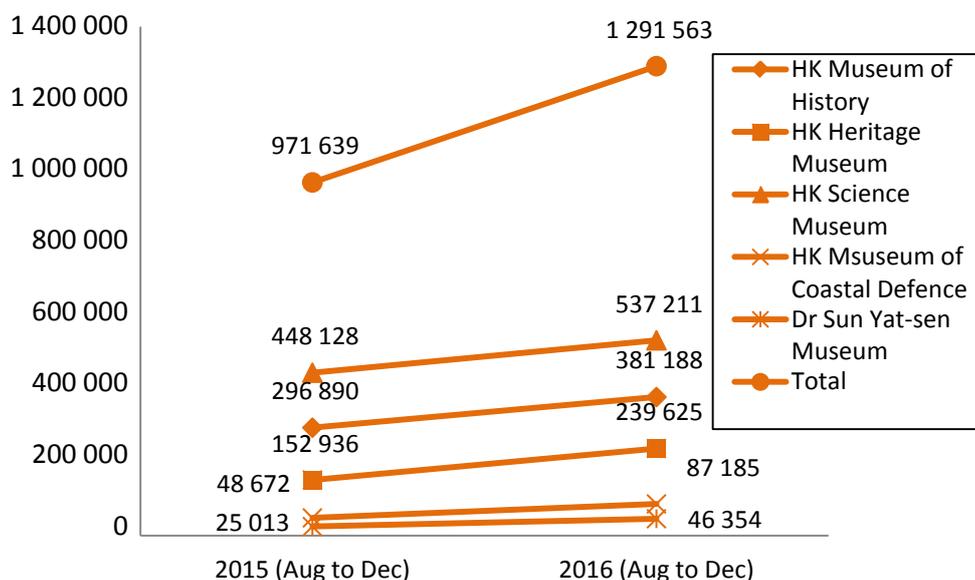


Culture, Leisure, Municipal Services and Administration

Culture, Leisure and Municipal Services

- Continual implementation of the Arts Capacity Development Funding Scheme in the past five years which supported around 70 large scale and cross-year arts and cultural projects during the period. In addition, we launched the Art Development Matching Grants Pilot Scheme in 2016 to provide arts groups and arts organisations of various scales and at different development stages with grants matching the donations and sponsorships they raised.
- Provision of new spaces for artists and arts groups, including funding the Hong Kong Arts Development Council (HKADC) for launching the “ADC Artspace” in a building in Wong Chuk Hang in 2014; and reserving area in the future building development on a site in Aberdeen sold in 2016 for use by local artists and arts groups. In addition, the Tai Po District Council will collaborate with the HKADC to retrofit the former Tai Po Secondary School into an arts centre.
- Free admission to permanent exhibitions of the fee-charging museums of Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD) with effect from 1 August 2016.

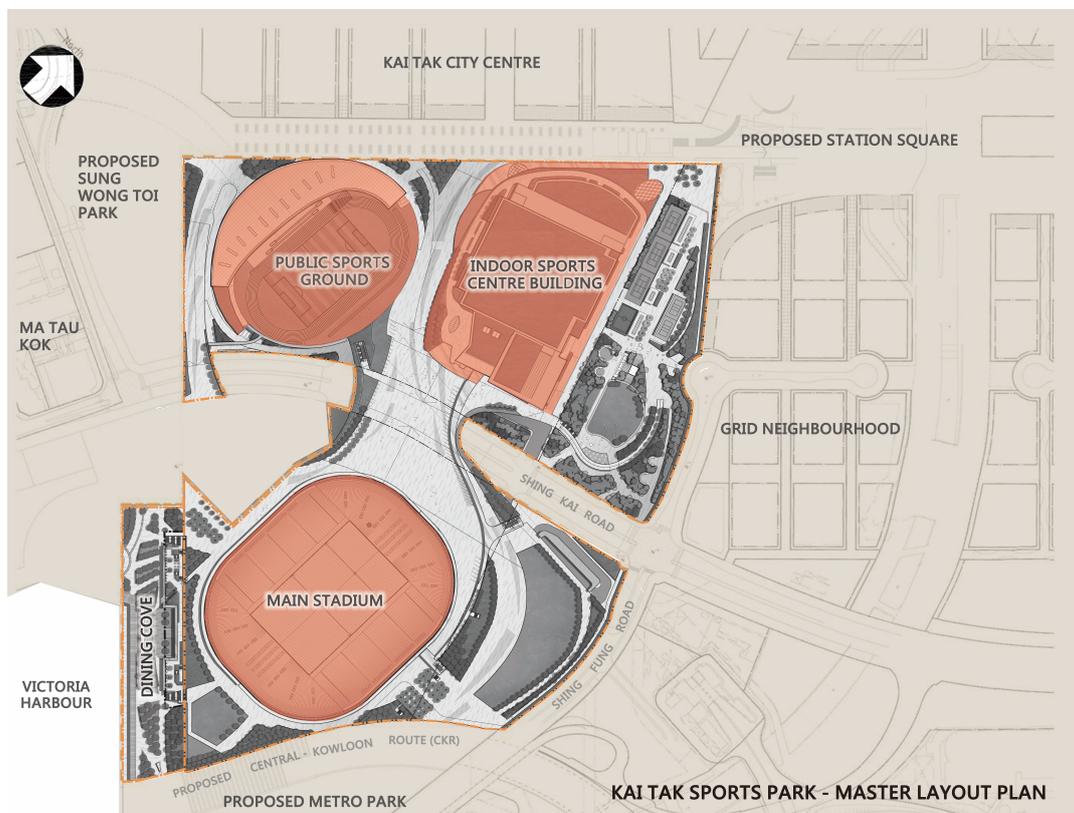
Attendance of 5 fee-charging museums after the implementation of free admission initiative



- In 2015, an Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) Office was established under the LCSD. Besides, an ICH Centre was set up at the Sam Tung Uk Museum in 2016.
- Subsequent to the promulgation of the first ICH inventory of Hong Kong consisting of 480 local items in 2014, announced the proposed list comprising 20 items for public consultation in February 2017 with a view to drawing up the first ICH Representative list of Hong Kong (Representative List). It is expected that the Representative List will be promulgated in mid-2017.
- Since the approval of the Development Plan for the West Kowloon Cultural District (WKCD) in January 2013, the construction works of WKCD have been progressing apace. The first permanent facility of WKCD, the M+ Pavilion, opened in 2016 and now serves as the site for M+ exhibitions within the District.
- The Enhanced Financial Arrangement for WKCD was announced in January 2017. Under the arrangement, the WKCD Authority will retain the ownership of all the land and premises within WKCD. On one hand, the arrangement will provide the WKCD Authority with adequate financial capability

to operate WKCD sustainably and develop the batch 3 arts and cultural facilities under an organic growth approach with priority given to the development of a world class Music Centre. On the other hand, it will ensure that WKCD is developed in a holistic and comprehensive manner, thus maintaining its integrity in the long run.

- The pre-construction works of the Kai Tak Sports Park commenced in 2015 has been largely completed, and the construction works of the Sports Park is expected to commence in 2018 for completion in 2022-23.



- In 2017, decided to spend a total of \$20 billion in the coming five years to launch 26 projects to significantly increase and improve existing sports facilities and open spaces, and to carry out technical feasibility studies for another 15 sports and recreation facility projects to prepare for their implementation in future.
- In 2017, announced an injection of \$1 billion into the Elite Athletes Development Fund to continue the support to the

development of elite sports in Hong Kong and the operations of the Hong Kong Sports Institute.

- Set up the Elite Athletes Performance Recognition Scheme in 2015 to enhance the support for transformation of elite athletes after retirement. In end of 2016, the Retired Athletes Transformation Programme was launched to financially support and encourage schools and national sports associations to employ retired athletes with a view to helping them to build a solid foundation for career plans and future development. In 2017, a funding of \$9 million was provided to the Hong Kong Athletes Career & Education Programme to continue the support to athletes in three aspects including career, education and life skills training.
- In 2016, launched a public consultation on a consultancy report on Sport for People with Disabilities in Hong Kong to solicit views from the public with a view to formulating measures on how to support sports participation by persons with disabilities in a more comprehensive manner.
- To cooperate with and provide support to various national sports associations to organise major sports events in Hong Kong. The number and scale of major sports events in Hong Kong have been increasing over the years. The level of participation has also significantly increased.
- Following the “Project Phoenix”, provided a five-year time limited allocation of a maximum of \$25 million per year to the Hong Kong Football Association from 2015-16 and onwards to implement the Five-Year Strategic Plan to continue the development of local football.
- In 2016, Hong Kong Football Association commenced the construction of a football training centre at the restored Tseung Kwan O landfill site phase 1.
- In 2016-17, a provision of \$150 million was provided for the continued implementation of the Enhancing Self-Reliance Through District Partnership Programme and its enhancement measures to encourage more social enterprises to start up or expand business with a view to helping self-reliance and social

integration of the socially disadvantaged.

- In 2016-17, premised on the successful experience of the “District Administration Pilot Scheme”, the “District-led Actions Scheme” was rolled out in the 18 districts with over 40 projects to tackle some major long-standing complex district problems and capitalise on local opportunities.
- In 2013, an additional \$100 million was earmarked for each district for District Councils (DCs) to implement the Signature Project Scheme. Projects initiated by the 18 DCs include improving or constructing community facilities, enhancing community healthcare services and promoting youth development, etc.
- In 2016, the fixed penalty system against shop front extensions (SFEs) came into operation. The fixed penalty system is an additional enforcement tool to tackle the problem of SFEs in a more efficient and effective manner. Under the new initiative, the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department and the Hong Kong Police Force are empowered to issue Fixed Penalty Notices of \$1,500 in addition to taking summons action against SFEs involving the offence of “Obstruction of Public Places” under section 4A of the Summary Offences Ordinance (Cap. 228).
- To strengthen networking and communication with youth at the district level, the 18 District Offices under the Home Affairs Department have established their District Youth Networks since 2014-15. Through a series of multifarious activities, we aim at helping the youth to develop and realise their potential, fostering their interest, boosting their self-confidence, enhancing their sense of belonging towards the society and civic mindedness, as well as increasing their participation in community affairs. Currently, there are around 6 000 district youth network members.
- The Village Representative Election Ordinance was amended in 2014 and renamed as Rural Representative Election Ordinance so as to regulate the long established Kaifong Representative Election of Cheung Chau and Peng Chau and

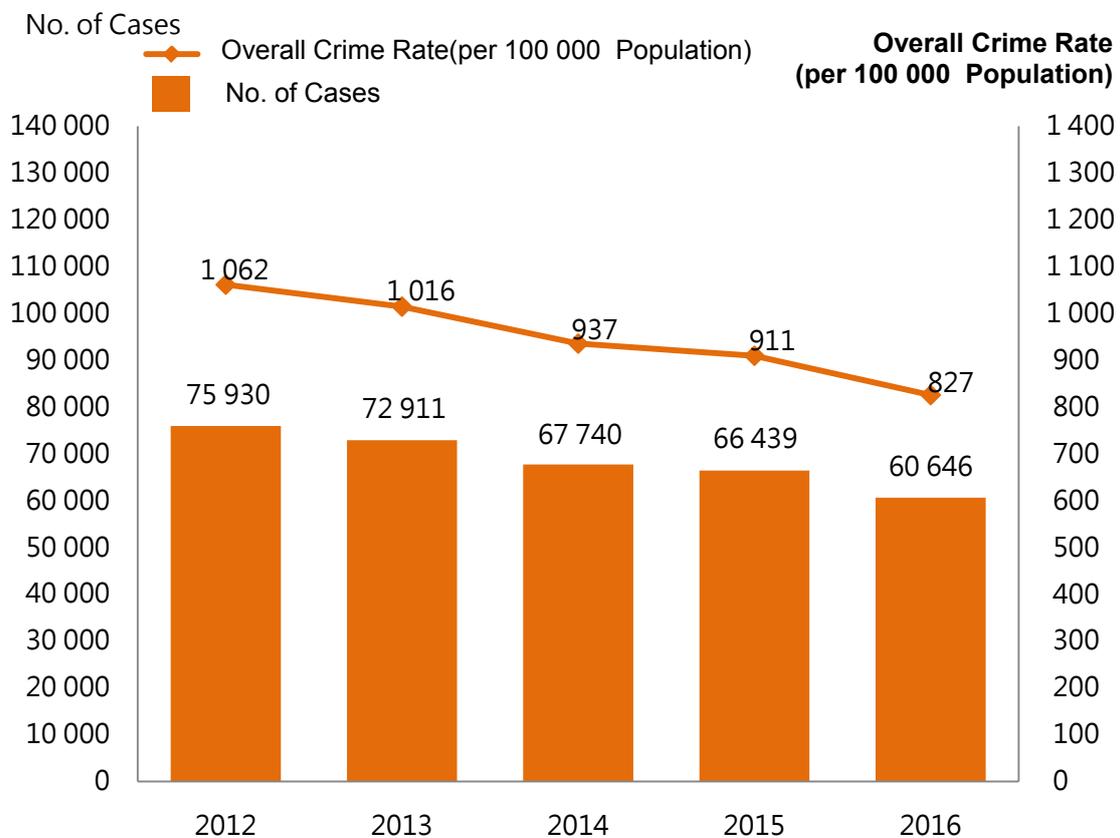
enhance the electoral arrangements. Since 2015, Kaifong Representative elections, conducted in accordance with the law, have been put under the supervision of the Electoral Affairs Commission. The elections are also governed by the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance to ensure they are conducted in a fair, open and just manner.

- In 2016, the Property Management Services Ordinance (Cap. 626) was enacted to implement a licensing regime for property management companies and property management practitioners. In December 2016, the first-term members of the Property Management Services Authority were appointed.
- In 2014 and 2017, Phases 1 and 2 of the Building Management Professional Advisory Service Scheme (BMPASS) were completed respectively. Under BMPASS, property management companies were commissioned to provide owners of 2 400 old buildings with professional support, including assisting owners of “three-nil” buildings (i.e. those without any form of management) to form owners’ corporations (OCs), as well as assisting owners to carry out maintenance works and apply for related subsidies. In April 2017, Phase 3 of BMPASS was launched to provide one-stop professional advice and support to owners of the remaining 1 400 buildings aged over 30 years with low rateable values.
- In 2015, the public consultation on the Review of the Building Management Ordinance (Cap. 344) was completed. A series of proposed amendments and related administrative measures were submitted to the LegCo in May 2016 and March 2017 respectively, with a view to strengthening support for OCs and owners.

Security

- Hong Kong is one of the safest cities in the world. The overall crime figure of 2016 fell to a new low since 1978, and the crime rate, i.e. the number of crimes per 100 000 population, is 827 cases, representing a new low in 44 years. A number of categories of violent crimes have registered a decline.

Overall Crime and Overall Crime Rate from 2012 to 2016



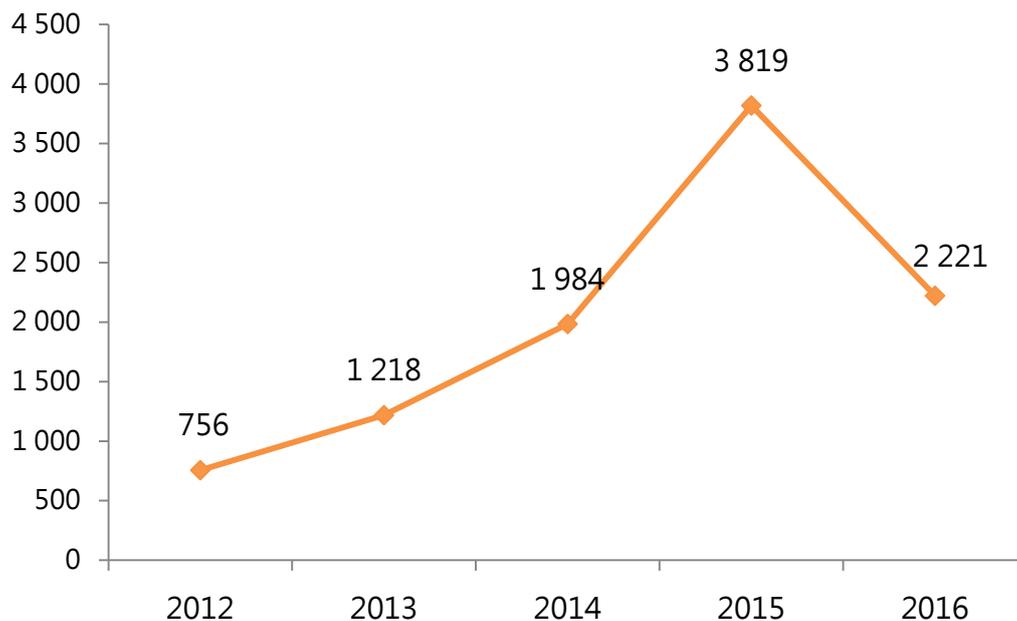
- The Bill to amend the Interception of Communications and Surveillance Ordinance was passed in 2016, thereby strengthening the powers of the panel judges and the Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance; and enhancing the regulatory regime of law enforcement agencies' covert operations.
- Established the Senior Police Call, which targets the elderly, in 2014. It currently has over 7 000 members. The Junior

Police Call Permanent Activity Centre and Integrated Youth Training Camp at Pat Heung has started the first-stage operation of its facilities in 2017, and provides discipline, physical and team-building training for the youth. The Police have also rolled out a mobile application and enhanced outreach to the public through online platforms. In particular, its Facebook page has attracted “like” from more than 110 000 netizens.

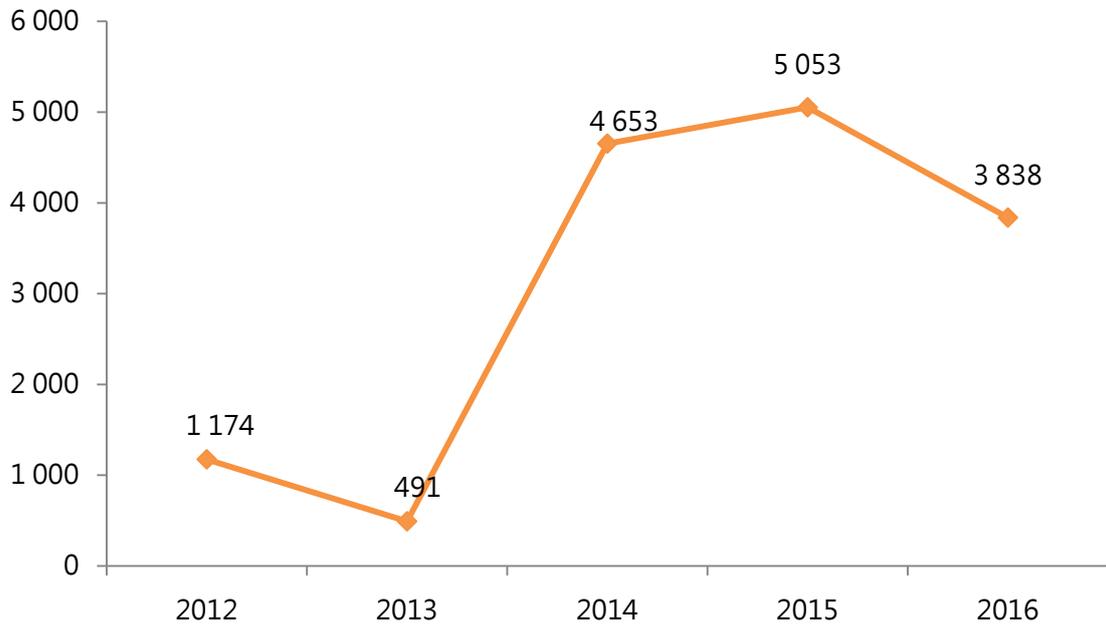
- Ended the illegal “Occupy Movement” and the Mong Kok riot in an orderly manner. During the illegal “Occupy Movement” in 2014 which lasted for 79 days, police officers, in the face of large-scale unlawful assemblies and numerous protestors charging the police cordon in a violent and organised manner, managed to professionally put the situation under control and stop such acts which jeopardised public safety and public order with the most restrained use of force. As a result, people’s livelihood and the community generally functioned as usual. The incident was also resolved in a peaceful manner eventually. In respect of the riot which took place in Mong Kok during Chinese New Year in February 2016, the Police quickly ended the incident and restored public order for the protection of safety of life and property of the public.
- An inter-departmental counter-terrorism exercise codenamed “WINDGATE” was held in November 2015. The exercise simulated terrorist attacks launched in Hong Kong by members of fictitious overseas extremist groups and local terrorists, with a view to testing Hong Kong’s capability in dealing with terrorist attacks.
- In accordance with the requirements of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2178 and the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force, proposed to amend the United Nations (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Ordinance. The LegCo Panel on Security was consulted in January 2017 and a two-month public consultation exercise was conducted. The Government would introduce the amendment bill in June 2017.

- Commenced the Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance 2012 to provide statutory underpinning to the screening mechanism for torture claims. Following two subsequent judgments by the Court of Final Appeal, the number of illegal immigrants lodging non-refoulement claims increased significantly since March 2014. In 2016, the Government commenced a comprehensive review of the strategy of handling non-refoulement claims.
- Since 2016, conducted dedicated joint anti-smuggling operations with the Mainland law enforcement agencies to step up efforts to combat syndicates. The number of non-ethnic Chinese (NEC) illegal immigrants intercepted or surrendered in Hong Kong has since decreased significantly.

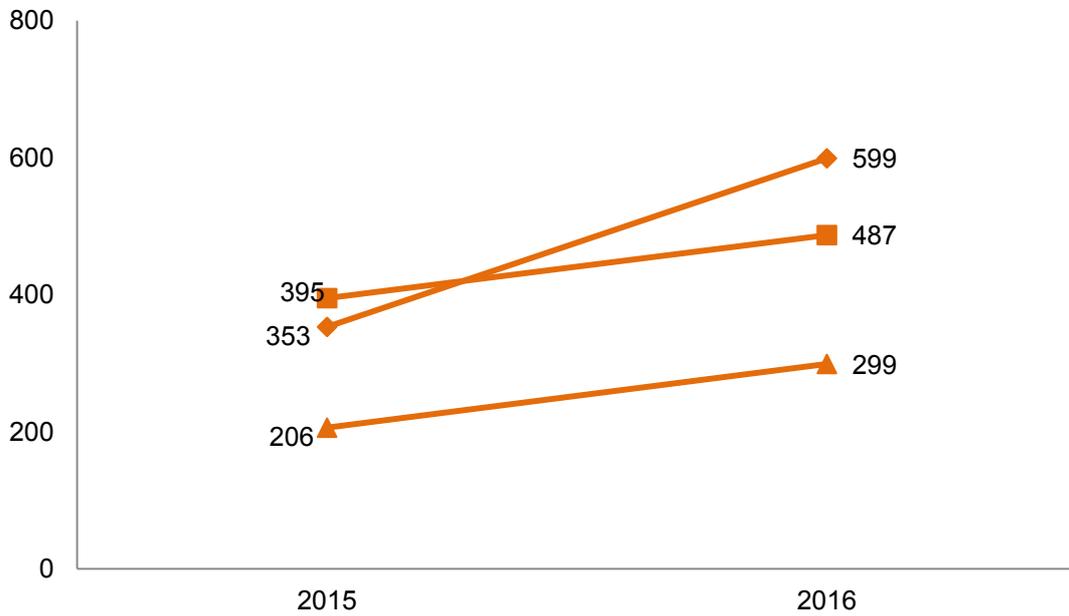
Number of NEC illegal immigrants



Number of non-refoulement claims received



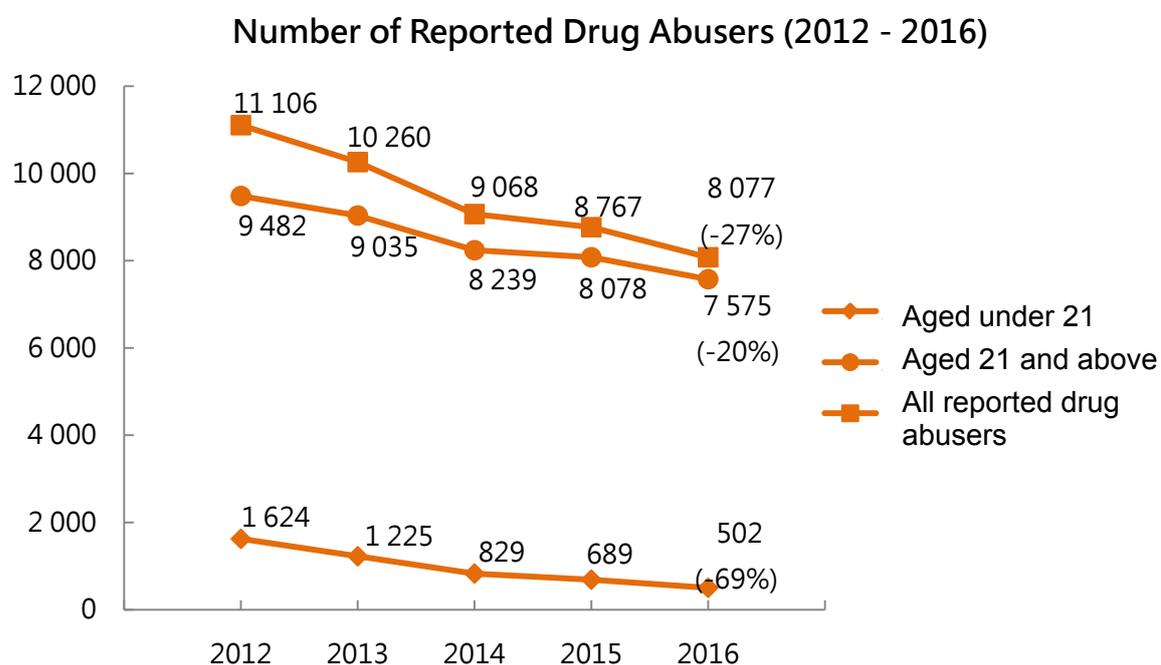
Figures relating to NEC illegal workers



- ◆ No. of targeted operations against NEC illegal workers
- No. of NEC illegal workers arrested
- ▲ No. of local employers arrested

- Stepped up enforcements against NEC persons taking up unlawful employment and their employers, so as to reduce their economic incentives to remain in Hong Kong illegally.
- In January 2017, introduced online pre-arrival registration requirement for Indian visitors. India is the largest source country of non-refoulement claimants. 80% of Indian claimants arrived in Hong Kong as visa-free visitors.
- Commissioned the Fire and Ambulance Services Academy, situated at Pak Shing Kok, Tseung Kwan O with an area of about 158 000 square metres, in 2016. The Academy offers a wide range of training, from foundation drills to techniques in dealing with major disasters.
- Introduced the improvised hose reel system in 2016 to help owners of old composite buildings of three storeys or below comply with the requirements of the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance by alleviating the technical difficulties and reducing the costs of works. The capacity requirements of fire service water tanks for most four- to six-storey old composite buildings have also been lowered. It is estimated that more than 3 300 buildings in Hong Kong will benefit from the above measures.
- The Fire Services (Amendment) Bill 2016 was passed by the LegCo to provide the basis for the proposed introduction of the Registered Fire Engineer Scheme. This is to make good use of the qualified professional human resources in the market for providing fire safety risk assessment and certification services and facilitate business operations.
- Since 2012, over 150 000 have participated in the Rehabilitation Pioneer Project, which promotes the message of leading a law-abiding and drug-free life as well as supporting offender rehabilitation through various community education programmes. In 2015, a new education initiative called the “Reflective Path” was launched. It aims to enhance participants’ understanding of Hong Kong’s criminal justice system and correctional services, as well as the heavy price for committing crime. Over 3 000 have participated in the initiative.

- Committed \$358 million to implement the Next Generation Electronic Passport System with a view to updating the technology adopted by the existing Electronic Passport System, and to reduce the risk of system failure and passport forgery. It is expected to be launched in phases starting from early 2019.
- Committed \$1.45 billion to develop the Next Generation Smart Identity Card System in order to update the technology adopted by the existing Smart Identity Card System and to enhance the efficiency of the issue of Hong Kong smart identity cards. It is expected to come into operation in 2018.
- The total number of countries and territories which have granted visa-free access or visa-on-arrival to HKSAR passport holders has increased to 158, including more than 40 countries along the Belt and Road.
- Vigorously pursued anti-drug measures in the past five years. The number of reported drug abusers declined continuously.



- Provided funding support of about \$570 million for over 270 anti-drug projects in the past five years. Progressing into the 6th year of implementation, the number of schools participating in the Healthy School Programme with a Drug Testing

Component has increased from 43 in the 2011/12 school year to 122 in the 2016/17 school year.

- Starting from 2012, the land coverage of the Frontier Closed Area had been reduced from about 2 800 hectares to about 400 hectares in three phases, releasing about 2 400 hectares of land and obviating the need for residents and visitors to obtain Closed Area Permits to access the released frontier area.
- Enhanced liaison with the ethnic minorities. So far, more than 4 000 ethnic minority youths have become members of the Junior Police Call.
- Rolled out projects in Yuen Long and Yau Tsim Police Districts to help ethnic minority youths to integrate into the community. Some of them have successfully joined the disciplined services.
- Provided instant telephone interpretation services in seven common non-ethnic Chinese languages for ethnic minorities in 67 police report rooms and reporting centers across the territory.
- Launched the Security Bureau Mobile App, Safeguard HK, in 2016, providing a one-stop platform with useful information on safeguarding life and property in daily lives and while travelling. Outward Travel Alerts are disseminated to the public through push notifications. The app has been well received since its release, with over 60 000 downloads as at June 2017.

Constitutional Development

- Successfully held the LegCo general election in September 2012.
- Completed the consultation and legislative process to abolish all the District Council appointed seats from the commencement of the fifth-term District Councils in 2016 onwards.
- Successfully held four major public elections, including the District Council ordinary election in November 2015, the LegCo general election in September 2016, the Election Committee

subsector ordinary elections in December 2016 and the Chief Executive election in March 2017.

- Conducted two rounds of extensive and systematic public consultations on the method for selecting the Chief Executive by universal suffrage between 2013 and 2015; commenced the “Five-step” constitutional process of constitutional development; and put forward to LegCo in 2015 a proposal for selecting the Chief Executive by universal suffrage.

Civil Service

- In accordance with the Improved Civil Service Pay Adjustment Mechanism, different pay-related market surveys were conducted in the past five years with a view to maintaining broad comparability between the pay of civil servants and private sector employees.
- Set up the fifth Families Clinic and nearly 60 additional dental surgeries, and continuing the preparatory work for setting up the sixth Families Clinic and more specialised dental surgeries.
- Raised in June 2015 the retirement age of civil service new recruits to 65 in respect of civilian grades and 60 in respect of disciplined services grades. In November 2015, we launched the Post-retirement Service Contract Scheme. In February 2016, we implemented the revised arrangements for final extension of service beyond retirement age for not more than 120 days for civil servants and, in June 2017, we put into effect the mechanism for further employment of a longer duration than 120 days. In line with the Government’s initiatives on extension of service of civil servants, public organisations such as the HA and the Hong Kong Housing Authority have taken similar measures.