintenance of the information technology (“IT”) systems in use in case the origin countries imposed sanctions on the relevant IT products.

#### Enhancing information facilities and infrastructure of the discipline services departments

20. Making greater use of IT and big data analysis are indispensable elements to improve operational efficiency of government departments and enhance user experience of public services. In the session, the Panel gave views on the proposals on the relocation of IT infrastructure and systems of ImmD to the new Immigration Headquarters and related system enhancements; the relocation of IT systems to the new Correctional Services Department Headquarters and related system enhancements; the development of the Central Control Centre System and Geographic Information System at the new Correctional Services Department Headquarters; the full implementation of Persons-in-custody Integrated Intelligent Communication System in 19 correctional institutions or facilities; and the development of the Smart Customs Information Technology Infrastructure of C&ED. Members were in support of these proposals which, in their views, were conducive to the delivery of better and more efficient and reliable services to members of the public, the building of a smart government and the safeguarding

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<sup>4</sup> The Report contained the findings and recommendations of the grade structure review made by the Standing Committee on Disciplined Services Salaries and Conditions of Service, and the findings and recommendations related to the heads of the disciplined services departments made by the Standing Committee on Directorate Salaries and Conditions of Service. With the approval of the Finance Committee of LegCo, the recommendations on salary and increment, as well as the normal conversion arrangement for serving staff in the affected ranks, have been implemented with effect from 1 September 2021.

of data security. In view of the heightened geopolitical tensions and the risk of cyberattacks, they drew the attention of the Administration to the need to safeguard national security and ensure the availability of ongoing maintenance in the tendering and the award of contract for the IT systems given the sensitivity of the data held by the LEAs concerned. There was a suggestion that local innovation and technology enterprises be given opportunities to take part in these projects.

21. The Panel was also consulted on the public works project for taking forward the construction of Kong Nga Po Police Training Facilities (“the KNP Facilities”). Members considered that the project could on the one hand bring the benefits of consolidating various police training facilities currently scattered across different areas of the North District at the Kong Nga Po (“KNP”) site and creating synergy on police training, and on the other hand releasing three police training sites in the North District for housing or other uses. Members requested the Administration to explore ways to facilitate the access to the KNP Facilities as no accommodation would be provided therein and the Police officers concerned would be required to travel to KNP on a daily basis. There was also a need to mitigate the negative impacts which the construction works and the KNP Facilities would have on the neighbouring area, especially those on the traffic and the environment of the district. In the light of the heightened international and local terrorism threat, members suggested the Police to conduct joint counter-terrorism exercises with other disciplined services and the Chinese People’s Liberation Army Hong Kong Garrison in the new Specialised Operations Training Facilities at KNP, which provided simulated urban environment of Hong Kong as the background, in future.

#### Fire safety prevention work

22. The Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance (Cap. 572) stipulates that composite and domestic buildings constructed on or before 1 March 1987, or with the plans of the building works first submitted to the Building Authority for approval on or before that day (“target buildings”), must be enhanced to meet modern fire protection requirements. Members have long been expressing concern that while the Administration had been providing various kinds of assistance to old building owners, some of the owners might still have difficulties in complying with the relevant requirements of the Ordinance due to the lack of technical knowledge, coordination capability and/or financial means. Taking heed of members’ concern, the then Chief Executive indicated in February 2021 that amendments would be made to the Ordinance to empower FSD and the Buildings Department to carry out fire safety improvement works for eligible owners of old composite and domestic buildings who had failed to comply with the statutory requirements, and to recover relevant fees from them afterwards. After giving

views on the basic principles regarding the above proposal in September 2021, the Panel was consulted on the proposed legislative amendments in July 2022 in tandem with the commencement of the three-month public consultation exercise.

23. Members were in general supportive of the legislative proposal which was largely modelled on the similar mechanism under the Buildings Ordinance (Cap. 123), but expressed concern on the capacity of the Administration and the trade to cope with the demand to timely eliminate latent fire safety risks in the target buildings, and the mechanisms to prioritize the works concerned and manage disputes that might arise over the selection of works proposals and works quality. To ease the financial burden brought by the relevant works (which would cost some \$300,000 for a three-storey building to some \$2 million for a building with more than 12 storeys) on owners, especially those of limited means, there was a suggestion that the Administration could recover costs due from owners by instalments through including the amounts in demand notes for rates. Noting that some 200 to 400 target buildings in total would require FSD and the Buildings Department to carry out the fire safety improvement works and the plan of the Administration to introduce the legislative proposal into LegCo in 2023, members suggested that HAD be engaged in relevant publicity such that owners and occupiers who might be directly affected by the proposal would be fully aware of the proposal.

24. As a related issue, members raised no objection to the staffing proposal to create one supernumerary post of Deputy Chief Fire Officer in FSD up to March 2025 to supervise the above legislative amendments, and steer the implementation of measures related to the enhancement of fire safety of different types of old buildings (including commercial, composite and domestic, and industrial buildings) as provided for under the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance, the Fire Safety (Commercial Premises) Ordinance (Cap. 502) and the Fire Safety (Industrial Buildings) Ordinance (Cap. 636) for monitoring the fire safety of all old buildings in Hong Kong in a more effective and holistic manner.

#### Registration of births and deaths from natural causes

25. Another legislative proposal which the Panel was consulted on in the session was the proposed amendments to the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance (Cap. 174) to extend the statutory time limit for registration of deaths from natural causes from within 24 hours to within 14 days, and provide legal backing for allowing applicants to submit the application for registration of births or registration of deaths from natural causes through electronic services. Members were supportive of the proposed amendments, but raised concern on whether a mechanism would be provided for in the Ordinance for the Registrar of Births and Deaths to lift the time limits for registration under special

circumstances such as an epidemic. There were also suggestions on ways to enhance the implementation arrangements, including the need for the Administration to explain in plain language the circumstances which constituted natural deaths or otherwise in the relevant promotional materials and proactively communicate with the funeral industry to help enhance the bereaved's understanding of the different statutory requirements of death registration. Furthermore, the electronic services to be introduced had to be highly convenient to and should not create a burden on the applicants.

### **Meetings held and visit conducted**

26. During the period between January and November 2022, the Panel held a total of seven meetings. The Panel has scheduled another meeting in December 2022 to discuss the work of ImmD in assisting Hong Kong residents in distress outside Hong Kong, and enhancing the handling of non-refoulement claims as referred to in paragraph 9 above. The Panel also conducted a visit to GFS Headquarters in May 2022 to better understand the daily operation of GFS.

Council Business Division 2  
Legislative Council Secretariat  
7 December 2022

**Legislative Council**

**Panel on Security**

**Terms of Reference**

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

**Panel on Security**

**Membership list for the 2022 session**

<b>Chairman</b>	Hon CHAN Hak-kan, SBS, JP
<b>Deputy Chairman</b>	Hon LAI Tung-kwok, GBS, IDSM, JP
<b>Members</b>	Hon CHAN Kin-por, GBS, JP Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, SBS, JP Hon MA Fung-kwok, GBS, JP Hon Elizabeth QUAT, BBS, JP Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, BBS, JP Hon CHAN Chun-ying, JP Dr Hon Hoey Simon LEE, MH, JP Hon Dominic LEE Tsz-king Dr Hon Johnny NG Kit-chong, MH Dr Hon CHOW Man-kong Hon LAM San-keung, JP Hon Maggie CHAN Man-ki, MH, JP Hon Joephy CHAN Wing-yan Dr Hon Kennedy WONG Ying-ho, BBS, JP Hon Edmund WONG Chun-sek Hon TANG Ka-piu, BBS, JP Hon Carmen KAN Wai-mun  (Total : 20 members)
<b>Clerk</b>	Ms Maisie LAM
<b>Legal Adviser</b>	Mr Timothy TSO