Controlling officer: the Director of Immigration will account for expenditure under this Head.	
Estimate 2019–20	\$6,152.8m
<b>Establishment ceiling 2019–20</b> (notional annual mid-point salary value) representing an estimated 8 920 non-directorate posts as at 31 March 2019 rising by 60 posts to 8 980 posts as at 31 March 2020	\$4,236.4m
In addition, there will be an estimated 13 directorate posts as at 31 March 2019 and as at 31 March 2020.	
Commitment balance	\$18.6m

# **Controlling Officer's Report**

### **Programmes**

Programme (1) Pre-entry Control
Programme (2) Control upon Entry
Programme (3) Control after Entry
Programme (4) Personal Documentation
Programme (5) Nationality and Assistance
to HKSAR Residents

outside Hong Kong

These programmes contribute to Policy Area 10: Immigration Control (Secretary for Security).

### Detail

### Programme (1): Pre-entry Control

	2017–18 (Actual)	2018–19 (Original)	2018–19 (Revised)	2019–20 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	331.9	357.9	364.6 (+1.9%)	<b>379.5</b> (+4.1%)
				(or +6.0% on 2018–19 Original)

### Aim

2 The aim is to control, through the visa system, legal immigration and the entry of foreign workers and to prevent the entry of undesirable persons.

- 3 The Visa Control (Policies) Division and Visa Control (Operations) Division of the Department deal with all aspects of pre-entry immigration control through the visa and entry permit systems and related petitions/appeals/judicial reviews. The work involves:
  - adopting an open immigration regime to facilitate entry of talent, professionals and entrepreneurs;
  - processing applications for entry into Hong Kong for employment, investment, training, residence and study in accordance with approved policies and procedures;
  - facilitating entry of bona-fide tourists and business visitors through the issue of visas, visit permits, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Travel Passes and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Business Travel Cards;
  - processing applications for Pre-arrival Registration for Taiwan Residents by electronic means to facilitate Taiwan visitors to come to Hong Kong;
  - processing applications for Pre-arrival Registration for Indian Nationals by electronic means to strengthen immigration control and to facilitate entry of bona-fide Indian visitors;
  - processing applications for Certificate of Entitlement to the right of abode in Hong Kong;
  - issuing entry permits to Mainland fisherman deckhands entering Hong Kong on board dual registered vessels for unloading catches in local fish markets under the Mainland Fisherman Deckhand Scheme;
  - preventing the entry of undesirable persons who are likely to pose a threat to the security, prosperity and well-being of Hong Kong;

- examining critically the bona fides of foreign visitors seeking to enter Hong Kong; and
- processing petitions/appeals/judicial reviews on visa control and Certificate of Entitlement matters.
- 4 The key performance measures are:

# **Targets**

	Target	2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Plan)
average processing time (upon receipt of all supporting documents)	J	, ,	` ,	,
entry visas and permits for visit				
within four weeks (%)	100	100	100	100
entry visas and permits for				
employment within four weeks (%)	90.0	98.6	99.1	98.0
entry permits under the Admission	70.0	70.0	<i>) )</i> . 1	70.0
Scheme for Mainland Talents and				
Professionals within	20.0	22.5	00.0	00.0
four weeks (%)	90.0	99.5	99.9	98.0
other entry visas and permits within six weeks (%)	90.0	99.3	99.5	98.0
visit permits and Pre-arrival	70.0	77.3	77.5	70.0
Registration for Taiwan residents				
within two working days (%)	100	100	100	100
change of status within	00	100	100	00
six weeks (%)	90	100	100	98
Indicators				
Thucuors				
		2017	2018	2019
		(Actual)	(Actual)	(Estimate)
no. of applications				
entry visa				•01.000
received		246 101	263 572	281 000
processedΩ	•••••	258 043	264 984	281 000
visit visa		74 057	76 462	79 800
receivedprocessed $\Omega$		74 037 74 075	76 932	79 800 79 800
visit permit for Taiwan residents	•••••	74 073	10 932	77 000
received		124	80	50
processed $\Omega$		121	80	50
Pre-arrival Registration for Taiwan Resider	nts			
received		542 002	505 521	484 800
processed		542 002	505 521	484 800
Pre-arrival Registration for Indian National received		426 876	418 940	411 000
processed		426 876	418 940	411 000
APEC Business Travel Card - local applica		420 070	710 770	711 000
received		14 565	13 830	15 200
processed $\Omega$		12 706	15 611	15 200
APEC Business Travel Card - referral appl	ications			
received		74 281	79 960	91 600
processedΩ		75 348	80 234	91 600
HKSAR Travel Pass received		374	311	300
processedΩ		392	313	300
change of status	•••••	372	313	200
received		7 006	7 631	8 000
processed $\Omega$		7 052	7 659	8 000
entry permit for Mainland fisherman deckh				
received		5 991	5 839	6 000
processedΩ		6 033	5 823	6 000
petition/appeal/judicial review received		36	38	40
processedΩ		28	38 30	40
processeus2	•••••	20	30	40

	2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Estimate)
Certificate of Entitlement			
received	3 638	4 681	5 000
processed $\Omega$	4 115	3 456	5 000

 $\Omega$  The number of applications processed includes outstanding applications brought forward from the previous year.

### Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2019–20

- 5 During 2019–20, the Department will continue to:
- provide immigration facilitation to support the policy objective of attracting and retaining outside talent, professionals and entrepreneurs to support the economic development of Hong Kong;
- implement the new Information Technology Infrastructure (ITI) and expand the data centre capacity to upkeep service quality and enhance the handling capacity for coping with substantially growing service demands and a number of new initiatives in the coming years. The new ITI will also support services in Programmes (2) to (5); and
- develop and implement the Next Generation Application and Investigation Easy Systems to enhance operational
  efficiency and effectiveness in supporting services in Programmes (1) to (5) including visa and permit
  applications of visitors or non-permanent Hong Kong residents; assistance to Hong Kong residents in distress
  outside Hong Kong; birth, death and marriage registrations; right of abode applications; and enforcement and
  investigation cases in relation to immigration offenders, removees and deportees.

#### **Programme (2): Control upon Entry**

	2017–18 (Actual)	2018–19 (Original)	2018–19 (Revised)	2019–20 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	2,362.2	3,091.2	2,738.7 (-11.4%)	<b>3,356.3</b> (+22.6%)
				(or +8.6% on 2018–19 Original)

#### Aim

6 The aims are to exercise quantitative and qualitative control over legal immigration; prevent the entry of undesirable persons and the departure of persons wanted for criminal offences; facilitate the movement of bona-fide tourists, business visitors and local residents; and process cross-boundary vehicles.

- The Border (Rail), Border (Vehicles), Harbour and Airport Divisions of the Department are responsible for operations at all control points of entry into and exit from Hong Kong via land, sea or air. The Border (Rail) Division comprises four land boundary control points, serving railway passengers at Lo Wu, Hung Hom, Lok Ma Chau Spur Line and West Kowloon Station of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link. Lo Wu is the busiest land passenger crossing point. The Border (Vehicles) Division covers five land boundary control points at Lok Ma Chau, Man Kam To, Sha Tau Kok, Shenzhen Bay and Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Port, serving cross-boundary passengers and vehicles. There is also a clearance centre at San Uk Ling which deals with the processing and repatriation of illegal immigrants from the Mainland. Immigration control over people movements by passenger liners and ferries to and from the Mainland and Macao is carried out at various ferry terminals. The Kai Tak Cruise Terminal provides immigration clearance to passengers and crew members travelling by cruise liners. Control over other types of sea traffic is usually carried out at the Eastern, Western and Tuen Mun Immigration Anchorages. Operations at the Airport enforce immigration control over passengers and aircrew entering and leaving Hong Kong by air. There are designated detention quarters in the China, Macau and Tuen Mun Ferry Terminals, the Harbour Control Section, the River Trade Terminal, the Lok Ma Chau Spur Line, West Kowloon Station of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link, Shenzhen Bay and Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Port control points and the Airport for detaining passengers and undesirable persons who have been refused entry and pending removal. The work involves:
  - examining incoming passengers, crew, vehicles and craft in a courteous and efficient manner to detect illegal immigrants, criminals and undesirable persons;
  - examining outgoing passengers, crew, vehicles and craft in a courteous and efficient manner to detect immigration offenders and persons wanted for criminal offences; and
  - repatriating illegal immigrants, individuals refused landing and undesirable persons in an efficient and reasonable manner.

8 The Border (Rail), Border (Vehicles), Harbour and Airport Divisions of the Department strive to cope with the growth of passenger traffic at control points, provide efficient immigration clearance and combat the use of forged travel documents.

### 9 The key performance measures are:

### **Targets**

	Target	2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Plan)
clearing visitors within a 30-minute waiting time in the case of travelling by land (%)sea (%)	95.0 95.0	99.9 99.9	99.9 99.9	99.9 99.9
clearing visitors within a 15-minute waiting time in the case of travelling by air (%)	95.0	99.9	99.9	99.9
clearing residents within a 15-minute waiting time in the case of travelling by land (%)sea (%)air (%)	98 98 98	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100
Indicators				
		2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Estimate)
passengers/vehicles/vessels examined land		237 742 034 30 922 545 50 939 165 49 033 703 866	251 501 533 29 390 558 53 385 900 54 195 670 190	292 460 000 28 723 000 55 948 000 57 000 694 000

### Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2019–20

- 10 During 2019–20, the Department will continue to:
- implement the complementary immigration measures on non-local pregnant visitors coming to give birth in Hong Kong;
- implement facilitation measures to ease the immigration clearance for cross-boundary students at control points;
- plan and put in place the immigration facilities required in the new control point at Heung Yuen Wai.

# Programme (3): Control after Entry

	2017–18 (Actual)	2018–19 (Original)	2018–19 (Revised)	2019–20 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	1,014.9	1,054.9	1,075.6 (+2.0%)	<b>1,095.0</b> (+1.8%)
				(or +3.8% on 2018–19 Original)

# Aim

11 The aim is to exercise immigration control by granting or refusing extension of stay; investigating and prosecuting offenders under the Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 115), Immigration Service Ordinance (Cap. 331), Registration of Persons Ordinance (Cap. 177), Marriage Ordinance (Cap. 181), Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance (Cap. 174), and certain provisions under the Crimes Ordinance (Cap. 200); removing or deporting illegal immigrants, overstayers and undesirable persons from Hong Kong; and implementing a unified screening mechanism (USM), based on the procedures under the statutory torture claim screening mechanism, to assess non-refoulement claims made on all applicable grounds and effect timely removal of those whose claim is rejected.

### **Brief Description**

- 12 The Visa Control (Operations) Division, Enforcement Division and Removal Assessment and Litigation Division of the Department are responsible for post-entry immigration control. The work involves:
  - processing and considering applications for extension of stay and change of status from visitors and temporary residents effectively and efficiently;
  - taking enforcement actions against illegal immigrants and visitors engaged in unlawful employment after entry and/or overstaying, and related employers;
  - maintaining vigilance in extension of stay and change of status applications from doubtful visitors so as to prevent them from prolonging their stay in Hong Kong for illicit purposes;
  - arresting overstayers, illegal immigrants, illegal workers and other immigration offenders;
  - investigating immigration offences and initiating prosecutions if there is sufficient evidence;
  - taking enforcement actions against air passengers with forged travel documents, including those in transit, and their aiders and abetters;
  - dealing with immigration offenders arrested by the Hong Kong Police Force and the Immigration Task Force;
  - identifying trends in immigration offences and formulating counter measures;
  - removing illegal immigrants, overstayers, immigration offenders and undesirable persons in a reasonable and cost-effective manner;
  - issuing and executing removal orders against immigration offenders liable to removal and right of abode claimants not eligible for stay;
  - seeking and executing deportation orders against criminals;
  - conducting assessment on non-refoulement claims and dealing with related appeals/petitions and judicial reviews;
  - processing petitions/appeals/judicial reviews arising from the removal or deportation of illegal immigrants, overstayers, immigration offenders and undesirable persons from Hong Kong;
  - investigating and exposing the use or manufacture of forged travel documents by individuals or syndicates;
  - exchanging intelligence and information with law enforcement counterparts of the Mainland and other places to prevent human smuggling by forged travel documents as well as sea borne means;
  - taking proactive actions against the engagement of foreign domestic helpers in non-domestic and unapproved jobs;
  - taking proactive actions against syndicates arranging the entry of underpaid foreign domestic helpers;
  - detaining immigration offenders under the Immigration Ordinance or Immigration Service Ordinance pending their removal or deportation from Hong Kong; and
  - managing the Castle Peak Bay Immigration Centre.
  - 13 The key performance measures are:

#### **Targets**

	Target	2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Plan)
time required to process extension cases (upon receipt of all supporting documents)	S	,	,	,
visitors within one working day (%) residents within two weeks (%)	100 100	100 99.4	100 99.3	99 98.0
Indicators				
		2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Estimate)
no. of applications				
extension of stayother endorsementsoperations conducted by the Immigration Task For (including investigation of forgery and illegal n	rce nigration	316 510 14 002	323 777 16 530	326 400 18 400
cases conducted at the Hong Kong Internationa Airport)		47 662	48 664	48 670
investigation/removal/deportation cases processed		42 162	41 607	42 225

	2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Estimate)
offenders prosecuted	5 412	5 713	5 400
persons repatriated	8 039	8 300	8 435
appeals/petitions received	4 627	5 781	1 980
deportation/removal orders issued	2 974	3 107	3 205
non-refoulement claim cases made§	1 663	1 107	1 200φ

- § Since March 2014, the Department has commenced operating USM to screen non-refoulement claims lodged on all applicable grounds. The figures for 2017 and 2018 include only claim cases made by new claimants who have not previously made a torture claim with the Department and/or sought asylum with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Hong Kong, but not those cases made by previous torture claimants/asylum seekers (involving 180 and 109 claims in 2017 and 2018 respectively) which the Department also has to determine under USM.
- Φ Past experience indicates that the number of non-refoulement claims depends on factors most of which are subject to fluctuation beyond the Department's control, such as the economic situation in countries in the region and smuggling activities at our land and sea borders. Yet, in view of the proven effectiveness of the pre-arrival control measures implemented since 2016 to prevent the arrival of potential claimants, it is estimated that the claims intake would remain on a lower level on a par with that observed in 2018.

### Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2019–20

- 14 During 2019–20, the Department will continue to:
- process non-refoulement claims under USM expeditiously and deal with judicial reviews and appeals/petitions lodged by claimants;
- support the Security Bureau's comprehensive review of the strategy of handling non-refoulement claims;
- step up enforcement actions to combat entry of illegal immigrants and abusers of USM;
- review removal procedures to expedite the removal of rejected or withdrawn non-refoulement claimants; and
- step up enforcement actions against persons seeking entry into Hong Kong under the disguise of marriages with Hong Kong residents.

### **Programme (4): Personal Documentation**

	2017–18 (Actual)	2018–19 (Original)	2018–19 (Revised)	2019–20 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	722.2	1,151.9	892.4 (-22.5%)	<b>1,291.5</b> (+44.7%)
				(or +12.1% on 2018–19 Original)

### Aim

15 The aims are to counteract illegal immigration and enhance the maintenance of law and order by providing all legal residents with a secure form of identity card and all consequential services related to identity cards; to register births, deaths and marriages and provide all consequential services related to such civil registration; to assess right of abode claims; and to facilitate international travel of Hong Kong residents by providing them with travel documents.

- 16 The Registration of Persons Division of the Department is responsible for the assessment of claims to right of abode, the issue of identity cards and the maintenance of identity card records. The Documents Division of the Department receives and processes applications for various types of travel documents. It is also responsible for registering all births, deaths and marriages and providing statistics for planning purposes. The work involves:
  - providing identity cards and related services to legal residents;
  - operating an accessible and convenient system for birth, death and marriage registration and providing related services;
  - improving customer services to registrants for identity cards, births, deaths or marriages;
  - monitoring and reviewing the operation of the Civil Celebrants of Marriages Scheme and its impact on marriage services:
  - providing eligible Hong Kong residents with HKSAR passports or other travel documents;
  - lobbying foreign countries to grant visa-free access to holders of HKSAR passport;

- enhancing the processing of applications for HKSAR electronic travel documents;
- assessing claims to right of abode and dealing with related matters;
- processing appeals and judicial reviews on identity card and HKSAR passport applications and related matters;
- conducting the four-year territory-wide identity card replacement exercise.
- 17 The key performance measures are:

### **Targets**

		2017	2018	2019
	Target	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Plan)
delivery of services related to identity card				
on the day of applicants'				
attendance (%)	100	100	100	100
normal processing time per	100	100	100	100
application/case				
identity card within				
ten working days (%)	100	100	100	100
certificate of registered particulars				
within 25 working days (%)	100	100	100	100
verification of eligibility for				
permanent identity card within				
six weeks (%)μ	100	100	100	100
certified copy of birth/death/marriage				
certificate within seven working				
days (%)^	100	100ψ	100ψ	100
certified copy of adoption certificate	100	100	100	400
within nine working days (%)∧	100	100	100	100
HKSAR passport				
first application or				
replacement within	100	100	100	100
ten working days (%)µ application from children under	100	100	100	100
11 not holding Hong Kong				
permanent identity				
cards within				
14 working days (%)μ	100	100	100	100
HKSAR document of identity within	100	100	100	100
ten working days (%)μ	100	100	100	100
HKSAR seaman's identity book on				
the day of application (%)μ	100	100	100	100
HKSAR re-entry permit on				
the day of application (%)µ	100	100	100	100
standard processing time at counter				
birth/death/adoption registration				
within 30 minutes (%)	100	99.5	99.6	100
marriage notice within	100	22.2	22.5	400
30 minutes (%)	100	99.9	99.7	100

μ The target is applied upon receipt of all necessary documents.

#### **Indicators**

	2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Estimate)
identity cards and certificates of registered particulars issued	606 146	606 609	608 200
applications	76 626	83 099	83 500

The original target "certified copy of birth/death/marriage/adoption certificate within nine working days" has been separated into two targets as from 2019. With effect from 28 June 2018, the target for issuance of birth/death/marriage certificates was shortened from nine to seven working days, while the target for issuance of adoption certificates remains at nine working days.

The figures for 2017 (Actual) and 2018 (Actual) reflect the performance in meeting the previous target for issuance of birth/death/marriage certificates within nine working days before 28 June 2018 and the revised target for issuance of those certificates within seven working days from 28 June 2018 onwards.

	2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Estimate)
identity cards issued under the territory-wide identity card			2 200 000
replacement exercise#birth/death/adoption registrations	102 879	101 916	99 400
marriage registrations	54.074	51.246	40.700
processing of notice of intended marriage marriage solemnisation (by Civil Celebrants of	54 874	51 246	49 500
Marriages)	26 307	25 713	24 200
marriage solemnisation (other than by Civil Celebrants of Marriages)	24 596	23 984	22 800
birth/death/marriage/adoption certificates issued	175 861	188 100	194 200
appointment of Civil Celebrantsno. of applications	120	113	120
HKSAR passport	739 349	705 853	740 100
HKSAR document of identity	59 074	57 030	57 000
HKSAR seaman's identity book	17 88 060	62 89 245	60 89 000

<sup>#</sup> New indicator as from 2019. The territory-wide identity card replacement exercise commenced on 27 December 2018 with new smart identity cards issued from January 2019.

### Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2019-20

- **18** During 2019–20, the Department will continue to:
- conduct the territory-wide identity card replacement exercise which is expected to be completed by the end of 2022; and
- develop and implement the Next Generation Electronic Passport System to enhance operational efficiency and effectiveness in supporting the issue of new HKSAR travel documents and meeting rising service demands.

### Programme (5): Nationality and Assistance to HKSAR Residents outside Hong Kong

2019–20 (Estimate)	2018–19 (Revised)	2018–19 (Original)	2017–18 (Actual)	
<b>30.5</b> (+9.7%)	27.8 (+1.8%)	27.3	26.3	Financial provision (\$m)
(or +11.7% on 2018–19 Original)				

#### Aim

19 The Department is authorised by the Central People's Government to deal with Chinese nationality matters in respect of residents in HKSAR in accordance with the Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China and the "Explanations" adopted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The Department also accepts applications outside Hong Kong for declaration of change of nationality, naturalisation as a Chinese national, and renunciation and restoration of Chinese nationality through Chinese diplomatic and consular missions. It also provides assistance to Hong Kong residents in distress outside Hong Kong.

- 20 The work on nationality-related matters and assistance to Hong Kong residents outside Hong Kong involves:
- receiving and processing declarations of change of nationality;
- receiving and processing applications for naturalisation as a Chinese national and for renunciation and restoration of Chinese nationality;
- dealing with enquiries on Chinese nationality matters;
- providing prompt assistance to Hong Kong residents outside Hong Kong in distress, or those who have been imprisoned or detained, and their family members in Hong Kong;
- operating the 24-hour Assistance to Hong Kong Residents Unit hotline with 46 lines; and
- providing the Registration of Outbound Travel Information service which enables Hong Kong residents to register their contact details and itinerary outside Hong Kong, as well as receive updates on Outbound Travel Alerts and related public information.

# 21 The key performance measures are:

### **Targets**

	Target	2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Plan)
normal processing time per				
application/case				
assistance to Hong Kong residents outside Hong Kong on day of				
request (%)	100	100	100	100
declaration of change of nationality	100	100	100	100
in person on day of				
application (%)μ	100	100	100	100
application for naturalisation as a				
Chinese national within	00.0	00.0	02.0	00.0
three months (%)µapplication for renunciation of	80.0	80.0	92.8	80.0
Chinese nationality within				
two months (%)µ	80	80	100	80
application for restoration of Chinese	00	00	100	00
nationality within				
three months (%)µ	80	80	100	80

μ The target is applied upon receipt of all necessary documents.

### **Indicators**

	2017	2018	2019
	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Estimate)
applications under the Chinese Nationality (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 540)			
declaration of change of nationality	161	170	170
application for naturalisation as a Chinese national	1 534	1 805	1 860
application for renunciation of Chinese nationality	160	188	188
application for restoration of Chinese nationality	3	4	4
requests for assistance by Hong Kong residents in distress			
outside Hong Kong and by their family members	3 311	3 592	3 900
telephone calls received and made via "1868" hotlineθ	153 053	145 590	138 000

θ Many 1868-hotline users only sought factual information about outbound travel in the past. As the Department has stepped up promotional campaigns to enhance public awareness of outbound travel safety, e.g. exhibitions and seminars, and enriched contents on the Department's website by including comprehensive travelling tips and useful information on consular protection, the number of 1868-hotline calls is expected to decrease moderately.

#### ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PROVISION

Pro	gramme	2017–18 (Actual) (\$m)	2018–19 (Original) (\$m)	2018–19 (Revised) (\$m)	2019–20 (Estimate) (\$m)
(1)	Pre-entry Control	331.9	357.9	364.6	379.5
(2)	Control upon Entry	2,362.2	3,091.2	2,738.7	3,356.3
(3)	Control after Entry	1,014.9	1,054.9	1,075.6	1,095.0
(4) (5)	Personal Documentation Nationality and Assistance to HKSAR	722.2	1,151.9	892.4	1,291.5
( )	Residents outside Hong Kong	26.3	27.3	27.8	30.5
		4,457.5	5,683.2	5,099.1 (-10.3%)	6,152.8 (+20.7%)

(or +8.3% on 2018–19 Original)

### **Analysis of Financial and Staffing Provision**

### Programme (1)

Provision for 2019–20 is \$14.9 million (4.1%) higher than the revised estimate for 2018–19. This is mainly due to the salary increments for staff, filling of vacancies and the net increase of two posts for meeting operational needs.

### Programme (2)

Provision for 2019–20 is \$617.6 million (22.6%) higher than the revised estimate for 2018–19. This is mainly due to the salary increments for staff, filling of vacancies, the net increase of 60 posts for meeting operational needs and increased operating expenses arising from the commissioning of three new control points at the West Kowloon Station of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Port and Heung Yuen Wai.

### Programme (3)

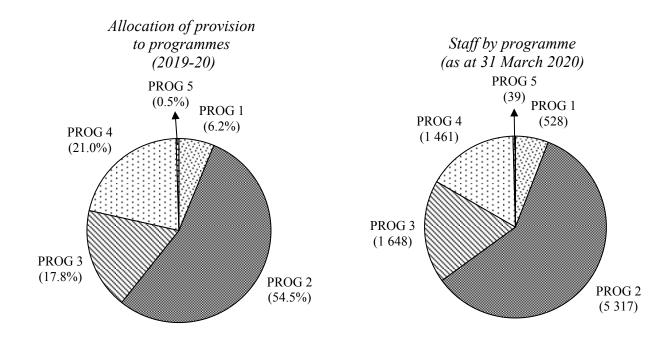
Provision for 2019–20 is \$19.4 million (1.8%) higher than the revised estimate for 2018–19. This is mainly due to the salary increments for staff and filling of vacancies, partly offset by the net decrease of six posts arising from lapse of time-limited posts.

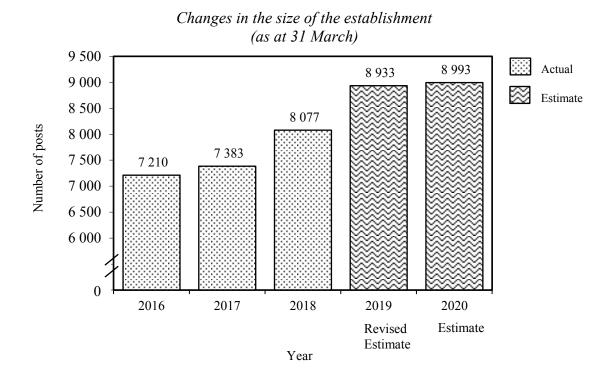
### Programme (4)

Provision for 2019–20 is \$399.1 million (44.7%) higher than the revised estimate for 2018–19. This is mainly due to the salary increments for staff, filling of vacancies, the net increase of three posts for meeting operational needs and increased operating expenses arising from the launch of the territory-wide identity card replacement exercise.

## Programme (5)

Provision for 2019–20 is \$2.7 million (9.7%) higher than the revised estimate for 2018–19. This is mainly due to the salary increments for staff, the increase of one post for meeting operational needs and increased operating expenses.





Sub- head (Code)		Actual expenditure 2017–18	Approved estimate 2018–19	Revised estimate 2018–19	<b>Estimate 2019–20</b>
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	Operating Account				
	Recurrent				
000 202	Operational expenses	4,429,230 9,592	5,640,629 12,356	5,048,715 13,530	6,107,537 14,856
	Total, Recurrent	4,438,822	5,652,985	5,062,245	6,122,393
	Total, Operating Account	4,438,822	5,652,985	5,062,245	6,122,393
	Capital Account				
	Plant, Equipment and Works				
603	Plant, vehicles and equipment	_	5,546	12,175	3,034
661	Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)	18,692	24,709	24,709	27,326
	Total, Plant, Equipment and Works	18,692	30,255	36,884	30,360
	Total, Capital Account	18,692	30,255	36,884	30,360
	Total Expenditure	4,457,514	5,683,240	5,099,129	6,152,753

#### **Details of Expenditure by Subhead**

The estimate of the amount required in 2019–20 for the salaries and expenses of the Immigration Department is \$6,152,753,000. This represents an increase of \$1,053,624,000 over the revised estimate for 2018–19 and \$1,695,239,000 over the actual expenditure in 2017–18.

### Operating Account

### Recurrent

- 2 Provision of \$6,107,537,000 under *Subhead 000 Operational expenses* is for the salaries, allowances and other operating expenses of the Immigration Department. The increase of \$1,058,822,000 (21%) over the revised estimate for 2018–19 is mainly due to the implementation of the territory-wide identity card replacement exercise and the commissioning of three new control points at the West Kowloon Station of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Port and Heung Yuen Wai.
- 3 The establishment as at 31 March 2019 will be 8 933 posts including one supernumerary post. It is expected that there will be a net increase of 60 posts in 2019–20. Subject to certain conditions, the controlling officer may under delegated power create or delete non-directorate posts during 2019–20, but the notional annual mid-point salary value of all such posts must not exceed \$4,236,427,000.
  - 4 An analysis of the financial provision under Subhead 000 Operational expenses is as follows:

	2017–18 (Actual) (\$'000)	2018–19 (Original) (\$'000)	2018–19 (Revised) (\$'000)	2019–20 (Estimate) (\$'000)
Personal Emoluments				
- Salaries Allowances Job-related allowances Personnel Related Expenses	3,398,553 65,208 1,731	4,146,712 94,252 1,790	3,816,872 90,848 1,871	4,227,825 108,982 2,000
- Mandatory Provident Fund				
contribution Civil Service Provident Fund	18,786	31,314	31,804	36,054
contribution	220,853	261,667	265,737	315,657
Departmental Expenses				
- Information and communications technology rentals and maintenance Specialist supplies and equipment General departmental expenses  Other Charges	149,822 87,176 482,056	214,790 144,988 739,624	181,706 57,878 596,590	262,960 266,582 887,042
- Land usage cost	4,699	5,100	5,026	1
- Grant to the Immigration Service Welfare Fund	346	392	383	434
	4,429,230	5,640,629	5,048,715	6,107,537

<sup>5</sup> Provision of \$14,856,000 under *Subhead 202 Repatriation expenses* is for the repatriation of illegal immigrants, immigration offenders and convicted criminals in accordance with the relevant immigration legislation.

### Capital Account

6 Provision of \$27,326,000 under *Subhead 661 Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)* represents an increase of \$2,617,000 (10.6%) over the revised estimate for 2018–19. This is mainly due to the increased requirements for new or replacement equipment.

# Commitments

Sub- head (Code)	Item (Code)	Ambit	Approved commitment	Accumulated expenditure to 31.3.2018	Revised estimated expenditure for 2018–19	Balance
			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Capita	al Accou	int				
603		Plant, vehicles and equipment				
	801	Replacement of Immigration Launch No. 4	19,170	_	558	18,612
		Total	19,170		558	18,612