

PERSONAL DATA / 個人資料

To: The Duty Officer

_____ Police Station

Notification of the Intention to hold a Public Meeting/Procession under the Public Order Ordinance, Cap. 245

**IMPORTANT : Please read the accompanying guidance notes before completing this form in BLOCK LETTERS.
Additional plain paper may be used if space is not enough.**

I wish to notify the Commissioner of Police of the intention to hold a public meeting/public procession. The information I am required to supply in accordance with the provisions of section 8(4)/section 13A(4) of the Public Order Ordinance, Chapter 245 is:-

Section A - Particulars of the Organiser

1. Name : ** Mr./Mrs./Miss ()

2. Address : *In English -- Surname first, then Other Names* *Chinese Characters*
.....

3. Contact Telephone Number :

4. The name and address of any society or organisation promoting or connected with the holding of the meeting/ procession:

Name :

Address:

.....

Contact telephone number:

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Section B - Particulars of the Meeting/Procession

1. Date/ time :

	Nature	Date (dd/mm/yy)	Time (From – To)
i)-.....
ii)-.....
iii)-.....

2. Location:

- i).....
- ii).....
- iii).....

3. The precise route, time of commencement and duration of the procession (if appropriate):

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

4. The purpose of the meeting/procession (e.g. fund-raising, increase public awareness):

.....
.....
.....

5. The subject matter of the meeting/procession (e.g. housing, public transport fare):

.....
.....

6. Number of persons expected to attend the meeting/procession:

.....

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Section C - Other relevant information

1. Name of a person able to act, if necessary, in place of myself for the purpose of section 11(1)(a)/section 15(1)(a) of the Public Order Ordinance:

.....

2. Contact telephone number :

3. Address :

.....

4. Has permission been obtained from the management of the location of the proposed meeting (Yes/No).

5. Remarks :

Section D - Declaration

** I attach herewith a photocopy of my Hong Kong Identity Card as this notice is not delivered by myself. As I have not given 7 days advance notice which section 8(1)/section 13A(b) requires I have attached a separate letter explaining why I think the Commissioner of Police should agree to my request that he accepts the shorter period of notice I have given.

I understand that I shall be responsible for observing the terms of every condition which may be imposed by the Commissioner of Police and, in particular I must be in attendance at the Public Meeting/Public Procession from its first assembly to its final dispersal.

.....

(Signature of the Person
who Submits the Notification)

Date:

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Section E - Additional Information : (Note : Providing this information may enable your notification to be processed promptly and allow police to determine the level of management.)

1. HK Identity Card No.
of the organiser:() of his representative :()
2. FAX No. (if any) :
3. The number and names of the persons proposed as platform speakers :
.....
4. The nature, form and contents of advertisements, posters and banners or others (please specify) intended for publication, distribution or display in respect of the meeting/procession :
.....
.....
5. The amplification devices to be used at the meeting/procession :
6. The number of marshals employed to assist in conducting the event :
.....
7. The number of vehicles involved :

Section F - Acknowledgement of Receipt : FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

This is to acknowledge receipt of notice under section 8(4)/13A(4) of the Public Order Ordinance, Chapter 245 given by
(Name of the organiser) :

.....

being delivered in person by ****himself** / on his behalf by

at Police Station on (dd/mm/yy)

at **** a.m./p.m.**

R.N. refers.

*Signed

Name

Rank

Number

Name

(Duty Officer Police Station)

** Notification to be personally handled and acknowledgement of receipt signed for by the Duty Officer.*

*** Delete if not applicable*

Guidance Notes

Notification of the Intention to Hold a Public Meeting/ Procession under the Public Order Ordinance, Cap. 245

Organisers of public meetings/public processions are requested to note the following when giving notification in accordance with section 8 and section 13A of the Public Order Ordinance, Cap 245 :-

- notice of the intention to hold public meeting/public procession shall be given in writing to the Commissioner of Police not less than 7 days prior to the intended meeting/procession;
- when notice has not been given, within the required 7 days, the organiser must give a detailed explanation of the reason why, and request the Commissioner of Police to accept a shorter notice;
- the Commissioner of Police may, when he is satisfied that earlier notice could not have been given, accept shorter notice;
- in case where the Commissioner has decided not to accept shorter notice, he shall inform the organiser in writing as soon as practicable of his decision and the reason why shorter notice is not acceptable;
- notification to hold public meetings/public processions shall be delivered in person by the organiser or by a person on his behalf, to the Duty Officer of a Police Station or a Police Service Centre;
- Neighbourhood Policing Offices, Police Reporting Centres and police offices, away from a police station are not regarded as a Police Station for the purposes of notification of public meetings/public processions;
- the proforma notification accompanying this note is designed to assist an organiser in furnishing all the information required in section 8(4) and section 13A(4) of the Public Order Ordinance. An organiser is not required by law to use this proforma and he may elect to give notice without using this proforma as long as all the information required is provided;
- public meetings attended by no more than 50 persons; public meetings conducted in private premises attended by no more than 500 persons or public processions attended by no more than 30 persons need not be notified.
- organisers are encouraged to include a sketch, map or location plan indicating details of route to be taken when giving notification;
- the Commissioner of Police may impose conditions upon the conduct of the public meeting/procession in the interest of national security or public safety, public order or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others, and if the Commissioner of Police chooses to do so, such conditions, together with the reason, will be communicated in writing to the organiser; and
- a public meeting may proceed as notified unless the organiser is informed by the Commissioner of Police of his decision to prohibit under section 9. A public procession may only proceed if the Commissioner has notified him in writing that he does not object to the procession or the Commissioner is taken to have issued a notice of no objection under section 14(4).

Notification for a Public Meeting/Public Procession
公眾集會/公眾遊行通知
- PROVISION OF PERSONAL DATA -
提供個人資料

Purpose of Collection

收集資料的目的

1. The personal data provided by means of this form will be used by the Hong Kong Police Force for facilitating processing of notifications/record purpose/record update/all kinds of present and subsequent investigation and related conditions as well as their enforcement for a Public Meeting/Public Procession under the Public Order Ordinance, Cap. 245.
香港警務處會使用本申請表所提供的個人資料，以便根據香港法例第 245 章《公安條例》處理有關公眾集會/遊行的通知事宜/記錄用途/記錄更新/所有現階段和以後的調查工作及執行管制行動。
2. The provision of personal data by means of this form is voluntary. If you do not provide sufficient information, we may not be able to process your notification/update your record.
在本表格上提供個人資料屬自願性質。倘若你提供的資料不充足，本處可能無法處理你的通知/更新你的紀錄。
3. Any material falsification or omission of information may result in the Commissioner's refusal to give approval.
若虛報或漏報重要資料，警務處處長可拒絕批准通知。

Classes of Transferees

可獲披露資料的機構

4. The personal data you provide by means of this form may be disclosed to other government departments and public or private organisations for the purposes mentioned in paragraphs 1-3 above.
本處可能會向其他政府部門及公營或私營機構披露本表格上的個人資料，以作上文第 1 至 3 段所載的用途。

Access to Personal Data

查閱個人資料

5. You have a right of access and correction with respect to personal data as provided for in section 18 and 22 and Principle 6 of Schedule 1 of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance. Your right of access includes the right to obtain a copy of your personal data provided by this form.
根據《個人資料(私隱)條例》第十八條及第二十二條和附表一的第六原則，你有權查閱及改正個人資料。你亦有權獲取一分填有你個人資料的本表格的副本。

Enquiries

查詢

6. Enquiries concerning the personal data collected by means of this form, including the making of access and corrections, should be addressed to:

如對本表格所收集的個人資料有任何疑問，包括申請查閱及改正資料，請向以下人士查詢：

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| * Regional Commander (_____) | Tel.: _____ |
| 總區指揮官 | 電話 |
| * District Commander (_____) | Tel.: _____ |
| 區指揮官 | 電話 |
| * Divisional Commander (_____) | Tel.: _____ |
| 分區指揮官 | 電話 |
| * Delete/Fill-in as appropriate. | |
| 請刪去不適用者或填上適當資料。 | |

Note: Paragraph 6 of this form to be completed and handed over to the person who delivers the notification.

備註: 本表格第六段須由接收通知的警區填妥及交予送達通知的人士。

公眾集會及公眾遊行
組織者注意事項

Public Meeting and Public Procession

Notice to Organiser

- (i) 主辦者須向其他機構就他們所管轄的地方提出使用申請；
Organiser shall apply to other organisations for using places under their administration;
- (ii) 所有參加者須服從當值軍裝警務人員所發出的指示，並確保遵守所有現行法例及規例，尤其是：
All participants shall comply with the instructions of uniformed police officers on duty and obey the existing laws and regulations while paying particular attention to the following:
- a) 在任何時間完全遵守《道路交通條例》(第 374 章)及有關附屬法例的各項規定；
to observe the provisions of the Road Traffic Ordinance, Cap. 374 and related subsidiary legislations at all times;
- b) 參加者若未獲得食物環境衛生署所發牌照，不得從事販賣活動《公眾衛生及市政條例》(第 132AI 章第 5、7 或 10 條)；
unless with a licence issued by the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, no participant is allowed to hawk contravening section 5, 7 or 10 of the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance, Cap. 132AI;
- c) 參加者若未獲得社會福利署署長或民政事務局局長根據《簡易程序治罪條例》(第 228 章)第 4(17)條發出的許可證，不得擅自進行任何籌款、售賣或交換活動；
unless with a permit from either the Director of Social Welfare or the Secretary for Home Affairs under section 4(17) of the Summary Offences Ordinance, Cap. 228, no participant is allowed to conduct any fund raising, flag selling or exchange activities;
- d) 在未得業主或住戶的書面許可前，參加者不得在任何建築物的牆壁上張貼海報/告示或其他物品，或將這些物品棄置而對公眾地方造成阻塞《公眾衛生及市政條例》(第 132 章第 4A、104A(2) 及 104B(1) 條)；以及
unless with a written approval from the landlord or occupants, no participant is allowed to post posters/notice or the like on the wall of any building, or abandon the same in any public place causing obstruction, contravening section 4A, 104A(2) and 104B(1), the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance, Cap. 132; and
- e) 遊行車輛在參與公眾遊行期間不可運載危險貨品《危險品規例》(第 295B 章第 7 條)。
to ensure that no vehicle would carry dangerous goods whilst participating in the public procession contravening section 7 of the Dangerous Goods Regulations, Cap. 295B.

Guidelines on the Approach to the Public Order Ordinance in Relation to Public Meetings and Public Processions

These Guidelines are not intended to be exhaustive. They are intended to assist enforcement officers and other persons in their understanding of the statutory scheme, including some of the terms, of the Public Order Ordinance (POO), Cap. 245, in the light of the constitutional right of peaceful assembly in relation to public meetings and public processions.

The Relevant Freedoms

2. The freedom or right to peaceful assembly and to peaceful public procession are fundamental rights guaranteed in the Basic Law (BL) of the HKSAR and the Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance (BORO), Cap. 383. Article 27 of the Basic Law provides:

“Hong Kong residents shall have freedom of speech, of the press and of publication; freedom of association, of assembly, of procession and of demonstration; and the right and freedom to form and join trade unions; and to strike.”

3. The BOR is the domestic enactment of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) as applied to Hong Kong. BL 39 has entrenched the ICCPR as applied to Hong Kong. The most relevant right recognized in BOR is Article 17 which provides:

“The right of peaceful assembly shall be recognized. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.”

The right to freedom of expression, BOR 16, is a right that has close association with the right to peaceful assembly. The rights of peaceful assembly and freedom of expression are not absolute but may be subject to restrictions provided that the restrictions are provided by law and are necessary to pursue one of the legitimate purposes specified in the two articles.

‘Peaceful Assembly’

4. The POO is inter alia concerned with the regulation of public assemblies. The relevant freedoms envisage that only peaceful, intentional, temporary gatherings of groups of persons for a specific purpose are afforded the protection. Assemblies that are not peaceful or that lose their peacefulness through force do not fall within the protective scope of the freedoms. Thus, assemblies involving disorderly conduct causing unreasonable obstruction to others are not protected.¹ In exceptional circumstances, an exercise of the right of peaceful assembly may have to be curtailed to prevent an imminent breach of the peace not to be committed by the participants themselves but by others who are provoked by the

¹ *HKSAR v Pearce* [2007] 5 HKLRD 1.

behavior of the participants. Alongside with the positive duty to take measures to enable lawful assemblies to take place peacefully, Police also have the duty to take lawful measures for preserving the public peace and have to strike the right balance between the two duties.² The regulation of assemblies, if within limits, is permissible.

‘Democratic Society’

5. BOR Article 17 permits restrictions to be placed on the exercise of the right of peaceful assembly if they are (amongst other things) necessary in a ‘democratic society’. This expression has a special meaning in regard to human rights that has been recognised at the United Nations (UN) in relation to the ICCPR. It refers to a society that recognises the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the two Covenants of the UN, that is the ICCPR and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, a society, in short, that believes in pluralism and tolerance and the need for differing views to be reasonably and appropriately heard in a peaceful environment. The necessity for objections, prohibitions or conditions must be seen in that context. In particular, “a procession is a potent method³ of expression and is a common phenomenon in democratic societies including Hong Kong.”

Government’s Positive Duty

6. The right of peaceful assembly involves a positive duty on the part of Government to take reasonable and appropriate measures to enable lawful assemblies. This obligation is not absolute for the Government cannot guarantee that lawful assemblies will proceed peacefully and it has a wide discretion in the choice of the measures to be used. What are reasonable and appropriate measures must depend on all the circumstances in the particular case.⁴

7. Organisers and participants should be aware of the need for the peaceful nature of public meetings and public processions, and the need for the police to ascertain that such assemblies are intended to be peaceful, and to have powers, to be exercised if necessary, to ensure that they remain so.

Conditions and Prohibitions

8. The CP has a discretionary power under the POO to prohibit, object to or impose conditions on public meetings and public processions if he reasonably considers it to be necessary.⁵ However, he is restricted by law as to the conditions he may impose and the circumstances in which he may prohibit public meetings or processions. It is important to appreciate that these statutory powers are in place not to restrict the exercise of the relevant

² *Chan Hau Man Christina v Commissioner of Police* [2009] 4 HKLRD 797.

³ Court of Final Appeal judgment in *Leung Kwok Hung & Others v. HKSAR* [2005] 8 HKCFAR 229., at para. 3.

⁴ *Ibid*, para. 22.

⁵ Public Order Ordinance, Cap. 245, (POO) sections 9, 11, 14 & 15, section 6 is a discretionary power that applies to public gatherings as defined, when they are imminent or already underway.

rights; but to enable Government to fulfill its positive duties. Without the power to impose conditions or to prohibit or object in certain circumstances, the peaceful nature of the assembly could not be reasonably assured or other important societal interests could be unnecessarily degraded.

The Criteria for Prohibition or Conditions

9. Terms used in the ICCPR and BOR relating to permissible restrictions have largely, although not wholly, been adopted in the POO. The terms used as criteria for prohibiting or restricting assemblies are flexible so as to accommodate the wide variety of circumstances in which the relevant freedoms are exercised. They are as follows:

- i) National security;
- ii) Public safety;
- iii) Public order; and
- iv) Protection of rights and freedoms of others

In everyday practice, the two most important criteria are public order and public safety.

National Security

10. In the context of the CP's statutory discretion to restrict the right of peaceful assembly, the expression 'national security' is defined as the safeguarding of the territorial integrity and the independence of the People's Republic of China.⁶

Public Safety

11. In the context of the CP's statutory discretion to restrict the right of peaceful assembly, the term 'public safety' refers to–

“safety of persons (i.e., their lives, their physical integrity or health) or things.”⁷

Public Order

12. The expression 'public order' in the law and order sense, means the maintenance of public order and prevention of public disorder.⁸

Protection of Rights and Freedoms of Others

13. In the context of the CP's statutory discretion to restrict the right of peaceful assembly, the term 'the protection of the rights and freedoms of others' refers to:

⁶ POO, section 2(2)

⁷ U.N. Covenant on Civil and Political Rights CCPR Commentary, Manfred Nowak, at p.380

⁸ Court of Final Appeal judgment in *Leung Kwok Hung & Others v. HKSAR*, op cit, at para 82.

- i) The protection of the rights of passers-by, as well as those of the participants, to personal safety and physical integrity, which were dealt with in the context of public safety; and
- ii) The protection of private property of others including private commercial interests.⁹

It should be noted that the law also calls on organizers and participants to accommodate other people's right. For that purpose, organizers and participants have to tolerate some interference with their own freedom to demonstrate. Such tolerance is expected of organizers and participants in a democratic society however strongly they feel about their course.

14. Scenarios upon which the CP may, in his discretion, limit the right to freedom of assembly on the ground of 'rights and freedoms of others' would, for example, be :

- i) The procession will result in unreasonable disruption of normal business and mercantile operations along, or in the vicinity of, the proposed procession route; and
- ii) The concentration of persons, vehicles or things at the formation and dismissal areas, along the procession route and in nearby areas, will prevent necessary fire and police protection or other emergency services.

Application of the Criteria

15. The above criteria must be approached and used in a manner recognised by the courts as being consistent with preserving the essentials of the relevant freedoms. At the same time, they should inform important practical decisions on how, for example, to preserve public order during the exercise of the relevant freedoms. The CP has to approach the matter in a flexible manner and his discretion to object or to impose conditions is constrained. In considering its exercise, the Commissioner must apply the proportionality test.

The Proportionality Test

16. In applying the proportionality test, one must ask is the potential restriction:

- i) rationally connected with the purpose of public order; and

⁹ U.N. Covenant on Civil and Political Rights CCPR Commentary, Manfred Nowak, at p. 382-383. See also *HKSAR v Au Kwok Kuen & Others* [2010] 3 HKLRD 371, at para. 53 where the court held that property right and the right to privacy at one's home are also constitutionally protected rights and the right to demonstrate stops, so far as physical and geographical limits are concerned at the boundary of private residential property belonging to other, in the absence of any permission to enter.

- ii) no more than is necessary to accomplish that purpose.

Both questions must be answered in the affirmative before the test is satisfied.

17. Factors to be taken into account in regard to (ii) depend on the criteria relied on and all the factual circumstances. Using the example of public order, the CP has to consider various facets of public order such as traffic conditions and crowd control. Depending on the case in question, factors that may be relevant include the date and time of the proposed procession, the topography of the route, the possible presence of rival groups and the reaction of members of the public.

Conditions before Prohibition or Objection

18. Wherever possible, conditions that can be justified as being reasonably necessary should be imposed on a proposed public meeting or procession, rather than the event being prohibited or objected to.¹⁰

Duty to Give Reasons

19. The CP is under a statutory duty¹¹ to give reasons when he decides not to accept shorter notice and when he reasonably prohibits or objects to or imposes conditions on a notified public meeting or procession. The duty is to give adequate reasons not merely a bald conclusion.¹²

Appeal Board

20. There is an Appeal Board on Public Meetings and Processions. This can be convened at short notice. The Appeal Board does not need to follow formal rules of evidence, and is intended to be 'user friendly' to the public. The Appeal Board may, after hearing an appeal, confirm, reverse or vary the prohibition, objection or condition appealed against.¹³

¹⁰ POO section 9(4) & section 14(5).

¹¹ POO e.g. section 15(2).

¹² *Leung Kwok Hung & Others v. HKSAR*, op cit, at para. 59.

¹³ POO, section 44(4).

Useful Background Materials

Cases

- a) *R v To Kwan Hang* [1995] 1 HKCLR 251;
- b) *HKSAR v. Ng Kung Siu & Another* (1999) 2 HKCFAR 442;
- c) *Leung Kwok Hung & Others v. HKSAR* [2005] 8 HKCFAR 229;
- d) *Leung Kwok Hung & Others v. HKSAR (CA)* HCMA 16/2003;
- e) *Yeung May Wan & Others v HKSAR* [2005] 2 HKLRD 212;
- f) *Chan Hau Man Christina v Commissioner of Police* [2009] 4 HKLRD 797;
- g) *HKSAR v Au Kwok Kuen & Others* [2010] 3 HKLRD 371; and
- h) *Auli Kivenmaa v. Finland*, UN Human Rights Committee. Communication No. 412/1990.

Texts

- a) U.N. Covenant on Civil & Political Rights CCPR Commentary (Articles 18 & 21) by Manfred Nowak; and
- b) *The International Bill of Rights*, Editor: Professor Henkin, Chapter 12, *Permissible Limitations on Rights* by A.C. Kiss



Guidance Note on Notification of Public Meeting / Public Procession A Guide to the Public Order Ordinance, Cap. 245

CAUTION

These notes have been prepared by the Commissioner of Police for the guidance of persons wishing to hold a public meeting / procession. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure their accuracy, anyone in doubt should seek professional advice. The notes do not in any way absolve any person from any provisions of the Ordinance.

These notes relate only to the requirements to be met by the Organizers under the Public Order Ordinance and nothing else.

NOTHING IN THESE NOTES SHALL BE CONSTRUED AS COMMITTING THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE TO ANY PARTICULAR COURSE OF ACTION

Each notification to hold a public meeting / procession is considered and determined upon its own individual merits.

Organizers of public meetings/public processions should note the following when giving notification in accordance with Section 8 and Section 13A of the Public Order Ordinance, Cap 245 :-

The Number of Participants in the Event

- Public meetings attended by not more than 50 persons, public meetings conducted in private premises attended by not more than 500 persons or public processions attended by not more than 30 persons do not require notification.

Requirements in Giving Notification to hold a Public Meeting / Procession

- Notification of the intention to hold a public meeting/public procession shall be given **in writing** to the Commissioner of Police (the Commissioner) **not less than seven days** prior to the intended meeting/procession;
- When notification is not given within the required seven days, the organizer must give a detailed explanation of the reason why, and request the Commissioner to accept a shorter notice;
- The Commissioner may, when he is satisfied that earlier notification could not have been given, accept shorter notice;
- In case where the Commissioner has decided not to accept shorter notification, he shall inform the organizer in writing as soon as reasonably practicable of his decision and the reason why shorter notification is not acceptable;
- Notification to hold public meetings/public processions shall be delivered in person by the organiser or by a person on his behalf, to the Duty Officer of a Police Station, a Police Service Centre, a Police Reporting Centre or a Police Post as designated by the Commissioner and as listed in the Police Public Homepage;
- Neighbourhood Police Offices and other police offices that do not normally receive general reports from public are not regarded as a Police Station for the purposes of notification of public meetings/public processions;
- The proforma notification accompanying this notes is designed to assist an organizer in furnishing all the information required as per Section 8(4) and Section 13A(4) of the Public Order Ordinance. The organizer may use any format other than the proforma as long as all the information required is provided;
- Organizers are encouraged to include a sketch, map or location plan indicating details of route to be taken, when giving notification.

Impose Conditions / Prohibit / Object a Notified Event

- The Commissioner may impose conditions upon the conduct of the public meeting/procession in the interests of national security or public safety, public order or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others, and if the Commissioner chooses to do so, such conditions, together with the reason, will be communicated in writing to the organizer;

- A public meeting or procession, which has been notified as stipulated, may take place unless the Commissioner has prohibited or objected to it in accordance with the Ordinance. For the purpose of a public procession, the Commissioner shall also notify the organizer in writing of his having no objection to the public procession taking place.

Enquiries

- You may approach the Duty Officer or the Police Community Relations Officer concerned to enquire about the notification procedure of public meeting/procession or requirements on the event arrangement;
- You may also call the Public Order Event Support Section, Police Licensing Office on 2860 6551 for further information about Public Order Event policy matters.

**Police Stations designated by the Commissioner of Police in receiving notifications for public meetings and public processions
under the Public Order Ordinance**

The following 55 police facilities including 42 Divisional/District police stations, one Police Service Centre, 8 Reporting Centres and 4 Police Posts are designated by the Commissioner of Police to receive notifications from the public for the conduct of public meetings and public processions.

Hong Kong Island

Report Room	Address
Central District	2 Chung Kong Road, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong
Peak Sub-Division	92 Peak Road, Hong Kong
Western Division	280 Des Voeux Road West, Hong Kong
Aberdeen Division	4 Wong Chuk Hang Road, Hong Kong
Stanley Sub-Division	77 Stanley Village Road, Stanley, Hong Kong
Wan Chai Division	1 Arsenal Street, Wan Chai, Hong Kong
Happy Valley Division	60 Sing Woo Road, Happy Valley, Hong Kong
North Point Division	343 Java Road, Hong Kong
Chai Wan Division	6 Lok Man Road, Chai Wan, Hong Kong
Central District Police Service Centre	Shop 01-LG205, LG2/F, Block 01, Taikwun, No. 10 Hollywood Road, Central, Hong Kong
Shau Kei Wan Reporting Centre	28, Shau Kei Wan Road, Hong Kong

Kowloon East

Report Room	Address
Wong Tai Sin District	2 Shatin Pass Road, Wong Tai Sin, Kowloon
Sai Kung Division	1 Po Tung Road, Sai Kung, Kowloon
Kwun Tong District	9 Lei Yue Mun Road, Kwun Tong, Kowloon
Tseung Kwan O District	110 Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O, Kowloon
Sau Mau Ping Division	200 Hong Ning Road, Sau Mau Ping, Kowloon
Ngau Tau Kok Division	1 Siu Yip Street, Ngau Tau Kok, Kowloon
Tsz Wan Shan Reporting Centre	151 Tsz Wan Shan Road, Kowloon
Kai Tak Cruise Terminal Police Reporting Centre	2/F, Kai Tak Cruise Terminal, 33 Shing Fung Road, Kowloon

Kowloon West

Report Room	Address
Tsim Sha Tsui Division	213 Nathan Road, Kowloon
Yau Ma Tei Division	3 Yau Cheung Road, Yau Ma Tei, Kowloon
Yau Ma Tei Reporting Centre	627 Canton Road, Yau Ma Tei, Kowloon
Sham Shui Po Division	37A Yen Chow Street, Kowloon
Cheung Sha Wan Division	880 Lai Chi Kok Road, Kowloon
Mong Kok District	142 Prince Edward Road West, Kowloon
Kowloon City Division	202 Argyle Street, Kowloon
Hung Hom Division	99 Princess Margaret Road, Kowloon
Shek Kip Mei Reporting Centre	50 Tai Hang Sai Street, Kowloon

New Territories South

Report Room	Address
Kwai Chung Division	999 Kwai Chung Road, Kwai Chung, New Territories
Tsing Yi Division	13 Tsing Yi Heung Sze Wui Road, Tsing Yi Island, New Territories
Tsuen Wan District	23-27 Tsuen King Circuit, Tsuen Wan, New Territories
Sha Tin Division	1 Wo Che Street, Sha Tin, New Territories
Tin Sum Division	2 Hin Keng Street, Sha Tin, New Territories
Ma On Shan Division	200 Ma On Shan Road, Sha Tin, New Territories
Lantau North Division	1 Shun Tung Road, Lantau Island
Lantau South (Mui Wo) Division	1 Fu Kong Shan, Mui Wo, Lantau Island
Airport District	8 Catering Road West, Chek Lap Kok, New Territories
Departures Level Reporting Centre (DLRC), Hong Kong International Airport	Departures Hall, Hong Kong International Airport
Terminal 2 Reporting Centre (T2RC), Hong Kong International Airport	Terminal 2, Hong Kong International Airport
Siu Lek Yuen Reporting Centre	25-27 Yuen Shun Circuit, Siu Lek Yuen, Sha Tin, New Territories
Penny's Bay Police Post	Long Yan Road, Penny's Bay, Lantau Island

New Territories North

Report Room	Address
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Tai Po Division	4 On Po Lane, Tai Po, New Territories
Sheung Shui Division	8 Sha Tau Kok Road, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, New Territories
Tuen Mun Division	100 Pui To Road, Tuen Mun, New Territories
Castle Peak Division	12 Wu On Street, Tuen Mun, New Territories
Yuen Long Division	246 Castle Peak Road, Yuen Long, New Territories
Tin Shui Wai Division	11 Tin Yiu Road, Tin Shui Wai, New Territories
Pat Heung Division	Kam Tin Main Road, Pat Heung, New Territories
Sha Tau Kok Division	Shek Chung Au, Sha Tau Kok Road, Sha Tau Kok, New Territories
Lok Ma Chau Division	100 Lok Ma Chau Road, Lok Ma Chau, Yuen Long, New Territories
Ta Kwu Ling Division	Ping Che Road, Ta Kwu Ling, New Territories

Marine

Report Room	Address
Cheung Chau Division	4 Police Station Path, Cheung Chau
Lamma Island Police Post (Yung Shue Wan)	No. 20 Yung Shue Wan Plaza Road, Lamma Island
Lamma Island Police Post (Sok Kwu Wan)	Sok Kwu Wan Second Street, Sok Kwu Wan, Lamma Island
Peng Chau Police Post	2C Wing On Side Street, Peng Chau