

**For Discussion
On 4 February 2025**

Legislative Council Panel on Security
Proposed Implementation Details
of the Registered Fire Engineer Scheme

PURPOSE

This paper briefs Members’ on the proposed implementation details of the Registered Fire Engineer (“RFE”) Scheme (“the Scheme”) and the way forward.

BACKGROUND

2. Currently, a person who intends to run certain types of premises¹ (“an Applicant”) has to obtain a certificate or letter issued by the Director of Fire Services (“DFS”), certifying that the premises concerned have complied with all relevant fire safety requirements and will not expose persons therein to any undue risk of fire, before he/she can be issued a licence or a similar instrument (hereafter collectively referred to as “a licence”) by the regulatory authorities. Under the Fire Services Ordinance (Cap. 95), the Fire Services Department (“FSD”) is the only party vested with the statutory authority to issue fire safety certification for buildings or premises.

3. To facilitate business operation and make good use of professional and qualified human resources in the market, FSD proposes to introduce the RFE Scheme. Under the Scheme, RFEs will be allowed to provide fire safety risk assessment and certification services for Applicants for licences of certain premises. The implementation of this Scheme could promote the development of the fire engineering profession, and facilitate the industry in exploring new opportunities. The fees to be charged by RFEs would be determined by the market forces of demand and supply.

¹ Under the existing legislation, certain types of premises will require a “licence”, a “permit”, a “certificate of compliance” or a “certificate of registration” to operate. For instance, those premises requiring a “licence” or a “permit” to operate include general restaurants, factory canteens, funeral parlours, cinemas, theatres, karaoke establishments, hotels, guesthouses, places of public entertainment, etc. A club-house requires a “certificate of compliance” to operate, whereas a school needs a “certificate of registration”.

4. Upon implementation of the Scheme, FSD will maintain its existing risk assessment and certification services for Applicants to choose from. In other words, an Applicant may, based on his/her preference, choose to engage the services of RFEs and/or FSD at different stages of the licensing process. As such, the implementation of the Scheme will offer the market an additional option of completing the fire safety risk assessment and certification procedures, providing facilitation for both the public and businesses.

5. The Scheme requires legislative backing. In this connection, the Government has been carrying out the legislative work in phases:

- (i) In March 2017, the Fire Services (Amendment) Ordinance 2017 was passed by the Legislative Council (“LegCo”) to provide a basis for the making of subsidiary legislation for the Scheme (“the New Regulations”) and setting out the implementation details. This laid an important foundation for the legislative work in respect of the implementation of the Scheme;
- (ii) next, we have to make the New Regulations, including the Fire Services (Registered Fire Engineers) Regulation² and the Fire Services (Registered Fire Engineers Registration Fees) Regulation³ to set out respectively the implementation details and registration-related fees of the Scheme;
- (iii) Besides, we have to make related amendments to other pieces of legislation, including the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance (Cap. 201) and the Fire Services Department (Reports and Certificates) Regulations (Cap. 95C), for the implementation of the Scheme; and
- (iv) as a final step, the Secretary for Security will specify a commencement date by notice in the Gazette, so that relevant parts of the Fire Services (Amendment) Ordinance 2017 will come into operation with the New Regulations and the above related amendments on the same date.

To expedite the legislative process, we are, in parallel, pressing ahead with the work mentioned in (ii), (iii) and (iv) above. Details are set out below.

² The Fire Services (Registered Fire Engineers) Regulation will be subject to positive vetting.

³ The Fire Services (Registered Fire Engineers Registration Fees) Regulation will be subject to negative vetting.

THE SCHEME

6. Regulation over RFEs will be enforced by the Government at several different levels. First, a rigorous set of qualification and experience requirements will be put in place to ensure that only those who fully qualify may enter the trade. Second, FSD will issue code of practice and guidelines to RFEs to guide the latter's performance of duties, and will require strict compliance. Third, to ensure that consistent fire safety standards will be applied, FSD will require that fire safety requirements formulated by an RFE must be endorsed by FSD before they are issued to the Applicants. In addition, to ensure the quality of certification work of RFEs, at the initial stage of implementation of the Scheme, FSD will select premises on a random basis for audit inspections of at least 70% of the certification completed by an RFE after he/she issues fire safety certificates to the Applicants. Finally, a disciplinary mechanism will be set up to deal with cases in which an RFE is suspected to have failed to discharge his/her duties properly. The above principles of the regulatory regime were supported by the Bills Committee concerned when the Fire Services (Amendment) Bill⁴ was scrutinised.

FIRE SERVICES (REGISTERED FIRE ENGINEERS) REGULATION

7. The Fire Services (Registered Fire Engineers) Regulation covers the implementation details of the Scheme, including the registration mechanism and duties of RFEs, the disciplinary and appeal mechanisms, as well as the issue of code of practice in relation to the Scheme.

(I) Classes and Duties of RFEs

8. RFEs will be categorised into three classes having regard to the different natures of duties they will be performing and the different professional skills required –

- (i) **RFE (Risk Assessment) (“RFE(RA)”)** who may conduct fire safety risk assessments and formulate fire safety requirements for

⁴ This includes the Fire Services (Amendment) Bill 2015 and the Fire Services (Amendment) Bill 2016. See footnote 12 for details.

licensed premises⁵;

- (ii) **RFE (Fire Service Installation) (“RFE(FSI)”)** who may conduct compliance inspections of the fire safety requirements (except those relating to ventilating systems) in licensed premises and issue fire safety certificates upon confirmation of compliance; and
- (iii) **RFE (Ventilating System) (“RFE(VS)”)** who may conduct compliance inspections of the fire safety requirements relating to ventilating systems in licensed premises and issue fire safety certificates upon confirmation of compliance.

9. A person may apply to be registered as one or more classes of RFE.

(II) Eligibility Criteria

10. An RFE should possess the relevant professional qualifications, academic qualifications and/or work experience in order for him/her to discharge the duties competently. An applicant may seek registration as an RFE through one of the following routes –

- (i) he/she is a Registered Professional Engineer (“RPE”) under the Engineers Registration Ordinance (Cap. 409)⁶ in a discipline relevant to fire safety risk assessment or compliance checks of fire service installations or ventilating systems. He/she should possess at least one year’s relevant working experience;
- (ii) he/she holds a bachelor’s or higher degree relevant to the duties of the three RFE classes (e.g. degrees in fire engineering, structural engineering, civil engineering, building services engineering, building surveying). He/she also needs to have completed courses relating to the class of RFE he/she applies for (such as fire science, fire protection systems or fire safety legislation) during the course of his/her degree programme or

⁵ “Licensed premises” refer to premises requiring a licence or equivalent types of document to operate and for which FSD has been providing fire safety risk assessment and certification services during the licensing process.

⁶ Generally speaking, it takes about five years of training and practice for an engineering bachelor’s degree holder to become eligible for registration as an RPE under the Engineers Registration Ordinance.

through recognised professional courses⁷. He/she should possess at least six years' relevant working experience; or

- (iii) he/she is a practitioner with at least 15 years' relevant working experience and has completed the recognised professional courses as mentioned in (ii) above.

(III) Registration Mechanism

11. A Registration Committee will be set up to advise DFS on the operation of the Scheme and the detailed qualification criteria for registration of RFEs (for instance, the professional courses that would be recognised for the purpose of registration as RFEs). A person should submit an application for registration to FSD. If the applicant meets the basic eligibility criteria, the application will be referred to an Interview Board, which will conduct a professional interview with the applicant. Based on the interview result, the Interview Board will make a recommendation to DFS as to whether to register the applicant. The registration of an RFE will be valid for five years and is renewable. Members of the Registration Committee and Interview Boards will be appointed by DFS, and composed of FSD officers and members of relevant professional bodies and the academia.

(IV) Issue of Code of Practice and Guidelines

12. DFS will be empowered to issue code of practice and guidelines to RFEs in order to provide practical guidance on fire safety risk assessment, as well as inspection and certification of fire service installations and ventilating systems. On the other hand, rules of conduct to be observed by RFEs and acts that could be subject to disciplinary offences will also be listed in the code. RFEs are required to comply with the code and guidelines.

13. Furthermore, to prevent malpractices and matters relating to conflict of interest, we have sought advice from the Independent Commission Against Corruption ("ICAC") for suitable control measures. Such measures include, to prevent conflict of interest, if an RFE provides fire safety risk assessment or certification services for certain licensed premises, he/she must not be the proprietor, shareholder, director, partner or employee of the contractor responsible for the related works. In

⁷ The proposed fields for recognised professional courses include fire science, fire system, fire safety laws and regulations, and human behavioural science in case of fire.

addition, an RFE must provide a positive declaration of no conflict of interest on each occasion of fire safety requirements issuance or certification. The relevant measures will be listed in the code of practice and guidelines⁸.

(V) *Disciplinary Mechanism*

14. The proposed disciplinary offences applicable to RFEs include those under the following categories –

- (i) committing misconduct or negligence in professional respect;
- (ii) failing to discharge the duties or abide by the requirements under the Fire Services (Registered Fire Engineers) Regulation;
- (iii) being convicted of a criminal offence under the Fire Services (Registered Fire Engineers) Regulation or other offence which may bring disrepute to the RFE profession.

15. Disciplinary Boards will be set up to inquire into and deal with cases in which an RFE is suspected to have failed to discharge his/her duties properly. If a disciplinary offence against an RFE is established, the Disciplinary Board may order that RFE to be reprimanded or de-registered temporarily or permanently. Appeal Boards will be established to handle appeals. The Disciplinary Boards will be appointed by the Secretary for Security, and composed of FSD officers and members of the relevant professional bodies and the academia. As for Appeal Boards, members will be appointed by the Secretary for Security from relevant professional bodies and the academia.

(VI) *Criminal Liability*

16. As mentioned above, the purpose of implementing the Scheme is to offer Applicants for certain premises an additional option of completing the fire safety risk assessment and certification procedures to facilitate business operation. However, fire safety and public safety are both of utmost importance. Therefore, apart from setting up the said mechanism to handle disciplinary offences of RFEs, with reference to other legislation regulating personnel of similar professions, we also suggest to stipulate in the new regulation proposed criminal offences applicable to RFEs, which

⁸ There will also be provisions on the avoidance of conflict of interest under the Fire Services (Registered Fire Engineers) Regulation.

include –

- (i) issuing a fire safety certificate that is false or misleading;
- (ii) carrying out an RFE duty that is not within the scope of duties of the class for which one is registered;
- (iii) failing to notify DFS within a specified period after an RFE no longer possesses relevant professional qualification;
- (iv) issuing a fire safety requirement or fire safety certificate for which he/she is not an RFE of the relevant class; and
- (v) failing to give evidence and produce any document or information to the Disciplinary Board or the Appeal Board for members of the Board for the purpose of hearing a complaint made under the Fire Services (Registered Fire Engineers) Regulation.

17. Any person who performs the duties of an RFE without registration, or when his/her registration is suspended, will also commit a criminal offence. For details, please refer to **Annex 1**.

(VII) Applicable Premises and Phased Implementation

18. The Scheme will apply to the licensed premises listed at **Annex 2**, which include premises requiring a licence or equivalent type of document to operate and for which FSD has been providing fire safety risk assessment services and issuing fire safety certificate/letter of compliance during the licensing process⁹. As a prudent approach, FSD will roll out the Scheme in phases for the said licensed premises. Taking into account the fact that the potential fire safety risks of food businesses are generally lower than that of other licensed premises, such as hotels, guesthouses and residential care homes, and that licence applications involving premises of food businesses account for a significant portion of the applications in respect of the licensed premises listed at **Annex 2**, FSD will therefore roll out the Scheme for the licensing process of food businesses regulated under the Food Business Regulation (Cap. 132X) in the first phase. The relevant types of premises include general restaurants, light refreshment restaurants, factory canteens, bakeries, food factories and composite food shops. The phased implementation approach will enable RFEs to accumulate experience and professional knowledge, and will also enable FSD to

⁹ The list of applicable premises does not include dangerous goods stores and timber stores as these premises have higher potential fire risks. It also does not include private columbaria and e-waste disposal facilities, as the licensing schemes established for these facilities are relatively new and FSD considers it prudent for FSD to be the only authority to provide risk assessment services and to issue fire safety certificate/letter of compliance.

review the effectiveness of the Scheme, laying a solid foundation for the handling of licence applications for licensed premises involving higher and more diverse potential fire safety risks in the future. FSD will conduct a comprehensive review to evaluate the effectiveness of the Scheme after the first phase has been implemented for a period of time and, subject to the evaluation results, consider extending the Scheme to other licensed premises listed at **Annex 2**.

FIRE SERVICES (REGISTERED FIRE ENGINEERS REGISTRATION FEES) REGULATION

19. The Fire Services (Registered Fire Engineers Registration Fees) Regulation aims to prescribe the various fees in relation to registration, including fees for registration, renewal, application for a certificate of registration or a registration card, or a duplicate or a replacement thereof for RFEs. The Government will formulate the above-mentioned fees in accordance with the established “cost-recovery” and “user pays” principles. We have started working with the relevant policy bureau to formulate such fees.

RELATED AMENDMENTS TO OTHER RELEVANT PIECES OF LEGISLATION

(I) Prevention of Bribery Ordinance (Cap. 201)

20. Under the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance, public bodies are subject to more stringent anti-corruption control than private organisations. Members and employees of a public body specified in Schedule 1 to the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance will be defined as public servants, who are subject to various control under the Ordinance, including prohibition from soliciting or accepting any advantage relating to their work in the public body concerned. Furthermore, persons having dealing with a public body are subject to the relevant sections of the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance which make bribery and corrupt dealings in connection with public bodies and public servants under various circumstances an offence.

21. As outlined above, FSD will set up boards/committees including a Registration Committee, Interview Boards, Disciplinary Boards, and Appeal Boards. Since these boards/committees will be performing important public functions, such as those relating to the application for registration as an RFE and the regulatory mechanism, ICAC advised that

the said boards/committees should be specified as public bodies in Schedule 1 to the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance, so as to subject these boards/committees to the relevant control against bribery and malpractice under the Ordinance. In view of this, we will make necessary amendments to Schedule 1 to the Ordinance.

(II) *Fire Services Department (Reports and Certificates) Regulations (Cap. 95C)*

22. At present, licence applicants are required to pay prescribed fees under the Fire Services Department (Reports and Certificates) Regulations when they use the fire safety risk assessment and certification services provided by FSD. In fact, the relevant fees include both the fees for the two services provided by FSD, namely (i) fire safety risk assessment and formulation of fire safety requirements; and (ii) issue of certification (hereafter referred to as “fee structure”). As mentioned earlier, the purpose of introducing the Scheme is to offer Applicants an additional option to facilitate business operation. In other words, Applicants may in the future, on his/her preference, choose to continue using the services provided by FSD or engage the services of RFEs at different stages of the licensing process.

23. For the above reasons, and to align with the rollout of the Scheme for the licensing process of food businesses in the first phase, it is necessary to amend the Fire Services Department (Reports and Certificates) Regulations to revamp the fee structure for the fees of FSD’s services used by Applicants in complying with the Food Business Regulation so as to prescribe the respective fees for the following three services of FSD: (a) conducting risk assessment and formulating fire safety requirements for the Applicant’s premises; (b) issuing fire safety certificates for fire service installations; and (c) issuing fire safety certificates for ventilating systems¹⁰. The abovementioned revamp of fee structure will bring convenience to Applicants as they will only be required to pay for the service provided by FSD that they have opted for at any stage of the licensing process. We are working with relevant policy bureau and departments for the revamp of the fee structure.

¹⁰ At present, the fees charged to Applicants for the required certificates in complying with the Food Business Regulation prescribed under the Fire Services Department (Reports and Certificates) Regulations include both the fees for the two services in items (a) and (b). As for item (c), the relevant fees are currently prescribed under the Public Health and Municipal Services (Fees) Regulations (Cap. 132CJ). We are working with relevant policy bureau and departments to revamp of the fee structure, with the aim of incorporating the fees in items (a), (b) and (c) under the Fire Services Department (Reports and Certificates) Regulations.

COMMENCEMENT NOTICE

24. As mentioned above, the Secretary for Security will specify a commencement date by notice in the Gazette for the relevant parts¹¹ of the Fire Services (Amendment) Ordinance 2017 to the effect that it will come into operation with the New Regulations and the above amendments on the same date, thereby enabling the implementation of the Scheme.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

25. FSD conducted trade consultations in 2007 and 2011 to collect views on the Scheme from stakeholders (including professionals from engineering, surveying and architectural sectors, works contractors, the property management sector, and potential clients of the Scheme). The majority of stakeholders supported the introduction of the Scheme. Moreover, we briefed and reported to the Panel on Security of the LegCo about the Scheme and the progress of the legislative work for the Scheme in the period between 2015 and 2017. Members generally welcomed the implementation of the Scheme, and supported the principles of the regulatory regime as mentioned above. The LegCo also enacted the Fire Services (Amendment) Ordinance 2017 in March 2017¹², laying an important foundation for the legislative work in respect of the implementation of the Scheme.

26. Subsequently, FSD conducted further consultations on the proposed implementation details and the code of practice in 2017, 2023 and 2024 with relevant professional bodies and trade associations

¹¹ To implement the Scheme, we also made consequential amendments to other pieces of legislation through the Fire Services (Amendment) Ordinance 2017 to allow the regulatory authorities to accept fire safety requirements issued by RFE(RA) and fire safety certificates issued by RFE(FSI) or RFE(VS) as proof of compliance with relevant fire safety requirements when processing applications of licensed premises. The abovementioned “relevant parts of the Fire Services (Amendment) Ordinance 2017” include the consequential amendments in respect of the Food Business Regulation to align with the rollout of the Scheme for the licensing process of food businesses in the first phase.

¹² The Fire Services (Amendment) Bill 2015 (“2015 Bill”) was introduced into LegCo in December 2015. After the scrutiny of the 2015 Bill, the Bills Committee raised no objection to the Government’s plan to resume the Second Reading debate. Nevertheless, the 2015 Bill automatically lapsed as the Second Reading debate could not be resumed before the end of the Fifth LegCo term. Subsequently, the Government introduced the Fire Services (Amendment) Bill 2016 (“2016 Bill”) into LegCo for First and Second Readings in November 2016. The 2016 Bill was largely the same as the 2015 Bill in terms of content but it incorporated the Committee Stage Amendments agreed upon thereafter. After scrutinizing the 2016 Bill, the Bills Committee raised no objection to the Government’s plan to resume Second Reading debate. Subsequently, the Fire Services (Amendment) Ordinance 2017 was passed by LegCo after the Third Reading in March 2017.

(including The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers, The Institution of Fire Engineers (Hong Kong Branch), The Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors and The Association of Registered Fire Service Installation Contractors of Hong Kong Limited) as well as other stakeholders. During that period of time, FSD also conducted briefing sessions for the abovementioned professional bodies, trade associations and stakeholders to further gather opinions from the trade and stakeholders. Stakeholders indicated support to the Scheme, the proposed implementation arrangements (including the phased approach for implementation) and the code of practice, etc..

WAY FORWARD

27. We are pressing ahead with the relevant legislative work, and plan to submit the Fire Services (Registered Fire Engineers) Regulation to LegCo for positive vetting, and the Fire Services (Registered Fire Engineers Registration Fees) Regulation as well as the related amendments to other pieces of subsidiary legislation for negative vetting in the first half of 2025. We will also arrange for relevant parts of the Fire Services (Amendment) Ordinance 2017 to come into operation on the a date to be specified by the Secretary for Security by notice in the Gazette to the effect that and it will come into operation on the same date as the above regulations/amendments mentioned above for the implementation of the Scheme.

28. Members are invited to comment on the proposed implementation details of the Scheme.

Security Bureau
Fire Services Department
January 2025

Fire Services (Registered Fire Engineers) Regulation
List of Proposed Offences and Penalties

With reference to other legislation regulating personnel of similar professions, we suggest to stipulate in the Fire Services (Registered Fire Engineers) Regulation proposed criminal offences applicable to Registered Fire Engineer (“RFEs”) Scheme, as follow –

Proposed Offence		Proposed Penalty
1.	A person not being an RFE/RFE of a certain class, wilfully or falsely claims or advertises oneself to be an RFE of a certain class, or using misleading title, or wilfully allows others to represent or advertise oneself as an RFE of a certain class, or represent or advertise oneself as an RFE of a certain class with misleading title	Maximum fine of \$50,000 and imprisonment for 1 year
2.	A person, who is not an RFE, issues fire safety requirements or fire safety certificates	Maximum fine of \$100,000 and imprisonment for 1 year
3.	Failing to notify the Director of Fire Services (“DFS”) in writing within a specified period, without reasonable excuse, when an RFE no longer possesses relevant professional qualification	Maximum fine of \$50,000 and imprisonment for 1 year
4.	Obtaining qualification as an RFE for oneself or for any other person through any misleading, false or fraudulent statements or declarations	Maximum fine of \$50,000 and imprisonment for 1 year
5.	An RFE carrying out duties that are not within the class as registered	Maximum fine of \$100,000 and imprisonment for 1 year
6.	An RFE failing to notify DFS with the specified form within a specified period of change in personal particulars	Maximum fine of \$2,000
7.	When performing duties, failing to carry a valid registration card or certificate of registration, or failing to comply with the requirement of the Fire Services Department (“FSD”) for presenting registration card or certificate of registration	Maximum fine of \$2,000
8.	An RFE – (a) issues fire safety requirements which are yet to be endorsed by DFS (b) issues false or misleading fire safety certificates (c) issues fire safety certificates knowing that the relevant fire safety requirements are yet to be endorsed by DFS	Maximum fine of \$200,000 and imprisonment for 1 year
9.	Without reasonable excuse, failing to comply with the order issued by the Chairperson of the Disciplinary Board or the Appeal Board for attending a disciplinary hearing or an appeal hearing, or to submit relevant documents or information	Maximum fine of \$50,000
10.	An RFE failing to keep copy of the required documents for issuing fire safety requirements or fire safety certificates	Maximum fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment for 6 months
11.	An RFE failing to comply with FSD’s request for presenting copy of required documents kept by him/her within a specified period	Maximum fine of \$10,000

Licensed Premises to be covered under the Registered Fire Engineer Scheme

Ordinance/Regulation/Rules		Types of premises	Authority
1.	Food Business Regulation (Cap. 132X)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General restaurant • Light refreshment restaurant • Factory canteen • Bakery • Food factory • Composite food shop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director of Food and Environmental Hygiene
2.	Miscellaneous Licences Regulations (Cap. 114A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public dance hall • Dancing school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public officer appointed by the Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs
3.	Places of Amusement Regulation (Cap. 132BA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Billiard centre • Bowling centre • Public skating rink 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director of Leisure and Cultural Services
4.	Places of Public Entertainment Regulations (Cap. 172A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cinema • Theatre • Place of public entertainment (other than a cinema or theatre) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs or any public officer authorised by him/her
5.	Education Ordinance (Cap. 279)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent Secretary for Education
6.	Non-local Higher and Professional Education (Regulation) Rules (Cap.493B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premises for conducting registered courses or exempted courses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registrar of Non-local Higher and Professional Education Courses
7.	Dutiable Commodities (Liquor) Regulations (Cap. 109B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premises for the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquor Licensing Board
8.	Funeral Parlours Regulation (Cap. 132AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funeral parlour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director of Food and Environmental Hygiene
9.	Child Care Services Ordinance (Cap. 243)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child care centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director of Social Welfare
10.	Massage Establishments Ordinance (Cap. 266)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massage establishment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioner of Police

Ordinance/Regulation/Rules		Types of premises	Authority
11.	Hotel and Guesthouse Accommodation Ordinance (Cap. 349)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotel • Guesthouse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotel and Guesthouse Accommodation Authority
12.	Clubs (Safety of Premises) Ordinance (Cap. 376)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Club-house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs
13.	Amusement Game Centres Ordinance (Cap. 435)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amusement game centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public officer appointed by the Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs
14.	Bedspace Apartments Ordinance (Cap. 447)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bedspace apartment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs
15.	Residential Care Homes (Elderly Persons) Ordinance (Cap. 459)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential care home for the elderly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director of Social Welfare
16.	Drug Dependent Persons Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres (Licensing) Ordinance (Cap. 566)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug dependence treatment centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director of Social Welfare
17.	Karaoke Establishments Ordinance (Cap. 573)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karaoke establishment (other than that in a restaurant, hotel, guesthouse or club) • Karaoke establishment (in a hotel, guesthouse or club) • Karaoke establishment (in a restaurant) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs • Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs • Director of Food and Environmental Hygiene
18.	Residential Care Homes (Persons with Disabilities) Ordinance (Cap. 613)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential care home for persons with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director of Social Welfare