

Public Order

Hong Kong remains one of the safest cities in the world. The overall crime rate (number of crimes per 100,000 population) fell 2.8 per cent in 2015 while the violent crime rate fell 2.6 per cent compared with 2014. The overall crime detection rate was 44.8 per cent.

Fight Crime Committee

The Fight Crime Committee (FCC), chaired by the Chief Secretary for Administration, provides advice and recommendations on the prevention and reduction of crime, co-ordinates crime-fighting efforts and monitors their results. In 2015, it discussed the Police Force's handling of the illegal Occupy Central movement and public order events apart from monitoring the overall crime situation, the trend of commercial crime, the progress of the Police Superintendent's Discretion Scheme, the drug situation and the Correctional Services Department's publicity campaign for rehabilitated people. The FCC targeted deception, sexual assault, theft and drug abuse in its 2015-16 publicity strategy.

Working with the FCC are 18 District Fight Crime Committees (DFCCs) monitoring the crime situation at district level and reflecting community concerns about law and order. They help heighten community awareness of crime prevention through publicity programmes in the districts.

The FCC organised the Fight Crime Conference and the Fight Crime Committee Reception in March and December respectively to reinforce closer links with the DFCCs. FCC members also took turns to attend DFCC functions to exchange views on topical crime issues and discuss ways to combat crime.

Police Force

The Police Force's commitment to maintaining law and order helps ensure Hong Kong remains one of the world's safest and most stable cities.

At the end of 2015, the police had an establishment of about 28,900 police officers and 4,600 civilian staff, reinforced by some 4,000 volunteers serving in the Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force. It appointed 96 inspectors and 810 constables during the year.

Crime

Reported crimes in 2015 totalled 66,439, a decrease of 1.9 per cent compared with 67,740 in 2014. The crime rate stood at 909 cases per 100,000 population, a drop of 2.8 per cent compared with 935 in 2014. The decrease was mainly due to a drop in miscellaneous thefts, wounding and serious assault, criminal intimidation and burglary. The number of violent crimes decreased to 10,889, a drop of 1.7 per cent compared with 11,073 in 2014.

In 2015, there were 223 cases of robbery, a drop of 27.8 per cent compared with 309 in 2014. Regarding non-violent crimes, burglaries decreased to 2,579 from 2,700 in 2014, a decline of 4.5 per cent, while overall thefts decreased to 27,512 from 28,596 in 2014, a drop of 3.8 per cent.

Of the reported crimes, 44.8 per cent, or 29,736 crimes, were detected, resulting in the arrests of 33,778 persons. Among these, 1,309 were juveniles aged between 10 and 15 while 2,826 were young persons aged between 16 and 20. Arrests of youths were mostly for wounding and serious assault, shop theft, miscellaneous thefts and serious drug offences.

The number of triad-related crimes increased to 1,812 from 1,643 in 2014, a rise of 10.3 per cent. This type of crime accounted for 2.7 per cent of all reported crimes during the year.

Between June and September, the police mounted a series of tripartite operations with the Guangdong and Macao police to combat the illegal activities of triad societies and organised crime syndicates, and to tackle cross-boundary crimes. They arrested 4,343 persons and seized \$102 million of dangerous drugs and other illicit goods.

Commercial Crime

The Commercial Crime Bureau continued to tackle serious and complex fraud and counterfeiting of monetary instruments in Hong Kong by co-operating closely with its local, regional and international partners in multi-jurisdictional enforcement operations. It adopted a strategic approach by engaging different sectors of the community through the enhanced use of social media and by co-operating with multiple agencies on scam prevention initiatives. In 2015, the overall commercial crime situation remained stable.

Technology Crime

The Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau was formed on 1 January 2015 to co-ordinate police efforts in combating technology crimes. As a member of the Interpol Eurasian Working Group on Cybercrime for Heads of Units, the bureau played an active role in international collaboration against cross-boundary technology crimes.

Dangerous Drugs

The police adopted a multi-agency approach encompassing assistance from the community in disrupting drug abuse and drug trafficking.

Ketamine and methamphetamine continued to be the most commonly abused drugs in the territory, accounting for 59.9 per cent of the 4,309 persons arrested for dangerous drugs in 2015.

To tackle transnational drug trafficking, the Narcotics Bureau maintained a strategic partnership with Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies (LEAs), which led to 33 successful joint operations in 2015 that seized 4,557kg of illicit drugs, 1.21 tonnes of methamphetamine semi-products and 515kg of precursor chemicals.

The emergence of new drugs posed challenges to regulators and law enforcement agencies worldwide. Co-ordinated by the Security Bureau, the Narcotics Bureau worked closely with other stakeholders to help amend related legislation and devise effective intervention strategies.

Financial Investigation

The Joint Financial Intelligence Unit (JFIU) and the Financial Investigations Division (FID) combated money laundering and terrorist financing activities, while the Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment Unit co-ordinated risk assessment exercises. In 2015, 121 persons were convicted of money laundering offences, with \$251 million of criminal assets restrained and \$139 million confiscated.

The JFIU and FID also took part in international conferences of the Financial Action Task Force, the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering and the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units.

Forensic Support

The Identification Bureau provided fingerprint collection, firearms examination and photography services and collected DNA evidence from crime scenes to support crime investigations and prosecutions. In 2015, it linked 611 persons to 532 criminal cases.

A Fingerprint and Palmprint Livescan System, introduced in the fourth quarter of 2014, served to digitise the recording of fingerprints and palmprints for the police and related law enforcement agencies. It won a Bronze Prize of Internal Service Award in the Civil Service Outstanding Service Award Scheme 2015.

Liaison

As the designated contact point with law enforcement agencies on the Mainland and in Taiwan, Macao and overseas countries, the Liaison Bureau (LB) communicated with their liaison officers stationed overseas or in Hong Kong for all police-related matters. It also operated as a sub-bureau of the Interpol National Central Bureau China in dealing with all Interpol-related matters in Hong Kong.

To strengthen international law enforcement co-operation against cross-jurisdictional crime, the police signed and renewed in 2015 a number of memoranda of understanding on combating international crime with strategic partners, including the police of Australia, Cambodia, France, the Netherlands, Singapore and South Korea.

Counter Terrorism

The police maintained a high degree of vigilance and a state of operational readiness commensurate with the prevailing terrorist threat level. They also maintained close liaison with other government departments and private organisations, including those responsible for critical infrastructure, on security and counter terrorism measures. The police also conducted joint exercises regularly to enhance their response capability for any terrorist attack.

Traffic

In 2015, there were 16,170 traffic accidents involving casualties, with 2,510 cases involving serious injuries and 117 involving fatalities. The number of accidents involving casualties increased 2.4 per cent and the number of accidents involving serious injuries or fatalities increased 0.8 per cent compared with 2014.

Public Order Events

Hong Kong residents enjoy freedom of speech and freedom of assembly, procession and demonstration. In 2015, 6,029 public meetings and processions were held. The police are committed to handling all public order events in a fair, just and impartial manner in accordance with the laws of Hong Kong. In handling such events, the police ensure public order and safety is maintained while endeavouring to strike a balance between facilitating all lawful and peaceful public meetings and processions on one hand, and minimising the adverse impact of these events on other members of the public on the other hand.

Public Relations

The Police Public Relations Branch (PPRB) continued to enlist public support in maintaining law and order by working in partnership with the media and the community. It disseminated information about police activities to local and overseas media round the clock and released information on unforeseen incidents through an interactive electronic platform. The branch also helped the Fight Crime Committee plan and implement its publicity campaigns.

The PPRB continued to expand its use of social media to strengthen the dissemination channels of police messages, adopting a creative and interactive approach to enhance communication and reach out to different sectors of the community. In addition to the Hong Kong Police Mobile Application and the Hong Kong Police YouTube channel, it launched the Hong Kong Police Facebook in October to further enhance public understanding of policing activities, crime prevention and other matters.

The PPRB's *Police Magazine*, *Police Report* and *Police Bulletin* provided information on crime trends and crime prevention measures. In addition, the branch helped local and overseas television broadcasters and film production companies produce dramas, documentaries and films related to police work, and liaised with other government agencies on location filming.

The PPRB also published a fortnightly newspaper, *OffBeat*; the monthly *Junior Police Call Newsletter*; and *Hong Kong Police Review*.

Engaging the Community

Members of the public learned about police policies and operational priorities through Police Community Relations Officers. The Junior Police Call scheme and the Police School Liaison Programme served as bridges between the police and young people, while the Senior Police Call scheme promoted crime prevention, fight crime and road safety messages among the elderly.

Police districts continued to organise various programmes to engage the non-ethnic-Chinese community, including Project Gemstone and Project Himalaya in Yau Tsim and Yuen Long, to raise their interest in joining the Police Force. Police Community Liaison Assistants in 14 police districts help form long-term relationships between the police and members of this community.

In 2015, 80 people received awards under the police's Good Citizen Award scheme sponsored by the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, to recognise their assistance to the police in fighting crime.

Planning and Development

To facilitate the construction of the Shatin to Central Link, the Police Officers' Club at Hung Hing Road, Causeway Bay, was handed over to the Highways Department in August for demolition and is anticipated to be reinstated in situ by the end of 2020. The Kowloon Police Vehicle Pound and Examination Centre was relocated from Ho Man Tin to Kowloon Bay in October, while the Yau Ma Tei Divisional Police Station will be relocated to Yau Cheung Road in 2016.

Information and Communication Technology

During the year, the police extended radio coverage of a Third Generation Command and Control Communications System across all Mass Transit Railway lines. It also rolled out the initial phase of a Case Management and Investigation System in November to enhance case management and investigation and further improve information security.

Training

The Hong Kong Police College collaborated with The Chinese University of Hong Kong to launch Emotional Fitness Training for all ranks of police officers, helping them develop positive thinking and strengthen emotional resilience. The project won the Gold Prize in the Internal Service Team category of the Civil Service Outstanding Service Award Scheme 2015.

In November, the International Accreditation Panel recommended that the college's Detective Training Programme be approved by the Hong Kong Council for Accreditation of Academic and Vocational Qualifications for accreditation under the Hong Kong Qualifications Framework (QF). Subject to the final approval of the council, the college could award inspectorate graduates of the Standard Criminal Investigation Course with Professional Certificates at QF Level 5 (equivalent to a bachelor's degree), and sergeants and constables with Professional Certificates at QF Level 4 (equivalent to an associate degree or a higher diploma); upon completion of the required workplace learning, they will be further awarded Advanced Diplomas at QF Levels 5 and 4 respectively.

Service Quality

The Service Quality Wing continued to promote integrity, professionalism, continuous improvement and innovation in police services. In 2015, it formulated the Strategic Directions and Strategic Action Plan 2016-18 to meet policing challenges. The police won 13 awards in the Civil Service Outstanding Service Award Scheme 2015.

Complaints and Internal Investigations

The Complaints and Internal Investigations Branch comprises the Complaints Against Police Office (Capo) and the Internal Investigations Office (IIO). Under a statutory two-tier police complaints handling system, the Capo handles all complaints lodged by the public against the police and supports the Independent Police Complaints Council in performing its statutory functions. It received 1,547 reportable complaints in 2015, 40.9 per cent less than the five-year average of 2,619.

To maintain public confidence, the IIO continued to embed ethics and integrity in the police through education and culture building, governance and control, enforcement and deterrence, and reintegration and support.

Independent Police Complaints Council

The Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) is an independent statutory body established, among other things, to:

- observe, monitor and review the Police Force's handling and investigation of reportable complaints;
- monitor actions taken or to be taken in respect of any member of the Police Force by the Commissioner of Police in connection with reportable complaints;
- identify any fault or deficiency in police practice or procedure that has led to or might lead to reportable complaints and make recommendations accordingly;
- advise the Commissioner of Police and/or the Chief Executive of its opinion and/or recommendation in connection with reportable complaints; and
- promote public awareness of the role of the council.

Its 28 members, all appointed by the Chief Executive, are drawn from a wide spectrum of society with diverse expertise. In addition, the council had 110 observers at the year end. These observers, as well as the council members, may attend interviews and observe the police's collection of evidence in respect of reportable complaints on a pre-arranged or surprise basis, to ensure investigations are conducted in a fair and impartial manner.

In 2015, the IPCC scrutinised and endorsed the findings in 1,883 investigation reports on reportable complaints received during the year or carried forward from previous years, involving

a total of 3,641 allegations. Of these, 172 allegations were found to be substantiated or partially substantiated and the police have taken appropriate action against the officers involved.

Correctional Services Department

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) runs a comprehensive range of programmes for adult and young persons in custody under two broad headings: prison management and rehabilitation of offenders.

As at December 31, 2015, the department managed 29 correctional facilities with 6,615 staff looking after 8,438 persons in custody and 1,991 people under supervision after discharge. Offenders sentenced to imprisonment are assigned to correctional institutions according to their gender, age and security ratings. Separate institutions are provided for males and females for adult and young persons in custody. Young offenders aged between 14 and 20 may be admitted to a training centre or a rehabilitation centre. A detention centre programme is available for male offenders aged between 14 and 24. Drug addicts found guilty of an offence punishable by imprisonment may be placed in a drug addiction treatment centre.

All persons in custody receive proper care. Their diets follow approved scales of nutritional values with regard to their health, religious and dietary requirements. All convicted adults, unless certified physically unfit, are required to work six days a week. They are assigned to different work posts according to their fitness and security ratings, personal experience and balance of sentence. They receive earnings, which may be used to buy approved articles and canteen items, as an incentive to acquire good working habits and vocational skills. They can watch television and read newspapers and library books. They may send and receive letters, receive visits and take part in religious services.

Correctional Facilities

Among the 29 correctional facilities of different security grading under the department, nine are for adult male offenders and two are for adult female offenders. For young males, the department operates two correctional institutions, one detention centre, one training centre and two rehabilitation centres. Young females are accommodated at one correctional institution and two rehabilitation centres. Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre, Lai Sun Correctional Institution, Nei Kwu Correctional Institution and part of Lai King Correctional Institution accommodate convicted drug addicts. Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre separately houses male and female persons in custody of all categories who require psychiatric observation, treatment or assessment. Six of the correctional facilities cater for remanded people of different age groups. Each correctional facility normally has dormitories, a kitchen, dining rooms, a laundry, workshops, areas for exercise and recreation, a library and a hospital. The department also manages two custodial wards in public hospitals for persons in custody who require special medical care or surgery.

The department operates three halfway houses to help those released under supervision reintegrate into society. The residents may go out to work or attend school during daytime.

Penal Population

In 2015, 10,092 adults (6,897 men and 3,195 women) were sentenced to imprisonment, 5,878 adults (4,454 men and 1,424 women) on remand were taken into custody, 262 young offenders were sentenced to imprisonment (201 males and 61 females), and 415 young persons on remand (362 males and 53 females) were taken into custody. In addition, 220 offenders (199 males and 21 females) were sentenced to detention in training centres, rehabilitation centres or the detention centre, and 908 offenders (701 males and 207 females) were placed in drug addiction treatment centres, while 1,704 offenders (1,433 males and 271 females) were remanded pending reports on their suitability for sentencing to one of these centres.

Most of the correctional facilities are either aged or were originally built for other purposes. A partial redevelopment of Tai Lam Centre for Women to provide around 100 additional penal places and enhance its facilities is expected to be completed by the end of 2016. The department will continue to explore other possible redevelopment improvement projects.

Pre-sentence Assessment

Young offenders and offenders with drug addiction problems who are convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment may be remanded in custody for a period not exceeding three weeks for assessment of their suitability for admission to various types of correctional facilities. In 2015, the Rehabilitation Unit prepared a total of 2,640 suitability reports for the courts, and recommended 393 males and 48 females as suitable for admission to a rehabilitation centre, training centre or detention centre, and 869 males and 270 females as suitable for a drug addiction treatment centre.

Young Offender Assessment Panel

The panel, comprising representatives from the CSD and the Social Welfare Department, makes recommendations to magistrates and judges on the most appropriate rehabilitation programmes for remanded males aged between 14 and 24 and females aged 14 to 20. In 2015, the courts referred 74 cases to the panel for assessment.

Training, Detention and Rehabilitation Centres

Training centres provide young people with custodial correctional training for between six months and three years, comprising half-day educational classes and half-day vocational training. They also receive character development training in the form of scouting and guiding. Upon release, they are subject to three-year statutory supervision.

The detention period for males aged between 14 and 20 undergoing detention centre programmes ranges from one to six months, and for male adults aged between 21 and 24, three to 12 months. It emphasises strict discipline, strenuous training, hard work and a vigorous routine. After release, they are placed under one-year statutory supervision.

Rehabilitation centres provide a sentencing option for the courts to deal with offenders aged between 14 and 20 who are in need of a short-term residential rehabilitation programme. Those released from rehabilitation centres are subject to one-year statutory supervision.

Education

Offenders under 21 can receive education and are encouraged to take part in both local and overseas accredited public examinations. Adults in custody are also encouraged to take part in self-study courses or tertiary-level distance learning programmes offered by external accredited educational organisations. Those pursuing further studies may apply for financial help from the Prisoners' Education Trust Fund and other education subsidy schemes.

Vocational Training

To help young offenders reintegrate into society as law-abiding citizens, the CSD provides half-day vocational training programmes for those under 21 years of age to acquire job skills, obtain accreditation and develop work habits. The department provides eligible adult offenders¹ wishing to take part in the programmes with pre-release vocational courses. Full-time and part-time courses are offered at 11 correctional facilities.

Correctional Services Industries

The department provides work for adult offenders as required by law to keep them gainfully employed and to help them develop good working habits, a sense of responsibility and self-confidence. Through the training received at work, they can also acquire work skills to facilitate their reintegration into society.

In 2015, a daily average of 4,244 people were engaged in productive work, providing government departments and subvented bodies with a wide range of goods and services. These include office furniture, uniforms, leather products, hospital linen, filter masks, fibreglass litter containers, traffic signs, precast concrete products and metal products, laundry services for hospitals and clinics, book binding for public libraries, printing work, file jackets and envelopes. The market value of these goods and services provided by the department was \$439.9 million in 2015.

Welfare and Counselling

Rehabilitation officers look after the welfare of persons in custody and help them deal with personal problems arising from their detention or imprisonment. The officers provide individual and group counselling and help run rehabilitation programmes such as pre-release reintegration orientation courses, make arrangements for the persons in custody to meet their family members and supply them with information on community resources.

Drug Addiction Treatment

The department runs a compulsory treatment programme for convicted drug addicts that serves as an alternative to imprisonment. Addicts aged between 14 and 20 are accommodated separately from the adults, but the length of treatment is the same, ranging from two to 12 months of in-centre treatment followed by one year of statutory supervision.

¹ 'Eligible adult offender' means an adult offender who is allowed to be employed or work and is not subject to any condition of stay in Hong Kong after discharge.

Health Care

In all correctional institutions, there are on-site hospitals staffed by qualified personnel to provide basic healthcare services. Persons in custody who need specialist treatment are referred to visiting specialists or public hospitals for follow-up.

Psychological Services

Psychological services seek to improve the psychological well-being of persons in custody and to change their offending behaviour. Clinical psychologists and trained officers provide special treatment programmes for sex offenders, violent offenders, offenders with drug addiction problems, and young persons and women in custody. They also submit assessment reports to the courts, review boards and institutional management on request. The department assesses the person's risk of reoffending upon discharge using an empirically based protocol and clinical measures.

Statutory Supervision

Statutory supervision is provided to young persons discharged from custody, people discharged from training, rehabilitation, detention and drug addiction treatment centres, those discharged under the Release Under Supervision, Pre-release Employment and Post-release Supervision schemes, and those discharged under a conditional release order or post-release supervision order. The aim of statutory supervision is to help the supervisees reintegrate into society. Any breach of the supervision conditions may result in recall for a further period of training, treatment or imprisonment. At the end of 2015, 1,991 people were under active statutory supervision.

Community Support

Community acceptance and support are paramount to an offender's rehabilitation and reintegration into society. The Committee on Community Support for Rehabilitated Offenders is a non-statutory advisory body appointed by the Commissioner of Correctional Services to advise on rehabilitation programmes as well as strategies on reintegration and publicity. It comprises community leaders and professionals from various sectors and representatives of non-governmental organisations and government departments. The department also organises publicity activities to appeal for public support for offender rehabilitation.

Community Education

The department reaches out mainly to secondary students with its Rehabilitation Pioneer Project, launched in September 2008. It conducts a series of community education programmes, such as a Creation and Rehabilitation drama and music performance and a Reflective Path role-playing exercise, to disseminate to the youth the messages of leading a law-abiding and drug-free life and of supporting offender rehabilitation.

Information Technology and Management

The department continues to enhance the quality and efficiency of prison management and offender rehabilitation services through appropriate use of new technologies.

Visiting Justices

Two visiting Justices of the Peace visit each penal institution fortnightly or monthly, depending on the type of facility. The Justices of the Peace receive and investigate complaints from persons in custody, inspect their diets and examine their living and working conditions.

Quality Assurance

To uphold and continuously improve service standards, the department initiates enhancements through regular inspections and management studies.

Complaints

The Complaints Investigation Unit handles and investigates complaints related to the department. All investigation reports are scrutinised by the CSD Complaints Committee. Persons in custody may lodge complaints with any CSD officer or through other channels, such as the visiting Justices of the Peace, the Ombudsman and Legislative Councillors.

Customs and Excise Department

The Customs and Excise Department is responsible primarily for the collection of revenue on dutiable goods, prevention of duty evasion, suppression of drug trafficking and abuse, prevention and detection of smuggling, and protection of intellectual property rights. The department also enforces legislation to protect consumer interests, safeguard and facilitate legitimate trade and industry, uphold Hong Kong's trading integrity and fulfil relevant international obligations. At the year end, it had a staff of 5,967. (See also Chapter 5).

Revenue Protection and Collection

The department collects excise duties derived from dutiable commodities stipulated in the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance: liquor, tobacco, hydrocarbon oil and methyl alcohol. It also administers a licensing and permit system to ensure no dutiable commodities, whether imported or locally manufactured, are released for local consumption unless full duty has been paid. During the financial year 2014-15, the excise duties collected amounted to \$10.01 billion, representing an increase of 3 per cent over 2013-14.

The department also assesses the taxable values of motor vehicles under the Motor Vehicles (First Registration Tax) Ordinance. In 2014-15, it registered 135 motor traders, assessed the provisional taxable values of 79,093 vehicles and re-assessed 27,511 of them, resulting in the collection of \$9.55 billion first registration tax by the Transport Department.

The Customs and Excise Department undertakes sustained enforcement action against illicit cigarette activities on all fronts and co-operates with overseas customs authorities to stamp out transnational cigarette smuggling, including monitoring suspicious shipments through intelligence exchange.

In 2015, the department handled 1,896 cases involving the smuggling, storage, distribution and peddling of illicit cigarettes (a decrease of 10.5 per cent compared with 2014) and seized 69 million sticks of illicit cigarettes. Under a Compounding Scheme, 8,410 people were fined for

abuse of duty-free cigarette concessions (a decrease of 11.2 per cent compared with 2014), involving 2.5 million sticks of cigarettes.

The department takes sustained action to stamp out illicit fuel activities. In 2015, it solved 42 illicit fuel cases, arrested 41 people and seized 13,200 litres of illicit fuel. There were 32.3 per cent fewer cases than in 2014.

Anti-narcotics Operations

The department continues to take vigorous enforcement action to prevent and suppress the unlawful manufacture, distribution and trafficking of dangerous drugs; to trace, confiscate and recover drug proceeds from illegal drug activities; and to prevent the diversion of chemicals used for the illicit manufacture of dangerous drugs. It also maintains close co-operation and exchanges intelligence with local, Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies to combat drug trafficking.

In 2015, the department dealt with 248 drug trafficking cases and smashed 24 drug storage and distribution centres and one drug manufacturing and attenuating centre, seizing 1,213kg of assorted dangerous drugs² and arresting 365 people. To counter a recent significant increase in drugs trafficked via Hong Kong, the department engaged the logistics industry's support and strengthened co-operation with Mainland and overseas counterparts. As a result, 1,000kg of assorted dangerous drugs were seized and 44 people were arrested on the Mainland and overseas, an increase of 349 per cent in the quantity of dangerous drugs seized and 22 per cent more arrests in relation to transnational drug trafficking than in 2014.

As part of the government's vigorous efforts in combating youth drug abuse, the department strengthened enforcement at boundary control points by stepping up checks on cross-boundary coaches and private vehicles, deploying more detector dogs and plainclothes officers in operations, exchanging intelligence and mounting parallel operations with its Mainland counterparts. It also collaborated with non-governmental organisations to encourage young people to stay away from drugs and lead a healthy life.

Anti-smuggling Operations

Smuggling across the Hong Kong-Mainland boundary remains a concern. In 2015, 163 Hong Kong-Mainland smuggling attempts were detected, with 178 people arrested and \$283 million worth of smuggled goods seized. Tablet computers, mobile phones and computer central processing units were the main items smuggled into the Mainland. Cigarettes, which are cheaper on the Mainland, and counterfeit goods were often smuggled into Hong Kong.

The Customs and Excise Department collaborates with other law enforcement agencies to combat smuggling activities through intelligence exchange and parallel operations. It works closely with the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department and the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department to detect and prevent the smuggling of food and animals.

² Not including 513kg of Khat, which contains substances subject to control under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance.

Fire Services Department

The Fire Services Department fights fires, protects life and property in the event of fires and other calamities, provides emergency ambulance services, and formulates and enforces fire safety policies and measures. The department employs 9,515 uniformed and 725 civilian members and has well-trained personnel, advanced communications systems and modern equipment.

Firefighting and Rescue

Of the 34,320 fire calls received in 2015, eight were classified as major fires of No 3 alarm or above. Careless handling of lighted items or accidents in the process of cooking were the major causes of fires, accounting for 1,563 cases. Careless handling or disposal of lighted materials, such as cigarette ends, matches and candles, caused 947 fires, while disposal of joss sticks caused 192 fires. Unwanted alarms, triggered mainly by faulty automatic alarm systems, contributed about 72 per cent of the total number of fire calls.

The department also provides a wide range of rescue services for incidents such as traffic accidents, shipwrecks, people trapped in lifts or locked in rooms, gas leakages, house collapses, floods, landslides, industrial accidents and attempts to jump from a height. The department handled 33,683 such special service calls in 2015.

Ambulance Services

The department's Ambulance Command handled 757,901 calls in 2015, an average of 2,076 calls per day.

Its ambulance fleet is manned by paramedics. All emergency ambulances and emergency medical assistant motorcycles are fully equipped with life-support equipment such as automated external defibrillators and selected drugs for conditions including diabetes, shock, heart attack, shortness of breath and drug overdose. To enhance the emergency ambulance service, the department provides simple Post-dispatch Advice by phone on some easily identified sicknesses and injuries, such as general bleeding, bone fractures/limb dislocations, burns, convulsion, heat exposure and hypothermia, after dispatching an ambulance to the scene. Such information includes simple first-aid and time-saving advice to help patients receive prompt medical assistance.

The department continues to train front-line firefighters to become first responders to provide basic life-saving support to casualties and patients while ambulance crews are on their way to the scene. In 2015, first responders attended to 40,022 calls.

Communications

The Fire Services Communications Centre, manned round the clock and equipped with a Third Generation Mobilising System, is responsible for mobilising all firefighting and ambulance resources to provide timely fire and ambulance services to the community. The centre also receives complaints about fire hazards and dangerous goods, and acts as an emergency co-ordinator for other government departments and public utilities during major emergencies.

The department uses a Digital Trunked Radio System to ensure effective and efficient radio communication at scenes of incidents.

Fire Safety

The Fire Safety Command and the Licensing and Certification Command formulate fire safety policies and promote fire protection.

The Fire Safety Command draws up fire safety policies and formulates fire safety measures for buildings and mass transit systems. It also devotes much of its efforts to upgrading fire safety in old buildings, vetting loan applications for fire safety improvement works and raising public awareness of fire safety.

The command's two Building Improvement Divisions enforce the requirements for upgrading the fire safety measures of commercial premises and other buildings which fall within the purview of the Fire Safety (Commercial Premises) Ordinance and the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance, and investigate reports of fire hazards in buildings.

A Building Fire Safety Envoy Scheme trains owners or occupiers of buildings and staff of property management companies as envoys to promote fire safety in buildings. At the end of 2015, 6,028 envoys had been trained.

The New Projects Division, in collaboration with the Buildings Department and other departments, vets new and amended building plans, including those for the mass transit system, tunnels, bridges and the airport. It also defines the fire protection needs of certain premises. In 2015, the division vetted 15,004 building plans.

The Railway Development Strategy Division scrutinises the railway infrastructure's fire safety requirements. It carries out acceptance inspections of fire service installations (FSI) at new railway projects, such as the South Island Line, and of alteration, addition and improvement works for the existing lines.

The Support Division formulates, reviews and updates departmental policies on improving fire safety in buildings and strengthening public understanding of the need for fire safety. The division collaborated with Radio Television Hong Kong in producing new episodes for the radio programme *Happy Daily* and television series *Elite Brigade III* in 2015 to promote public awareness of fire protection and enhance public knowledge of fire and ambulance services.

By the end of 2015, 149,096 people had been trained as Fire Safety Ambassadors (FSA) and 378 community leaders had been appointed as FSA Honorary Presidents.

The department adopts a four-pronged approach of publicity, enforcement, checking and partnership to tackle fire hazards in old buildings proactively and comprehensively. Since 2008, it has applied this approach to 208 target buildings, of which 24 were covered in 2015.

The Licensing and Certification Command formulates and enforces fire safety policies and regulations. The command supports the government's 'Be the Smart Regulator' Programme to

improve business friendliness, efficiency and transparency without compromising fire safety. It also takes enforcement action against fire hazards in licensed/registered premises to enhance public safety.

The Fire Service Installations Task Force monitors the status of FSI in all buildings and strengthens public awareness of the need to maintain FSI in efficient working order. In 2015, the task force made 60,978 FSI inspections and issued 2,906 Fire Hazard Abatement Notices. It took legal action against 23 owners of defective FSI and one FSI contractor for regulatory contraventions.

The department combats illicit fuelling activities prohibited under the Dangerous Goods Ordinance, the Dangerous Goods Regulations and the Fire Services (Fire Hazard Abatement) Regulation. It formed an Anti-illicit Fuelling Activities Task Force in January 2015 to curb illicit fuelling activities in an efficient and effective manner through strategic planning and exchange of intelligence with the Customs and Excise Department. By the end of 2015, the task force had conducted 1,128 inspections. Legal action was taken against 120 suspected offenders involving 424,835 litres of diesel.

Appliances and Equipment

The department has 1,023 fire appliances, ambulances and supporting vehicles and 21 fire vessels to provide firefighting, rescue and emergency ambulance services.

New Developments

The department continues to plan and build fire stations and ambulance depots to cope with the territory's development and service needs, and to adhere to the government's policy of providing the fastest response possible to emergencies. In April 2015, the new Sheung Shui Ambulance Depot at Choi Shun Street came into operation.

The Fire Services Training School in Pat Heung has been in use since 1968. To meet advances in technology and firefighting and rescue techniques, the Fire and Ambulance Services Academy at Pak Shing Kok, Tseung Kwan O, under construction since 2012, will be commissioned in early 2016.

Public Liaison

A public liaison group comprising 30 members of the public from different walks of life are appointed annually to encourage public participation in monitoring and improving the delivery of emergency fire and ambulance services.

Government Flying Service

The Government Flying Service provides a wide range of flying services, including round-the-clock search and rescue coverage, casualty and medical evacuation, firefighting and support for other government departments.

It has a staff of 174 disciplined and 56 civilian members, and a fleet of four fixed-wing aircraft and seven helicopters. In 2015, members flew a total of 6,538 hours, helped in 626 search and rescue operations and took 1,693 people to hospital by helicopter.

Immigration Department

Immigration Control

The Immigration Department plays an important role in maintaining law and order by controlling entry into Hong Kong. Through checks at control points and the vetting of entry applications, immigration officers detect undesirable people, including international criminals and dubious visitors. In 2015, 56,855 people were refused entry.

Detection of Forged Travel Documents

Strict measures are taken to guard against the use of forged travel documents. The department also carries out special operations against forgery syndicates. In 2015, 511 forged travel documents were discovered, compared with 523 in 2014. The department maintains close contact with local, Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies and consulates, and exchanges information on these documents with them.

Interception of Targeted or Wanted Persons

In 2015, 335,124 targeted or wanted persons were intercepted at immigration control points, suspected of being connected with offences or court orders ranging from failure to settle outstanding fines to serious crimes.

Unlawful Employment

The department's Anti-Illegal Workers Combat Squad combats illegal employment, conducting undercover patrols at illegal worker black spots. In 2015, 6,762 illegal workers were arrested in 13,788 raids, compared with 6,100 arrested in 13,462 raids in 2014. The vast majority were visitors who had breached their conditions of stay.

Illegal workers are fined and/or jailed before being sent back to their places of origin. Their employers are also liable to be prosecuted. In 2015, a total of 275 charges were laid against employers of illegal workers.

Deportation and Removal

The department processes deportation and removal orders. In 2015, 443 people convicted of offences punishable with imprisonment of not less than two years were recommended for deportation and 360 were deported, meaning they are prohibited from returning. Another 901 were removed from Hong Kong, comprising 335 illegal immigrants, 503 people who had breached their conditions of stay, and 63 people who were refused entry.

Investigation and Prosecution of Immigration Offenders

During 2015, the department laid 4,661 charges against people who had committed various immigration offences, including remaining illegally in Hong Kong, breaching conditions of stay, making false statements or representations, and using or possessing forged travel documents.

Illegal immigrants or persons subject to removal or deportation orders are prohibited under section 38AA of the Immigration Ordinance from taking employment, whether paid or unpaid, and 236 people were prosecuted under that provision in 2015.

Independent Commission Against Corruption

Hong Kong is internationally acclaimed as a city with a clean civil service, a level playing field for doing business and a society intolerant of corruption. International studies released in 2015 recognised the territory as one of the world's least corrupt places, including the World Justice Project's Rule of Law Index and the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index.

Established 41 years ago, the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) safeguards Hong Kong's deep-rooted culture of probity through a holistic strategy of enforcement, prevention and education. Its independence is enshrined in the Basic Law and the organisation is backed by a community highly intolerant of corruption.

According to the 2015 ICAC Annual Survey, 97 per cent of respondents expressed support for the commission. On a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 representing total rejection and 10 representing total acceptance, the respondents' tolerance level of corruption registered a mean score of 0.6, the lowest since the question was first raised in 2010. Only 1.3 per cent of them said they had encountered corruption in the past 12 months.

In 2015, the ICAC received 2,798 non-election-related corruption complaints, 18 per cent more than in 2014. Of these complaints, 65 per cent concerned the private sector, 28 per cent concerned government departments and 7 per cent concerned public bodies.

Enforcement

In 2015, 213 people were prosecuted for corruption and related offences, and 35 were cautioned for minor offences on the advice of the Department of Justice. At the year end, 1,737 cases, including 418 related to elections, were under investigation. Prosecutions of major public interest included cases relating to alleged corruption and misconduct by government officers, fraud and corruption involving listed companies, and suspected corruption relating to tender-rigging in building renovation works. Of the completed prosecutions, 84 per cent of the cases resulted in convictions.

During the year, 596 complaints were received regarding the 2015 Rural Representative Election and 2015 District Council Election.

Prevention and Education

In 2015, the ICAC tailor-made corruption prevention guides or training packages for various sectors, including the construction, retail and catering industries. It issued a checklist on membership administration to more than 200 organisations whose members were eligible for electing their representatives to sit on the corresponding Legislative Council functional constituencies. Other initiatives included an integrity guide for business operators that had dealings with public servants and sample codes of conduct for non-governmental organisations in the welfare sector.

The ICAC provided free corruption prevention advice to private organisations upon request on a confidential basis, and undertook 62 detailed studies to help government departments and public bodies reduce corruption risks and strengthen internal control. It offered advice on 627 occasions over a range of issues, including new policies, laws and procedures.

Workshops on integrity issues were organised for about 23,000 government staff members. A self-learning 'Web Learning Portal on Integrity Management' was also launched for civil servants.

To promote ethical governance among listed companies in Hong Kong, the commission produced a *Toolkit on Directors' Ethics*.

A multi-year, territory-wide programme entitled 'All for Integrity' was kicked off to reach out to the community. Among the many activities was a slogan and icon design competition to engage the public in promoting probity messages.

The ICAC continued to provide preventive education services through visits, talks, a dedicated website and a hotline (2929 4555) to prevent corruption in building management and renovation. It promoted anti-corruption messages to young people through various means and platforms, such as a cartoon activity package, an e-book and reading scheme for primary schools; interactive dramas and an iTeen Leadership Programme for secondary schools; and an ICAC Ambassador Programme for tertiary institutes. Some 113,000 secondary and tertiary students were exposed to integrity messages through training and campus activities.

To promote a clean District Council Election, the ICAC rolled out a multifaceted education and publicity programme targeting candidates, their helpers and three million electors. It also launched a community involvement programme on clean elections jointly with the District Councils.

Other publicity initiatives included airing short videos during the closing credits of a television programme, and a radio spot advertising series. The use of new media was stepped up to promote probity messages, particularly to youngsters.

During the year, the ICAC Commissioner visited international organisations to brief them on Hong Kong's latest probity situation and share the latest anti-corruption strategies.

Checks and Balances

Apart from judicial supervision, the work of the ICAC is subject to the scrutiny of four independent committees: the Advisory Committee on Corruption, the Operations Review Committee, the Corruption Prevention Advisory Committee and the Citizens Advisory Committee on Community Relations. The committee chairmen hosted an annual press conference to account for their work in overseeing the ICAC.

All complaints, whether pursuable or not, must be reported to the Operations Review Committee for scrutiny. No investigation can be written off without its endorsement.

An independent ICAC Complaints Committee, comprising members of the Executive Council and the Legislative Council as well as prominent members of the community appointed by the Chief Executive, monitors and reviews all non-criminal complaints against the ICAC or its officers.

Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance

The Interception of Communications and Surveillance Ordinance provides a statutory regime for the authorisation and regulation of interception of communications and covert surveillance conducted by law enforcement agencies (LEAs) to prevent or detect serious crime and protect public security. The Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance is an independent oversight authority, appointed by the Chief Executive on the recommendation of the Chief Justice.

A secretariat assists the commissioner in performing the commissioner's statutory duties, which include overseeing and conducting reviews of the compliance by LEAs and their officers with the ordinance's relevant requirements; carrying out examinations upon application from persons who suspect that they are subjects of interception or covert surveillance conducted by LEAs; giving notifications to those affected in cases of interception or covert surveillance without the authority of a prescribed authorisation; and making recommendations to the Secretary for Security on the code of practice issued under the ordinance and to the heads of LEAs to better carry out the objects of the ordinance or the provisions of the code of practice.

The commissioner submits annual reports to the Chief Executive with statistical information and an assessment of the overall compliance with the ordinance's requirements during the year. The annual report for 2014 was submitted to the Chief Executive in June 2015 and tabled in the Legislative Council in November 2015.

Narcotics Division

The Security Bureau's Narcotics Division co-ordinates policies and measures to combat the drug problem. It also oversees anti-money laundering measures in two main areas: the establishment of the R32 System, a reporting system on the physical cross-boundary transportation of large quantities of currency and bearer negotiable instruments; and the regulation of designated non-financial businesses and professions concerning customer due diligence and record-keeping.

Overall Strategy and Co-ordination

The government adopts a five-pronged strategy in fighting drug abuse: preventive education and publicity; treatment and rehabilitation; legislation and law enforcement; external co-operation; and research.

The non-statutory Action Committee Against Narcotics advises the government on anti-drug strategies. Chaired by a non-official, it comprises 17 non-official members from the medical, legal, education, media, business, community and social service sectors, and six official members, namely, the Commissioner for Narcotics and representatives from the Education

Bureau, the Hong Kong Police Force and the departments of Customs and Excise, Health and Social Welfare. Under a reciprocal appointment arrangement with Singapore, the Director of Singapore's Central Narcotics Bureau also sits on the committee. It has two subcommittees: on preventive education and publicity; and on treatment and rehabilitation.

Preventive Education and Publicity

The division's main theme for anti-drug preventive education and publicity in 2015 remained as 'Stand Firm! Knock Drugs Out!'. Its citywide campaign against youth drug abuse, launched in collaboration with Radio Television Hong Kong, included radio shows featuring young drug rehabilitees, a micro film and a large-scale event at the MacPherson Stadium in Mong Kok. A parental programme to promote parents' awareness of the problem of hidden drug abuse among youth was also organised.

To encourage drug abusers to seek help early and maintain a healthy drug-free life, anti-drug messages were promoted through television and radio Announcements in the Public Interest and advertisements on other media platforms, such as a video-sharing website, mobile sites and online discussion forums.

The division's '186 186' 24-hour hotline and trial instant messaging initiative '98 186 186', manned by professional social workers, provide convenient channels for people with drug problems to seek help early. Cases may be referred to non-governmental organisations for treatment and rehabilitation.

The division also continued to work with the Education Bureau to support schools in conducting drug education programmes for students and to provide professional training for school personnel, equipping them with the drug knowledge and skills to identify and offer early help to at-risk students. New interactive drama education programmes targeting students of primary 3 to 6 were introduced as an additional means to disseminate anti-drug messages.

The Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre continued to be a focal point for promoting anti-drug education and programmes. Its visitors included students, youth groups, district bodies, community organisations, an overseas delegation, parent-teacher associations and uniformed groups. Anti-drug messages were also promoted through the centre's web portal.

Drug Testing

The Healthy School Programme with a Drug Testing Component is a school-based preventive education initiative designed to strengthen students' resolve in refusing drugs and to foster a drug-free campus. In the 2015-16 school year, 92 secondary schools, partnered with NGOs, implemented the programme.

The government has also been in talks with stakeholders since the issue of a consultation conclusion report on a RESCUE Drug Testing Scheme. The objective is to identify drug abusers as early as possible so they can receive timely counselling and treatment.

Treatment and Rehabilitation

A variety of treatment and rehabilitation services is available to drug abusers with different needs. Major services include a compulsory treatment programme run by the Correctional Services Department, voluntary residential programmes run by NGOs in 39 centres, a voluntary methadone outpatient treatment programme operated by the Department of Health, substance abuse clinics at all seven hospital clusters of the Hospital Authority, and more than 10 counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers and drug abusers run by NGOs.

In July 2015, the division issued a Three-year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong to set out its priorities and strategies covering 2015 to 2017, and to provide direction for anti-drug service providers to review and develop their action plans.

Legislation and Enforcement

The division and relevant departments closely monitor the changing drug scene and regularly review the laws to meet any emerging threat. In 2015, the definition of synthetic cannabinoids in the First Schedule of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance was updated and NBOMe compounds were brought under the control of the ordinance. The police and the Customs and Excise Department take action against drug crimes: 1,239kg and 12,133 tablets of major types of drugs were seized in 2015 and 4,717 people were arrested for drug-related offences.

Drug Abuse, Statistics and Trends

The Central Registry of Drug Abuse compiles drug abuser statistics from a wide network of reporting agencies, including law enforcement departments, youth outreach teams, treatment and rehabilitation agencies, hospitals and clinics.

In 2015, some 8,598 drug abusers were recorded in the registry, of which 24 per cent were new cases and 8 per cent were aged under 21. Heroin continued to be the most commonly abused drug in Hong Kong, afflicting 52 per cent of drug abusers. Psychotropic substance abusers made up 63 per cent, and 96 per cent of abusers under the age of 21 abused psychotropic substances. Commonly abused psychotropic substances included ice (26 per cent), ketamine (23 per cent) and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (11 per cent). In 2015, 23 per cent of abusers abused more than one drug. The drug history of newly reported abusers continued to rise. Half of them had abused drugs for at least 5.8 years, compared with 5.2 years in 2014.

External Co-operation

Hong Kong supports Mainland and international action against drug abuse and trafficking, and takes part in related international and regional meetings, seminars and symposiums. Three international anti-drug conventions, which provide a treaty-based framework for international co-operation to address the problem, apply to Hong Kong: the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

In March 2015, representatives from the Narcotics Division, the police and the Customs and Excise, Health and Social Welfare departments joined the Chinese delegation to attend the 58th session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs held in Vienna.

In November, the Commissioner for Narcotics led a Hong Kong delegation to Guangzhou to attend the International Symposium on Ketamine Abuse, Prevention and Control, organised by the Office of National Narcotics Control Commission, China Narcotics Control Foundation and Peking University.

Research

Drug-related research studies assist the government's formulation of anti-drug strategies and programmes. A survey of drug use among students from upper primary to post-secondary levels was conducted in 2014-15, with findings expected to be released in 2016. In 2015, two drug-related research projects were completed and seven were ongoing.

Beat Drugs Fund

With a capital base of \$3.35 billion, the fund aims to support community efforts in combating drug abuse through financing worthwhile community projects, helping treatment and rehabilitation centres to meet statutory licensing requirements and supporting schools in implementing the Healthy School Programme with a Drug Testing Component. In 2015, the fund approved about \$159 million to support 59 projects and programmes.

A new round of the fund's Anti-drug Community Awareness Building programme, implemented through the 18 District Fight Crime Committees with a total grant of \$6.21 million, was launched for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2018 to sustain anti-drug efforts and to raise community awareness of hidden drug abuse.

Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT)

The Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau co-ordinates overall AML/CFT policies. In this connection, the Narcotics Division is making preparations for establishing the R32 System, a reporting system on the physical cross-boundary transportation of large quantities of currency and bearer negotiable instruments, for which it conducted a public consultation from July to October 2015. The division also assists in the formulation of customer due diligence and record-keeping measures for designated non-financial businesses and professions, including lawyers, accountants, estate agents, trust and company service providers and dealers in precious metals and precious stones.

Government Laboratory

The Government Laboratory's Forensic Science Division provides a comprehensive forensic service to the criminal justice system. It has two operational groups, the Drugs, Toxicology and Documents Group and the Criminalistics and Quality Management Group.

The Drugs, Toxicology and Documents Group examines cases in three areas:

- Abused drugs. The number of examined cases was similar to that of 2014. Methamphetamine, ketamine, cocaine, heroin, cannabis, benzodiazepines and khat contributed to most of the findings in these cases.
- Analysis of blood and urine in drink-driving and drug-driving cases, urinalysis and hair drug testing to support abused drug monitoring programmes, and toxicological examination. Compared with 2014, the demand for urinalysis dropped while that for drink-driving, drug-driving and hair drug testing remained comparable. The toxicological examination service seeks to ascertain the presence or otherwise of drugs and poisons where they are implicated in suspicious deaths and criminal offences.
- The routine examination of handwriting and documents. The group also offers technical advice and testing in respect of the quality of Hong Kong Identity Cards. In 2015, among items examined, the Hong Kong Identity Cards continued to be the most commonly forged document, followed by travel documents and credit cards.

The Criminalistics and Quality Management Group provides a wide range of forensic testing services to law enforcement agencies, such as laboratory analyses on trace evidence, impression evidence and DNA evidence. The group also provides a round-the-clock crime scene examination and consultation service, which aims to lend expert assistance to the identification, retrieval and preservation of scientific evidence materials for examination. There are officers specially trained to ascertain causes of fires, reconstruct traffic accidents and interpret bloodstain patterns in violent crimes. For instance, a detailed investigation was undertaken for a fatal garage explosion in Wong Tai Sin in April 2015.

Civil Aid Service

The Civil Aid Service (CAS) is a government auxiliary emergency service set up under the Civil Aid Service Ordinance, with 103 civil servants and about 7,000 adult volunteers and cadets. Members are trained to work in emergencies such as typhoons, floods and landslides.

In 2015, CAS members were mobilised for 133 mountain search and rescue operations and 22 rural firefighting operations. In response to the avian influenza A (H7N9) and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome alerts between January to June, members helped the Department of Health manage the quarantine centre at Lady MacLehose Holiday Village in Sai Kung.

The CAS strives to develop leadership potential and cultivate civic awareness in young people by recruiting 12- to 17-year-olds into the CAS Cadet Corps. Besides taking part in recreational activities, these cadets are given various types of training, including foot drill, basic emergency rescue, crowd management, first aid and rock climbing. In 2015, the CAS continued to promote social inclusiveness by recruiting non-Chinese-speaking cadets.

Websites

Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance: www.sciocs.gov.hk

Independent Commission Against Corruption: www.icac.org.hk

Security Bureau: www.sb.gov.hk (links to Disciplined Services)

The Three-year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong (2015-2017): www.nd.gov.hk/en/three_year_plan_2015_2017.htm