至各立法會議員:

李婉儀事件 回應警方調查結果

紫藤是關注性工作者團體,我們對於李婉儀事件警方的調查結果,我們感到憤怒和失望。一條寶貴的人命,只是換來「無法証實」四個字。過去3年來,家人不顧社會種種壓力,懷著傷痛向警方不斷爭取,只求一個公道。可是,最後我們可以証實的,現時投訴警察課及監警會(前警監會),確實是一個能「保障警察濫權,而不需有任何後果的機得到的機制」。獲得免死金牌,難怪警員能爲所辱爲,不但放蛇打飛機,更可在警署內強暴民女、任意魚內市民。

李婉儀,一個只有 28 歲的女子,以死作出控訴。在她生前向家人的哭訴和所寫的 日記,李婉儀清楚表示她曾替放蛇警員口交、被毀滅証據、被警員誣告。如事實非 真確發生,何用以死誣告警員??

李婉儀事件,反映現時投訴機制出現的問題:

投訴警察課黑箱作業

在案件調查期間,警方只會向家人錄取一份口供,自此以後投訴人根本沒法知道調查案件之進度(只會不斷收到「調查中」的信件)和資料(包括:被投訴警員及其他証人的口供或証據)。李婉儀案件中,若非警員在死因庭作證,家人及公眾人士根本無法得悉,警員的種種違規與惡行。(如:放蛇警員及涉案沙展在調查其間刻意隱瞞曾使用安全套、在2006年5月死因庭審訊中多番前言不對後語)

若死因庭未呈堂的資料,即使與案件有關,家人亦無法獲取。(例如:涉案警員在拘捕李婉儀案件中的口供紙及証物等)。因此,未能獲得更多資料。家人亦沒法獲取違規警員在投訴課的供詞。

獨有獨立証人或佐証=無法證實

由於大都份警員違規時都沒有其他証人,違規警員當然不會認自己違規(例如:放 蛇警員即使有都是警員的同僚,他們只會互相包庇(例如: 遊案以「他認為放蛇警員 親自向東九龍重案組講述使用安全套更合適」爲籍口,包庇下屬,隱瞞下屬曾使 用安全套的事件。) 警員夾口供,時有發生。因此,即使以死控訴,留下死者日記 作証物,亦因沒有獨立証人或佐証而無法証實。難怪警監會的數字顯示,只有 2.3%的投訴案件被証實成立。「而警察往往選擇在沒有獨立証人下違規,令指控往 往無法証實。調查課的結果顯示,即使籍口、謊言,投訴課往往只是相信警員。

¹ http://www.ipcc.gov.hk/tc_txt/statistics.htm

而投訴課亦選擇對警員有利之証據,例如投訴人指出,警方沒有提供所檢物品的名單給投訴人,警方則指出,警方在檢走藥物時,有要求投訴人在記事薄上簽名。但在檢走租約、公屋申請表、日記、等物品時,並沒有向投訴人提供任何記錄(檢取物品清單)。而警方的調查亦顯示沒有有關記錄,即使鐵証如此,調查結果仍是「無法証實」。

警員在口供紙內,沒有如實有記錄曾使用安全套一事。²及把安全套沖掉在廁內, 毀滅証據,明顯時嚴重違規違,但投訴竟然仍沒法證實。

容許警員砌詞搞辯

以下是一些例子顯示投訴課容許警員玩弄詞語、砌詞搞辯,逃避責任:

i) 物品清單 vs 證物清單

投訴人指警方沒有提供物品清單,但警方調查結果以檢取物品並沒列作證物爲由, 認爲指控無法証實。

ii)唔記得 vs 與勒索罪行無直接關係

放蛇警員在死因庭表示「唔記得」向沙展報告曾使用安全套,但後來卻搞辯,指安全套與勒索無關,所以沒有提及。

放蛇行動:沒訓練及指引(一切是由自己決定)

放蛇警員指出,他「沒有接受過放蛇行動的訓練及指引,一切是由自己決定」。而警方亦清楚表示警方沒有提供這方面的訓練。由此可見,放蛇行動中容許警員任意行動,爲所欲爲。

本會感謝各議員的協助,令事引起公眾的關注,但死者顯然沒有給死者及家人一個公道。我們一方面希望爲死者討回公道,但令一方面,我們亦明白家人每次重提事件的壓力和傷痛。家人對於警方已失望到極,甚至已不願再理會投訴課的信件,可見投訴課的誠信已完全破產。由於時間所限,暫時只能提供對有關結果之初步回應,悄後會提供更多有關的意見。

^{2,} 警員表示,在10月5日拘捕李女之後,忘了有向沙展提及安全套一事,然而安全套一般都是重要的証物,事情剛發生何以會"唔記得"?(事實上,警方亦因爲 警員的「選擇性失憶」,而導致証物遺失,警方高層事後有否對 警員作紀律處分?)事發後5日,即10月10日, 警員才記並向沙展提及安全套一事。可是,在10月12日, 警員提交給上司的報告中,仍然沒有記錄安全套事件,令人懷疑警員是否因爲心虛而刻意隱瞞部份事實,令自己洗脫嫌疑? 事發當天,警員搜查李婉儀手發時, 警員表示他站在後邊,他卻堅稱只見\$3000 現金,而不見安全套, 警員一次又一次隱瞞安全套一事的背後,是否想隱瞞一些違規事情? 警方是否會就此事再作調查和檢討,以保障警員在辦案時沒有濫權?

本會希望議員能繼續關注事件,以下是本會之建議:

要求:

- 1. 遵守聯合國的建議,成立獨立機制調查及監察警員濫權及違規。
- 2. 立法會繼續跟進事件,要求投訴警察課公開調查報告及所有與案件有關之文件,並依法懲罰違規警員,以還社會,李婉儀及其家人一個公道
- 3. 立即向死者及受害者家人道歉
- 4. 修改放蛇指引,禁止警員接受任何性服務(包括手淫)
- 5. 本會希望能出席下次委員會會議,提供更詳盡的資料

若我們的警隊,我們的政府官員仍有一點點良知,何以繼續縱容警員繼續違規、違法?希望你們不要埋沒良心,認真檢討現時對監管投訴警察的機制,已確保不會有下一個人受害。

李婉儀母親對事件的回應:「對於婉儀的案件,我們已不存希望。警察還是幫警察。婉儀已走了,我們家人已慢慢接受。我們已完成了婉儀的心願,把事件公開,讓警員的上司知道,他的下屬曾作出如此行爲。我們作爲家人,真的希望警方能作出改善,以免再有人像婉儀一樣,受到傷害。」2009年2月3日

李婉儀胞妹之信

本人是李婉儀之胞妹。姐姐自殺至今已三年,事件令我們一家已十分傷心、困擾。 每當紫藤向警方追問調查結果,我便收到一封解釋調查中的信件,我們已對警察調查沒希望,每次收信只令我再次傷痛,有多次只想放在一旁,不想再看。

我於 12 月中收到警察投訴課的信件,以爲信件與過去所收的信件相同,所以沒有理會,沒細心閱讀,沒有留意信件是有關姐姐案件的調查結果,所以沒有把收到信件的消息通知其他家人。

因此紫藤林小姐在2月3日中午未能於本人聯絡,她向我母親查詢案時,母親向她回覆時,「沒收過任何警方調查結果」。直至警方在2月3日至電給我,我才確認收到該信。

對於失去至親及多年奔波,我們一家已人感到十分疲累。亦對於警方我們亦不存在什麼希望。本人只希望議員能令繼續協助,以免日後再發生同類事件。

2009年2月3日

李婉儀家人致香港市民的信(2006年5月)

我們是李婉儀之家人,對於失去至親,我們十分痛心。更痛心是警察濫權,迫使婉儀以死作出控訴。雖然婉儀無法親自在庭上作供,但她在 10 月 10 日的"死",已經是最大的控訴。作爲家人,我們亦遵照婉儀的遺願公開事件,讓"放蛇警察"的上司、社會知道警員濫權所作所爲(包括警員曾接受口交、冤枉死者)。婉儀自小父母分離,患有羊癇症和精神病,但亦要以自己勞力賺錢。婉儀從事性工作,用身體賺錢照顧自己及弟妹、她十分疼愛家人,甚至要儲錢買樓給各弟妹,希望給他們一個安穩的家。雖然婉儀以往曾多次自殺,但她每次都會通知家人去救她,目的只是希望吸引家人注意。這次她決心以死作出控訴,與以往有很大的分別。而她一向性格是非分明,"有做就認,無做死都不認",更令我們相信她的指控。亦因如此,家人堅持爲死者討會公道。

我們一直期望透過死因庭,公開事件的真相。雖然我們對死者自殺的結論沒爭議。但在今次審訊 的過程和結果,卻令我們十分失望及憤怒。(1. 警員作供時的隱瞞、謊話、互相包庇 2. 陪審團在 法官的引導下,對本案沒有作出任何建議。)

警察官官相衛,辦事手法不公平:警察在法庭上宣誓後繼續其謊言,根本沒有尊重法律精神,爲求一己之私慾,一而再,再而三的以謊話掩飾自己違規的事實。我們相信即使能逃過法律責任,涉案警員一生亦難逃良心的指責!

事實上,死因庭所作出的建議,往往能改善警方辦案的手法和程序,使更合乎公正無私,不偏不倚的原則,亦可避免悲劇再次重演。可是法官 三番四次向陪審團強調本案無需就此作出建議,我們感到憤怒和失望。

我們知道,社會大眾對性工作者有很多歧視,偏見和不認同,認為她們她們不道德。但她亦是我們至親至愛的家人,在我們心目中,沒有任何事情比親人的生命更加重要和值得我們珍惜。她爲了生活而掙扎求存,而社會是否亦應尊重及保障她們作爲一個市民應有的權利和尊嚴呢?而正正是社會的偏見,造成了警員可任意欺負婉儀,亦令她在法律上及社會上均得不到公平公正的對待,最後走上絕路。

我們強烈要求:

- 1. 灣仔特別職務隊涉案的警員,立即爲這件事向我們作出公開交代和道歉;
- 2. 投訴警察課盡快完成案件的調查工作,並依法懲罰違規警員,公開調查結果,以還社會, 李婉儀及其家人一個公道;
- 3. 要求廉政公署介入調查事件;
- 4. 要求香港政府成立獨立於警察的調查委員會,務求所有投訴警察的事件能在公平、公開、 公正的情況下獲得處理。是次聆訊已經盡顯警方之不公正和偏私,我們已經對香港警方失 去信心。
- 5. 政府立法禁止警察在執行任務時接受任何性服務,以保障其他性工作者。
- 6. 警隊必須嚴懲違規警員,以保障所有性工作者,消除對她們的歧視及尊重他們的權利。

指控摘要

本人 是李婉儀之妹。李婉儀於 2005 年 10 月 10 日跳樓自殺身亡。根據死者生的向親人的口述及日記記載,李女曾於 2005 年 10 月 5 日被警務人員冤枉、誣告、毆打、毀滅証據,放蛇警察更曾接受口交服務,她不甘被屈而自殺身亡。死者於10 月 5 日接到 xx 之電話,安排以港幣\$3000 到灣仔一酒店提供性服務。她到達酒店後向客人(後知爲放蛇警員)收取部份費用(\$500),待完事後收取其餘數目。她爲該名客人提供口交服務後,警員拒絕其餘款項。她至電給 xx 讓客人與她對話,客人在電話中表示"唔夠錢","個女做半個鐘,駛唔駛甘貴",他仍拒絕付款,然後客人打開銀包及想著褲離開。死者告訴 xx 客人想不付款便離關,xx 叫勿讓他離開。後來客人打開錢包,她從中取回餘款離開,此時客人動手打她,在糾纏間衝出房間,而客人則尾隨,直至樓下大堂有警察截停她,控告她恐嚇及把她帶回警署。警員收起死者之手袋,一名女警更把裝有放蛇警員口交時留有精液的安全套丟棄。此時,她才知道該客人是放蛇警員。死者於 10 月 6 日把事發經過告訴本人,死者對於被誣告、冤枉感到十分不憤,對事件耿耿於懷,十分擔心法官及律師只相信警察。其後數天都有向家人哭訴、更多次表示寧死也不願坐冤枉監。

李婉儀於 2005 年 10 月 10 日跳樓自殺身亡,晚上約 9:30 母親接獲警方電話,告知李女之死訊。為防家人向傳媒透露事件,警方以警車將李女之家人送往黃大仙警署落口供。家人於 10 月 11 日向傳媒披露事件。報章於 10 月 12 日刊登在關報導後,約中午 12:00 東區重案組第 2A 隊,要求李母、及其他家人到警處落口供。東區重案組第 2A 隊主管 xx(態度囂張,質問李女家人爲什麼向傳媒透露事件? 將事件張揚有何目的? 更威脅家人不要再向傳媒透露資料,否則會有麻煩。然後 xxSIR 問家人報章上刊登死者的萬言書從何得來。當本人表示是死者的日記,xxSIR 問本人是否可帶來及借閱,本人把死者的日記,連同 5/10/2005 事件的擔保紙借給 XXSIR 過目。其後東九龍重案組要求到死者住所搜查。警方沒有向本人解釋有關之入屋之搜查程序及本人之權利,在未經同意擅取以下物品: 死者兩包藥物、房署調遷申請文件(正本)、死者及兄弟妹身份証副本及死者租住單位租約(正本)。其後警員自行往旺角警署登記,著令本人在車上等候,完成後往東九龍重案組落口供。警方沒有任何副本及物品清單。此外,落口供的時間本人及家人已十分疲倦,警員並沒有把本人提供的資料如實記錄。

本人在回家途中醒覺 XXSIR 並沒有把日記及擔保紙歸還,於是致電紫藤嚴小姐查詢。本人與家人商量後,覺得事件十分不尋常,決定翌日到重案組取回物品。

10月13日本人致電 XXSIR 要求取回死者日記及擔保紙,XXSIR 答應把影印本交給家人。當二妹 XX 到東九龍警署時,遭多方刁難,阻止及仍拒絕提供副本。 XXSIR 否認曾答應將死者日記及擔保紙副本交給家人,在家人力爭下,警方亦只 提供一張死者物品的清單,仍拒絕提供副本。而本人及家人亦不滿警方把借閱的日 記列成檢獲的物品。最後在紫藤及立法會議員的協助下,警察才於二星期後聯絡本人,發還副本。雖然警方在回覆立法會議員之信件中,解釋"由於較早時逼切性之調查在進行及基於行動理由,未能提供證物副本",是非常不合理的。東九龍重案組警員不但沒有在當日提供副本,甚至在翌日仍拒絕有關要求,要家屬尋求議員協助,才在二星期後提供副本。此外,事發至今已3個多月,警方仍未向死因庭提交調查報告,本人亦擔心警察是否故意拖延,未能公正調查事件。

作爲受害人之家屬,本人現正式作出以下投訴:

- 1. 投訴向李婉儀作出放蛇行動的警員 (被投訴人一),於 2005 年 10 月 5 日在灣仔一酒店內,濫用職權接受口交服務、毆打及誣告受害人。
- 2. 投訴一名女警員(被投訴人二),於 2005 年 10 月 5 日在灣仔事發酒店大堂毀滅 証據,防礙司法公正,把裝有放蛇警員口交時留有精液的安全套丟棄。
- 3. 投訴東九龍重案組警員(包括東區重案組第 2A 隊主管(XXSIR) (被投訴人三)及取去死者其他物品的警員), 疏忽職守, 濫用職權,未經本人同意取去死者李婉儀之日記、擔保紙及其他物品,沒有向本人解釋入屋搜查及檢取証物之程序,亦沒有向本人發放物品清單。東區重案組第 2A 隊主管亦沒有按照程序,向本人提供死者日記、擔保紙之副本,更拒絕有關要求。
- 4. 東九龍重案組警員遲邂未繳交報告給死因庭。

本人及死者其他家人,強烈要警方盡快向死因庭提交有關李婉儀之死因調查報告, 警察投訴課公正處理案件。我們更要求成立獨立調查委員會,公平、公正及公開徹 查事件。

STATEMENT

- I am the youngest sister of Ms. Li Yuen-yee, the Deceased ("the Deceased"). I now make this statement in support of my complaint against the undercover agent, PC XXX XX ("agent"), and the District SD Squad II (Wanchai District) ("the said squad") in relation to the undercover operation carried out by the police on 5th October 2006 ("the Undercover Operation").
- 2. After reading the police statements of agent and the police officers involved in the Undercover Operation and after hearing them give evidence during the Coroner's Inquest of the Deceased held from 8th May 2006 to 11th May 2006, I have identified various contradictions between their police statements and their evidence in court.
- 3. The Deceased not only told some members of her family, but also wrote in (her farewell letters to her family and her diary that she had provided agent with oral sex service, and that she was beaten and framed. The Deceased also said that after

she had provided oral sex for agent —, she went into the bathroom and spat agent is semen into a condom and but it in her handbag. Although agent — denied this sequence of events had ever taken place, his inconsistent evidence during the Inquest, his initial concealment of the use of a condom during the Operation and delay in making a report about the undercover operation, are all evidence which supports the case that the police officers have deliabealtely hidden the truth from the public in this case. The unanswered question is why would he do that.

- 4. 's second statement, he said that after the Deceased was arrested, he forgot to tell the sergeant about the use of a condom. However, a condom is usually an important piece of evidence. How could he have "forgotten" about the condom within such a short period of time? (In fact, the police did lose an important piece of evidence due to agent 's "selective loss of memory.) Five days later, on 10th October 2005, agent finally remembered that he had used a condom and on that day he orally told the sergeant about the condom. However, on 12th October 2005. there was still no mention or record about the condom in agent 's written report to his superior. This gives rise to the reasonable suspicion as to whether agent had intentionally hidden the fact from the investigating police officers that a condom was used and he ejaculated in it to prevent himself from being suspected of breaching the code of practice of receiving oral sex.
- 5. When the sergeant was investigated by the Crime Investigation Unit, he did not mention the fact that agent had told him about the condom. It was not until the Crime Investigation Unit knew about the existence of the condom and launched another investigation, that the sergeant stated that agent had orally told him that he did use a condom. The above is very suspicions and totally unexplained.
- 6. When the policemen searched the Deceased's handbag right after the Operation, agent—said that he was standing behind his colleagues. However, he insisted he only saw HK\$3,000 in cash in the handbag and there was no condom in the handbag. There was evidence from others that there were unused condoms and other items in the handbag. Again agent—was intentionally hiding the fact that the condom existed because he wanted to hide the fact that he had breached the police Code of Practice.
- 7. According to the police's Code of Practice in regard to performing an undercover operation, undercover agents must submit their report about the operation as soon as possible. The Deceased was arrested on 5th October 2005 and committed suicide on 10th October 2005. But agent only submitted his report to his supervisor as late as on 12th October 2005. Agent had plenty of time to finish his report and submit it to his supervisors before the Deceased committed suicide; but he did not so. Regarding the "coincidence" of the dates between Li Yuen-yee's suicide and the submission date of agent 's report, one can hardly believe that agent 's report was not given with the motive to cover up his wrongful act in the Operation.

- 8. The Deceased committed suicide on 10th October 2005, and there was extensive media coverage about the case on 12th October 2005. In her farewell letters to her family, the Deceased indicated that her death was related to the activities carried out by the members of the said squad. However, agent gave evidence during the Inquest that he knew nothing about the Deceased's death. This cannot be possible.
- 9. Another issue which I find it hard to believe is agent 's version of events which took place in the hotel room. Agent when giving evidence during the Inquest said that Li Yuen-yee rushed into the bathroom after taking the money. He said that he then heard a sound of water flushing and then Li Yuen-yee left the room. If someone snatches another person's money after blackmail and robbery, the only reasonable response is to rush out of the room straight away after snatching the money. Why would Li Yuen-yee not leave the room as fast as she could? Why would she then go to the bathroom with the urgency to flush the toilet? Another point which raises one's suspicion is the fact that agent did not take any action stop and to arrest her at that time, risking her leaving and escaping the attention of the other policeman.
- 10. When giving evidence during the Inquest, agent explained that he did not attempt to take the money back from Li Yuen-yee to avoid struggling with Li Yuen-yee. He also gave evidence that his sergeant before the undercover operation, had instructed him not to struggle or fight with the target. However, after his police notebook was checked during the Inquest, he changed his evidence and said that he had not been so instructed by the sergeant. In any even this is not only a case of blackmail but a robbery which makes the said evidence more unbelievable.
- 11. Another contradiction in agent 's evidence is that he told the Court that this was the first time he was instructed to be an undercover agent. However, his sergeant gave evidence during the Inquest that agent had been an undercover agent for previous undercover operations. The question is why would agent lie in Court.
- 12. Agent said that after the Deceased left the room, he told his superior on the telephone that the Deceased had snatched HK\$3,000, but he did not mention anything about blackmailing. When he went downstairs, and met the Deceased and the other police officers, he then said he had been blackmailed. Sergeant XX- also confirmed this when he gave evidence in court. To report both blackmail and robbery is such a simple thing which should be done by agent , and yet as trained police he failed to do it.
- 13. During an Undercover Operation, a police officer cannot have sexual intercourse or oral sex with man or woman, or make a request for sexual services in whatever situation as clearly stated in the Police Guideline. If there is any sexual contact, the police officers must stop as soon as they already have enough evidence without jeopardizing the criminal investigation. Nonetheless, in his evidence during the Inquest, agent pointed out that the Police Force does not provide training or guidelines about when the gathering of evidence would be sufficient. In his evidence,

he stated that the decision about when to stop sexual contact rests solely on an agent's own judgment. In this respect agent sevidence is inedible.

14. The Deceased stated that she intended to give up her life to disclose the indecent behavior of the officers and their attempt to frame her for blackmail to the public and to raise the awareness of the police force about what had really happened. My family and I hope that (APO would investigate this complaint seriously, they owe the public, my family, as well as members of the Hong Kong Police Force an explanation as to the "truth" of what really happened in this case. I truly hope that they can make a greater attempt to gather more evidence and penalize the guilty officer so that the Deceased can rest in peace.

警方証供自相矛盾、疑點/問題重重

李婉儀一案中,灣仔特別職務隊隊員在作供時自相矛盾及刻意隱瞞曾使用安全套,令人懷疑警員是否有所隱瞞、隊員互相包庇,特別是李婉儀曾替放蛇警員口交一事。此外,目前警方的內部指引亦爲警員「製造」機會,容許警員明知故犯:即先接受免費的手淫服務,然後才進行拘捕。

放蛇警員 XX

- 1. 李婉儀不單止曾向家人,而且亦有在遺書和日記中提及:她曾為放蛇警員口交,亦曾被 警員毆打及冤枉。雖然 警員在庭上矢口否認,但他們在庭上的態度、口供前後不一和矛盾的表現、延誤及隱瞞、令人有理由相信,警方是刻意隱瞞事實之真相。
- 2, 警員表示,在10月5日拘捕李女之後,忘了有向沙展提及安全套一事,然而安全套一般都是重要的証物,事情剛發生何以會"唔記得"?(事實上,警方亦因為警員的「選擇性失憶」,而導致証物遺失,警方高層事後有否對 警員作紀律處分?)事發後5日,即10月10日, 警員才記並向沙展提及安全套一事。可是,在10月12日, 警員提交給上司的報告中,仍然沒有記錄安全套事件,令人懷疑警員是否因爲心虛而刻意隱瞞部份事實,令自己洗脫嫌疑?事發當天,警員搜查李婉儀手袋時, 警員表示他站在後邊,他卻堅稱只見\$3000現金,而不見安全套, 警員一次又一次隱瞒安全套一事的背後,是否想隱瞞一些違規事情?警方是否會就此事再作調查和檢討,以保障警員在辦案時沒有濫權?
- 3, 根據警察內部行動指引,參與卧底行動之警員必需要盡快提交參與行動之報告; 李婉儀在10月5日晚被捕,10月10日晚自殺,但放蛇警員卻在10月12日才向上 司提交報告。放蛇警員在行動後至李婉儀死前雖然有充足時間向上司提交報告,但 他卻未有按指引行事。而按照時間和日期的「巧合程度」來看,我們難以相信有關 報告內容是事實之全部,而沒有隱瞞成分。

- 4, 李婉儀在 10 月 10 日自殺,報紙在 10 月 12 日以頭版大幅報道此事,而她的遺書 內容亦指事件亦涉及該隊警員,可惜 警員在法庭上卻表示對李婉儀的死不知情, 令人懷疑放蛇警員的可信性。
- 5. 警員指李婉儀取款後衝入洗手間及聽到沖厠聲音,然後離開房間·若一個人搶錢,以常理而論,何以不盡快離開,反而走入厠所沖厠?而奇怪的是作爲一名警員,他爲何沒有作出追捕?
- 6. 他指自己沒有搶回李女取去的金錢,是避免與李女糾纏·又供稱行動前沙展有向他提示不應和行動目標糾纏/爭執,,可是但當他在庭上看過自己的警察記事簿(notebook),卻又改口表示自己沒收過有關指示。
- 7. 他在庭上表示自己是首次在放蛇行動中"扮蛇",但其上司(沙展)卻指出放蛇警員並非第一次"扮蛇"?
- 8.他表示在李女離開後,曾用電話通知上司,李婉儀搶走\$3000元,但沒有提及是勒索。當他下樓見到李女及其他警員時,才提及被勒索一事。而沙展 亦「証實」這一點。但另一警員 卻表示在 警員到場前已用"勒索理由"截查李婉儀。警方的供詞亙相矛盾,證明他們之間必有所隱瞞,以致在庭上窘態百出。
- 9. 沙展在第一次接受重案組的調查時,沒有提及事件中有出現安全套;直至重案 組知道有安全套時而進行第二次調查,他才承認 警員有使用安全套。至於沙展 是否包庇下屬和刻意隱瞞部份事實之嫌疑,則應交公眾自行判斷。
- 10. 警員放蛇行動的目的是反勒索,與性服務完全無關,警員在庭上亦承認行動目的與性服務無關,既然如此,爲何放蛇警員竟要李婉儀爲他提供性服務?
- 11.警方的放蛇行動中,在任何情況下,都不可與男性或女性進行性交或口交的行為,或主動要求性接觸。如有性接觸,若已經搜集足夠起訴證據夠在不影響警方行動的情況下,,須立即停止。但 警員反指警方沒有對何謂証據足夠方面有訓練或指引,只按警員決定。類似灰色地帶,更鼓勵警員有理由和基礎,接受手淫,甚至是其他性服務,製造「以權謀私」的情況。

性工作者李婉儀,敢以脆弱生命向警方作出控訴,目的只是希望喚醒警隊的關注,和向公眾揭發警員的惡行。我們期望警隊能「良心發現」,儘快對事件進行檢討和反省,向公眾交待有關事件的「真實」版本,懲處遺規警員,讓李婉儀的靈魂早日安息。