



Customs and Excise Department

Departmental Review 2011

Content

	Pages
Foreword	1 – 4
1. Our Vision, Mission and Values	5
2. Organization of the Department	6 – 7
3. Anti-smuggling	8 – 13
4. Trade Facilitation	14 – 18
5. Narcotics Interdiction	19 – 23
6. Intellectual Property Rights Protection	24 – 31
7. Consumer Protection	32 – 35
8. Revenue Collection and Protection	36 – 37
9. Trade Controls	38 – 43
10. Customs Co-operation	44 – 50
11. Information Technology	51 – 53
12. Management Services and Development	54 – 55
13. Planning and Development	56 – 58
14. Administration	59 – 60
15. Training	61 – 64
16. Financial Administration	65 – 66
17. Criminal Prosecution	67 – 73
Chronicle	74 – 84
Appendices	85 – 104



New Customs Headquarters Building –
commissioned in late 2010

Foreword

The Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) has all along been striving to serve Hong Kong with professionalism, impartiality, integrity and excellence. It is my honour and pleasure to share with you the notable results achieved in 2011.

The Hong Kong Customs administers a broad range of statutory responsibilities of the Hong Kong Special Administration Region Government, including anti-smuggling, protection and collection of revenue on dutiable goods, detection and deterrence of narcotics trafficking and abuse of narcotics drugs, protection of intellectual property rights, protection of consumer interests, facilitation of legitimate trade and industry, and fulfillment of international obligations. In 2011, Customs placed extra and continuous efforts on revenue protection when the illicit cigarette activities turned active after the duty rate for tobacco was raised by 41.5% in February. In the year, 9 106 illicit cigarette cases were detected and more than 106 million sticks of cigarettes were seized, which represented an increase of 44% and 39% compared with 2010. Customs' vigorous enforcement actions had been effective and had short-lived the rampancy of the illicit trade, which is now maintained under control. As for other type of offences including cross-boundary smuggling, copyright piracy and counterfeit cases, the number obviously reduced in 2011.

Providing consumer protection to meet public's aspiration in terms of the safety and quality of consumer goods remains a high priority of Customs work, and extra efforts and resources were deployed to further enhance the work in the area. In 2011 the Department made 384 consumer protection cases, amongst which 156 involved a breach of the Weights and Measures Ordinance, which sets out the offences against commodities sold in short of weight as claimed. There were another 119 false trade descriptions cases, 16 of which involved canned shellfish claimed to be abalone and 10 involved electronic goods with goods description not properly described on the invoice as required by law.

The Department has further enhanced consumer protection by enforcing the Trade Descriptions (Amendment) Ordinance 2008 which came into force in March 2009. Yet, Customs officers need to maintain a constant alert on unfair trade practices, having regard to the recent emergence of tactics employed by unscrupulous traders who cheat customers into paying an exorbitant price during transactions by distracting customers' attention and ducking queries on price units, and then charging a much higher price when customers were lured to pay by credit cards. Our department is working closely with the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau to review the Trade Description Ordinance so as to expand the protection of consumer interest and is taking measures seriously to stop the improper tactics which is ripping Hong Kong's

image as a shopping paradise. More manpower is deployed to patrol notorious shops and quick assistance will be rendered to better protect local consumers and overseas visitors by a Customs Quick Response Team which has been set up for the purpose.

A policy for faster pace of integration and closer co-operation within the Pearl River Delta Region as laid down by the PRC National Development and Reform Commission has set the stage for the Department to work closer with the Mainland Customs on a number of trade facilitation initiatives. The Road Cargo System, which was fully implemented by Customs on 17 November 2011, is one of the Department's measures to facilitate trade and development of faster cargo and vehicle clearance initiatives with the Mainland Customs. With the new electronic platform to receive cargo information, Customs officers are able to conduct risk assessment more effectively on a pre-shipment basis and cross-boundary vehicles need only to stop for 20 seconds at the land boundary control points to complete all clearance procedures. This significantly facilitates seamless customs clearance especially for inter-modal transshipment cargo, which further promotes the development of trade, commerce, and logistics industry.

We foresee a challenging year in 2012 in the light of the many initiatives implemented or to be implemented to cope with the fast changing environment, including the introduction of a regulatory regime for remittance agents and money changers, and legislative amendments to the Trade Descriptions Ordinance to extend consumer protection to services specifically. We will continue with our efforts to provide quality service to the community in the years to come.



Clement Cheung
Commissioner of Customs & Excise

Senior Management of the Customs and Excise Department



Ms. KWOK Ngan Ping

Assistant Commissioner
(Administration and Human
Resource Development)

YU Koon-hing

Assistant Commissioner
(Boundary and Ports)

Luke AU YEUNG Ho-lok

Deputy Commissioner

**Clement CHEUNG
Wan-Ching**

Commissioner

TAM Yiu-keung

Assistant Commissioner
(Intelligence and Investigation)

David FONG Tai-wai

Assistant Commissioner (Excise
and Strategic Support)

CHEUNG Sai-yan

Head of Trade Controls

1. Our Vision, Mission and Values

Our Vision

We are a progressive and forward-looking Customs organization which contributes to the stability and prosperity of the community. We act with confidence, serve with courtesy and strive for excellence.

Mission

- To protect the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) against smuggling.
- To protect and collect revenue on dutiable goods.
- To detect and deter narcotics trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs.
- To protect intellectual property rights.
- To protect consumer interests.
- To protect and facilitate legitimate trade and industry and to uphold Hong Kong's trading integrity.
- To fulfill international obligations.

Values

- Professionalism and Respect.
- Lawfulness and Justice.
- Accountability and Integrity.
- Foresight and Innovation.



2. Organization of the Department

The Commissioner of Customs and Excise is the head of the Customs and Excise Department. He is assisted by the Deputy Commissioner. The Department comprises five branches, each under a directorate officer. The five branches are:

- Administration and Human Resource Development Branch;
- Boundary and Ports Branch;
- Excise and Strategic Support Branch;
- Intelligence and Investigation Branch; and
- Trade Controls Branch.

The Administration and Human Resource Development Branch, headed by Assistant Commissioner (Administration and Human Resource Development), is responsible for departmental administration, financial management, human resource management, central support, training and recruitment, formulation of new legislation and review of procedures, orders and systems with Customs and Excise (C&E) Service-wide implications, prosecution of C&E Service cases, and investigation of public complaints. These services are provided through the Office of Departmental Administration, the Office of Financial Administration, the Office of Service Administration, the Office of Training and Development, the Office of Prosecution and Management Support and the Complaints Investigation Group.

The Boundary and Ports Branch, headed by Assistant Commissioner (Boundary and Ports), is responsible for matters in relation to Customs control and facilitation functions at all control points. The major operation units include the Airport Command, the Land Boundary Command, the Rail and Ferry Command, the Ports and Maritime Command and the Special Duties Team.

The Excise and Strategic Support Branch, headed by Assistant Commissioner (Excise and Strategic Support), is responsible for matters relating to revenue protection and excise control, dutiable commodities, strategic planning and executive support, project planning and development, information technology development, and international Customs liaison and co-operation. It comprises the Office of Dutiable Commodities Administration, the Office of Customs Affairs and Co-operation, the Office of Strategic Research, the Office of Project Planning and Development, the Office of Information Technology and the Information Unit.

The Intelligence and Investigation Branch, headed by Assistant Commissioner (Intelligence and Investigation), is responsible for the detection and suppression of illicit drug trafficking and money laundering, enforcement of intellectual property rights (IPR) protection, and surveillance and intelligence in relation to enforcement actions. The Branch is organized into the Customs Drug Investigation Bureau, the Intelligence Bureau, the Intellectual Property Investigation Bureau, the Revenue and General Investigation Bureau, and the Special Task Force.

The Trade Controls Branch, headed by a Senior Principal Trade Controls Officer, is responsible for matters relating to trade controls and consumer protection. The Branch is made up of the CEPA and Trade Inspection Bureau, the Trade Investigation Bureau, the Trade Declaration and Systems Bureau, the Consumer Protection Bureau (1), Consumer Protection Bureau (2) and the TCB Special Project Planning Team.

In addition to the five branches, there are two central management units which work under the direct supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. They are the Office of Service Quality and Management Audit and the Internal Audit Division.

At the end of 2011, the Department had an establishment of 5 583 posts. Of these, 9 were directorate posts, 4 467 were posts of the C&E Service, 463 were those of the Trade Controls Officer Grade and 644 belonged to various General and Common Grades.

3. Anti-smuggling

Anti-smuggling

A major mission of the Department is to prevent and detect smuggling, especially contraband and prohibited articles, the import and export of which are controlled by the laws of Hong Kong for the purpose of protecting the community and environment, maintaining public health and fulfilling international obligations. Smuggled items detected include dutiable commodities, narcotics, firearms, copyright infringing articles, goods bearing forged trademarks and goods with false origin labels and high value general merchandise. In the fight against smuggling activities, the Department has strived to maintain a proper balance between control and trade facilitation to ensure the speedy flow of legitimate cargoes at the control points.



Customs officer with a detector dog searching a plane for dangerous drugs.

The Department detected 201 unmanifested cargo cases, a decrease of 22% compared with 2010. Amongst the cases, 166 of them involved items smuggled between Hong Kong and the Mainland, including 100 at sea and 66 on land. There were 215 persons arrested and the seizures amounted to HK\$ 712 million.

Smuggling of general merchandise between Hong Kong and the Mainland is a matter



Smuggled lobsters concealed in boxes.

of concern for both sides. High value commodities including mobile phones and accessories, computer hardware, lobsters, dismantled vehicles and vehicle parts remained the popular items smuggled into the Mainland. Items smuggled to Hong Kong include dutiable cigarettes, counterfeit and copyright infringing articles.

Concealment remains a common tactic by smugglers to evade Customs detection. Concealment methods included hiding contraband in false or altered compartments in cross-boundary vessels, lorries, private cars, cargo containers or mixing smuggled goods with legitimate imports or exports. Smugglers also exploited the long coast line of Hong Kong, and with loading places frequently changed to evade detection, sent high value merchandise into the Mainland by high-powered speedboats moving at breakneck speeds. Some smuggling syndicates resorted to using containerized sea cargo to smuggle hot items to the Mainland.



Goods smuggled by way of concealment in the void space of a River Trade Vessel.

Dutiable Commodities

Illicit Cigarette

Interception of cigarette smuggling remains a high priority task for the Department, and enforcement is focused on cigarettes smuggled across the land boundary with the Mainland. Smuggling syndicates tended to mix the cigarettes with general cargo and falsely declared the consignment to smuggle illicit cigarettes into Hong Kong. Apart from routine checking, intelligence exchange and parallel operations with the Mainland Customs at the land boundary control points have proven to be effective measures to suppress smuggling activities. In 2011, a total of 57 million sticks of smuggled cigarettes were seized, with the majority from cross-boundary vehicles from the Mainland. Also, through close monitoring of suspicious shipments, 5 significant transshipment cases were detected in 2011 with a total seizure of 34 million sticks of cigarettes.



Illicit cigarettes were found smuggled into Hong Kong by concealment in large wooden boxes.

Abuse of Duty-free Cigarette Concessions

Beginning in August 2010, returning Hong Kong residents may only bring in 19 sticks of cigarettes without the need for payment of duty. Abuse of the duty-free concession has decreased due to enhanced publicity and public awareness.

Under the Compounding Scheme, fines totaling HK\$36.2 million were collected in 6 831 cases involving 2.65 million sticks of cigarettes, 2.2 kilograms of cigar, 15.5 kilograms of assorted tobacco product and 326 litres of liquor in 2011.

Illicit Fuel

Rigorous enforcement through increased checks on incoming vehicles and vessels had contained the problem of illicit fuel smuggling from the Mainland. In 2011, 10 importation cases, 4 on land and 6 at sea, were effected with 1 279 litres illicit fuel seized.

Project Crocodile

The Project provides a platform for Customs Administrations in the Asia Pacific Region to share intelligence to tackle transnational illicit cigarette smuggling. Hong Kong Customs actively reports suspicious shipments, contributing to some 56% of the notifications issued under the Project thus far. Since the launch of the Project in August 2004, 97 containers, containing 619.28 million sticks of cigarettes and 1 300 kilograms of manufactured tobacco in total were seized as a result of information provided by Hong Kong Customs.

Dangerous Drugs

Ketamine, cannabis, methamphetamine (ice), heroin, cocaine and nimetazepam (Erimin-5) are popular dangerous drugs smuggled into Hong Kong. In 2011, the Department detected 447 cases with 325 kilograms of assorted drugs seized. Drug syndicates had taken advantage of the very heavy passenger and vehicular traffic at the control points to smuggle drugs into Hong Kong and express couriers of general cargo are exploited to smuggle small quantities of dangerous drugs each time to evade detection and minimize loss upon interception. To combat cross-boundary drug trafficking activities, Hong Kong Customs will continue to take vigorous enforcement actions, step up inspection and deploy Customs detector dogs to various land boundary control points.

Precious Metal

The market price difference between Hong Kong and the Mainland and a tight control on the export of precious metal in the Mainland had triggered isolated cases of smuggling of precious metal from the Mainland. In 2011, 7 cases involving seizure of 2 456 kilograms of silver slabs and 12 kilograms of nickel were detected at the land boundary control points.

Arms and Weapons

Customs officers always maintain high vigilance at all control points to prevent the smuggling of arms and weapons into Hong Kong. In 2011, 74 cases of firearms and weapons were detected at the Airport with 12 persons arrested and the total seizure value was HK\$302,543.

At the land boundary, 7 incoming drivers and 3 passengers were arrested in 9 cases with major seizures including 206 stun guns and 5 extendible batons in 2011.

Counterfeit and Pirated Articles

The Department has continued to accord high priority to the protection of intellectual property rights. Rigorous operations were mounted to suppress counterfeiting and pirating activities. Major seizures included garments, handbags, shoes, leather products, watches, computer accessories, mobile phones and accessories, cosmetics, ornaments and household goods which bear forged trade marks or false trade descriptions. As it has been a global trend to have on-line selling of counterfeit goods coupled with transnational goods delivery service, infringers making use of cross boundary logistics services and express couriers to deliver infringing goods sold

on line were rising. To tackle the problem, cooperation with overseas law enforcement agencies and express courier companies were enhanced. In 2011, amongst the 71 cases of IPR infringing goods effected from the postal channel, 65 cases were related to courier parcels. Joint operations with other Customs administrations resulted in a total of 16 cases with seizure valued at HK\$22 millions.

At the Hong Kong International Airport, 53 cases were detected with 3 persons arrested in 2011, with seizures having a value of HK\$14.34 million. At the land boundary control points, 83 cases were detected with 39 persons arrested. Seizures valued at HK\$25.96 million were effected. Besides, 35 cases of IPR infringing goods were detected from shipments via sea mode and the seizure value was HK\$98.64 million.

Computer Accessories and Telecommunication Equipment

Smuggling of high-valued computer accessories to the Mainland continued in 2011. Among the smuggling cases detected at the land boundary, 43 cases involved computer accessories or telecommunication equipment including mobile phones and accessories, computer hard disks, Random Access Memory (RAM) sticks, computer CPUs, etc. The seizure value amounted to HK\$31.49 million. Smuggling by speedboat was still prevalent. Among all seized goods in smuggling cases detected at sea, computer accessories and telecommunication equipment were the hottest smuggling items.

Meat and Poultry

To safeguard public health, joint operations were regularly mounted by the Department with the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) at the land boundary control points. In 2011, 1 093 joint operations with FEHD were conducted. Enforcement actions taken throughout the years had successfully deterred smuggling of meat and slaughtered poultry in large quantities by cross-boundary vehicles.

Endangered Species

There were still isolated cases of endangered species of plants and animals being smuggled into Hong Kong. In 2011, Customs officers detected 153 cases of endangered species of plants, birds and animals. The items involved American ginseng, crocodile meat, cobra, bear bile powder, stony coral, red sandalwood and orchid etc.

In 2011, Customs officers detected 4 cases involving endangered species smuggled out of Hong Kong to the Mainland. 2 persons were arrested with seizures worth HK\$0.37 million.

Marked Oil

Since May 2005, the Department launched a scheme to suppress seaborne smuggling of marked oil into the Mainland as a result of a higher price for diesel oil fetched in the Mainland. Oil barges delivering marked oil are required to be registered with the Department and transaction records are checked for irregularities. In 2011, 11 cases were detected with 34 persons arrested and the total seizure value amounted to HK\$97,000.

4. Trade Facilitation

Road Cargo System (ROCARS)

The Department has progressively developed electronic infrastructure for customs clearance of cargoes carried by different modes of transport. After an 18-month transitional period, submission of cargo data through the Road Cargo System (ROCARS), an electronic system designed to speed up customs clearance of road cargoes, became mandatory on 17 November 2011. The system effectively shortens the clearance time of road cargoes from 60 seconds to 20 seconds, which further underscores the status of Hong Kong as a logistic hub in the region.

The achievement of ROCARS has earned recognitions in the year. The system won a Silver Award of Best Public Service Application (Transformation) of the Hong Kong Information and Communication Technology Awards, a Bronze Prize of the “Departmental Enhancement Award (Large Department Category)” and a Special Citation of the Civil Service Outstanding Service Award Scheme. These awards have reflected the Department’s efforts in improving the efficiency of Customs clearance and enhancing its services quality level.



ROCARS Local Control Centre at Lok Ma Chau Control Point.



The Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner visited Lok Ma Chau Control Point on 17 November 2011, the first day of mandatory implementation of ROCARS.



Lok Ma Chau officer briefed the Commissioner about the operation of ROCARS Lanes.



ROCARS won the Silver Award of Best Public Service Application (Transformation) of the Hong Kong Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Awards 2011.



ROCARS won the Bronze Prize of the “Departmental Enhancement Award (Large Department Category)” and a Special Citation of the Civil Service Outstanding Service Award Scheme 2011.

Intermodal Transshipment Facilitation Scheme (ITFS)

Customs is constantly developing initiatives to enhance the speed and lower the cost of movement of cargoes across the boundary with the Mainland to maintain the competitiveness of business of the HKSAR. To facilitate the movement of transshipment cargoes, the Department officially launched the Intermodal Transshipment Facilitation Scheme (“ITFS”) on 29 November 2010, where transshipment cargoes, if examination is required, will only be subject to customs inspection once either at the airport for air-land transshipment or the Kwai Chung terminals for sea-land transshipment. Under the ITFS, Electronic locks (“E-lock”) are applied to cargo compartments of vehicles conveying the transshipment cargoes for preventing the cargo from being tampered with during the journey in Hong Kong. Besides, the Global Positioning System (GPS) devices are applied for monitoring the status of the E-Lock and tracking the movement of the goods vehicles to ensure the security of the cargoes during the journey within the Hong Kong boundary.

Economic Co-operation Framework Agreement (ECFA)

Under the Economic Co-operation Framework Agreement (ECFA) signed between the Mainland and Taiwan on 29 June 2010, specified goods originating from Taiwan and consigning to the Mainland directly or vice versa can claim for preferential tariff treatment. In case the transportation involves transit through a third party, preferential tariff treatment can still be granted subject to the fulfillment of stipulated requirements which include, among other things, certification issued by the Customs Administration of the transit party. Given that Hong Kong has hitherto been a major transit port for the transportation of goods between the Mainland and Taiwan, the Department has taken up certification / verification responsibilities which involved close collaboration and intelligence exchange with the Mainland and Taiwan Customs. Transshipment cargo from Taiwan, when certified by Customs in the originating place will be entitled to preferential tariff upon entering the Mainland.

Wine Exports to the Mainland

To foster the development of Hong Kong as a wine trading and distribution hub in Asia, the Department and the General Administration of Customs (GAC) of the People's Republic of China signed the "Co-operative Arrangement on Customs Facilitation Measures for Wine Entering the Mainland through Hong Kong" on 9 February 2010. The facilitation scheme aims to expedite customs clearance of wine imported into the Mainland through Hong Kong. The Scheme rolled out in June 2010, first piloted in Shenzhen, and is currently under review to examine the possibility of extension to other ports in the Mainland.

5. Narcotics Interdiction

Anti-narcotics Strategy

One of the major responsibilities of the Hong Kong Customs is the prevention and detection of illicit drugs trafficking. The Department has adopted a comprehensive enforcement strategy, which comprises a three-pronged approach, namely drug source detection, recovery of drug / crime proceeds and control of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, and has exemplary achievement in the battle against dangerous drugs.

While stringent control at all control points is imposed to prevent the inflow of drugs and their transit through Hong Kong, the Customs Drug Investigation Bureau of the Department takes action against syndicated drug traffickers and street peddlers based on surveillance and intelligence.

Anti-drug operations have never been easy. To enhance the effectiveness of anti-drug programmes, the Department is empowered to trace, restrain and confiscate drug or crime proceeds derived from illicit activities so as to stop drug traffickers from re-investing drug proceeds to finance further drug trafficking and other criminal activities and using Hong Kong as a base for money laundering.

Being the sole agency responsible for the enforcement of the Control of Chemicals Ordinance, the Department has maintained a licensing system to monitor and control the movements of precursor chemicals. Moreover, through an international liaison network, the Department strives to inhibit the illicit diversion of such chemicals at the global level.

Enforcement

Frontline Customs officers took anti-drug efforts strenuously with a combination of vigilance, intelligence and hi-tech equipment. Besides focusing on risky shipments of commercial cargoes, which provide a means for concealment of large quantities of illicit drugs, they also targeted smuggling of drugs by express parcels and mails and drug traffickers at the control points, who sneaked in drugs packed on body, stuffed inside body cavities or hidden in false compartments in baggage. The high level of professionalism has resulted in encouraging finds.

Ketamine is still the most prevalent drug of abuse among young people since 2004. The Department arrested 173 persons and seized 75.7 kilograms in 2011, including

the arrest of 7 persons, and seizing 27 kilograms of ketamine during a series of operations against a major trafficking syndicate in the first quarter of the year. In 2011, 126 persons who attempted to sneak in a total of 13.0 kilograms of ketamine were arrested at the land boundary control points. Among these 126 arrestees, 14 were aged under 21, and these teenagers brought in a total of 13 grammes of ketamine.



Ketamine seized during operations against a drug trafficking syndicate.

Analysis of the seized heroin revealed that the majority of the drugs came from the “Golden Crescent” (the area overlapping Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan). In 2011, 140.8 kilograms of heroin were seized with 100 persons arrested. Most of them were seized from air passengers arriving from South East Asian countries, mainly concealed inside baggage or swallowed, and were believably destined for the Mainland.



Heroin concealed inside gaskets in suitcases of air passengers.

In 2011, the Department seized 35.2 kilograms of cannabis, including 24.6 kilograms of cannabis resin, with 30 persons arrested.

Methamphetamine is another popular drug, with 31.2 kilograms seized and 71 persons arrested in 2011. Out of which, 7.6 kilograms were seized from the baggage of 2 transit air passengers.

Cocaine which originates from South America, is gaining popularity worldwide and has always been a high priority on Customs anti-drug programme. In 2011, 43

persons were arrested with 30.1 kilograms seized, amongst them 10.1 kilograms were found in an unattended baggage in transit to the Philippines from Peru, and 5.8 litres of liquidized cocaine contained in wine bottles were found from 4 air parcels from South America.



Liquidized cocaine in wine bottles.

International Co-operation

The Department has maintained close tie with law enforcement agencies locally and overseas to enhance the effectiveness of enforcement against transnational drug trafficking. In 2011, international co-operation led to arrests and seizures in Australia, South Africa and Japan. 5 persons were arrested and 10.6 kg of assorted drugs were seized.

Cross Boundary Drug Trafficking

To implement the recommendations of the Task Force on Youth Drug Abuse led by the Secretary for Justice, the Department has stepped up enforcement against cross boundary drug abuse and trafficking. The Department also works closely with the Shenzhen Customs to exchange intelligence and mount regular parallel operations at boundary control points on both sides to deter cross-boundary drug abuse.

There was a decrease in the number of persons aged below 21 arrested in connection with drug offences at the boundary control points, probably due to the enhanced deterrent effect arising from the stepped up enforcement action against cross boundary drug trafficking. The publicity on the harmful effects of drug abuse at the land boundary control points was also a contributing factor. In 2011, the number of arrests was 14 as compared to 17 in the previous year, representing a drop of 17.6%.

Financial Investigation

The Department took more efforts in 2011 in tracing proceeds derived from drugs and

organized crimes and extra resources were provided to investigate syndicates involved in complicated crimes. During 2011, the Department restrained HK\$490 million of crime proceeds, the majority of which was connected with a joint operation with the Mainland Customs against a cross boundary smuggling syndicate involving tax evasion by making false declaration to the Mainland Customs; and the others were related to organized crimes of drug trafficking and infringement of trade mark.

On international cooperation, the Department confiscated HK\$64 million under mutual legal assistance as a result of two joint investigations with US counterparts against a Columbia-based drug trafficking syndicate and a transnational textile smuggling syndicate which evaded Customs duties.

In the prevention and detection of money laundering in the HKSAR, the Joint Financial Intelligence Unit operated by the Department and the Police received 20 287 suspicious transaction reports from the financial institutions, among which 577 were forwarded to the Department for follow-up investigation.

Control of Chemicals

The Department maintains a licensing system under the Control of Chemicals Ordinance to regulate the trade of chemicals commonly used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. In addition to the 25 chemicals under control, 1-[(2-Chlorophenyl)-N-(methylimino)methyl]cyclo-pentanol (commonly known as 'Hydroxylimine') and its salt which could be used for the illicit manufacture of Ketamine, was listed as a controlled chemical under Schedule 2 of the Ordinance in 1 April 2011.

To step up control, the Department participates in a global co-operation mechanism which monitors the movements of precursor chemicals to prevent illicit diversion. Pre-export Notifications (PENs) are issued to the importing countries or territories to confirm the legitimacy of the shipment before export approval is granted. 729 PENs (controlled chemicals) were issued to 34 countries in 2011.

During the year, the Department continued to take part in two international tracking programmes, namely "Operation Cohesion" and "Project Prism" for monitoring the movements of potassium permanganate, acetic anhydride and chemicals that could be used for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. These initiatives, organized by the United Nations International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), are recognized as an effective multilateral mechanism to prevent the illicit diversion of precursor chemicals.

Between March and August 2011, the Department also participated in operation "PAAD" initiated by INCB focusing on shipment of phenylacetic acid and its derivatives which could be used to manufacture amphetamine-type stimulants. A total of 2,004 trade declarations had been checked with nil irregularity found.

In the meantime, the Department has also been participating in the operation "Zircon Pacific", jointly launched by the Department and the US Drug Enforcement Administration, Hong Kong Country Office (DEA/HKCO) since August 2008, for tracking the movement of suspicious shipments of acetic anhydride, acetyl chloride, piperidine and potassium permanganate via Hong Kong to high-risk countries.

International co-operation is particularly important in maintaining a global force against the illicit movements of chemical precursors. The Department has been proactively exchanging information and intelligence with overseas law enforcement agencies on suspicious shipments of precursor chemicals sourced in the region and shipped through Hong Kong to high-risk destinations.

6. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Protection

During the year, rigorous and sustained enforcement actions were maintained against copyright infringement and trademark counterfeiting activities in Hong Kong at both the manufacturing and retailing level.

Anti-piracy Enforcement

The Department detected 323 piracy cases and arrested 436 persons in 2011. Seizure of pirated optical discs (ODs) amounted to 0.73 million. Together with other seizures in these cases, the total value of seizure was HK\$32 million.

Actions against Retail Sale of Pirated Goods

The Department maintained rigorous enforcement actions against retail outlets selling pirated optical discs, targeted to wipe out optical discs piracy activities totally. The Intellectual Property Investigation Bureau, the formation that organized all anti-piracy operations, was determined to go after the syndicates that ran optical discs piracy business in Hong Kong. The rigorous enforcement action throughout the years has achieved significant results. The number of retail outlets selling pirated optical discs has died down in recent years. In 2011, the Department through intensive surveillance and in-depth investigations successfully cracked down on a number of organized piracy syndicates controlling hawkers selling pirated optical discs at street level, leaving the overall pirated business much withered in late 2011.



Customs smashed a pirated optical discs hawker syndicate in Jan 2011.

Actions against Manufacture, Import and Export of Pirated Goods

Since the commencement of the Prevention of Copyright Piracy Ordinance in

May 1998, all optical disc factories in Hong Kong are required to obtain a manufacturer licence and they are subject to inspection by the Department. Illicit manufacturing of optical disc is further suppressed when the Prevention of Copyright Piracy Ordinance (Amendment of Schedule 1) Order 2002 came into force on 19 July 2002, which requires manufacturers of stampers (“the master disc”) in Hong Kong to obtain a licence from the Department. In 2011, Customs officers conducted 300 inspections of licensed optical disc and stamper factories.

Actions against Internet Piracy

In April 2000, the Department established an “Anti-Internet Piracy Team” to specially fight Internet piracy, the detection of which is assisted by an advanced on-line monitoring system. Since its establishment, the “Anti-Internet Piracy Team” has detected 317 Internet piracy cases, arrested 389 persons and seized pirated articles and computer equipment with a worth of HK\$10.9 million. To tackle the increasing trend of selling pirated and counterfeit goods on auction sites, the Department, together with the University of Hong Kong, developed a new computer system – the Lineament II, to strengthen the detection of the sales of IPR infringing articles at auction sites.

Actions against Corporate Use of Pirated Works in Business

The Intellectual Property (Miscellaneous Amendments) Ordinance 2000 has been expanded with new provisions to enhance copyright protection. Apart from the existing provision which prohibits the bringing of video-recording equipment into cinemas and places of public entertainment to prevent bootlegging, new provisions are made to criminalize the use of infringing copyright works, including computer software, movies, TV dramas or music and sound recordings, in business. Since the provisions became effective in 2001, the Department has detected a total of 257 cases of corporate use of pirated works, arrested 544 persons and seized items having a worth of HK\$14.53 million.

Actions against Circumvention Devices or Services

The Copyright (Amendment) Ordinance 2007 has increased the criminal and civil liability for the circumvention of “technological measures to protect copyright works”. Any person who engages in the commercial dealing of circumvention devices or provides circumvention services for commercial purposes shall be subject to criminal sanction. The Department has so far detected a total of 80 such cases and arrested 107 persons.

Actions against Counterfeit Goods

The Department has maintained a high enforcement pressure against the sale of counterfeit goods during the year and the sustained actions have placed trademark counterfeiting in Hong Kong firmly under control, with no sign of major counterfeit goods manufacturing activities emerging. The Department adopted new enforcement tactics by carrying out high-profile patrols and arresting touts who offered for sale counterfeit products at tourist spots such as the used to be notorious “Ladies Market”.

In 2011, the Department detected 647 cases involving counterfeit goods or goods bearing false trade descriptions, arrested 543 persons, with a total value of HK\$197 million. The seizure mainly consisted of counterfeit garment, wrist watches and leather goods.

New face of the Ladies Market.



Actions against the sale of Counterfeit Goods on Internet Auction Site

In 2011, 46 cases were detected involving the sale of counterfeit goods on Internet auction sites. 49 persons were arrested and counterfeit items with total seizure amounted to HK\$0.82 million were seized.

In collaboration with Customs, auction site operators displayed warnings to remind auctioneers that selling counterfeit goods on the auction sites was illegal. At present, the time required for removing suspected listings of counterfeit goods is just a few hours.

Actions against Wine Counterfeiting

To promote Hong Kong's wine trading and distribution businesses, the Government reduced the duty rate of wine to zero and lifted the related administrative controls in June 2008. Since then, wine imports into Hong Kong have increased significantly.

In combating wine counterfeits, the Department maintained a close partnership with the wine industries and enforcement agencies of major wine producing countries.

Besides, a dedicated anti-wine counterfeit team was set up in August 2008 to carry out investigations and enforcement actions against the cases of counterfeit wine.

Actions against Medicines Counterfeiting

With a view to enhancing the deterrent effects on counterfeit medicines, the department is co-operating with the Consumer Council to publish the names of the dispensaries convicted of selling counterfeit medicines. The first list of dispensaries was released in the February issue of the CHOICE magazine in 2011, which named dispensaries convicted for selling counterfeit medicines in 2010. The Consumer Council continued to update the list of dispensaries and so far, a total of 32 dispensaries have been listed.

Name of Dispensary	Names of Counterfeit Drugs Involved
11. Luk Tin Ho Chiropractic Clinic (Luk Tin Ho, 221 Nathan Road, Kowloon)	Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis)
12. Luk Tin Ho Chiropractic Clinic (Luk Tin Ho, 221 Nathan Road, Kowloon)	Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis)
13. Luk Tin Ho Chiropractic Clinic (Luk Tin Ho, 221 Nathan Road, Kowloon)	Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis)
14. Luk Tin Ho Chiropractic Clinic (Luk Tin Ho, 221 Nathan Road, Kowloon)	Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis)
15. Luk Tin Ho Chiropractic Clinic (Luk Tin Ho, 221 Nathan Road, Kowloon)	Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis)
16. Luk Tin Ho Chiropractic Clinic (Luk Tin Ho, 221 Nathan Road, Kowloon)	Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis)
17. Luk Tin Ho Chiropractic Clinic (Luk Tin Ho, 221 Nathan Road, Kowloon)	Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis)
18. Luk Tin Ho Chiropractic Clinic (Luk Tin Ho, 221 Nathan Road, Kowloon)	Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis)
19. Luk Tin Ho Chiropractic Clinic (Luk Tin Ho, 221 Nathan Road, Kowloon)	Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis) Apixone (Novartis)

Choice Magazine's February 2011 Issue.

Restraint and Confiscation of Crime Proceeds of IPR Infringing Syndicates

The Department actively applies the Organized and Serious Crimes Ordinance (OSCO) in the investigations of IPR infringements to bear down on the organized syndicates engaged in piracy and counterfeiting activities. Since the first application of OSCO to a piracy case in 2004, the Department has applied this tool to a total of 10 IPR cases (8 copyright cases, and 2 counterfeit case), with some HK\$125 million worth of crime proceeds / assets restrained. This enforcement approach has effectively clamped down syndicates engaged in copyright piracy and trademark counterfeiting activities.

Court Penalty on IPR Infringement Activities

Under the Copyright Ordinance, the maximum penalty for a copyright piracy offence is imprisonment for eight years and a fine of HK\$500,000. Under the Trade Descriptions Ordinance, the maximum penalty for trademark counterfeiting is imprisonment for five years and a fine of HK\$500,000. In 2011, the highest sentences handed down by the court for a copyright infringement offence under the

Organized and Serious Crimes Ordinance was 66 months' imprisonment. As for trademark counterfeiting and false trade description offences, the highest sentence recorded in 2011 was 18 months' imprisonment. A total of 184 persons were sent to jail for copyright offences, and another 102 persons were sentenced for trademark or trade description offences. The heavy penalties imposed by the court have produced a strong deterrence, which discourage people from engaging in such illicit trade.

Strategic Partnership

The Department has been working proactively to seek greater co-operation from the IPR industry to enhance the fight against piracy and trademark counterfeiting. The industry is now providing all sorts of support to Customs, including the provision of leads on IPR infringement activities, examination of seized goods to authenticate IP rights, provision of testimony in court and training for Customs officers to enhance the skill on fake product identification. The Department has also been actively maintaining close liaison with the industry, local and overseas law enforcement agencies, academics, etc. to review the effectiveness of Customs enforcement, to re-examine IPR protection issues and exchange views from a multifarious perspective.

In 2011, the Department achieved good progress in its partnership with the IPR sector and collaboration was sustained in the following areas:

- The Intellectual Property Rights Protection Alliance (IPRPA) established by the Department and the industry since March 2004 provides a platform for both parties to enhance strategic partnership and strengthen intelligence exchange. At present, 75 organizations of the IPR sector have joined IPRPA. A working committee was established and tasked to organize IPR protection-related activities, including the launching of publicity and educational campaigns to raise social awareness of IPR protection. Also, C&ED joined hands with the Mainland/overseas IPR enforcement agencies to organize a series of special seminars for the IPRPA members. Specialists and professionals from different countries and jurisdictions were invited to share their knowledge and experience on IPR protection with members of the IPRPA. Coverage of the seminars includes:
 - ✧ Developments in the IP World
 - ✧ IPR Enforcement in Guangdong/Hong Kong/Macao
 - ✧ Digital Agenda – New copyright provisions to combat online piracy
 - ✧ Public-Private Partnership to Combat Counterfeit Medicine
 - ✧ Internet Piracy - an International Perspective

✧ Role of Coordination in Combating IPR Infringement



Seminar on IPR Enforcement in Guangdong/Hong Kong/Macao.

- To counter the sale of infringing articles on the Internet, the “E-auctioning with Integrity Scheme” was jointly launched with the participation of a number of local auction site operators and IPR owners in November 2005 to promote the integrity of online trading. When IPR owners had sufficient reasons to suspect that goods put up for sale at auction were infringing goods, they would notify the auction site operators concerned to remove the listings of suspicious items. To date, listings of about 87 000 items suspected to be IPR infringing goods have been removed.
- The “Fast Action Scheme” launched jointly with the Hong Kong Brands Protection Alliance (HKBPA) in July 2006 remains an important measure to effectively protect the interest of IP owners participating in major exhibitions and trade fairs staged in Hong Kong. Under the scheme, the Department will take prompt enforcement action when reports on IPR infringement activities from the exhibitors are received. Publicity leaflets were distributed to exhibitors at the opening of exhibitions to publicize the penalties for IPR infringement offences and to encourage participants to report IPR infringement acts. Since the implementation of the scheme, the Department has activated the “Fast Action Scheme” at 54 major exhibitions and trade fairs, leading to the detection of 164 infringement cases and the arrest of 192 persons.
- Supporting Hong Kong’s development into a regional wine trading and distribution centre, the Customs-Wine Industry Alliance (海關與葡萄酒業界大聯盟) was formed with 18 organizations of the local wine industry in October 2008. It provides a platform to further collaboration with the industry in order to gear up for the combat against offences involving counterfeit wine and false information on place of origin. Hong Kong Customs has been establishing contacts with overseas law enforcement agencies and wine regulatory bodies to obtain information and source expertise in regard to the latest technologies applied for the identification of counterfeit wines.

Reward Schemes

The IPR industry and the Department are joining forces to step up intelligence collection to reinforce actions against IPR infringement offences. The industry is now sponsoring reward schemes which pay cash rewards to informers who provide Customs with information that leads to the seizure of infringing goods. The five existing reward schemes are:

- Anti-piracy (except retail level) Reward Scheme - sponsored by the copyright industry
- Reward Scheme to Combat Illegal Use of Software in Business – sponsored by Business Software Alliance (BSA)
- Reward Scheme to Combat Counterfeit and Trademark Infringed Pharmaceutical Products – sponsored by Hong Kong Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry
- Reward Scheme to Combat Illegal Photocopying of Books and Periodicals – sponsored by Hong Kong Reprographic Rights Licensing Society and
- Reward Scheme to Combat Illegal Photocopying of Newspapers and Magazines sponsored by the Hong Kong Copyright Licensing Association.

In 2011, 8 cases were effected upon receiving information by the informers recruited under these reward schemes, which highlighted the cooperation and commitment of the IPR industry to support the Department in the fight against infringement activities.

Publicity Programmes for IPR Protection

Suppressing IPR infringing activities cannot be done by enforcement alone. Illicit trade continues as long as demand for pirated and counterfeit goods exists. Promotion of civic education to raise public awareness and respect for IPR protection is equally important. In 2011, the Department launched several publicity campaigns to promote IPR protection.

In collaboration with 11 local youth uniformed groups (YUGs) and the IPR sector, the Department ran the “Youth Ambassador Against Internet Piracy Scheme” (YAS) since its first launch in 2006. Over 200 000 members of the YUGs joined the scheme to promote a sense of respect for copyright works among young people.

The "Youth Ambassador of the Year Award" Presentation Ceremony cum "I Pledge" Anti-Internet Piracy Publicity Show, co-organized by the C&ED and IPD, was held on 16 July 2011. Outstanding Youth Ambassadors were awarded certificates in recognition of their active participation in the Scheme and their outstanding

performances in promoting IPRs protection. Eight winners of "Protection of Intellectual Property Rights on the Internet Creative Competition" shared with the guests and participants their experiences gained from their study tour to the IPR organizations in Tokyo in August 2010.



Youth Ambassador of the Year Award" Presentation Ceremony cum "I Pledge" Anti-Internet Piracy Publicity Show.

In the summer of 2011, C&ED and IPD launched a new set of TV and radio announcements with the theme "Respect IP rights and selling of counterfeiting and pirated goods may attract civil and criminal liability". It reminded members of the public that culprits cannot hide themselves from the eyesight of the enforcement authority and selling of pirated and counterfeit goods was a serious criminal offence.

To promote the respect for IPR among youngsters and to foster cooperation with the industry and the Mainland authorities, C&ED joined hands with IPD, IPRPA, Guangdong Sub-administration of Customs General Administration, and Guangdong Copyright Bureau to organize a study tour to Guangzhou. Thirteen Youth Ambassadors fully sponsored by IPRPA members joined the study tour. During their stay in Guangzhou, they visited the Guangdong IPR enforcement authorities and various IPR institutions. After returning to Hong Kong, they shared experiences with other members of their youth uniformed groups, friends and families to promote the importance of IPR in society.



Visit to Mainland authorities and IPR industry by Youth Ambassadors.

7. Consumer Protection

The Department protects consumer interests through enforcement of the Toys and Children's Products Safety Ordinance, Consumer Goods Safety Ordinance, Weights and Measures Ordinance, and Trade Descriptions Ordinance.

Weights and Measures Ordinance

To weed out dishonest sale of short-weighted items, the Department conducted 2 400 spot checks and 1 059 investigations in 2011 to detect and deter the use of inaccurate weighing and measuring equipment in trade and the supply of goods which were short of the purported weights. Retail sales which involved comparatively more complaints concerning short weight continued to be the targets of the Department's enforcement actions. In 2011, prosecution was taken against 148 cases for contravention of the Weights and Measures Ordinance.



Customs officer checking the accuracy of a spring balance with a standard calibrated mass.



Customs officer checking the accuracy of a diesel dispenser by pumping out a pre-determined volume of fuel into a fuel-testing container.



A defective electronic platform balance showing a reading of "9 kg" when checked with a standard mass of 10 kg.

Toys and Children's Products Safety Ordinance and Consumer Goods Safety Ordinance

The Department conducted spot checks and investigations to ensure toys, children's products and consumer goods supplied in the market are reasonably safe and affixed with bilingual warning labels. In 2011, 3 317 spot checks and 549 investigations were conducted and 65 prosecution cases were concluded. Besides, the Department issued 13 Prohibition Notices prohibiting the supply of unsafe products, ranging from seven-piece puzzle toy, wooden dictionary box toy, police toy set, battery operated lantern toy, sound emitting toys, children's paint and babies' dummy.

Education-oriented seminars

To promote traders' awareness of product safety and their obligations in complying with the related Ordinances, the Department conducted education-oriented seminars for department stores, chain shops, trade and industry associations and small and medium enterprises in the past two years. Furthermore, the Department continues to work closely with the Consumer Council with a view to promoting public awareness of product safety and fair trading.

Educational seminars have also been organized for parents and teachers of nurseries and kindergartens to introduce to them the safety legislation, alert them of the potential risks of unsafe products and provide safety tips to help them choose suitable products for their children.

Trade Descriptions Ordinance

During the year, the Department carried out 4 064 spot checks against retail shops, including those frequented by overseas and Mainland visitors. Meanwhile, Customs officers, some in plain-clothes, patrolled various trade fairs and exhibitions to deter dishonest sales and to ensure compliance with the law. In the year, the Department received 514 trade descriptions related complaints, most of which involved foodstuff, dried seafood, Chinese herbs, and health and beauty products. 616 investigations were conducted, 98 of which ended up with prosecution and 12 with administrative action.



Officers conducting inspection at a retail outlet selling ginseng and dried seafood shop to detect offences under the Trade Descriptions Ordinance.

As a proactive approach to protect consumers, the Department operates a “Product Monitoring Scheme” to detect sales of fake products. Under the Scheme, unscrupulous traders selling misrepresented health ornaments (germanium/titanium bracelets), misrepresented silk quilts and fake deer tendons were charged for violations of the Trade Descriptions Ordinance in 2011. Three traders selling misrepresented health ornaments were all convicted and fined by the Court. Legal proceedings against suppliers/retailers for selling misrepresented silk quilts and fake deer tendons were underway.

The Department has formed “Quick Response Teams” to handle urgent complaints lodged by short-haul visitors or local consumers. In 2011, Quick Response Teams were summoned on 8 occasions to handle urgent complaints. No offence was detected on five of the complaints whereas investigations into the remaining complaints are in progress.

To raise public awareness of consumer rights and to remind retailers of their legal obligations, the Department continued to launch publicity campaign by distributing pamphlets with the salient points of the Trade Descriptions Ordinance to local consumers and visitors at tourists areas, shops registered with the Travel Industry Council of Hong Kong as well as the passenger arrival halls of various control points. The Department also organized a series of educational seminars and briefings for traders in various retail industries, trade associations as well as the registered tourist guides and conducted operations together with the Police, Consumer Council, Travel Industry Council of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Tourism Commission, Hong Kong Trade Development Council and other stakeholders to better protect consumers.



Officers delivering an education-oriented seminar to exhibitors of the Food Expo 2011.

Review of Legislation to Enhance Protection for Consumers Against Unfair Trade Practices

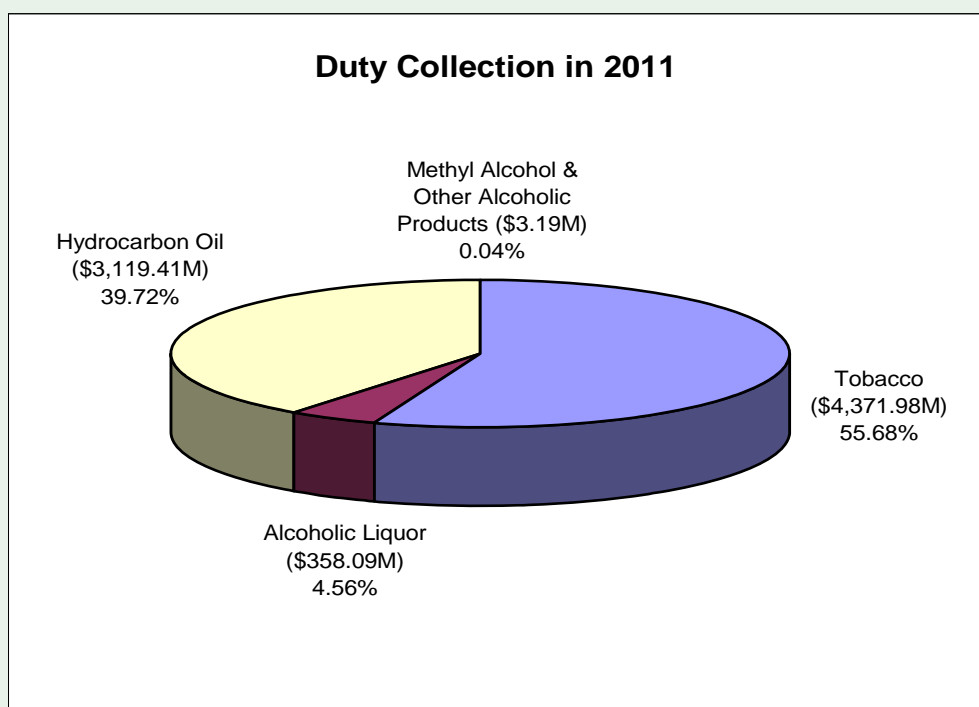
The public consultation entitled “Legislation to Enhance Protection for Consumers Against Unfair Trade Practices” in October 2010 received public support at large for Government’s proposals to strengthen consumer protection measures through legislative amendments to the Trade Descriptions Ordinance to prohibit specified unfair trade practices in consumer transactions. The Commerce and Economic Development Bureau will table the Trade Descriptions (Unfair Trade Practices)(Amendment) Bill 2012 to the Legislative Council for scrutiny in the legislative session 2011-2012. The First Reading and commencement of the Second Reading debate are expected to be in early 2012.

To tie in with the Government’s legislative review, a Trade Descriptions Ordinance Review Group was set up in the Department to prepare for the implementation of the revamped Trade Descriptions Ordinance. Tasks included the formulating of enforcement policy to take forward the proposed compliance-based enforcement mechanism recommended in the legislation and preparing guidelines to help traders to comply with the legal requirements.

8. Revenue Collection and Protection

Revenue

In 2011, excise duties collected was HK\$7,852.7 million, including 39.72% from hydrocarbon oil, 55.68% from tobacco, 4.56% from alcoholic liquor and 0.04% from methyl alcohol and other alcoholic products. The revenue collected in 2011 increased by 10.64% compared to 2010. The percentage distribution of duty collection by commodities is shown in the diagram.



Open Bond System

All dutiable commodities bonded warehouses in Hong Kong are currently licensed



Routine compliance check at a bonded warehouse.

under the Open Bond System (OBS), which was introduced on 1 April 2003 to facilitate legitimate business activities. Operating cost of the trade has been much lowered because of the facilitation. Under the OBS, Customs controls are exercised through post-transaction auditing, compliance checks and

surprise checks on the loading and unloading of dutiable goods. The number of bonded warehouses increased steadily over the years, from 38 in April 2003 to a peak of over 80 in mid-2008 before the Government removed the licence requirement on warehouse operators of wine and non-hard liquor (after the removal of duties from wine) on 6 June 2008. After the de-regulation, the number of bonded warehouses now stands at 70 at the end of 2011.

Illicit Fuel

The price difference of fuel between the Mainland and Hong Kong has triggered the smuggling of fuel which is sold to drivers at illicit fueling stations normally set up in the New Territories. To tackle the problem, the Department had strengthened enforcement actions as well as increased publicity campaigns to raise public awareness on illicit fuel and encouraged the public to report illicit fuel activities.

193 cases were detected with 72 817 litres of illicit fuel (excluding export cases) seized, representing a decrease of 41% in cases and a drop of 32% in seizures over 2010. The drop in seizures was mainly the result of the fading trend of illegal use of marked / detreated oil as vehicular fuel, following the reduction of the duty rate of Euro V diesel to zero w.e.f. 14 July 2008.



Underground tanks for storing illicit-fuel were found in an illicit filling station.

Illicit Cigarettes

The Department effected 9 110 illicit cigarette cases with the seizures of 106 million sticks of cigarettes and the arrests of 9 111 persons in 2011. The total value of the seized illicit cigarettes was HK\$250 million and the duty potential was in excess of



Customs seized large quantity of illicit cigarettes in 2011.

HK\$175 million. As compared with the preceding year, the number of cases and arrests increased by 45% and 52% respectively. Among the seizures, about 71 million sticks were related to local illicit cigarette activities, which represented an increase of about 51% as compared with 2010, as a result of the strengthened enforcement actions by Customs investigators against the illicit sales.

9. Trade Controls

Upholding Hong Kong's Trading Integrity

Given the importance of trade and industry to the economy of Hong Kong, the Department enforces various trade controls systems including the Certification of Origin System, the Textiles Control System, the Strategic Trade Control System, the Import and Export Declaration System and the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme to ensure that Hong Kong fully discharges its international obligations and complies with multilateral trade agreements. Through its enforcement actions, the Department also protects the legitimate interests of traders and manufacturers. In addition, the Department mediates disputes between overseas traders and local suppliers to safeguard Hong Kong's trading reputation.

Certification of Origin System

Hong Kong maintains a comprehensive Certification of Origin System to establish the origin of goods produced in Hong Kong. As part of the control arrangements, Certificate of Origin (CO) applications covering exports of cut-and-sewn garments to the United States of America have to be supported by production notifications (PNs) validated by the Trade and Industry Department (TID). The PN requirement serves to ensure that the origin-conferring process for the manufacture of cut-and-sewn garments has taken place in Hong Kong. To uphold the credibility and integrity of the System, the Department conducts pre-registration inspections on factories applying for CO facilities to authenticate their production capacities. Also, periodic inspections were carried out on the factories to ensure their continuous compliance with registration conditions, and consignment checks on goods covered by CO applications and PNs. In 2011, the Department conducted 3 517 factory inspections and consignment checks (not counting those related to the Certificate of Hong Kong Origin (CEPA)).

Textiles Control System

With the elimination of textiles quotas on textiles and clothing (T&C) products starting from 1 January 2005, Hong Kong adopts a simple yet effective Textiles Control System which grants further facilitation to the trade while maintaining necessary control to safeguard the overall interest of Hong Kong's textiles trade. The Department is committed to taking rigorous enforcement actions so as to maintain the integrity and credibility of the System in fulfillment of international obligations, thereby

ensuring unrestricted access of Hong Kong's T&C products to the world markets.

The Department operates a comprehensive enforcement programme and reviews regularly its strategies to meet the changing circumstances in the global and local T&C trade and industry. The Department adopts an intelligence-led strategy and a two-pronged approach to tackle the problem of illegal textile transshipment. Apart from the factory-based pre-shipment and post-shipment checks, real time production checks and factory audit checks, it regularizes blitz check operations and strengthens targeted checks and investigations.

Blitz checks are surprise inspections of cargo consignments at the control points. It has been proven effective in tackling illegal transshipments. The strategic use of intelligence and risk management in blitz check operations has greatly enhanced the Department's effectiveness in combating illegal transshipment activities.

Owing to our vigorous enforcement actions and the lifting of restrictive measures on Mainland's T&C exports to the US and EU markets, the illegal transshipment activity of Mainland T&C products has been greatly reduced. In 2011, the Department examined 9 325 consignments in 433 blitz check operations. As a result, 4 consignments in connection with illegal textile transshipment were detected with seizure of goods valued at \$0.09 million. 51 persons / companies were prosecuted for various textiles-related offences, resulting in court fines of HK\$0.95 million and seizure of textiles and clothing goods valued at HK\$0.83 million.

In addition, to weed out shady establishments engaging in illegal transshipment of textiles, the Department mounted special operations in 2011 by conducting audit checks on 2 factories to verify their production capability within specified manufacturing periods. As a result, both factories were suspended from further using the licensing and certification facilities.

Strategic Trade Control System

To maintain a free flow of high-tech commodities for legitimate commercial use and academic research while at the same time to prevent Hong Kong from being used as a conduit for the proliferation of controlled strategic goods, the Department, in collaboration with the TID, vigorously enforces the Strategic Trade Control System to monitor the flow of strategic commodities and to detect services engaged in the development and production of weapons of mass destruction.

The Chemical Weapons (Convention) Ordinance which aims to fully implement the Chemical Weapons Convention in Hong Kong, underlines Hong Kong's commitment

to internationally agreed arrangements on the ban of chemical weapons and on the monitoring of activities involving sensitive chemicals. Through enforcement of the Ordinance, the Department helps ensure Hong Kong's continued access to a full range of chemicals needed for local industrial, medical, research and trading purposes.



Officers checking a chemical product intercepted at the Airport.

In combating illegal diversion of strategic commodities, the Department carries out licence checks to verify the authenticity of information given in import and export licence applications and carry out checks on the disposal of the consignment after importation (disposal checks) to ensure that articles imported are used as declared. In 2011, the Department conducted 1 624 import licence checks, 3 702 export licence checks and 1 228 disposal checks, investigated 268 cases and prosecuted 38 persons / companies leading to a total fine of HK\$1.1 million. In these cases, the value of goods involved was HK\$22 million.

Import and Export Declarations and Cargo Manifests

The Department administers the Import and Export Declaration and Cargo Manifests System. Under the Import and Export (Registration) Regulations (Cap. 60E), cargo carriers are required to lodge with the Commissioner of Customs and Excise cargo manifests within 14 days after the arrival or departure of the cargoes imported into or exported out of Hong Kong. Moreover, any person who imports or exports / re-exports an article other than an exempted article is required by law to lodge an import or export / re-export declaration within 14 days after importation or exportation of the article and to pay a declaration charge. For exports of Hong Kong

manufactured clothing (including footwear) items specified in the Schedule to the Industrial Training (Clothing Industry) Ordinance, an additional clothing industry training levy has to be paid. The Department conducts checks to ensure that accurate, full and completed cargo manifests, and import and export / re-export declarations are submitted within the statutory time frame. Late lodgment of cargo manifests / declarations or lodgment of inaccurate cargo manifests / declarations is liable to prosecution and penalties.

The Department received 18.4 million declarations and collected HK\$1,743 million import and export declaration charges / clothing industry training levies / late penalties in 2011. Short-paid declaration charges / clothing industry training levies recovered and late / administrative penalties imposed amounted to HK\$33 million. The Department also received around 8.4 million cargo manifests in respect of air, ocean, rail and road modes of transport.

Educational Seminars

In order to reduce the number of late and non-lodgment cases, since August 2008 the Department organizes regular educational seminars to remind traders and carriers / forwarders of their obligation and to improve their knowledge in lodging timely and accurate trade declarations and cargo manifests. The Department organized 42 educational seminars for 957 traders / forwarders in 2011. Furthermore, the Department continued to work closely with the Census and Statistics Department with a view to promoting the awareness of timely lodgment of cargo manifests and import / export declarations.

Assistance to Overseas Customs Administrations on Valuation Fraud Cases

Being a member of the World Customs Organization, the Department offers assistance to other Customs administrations upon their requests for investigation of customs duty related frauds. During the year, the Department received 66 requests, and most of them involved under-valuation of goods.

Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) - Trade in Goods

Since the implementation of CEPA from 1 January 2004, 1 633 items of Hong Kong products currently enjoy zero tariff treatment upon importation into the Mainland if they are covered by a Certificate of Hong Kong Origin (CEPA) (CO(CEPA)). In 2011, a total of 14 287 applications for CO(CEPA) were received. Of these applications,

13 997 CO(CEPA)s at a total value of HK\$8.9 billion were issued. These applications covered a wide range of products, top five of which in terms of value were pharmaceutical products, plastic materials and articles, textiles and clothing, food and beverage, and metal products.

Charged with the enforcement duties of the CEPA Certification System, the Department conducted consignment checks against 1 723 applications for CO(CEPA) and examined 109 CEPA consignments at various cargo exit points in 2011.

Kimberley Process (KP) Certification Scheme

The Kimberley Process (KP) Certification Scheme for rough diamonds has been developed by the KP, an international negotiating forum that seeks to stop the trade in "conflict diamonds" from fuelling armed conflicts, activities of rebel movements and illicit proliferation of armament. Some 74 economies including the People's Republic of China (PRC) have participated in the Certification Scheme. Hong Kong joined the Scheme as a designated importing and exporting authority of the PRC in order to safeguard Hong Kong's interest as a trading hub of diamonds in this region. The Certification Scheme, which requires registration of rough diamond traders and comprises a certification system for the import and export of rough diamonds, has been implemented in Hong Kong since 2 January 2003. The Department conducted a total of 616 consignment inspections and 11 investigations on rough diamonds during the year.

Reserved Commodities Control

Through the enforcement of the Reserved Commodities Ordinance, the Department monitors the import and export of rice and ensures a stable supply of the commodity in Hong Kong. The Department conducted 4 183 inspections, investigated 2 cases, prosecuted 5 persons / individuals, resulting in a fine of HK\$45,000 in 2011. In these cases, the value of the rice involved was HK\$36,200.

Mainland Cereals and Grain Flours Control

To complement the measures imposed by the Mainland Customs to regulate on a quota basis the export of cereals and grain flours, including wheat flour, rice flour and rice which are export duty exempted, the TID implemented a registration arrangement for local importers of cereals and grain flour from the Mainland (the arrangement) in early 2008. To support the arrangement and to ensure the cereals and grain flour imported from the Mainland were solely for local consumption, in 2011 the Department conducted 219 inspections / verifications and 11 investigations, the value of the goods

involved in the investigation cases was HK\$0.85 million.

Trade Mediation

To protect Hong Kong's trading reputation, the Department provides free mediation service to settle cases of trade dispute lodged by overseas trading firms against local companies. In 2010, the Department mediated in 98 cases and 31 of them were successfully settled.

Anti-money Laundering and Counter-financing of Terrorism

To comply with the international standards on anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-financing of terrorism (CFT) which is essential for maintaining Hong Kong's status as an international financial centre, a new legislation, namely, Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing (Financial Institutions) Ordinance (AMLO), Cap 615 was passed in June 2011 and is scheduled for implementation on 1 April 2012 to enhance AML / CFT requirements for financial institutions. This Department will be the regulatory authority for money service operators (MSOs), i.e. remittance agents and money changers, and will administer a licensing system for MSOs as well as supervising their compliance with the customer due diligence (CDD) and record keeping requirements under the AMLO. A Guideline providing detailed guidance to the MSOs on the CDD and record keeping requirements under the AMLO would be published in January 2012. The Department has set up a planning team to prepare for the implementation of a new regulatory regime for MSOs.



Trade Controls Officers explaining a draft Guideline made under the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing (Financial Institutions) Ordinance to existing remittance agents and money changers in consultative session held in late 2011 to gauge their views on the Guideline.

10. Customs Co-operation

World Customs Organization (WCO)

In 2011, the Department continued its active participation in the WCO fora, including the Council Sessions and meetings organized by the WCO working bodies such as the Permanent Technical Committee, the Enforcement Committee, the Integrity Sub-Committee, the Information Management Sub-Committee, the Capacity Building Committee, and the Counterfeiting and Piracy Group. The Department rendered full support to WCO's activities, including seminars and workshops relating to the promotion of customs capacity building, customs integrity, trade facilitation, anti-piracy, green customs and counter-terrorism, and participated in enforcement operations coordinated by the WCO.

In June 2011, the Department was admitted to the WCO Policy Commission (PC) for the WCO Asia and Pacific Region for a term of one year. As a member of the PC, the Department attended the 66th Session of the WCO PC held in Abuja, Nigeria from 5 to 7 December 2011, sharing views with other PC Members on policy issues of the WCO.

WCO Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for Asia and the Pacific (RILO A/P)

In 2011, the Department continued to work closely with the RILO A/P in Beijing. An officer of the Department was seconded to the RILO A/P, working as an intelligence analyst. Under the coordination of RILO A/P, the Department exchanged intelligence with Customs administrations within the A/P region or in other regions for conducting investigation into cases of suspected transnational Customs crimes.

The Department continued to take part in major projects of the RILO A/P, namely the "Project Crocodile", "Project Sky-hole-Patching" as well as the "Drugs Seizures Immediate Notification System" respectively against cigarette smuggling, environmental waste smuggling and dangerous drugs trafficking. Between 1 April and 31 May 2011, the Department participated in "Operation Iceberg" initiated by the RILO A/P, coordinating the exchange of information/intelligence amongst participating Member administrations for combating ketamine trafficking in the A/P region.

WCO Asia Pacific Regional Office for Capacity Building (ROCB A/P)

The Department continued to support the WCO regional capacity building initiatives. In May 2011, the Department organized a workshop titled "Specialized Training for

Experts on Intellectual Property Rights” with a view to enhancing regional Members’ knowledge and expertise in combating counterfeiting and piracy activities. Under the coordination of the ROCB A/P, the Department also joined hands with the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service in producing the “WCO Regional Good Practice Report on Non-Intrusive Inspection Scanners”, which was released in August 2011 for regional Members’ benchmarking reference.

To strengthen our collaboration with ROCB A/P, in July 2011, the Department seconded an officer for the first time to the ROCB A/P in Bangkok to work as a technical attaché.

Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC)

In 2011, the Department participated actively in various APEC meetings and events organized in the United States.

At the 2011 1st APEC Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP) Meeting held in March 2011, the Department updated the Meeting on the implementation of the “Hong Kong Authorized Economic Operator Pilot Programme”. The Department also supported Japan Customs’ proposal in developing the “APEC Guidelines on Customs Border Enforcement of Counterfeiting and Piracy” (the Guidelines), which were endorsed by the SCCP in November 2011. This successful outcome was subsequently included in the 2011 APEC Ministerial Statement issued on 11 November 2011.



Assistant Commissioner (Excise and Strategic Support), Mr David Fong (fourth from left, front row), with other delegates at the 2011 1st APEC Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting.

Co-operation with other Customs Administrations

Through regular bilateral meetings, the Department has enhanced mutual co-operation with the Mainland, Macao Special Administrative Region and other Customs administrations by establishing stronger exchange networks for combating transnational crimes. In 2011, the following co-operation meetings were held with other Customs administrations:

Overseas Customs Administrations

- **The 29th Customs Cooperation Conference with Korea Customs Service**

On 10 June 2011, the Commissioner of Korea Customs Service led a 6-member delegation to attend the 29th Customs Cooperation Conference between the Korea Customs Service and Hong Kong Customs in Hong Kong. At the meeting, both administrations updated each other with their latest developments, agreed to enhance co-operation on financial investigation as well as to continue with the prompt exchange of intelligence to combat transnational customs offences.



Then Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Mr Richard Yuen (left), and Commissioner of Korea Customs Service, Mr Yoon Young-sun (right), exchanged the signed agreed minutes at the 29th Customs Cooperation Conference between the Hong Kong Customs and the Korea Customs Service in Hong Kong.

Mainland and Macao Customs

- **The 2010 Annual Review Meeting with the General Administration of China Customs (GACC) in Hong Kong (2010 年海關總署與香港海關業務聯繫年度會議)**

Between 20 and 23 February 2011, the Vice Minister of the GACC, Mr Lu Bin led a 7-member delegation to attend the Annual Review Meeting between the GACC and Hong Kong Customs (海關總署與香港海關業務聯繫年度會議) in Hong Kong. This is the 11th Annual Review Meeting between the two Administrations since the signing of the Customs Co-operative Arrangement in 2000. During the meeting, the two Administrations reviewed the results of co-operation in 2010 and agreed to enhance co-operation in various areas in the year ahead. A Co-operation Plan was endorsed by both parties for the year 2011.



The 2010 Annual Review Meeting between the General Administration of China Customs (GACC) and Hong Kong Customs, chaired by Vice Minister of the GACC, Mr Lu Bin (second from right) and then Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Mr Richard Yuen (third from right).

- **The 2011 Annual Review Meeting with the Guangdong Sub-Administration of China Customs (September 2011) in Hong Kong**

Between 27 and 29 September 2011, the Vice Minister of General Administration of China Customs cum Director General of Guangdong Sub-Administration of China Customs, Mr Lu Bin led a 9-member delegation to attend the Annual Review Meeting between the Guangdong Sub-Administration of Customs and Hong Kong Customs (粵港海關業務聯繫年度會議) in Hong Kong. The two Administrations discussed and reviewed the co-operation on various fronts over the past year, and endorsed the Co-operation Plan between the two Administrations to be implemented in the following year.



Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Mr Clement Cheung (fifth from right, front row) and Vice Minister of the General Administration of China Customs cum Director General of Guangdong Sub-Administration of China Customs, Mr Lu Bin (sixth from right, front row) respectively led the Hong Kong Customs delegation and the Mainland Customs delegation to attend the 2011 Annual Review Meeting between the Guangdong Sub-Administration of China Customs and Hong Kong Customs in Hong Kong.

- **The 29th Annual Meeting with Macao Customs Service / Macao Economic Services (August 2011) in Macao**

On 1 August 2011, the Commissioner of Customs and Excise led a 9-member delegation to attend the 29th Annual Meeting between the Macao Customs Service / Macao Economic Services and Hong Kong Customs in Macao (香港海關與澳門海關及澳門經濟局第二十九次會議). During the meeting, the latest developments of the two sides were reported and matters of mutual concern were discussed.



Then Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Mr Richard Yuen (fourth from right, front row) and Director-General of Macao Customs Service, Mr Chòi Lai Hang (fifth from right, front row) respectively led the Hong Kong Customs delegation and the Macao Customs Service delegation to attend the 29th Meeting between the Macao Customs Service / Macao Economic Services and Hong Kong Customs in Macao.

11. Information Technology

Since the early 1980s, the Department has been adopting information technology in different areas of Customs works to enhance operational and enforcement efficiency and effectiveness, and to provide a high-quality service to the community.

Information Systems Strategy

In September 2006, the Department commissioned a consultancy study to review its Information Systems Strategy (ISS) (2003) and to formulate an implementation plan to take forward eleven ISS projects to better meet operational needs and future development. The ISS projects are separated into three groups, viz. Enterprise-wide Infrastructure, Technology Refreshment, and Business Application Systems, having five, two and four projects respectively.

In February 2009, the Department secured funding of HK\$114.157 million for implementing the five IT Infrastructure Projects, namely Centralized Data Centre, Network and Server Infrastructure, Central Information Repository System, Secured Communication Gateway and Enterprise System Management, that are planned to be implemented starting in July 2009 until 2012. The projects aim to provide a reliable, secure and scalable IT infrastructure, a consolidated data centre, a re-constructed integrated backbone, a centralized storage for operational data, a secure platform for electronic communications and a department-wide system management framework to better monitor the operations of the systems.



The five projects' implementation was able to tie in with the commissioning of the Customs Headquarters Building (CHB) in 2010 where all the critical IT resources and equipment were housed. The Central Information Repository System project went full steam ahead to meet the scheduled rollout in May 2012. The Air Cargo Clearance System (ACCS) had been modernized in December 2010.

Replacement of Case Processing System (rCAPS)

Launched in December 2001, CAPS had been in use for nearly one decade. The support service for some major hardware components of the system would cease by 2013 due to the lack of spare parts while other software components would need upgrading. In April 2011, the Finance Committee approved a funding of HK\$45.72 million for the Department to implement the Replacement of the CAPS. The project aimed at providing full automation in supporting the case processing cycle from information reporting, investigation, operation, prosecution till seizure management. With the completion of system analysis and design in September 2011, the project was at the implementation stage in which prototypes would be built along the system walkthrough prior to its scheduled completion in June 2013.

Electronic Systems in Trade Facilitation

The Department is committed to facilitating and promoting e-business via the development of electronic systems to facilitate submission of certain trade documents, including manifest for air and sea cargo as well as trade declaration. The “Road Cargo System” (ROCARS) for submitting and processing advance electronic road cargo information was fully launched on 17 November 2011 after the completion of an 18-month transitional period.

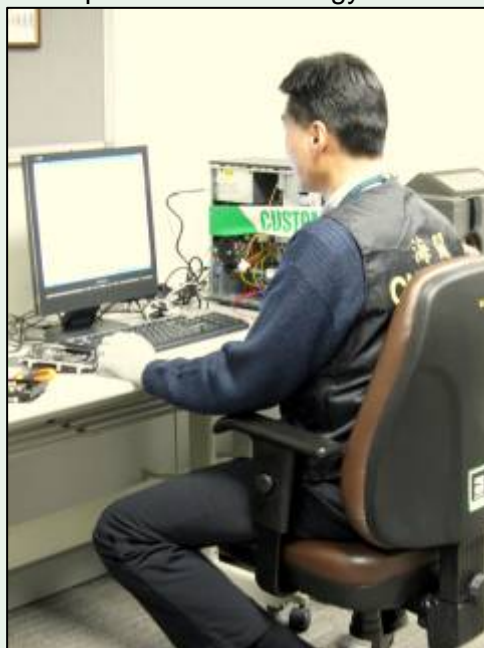
The Phase I implementation for the replacement of the First Registration Tax (FRT) System was completed in July 2007. With a view to enhancing delivery of public service, a funding of \$8.423 million has been approved in July 2010 for the Phase II implementation to provide an extra channel for motor vehicle traders to submit and collect FRT-related applications via the Internet. The project was successfully rolled out since 28 November 2011, followed by a 3-month nursing period of continued monitoring on the system performance.

Computer Facilities for New Control Points and Customs Facilities

The Department is actively involved in the preparation for the provision of computer facilities and IT equipment to support Customs operations at Cathay Pacific Cargo Terminal, Cruise Terminal, Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, Liantang / Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point and Midfield Concourse. It is expected that the new control points and customs facilities will be commissioned for operation between 2013 and mid 2018.

Computer Forensic Laboratory (CFL)

The rapid development of IT not only enhances the efficiency of operations at work, but also avails opportunities for offenders who exploit the technology for the perpetration of crimes. For effective identification and detection of crimes, preservation and collection of digital evidence become important in the investigation of computer related customs offences, and its importance increases in tandem with the growing popularity of the internet and mobile communication devices. In 2000, the Department set up the Computer Forensic Laboratory (CFL) and established the Computer Analysis and Response Team to assist frontline investigators in the back-end analysis of digital evidence and to stand in court for substantiating the prosecution.



An officer examining seized devices in the Computer Forensic Laboratory.

In 2006, the CFL was accredited with two international standards, i.e. ISO 9001 on Quality Management and ISO 27001 on Information Security and has successfully established a set of standards to meet the accreditation requirements for maintaining a high integrity and professional status. The CFL of the Department was the first among all Government computer forensic laboratories awarded with the two international certificates.

Since its establishment in 2000, the CFL, currently staffed by four trained officers, has processed a total of 622 cases involving 499 computers and 782 optical disc replicating machines, 343 mobile phones, 627 SIM cards and 739 memory cards. The majority were infringing optical disc replication and Internet piracy cases. There was also a dramatic increase of cases involving mobile phone examination. Other types of cases included money laundering, drug trafficking, smuggling, false trade descriptions and revenue fraud.

12. Management Services and Development

Office of Service Quality and Management Audit

Ensuring the good performance of the Department falls on the work of the Office of Service Quality and Management Audit (OQA) which is specifically tasked to conduct review and inspection on various management systems of the Department. The OQA through its studies attempts to enhance the quality of services provided by various major formations and to ensure their compliance with laid down policies, rules and procedures. OQA also assists in other significant management projects on an ad hoc basis.

In recognition of its professionalism and capability, OQA was first awarded the ISO 9001:2000 Certificate for Quality Management System in April 2005. This is a great achievement for OQA as the Certificate is the first of its kind ever obtained in the Department. For further enhancement, OQA had successfully upgraded the Certificate in 2009 to ISO 9001:2008 status. To ensure strict conformity to the Quality Management System, OQA is subject to external audit by the ISO recognized auditors every year and the last audit exercise was successfully concluded in July 2011.

In setting its annual business plan and job priority, OQA adopts a partnership approach by close collaboration with major formations. In the beginning of each financial year, a Service Quality Projects Consultative Meeting chaired by the Deputy Commissioner is held with all branch heads and heads of major formations to discuss the work proposals and determine the deliverables of OQA for the year. This co-operative mechanism has proved to function smoothly as it can enable the pooling of ideas from major formations for fruitful and constructive discussions as well as helping OQA to set out and prioritize its annual work plan.

In recent years, OQA completed a series of studies focusing on the enhancement of operational efficacy as well as streamlining of operational systems and procedures. Major ones included the reviews on the handling of detained / seized articles in exhibit stores, private car clearance at land boundary control points, firearms training and test system for Service members, and establishment reviews on investigation and surveillance teams as well as passenger and cargo clearance setups. The studies in 2011 and 2012 focused on reviewing and improving the seizure management system of the Department, and the intelligence-led mode of customs clearance strategy.

Office of Strategic Research

As a progressive and forward-looking customs organization, the Department strives for continual improvement towards excellence amid changing circumstances. The Office of Strategic Research (OSR) provides strategic and research support to the directorate on issues that may affect the shaping of the Department's business direction and policies in the medium and longer terms.

To fulfill the functions, OSR conducts focused studies and proactive analysis, and puts up recommendations for the directorate in setting strategic goals and formulating policies. OSR also monitors closely the Department's performance in achieving its committed business objectives and service targets.

Following the completion of a strategic study by OSR on the implementation of the SAFE Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade (SAFE FoS) adopted by the World Customs Organization, the Department considered it feasible to implement an "Authorized Economic Operator" (AEO)¹ programme in Hong Kong to promote Customs-to-Business partnership as a move to fulfill the SAFE FoS. A pilot programme was launched in June 2010 to test the accreditation mechanism which proved to be effective and suitable for the local trading environment. The Department was working closely with relevant Policy Bureaux to formally roll out the AEO programme. Initial steps had also been taken for developing mutual recognition arrangements² with other Customs administrations under the AEO programme to further enhance international supply chain security and facilitate global trade which, in turn, would strengthen Hong Kong's position as a logistics hub and provide growth impetus to the local economy.

¹ AEO is a model programme to secure and facilitate global trade. It is one of the core elements under the Customs-to-Business Pillar of the WCO SAFE FoS. Under the AEO programme, all economic operators involved in the international movements of goods may apply for AEO status, thereby reducing their security risk if accredited. AEO programme thus allows Customs to focus on high risk trade whilst facilitating legitimate trade.

² Mutual recognition of AEO programme is one of the principal goals of WCO SAFE FoS to better secure and facilitate global trade. It is a formal recognition of an AEO programme by other Customs administrations. Through this arrangement, possible Customs facilitation by other Customs administrations may be extended to the accredited companies.

13. Planning and Development

New Control Points and Infrastructural Projects under Planning

To support Hong Kong's continued economic development and meet the demand of passengers and cross boundary trade and business, a number of infrastructural projects are being planned, which created impact on the provision of Customs services. These projects include:

- Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link
- Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge
- Liantang / Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point
- Cathay Pacific Cargo Terminal
- Ocean Terminal
- Cruise Terminal
- Midfield Expansion of Hong Kong International Airport (Phase I)

Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (XRL)

Construction of the XRL commenced in January 2010 for completion in 2015. The XRL provides intercity train services from West Kowloon in Hong Kong to Futian and Longhua in Shenzhen, Humen in Dongguan and Shibi in Guangzhou as well as high speed long-haul train services between West Kowloon and various major cities in the Mainland.

The two termini of XRL will be located at West Kowloon in Hong Kong and Shibi in Guangzhou. The proposed alignment for the Hong Kong section of XRL runs wholly in a 26-km long underground tunnel from the West Kowloon terminus to join the Mainland section at the boundary at Huanggang. The total journey time will be 48 minutes from West Kowloon to Shibi and 14 minutes from West Kowloon to Futian.

Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB)

Construction of the Main Bridge commenced in December 2009. As regards local projects, construction of the Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities commenced in December 2011, while preparation for the detailed design and construction of the Hong Kong Link Road were underway. It is aimed to tally with the commissioning of these projects with that of the Main Bridge in 2016.

The HZMB will be strategically important to the further economic development of Hong Kong, Macao and the Western Pearl River Delta (PRD) region. It will be a 29.6 km dual-3-lane carriageway in the form of a bridge-cum-tunnel structure starting from the artificial islands off Gongbei and Macao to the eastern artificial island west of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region boundary. The Boundary Crossing Facilities of each government will be set up within their own respective territories. With the completion of the HZMB, the Western PRD will fall within a reachable 3-hour commuting radius of Hong Kong.

Liantang / Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point (LT/HYW BCP)

The new BCP, which is expected to be operational not later than 2018, is of strategic importance to support Hong Kong's long-term economic growth. It will also help redistributing the cross-boundary traffic amongst the crossings in the east and alleviate the frequent congestion at the existing land boundary crossings.

The LT/HYW BCP would adopt the "separate-location model" and "2-storey concept" design with a footprint of about 23 hectares on Hong Kong side. Facilities for goods vehicles and public transport interchange are all located at the ground level. The upper level will serve passengers as well as private cars and coaches. The distance between the passengers' immigration kiosks and customs checkpoints of the two sides will be minimized through an integrated passenger hall across the Shenzhen River.

Cathay Pacific Cargo Terminal

In March 2008, the Airport Authority Hong Kong awarded a non-exclusive 20-year franchise to the Cathay Pacific Services Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Cathay Pacific Airways Limited, to design, construct and operate a new cargo terminal in the Hong Kong International Airport. The new cargo terminal, which is located on a 10-hectare site in the cargo terminal area, will commence operation in early 2013. The expected handling capacity of the new cargo terminal is 2.6 million tones per annum.

Ocean Terminal

The current lease for Ocean Terminal will expire in 2012. The construction of a new extension building was scheduled to be completed in 2016 and permanent customs facilities will be set up for provision of customs clearance services to cruise passengers.

Cruise Terminal

The Cruise Terminal project aims to develop Hong Kong into a leading regional cruise hub through the construction of a world-class cruise terminal with state-of-the-art facilities.

The Cruise Terminal will be located at the southern end of the former airport runway in Kai Tak. It will have two berths with a single multi-storey terminal building. The terminal will support the concurrent berthing and disembarking / boarding of one post-Panamax cruise ship and one super post-Panamax cruise ship, or possibly two or more post-Panamax cruise ships. The expected passenger throughput is 1.44 million per annum by 2020.

The terminal building is expected to commence operation in mid 2013 to synchronize with the opening of the first berth.

Midfield Expansion of Hong Kong International Airport (Phase I)

To cater for the forecast air traffic demand up to 2020, the Hong Kong Airport Authority is implementing a midfield expansion project to provide additional aircraft stands and apron facilities and a new passenger concourse. Phase 1 of the midfield development comprises a midfield concourse (MFC) of 20 aircraft parking stands to be completed in 2015.

The MFC is located between the existing two runways and west of the Terminal 1 with a total floor area of 73 000 m². It is connected to the Terminal 1 West Hall by Automated People Mover with designated handling capacity of 10 million passengers per annum.

14. Administration

Human Resources Management

The Department's human resources management programme aims at strengthening the capabilities of staff in achieving the Department's mission and in delivering business results in a more efficient and effective manner. The Department maintained a good and stable governance through the implementation of various established best practices in recruitment, promotion, reward, discipline and posting. Inspectorate and Customs Officer Grade officers will be exposed to core Customs functions at the early stage of their career with a view to enabling the development of professionalism. Through these initiatives, the Department has maintained a more knowledgeable workforce and individual officers are better trained through better job rotation and career development opportunities.

Performance management is an integral part of a comprehensive human resources strategy. The Department has been reviewing the performance management system (PMS), in line with the guidelines formulated by the Civil Service Bureau (CSB) in order to enhance the overall effectiveness and productivity through helping staff to maximize their potential.

Promotion of Staff Integrity and "Healthy Lifestyle"

The Department is committed to maintaining a responsible and reliable workforce. To cultivate a strong culture of professional ethic and probity among staff, the Department launched a series of educational and publicity campaigns on staff integrity and healthy lifestyle in the past year.

On the publicity front, the departmental quarterly newsletter on promoting healthy lifestyle and staff integrity, "*The Pine*", continued to instill the concept of healthy lifestyle into staff by widely covering stories of the following areas:

- Experience sharing on work-life balance;
- Participation in volunteer work and community services;
- Balanced diet;
- Positive work-life attitude; and
- Care and love to family members and colleagues

To promote integrity, "*The Pine*" introduced riddle games, integrity slogan competition and a caricature section to stimulate staff's awareness.

On the education front, the Department worked hand-in-hand with professional institutions with a view to arousing staff's concern on mental health. Seven series of Mental Health First Aid Course and two Workshops on Handling of Problem Gamblers were organized in 2011.

Welfare, Sports and Recreation

In 2011, the Departmental Sports and Recreation Club organized over 200 sports and recreational events including charitable activities, training classes, performances and inter-command competitions for staff and their families.

To give a closer attention to staff welfare needs and to promote a caring culture among our colleagues, the Department fine-tuned the health and welfare management system. In 2011, there were 82 officers appointed as Health and Welfare Managers in various offices. These officers were provided with job related training and access to welfare-related information system to perform their job effectively. In addition to conducting periodic welfare visits, they acted as contact points for officers seeking assistance in matters related to welfare, health and work.

Apart from in-house assistance, the Department also commissioned the Christian Family Service Centre to provide counselling services for individual officers and their family members, including a 24-hour telephone hotline for instant counselling and face-to-face counselling by professional social workers. The agency and other non-governmental social welfare organizations also provided training sessions to Health and Welfare Managers as well as colleagues in different Formations in mental health first aid, handling of pathological gamblers, counselling skills and knowledge, etc.

15. Training

Training and Development

To sustain the professionalism and expertise of its staff and to develop them throughout their careers, the Department took significant efforts on staff training and development. It basically pursues a competency-based strategy which is, where appropriate, supplemented by personal development programmes for individual staff.

Office of Training and Development

The Office of Training and Development (OTD) of the Administration and Human Resource Development Branch is responsible for organizing or coordinating training and development programmes for members of the Customs and Excise Service as well as the Trade Controls Grade officers. It also implements training policies determined by the Department's Training Steering Committee, which is chaired by the Deputy Commissioner. In brief, it is responsible for cross-formation training and development while individual major formations are responsible for organizing formation-specific training.

Training and Development Activities

The Department formulates its human resources development strategies on the basis of the competency requirements of its staff who are tasked to fulfill specific departmental functions. OTD organized a wide range of training programmes in 2011 to enhance the core competencies and functional competencies of officers (Appendix 13). Training and development activities were principally designed in accordance with the training roadmap for officers at individual grades and ranks.

For benchmarking international best practices and providing officers with exposure opportunities, the Department sent 141 officers to attend different training and attachment programmes hosted by academic institutions, customs organizations and law enforcement administrations in the Mainland and overseas in 2011.

Foundation Learning and Development

A good foundation can help an organization grow stronger and healthier. To equip new recruits with better and practical job knowledge and skills, Customs and Excise Training School has always taken pro-active actions to provide high quality foundation training – induction and continuation – by upgrading its instructors' quality, instructional facilities and materials, and course syllabuses.

Besides discipline, virtues, integrity and healthy lifestyles, a wide range of law enforcement and trade facilitation knowledge and skills, e.g. Laws of Hong Kong, import and export trade practices, leadership, foot drill, use of forces, practical training and Putonghua, had been incorporated in the induction training for both Customs Officer and Inspector trainees. To enable the trainees to get acquaintance with the workplace environment, more simulated and practical exercises and training had been introduced. Moreover, relevant experts, from both private and public sectors, would be invited to share their invaluable knowledge and experience with trainees.

Language Proficiency

The increases in passenger flow between Hong Kong and the Mainland and the business contact between the Department and various government organizations on the Mainland require officers at various levels to be proficient in Putonghua. The Department organized Putonghua courses at intermediate level for all mid-ranking officers and above. It also tailor-made job-related Putonghua courses for frontline officers.

Personal Development of Staff

For gearing up staff for advancement, the Department actively implements a schematic development arrangement whereby senior and mid-level managers are systematically developed through a designated training roadmap. In 2011, 4 senior officers were sent to renowned overseas training institutes and 24 officers attended executive training or visits on the Mainland.

Continuous Learning and Development

The Department attaches great importance to promote the culture of continuous learning and development. The Department adopts a multi-faceted training approach that aims to enhance the operational knowledge and personal development of its staff in order to meet the ever-changing enforcement environment and rising public expectation to Customs services. In addition to organizing conventional classroom-type training, the Department promotes self-learning culture through the launching of the Customs and Excise Information Portal (CEIP) in January 2008. Staff can learn the latest information about the Department from the portal through the Internet anytime and anywhere. CEIP not only facilitates staff's self-learning at their own paces, but also enhances dissemination of job-related experience and tacit knowledge. The Department conducted a revamp on the portal in September 2010. Apart from enhanced features, the new version of CEIP also provides a platform for

staff unions and various sports and recreation clubs to upload their latest news and development.

The Department also collaborates with the Civil Service Training and Development Institute in delivering e-Learning programmes through the Cyber Learning Centre Plus. The existing 16 e-Learning programmes encompass different job-related topics relating to operational skills, communication, legal knowledge as well as integrity.

As a driving force for continuous development, the Department also holds annual Promotion Qualifying Examinations for Inspectors and Customs Officers. This is one of the measures taken in sustaining the high level of customs professionalism. So far, 503 Inspectors and 2 450 Customs Officers have passed the examinations.

Regional Training Centre of the World Customs Organization (WCO)

As one of the WCO Regional Training Centres in the Asia Pacific Region, the Department supports WCO regionalization approach of capacity building and regularly organizes training programmes in the region. In May 2011, Hong Kong Customs hosted a Regional Workshop on IPR for Customs administrations in the region.

Staff of the Department actively participated in capacity building meetings and workshops / seminars organized by the WCO Secretariat and WCO Regional Office for Capacity Building. The Department will continue to support regional capacity building activities to fulfill its obligations as a Regional Training Centre.

Mutual Training Assistance

Sharing of invaluable expertise among counterparts in the global customs community is one of the ways to build up professionalism. In many of the co-operation agreements established with other Customs administrations, the Department has fostered a framework whereby mutual training assistance is to be provided to each other whenever possible. In 2011, the Department sent 60 officers to attend training and attachments to other Customs administrations. It also provided training of various kinds to 45 visiting customs officers.

Occupational Safety and Health

Our Department is committed to providing a safe and healthy working environment for our staff and adopting a holistic framework on safety management system. In 2011, a number of tailor-made courses such as “Basic Risk Assessment”, “Safety Inspection” as well as “Basic Occupational Health” were provided to our officers so as

to equip them with the knowledge to identify and reduce potential risks at work and to run the safety management system of the Department.

Prosecution-related training

Fundamental legal knowledge such as court procedures for criminal proceedings, preparation of case bundles, handling of exhibits and evidence, etc. are essential for Customs officers in preparing a criminal case for prosecution. A number of prosecution-related training activities were thus organized for frontline officers in 2011, including talk and workshop on identification of suspects, experience sharing sessions on giving evidence in court, seminars on the court's requirements and mock trials, etc. with a view to keeping our officers abreast of the latest legal knowledge and court's requirements.

16. Financial Administration

Revenue

The Department collected HK\$9,246 million of revenue in 2010-11, representing an increase of 17.6% against that for 2009-10. The increase in revenue was mainly attributable to the increase in duty rate on imported cigarettes, implementation of the 19 cigarettes measure as well as the increase in revenue collections from hydrocarbon oils and alcoholic beverages resulted from the revival of global economy.

The Department collected HK\$9,549 million of revenue in 2011-12, representing an increase of 3.3% against that for 2010-11. The increase in revenue was mainly attributable to the increase in revenue collections from hydrocarbon oils, alcoholic beverages and imports and exports declaration charges resulted from the sustained economic growth.

A summary of the revenue collected in 2010-11 and 2011-12 is at Appendix 8.

Expenditure

The total expenditure of the Department in 2010-11 amounted to HK\$2,374 million, of which 79.2% was on Personal Emoluments, 20.1% on Departmental Expenses and 0.7% on Capital Account Expenditure. The decrease in expenditure of 1.5% over that for 2009-10 is mainly due to the decrease in cash flow requirements for capital account items partly offset by the increase in operating expenses.

The total expenditure of the Department in 2011-12 amounted to HK\$2,550 million, of which 78.5% was on Personal Emoluments, 20.5% on Departmental Expenses and 1.0% on Capital Account Expenditure. The increase in expenditure of 7.4% over that for 2010-11 is mainly due to the impact of the 2011 civil service pay rise, the increase in operating expenses and the increase in cash flow requirements for capital account items.

A summary of the total expenditure in 2010-11 and 2011-12 is at Appendix 9.

The Department's actual expenditure by programme area is distributed as follows:

	2010-11	2011-12
	HK\$M	HK\$M
(a) Control and Enforcement	1,728	1,841
(b) Anti-narcotics Investigation	146	160
(c) Intellectual Property Rights and Consumer Protection	225	253
(d) Revenue Protection and Collection	121	160
(e) Trade Controls	154	136

Seizure Management

The provision of service for the storage and disposal of seized goods is one of the major tasks of the Department. The total average storage space available for accommodating seized goods and vehicles in government storehouses and private godowns were 72 866 sq.m. and 6 615 cu.m. respectively in 2011-12.

After forfeiture, the seized goods are disposed of by auction or destruction. The Department disposed of about 60 622 items of confiscated goods in 2011-12, which included cigarettes, optical discs, drugs, fuel oil, computer equipment, vessels and vehicles. The proceeds from the sale of these forfeited goods during the period amounted to about HK\$12.98 million.

17. Criminal Prosecution

While a large proportion of Customs resources are engaged in operations and investigations into illegal activities on various fronts, the Department takes criminal prosecution equally serious, as it aims to bring offenders to account. Essentially, successful prosecution can be seen as the finishing touch, which makes all painstaking efforts of the enforcement officers in the frontline worth the while.

In 2011, the Department prosecuted 3 595 cases, of which 2 130 (59%) were related to the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance, 373 (10%) related to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 365 (10%) related to the Trade Descriptions Ordinance, 272 (8%) related to the Copyright Ordinance and 260 (7%) related to the Import and Export Ordinance. A total of 3 836 persons and 397 companies were prosecuted, which resulted in total fines upon offenders of HK\$15.9 million and the imposition of immediate imprisonment in 947 cases.

Recent Developments

New Legislation

To enable more expeditious Customs clearance of the boundary-crossing cargo, the Import and Export (Amendment) Ordinance 2007 was enacted and the submission of land cargo information by electronic means commenced with effect on 17 May 2010. Following an 18-month transitional period to allow for the whole industry to adapt to the new mode of operation, i.e. providing road cargo information 30 minutes before the arrival of the shipment at a land boundary control point, the compulsory submission of cargo information through the Road Cargo System (ROCARS) of the Customs took full effect since 17 November 2011. This new legislation had brought about a number of additional charges (the ROCARS offences) to be prosecuted by the Department.

Prosecution Summary

2011 was an eventful year for the Customs and Excise Department with the successful prosecution and conviction of 3 605 persons and 376 companies. Major and interesting cases included:

Trials

Dangerous Drug Case

On 2 March 2011, a significant drug trafficking case was concluded at the Court of First Instance. The case involved 116.36 kilogrammes of Ketamine (valued at HK\$16.64 millions) which were concealed inside loudspeakers imported from the Mainland and stored inside an industrial premise in Hong Kong. Upon interception of the drug-laden loudspeakers onboard a cross boundary truck at Man Kam To Control Point, Customs mounted a controlled delivery operation and arrested two defendants (one Hong Kong male and one Taiwanese male) who took over the imported loudspeakers in Kwai Chung. With the keys found from the defendants, another lot of drug-laden loudspeakers were also unveiled inside an industrial premise. As a result, the defendants were jointly charged with one count of “trafficking in a dangerous drug”. After a lengthy trial of 16 days, the jury convicted the Taiwanese male and sentenced him to 22 years’ imprisonment.

Intellectual Property Right Case

On 5 August 2011, a significant infringing DVD case was concluded at the District Court. The case involved 5,000 pirated DVDs and nine defendants who were engaged in selling and managing shops and storage for pirated DVDs in Sham Shui Po area in an organized way. The defendants were jointly charged with one count of “conspiracy to sell infringing DVDs”. Three of them pleaded guilty to the charge while another five of them were convicted after a lengthy trial of 15 days. The convicted defendants were sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 12 to 20 months.

Trade Descriptions Cases

(A) False Labelling of Frozen Meat

On 28 September 2011 at the Tuen Mun Magistrates’ Courts, three frozen meat trader/ importer were convicted on their own plea for totally five counts of “applying/ attempting to apply false trade descriptions to goods and importing prohibited articles not under and in accordance with an import licence”. The goods involved were frozen pork hind feet and heads which were seized in an operation of combating illegal re-labeling activities of frozen meat for re-export to the Mainland with a view to circumventing Mainland’s embargo and other import restrictions. The three defendants were totally fined HK\$94,000. The offending goods valued at HK\$1,054,778 were ordered by Court to be returned to one of the defendant companies upon payment of a premium of HK\$250,000 and obliteration of the false

origin labels.

(B) Fake Canned Abalones

Between January and August 2011 at Tsuen Wan and the Eastern Magistrates' Courts, 12 defendants, being importer/ wholesaler and retailers of fake canned abalones, were convicted on their own plea for "supplying/possessing for sale/importing canned abalones to which a false trade description was applied". They were caught in a series of operations initiating from a complaint of a retailer selling fake canned abalone. Samples of the canned abalones were confirmed to be conch slices by Government Chemists. 20 cans of seized fake abalones worth HK\$1,200 were confiscated by the court. The defendants were fined a total of HK\$196,000. Four retailers were bounded over for 12 to 18 months with deposits of HK\$1,000-3,000.

Unmanifested Cargo Case

On 14 November 2011, a significant smuggling case was concluded at the District Court. The unmanifested cargoes involved were 13,000 mobile phone mainboards, 3,000 used mobile phones, 2,000 mobile phone batteries, 7,000 mobile phone displays and other miscellaneous items. The estimated value of the seizures including one motor vehicle, two sampans and one vessel was about HK\$1.8 million. In this case, one PRC male, two Hong Kong males and one Hong Kong female were jointly charged with one count of "conspiracy to export unmanifested cargo". The PRC male pleaded guilty to the charge, together with the other three defendants who were convicted after trial, were sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 15 to 20 months. For the other three accomplices who were the crew members, they were charged with the offences of "attempting to export unmanifested cargo". One of them pleaded guilty to the charge while the other two were convicted after trial. As a result, they were sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 12 to 18 months.

Consumer Goods Safety Case

(A) Unsafe flying places/ animal/ war game/ Chinese chess toys

On 7 April 2011 at the Kwun Tong Magistrates' Courts, an importer cum wholesaler was convicted on its own plea for two counts of "importing unsafe chess toys not meeting safety standards" and 23 counts of "supplying chess toys not meeting safety standards". The unsafe goods involved totally 288 sets of chess toys which were found either containing excessive lead & chromium or having an excessive thin plastic chess mat with thickness not greater than 0.038 mm. The excessive chemicals and

very thin plastic sheeting may damage health and suffocate young children. The risk level was assessed as moderate. The defendant company was totally fined HK\$47,600. Seven sets of chess seized (valued at HK\$66.5) were forfeited. The total enforcement costs HK\$8,687 for safety tests of the seizures and test-purchased samples from retailers were also awarded by the court.

(B) Unsafe bottle teats and feeding bottles

On 2 November 2011 at the Shatin Magistrates' Courts, a retailer was convicted on its own plea for three counts of "supplying unsafe children's products not meeting safety standards", one count of "supplying children's products without identification markings" and one count of "supplying unsafe consumer goods not meeting safety standards". The required information under the safety standards was not found on the goods. The retailer was fined HK\$13,000. The offending goods, 48 boxes of bottle teats (children's products) and 45 pieces of feeding bottles (consumer goods), valued at HK\$5,657 were forfeited. Enforcement cost of HK\$690 was also awarded by the court.

Review

On 7 June 2011, a review of sentence was successfully granted at the Kwun Tong Magistrates' Courts for a case in contravention of the Motor Vehicle (First Registration Tax) Ordinance. The defendant, a motor car retailer, was summonsed for one count of "failing to publish in writing a retail price list of motor vehicle" and one count of "selling a new motor vehicle at a price higher than the amount permitted without first obtaining the consent of the Commissioner for Transport". The original sentence handed down on 7 April 2011 by the same Magistrate for the two charges were fine of HK\$2,500 and HK\$5,000 respectively. As the fine for the second charge was much less than the total tax evaded, i.e. HK\$10,240.7 in this case, upon the Prosecution's application, the Magistrate raised the sentence for the second charge to a fine of HK\$15,240.7. The sentence for the first charge remained unchanged.

Appeals

Dangerous Drug Case

On 31 March 2011, an application for leave to appeal against sentence out of time lodged by a male applicant was dismissed by the Court of Appeal. On the date of offence, the appellant was sitting next to another defendant onboard an airplane bound for Japan from Hong Kong at the Hong Kong International Airport. Before departing, Customs officers boarded the plane and demanded for a search on them.

As a result of the search, both of them were found wrapped with “ICE” (4.9 kg valued at HK\$1.7 million) on their bodies. They were jointly charged with one count of “trafficking in dangerous drug”. The appellant was later convicted on his own plea and was sentenced to 16 years’ imprisonment at the Court of First Instance. The grounds for his appeal were: i) it was wrong in law to convict him for the dangerous drug found on another defendant; ii) the starting point for his sentence was excessive; and iii) the trial judge failed to have regard to his “foreignness”. As one-third discount had been given to his guilty plea and also in consideration of relevant judgments on similar cases, the appeal was dismissed.

Unmanifested Cargo cum Forged Trade Mark Case

On 4 August 2011, the Court of First Instance heard the appeal against conviction of an appellant, who had been convicted after trial of one count of “importing unmanifested cargo” and one count of “importing goods to which a forged trademark was applied” at the Fanling Magistrates’ Courts. The sentences imposed for these two charges were 12 months’ imprisonment and 6 months’ imprisonment to run concurrently. The case involved the smuggling of 1 237 400 illicit cigarettes and cigarettes bearing forged trademarks into Hong Kong. The estimated value of the seizures including the truck used as conveyance was about HK\$2.39 million. The appellant submitted that the trial magistrate had: i) mistaken some evidence of the appellant; ii) come to wrong conclusions on the appellant’s knowledge of the illicit cigarettes and their counterfeit nature; and iii) failed to take into account the appellant’s clear record, his response at scene, his willingness to cooperate etc. After due consideration of all the grounds of appeal, the judge in the higher court dismissed the appeal and concluded that the trial magistrate had made no error in his understanding of evidence and in the course of reaching his conclusions.

Importing Prohibited Article Case

On 11 November 2011 at the Court of First Instance, an appeal lodged by a forwarding company was dismissed. The appellant was convicted after trial at the Kwun Tong Magistrates’ Courts on 19 April 2011 for one count of “failing to retain possession of prohibited articles (woven cloth valued HK\$147,381) after import of the articles” and was fined HK\$40,000. The defendant company lodged an appeal to the Court of First Instance for the reason that it was not the agent of the owner of the vehicle conveying the goods. The Court of First Instance passed a judgment that the forwarding company was the agent and dismissed the appeal.

Consumer Goods Safety Case

On 27 July 2011 at the Kowloon City Magistrates' Courts, a retailer was convicted on his own plea for three counts of "supplying toys not meeting safety standards/ without identification markings". He was convicted and fined totally HK\$9,000. The toys, 29 sets of chess valued HK\$194, were forfeited and the enforcement costs of HK\$5,655 was also awarded by the court. The retailer appealed for the sentence which he thought was too heavy. On 9 November 2011 the appeal was heard at the Court of First Instance. The judge dismissed the appeal and maintained the sentence.

Forfeiture Proceedings

Apart from prosecuting the criminals, the Department would also pursue the forfeiture of the articles, vehicles or vessels used in connection with the offences, where appropriate. Upon the application by the Department, the Court would exercise its unfettered judicial discretion to decide if the seized items are liable to forfeiture and should or should not be forfeited having regard to all circumstances of the case. The forfeiture proceedings play a significant function in furthering the objects of the statutes concerned. In 2011, 202 forfeiture cases were handled by the Department as compared to 298 in 2010. Goods worth HK\$44.4 million were forfeited by the courts, as compared to the 2010 figure of HK\$60.4 million. Among various types of seizures, 24 vessels, 24 vehicles and other popular smuggling items such as computer and accessories, electrical and electronic goods, and watches (including parts and accessories) were forfeited.

Prosecution in Figures

Please refer to Appendix 14, 15 and 16.

Cooperation with Department of Justice

To further enhance the communication and foster a closer cooperation with the Department of Justice, officers of the Service Prosecution Group of the Office of Prosecution and Management Support attended the Departmental Prosecutors' Meeting chaired by the Director of Public Prosecutions and paid courtesy calls to judges and liaison visits to the Prosecutors' Office in the Magistrates' Courts. Briefings and site visits were also arranged to inform the Magistrates and Court Prosecutors of various Magistrates' Courts of the enforcement of the new ROCARS offences at the land boundary control points.

Chronicle

2011

January 2011

- Seized 5 kilograms of heroin with a retail value of HK\$ 4.8 million from the baggage of a passenger arriving from Malaysia in transit to the Mainland at the Airport.

5 kilograms of heroin concealed in baggage of an air passenger.



- Seized 6 kilograms of ketamine with a retail value of HK\$ 0.7 million and arrested 1 person in Yuen Long.
- Seized 8.1 kilograms of ketamine with a retail value of HK\$ 0.9 million and arrested 1 person in Sha Tau Kok.
- Seized 12.2 kilograms of ketamine with a retail value of HK\$ 1.4 million and arrested 1 person in Shau Kei Wan.

Seizure of 12.2 kilograms of ketamine with a retail value of HK\$1.4 million.



- Seized a total of 2,500 sets of mobile phone box set bearing suspected forged trade marks with a value of HK\$1.25 million from an outbound cargo shipment at the Airport.
- Seized a total of 28.76 kilograms of heroin with a value of HK\$21.64 million from 15 air passengers employing false compartment, body packing and internal concealment methods between 3 and 18 January in a series of anti-narcotic operation at the Airport. In this anti-narcotic operation, over 600 pellets of heroin and 6 suitcases with specially designed false compartments were detected. Moreover, covers of children story books were also used as the drug containers.



Suitcase with specially designed false compartments



Cover of children story book used as the drug container

- Seized 949 eggs with a retail value of HK\$1,161 from 2 retail shops, and arrested 1 shop owner and 1 shopkeeper for selling Mainland origin eggs misrepresented as Thai and Dutch eggs respectively.



949 Mainland origin eggs under false claim of Thai/Dutch origins were seized from 2 retailers.

February 2011

- Seized 5.1 kilograms of ketamine with a retail value of HK\$ 0.6 million from an incoming private car and arrested the driver at Lok Ma Chau Control Point.
- Seized 3.9 kilograms of methamphetamine with a retail value of HK\$ 2.9 million from the baggage of a passenger arriving from Ghana in transit to Cambodia at the Airport.
- Seized a total of 13.3 kilograms of Methamphetamine with a value of HK\$9.05 million from 4 transit passengers under a special operation against transnational drug trafficking at the Airport.



13.3 kilograms of Methamphetamine with a value of HK\$9.05 million from 4 transit passengers.

- Seized 675 pieces of falsely claimed 100% silk quilts (laboratory analysis confirmed that the silk content ranged from 63.8% to 85.5%) valued at HK\$0.56 million from 3 retailer shops, and arrested 3 retailers and 4 suppliers for supplying the quilts with overstatement on the silk content.



675 pieces of falsely claimed 100% silk quilts were seized from 3 retailers.

March 2011

- Seized one kilogram of ketamine with a retail value of HK\$114,000 and arrested an incoming Hong Kong passenger at Spur Line Control Point.
- Seized 10.1 kilograms of cocaine with a retail value of HK\$ 12.3 million from an unattended baggage in transit to the Philippines, from Peru at the Airport.



10.1 kilograms of cocaine concealed inside food can in an unattended baggage.

- Seized a total of 10 kilograms of cocaine with a value of HK\$8.99 million from an unclaimed passenger baggage at the Airport.



10 kilograms of cocaine with a value of HK\$8.99 million from an unclaimed passenger baggage.

- Seized 3.18 kilograms of heroin with a value of HK\$2.31 million from the false compartments of a suitcase and a few pair of shoes carried by an air passenger at the Airport on 27 Mar 2011.



3.18 kilograms of heroin with a value of HK\$2.31 million from the false compartments of suitcase and shoes.

April 2011

- Seized 5.4 kilograms of heroin with a retail value of HK\$ 4.2 million from the baggage of a passenger arriving from the Philippines in transit to the Mainland at the Airport.



5.4 kilograms of heroin seized from baggage of an air passenger.

- Seized 9 802 nos. of mobile phone (2 538 nos. bearing suspected forged trade mark) and 9 078 nos. of mobile phone accessory box set (1 157 nos. bearing suspected forged trade mark), and 600 sticks of cigarette without “HK Government HEALTH WARNING” and “HKDNP” marking from an outbound cargo shipment at the Airport. The total seizure value was HK\$ 7,540,410.
- Seized 5.39 kilograms of heroin with a value of HK\$4.21 million from the false compartments of suitcase, handbags, sandals, and paper containers for bed sheet from an arriving passenger at the airport.

May 2011

- Seized 140 grams of heroin with a retail value of HK\$109,480 and arrested an incoming Hong Kong passenger at the Spur Line Control Point.



140 grams of heroin with a retail value of HK\$109,480.

- Seized 153.51 grams of Cannabis with a retail value of HK\$15,351 and arrested an outgoing Hong Kong passenger at the China Ferry Terminal.



153.51 grams of Cannabis with a retail value of HK\$15,351.

June 2011

- Seized 240 grams of heroin with a retail value of HK\$156,720 and arrested an incoming Hong Kong passenger at Lo Wu Control Point.



Seized 240 grams of heroin with a retail value of HK\$156,720.

- Seized 2.47 litres of liquidized cocaine in 2 wine bottles with a retail value of HK\$2.8 million from an air parcel from Argentina at the Airport and arrested 2 persons in Mong Kok in a controlled delivery operation.
- Seized 2.5 litres of liquid cocaine with a retail value of HK\$ 2.8 million from an inbound cargo consignment at the Airport.



Suspected liquid cocaine (containing in bottles).

- Seized 107 cattles of assorted vegetables worth HK\$1,140 from a vegetable retail shop in Causeway Bay, and arrested a manageress for supplying false organic vegetables which bore false authentication of an organic certification body.



The seized vegetables were sourced from the Cheung Sha Wan Vegetable Wholesale Market/Fruit Wholesale Market instead of being supplied by a local farm certified by an organic certification body as claimed.

July 2011

- Seized 19.7 kilograms of heroin with retail value of HK\$ 14.9 million from the baggage of 4 passengers arriving from Vietnam at the Airport.
- Seized 7.6 kilograms of ketamine with a retail value of HK\$ 0.9 million and arrested 1 person in Sai Kung.

Seizure of 7.6 kilograms of ketamine with a retail value of HK\$ 0.9 million.



- Seized a total of 3.5 kilograms of heroin with a retail value of HK\$ 2.4 million from 3 transshipment cargo consignments at the Airport.

1.53 kg of heroin (concealed inside the black cardboard) in one of the transshipment consignments.



- Seized 61,222 bottles of suspected electronic cigarette liquid with a retail value of HK\$3.4 million from an outbound cargo shipment at the Airport.

August 2011

- Seized one kilogram of cocaine with a retail value of HK\$1,192,000 and arrested an incoming Hong Kong passenger at Lo Wu Control Point.



Seized one kilogram of cocaine with a retail value of HK\$1,192,000.

- Seized 18.7 kilograms of heroin with retail value of HK\$ 17.7 million from the baggage of a passenger arriving from Vietnam at the Airport.
- Seized 1.07 litres of liquidized cocaine in 2 wine bottles with a retail value of HK\$2.5 million from a speedpost packet from Brazil at the Airport and arrested 2 persons in Yau Ma Tei in a controlled delivery operation.
- Seized 2.3 litres of liquid cocaine with a retail value of HK\$2.5 million from an inbound cargo consignment at the Airport.

2.3 litres of liquid cocaine with a retail value of HK\$2.5 million at an inbound cargo consignment.



- Seized 47.87 kilograms of Heroin concealed in 2 suitcases and 57 sets of gasket (machine parts) with a value of HK\$32.6 million from 4 air passengers at the Airport in July and August.



47.87 kilograms of Heroin concealed in 2 suitcases.

September 2011

- Seized 22.6 kilograms of cannabis resin with a retail value of HK\$2.3 million from the baggage of a passenger arriving from India at the Airport.

22.6 kilograms of cannabis resin seized from baggage of an air passenger from India.



- Seized 2.29 litres of liquidized cocaine in 4 wine bottles with a retail value of HK\$3.2 million from 2 speedpost packets from Brazil at the Airport and arrested 1 person in Yau Ma Tei in a controlled delivery operation.
- Seized 3 litres of liquid cocaine with a retail value of HK\$3.2 million from two inbound cargo consignments at the Airport.
- Seized 22.57 kilograms of herbal cannabis with a value of HK\$2.3 million from an air passenger at the Airport. The drugs were concealed inside bottles of “health products”.

Drugs were concealed inside bottles of “health products”.



- Seized 187 catties of fake dried deer tendons worth HK\$41,200 from 28 dried seafood retail shops. Owners of these shops have been summonsed or charged for selling dried cattle tendons as dried deer tendons.



Dried deer tendon (L) and dried cattle tendon (R).



187 catties of fake dried deer tendons were seized from 28 dried seafood retail shops.

October 2011

- Seized 950 grams of heroin with a value of HK\$0.64 million from one air passenger at the Airport. The drugs were hidden in the sanitary napkin worn by the offender and swallowed into the body of the offender.



550 grams of heroin in pellet form were swallowed by the offender.

- Seized 221 taels of dried abalone valued at HK\$61,800 from an itinerant hawker stall in Mongkok, and arrested a stall operator for employing dishonest sales tactics by failing to indicate the price per unit of quantity in a readily comprehensive manner.



The unit quantity “兩” on the placard was concealed completely and consumers were misled into belief that the price of dried abalone for sale was calculated by reference to catty instead of tael.

November 2011

- Full implementation of Road Cargo System (ROCARS) was arranged at all the land boundary control points on 17 November 2011.
- Launched the Motor Vehicles First Registration Tax System (FRT II) on 28 November 2011 allowing traders of the industry to have a complete electronic filing, processing of trader registration and assessment of FRT, and also enabling access of information by the public on approved retail prices of vehicles via the internet. This improves the price transparency and enhances consumer protection and saves the time and costs of the industry.

- Seized 390 grams of heroin with a retail value of HK\$307,710 and arrested an incoming Hong Kong passenger at Lo Wu Control Point.

Seized 390 grams of heroin with a retail value of HK\$307,710.



- Seized 5.6 kilograms of ketamine with a retail value of HK\$0.7 million and arrested 2 persons in Tai Po.
- Seized 2.3 kilograms of cocaine with a retail value of HK\$2.2 million from a transshipment cargo consignment at the Airport.

2.3 kilograms of cocaine with a retail value of HK\$2.2 million.



- Seized 70 pieces of plate/ornament falsely represented as “999.9 純金”/“千足鑄金” worth HK\$28,400 from a short-term lease retail shop in Mongkok, and arrested an operator of the shop for supplying fake gold plates/ornaments.



70 pieces of fake gold plate/ornament were seized from a short-term lease retail shop.

December 2011

- Seized 780 tablets of nimetazepam and 7.3 grams of methamphetamine with a retail value of HK\$44,913 from an incoming Hong Kong passenger at Lo Wu Control Point.



Seized 780 tablets of nimetazepam and 7.3 grams of methamphetamine with a retail value of HK\$44,913.

- Seized 200 grams of methamphetamine with a retail value of HK\$150,400 from an incoming Hong Kong passenger at the Spur Line Control Point.

Seized 200 grams of methamphetamine with a retail value of HK\$150,400.



- Seized 3.7 kilograms of methamphetamine with a retail value of HK\$ 3 million from the baggage of a passenger arriving from Benin in transit to Thailand at the Airport.
- Mounted joint operation "SKY-NET" which led to the seizure of 5,618.1 kilograms of suspected tobacco at the market value of HK\$16.2 million and duty potential of HK\$11.6 million at the Air Mail Centre of the Airport.

5,618.1 kilograms of suspected tobacco at the market value of HK\$16.2 million.



- Seized 21 fake sheep leather jackets valued at HK\$20,600 from an exhibitor of the 46th Hong Kong Brands and Products Expo (工展會) and arrested 1 responsible person and 1 saleslady for selling polyurethane (PU) jackets falsely represented as sheep leather jackets.



21 fake sheep leather jackets were seized from an exhibitor of the 46th Hong Kong Brands and Products Expo (工展會).

Appendices



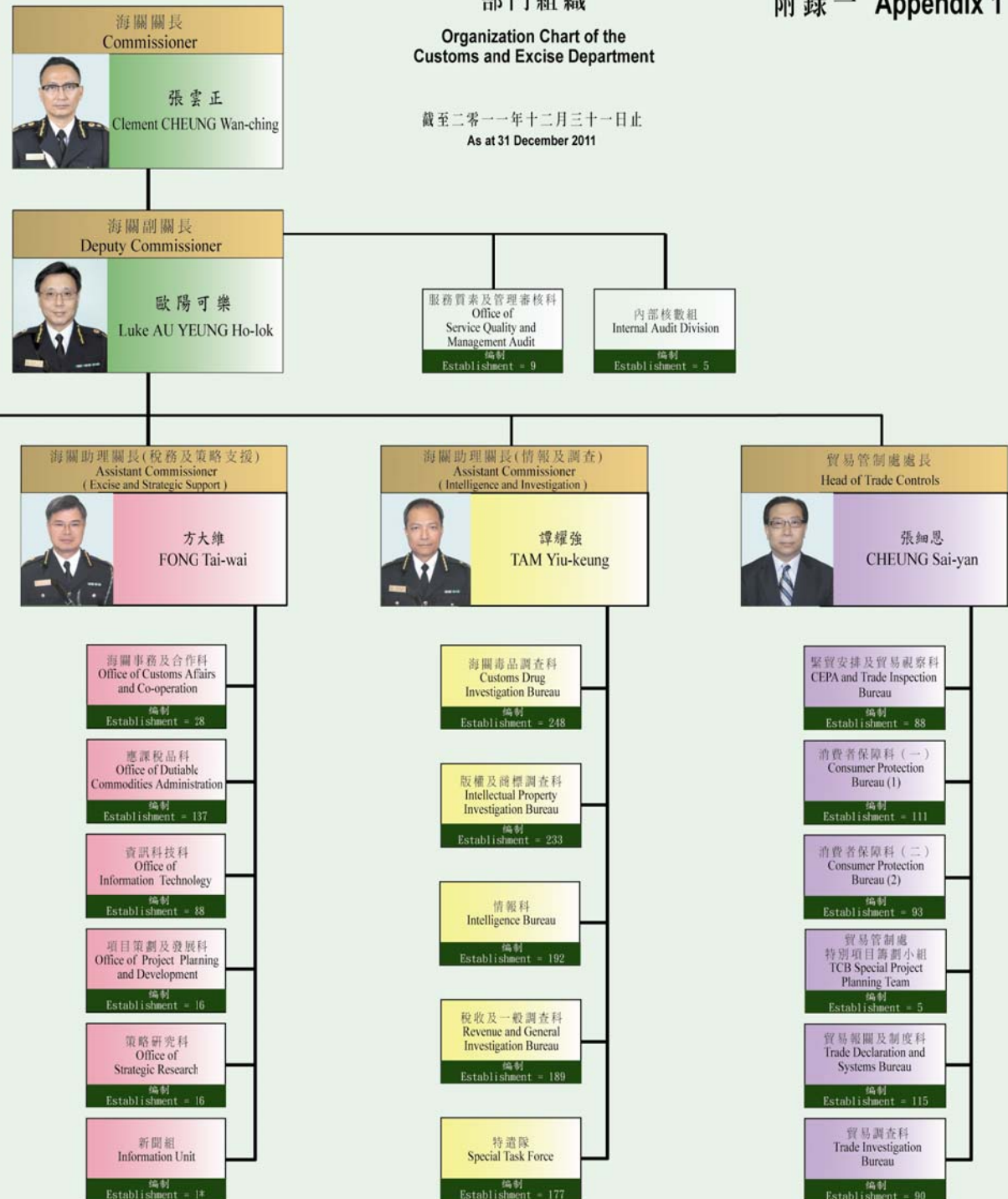
香港海關

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

部門組織
Organization Chart of the
Customs and Excise Department

附錄一 Appendix 1

截至二零一一年十二月三十一日止
As at 31 December 2011



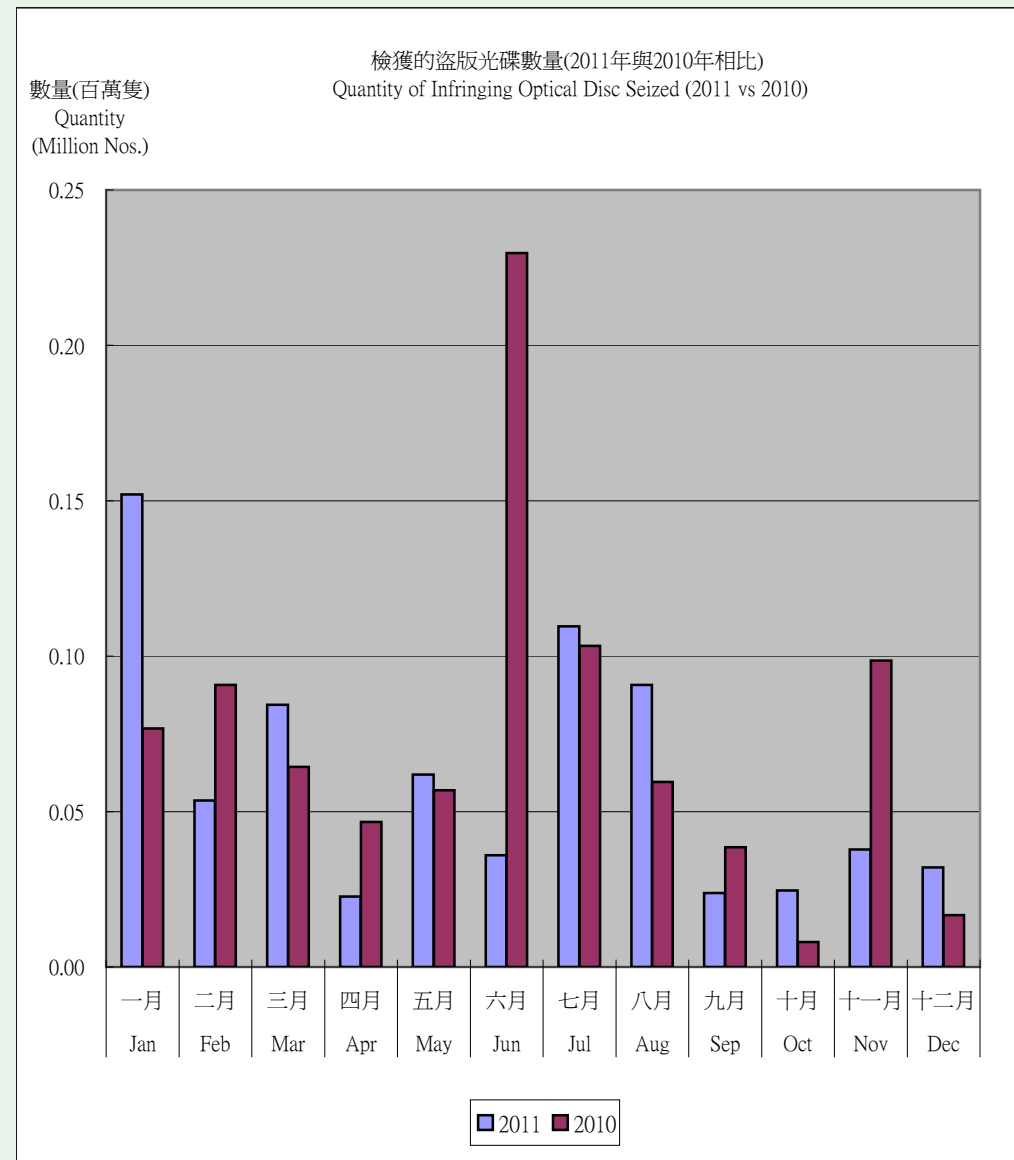
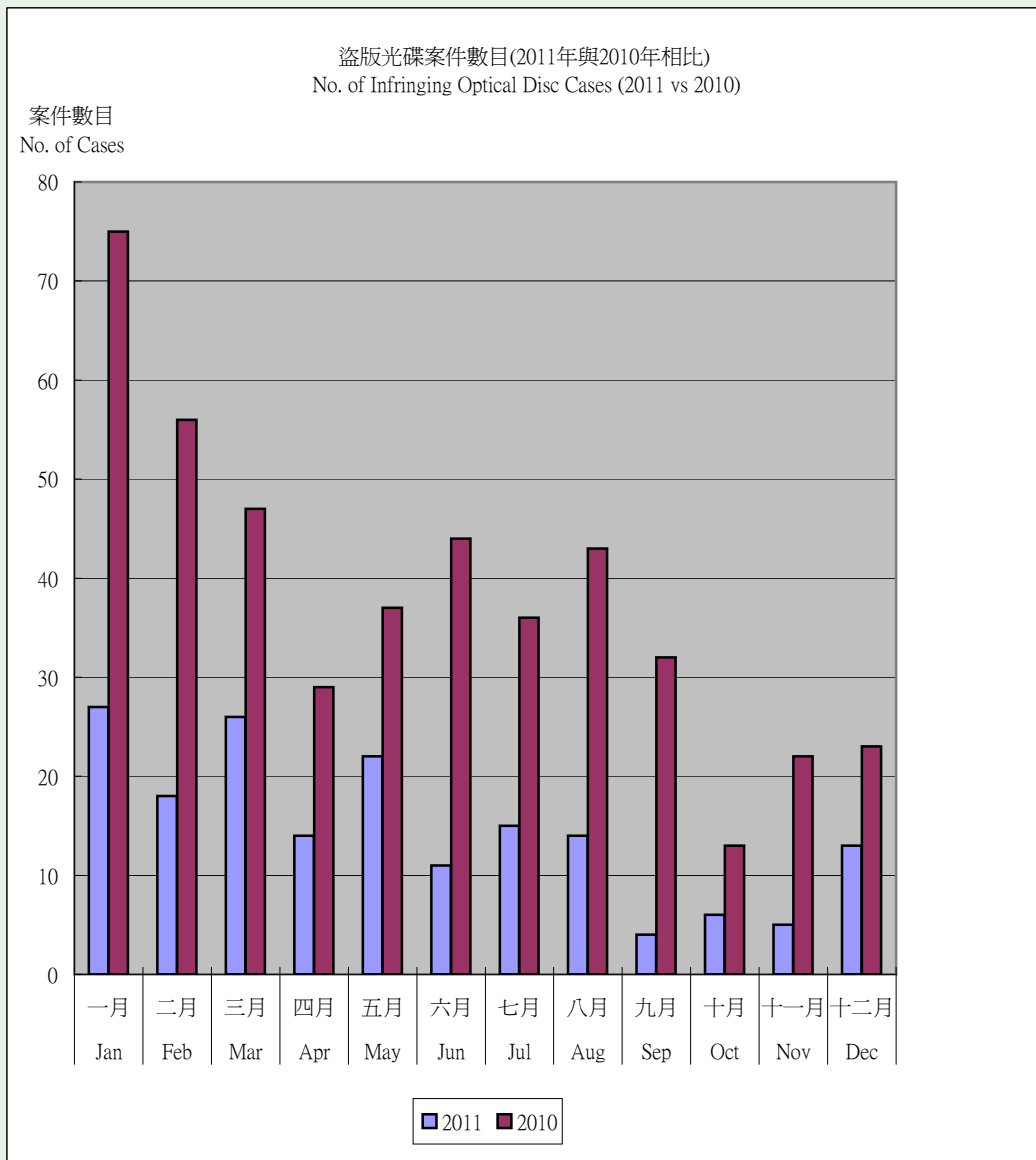
*Excluding 3 posts on loan from Information Services Department

*4 posts on secondment to Security Bureau and Commerce and Economic Development Bureau

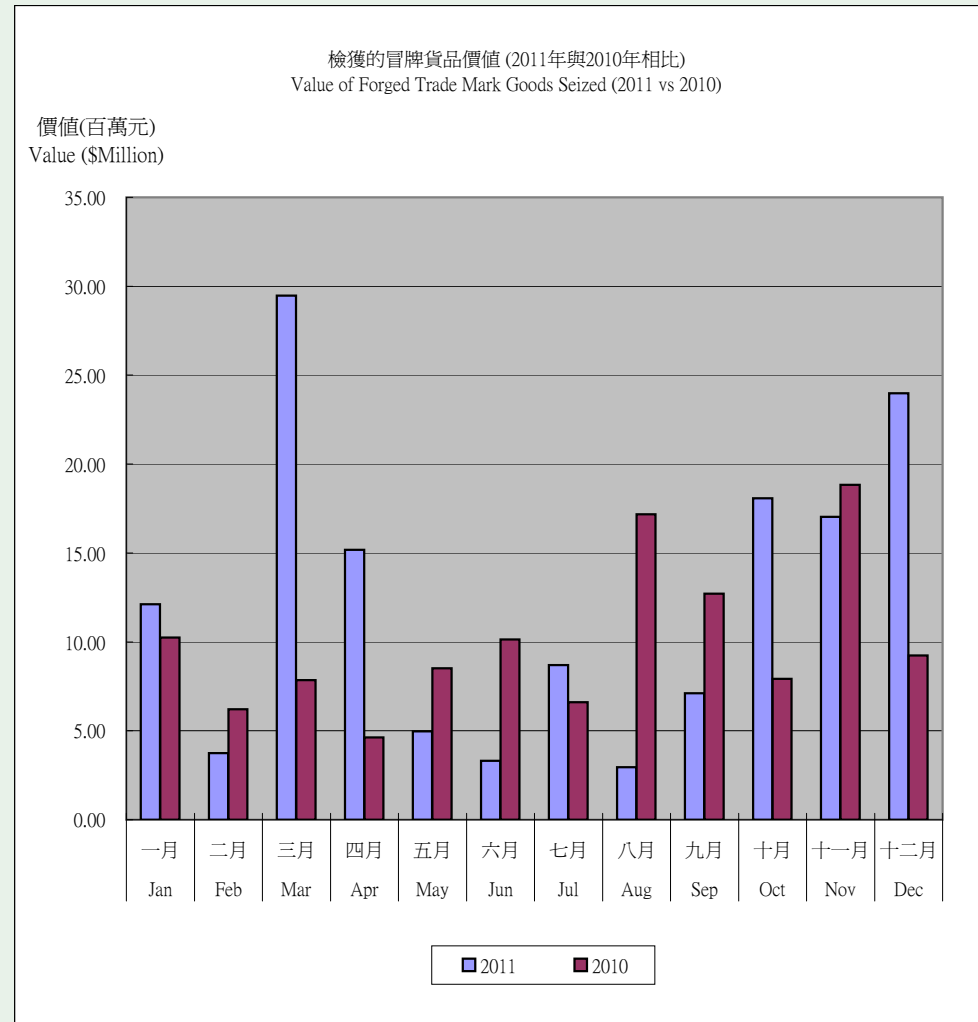
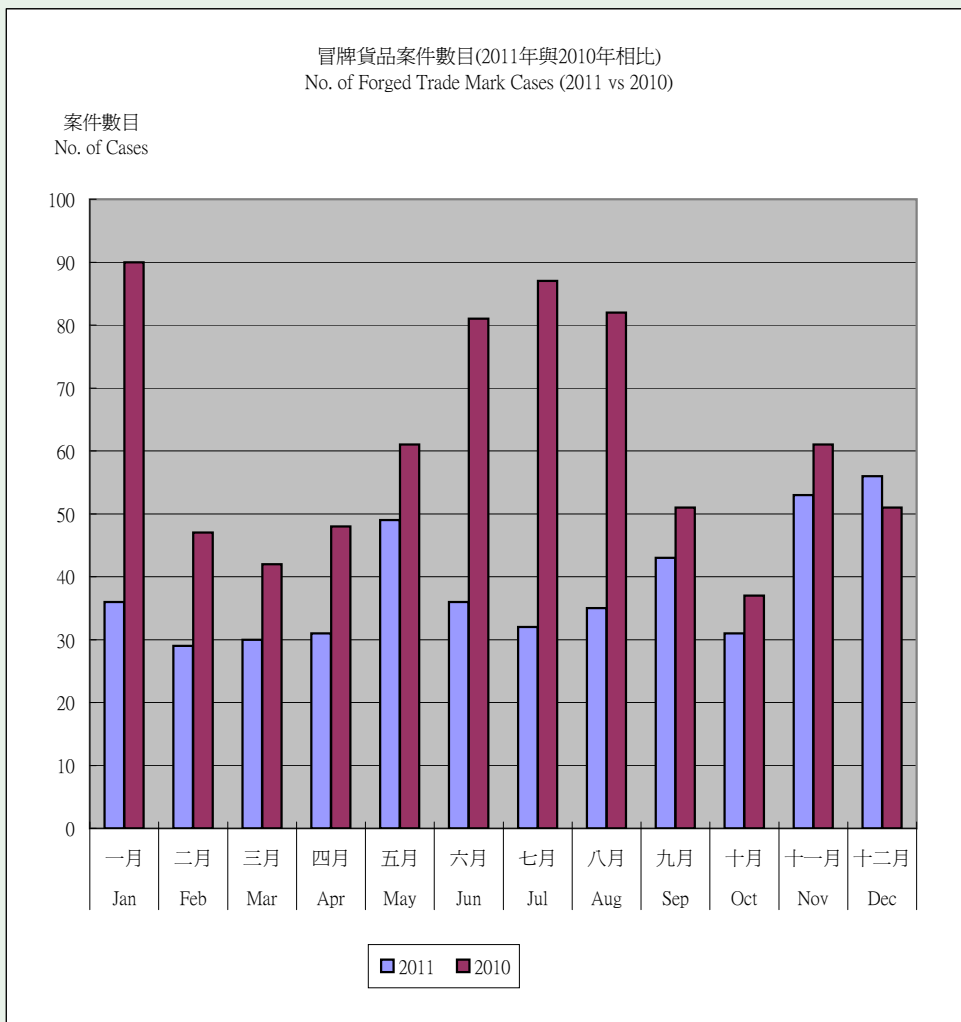
編制及在職人數 Establishment and Strength Position

類別/職系 Category/Grade	2010 (截至2010年12月31日止) (as at 31 December 2010)		2011 (截至2011年12月31日止) (as at 31 December 2011)	
	編制 Establishment (數目No.)	在職人數 Strength (數目No.)	編制 Establishment (數目No.)	在職人數 Strength (數目No.)
首長級職位 Directorate Posts	9	10	9	9
部門職系 Departmental Grades				
海關監督/督察職系 Superintendent/Inspector of Customs and Excise Grades	847	843	849	824
關員職系 Customs Officer Grade	3,618	3,559	3,618	3,498
貿易管制主任職系 Trade Controls Officer Grade	454	391	463	444
小計 Sub-total	4,919	4,793	4,930	4,766
一般及共通職系 General and Common Grades				
行政主任/訓練主任職系 Executive Officer/Training Officer Grades	29	28	30	29
庫務會計師/會計主任職系 Treasury Accountant/Accounting Officer Grades	12	12	12	13
法定語文主任/繕校員職系 Official Languages Officer/Calligraphist Grades	18	18	19	19
統計師/統計主任職系 Statistician/Statistical Officer Grades	5	5	5	5
秘書職系 Secretarial Grades	55	51	51	50
文書人員職系 Clerical Grades	261	256	270	265
物料供應人員職系 Supplies Grades	55	55	55	57
其他 Others	208	199	202	192
小計 Sub-total	643	624	644	630
合計 Total	5,571	5,427	5,583	5,405

盜版光碟案件統計數字 Statistics on Infringing Optical Disc Cases

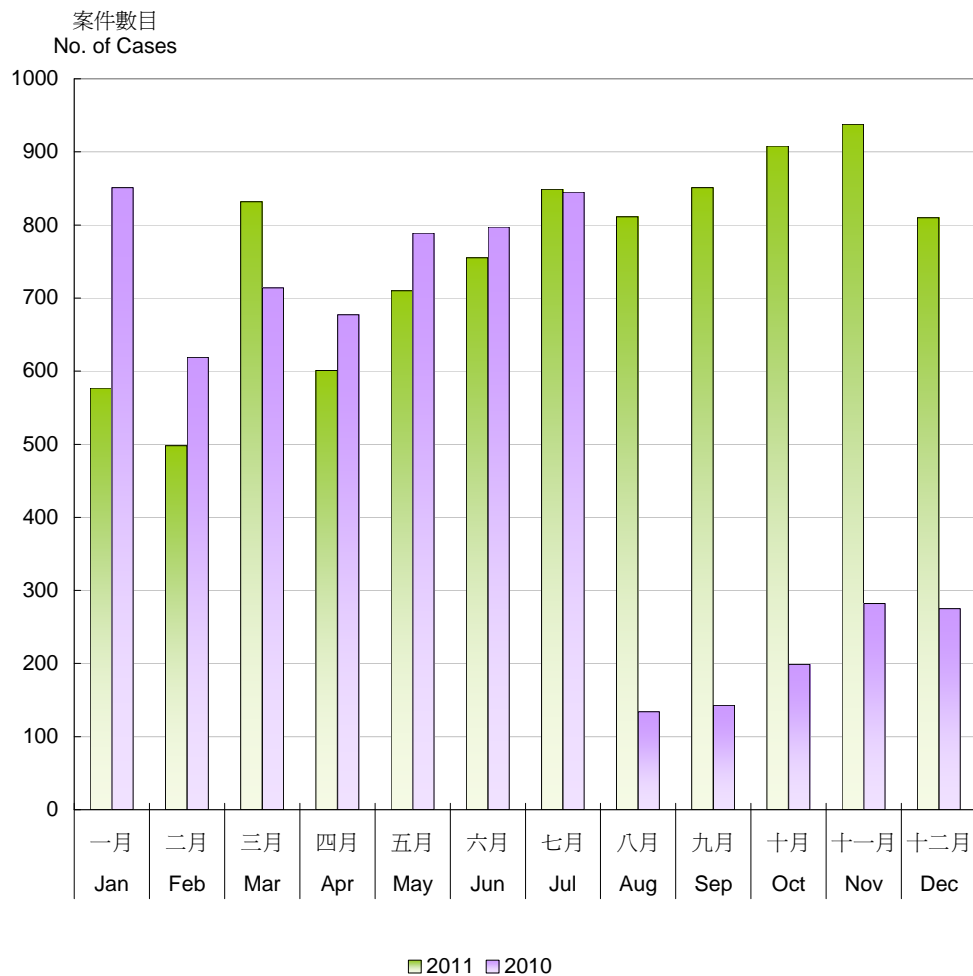


冒牌貨品案件統計數字 Statistics on Forged Trade Mark Cases

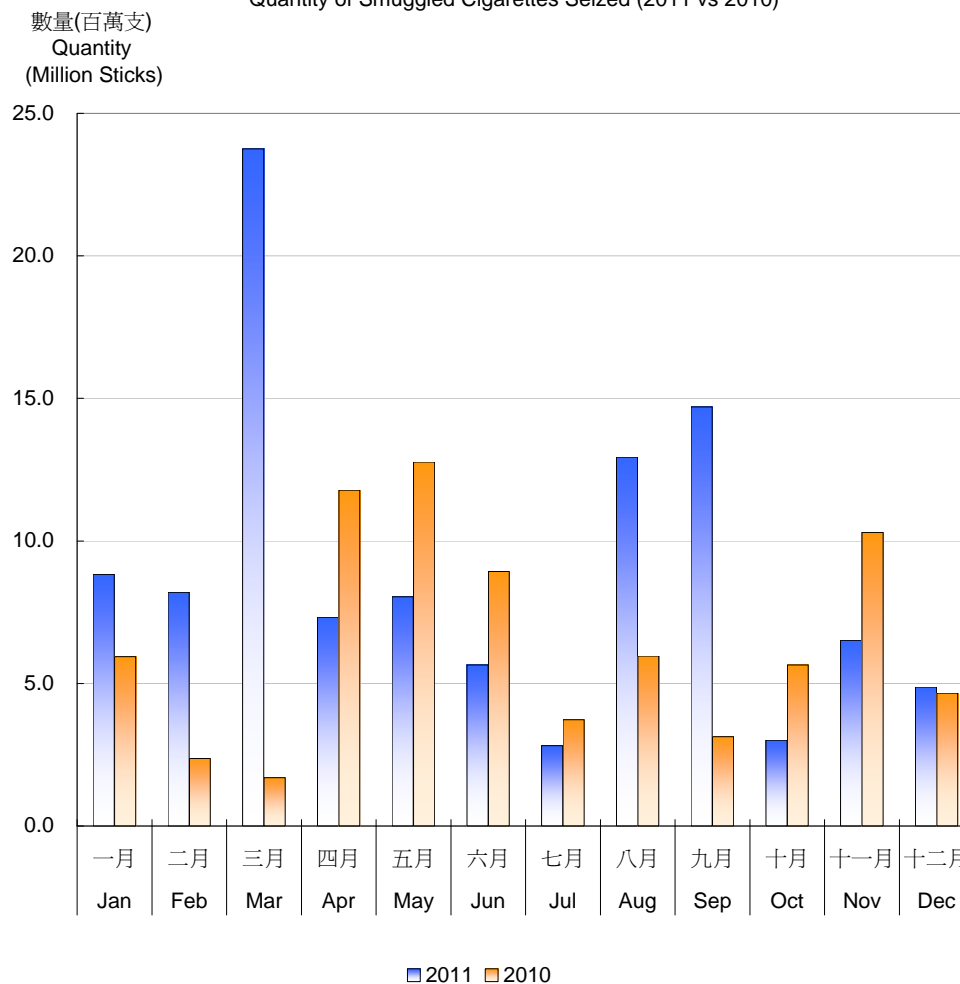


反走私香煙行動的成效 Result of Anti-cigarette Smuggling Operations

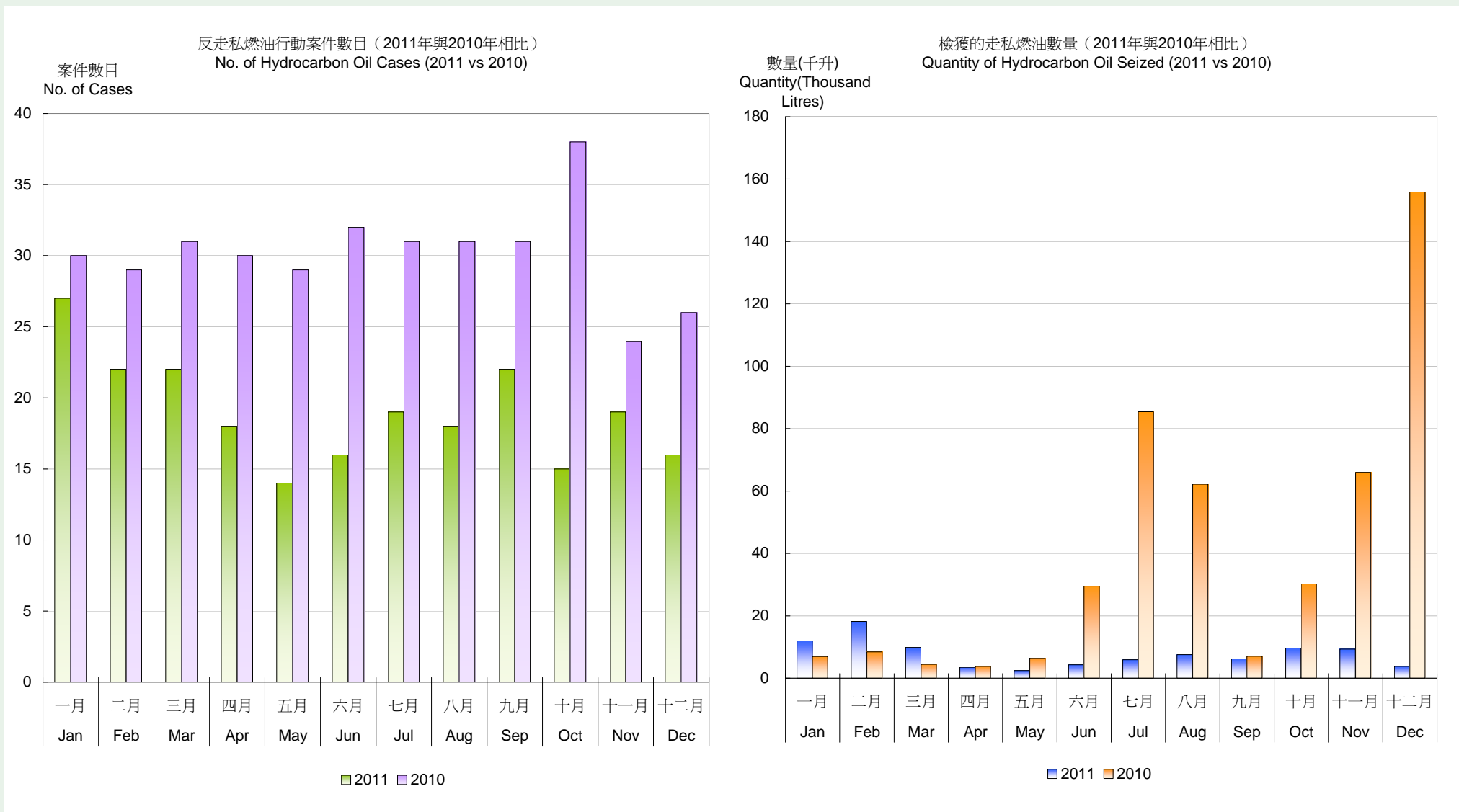
反走私香煙行動案件數目 (2011年與2010年相比)
No. of Cigarette Smuggling Cases (2011 vs 2010)



檢獲的走私香煙數量 (2011年與2010年相比)
Quantity of Smuggled Cigarettes Seized (2011 vs 2010)



反走私燃油行動的成效 Result of Hydrocarbon Oil Enforcement Operations



香港海關執行的法例 Legislation under which Customs staff can act

1	《釋義及通則條例》 Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance	第1章 Cap. 1
2	《進出口條例》 Import and Export Ordinance	第60章 Cap. 60
3	《度量衡條例》 Weights and Measures Ordinance	第68章 Cap. 68
4	《郵政署條例》 Post Office Ordinance	第98章 Cap. 98
5	《電訊條例》 Telecommunications Ordinance	第106章 Cap. 106
6	《應課稅品條例》 Dutiable Commodities Ordinance	第109章 Cap. 109
7	《入境條例》 Immigration Ordinance	第115章 Cap. 115
8	《公共收入保障條例》 Public Revenue Protection Ordinance	第120章 Cap. 120
9	《公眾衛生及市政條例》 Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance	第132章 Cap. 132
10	《除害劑條例》 Pesticides Ordinance	第133章 Cap. 133
11	《危險藥物條例》 Dangerous Drugs Ordinance	第134章 Cap. 134
12	《抗生素條例》 Antibiotics Ordinance	第137章 Cap. 137
13	《藥劑業及毒藥條例》 Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance	第138章 Cap. 138
14	《公眾衛生(動物及禽鳥)條例》 Public Health (Animals and Birds) Ordinance	第139章 Cap. 139
15	《化學品管制條例》 Control of Chemicals Ordinance	第145章 Cap. 145
16	《刑事罪行條例》 Crimes Ordinance	第200章 Cap. 200
17	《植物(進口管制及病蟲害控制)條例》 Plant (Importation and Pest Control) Ordinance	第207章 Cap. 207
18	《武器條例》 Weapons Ordinance	第217章 Cap. 217
19	《裁判官條例》 Magistrates Ordinance	第227章 Cap. 227
20	《警隊條例》 Police Force Ordinance	第232章 Cap. 232
21	《火器及彈藥條例》 Firearms and Ammunition Ordinance	第238章 Cap. 238
22	《海魚(統營和輸出)規例》 Marine Fish (Marketing and Exportation) Regulations	第291章 Cap. 291
23	《危險品條例》 Dangerous Goods Ordinance	第295章 Cap. 295
24	《儲備商品條例》 Reserved Commodities Ordinance	第296章 Cap. 296
25	《空氣污染管制條例》 Air Pollution Control Ordinance	第311章 Cap. 311
26	《船舶及港口管制條例》 Shipping and Port Control Ordinance	第313章 Cap. 313
27	《工業訓練(製衣業)條例》 Industrial Training (Clothing Industry) Ordinance	第318章 Cap. 318
28	《非政府簽發產地來源證保障條例》 Protection of Non-Government Certificates of Origin Ordinance	第324章 Cap. 324
29	《汽車(首次登記稅)條例》 Motor Vehicles (First Registration Tax) Ordinance	第330章 Cap. 330
30	《香港海關條例》 Customs and Excise Service Ordinance	第342章 Cap. 342
31	《廢物處置條例》 Waste Disposal Ordinance	第354章 Cap. 354
32	《商品說明條例》 Trade Descriptions Ordinance	第362章 Cap. 362
33	《吸煙(公眾衛生)條例》 Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance	第371章 Cap. 371
34	《淫褻及不雅物品管制條例》 Control of Obscene and Indecent Articles Ordinance	第390章 Cap. 390
35	《保護臭氧層條例》 Ozone Layer Protection Ordinance	第403章 Cap. 403
36	《販毒(追討得益)條例》 Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance	第405章 Cap. 405
37	《狂犬病條例》 Rabies Ordinance	第421章 Cap. 421
38	《玩具及兒童產品安全條例》 Toys and Children's Products Safety Ordinance	第424章 Cap. 424
39	《有組織及嚴重罪行條例》 Organized and Serious Crimes Ordinance	第455章 Cap. 455
40	《消費品安全條例》 Consumer Goods Safety Ordinance	第456章 Cap. 456
41	《逃犯條例》 Fugitive Offenders Ordinance	第503章 Cap. 503
42	《刑事事宜相互法律協助條例》 Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Ordinance	第525章 Cap. 525
43	《大規模毀滅武器(提供服務的管制)條例》 Weapons of Mass Destruction (Control of Provision of Services)	第526章 Cap. 526
44	《版權條例》 Copyright Ordinance	第528章 Cap. 528
45	《聯合國制裁條例》 United Nations Sanctions Ordinance	第537章 Cap. 537
46	《防止盜用版權條例》 Prevention of Copyright Piracy Ordinance	第544章 Cap. 544
47	《商船(本地船隻)條例》 Merchant Shipping (Local Vessels) Ordinance	第548章 Cap. 548
48	《中醫藥條例》 Chinese Medicine Ordinance	第549章 Cap. 549
49	《廣播條例》 Broadcasting Ordinance	第562章 Cap. 562
50	《聯合國(反恐怖主義措施)條例》 United Nations (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Ordinance	第575章 Cap. 575
51	《化學武器(公約)條例》 Chemical Weapons (Convention) Ordinance	第578章 Cap. 578
52	《防止兒童色情物品條例》 Protection of Child Pornography Ordinance	第579章 Cap. 579
53	《保護瀕危動植物物種條例》 Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance	第586章 Cap. 586
54	《截取通訊及監察條例》 Interception of Communications and Surveillance Ordinance	第589章 Cap. 589
55	《食物安全條例》 Food Safety Ordinance	第612章 Cap. 612

2010-11年度及2011-12年度實際收入

	實際收入	
	2010-11	2011-12
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
稅項		
碳氫油類	3,026,665	3,146,665
煙草	4,220,944	4,206,609
含酒精飲品	298,345	363,547
甲醇及其他含酒精產品	5,132	7,921
小計	7,551,086	7,724,742
根據應課稅品條例徵收的各項費用		
牌照費	3,926	4,269
出勤費	365	391
酒精變質費	1,264	800
儲存費	0	0
小計	5,555	5,460
貿易報關費		
進出口報關費	1,514,735	1,645,379
成衣稅服務費(註)	112	83
罰款	123,690	103,240
小計	1,638,537	1,748,702
雜項	50,886	70,074
合計	9,246,064	9,548,978
註： 代製衣業訓練局徵收的成衣業訓練附加稅	1,008	832

Actual revenue for 2010-11 and 2011-12

	Actual Revenue	
	2010-11	2011-12
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Duties		
Hydrocarbon Oils	3,026,665	3,146,665
Tobacco	4,220,944	4,206,609
Alcoholic Beverages	298,345	363,547
Methyl Alcohol & Other Alcoholic Products	5,132	7,921
Sub-total	7,551,086	7,724,742
Fees charged under Dutiable Commodities Ordinance		
Licence Fees	3,926	4,269
Attendance Fees	365	391
Denaturing Fees	1,264	800
Storage Fees	0	0
Sub-total	5,555	5,460
Trade Declaration Charges		
Imports and Exports Declaration Charges	1,514,735	1,645,379
Clothing Levy Service Charges (see Note)	112	83
Penalties	123,690	103,240
Sub-total	1,638,537	1,748,702
Miscellaneous	50,886	70,074
Total	9,246,064	9,548,978

Note : Clothing Industry Training Levy collected on behalf of the
Clothing Industry Training Authority

1,008

832

2010-11年度及2011-12年度實際開支

	實際開支	
	2010-11	2011-12
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
經營帳目		
個人薪酬		
薪金	1,826,661	1,943,563
津貼	46,836	50,194
工作相關津貼	7,839	8,191
小計	1,881,336	2,001,948
其他支出		
與員工有關連的開支	40,083	49,387
酬金及特別服務	9,455	9,884
一般部門開支	385,336	418,443
土地使用費	3,580	3,749
香港海關福利基金補助金	266	265
檢獲物品的管理	38,037	40,993
小計	476,757	522,721
非經營帳目		
機器、車輛及設備	3,111	11,160
小型機器、車輛及設備	12,871	13,941
小計	15,982	25,101
合計	2,374,075	2,549,770

Actual expenditure for 2010-11 and 2011-12

	Actual Expenditure	
	2010-11	2011-12
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Operating Account		
Personal Emoluments		
Salaries	1,826,661	1,943,563
Allowances	46,836	50,194
Job-related allowances	7,839	8,191
Sub-total	1,881,336	2,001,948
Other Expenses		
Personnel related expenses	40,083	49,387
Rewards and special services	9,455	9,884
General departmental expenses	385,336	418,443
Land usage cost	3,580	3,749
Grant to the Customs and Excise Service Welfare Fund	266	265
Seizure management	38,037	40,993
Sub-total	476,757	522,721
Capital Account		
Plant, vehicles and equipment	3,111	11,160
Minor plant, vehicles and equipment	12,871	13,941
Sub-total	15,982	25,101
Total	2,374,075	2,549,770

案件統計 (2010年)

條例	案件數目	拘捕人數	檢獲物品 估計總值 (千元)
消費品安全	18	2	5
化學品管制	3	-	49
淫褻及不雅物品管制	5	3	188
版權 / 防止盜用版權	610	532	25,996
刑事罪行	4	4	81
香港海關	19	20	396
危險藥物	427	369	465,614
危險品	34	75	907
販毒(追討得益)	1	5	440
應課稅品	19 351	6 256	117,498
火器及彈藥	20	14	1,147
入境	251	283	10,711
進出口	492	286	454,983
商船(本地船隻)	16	45	165
有組織及嚴重罪行	7	19	21,913
保護臭氧層	3	2	75
藥劑業及毒藥	31	26	187
植物(進口管制及病蟲害控制)	10	7	15
保護瀕危動植物物種	125	96	16,998
公眾衛生及市政	1 682	1 667	1,379
公眾衛生(動物及禽鳥)	5	5	445
狂犬病	25	27	34
人事登記	10	10	64
儲備商品	5	-	247
電訊	6	2	222
盜竊罪	1	1	74
玩具及兒童產品安全	160	-	73
商品說明	947	832	173,109
廢物處置	39	-	3,147
武器	11	9	4
度量衡	151	-	244
其他	244	245	-
所有條例 *	24 155	10 331	1,191,846

* 實際案件數目。一宗案件可能牽涉多於一條法例。因此，法例總和與實際案件數目可能有差異。

Case Statistics (2010)

Ordinance	Number of Cases	Number of Arrests	Estimated Value of Seized Items (HK\$'000)
Consumer Goods Safety	18	2	5
Control of Chemicals	3	-	49
Control of Obscene & Indecent Articles	5	3	188
Copyright / Prevention of Copyright Piracy	610	532	25,996
Crimes	4	4	81
Customs & Excise Service	19	20	396
Dangerous Drugs	427	369	465,614
Dangerous Goods	34	75	907
Drug Trafficking (ROP)	1	5	440
Dutiable Commodities	19 351	6 256	117,498
Firearms & Ammunition	20	14	1,147
Immigration	251	283	10,711
Import & Export	492	286	454,983
Merchant Shipping (local vessels)	16	45	165
Organized & Serious Crimes	7	19	21,913
Ozone Layer Protection	3	2	75
Pharmacy & Poisons	31	26	187
Plant (Importation & Pest Control)	10	7	15
Protection of ES of Animals & Plants	125	96	16,998
Public Health & Municipal Services	1 682	1 667	1,379
Public Health (Animals & Birds)	5	5	445
Rabies	25	27	34
Registration of Persons	10	10	64
Reserved Commodities	5	-	247
Telecommunication	6	2	222
Theft	1	1	74
Toys & Children's Products Safety	160	-	73
Trade Descriptions	947	832	173,109
Waste Disposal	39	-	3,147
Weapons	11	9	4
Weights & Measures	151	-	244
Other Ordinances	244	245	-
All Ordinances *	24 155	10 331	1,191,846

* Actual total. A case may involve more than one ordinance. Hence, the total of all ordinances cannot add up to the actual total.

案件統計 (2011年)

條例	案件數目	拘捕人數	檢獲物品 估計總值 (千元)
抗生素	1	1	4
消費品安全	34	-	128
化學品管制	6	5	4
淫褻及不雅物品管制	3	3	1,544
版權 / 防止盜用版權	323	436	32,367
刑事罪行	5	4	1
香港海關	26	28	3,109
危險藥物	447	416	202,387
危險品	22	38	762
應課稅品	19 709	9 525	216,649
火器及彈藥	19	11	2,284
入境	186	224	26,744
進出口	412	259	792,597
商船(本地船隻)	23	45	20
有組織及嚴重罪行	2	1	1
保護臭氧層	1	1	340
除害劑	1	-	1,567
藥劑業及毒藥	39	40	6,708
植物(進口管制及病蟲害控制)	8	4	19
防止虐畜	1	1	5
保護瀕危動植物物種	151	127	45,466
公眾衛生及市政	1 179	1 030	389
公眾衛生(動物及禽鳥)	5	5	7
狂犬病	15	13	14
儲備商品	6	1	418
電訊	1	-	71
玩具及兒童產品安全	78	-	21
商品說明	647	543	197,085
廢物處置	48	-	5,902
武器	71	16	256
度量衡	160	-	204
其他	85	228	313
所有條例 *	23 277	12 541	1,331,809

* 實際案件數目。一宗案件可能牽涉多於一條法例。因此，法例總和與實際案件數目可能有差異。

Case Statistics (2011)

Ordinance	Number of Cases	Number of Arrests	Estimated Value of Seized Items (HK\$'000)
Antibiotics	1	1	4
Consumer Goods Safety	34	-	128
Control of Chemicals	6	5	4
Control of Obscene & Indecent Articles	3	3	1,544
Copyright / Prevention of Copyright Piracy	323	436	32,367
Crimes	5	4	1
Customs & Excise Service	26	28	3,109
Dangerous Drugs	447	416	202,387
Dangerous Goods	22	38	762
Dutiable Commodities	19 709	9 525	216,649
Firearms & Ammunition	19	11	2,284
Immigration	186	224	26,744
Import & Export	412	259	792,597
Merchant Shipping (local vessels)	23	45	20
Organized & Serious Crimes	2	1	1
Ozone Layer Protection	1	1	340
Pesticides	1	-	1,567
Pharmacy & Poisons	39	40	6,708
Plant (Importation & Pest Control)	8	4	19
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	1	1	5
Protection of ES of Animals & Plants	151	127	45,466
Public Health & Municipal Services	1 179	1 030	389
Public Health (Animals & Birds)	5	5	7
Rabies	15	13	14
Reserved Commodities	6	1	418
Telecommunication	1	-	71
Toys & Children's Products Safety	78	-	21
Trade Descriptions	647	543	197,085
Waste Disposal	48	-	5,902
Weapons	71	16	256
Weights & Measures	160	-	204
Other Ordinances	85	228	313
All Ordinances *	23 277	12 541	1,331,809

* Actual total. A case may involve more than one ordinance. Hence, the total of all ordinances cannot add up to the actual total.

主要檢獲物品

條例 主要檢獲物品	2010		2011	
	數量	檢獲物品 估計總值(千元)	數量	檢獲物品 估計總值(千元)
危險藥物				
海洛英 (公斤)	40.0	53,061	140.8	115,080
鴉片 (公斤)	16.7	475	9.4	321
大麻 (公斤)	7.1	870	35.2	4,498
氯胺酮 (公斤)	46.9	5,506	75.7	9,039
可卡因 (公斤)	350.4	321,084	30.1	38,051
甲基安非他明 (冰) (公斤)	91.4	67,638	31.2	23,476
搖頭丸 (片)	1 557	93	2	-
其他精神科藥物 (片)	130 934	1,641	75 166	4,254
應課稅品⁽¹⁾				
香煙 (千枝)	80 440	152,172	108 895	262,092
其他煙草 (公斤)	10 802	14,106	11 035	31,156
碳氫油類 (千公升)	467	3,240	93	1,162
酒類 (千公升)	10	2,259	14	6,022
進出口				
電視機 (台)	214	59	1 163	890
汽車 (輛) ⁽²⁾	70	6,546	36	3,432
船隻 / 快艇 (艘)	51	5,507	51	1,553
版權				
光碟 (千隻)	890	18,130	729	16,328
遊戲盒帶 (盒)	570	11	-	-
書刊及印刷品 (件)	7 928	1,155	132	17
冒牌貨品				
成衣及配件 (千件)	132	5,774	260	14,446
皮革製品 (千件)	62	19,706	106	17,018
手錶及零件 (千件)	115	21,862	80	24,318
鞋類 (千對)	70	11,535	55	7,039
藥物 (千件)	73	5,466	198	3,445
電子、電器及電腦產品 (千件)	531	31,494	1 153	48,652
其他				
象牙及有關產品 (公斤)	2 908	14,702	3 217	22,116
炮竹 (公斤)	-	-	-	-
色情光碟/錄影帶 (千件)	7	145	1	13
槍械及零件 (件)	1	2	-	-

Major Seized Items

Ordinance Major Seized Item	2010		2011	
	Quantity	Estimated value of seized items(HK\$'000)	Quantity	Estimated value of seized items(HK\$'000)
Dangerous Drugs				
Heroin (kg)	40.0	53,061	140.8	115,080
Opium (kg)	16.7	475	9.4	321
Cannabis (kg)	7.1	870	35.2	4,498
Ketamine (kg)	46.9	5,506	75.7	9,039
Cocaine (kg)	350.4	321,084	30.1	38,051
Methamphetamine (kg)	91.4	67,638	31.2	23,476
MDMA (tablet)	1 557	93	2	-
Other psychotropic drugs (tablet)	130 934	1,641	75 166	4,254
Dutiable Commodities⁽¹⁾				
Cigarette (mille)	80 440	152,172	108 895	262,092
Other tobacco (kg)	10 802	14,106	11 035	31,156
Hydrocarbon oil ('000 litre)	467	3,240	93	1,162
Liquor ('000 litre)	10	2,259	14	6,022
Import & Export				
Television set (no.)	214	59	1 163	890
Motor vehicle (no.) ⁽²⁾	70	6,546	36	3,432
Vessel / speedboat (no.)	51	5,507	51	1,553
Copyright				
Optical disc ('000 no.)	890	18,130	729	16,328
Game cartridge (no.)	570	11	-	-
Book and printing material (no.)	7 928	1,155	132	17
Counterfeit Goods				
Garment and accessories ('000 pc)	132	5,774	260	14,446
Leather goods ('000 pc)	62	19,706	106	17,018
Watch and parts ('000 no.)	115	21,862	80	24,318
Footwear ('000 pairs)	70	11,535	55	7,039
Pharmaceutical products ('000 no.)	73	5,466	198	3,445
Electronic, electrical & computer goods ('000 no.)	531	31,494	1 153	48,652
Others				
Ivory & related products (kg)	2 908	14,702	3 217	22,116
Fireworks (kg)	-	-	-	-
Pornographic optical disc/ video tape ('000 no.)	7	145	1	13
Firearms and parts (no.)	1	2	-	-

(1) 包括所有條例

(2) 不包括已拆散/壓縮的汽車及單車。

(1) Include all ordinances

(2) Exclude dismantled/compressed vehicles and bicycles.

截停、搜查和路障截查 Stop & Search of Persons / Vehicles and Road Block Operations

		2010	2011
1. 在出入境管制站 At control points			
(i)	被截查人數 No. of persons stopped and searched	81 680	79 440
(ii)	被搜查車輛數目 No. of vehicles checked	700 790	704 280
2. 路障及路上截查行動 Road Block and Road Check Operations			
(i)	行動次數 No. of operations	66	19
(ii)	被搜查車輛數目 No. of vehicles checked	732	99

項目	課程數目	
	2010	2011
入職及持續培訓		
入職課程:		
為見習督察提供的入職課程	4	0
為見習關員提供的入職課程	6	2
為見習助理貿易管制主任提供的入職課程		4
持續培訓課程:		
為見習督察提供的持續培訓課程		2
職責才能		
為海關部隊人員提供的培訓		
旅檢截查控制技巧教官訓練課程		
紀律聆訊培訓課程(檢控員)	1	
紀律聆訊培訓課程(審裁員)	1	
經驗分享會(製備案件檔案)		
進出口業務運作教官訓練課程		
紀律聆訊證據法課程	1	
督察級法律培訓工作坊	1	1
突擊行動技巧課程	1	1
了解平等機會研討會		
錄影會面系統教官訓練課程	1	
法庭舉證技巧訓練		
旅檢截查控制技巧工作坊		
衝突管理工作坊		
基本調查及防止意外課程	2	1
基本安全管理課程	2	
行政法研討會	1	2
突擊行動技巧工作坊	2	12
化學品安全處理課程	1	1
安全使用顯示屏幕設備課程	1	
體力處理操作合格證書課程	1	2
情報及調查進階課程	1	
海運業務課程		2
出入口貿易實務課程		2
使用放射性檢測設備培訓者培訓		1
如何避免在工作中被狗隻咬傷課程		1
貨運剖析及挑選技巧研討會		1
認識輻射及處理貨物安全措施簡報會		1
辦公室安全課程		1
如何預防在酷熱環境工作時中暑課程		1
警覺防衛駕駛課程		4
如何引用有組織及嚴重罪行條例講座		1
精神健康急救訓練		4
i2 Analysts及iBridge應用課程		1
基礎資訊安全訓練		2
精神健康急救延伸培訓		1
處理問題賭博工作坊		2
準備個案文件/宗卷講座		1
認人程序工作坊		1
打擊有組織及嚴重罪行的實戰經驗講座		1
安全視察課程	2	1
基本職業健康課程	1	1
基本風險評估課程	1	1
大額現款走私課程		
線人管理課程	1	1
如何防止報關員作弊個案分析工作坊		
稅務詐騙調查課程		
控方證人法庭作供研討會	1	

Programme	No. of classes	
	2010	2011
Induction and Continuation		
Induction Course:		
For probationary Inspectors	4	0
For probationary Customs Officers	6	2
For probationary Assistant Trade Controls Officers		4
Continuation Course:		
For probationary Inspectors		2
Functional Competency		
For C&E Service members		
Control Tactics in Passenger Clearance Train-the-Trainer Course		
Departmental Disciplinary Proceedings and Practices: The Prosecuting Officer's Perspective	1	
Departmental Disciplinary Proceedings and Practices: The Adjudicating Officer's Perspective	1	
Experience Sharing Session (Preparation of Case Bundle)		
Train the Trainer Course on Import & Export Trade Practice		
Law of Evidence for Disciplinary Proceedings	1	
Legal Training Workshop for Inspectorate Officers	1	1
Raiding Techniques Course	1	1
Seminar of Valuing Diversity in the Workplace		
Train-the-Trainer Course on Video Interview System	1	
Training Session on "Techniques in Giving Evidence in Court"		
Workshop on Control Tactics in Passenger Clearance		
Workshop on Conflict Management		
Accident Investigation & Prevention Course	2	1
Basic Safety Management Course	2	
Seminar on Administrative Laws	1	2
Raiding, Apprehension and Escort (RAE) Course for Frontline Officers	2	12
Safe Handling of Chemicals Course	1	1
Safe Use of Display Screen Equipment Course	1	
Certificate of Competence in Manual Handling Course	1	2
Enhanced Intelligence and Investigation Course	1	
Seafreight Operation Course		2
Import and Export Trade Practices Course		2
Train-the-trainer Session on the Use of Radioactive Detection Equipment		1
Dog Bite Safety Course		1
Seminar on Freight Profiling and Targeting Techniques		1
Briefing on Radiation and Safety Precautions in Cargo Processing		1
Office Safety Course		1
Prevention of Heat Stroke at Work in a Hot Environment Course		1
Alert Defensive Driving Course		4
Seminar on Application of Organized and Serious Crimes Ordinance		1
Mental Health First Aid Course		4
i2 Analysts Notebook and iBridge User Training Course		1
Information Security Essentials: Trends & Latest Updates		2
Mental Health First Aid Standard Course Extension - Peer Counseling & Skills		1
Workshop on Handling of Problem Gambling		2
Seminar on Preparation of Case Papers / Bundles		1
Workshop on Identification of Suspects		1
Seminar on Experience Sharing in Combating Organized and Serious Crimes		1
Safety Inspection Course	2	1
Basic Occupational Health Course	1	1
Basic Risk Assessment Course	1	1
Bulk Cash Smuggling Course		
Source Management Course	1	1
Customs Declaration Clerk Malpractice Workshop		
Revenue Fraud Investigation Course		
Seminar on Attending Court as Prosecution Witnesses	1	

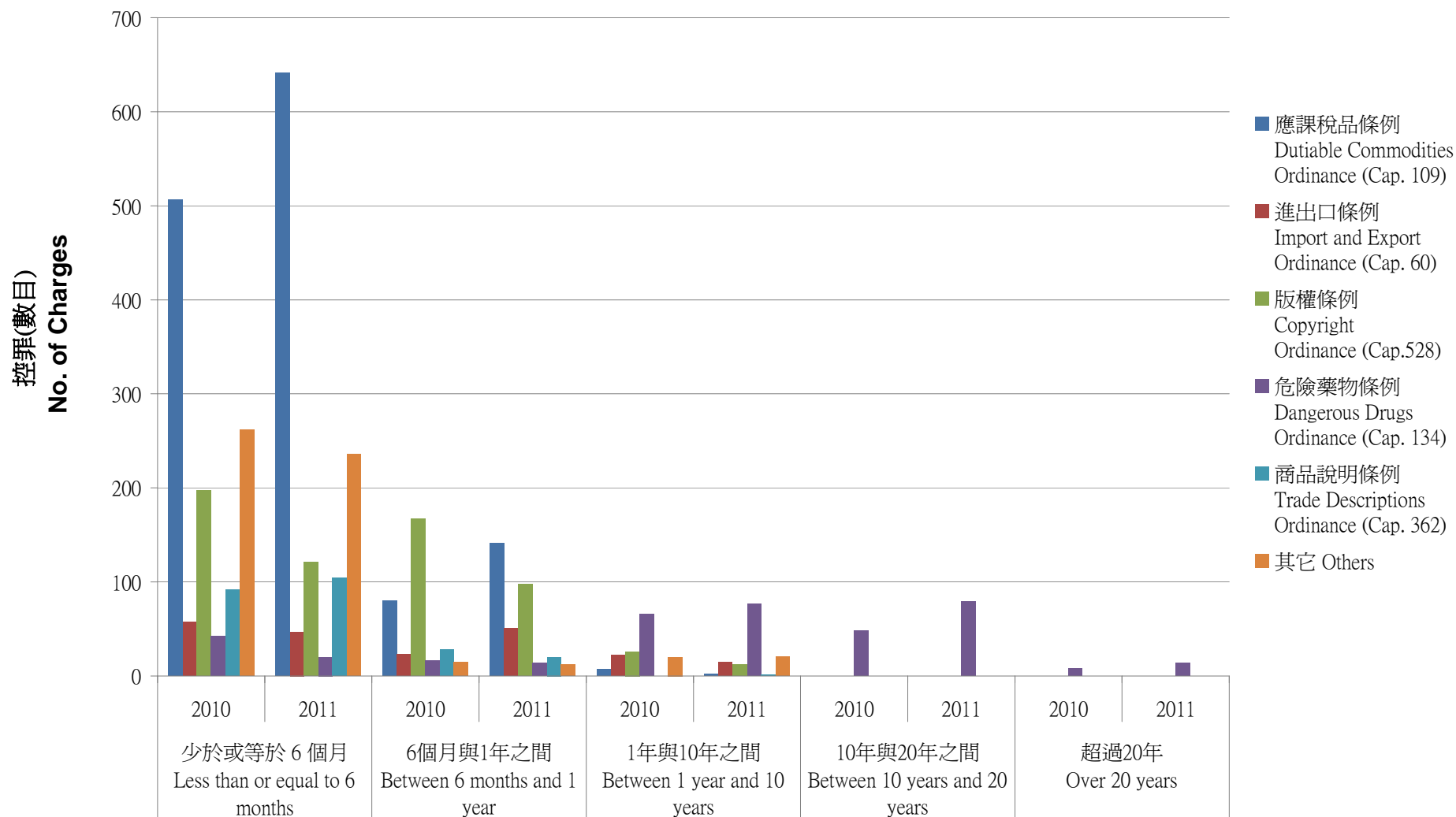
項目	課程數目	
	2010	2011
情報及調查課程	2	3
貨物處理課程	7	7
旅客處理課程	5	6
步操教官訓練課程		
槍械及特別設備訓練課程	33	57
使用伸縮警棍訓練		5
使用的胡椒噴劑訓練		17
靶場管理訓練		
清潔槍械訓練		1
HK MP5輕機槍訓練課程		
週年HK MP5輕機槍複修課程		3
散彈槍訓練課程		
週年散彈槍複修課程		16
HK 53輕機槍訓練課程		1
週年HK 53輕機槍複修課程		6
大腿手拔式槍袋訓練課程		2
大腿手拔式槍袋複修課程		6
為海關部隊人員及貿易管制主任級人員提供的培訓		
基本調查課程		
為貿易管制主任級人員提供的培訓		
調查技巧課程 - 案件重溫		
錄取口供技巧工作坊		
商業實務知識		
調查技巧-個案分享		
商品說明(修訂)條例複修課程		
錄影會面系統訓練課程	3	
法庭舉證工作坊	5	1
法庭對檢控商品說明條例要求講座	1	
模擬法庭訓練課程(貿易管制主任職系)	2	
有效簡報技巧工作坊	1	1
演講技巧工作坊		2
基本拘押技巧課程-貿易管制主任職系		4
個人資料(私隱)條例研習班		1
英文撰寫技巧班		1
管理發展		
為海關部隊人員提供的培訓		
關員級督導課程	3	3
關員發展課程	3	2
持廉守正研討會		
為海關部隊人員及貿易管制主任級人員提供的培訓		
海關管理發展課程		1
海關指揮課程		1
了解平等機會研討會	1	1
為貿易管制主任級人員提供的培訓		
初級管理人員課程		
初級管理人員課程 - 基本管理技巧		
初級管理人員課程 - EQ 顯績效		
初級管理人員課程 - 發揮影響力和談判技巧		
團隊建立及領導才能課程		1
團隊建立/個人發展工作坊		
團隊 團結 體驗團	2	
高效激勵工作坊	2	
貿易管制主任個人發展及管理課程	1	1
廉潔德行工作坊	2	
香港海關[主持甄選面試(一天)課程	1	
自我誠信管理	1	1
變革管理課程		2

Programme	No. of classes	
	2010	2011
Intelligence and Investigation Course	2	3
Cargo Processing Course	7	7
Passenger Processing Course	5	6
Foot Drill Instructor Course		
Firearms and special equipment training courses	33	57
Use of extendible baton		5
Use of Oleoresin Capsicum foam		17
Range Management Course		
Arms Cleaning Course		1
HK MP5 Sub-machine Gun Training Course		
Annual HK MP5 Sub-machine Gun Refresher Course		3
Shotgun Training Course		
Annual Shotgun Refresher Course		16
HK 53 Sub-machine Gun Training Course		1
Annual HK 53 Sub-machine Gun Refresher Course		6
Thigh Draw Holster Training Course		2
Thigh Draw Holster Refresher Course		6
For both C&E Service members and TCOG officers		
Basic Investigation Course		
For TCOG officers		
Refresher Course on Investigation Techniques through Case Studies		
Statement Taking Workshop		
Commercial Knowledge Course		
Investigation Techniques Through Case Studies		
Refresher Course on Trade Descriptions Ordinance (Amendment) 2008		
Usage of Video Interview System	3	
Giving Evidence Workshop	5	1
The Court Requirement for a Prosecution Case under TDO	1	
Mock Court Training for TCOs	2	
Effective Briefing Skills Workshop	1	1
Presentation Skills Workshop for TCOG Officers of C&ED		2
Basic Control Tactics (RAE) Course for TCOG Officers		4
Training Session on Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance		1
English Writing Skills for New Recruits: An Overview		1
Management Development		
For C&E Service members		
COG Supervisory Course	3	3
Customs Officer Development Course	3	2
Integrity Awareness Seminar		
For both C&E Service members and TCOG officers		
Customs Management Development Course		1
Customs Command Course		1
Valuing Diversity in Workplace	1	1
For TCOG officers		
Management & Personal Development Programme for TCO		
Management & Personal Development Programme for TCO - Fundamental Skills for Junior Managers		
Management & Personal Development Programme for TCO - Performing Through EQ		
Management & Personal Development Programme for TCO - Effective Influence and Negotiation Skills		
Course on Team Building and Leadership		1
Team Building/Self Development Workshop		
Team Enhancement Workshop	2	
Course on Energizing Self and Motivate Others	2	
Management and Personal Development Programme for Trade Controls Officer	1	1
Ethical leadership Workshop	2	
Workshop on Conducting Selection Interview	1	
Managing Self Integrity	1	1
Change Management Course		2

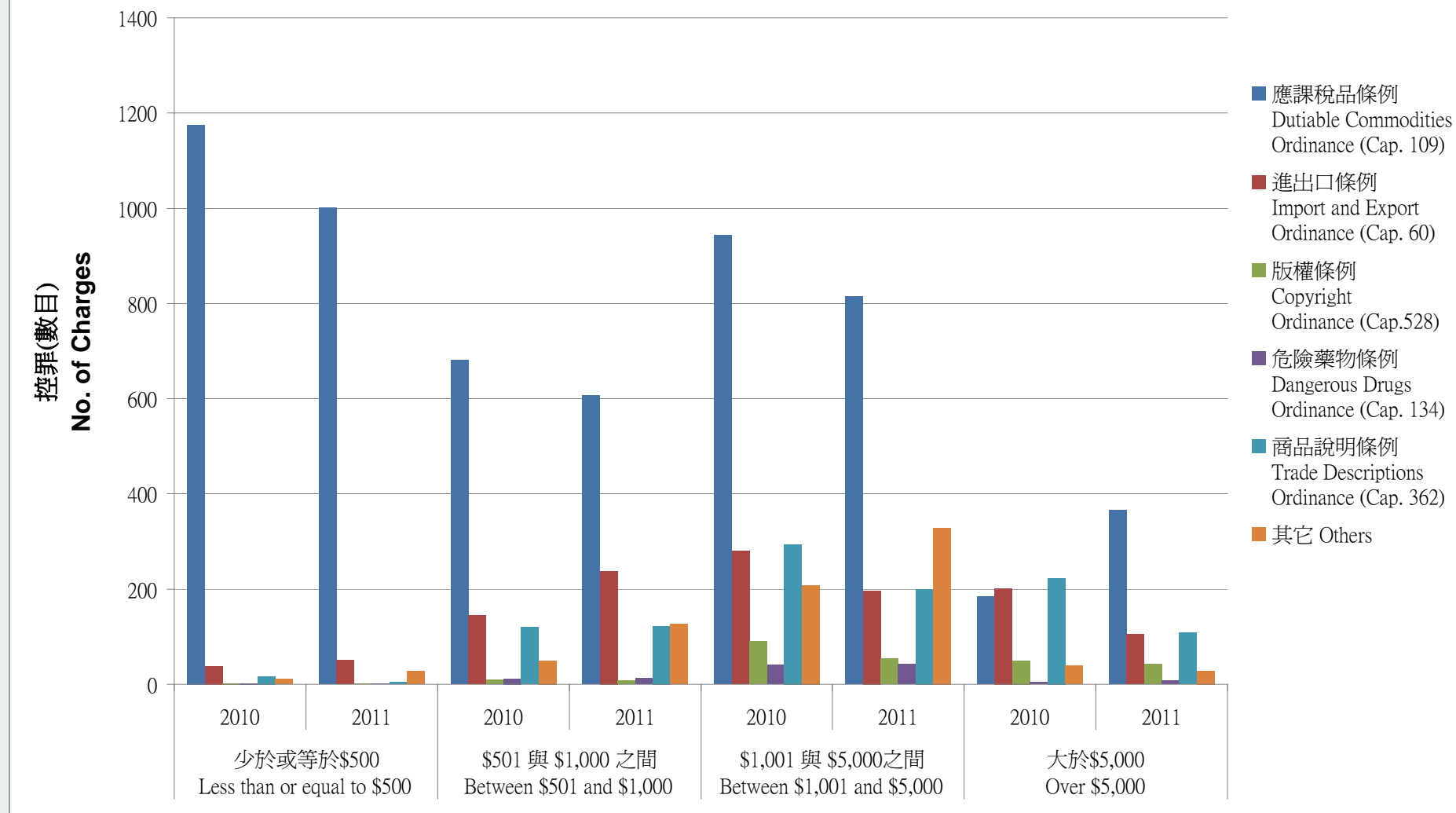
項目	課程數目	
	2010	2011
基本職業安全及健康課程		1
溝通技巧		
<i>為海關部隊人員提供的培訓</i>		
有效溝通技巧工作坊		
為前線人員提供與工作有關的普通話課程		
<i>為海關部隊人員及貿易管制主任級人員提供的培訓</i>		
初級普通話課程	1	
中級普通話課程	1	
<i>為貿易管制主任級人員提供的培訓</i>		
簡化字研習課程		
實用普通話課程		
會議應用普通話課程		2
貿易管制主任職系實用普通話	1	1
為訪港海關人員提供的培訓		
反走私及緝毒培訓課程	1	
通關監管培訓課程	1	
海關管理發展課程		
人力資源管理課程	1	
海關基本調查課程	1	
風險管理培訓課程		1
中國海關管理課程		1
保護知識產權培訓班		1

Programme	No. of classes	
	2010	2011
Basic Occupational Safety & Health Course for TCOG Officers		1
Communication		
<i>For C&E Service members</i>		
Effective Communication Skills Workshop for Senior Inspectors		
Job-related Putonghua for Frontline Officers		
<i>For both C&E Service members and TCOG officers</i>		
Elementary Putonghua Course	1	
Intermediate Putonghua Course	1	
<i>For TCOG officers</i>		
Simplified Chinese Characters Course		
Practical Putonghua Course		
Putonghua in Meeting for TCOG Officers		2
Practical Putonghua for Trade Controls Officer Grade Officers	1	1
Training for Visiting Customs Officials		
Anti-Smuggling and Narcotics Control Course	1	
Customs Clearance Monitoring Course	1	
Customs Management Development Course		
Human Resource Management Course	1	
Basic Investigation Course for Customs Counterparts	1	
Risk Management Course for Mainland Customs		1
Customs Management Course for Mainland Customs		1
Intellectual Property Rights Protection Course for Mainland Customs		1

判刑年期 (2011年與2010年相比)
Range of Sentences (2011 vs 2010)



罰款金額 (2011年與2010年相比)
Range of Fines (2011 vs 2010)



與檢控相關的訴訟事項 (2011年與2010年相比)
Court Actions (2011 vs 2010)

