



獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會
Independent Police Complaints Council

Report **2014/15** 工作報告



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抱負 Vision



一個公平、公正、對公眾問責的投訴警察制度



A fair and impartial police complaints system accountable to the public

使命 Mission



確保對警方的投訴能公平公正、有效率、具透明度地處理，並對警隊工作提供改善建議，以提高服務質素及向公眾問責



Ensure police complaints are handled in a fair, impartial, effective and transparent manner, and advise on improvement to police procedures to enhance service quality and public accountability

價值觀 Values



獨立



公正



誠信



Independence



Impartiality



Integrity



我欣然向大家發表獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會 (簡稱監警會) 2014/15 年的工作報告。

此報告是我加入監警會後的第一份工作報告。出任監警會主席一職，對我而言是榮幸也是挑戰。近年有很多關於警民關係的討論，在這社會氛圍之下，監警會作為獨立監察警方處理投訴機構的角色便更為重要。在我上任之後不久，便發生了佔領事件，社會上對於警方就事件的行動有不少意見，佔領事件亦衍生了逾百宗的須匯報投訴。

雖然報告期內發生了佔領事件，但投訴警察個案的整體數字繼續呈現下跌的趨勢。本財政年度，我們接獲的投訴個案便下跌了 12 個百分比，相信這和警方在年前推出的表達不滿機制有關。機制成功將性質輕微的投訴分流處理，讓我們可以集中資源，處理性質較嚴重的投訴個案。此機制在過去數年有效處理了逾三份之一的投訴個案。同時，我們了解警方於過去數年在預防投訴方面不遺餘力，監警會委員亦有

It is my pleasure to present to you the Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) report for the year 2014/15.

This is the first report since I joined the IPCC. Being appointed as Chairman of the IPCC is both an honour and a challenge for me. Recently, there has been a considerable amount of discussion about the relations between the Police and the public, and with the current social atmosphere, the role of the IPCC as an independent police complaints body is even more crucial. Shortly after I assumed duty, the Occupy Movement took place. During this period, opinions abounded within society regarding the Police's handling of this movement, which also generated over 100 Reportable Complaints.

Although the Occupy Movement occurred during this reporting period, the overall number of complaints against the Police continued to show a decreasing trend. During this financial year, the number of cases the IPCC received fell by 12 percentage points. We believe that this is partly due to the introduction of the Expression of Dissatisfaction Mechanism (EDM), which successfully re-directed minor complaints for separate handling, so that we could focus our efforts and resources on handling complaints of a more serious nature. In the past few years since the EDM has been implemented, it has effectively handled over one third of all complaint cases. At the same time, we understand that the Police have also been doing a lot of work on complaints prevention, and IPCC Members have been regularly invited to attend the Regional Complaints Prevention Committee meetings. I believe that

主席前言

Chairman's foreword

定期獲邀出席警區的預防投訴委員會會議。相信警方預防投訴的工作亦有助減少投訴數字。整體投訴減少很可能反映了我們現時的投訴警察機制的成效，因為透過投訴警察實際上是有助提升警隊的服務質素。

此外，我們繼續和持份者聯繫，一如以往，我們應邀到現場觀察去年的七一遊行及今年2月1日的遊行，部分委員和秘書處同事更首次在2月1日隨主辦單位的代表觀察遊行的情況。佔領事件期間，委員會亦特別召開內務會議，討論如何處理由佔領事件衍生的投訴。同時，我們亦有和數個關注警方執法的團體會面，聆聽他們的意見。金鐘清場當日，碰巧是我們和投訴警察課的季度聯席會議，開會前後委員亦有在金鐘一帶現場觀察清場的情況。

香港是一個有言論及集會自由的社會，市民可以用合法方式表達意見。同時，香港也是一個治安良好的城市，為全球罪案率最低的城市之一。這除了有賴警隊的努力、專業、誠信和承擔外，亦是因為香港人奉公守法的優秀文化。我有些在香港居住的外國朋友，在來港數月後，都非常羨慕香港人有一個安全的居住環境，晚飯後可以和家人安心在街上散步。但在歐美國家的一些主要城市，晚上走在街上就因治安問題而要提心吊膽。聽到這些說話，我感覺到我們生活在香港實在是非常幸運，我們應該珍惜香港一直以來的和平、守法和融洽的社會氣氛。

按以往的一貫做法，我們委託了香港大學民意研究計劃進行公眾意見調查，藉此了解市民對我們工作的觀感。調查結果顯示，公眾對監警會的認知度顯著上升，今年整體受訪者中，認識監警會的佔85%，較去年的67%，錄得18個百分比的增幅。在整體工作表現方面，滿意度稍微下降，評分由62.5分下降至60.3分。但監警會也是市民認為最有效的投訴警察渠道，由去年的24%大幅上升至35%，升幅達11個百分比。縱然如此，我們會繼續努力在多方面作出改善。

the Police's dedicated efforts in complaints prevention also helped reduce the number of complaints. The overall decrease in the number of complaints probably also reflects the effectiveness of our current police complaints system, because complaints against the Police do, in fact, help improve the overall service quality of the Police Force.

Additionally, we have been continuing our engagement with stakeholders. As in the past, we were invited to conduct on-site observations at last year's 1 July procession and this year's 1 February procession. The 1 February procession was the first time that some Members and Secretariat staff observed alongside representatives from the procession organiser. During the Occupy Movement, the Council called a special in-house meeting to discuss the handling of complaint cases arising from the movement. We also met with several groups who were concerned with the Police's enforcement actions, and listened to their views. The Admiralty clearance operation coincidentally fell on the same date as one of the joint meetings between IPCC and CAPO – so both before and after the meeting, Members went on-site to observe the situation in the Admiralty area.

Hong Kong is a society that embraces the freedom of speech and of assembly, where citizens can express their opinions through legal means. Hong Kong is also a city that enjoys a high level of public safety, with a crime rate among the lowest in the world. This is not only a result of the Police Force's dedication, professionalism, integrity and a strong sense of responsibility, but also a result of Hong Kong citizens' fine law-abiding culture. Some of my expatriate friends who are now living in Hong Kong told me that not long after they moved here, they already very much admired Hong Kong people for having such a safe living environment where they could take a walk in the streets with their families after dinner without having to worry about their personal safety. In some major cities in Europe and the United States, walking in the streets in the evenings can be a frightful experience because of concerns about personal safety. On hearing these comments, I truly felt that we were very fortunate living in Hong Kong. We should value the longstanding peaceful, law-abiding and harmonious social atmosphere in our society.

In accordance with past years' practices, we commissioned the University of Hong Kong's Public Opinion Programme to conduct a public opinion survey, aiming to further understand the general public's view of our work. The survey results show that public awareness of the IPCC significantly increased, with 85% of respondents indicating that they have heard of the IPCC, which is an 18 percentage point increase from last year's 67%. In terms of overall performance, satisfaction rating drops from 62.5 marks to 60.3 marks. However, the IPCC is also considered the most effective channel to lodge a complaint against the Police, selected by 35% of respondents, representing a substantial increase of 11 percentage points over last year's 24%. Nevertheless, we will continue to do our best to improve in various ways.

主席前言 Chairman's foreword

過去數年，公眾意見調查均反映市民希望我們可以提高機構的透明度。透明度不足的形象可能基於四個原因。第一：在法律上，監警會的工作牽涉保密資料；第二：很多時候，投訴個案涉及處理細節的問題；第三：處理投訴調查過程相當複雜或者非常技術性；第四：為避免影響我們的獨立公正原則和形象，在審核投訴調查工作未完成時也不適宜作出任何評論。

但在不違背以上的因素和原則的情況下，我們都會盡量開誠佈公，包括投訴委員的處理工作、作內部參考的公眾意見調查結果等。同時亦加強對外的溝通渠道，包括和香港電台聯合製作《監警有道》(2015)、開拓網上媒體如YouTube等。我們在報告期內的工作概覽，詳見於此工作報告。我們亦會繼續以不同方式和途徑，加強與公眾溝通及向他們講解我們的工作。

佔領事件之後，坊間對我們的工作有很多傳聞及揣測，其實這現象對於理性處理事情及監警會的工作毫無幫助。我想強調監警會的工作是以證據為依歸，獨立公正地審核每宗投訴個案，不會因投訴人或被投訴人向會方施壓便左右我們憑證據作出的判斷。

最後，我謹在此感謝上屆主席翟紹唐資深大律師，為法定監警會奠定穩固的基礎。同時感謝去年卸任的副主席林大輝議員、石禮謙議員，以及張達明和方敏生委員，對會方的各方面工作有莫大貢獻。我亦感謝所有現任委員、新加入的委員和秘書處的職員，大家同心合力，一齊面對各種挑戰。我們定必秉承監警會獨立、公正和誠信的價值觀，來實踐我們的工作。

In the past few years, the public opinion survey results have all shown that citizens hope the IPCC can improve its transparency. The image of lacking transparency is probably due to four factors: firstly, IPCC's work involves dealing with confidential information under the law; secondly, very often, the cases involve sorting out the details; thirdly, the process of handling the complaint cases is technical at times and can be very complicated; and fourthly, to uphold our independence and impartiality, it is not appropriate for us to give any comment on any complaint case before the investigation of the complaint is completed.

However, for information that does not violate the principle of confidentiality, independence and impartiality, we will openly disclose them as much as practicable. Such information includes the handling of complaints against IPCC Members and the results of our public opinion survey, although these are primarily for internal use only. At the same time, we have been strengthening various communication channels, such as the collaboration with RTHK to produce the TV series *IPCC Files* (2015) and establishing communication channels online such as our YouTube channel. An overview of our work in the reporting period is included in this report. We will continue to strengthen our communications with the public, explaining our work through various channels and methods.

After the Occupy Movement, there have been many rumours and presumptions circulating amongst the public, and frankly this phenomenon is not helpful to either the rational handling of incidents or the IPCC's work. I would like to emphasise that the IPCC's work is evidence-based, and we review every complaint case independently and impartially. Our judgments, which are made on the basis of evidence, will not be influenced by any pressure from either the complainants or complainees.

Lastly, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to my predecessor, Mr Jat Sew-Tong SC, for laying down a solid foundation on which we can continue to build the IPCC as a statutory body. I would like to express my gratitude to the Vice-Chairmen and Members who retired last year – Dr Hon Lam Tai-fai, Hon Abraham Shek Lai-him, and Members Mr Eric Cheung Tat-ming and Ms Christine Fang Meng-sang – for their invaluable contributions to multiple aspects of the Council's work. I also thank all the current Members, our new Members and our Secretariat staff for working together to meet various challenges. We will uphold the IPCC's core values of independence, impartiality and integrity in fulfilling our duty.



郭琳廣，BBS，JP
主席



Larry KWOK Lam-Kwong, BBS, JP
Chairman

年度概覽 Year at a glance

2014

30
4月 APR

探訪九龍總區指揮及控制中心和油尖警區

Visited the Kowloon Regional Command and Control Centre and Yau Tsim police district



26
6月 JUN

出席警方七一遊行安排簡報會

Attended the Police briefing on the 1 July procession

01
7月 JUL

現場觀察警方處理七一遊行

On-site observation of the Police handling of the 1 July procession



31
7月 JUL

與貴州公安廳代表會面
Met with representatives from Guizhou Province Public Security Department



04
8月 AUG



與民間人權陣線會面，聽取他們對警方處理七一遊行及7月2日遮打道清場安排的意見

Met with Civil Human Rights Front to obtain their opinions of Police arrangements for the 1 July procession and the clearance of Chater Road on 2 July

21
8月 AUG



警察機動部隊示範處理示威清場程序及訓練

Police Tactical Unit demonstration of removal procedures and training

27
11月 NOV



舉行第十四期《監警會通訊》傳媒發佈會

Media briefing to release the IPCC Newsletter issue no. 14

07
5月 MAY



舉行第十二期《監警會通訊》傳媒發佈會

Media briefing to release the IPCC Newsletter issue no. 12

27
5月 MAY



舉辦《監警有道》研討會，旨在擬定香港投訴警察制度的未來發展方向

Hosted the IPCC Symposium aiming at mapping out the future development of the police complaints system in Hong Kong

29
5月 MAY



監警會和投訴警察課聯席會議

Joint IPCC/CAPO meeting

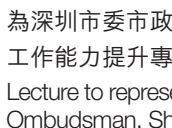
03
9月 SEP



舉行第十三期《監警會通訊》傳媒發佈會

Media briefing to release the IPCC Newsletter issue no. 13

16
9月 SEP



為深圳市委市政府信訪局民事調解及信訪工作能力提升專題研修班主講

Lecture to representatives from the Bureau of the Ombudsman, Shenzhen

18
9月 SEP



監警會和投訴警察課聯席會議

Joint IPCC/CAPO meeting

03

12月 DEC

《監警會2013/14工作報告》
提交立法會並舉行傳媒發佈會

Submitted the *IPCC Report 2013/14*
to the Legislative Council and hosted
a media briefing session



05

12月 DEC

與愛護家庭家長協會會面，並聽取
他們對警方處理佔領事件的意見

Met with Parents for the Family
Association and listened to their
views on the Police handling of the
Occupy Movement



23

1月 JAN

監警會觀察員研討會

IPCC Observers seminar

29

1月 JAN

出席警方2月1日遊行
安排簡報會

Attended the Police
briefing on the 1 February
procession

01

2月 FEB

監警會現場觀察警方處理
2月1日遊行

On-site observation of the
Police handling of the
1 February procession



05

3月 MAR

舉行第十五期《監警會
通訊》傳媒發佈會

Media briefing to
release the *IPCC*
Newsletter
issue no. 15



17

3月 MAR

監警會和投訴警察課
聯席會議

Joint IPCC/CAPO
meeting

2015

08

12月 DEC

與文化界監察暴力行動組會
面並聽取他們對警察使用
武力的意見

Met with Hong Kong Shield
and listened to their views on
the Police's use of force



17

12月 DEC

與民間人權陣線會
面，聽取他們對警
方在佔領事件期間
行動的意見

Met with Civil Human
Rights Front and
listened to their
views on the Police
operations during the
Occupy Movement

11

2月 FEB



探訪西九龍總區刑事總
部和旺角警區，並聽取
前線警員處理佔領事件
時的感受

Visited the Crime
Kowloon West Region
and Mong Kok police
district and listened
to the experiences of
frontline officers during
their handling of the
Occupy Movement

28

2月 FEB

電視劇集《監警有道》(2015) 拍攝探班

Visit to the set of the TV drama series *IPCC Files* (2015)



11

12月 DEC



監警會現場觀察警方處理
金鐘佔領區清場行動

On-site observation of the
clearance of the Admiralty
occupy site

監警會和投訴警察課聯席會議

Joint IPCC/CAPO meeting

第一章

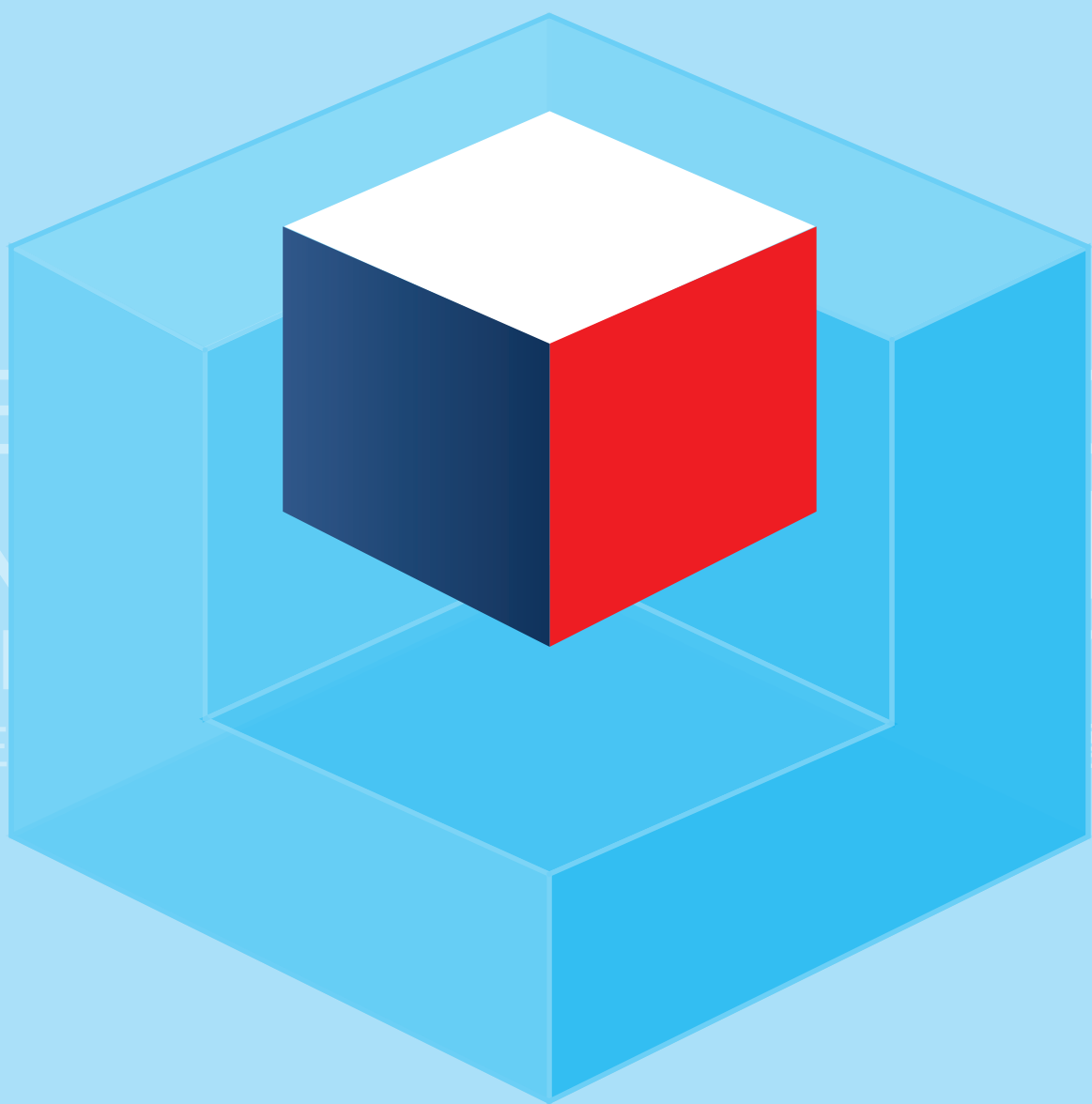
Chapter 1

關於監警會

About the IPCC

R 監察 INDEPENDENCE 獨立
MONITOR 監察 INDEF
IMPARTIALITY 公正 INTEGRITY 誠信 IN
R 監察 INDEPENDENCE 獨立 IMPARTIALITY 公正 MONITOR 監

INTE
PEN
DEPE
監察 INTE



DR
PA
公正
監察 IND



香港的投訴警察制度

The Hong Kong police complaints system



香港的投訴警察制度是一個兩層的架構。所有投訴警察的個案，不論來源，均交由香港警務處投訴警察課處理及調查。此為香港投訴警察制度的第一層。

待投訴警察課完成投訴調查後，便會把須匯報投訴的調查報告，連同所有調查的相關檔案、文件及材料，提交予獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會（簡稱監警會）審核。

監警會在審核調查報告及其他材料時，如察覺有疑點，將會要求投訴警察課澄清或提供更多資料；如發現有不足之處，更會要求該課重新調查。監警會在完全同意投訴個案處理得當後，才會通過調查結果。此為投訴警察制度的第二層。

Hong Kong has adopted a two-tier police complaints system. Regardless of their origin, all complaints against the Police are referred to the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO) of the Hong Kong Police Force for handling and investigation. This is the first tier of the system.

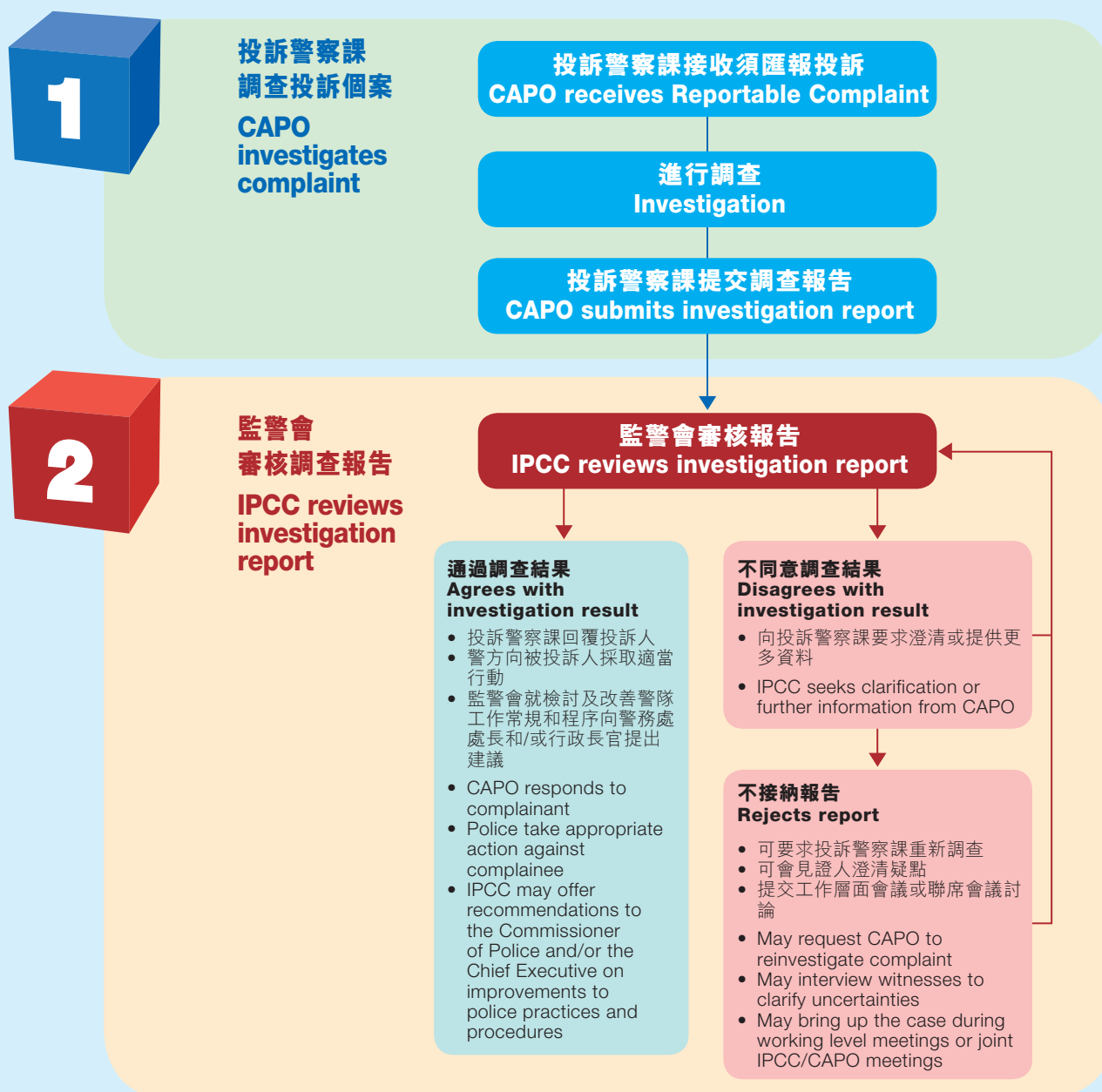
When CAPO has completed the investigation of a Reportable Complaint, it will submit the investigation report, together with relevant files, documents and materials, to the Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) for scrutiny.

If any doubt arises during its review of the investigation report and other materials, the IPCC will ask CAPO for clarification or further information. If the IPCC finds the investigation inadequate, it will request that the case be further investigated. Only when the IPCC completely agrees that the complaint has been properly handled will it endorse the investigation report. This is the second tier of the police complaints system.



香港投訴警察制度的兩層架構

Hong Kong's two-tier police complaints system



兩層架構的優點是確保投訴警察個案可以得到公平公正的處理。監警會作為獨立機構，可以客觀地觀察、監察和覆檢警務處處長對須匯報投訴的處理和調查，並向警務處處長和行政長官提供與須匯報投訴有關的意見和建議。

The advantage of the two-tier system is that it ensures the fair and just handling of complaints against the Police. As an independent body, the IPCC can objectively observe, monitor and review the handling and investigation of Reportable Complaints by the Commissioner of Police, and put forward opinions and recommendations regarding such complaints to the Commissioner of Police and the Chief Executive.



監警會的角色和職能

The role and functions of the IPCC



監警會是根據《獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會條例》（簡稱《監警會條例》）（香港法例第604章）成立的獨立機構，其職能是觀察、監察和覆檢警務處處長就須匯報投訴的處理和調查工作。

監警會由一名主席、三名副主席和不少於八名委員組成。委員全部由行政長官委任，分別來自社會不同界別，包括法律界、醫學界、教育界、社福界、商界和立法會議員等。監警會借助委員多方面的專業知識，獨立、公正、透徹地監察投訴警察課的調查工作。截至2015年3月31日，監警會共有28名委員。

監警會於2009年6月1日成為法定機構。隨著《監警會條例》生效，警方有法定責任遵從監警會根據條例所提出的要求。條例進一步提高監警會的獨立性，以履行其監察職能。

The IPCC is an independent body established under the Independent Police Complaints Council Ordinance (IPCCO) (Cap. 604, Laws of Hong Kong) to observe, monitor and review the Commissioner of Police's handling and investigation of Reportable Complaints against the Police.

The IPCC comprises a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and not less than eight Members, all appointed by the Chief Executive. They are drawn from a wide spectrum of society including the legal, medical, education, social welfare and business sectors, and members of the Legislative Council. This composition enables the IPCC to draw upon the diverse expertise of its Members to monitor CAPO's investigation of complaints against the Police in an independent, impartial and thorough manner. As of 31 March 2015, the IPCC comprises 28 Members.

The IPCC became a statutory body when the IPCCO went into effect on 1 June 2009. The Police have a statutory duty to comply with the IPCC's requests. The Ordinance enhanced the independence of the IPCC in carrying out its monitoring functions.



《監警會條例》賦予監警會的主要職能如下： The main functions of the IPCC as provided for under the IPCCO are:



觀察、監察和覆檢警務處處長處理和調查須匯報投訴的工作

To observe, monitor and review the handling and investigation of Reportable Complaints by the Commissioner of Police



監察警務處處長已經或將會向與須匯報投訴有關的警務人員採取的行動

To monitor actions taken or to be taken in respect of any police officer by the Commissioner of Police in connection with Reportable Complaints



找出警隊工作常規或程序中引致或可能引致須匯報投訴的缺失或不足之處

To identify any fault or deficiency in police practices or procedures that has led to or might lead to a Reportable Complaint



向警務處處長和/或行政長官提供與須匯報投訴有關的意見和/或建議

To advise the Commissioner of Police and/or the Chief Executive of its opinion and/or recommendations in connection with Reportable Complaints



加強公眾對監警會的角色認識

To promote public awareness of the role of the Council



監警會的監察程序

Monitoring procedures of the IPCC



在投訴警察制度的兩層架構下，投訴警察課在完成投訴調查後，便會把須匯報投訴的調查報告提交予監警會秘書處審核，秘書處可就調查報告向投訴警察課提出質詢、要求該課澄清或提供更多資料。若秘書處對調查報告沒有質詢，便會將調查報告提交予監警會委員審核。

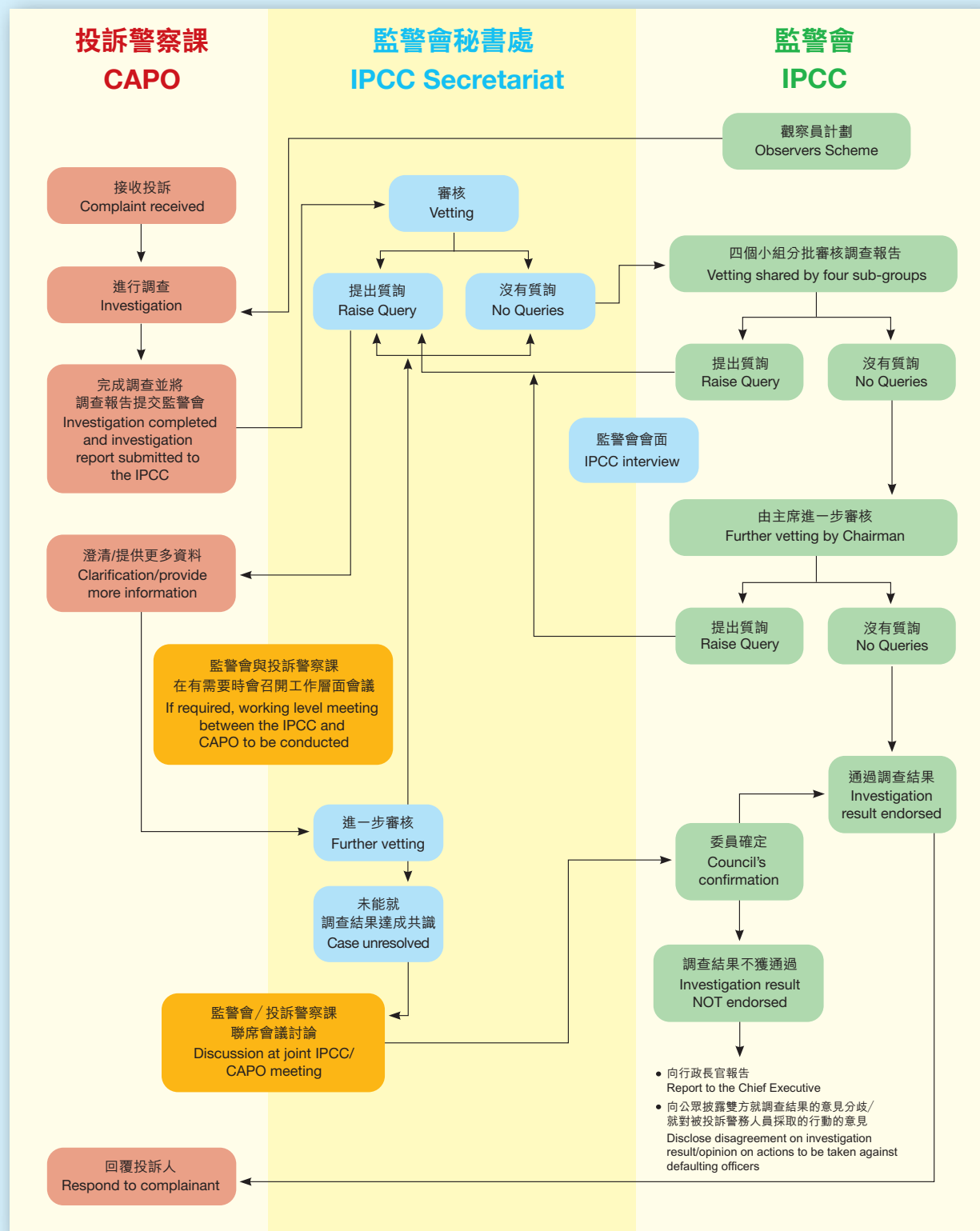
若監警會和投訴警察課未能就調查結果達成共識，雙方可在工作層面會議或聯席會議上討論。如監警會最後決定不通過某宗投訴個案的調查結果，可向行政長官報告和/或向公眾披露雙方對調查結果的意見分歧，包括向行政長官和/或警務處處長表達監警會對警務處處長就須匯報投訴向被投訴的警務人員採取行動的意見。

Under the two-tier police complaints system, after CAPO has investigated a Reportable Complaint, it will submit an investigation report to the IPCC Secretariat for examination. Based on the report, the Secretariat may raise Queries and ask for clarification or further information. If the Secretariat has no Queries about the report, it will be submitted to the Council Members for scrutiny.

If the IPCC and CAPO cannot agree on the findings of an investigation, they can discuss the case at working level meetings or at the joint IPCC/CAPO meetings. If the IPCC's final decision is not to endorse the investigation results of a particular case, it may disclose the disagreement of both parties on the findings of the investigation to the Chief Executive and/or the public, including expressing its views to the Chief Executive and/or the Commissioner of Police on the actions to be taken by the Commissioner of Police regarding the police officer against whom the Reportable Complaint has been lodged.



監警會監察程序 IPCC monitoring procedures





監警會的會面 IPCC interview



除了審核調查報告外，監警會亦可要求和個案相關人士會面，以澄清事項。會見計劃於1994年開始推行，在這計劃下，監警會為考慮投訴警察課的調查報告，可以會見任何能夠就調查報告向監警會提供資料或其他協助的人士。

如監警會認為有需要直接會見某些人士，便會邀請他們出席會面。這些人士可以是投訴人、被投訴人、證人或其他獨立人士。監警會的會面由不少於兩位監警會委員組成的小組主持，而秘書處則負責有關的安排及協助。

In addition to reviewing the investigation report, the IPCC may ask for interviews with persons related to the case to clarify matters. The IPCC interview was introduced in 1994, and the IPCC may, for the purpose of considering CAPO's investigation reports, interview any persons who may provide relevant information or assistance.

If the IPCC deems it necessary to meet with certain individuals, it will invite them to interviews. These individuals may be complainants, complainees, witnesses, or other independent persons. The interviews are conducted by a panel of no less than two Council Members. The IPCC Secretariat is responsible for providing necessary arrangements and assistance.



觀察員計劃 Observers Scheme

觀察員計劃於1996年開始推行，旨在加強監警會的監察職能，協助監警會觀察投訴警察課處理和調查須匯報投訴的方式。在這計劃下，由保安局局長委任的觀察員，可出席投訴警察課就調查須匯報投訴而進行的會面和證據收集工作。監警會委員同樣亦可進行觀察。

投訴警察課會盡量在會面或證據收集行動前至少48小時通知監警會。收到通知後，監警會秘書處便會知會觀察員有關安排。觀察員可觀察任何警方為了調查投訴而與投訴人、被投訴人或證人進行的會面，以及證據收集工作。除了預先安排的會面和證據收集工作外，觀察員亦可以在突擊的情況下，出席和觀察警方這些活動。

觀察員的角色是觀察和匯報，基於公平公正的原則，在觀察會面及證據收集工作期間，觀察員不會作出任何干預或發表個人意見，以防影響會面或證據收集的進行。

在觀察完畢後，觀察員須向監警會報告會面或證據收集工作是否公平公正地進行，以及有否察覺任何不當之處。若觀察員匯報有任何不當之處，監警會便會和投訴警察課跟進。

所有就須匯報投訴與投訴警察課會面的人士，均可要求觀察員出席有關會面。倘監警會接到這些要求，定當盡力安排。

截至2015年3月31日，監警會共有110名觀察員。

The Observers Scheme was introduced in 1996 to strengthen the IPCC's monitoring function. Under the Scheme, Observers appointed by the Secretary for Security may attend interviews and observe the collection of evidence in connection with CAPO's investigation of Reportable Complaints. IPCC Members can likewise conduct such observations.

Insofar as practicable, CAPO will notify the IPCC at least 48 hours in advance of any impending interview or collection of evidence. The IPCC Secretariat will then inform Observers of the appointment. Observers can observe any interview with a complainant, complainee or witness, or any collection of evidence conducted in the course of a complaint investigation. Apart from prearranged observations, Observers can attend and observe investigations on a surprise basis.

The role of an Observer is primarily to observe and report. The Observer is to remain impartial, without interfering or offering personal opinions, while observing the conduct of interviews or collection of evidence.

After each observation, the Observer will submit to the IPCC a report stating whether the interview or collection of evidence was conducted in a fair and impartial manner, and whether any irregularities were detected. Should any irregularities be reported, the IPCC will follow up with CAPO.

All persons who are to be interviewed by CAPO in connection with a Reportable Complaint can request an Observer to be present during the interview. Upon receipt of such a request, the IPCC will make every effort to arrange the observation accordingly.

As of 31 March 2015, there were 110 IPCC Observers.



觀察員的委任 Appointment of Observers

(監警會條例第33條)

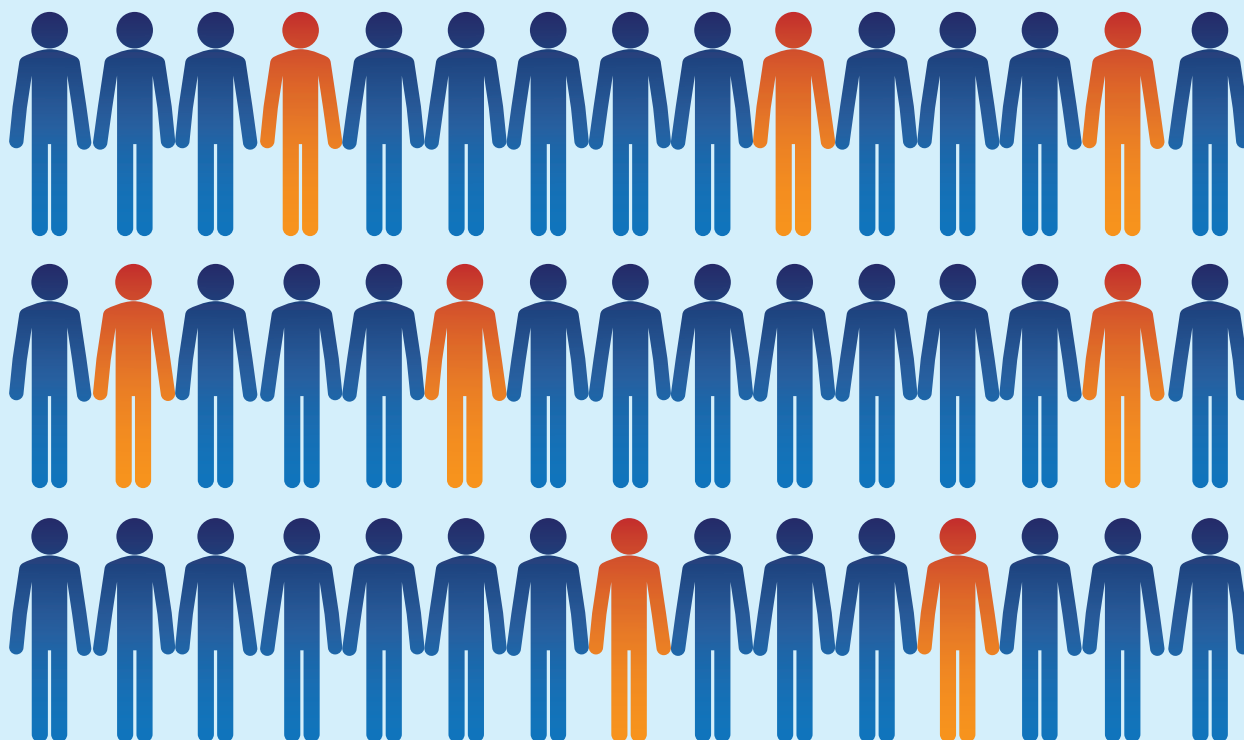
監警會觀察員是由保安局局長委任。為確保觀察員的中立角色，以下人士均不會被委任為觀察員：

1. 在政府政策局或部門擔任受薪職位（不論屬長設或臨時性質）的人士
2. 秘書長、法律顧問或監警會任何其他僱員
3. 曾屬警隊成員的人士

(Section 33 of IPCCO)

The IPCC Observers are appointed by the Secretary for Security. To ensure their impartiality, the following persons are not eligible for appointment as Observers:

1. A person who holds an office of emolument, whether permanent or temporary, in a Government bureau or department
2. The Secretary-General, the Legal Adviser or any other employee of the Council
3. A former member of the Police Force





監警會和投訴警察課的聯席會議 Joint meetings: IPCC and CAPO



監警會和投訴警察課一直保持緊密聯繫，除了工作層面會議外，監警會和投訴警察課每季會舉行一次聯席會議，討論投訴警察的相關事宜。

為了讓公眾更了解監警會的工作，聯席會議設有公開部分讓市民及傳媒旁聽。聯席會議的日期和議程會在開會前於監警會的網站公佈，公開部分會議的會議紀錄亦會上載至監警會網站 (<http://www.ipcc.gov.hk>)。

The IPCC and CAPO maintain close contact. Apart from working level meetings, the IPCC and CAPO conduct a joint meeting every quarter to discuss matters relating to police complaints.

To enable the public to better understand the work of the IPCC, part of each joint meeting is open to the public and the media. The dates and agendas of the joint meetings are published in advance on the IPCC's website. Minutes of the open part of each meeting are also uploaded to the IPCC's website (<http://www.ipcc.gov.hk>).



須匯報投訴和須知會投訴

Reportable Complaints and Notifiable Complaints

須匯報投訴

「須匯報投訴」是指市民就當值的警務人員或表明是警隊成員的休班人員的行為所作出的投訴。這些投訴必須由直接受影響的人士（或其代表）真誠地作出，而且並非瑣屑無聊或無理取鬧的投訴。

投訴警察課必須按條例規定，提交須匯報投訴的調查報告予監警會審核。不過，下列投訴個案的調查報告和資料則無須提交監警會：

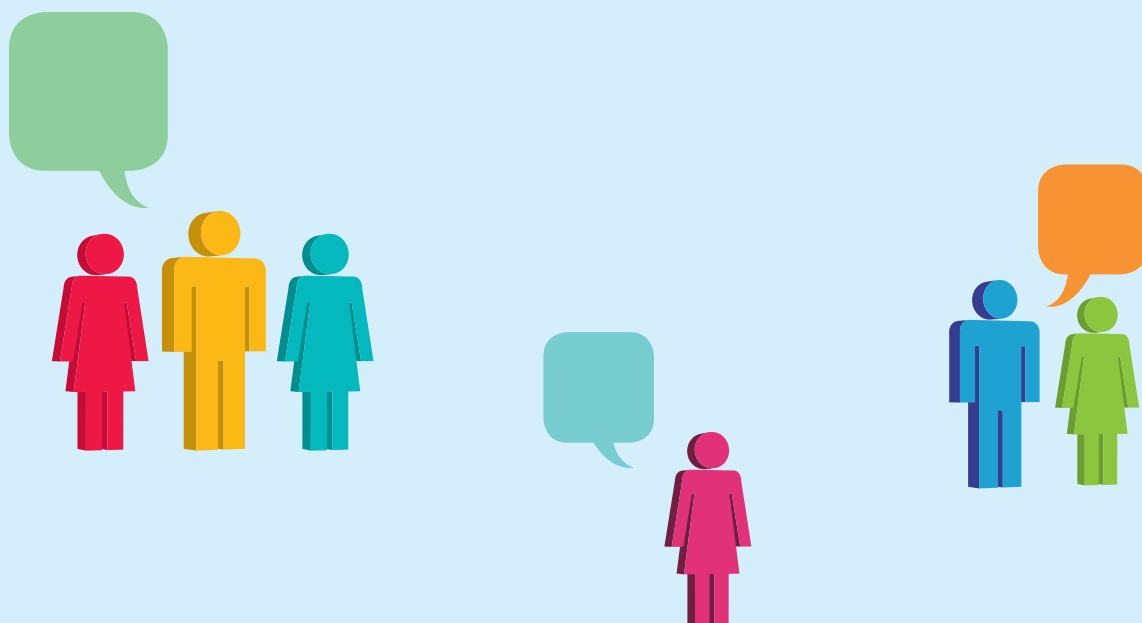
- 純粹關乎發出傳票或施加定額罰款通知書是否有效而引致的投訴
- 投訴人以自己作為警務人員的身份作出的投訴
- 屬於其他法定機構調查範圍內的投訴

Reportable Complaints

“Reportable Complaints” refer to complaints, lodged by members of the public, that are not vexatious or frivolous and are made in good faith, relating to the conduct of police officers while on duty or who identify themselves as police officers while off duty. The complaint should be made by or on behalf of a person directly affected by the police misconduct.

CAPO must submit investigation reports to the IPCC for scrutiny as stated in the Ordinance. However, investigation reports and information on the following complaints need not be submitted to the IPCC:

- Complaints arising from the issuance of a summons or imposition of a fixed penalty, which solely relate to the validity of such issuance
- Complaints lodged by a person in his official capacity as a member of the Police Force
- Complaints that fall under the scope of investigation of other statutory bodies





須知會投訴

凡不屬「須匯報投訴」，亦非前文所述無須提交監警會的投訴，一律歸類為「須知會投訴」。例如：由匿名人士作出的投訴，或由並非直接受影響的人士作出的投訴。

投訴警察課須定期提交「須知會投訴」的個案撮要予監警會審核。若監警會認為某宗投訴應歸類為「須匯報投訴」，可向投訴警察課作出相應的建議，投訴警察課便須重新考慮該宗投訴的歸類。此外，監警會可要求投訴警察課提供支持將某宗投訴歸類的解釋及資料。

Notifiable Complaints

"Notifiable Complaints" are complaints not categorised as "Reportable Complaints", or complaints that need not be submitted to the IPCC as listed above. These include anonymous complaints or complaints lodged by persons who are not directly affected by the police misconduct.

CAPO must regularly submit a summary of "Notifiable Complaints" to the IPCC for scrutiny. If the IPCC considers any of these cases to be "Reportable Complaints", the IPCC may suggest that CAPO reconsider the categorisation of the complaint. Moreover, the IPCC may request CAPO to submit further supporting information or explanation regarding any particular complaint.





調查結果分類

Classification of investigation results

一宗投訴可涉及一項或多於一項的指控。指控經投訴警察課全面調查後，會根據調查結果分類為下列六項之一：

A complaint may consist of one or more allegations. After CAPO has conducted a full and thorough investigation into an allegation, it will be classified as one of the following six types according to the findings:

1

獲證明屬實

如投訴人提出的指控有足夠的可靠證據支持，指控會被列為「獲證明屬實」。

2

未經舉報但證明屬實

如在投訴人提出的原有指控以外，發現其他與投訴本身有密切關係和對調查有重要影響的事宜，並且證明屬實，則該事宜會被列為「未經舉報但證明屬實」。

3

無法完全證明屬實

如投訴人的指控有若干可靠的證據支持，但這些證據未能充分證明投訴屬實，指控會被列為「無法完全證明屬實」。

4

無法證實

如投訴人的指控沒有充分的證據支持，指控會被列為「無法證實」。

5

並無過錯

在下述兩種情況下，投訴通常會被列為「並無過錯」：第一，投訴人可能對事實有所誤解；第二，被投訴人是按照其上司的合法指示或警方的既定做法行事。

6

虛假不確

如有足夠的可靠證據顯示投訴人的指控並不真確，不論這些指控是懷有惡意的投訴，抑或不合惡意但亦非基於真確理由而提出的，指控會被列為「虛假不確」。

當一宗投訴被列為「虛假不確」時，投訴警察課會視乎情況，徵詢律政司的意見，考慮控告投訴人誤導警務人員。



Substantiated

An allegation is classified as “Substantiated” when there is sufficient reliable evidence to support the allegation made by the complainant.

Substantiated Other Than Reported

An allegation is classified as “Substantiated Other Than Reported” when matters other than the original allegations raised by the complainant, which are closely associated with the complaint and have a major impact on the investigation, have been discovered and are found to be substantiated.

Not Fully Substantiated

An allegation is classified as “Not Fully Substantiated” when there is some reliable evidence to support the allegation made by the complainant, but it is insufficient to fully substantiate the complaint.

Unsubstantiated

An allegation is classified as “Unsubstantiated” when there is insufficient evidence to support the allegation made by the complainant.

No Fault

Two common reasons for classifying a complaint as “No Fault” are, first, the complainant may have misunderstood the facts; and second, the complaine was acting under lawful instructions from his superior officer or in accordance with established police practices.

False

An allegation is classified as “False” when there is sufficient reliable evidence to indicate that the allegation made by the complainant is untrue, be it a complaint with clear malicious intent, or a complaint which is not based upon genuine conviction or sincere belief but with no element of malice.

When a complaint is classified as “False”, CAPO will consider, in consultation with the Department of Justice as necessary, prosecuting the complainant for misleading a police officer.



其他投訴分類

Other complaint classifications

有些投訴是透過其他方法處理，無需進行全面調查。這些投訴的分類為：

Some complaints are handled by other means, so that no full investigation is necessary. These complaints can be classified as:

1

投訴撤回

「投訴撤回」是指投訴人不打算追究。

即使投訴人撤回投訴，監警會仍會審視個案，確保投訴人沒有受到任何不恰當的影響而撤回投訴，以及警方能從合適的個案中汲取教訓，並確保投訴警察課採取相應的補救行動。

此外，投訴人如撤回投訴，其個案亦不一定被列為「投訴撤回」。監警會及投訴警察課會審閱所得證據，決定是否須要進行全面調查，並根據所得資料，考慮任何一項指控是否屬實。

2

無法追查

在下述情況下，指控會被列為「無法追查」：

- 不能確定被投訴的警務人員的身份
- 資料不足而未能繼續調查
- 未能取得投訴人的合作，以致無法繼續追查

上述定義並不表示若果投訴人未能確定被投訴人的身份，投訴警察課便不會採取進一步行動。投訴警察課會根據所得資料，盡量追查被投訴人的身份；只有追查不果時，才會作出未能確定被投訴人身份的結論。

假如投訴人拒絕合作以致投訴被列為「無法追查」，警方可在投訴人願意提供所需資料時，重新展開調查。

3

終止調查

「終止調查」是指有關投訴已由投訴警察課備案，但鑑於特殊情況（例如證實投訴人精神有問題）而獲投訴及內部調查科總警司授權終止調查。

4

透過簡便方式解決

「透過簡便方式解決投訴」旨在迅速解決一些性質輕微的投訴，例如態度欠佳或粗言穢語的指控。

適宜透過簡便方式解決的輕微投訴，不會有全面調查。投訴會由一名總督察或以上職級的人員處理，並擔任調解人員。調解人員會分別向投訴人及被投訴人了解實情。如果他認為事件適宜透過簡便方式解決而又得到投訴人同意，有關投訴便可循此途徑解決。



Withdrawn

A complaint is classified as “Withdrawn” when the complainant does not wish to pursue the complaint after making it.

Even when a complainant initiates the withdrawal of a complaint, the IPCC will ensure that no undue influence has been exerted on the complainant, and that the Police can learn from the complaint. The IPCC will also ensure that CAPO will take appropriate remedial actions.

A complainant’s withdrawal does not necessarily result in the case being classified as “Withdrawn”. The IPCC and CAPO will examine the available evidence to ascertain whether a full investigation is warranted despite the withdrawal and/or whether any of the allegations are substantiated on the basis of information available.

Not Pursuable

An allegation is classified as “Not Pursuable” when:

- The identity of the officer in the complaint cannot be ascertained
- There is insufficient information to proceed with the investigation
- The cooperation of the complainant cannot be obtained to proceed with the investigation

The above definition does not mean that no further action will be taken when the complainant cannot identify the complainee. CAPO will make an effort to identify the complainee on the basis of the information available. Only after such an effort has been made to no avail will the conclusion be reached that the identity of the complainee cannot be ascertained.

If a complaint has been classified as “Not Pursuable” due to lack of cooperation from the complainant, it may be reactivated later when the complainant comes forward to provide the necessary information.

Curtailed

A complaint is classified as “Curtailed” when it has been registered with CAPO but is curtailed – i.e. classed as not to be investigated further – on the authorisation of the Chief Superintendent (Complaints and Internal Investigations Branch), owing to special circumstances such as known mental condition of the complainant.

Informally Resolved

The Informal Resolution Scheme aims at a speedy resolution of minor complaints, such as allegations of impoliteness or use of offensive language, the nature of which is considered relatively minor.

A minor complaint suitable for Informal Resolution will not be subject to a full investigation. Instead, a senior officer, of at least the rank of Chief Inspector of Police, will act as the Conciliating Officer. He or she will make separate enquiries with the complainant and the complainee regarding the facts of a complaint. If the Conciliating Officer is satisfied that the matter is suitable for Informal Resolution, and the complainant is in agreement, the complaint will be informally resolved.



監警會歷史 History of the IPCC

行政立法兩局非官守議員 警方投訴事宜常務小組

監警會的成立，可以追溯至1974年，當時警務處處長成立投訴警察課，專責調查市民對警方的投訴。1977年，當局認為這些調查應由不屬警方的獨立機構介入，於是警務處處長便邀請當時處理警察及保安事務的行政立法兩局非官守議員常務小組，負責監察投訴警察課的調查工作，是兩層架構投訴警察制度的雛型。1978年行政立法兩局非官守議員警方投訴事宜常務小組向當時的總督提交第一份報告（報告期為1977年9月1日至1978年4月30日），並在1978年8月16日呈交立法會審閱，此後，行政立法兩局非官守議員警方投訴事宜常務小組每年均會編製工作報告書。

行政立法兩局非官守議員警方投訴事宜常務小組自成立以來，所監察的投訴個案數目急劇上升。工作量的大幅增加，顯示有加強及擴展這個監察架構的需要。政府因此於1984年初成立工作小組，專責檢討行政立法兩局非官守議員警方投訴事宜常務小組，對投訴警察課所進行的監察工作。

投訴警方事宜監察委員會

1986年，政府在審慎研究過工作小組的建議後，由當時的總督將行政立法兩局非官守議員警方投訴事宜常務小組，改組為一個獨立的投訴警方事宜監察委員會。根據重組計劃，在委員會成員中加入太平紳士，以及成立一個輔助秘書處，並命名為投訴警方事宜監察委員會。

UMELCO Police Group

The establishment of the IPCC can be traced back to 1974, when the Commissioner of Police set up CAPO to investigate police complaints from the public. In 1977, it was believed that the investigations should involve an independent body. The Commissioner of Police thus invited a sub-committee of the Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils (UMELCO), which was responsible for handling police and security matters, to monitor CAPO complaint investigations; this was the prototype of the two-tier police complaints system. In 1978, the UMELCO Police Group presented its first report to the Governor (reporting period from 1 September 1977 to 30 April 1978), which was then submitted to the Legislative Council for review on 16 August 1978. From then on, the UMELCO Police Group prepared an annual progress report.

After the UMELCO Police Group was established, the number of police complaints it monitored rose dramatically. The high workload indicated there was a need to strengthen and broaden the monitoring system structure. Thus, in 1984 the Government set up a working group to review the UMELCO Police Group's monitoring of CAPO.

Police Complaints Committee

In 1986, after the Government meticulously reviewed the working group's recommendations, the Governor restructured the UMELCO Police Group to become an independent police complaints monitoring council. According to the new organisational structure, the Council Members included Justices of the Peace, and a supporting secretariat was set up. The group was renamed the Police Complaints Committee (PCC).



投訴警方獨立監察委員會 (警監會)

1994年12月，投訴警方事宜監察委員會改稱為投訴警方獨立監察委員會（警監會），以新名稱反映其獨立地位，並著手策劃將委員會轉為一個獨立的法定組織，以便更清楚訂明委員會的權力和職能。

1996年7月，將警監會轉變為法定組織的條例草案提交立法局。該立法建議清楚界定警監會的權力和職能，以鞏固其在處理投訴警察制度方面所擔當的角色，讓市民更加認識警監會的獨立監察職能。

由於立法會議員在委員會審議階段所提出的部分修訂建議，會為當時的投訴警察制度帶來根本性的改變，因此政府在1997年6月23日的立法會會議上撤回條例草案。

獨立監察警方處理投訴 警方委員會（監警會）

自2004年開始，政府再次計劃為警監會的運作模式賦予法律依據，以提高公眾對兩層架構投訴警察制度的信心，《投訴警方獨立監察委員會條例草案》於2007年6月29日刊憲，並於7月11日提交立法會首讀。

立法會於2008年7月通過《監警會條例》。保安局局長其後指定2009年6月1日為《監警會條例》的生效日期。投訴警方獨立監察委員會（警監會）改稱為獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會（監警會），以強調其獨立監察職能。監警會於《監警會條例》生效同日成為法定機構。

Independent Police Complaints Council – before becoming a statutory body

In December 1994, the Council was further revamped to pave the way for becoming an independent statutory body, clarifying the Council's powers and functions. Both the English and Chinese names of the Council were modified to better reflect its independence.

The Bill that suggested changing the then IPCC into a statutory body was introduced to the Legislative Council in July 1996. The Bill proposed clarifying the powers and functions of the then IPCC, in order to reinforce its authority in handling police complaints, and to heighten public awareness of the Council as an independent monitoring entity.

As some Legislative Council Members raised a number of Committee Stage Amendments that might bring fundamental change to the police complaints system, the Bill was withdrawn by the Government on 23 June 1997.

Independent Police Complaints Council – after becoming a statutory body

In 2004, the Government relaunched its plan to change the then IPCC into a statutory body, giving it a legal basis to discharge its functions and to raise public confidence in the two-tier police complaints system. On 29 June 2007, the Independent Police Complaints Council Bill was gazetted. The Bill was tabled at the Legislative Council on 11 July 2007 for First Reading.

The Legislative Council passed the IPCCO in July 2008. The Secretary of Security then decided that the IPCCO would come into effect on 1 June 2009, at which time the IPCC became a statutory body. The Chinese name of the Council was modified to highlight its monitoring role, while the English name was retained.

第二章

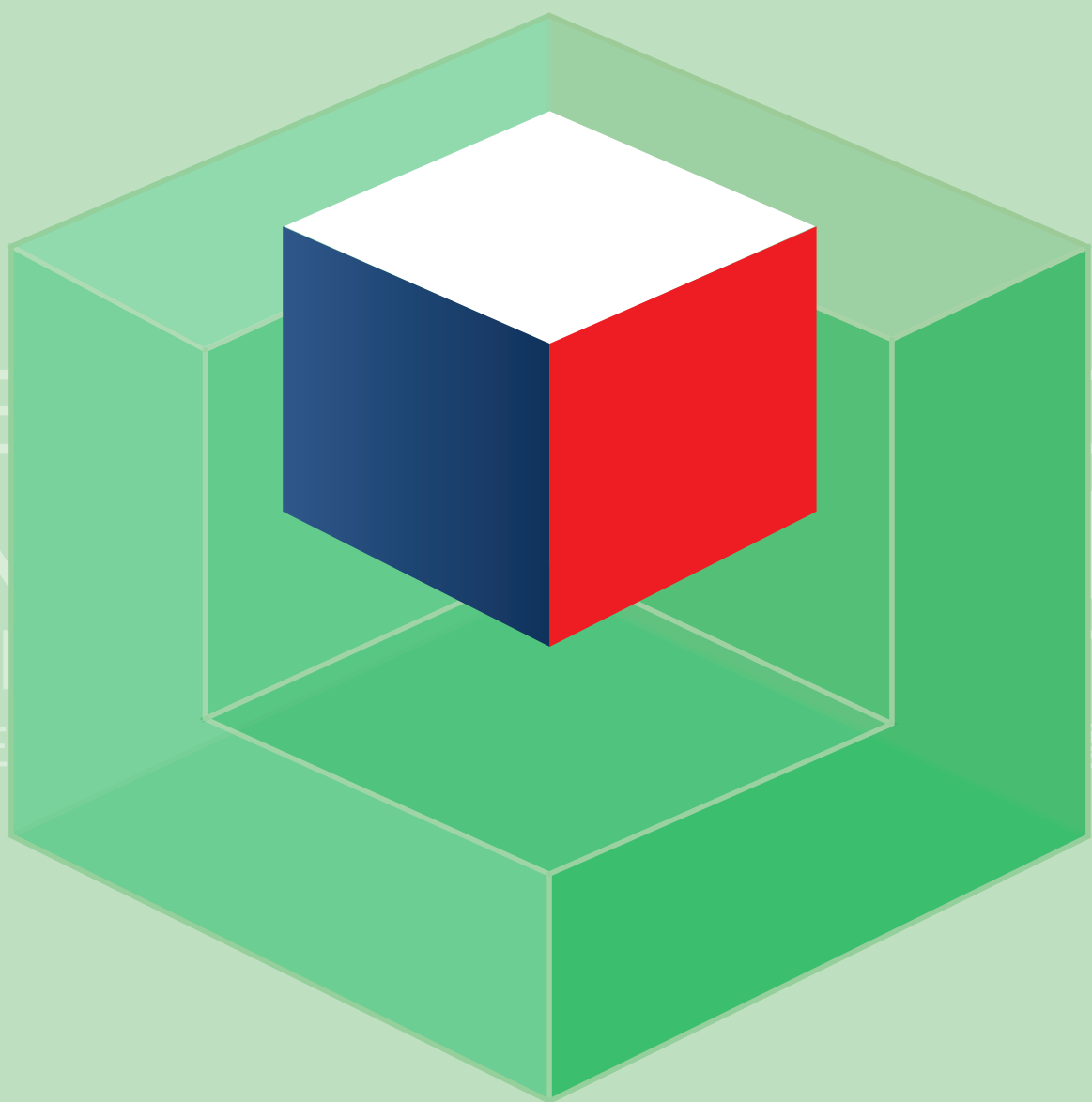
Chapter 2

監察投訴處理

**Monitoring the
handling of complaints**

R 監察 INDEPENDENCE 獨立
MONITOR 監察 INDEF
IMPARTIALITY 公正 INTEGRITY 誠信 INI
R 監察 INDEPENDENCE 獨立 IMPARTIALITY 公正 MONITOR 監

INTE
PEN
DEPE
監察 INTE



DR
PA
公正
監察 IND

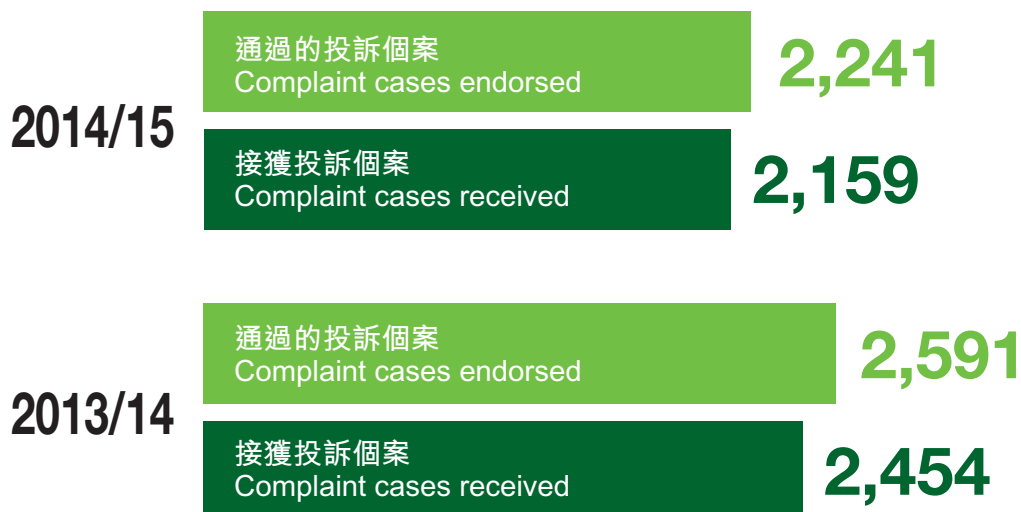


調查報告及指控數字

Number of investigation reports and allegations

通過及接獲的投訴個案數字

Number of complaint cases endorsed and received



在本報告期內（2014年4月1日至2015年3月31日），監警會共接獲投訴警察課就2,159宗新個案的調查報告，較去年同期的2,454宗個案減少了約12個百分比。

同期，監警會通過了2,241宗投訴個案的調查結果（包括107宗的覆核個案），比去年同期的2,591宗投訴個案減少13.5個百分比。除了覆核個案外，涉及的指控有4,088項，其中主要的三項指控為「疏忽職守」（50.9%）、「行為不當／態度欠佳／粗言穢語」（33.7%）及「毆打」（7.1%）。指控的數字比2013/14年的4,740項指控下跌了13.8個百分比。

During the reporting period (1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015), the IPCC received reports from CAPO on investigations of 2,159 new cases, a decrease of 12 percentage points compared to the 2,454 cases in the same period of the previous year.

In the same period, the IPCC endorsed the results of investigations into 2,241 complaint cases (including 107 reviewed cases), a decrease of 13.5 percentage points compared to the previous year's figure of 2,591. In all, there were 4,088 allegations involved, excluding the reviewed cases. The three major allegations were "Neglect of Duty" (50.9%), "Misconduct/Improper Manner/Offensive Language" (33.7%), and "Assault" (7.1%). The number of allegations decreased by 13.8 percentage points, compared with the figure of 4,740 in 2013/2014.



Monitoring the handling of complaints

2013/14和2014/15年通過的指控數字（按性質分類）可見下表：

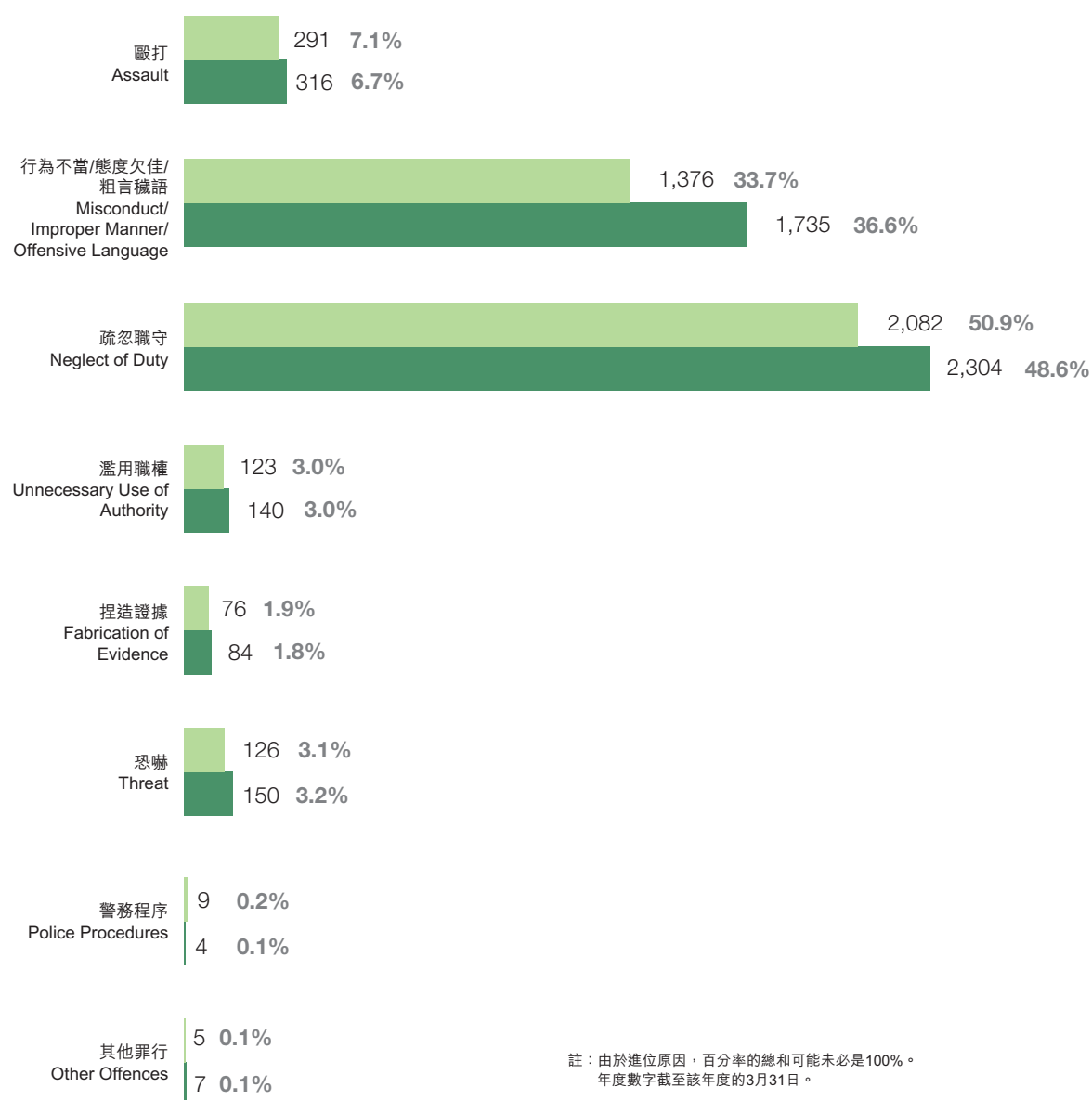
The following chart shows the number of allegations by nature endorsed for the years 2013/14 and 2014/15:

監警會通過的指控

Allegations endorsed by the IPCC

2014/15 指控總數 Total number of allegations **4,088**

2013/14 指控總數 Total number of allegations **4,740**





調查結果 Investigation findings



在2014/15年獲通過的4,088項指控中，經全面調查的指控有1,309項，當中76項被列為「獲證明屬實」，佔所有經全面調查指控的5.8%。51項被列為「未經舉報但證明屬實」佔3.9%，26項被列為「無法完全證明屬實」佔2%，560項被列為「無法證實」佔42.8%，522項被列為「並無過錯」佔39.9%，74項則被列為「虛假不確」，佔總數的5.7%。

在其餘的2,779項無需進行全面調查的指控中，328項「透過簡便方式解決」，佔無須進行全面調查指控中的11.8%。1,442項被列為「投訴撤回」佔51.9%，1,009項被列為「無法追查」佔36.3%。

Of the 4,088 allegations endorsed in 2014/15, 1,309 were fully investigated. Of these, 76 (5.8% of fully investigated allegations) were classified as "Substantiated"; 51 (3.9%) as "Substantiated Other than Reported"; 26 (2%) as "Not Fully Substantiated"; 560 (42.8%) as "Unsubstantiated"; 522 (39.9%) as "No Fault"; and 74 (5.7%) as "False".

Of the remaining 2,779 allegations that were not fully investigated, 328 (11.8% of those not fully investigated) were "Informally Resolved"; 1,442 (51.9%) were classified as "Withdrawn"; and 1,009 (36.3%) as "Not Pursuable".



2013/14 年和 2014/15 年的數據比較可見
下表：

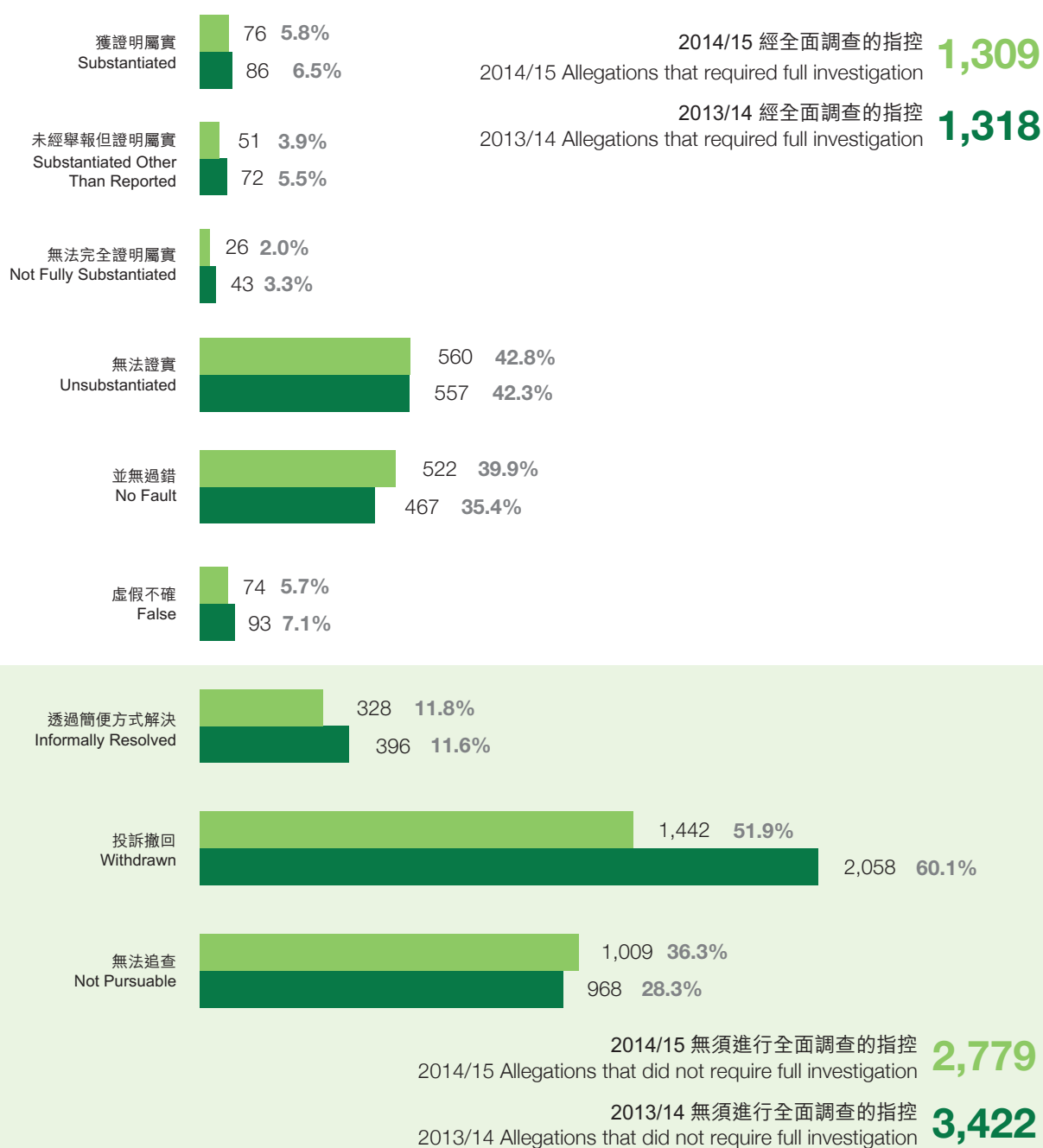
The following table shows a comparison of the 2013/14 and
2014/15 figures:

監警會通過的調查結果

Investigation results endorsed by the IPCC

2014/15 指控總數 Total number of allegations **4,088**

2013/14 指控總數 Total number of allegations **4,740**





監察投訴處理 Monitoring the handling of complaints

監警會通過投訴警察課個案的指控數字（根據性質和調查結果劃分）
Number of allegations involved in CAPO cases endorsed by the IPCC
(by nature and by results of investigations)

	毆打 Assault		行為不當/態度欠佳/ 粗言穢語 Misconduct/ Improper Manner/ Offensive Language		疏忽職守 Neglect of Duty		濫用職權 Unnecessary Use of Authority	
年份 Year	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14
經全面調查的指控 Allegations that required full investigation								
獲證明屬實 Substantiated	0	0	15	11	59	70	1	5
未經舉報但證明屬實 Substantiated Other Than Reported	0	0	3	1	44	64	2	6
無法完全證明屬實 Not Fully Substantiated	0	1	6	12	20	25	0	4
無法證實 Unsubstantiated	16	19	260	257	237	231	31	29
並無過錯 No Fault	6	13	92	96	380	314	26	26
虛假不確 False	15	20	10	14	12	5	1	9
小計 Subtotal	37	53	386	391	752	709	61	79
無需進行全面調查的指控 Allegations that did not require full investigation								
透過簡便方式解決 Informally Resolved	0	0	153	195	174	201	0	0
投訴撤回 Withdrawn	84	99	498	794	770	1,046	28	31
無法追查 Not Pursuable	170	164	339	355	386	348	34	30
小計 Subtotal	254	263	990	1,344	1,330	1,595	62	61
總數 Total	291	316	1,376	1,735	2,082	2,304	123	140



捏造證據 Fabrication of Evidence		恐嚇 Threat		警務程序 Police Procedures		其他罪行 Other Offences		總數 Total	
2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	76	86
0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	51	72
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	43
3	6	9	13	0	0	4	2	560	557
10	15	5	0	3	3	0	0	522	467
33	29	3	15	0	0	0	1	74	93
46	51	17	28	6	3	4	4	1,309	1,318
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	328	396
22	20	38	67	1	0	1	1	1,442	2,058
8	13	71	55	1	1	0	2	1,009	968
30	33	109	122	3	1	1	3	2,779	3,422
76	84	126	150	9	4	5	7	4,088	4,740



警方對違規人員採取的跟進行動 Police actions against defaulting officers

在本報告年度獲監警會通過的個案中，遭紀律聆訊或在內部採取其他行動的警務人員共 157 名，涉及 113 宗個案。分項數字見下表：

In this reporting year, disciplinary proceedings or internal actions were taken against 157 police officers, regarding 113 cases endorsed by the IPCC. The following table shows the breakdown of figures:

警方就2013/14至2014/15年監警會通過的投訴個案向違規的警務人員採取的行動

Police actions taken against defaulting officers regarding cases endorsed by the IPCC from 2013/14 to 2014/15

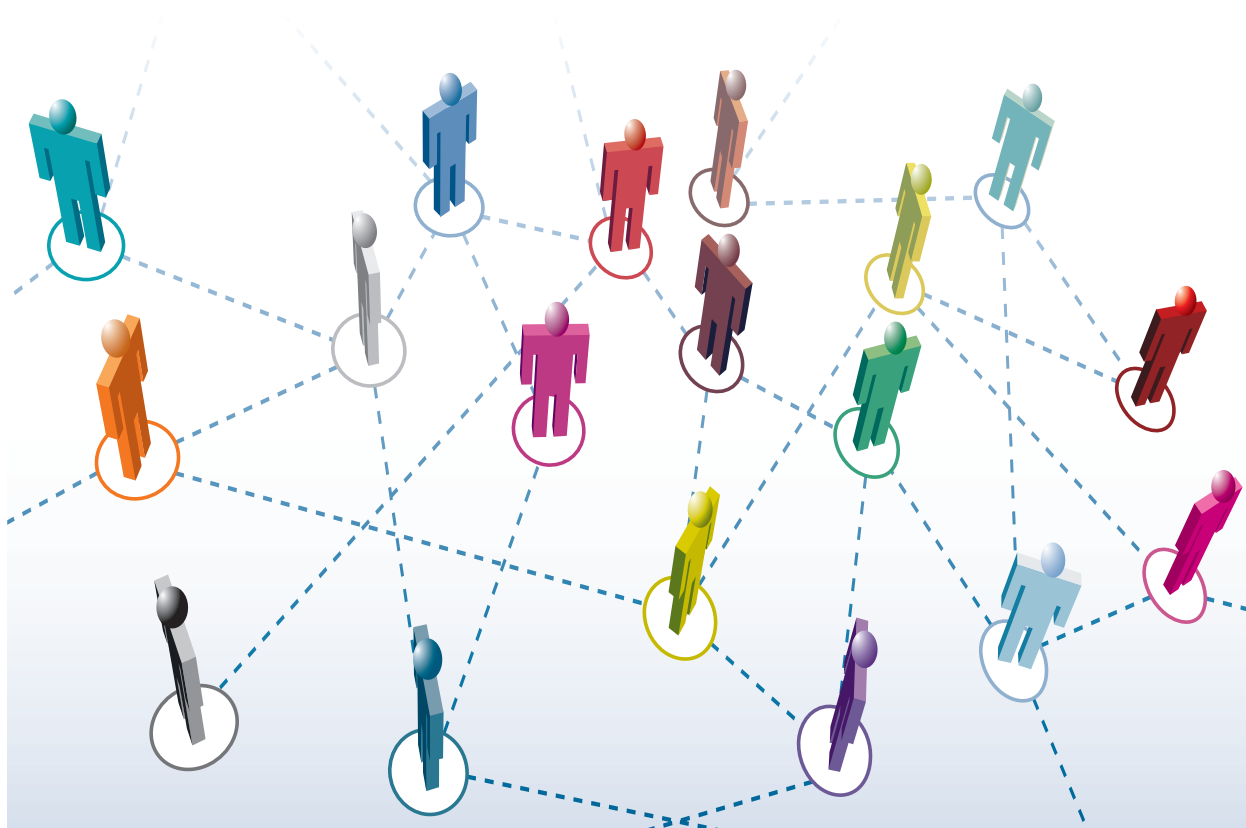
	警務人員數目 Number of officers	
	2014/15	2013/14
A. 刑事訴訟 Criminal proceedings	0	0
B. 紀律處分 Disciplinary proceedings	16	11
C. 其他內部行動 Other internal actions		
警告 Warnings	22	30
訓諭 Advice	119	140
總數 Total	157	181

註：2013/14年的數字已因應部分個案覆核後，予以調整。

Note: Figures for 2013/14 have been adjusted following case reviews.



觀察員計劃 Observers Scheme



2014/15年，監警會的委員及觀察員共進行了2,259次觀察（預先安排的有2,242次，突擊的有17次），較2013/14年的2,471次觀察下跌了8.6個百分比。在2,259次觀察中，有1,764次是觀察會面的進行，其餘495次是觀察證據收集的工作。

在觀察投訴調查和透過簡便方式解決會面的數字方面，觀察透過簡便方式解決的會面為416次，比去年同期的611次減少了31.9個百分比。投訴調查的觀察則為1,843次，比2013/14的1,860次減少了0.9個百分比。

Under the Observers Scheme, 2,259 observations were conducted by Members and Observers of the IPCC (2,242 scheduled observations and 17 surprise observations) in the year 2014/15. The number of observations decreased by 8.6 percentage points compared with the 2,471 observations in 2013/14. Of the 2,259 observations, 1,764 involved the conducting of interviews and 495 involved the collection of evidence.

Among informally resolved cases, 416 involved IPCC's participation in interviews, a decrease of 31.9 percentage points from the previous year's figure of 611. Another 1,843 cases involved IPCC's observation of investigations, a decrease of 0.9 percentage points, from 1,860 in 2013/14.



觀察員（包括委員）進行觀察的每月分項數字可見下表：

The following tables show the monthly breakdown of observations conducted by Observers (including Members):

預先安排和突擊觀察的分項數字

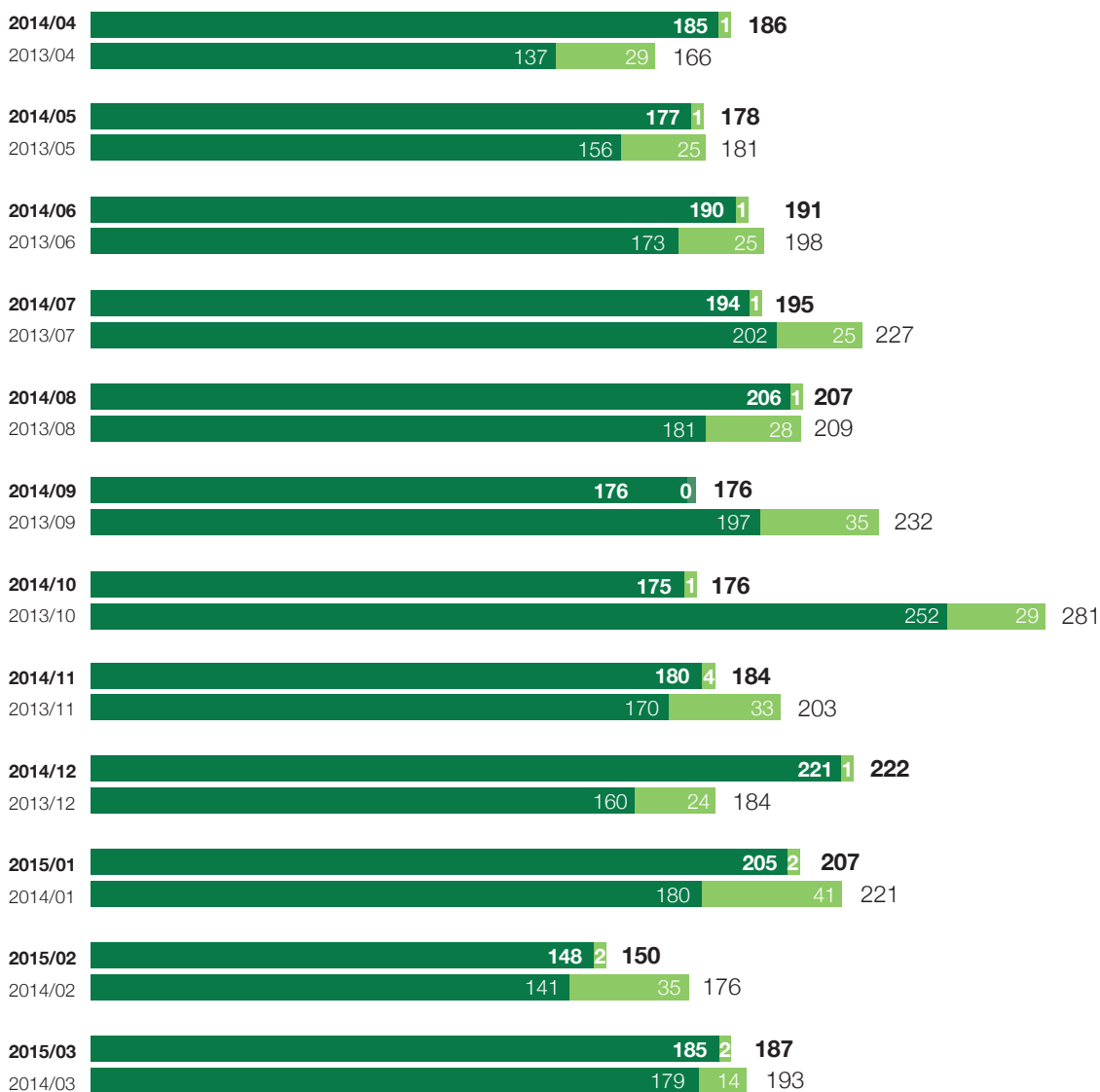
Number of scheduled and surprise observations

2014/2015
小計 Subtotal ■ **2,242** ■ **17** 總數 Total **2,259**

2013/2014
小計 Subtotal ■ **2,128** ■ **343** 總數 Total **2,471**

年/月
Year/Month

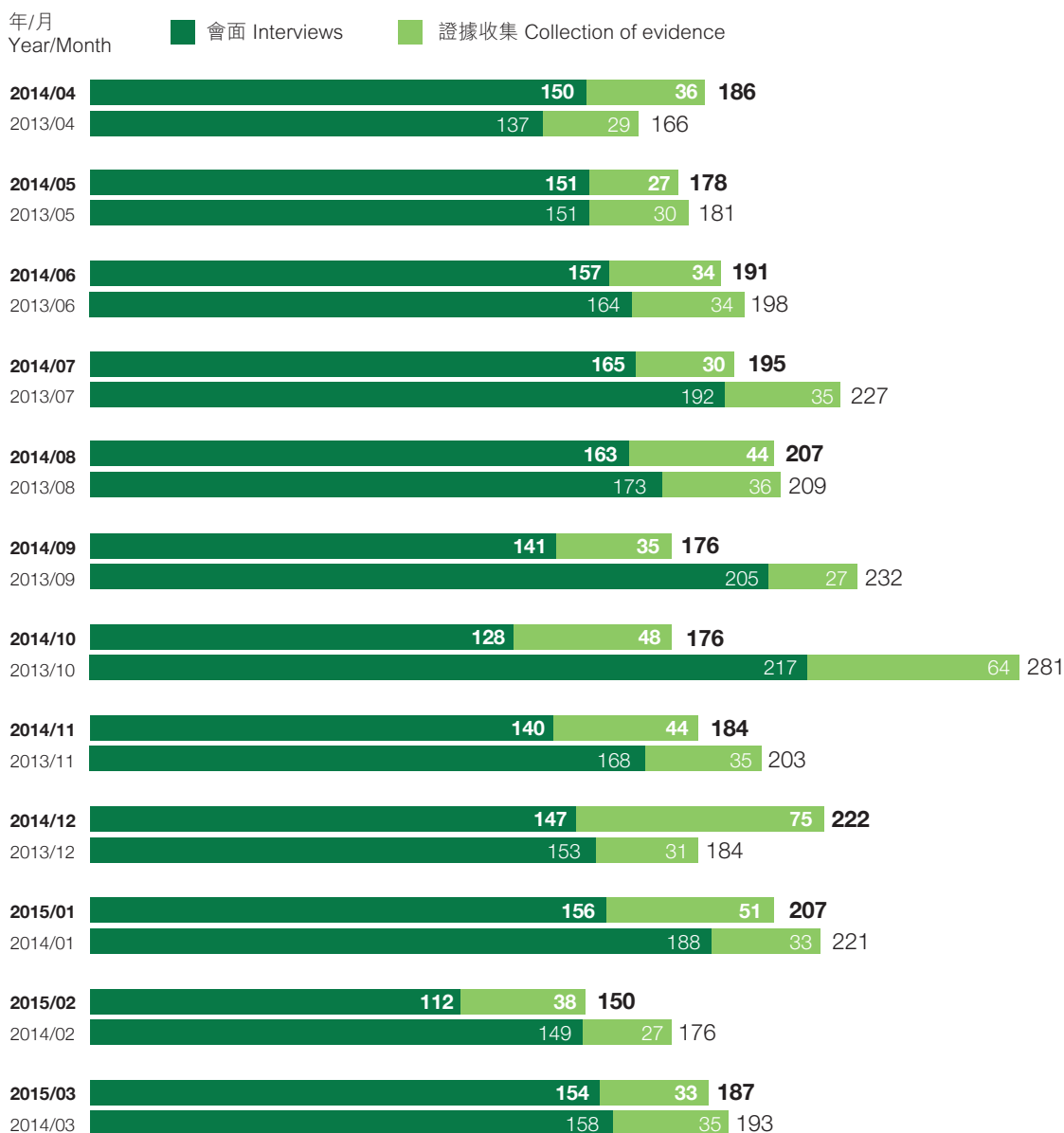
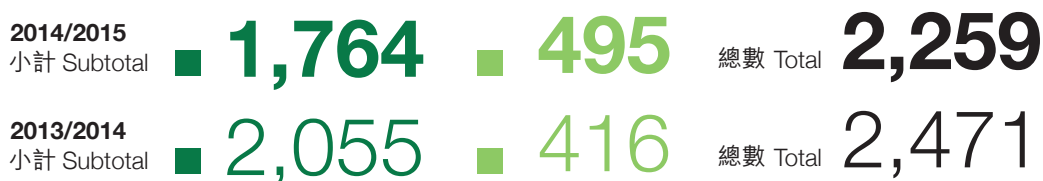
■ 預先安排 Scheduled ■ 突擊 Surprise





觀察會面和證據收集工作的分項數字

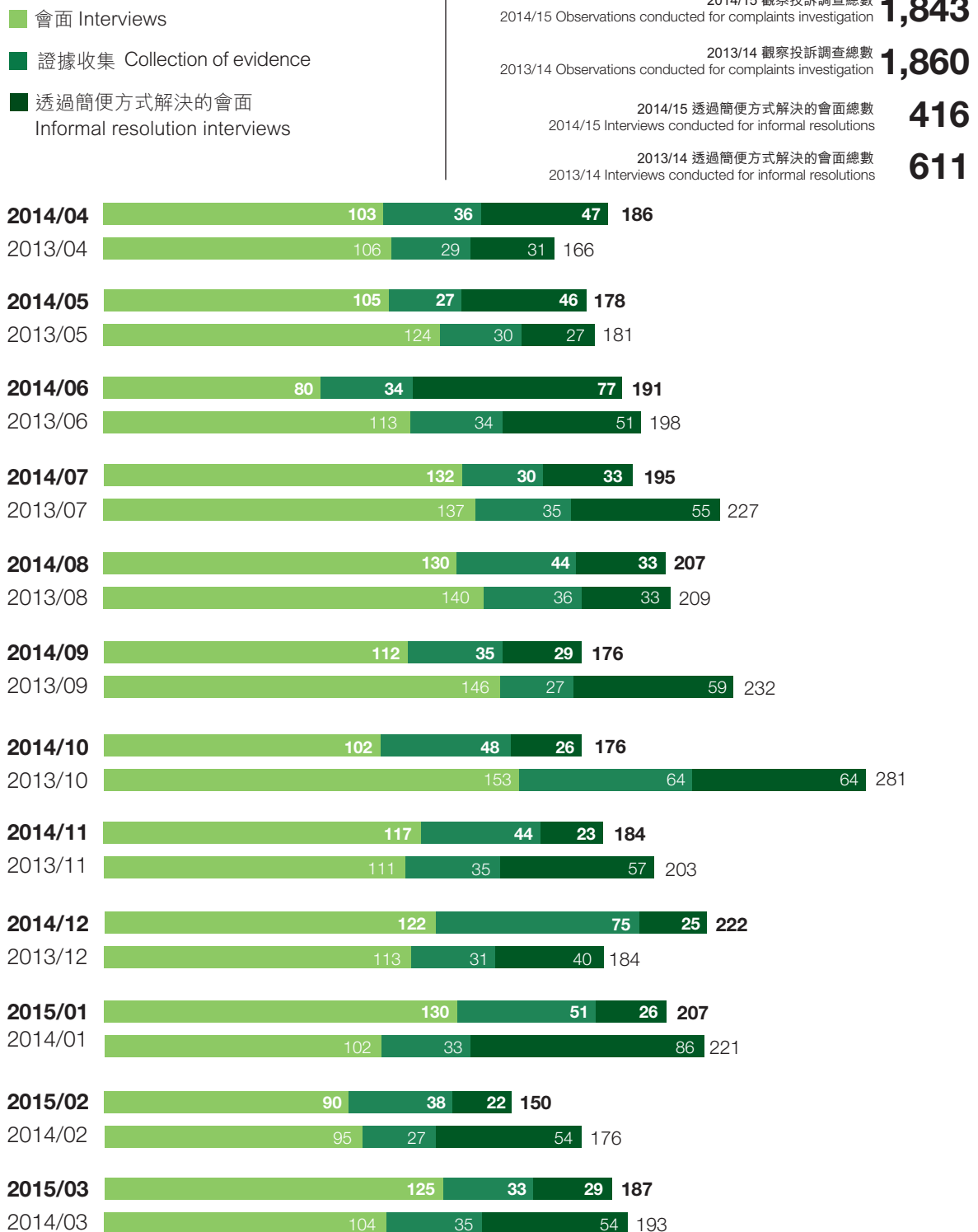
Number of observations of interviews and collection of evidence





觀察投訴調查和透過簡便方式解決會面的分項數字

Number of observations of complaint investigations and interviews for informal resolutions



註：觀察投訴調查包括投訴調查會面及證據收集。

Note: Observations of complaint investigations include interviews and the collection of evidence.



投訴警察課的通知

Notifications from CAPO

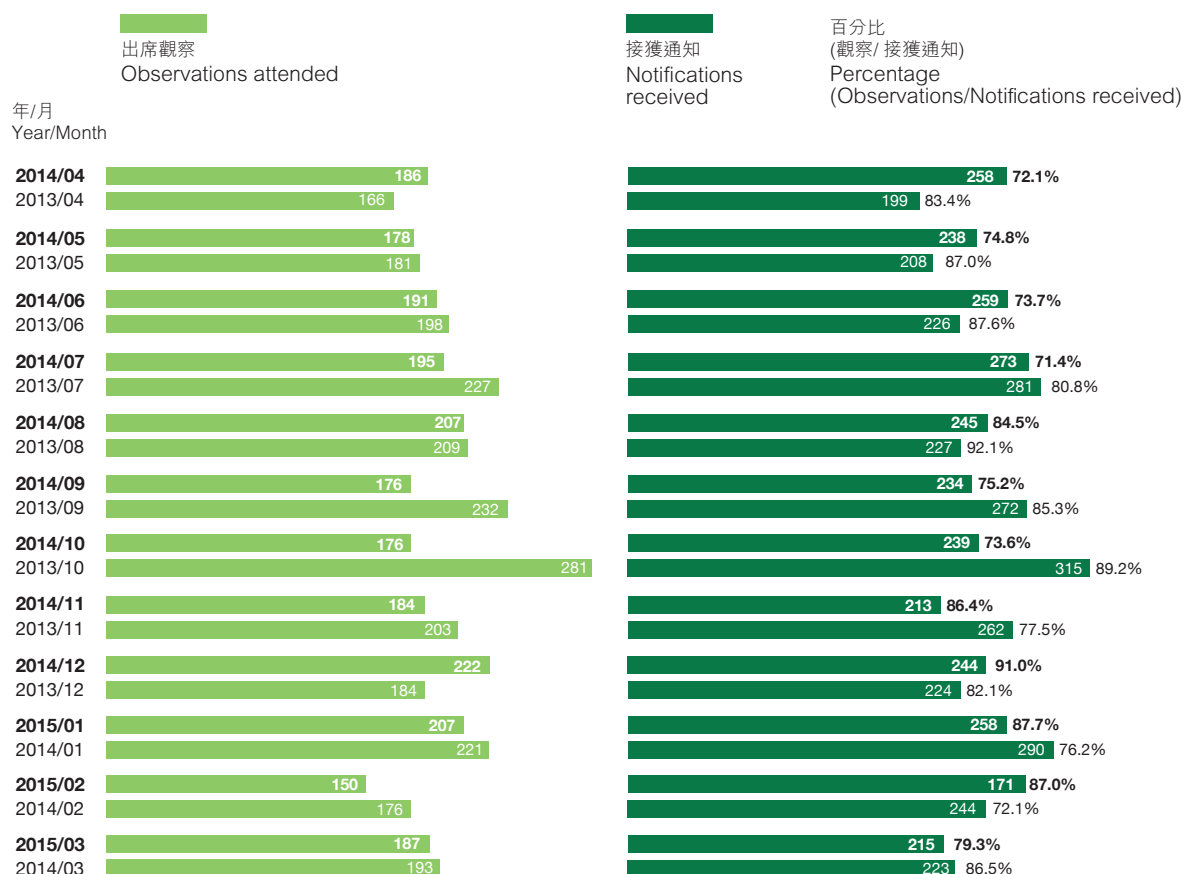
投訴警察課會盡量在可行的情況下，於會面或證據收集進行前，給予監警會不少於48小時的通知。在2014/15年，逾九成(92.3%)的通告是在不少於48小時前收到；跟2013/14年的92.3%一樣。

在本報告期內，監警會接獲投訴警察課共2,847次通知，觀察員出席了當中的2,259次，包括觀察會面工作和證據收集工作，佔整體的79.3%，較2013/14年的83.2%輕微下跌了3.9個百分比（接獲投訴警察課的2,971次通知並出席當中2,471次），比2012/13年的67.5%多11.8個百分比（接獲投訴警察課的2,980次通知並出席當中2,012次）。

CAPO has agreed that, insofar as practicable, the IPCC will be notified at least 48 hours in advance of any impending interview or collection of evidence. In 2014/15, 92.3% of such notifications were given within at least 48 hours – the same percentage as in 2013/14.

During this reporting period, IPCC Observers attended 2,259 observations, including interviews and the collection of evidence, comprising 79.3% of 2,847 notifications received from CAPO. The percentage represents a slight decrease of 3.9 percentage points over the 83.2% in 2013/14 (2,471 observations out of 2,971 notifications received) and an increase of 11.8 percentage points over the 67.5% in 2012/13 (2,012 observations out of 2,980 notifications received).

觀察員出席觀察及接獲通知數字

Number of observations attended by IPCC
Observers and notifications received



監警會進行會面 IPCC interviews conducted

在本報告期內，監警會曾邀請五位人士（一位投訴人、一位被投訴人及三位警務人員）出席會面，涉及一宗投訴個案，當中四位有出席監警會會面。

During the reporting period, the IPCC invited five persons (one complainant, one complainee and three police officers) to attend interviews involving one complaint case. Four of these persons attended the interviews.

監警會進行會面的數字

Number of IPCC interviews conducted

邀請會面的人數
Persons invited to
interviews



出席會面的人數
Number of persons
attending interviews





審核個案所需時間

Time required for reviewing complaint cases

為加快審核個案的速度和增進處理投訴個案的效率，監警會秘書處於2011/12年度簡化內部審核個案的程序。以往每宗投訴個案的調查報告均先由秘書處的審核團隊檢視，向投訴警察課提出質詢。在收到投訴警察課的回覆後，才再將報告呈交予秘書長及副秘書長審核，並再根據秘書長及副秘書長的疑問詢問投訴警察課。

在2011年年初開始，秘書長、副秘書長及法律顧問每周主持內部會議，和審核團隊一同討論每宗投訴個案，再將秘書處的疑問加以整合，一次過向投訴警察課提出質詢，在收到投訴警察課的回覆後，便將調查報告呈交予委員審核，藉此簡化了秘書處的內部審核程序，加快個案審核速度。

在這安排下，審核個案的平均所需日數，由2012/13年度的105天降至2013/14年的97天。在報告期內，審核個案所需時間為101天。

In order to accelerate the case review process and to enhance efficiency, the IPCC Secretariat simplified its internal vetting procedures in the year 2011/12. Previously, each report on a complaint investigation had to be checked by a vetting team of the Secretariat, which could raise Queries with CAPO. Only after CAPO's reply was received was a report delivered to the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General for review. Additional questions were then raised with CAPO should they have any enquiries.

Since early 2011, the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Legal Adviser conduct weekly internal meetings to discuss each complaint case with the vetting team. The Secretariat then consolidates their Queries and forwards them to CAPO collectively. Once CAPO's reply is received, the investigation report would be reviewed by Members. This streamlined procedure has accelerated the case review process.

The average number of days required for reviewing an investigated case decreased from 105 days in 2012/13 to 97 days in 2013/14. During the reporting period, the time required for reviewing an investigated case is 101 days.

審核個案所需的平均日數

Average number of days required to review a complaint case

101

2014/15

97

2013/14



向投訴警察課提出質詢 Queries raised with CAPO

在2014/15年，監警會向投訴警察課分別提出727項質詢或建議。在這些質詢或建議中，有431項獲投訴警察課全面接納，其餘則由投訴警察課作出滿意解釋。接納質詢或建議的比率為59.3%。

監警會秘書處在收到這些解釋後，審核團隊會再研究，並提交予委員組成的審核小組考慮。有需要時並會將相關的質詢資料和解釋，在工作層面會議上和投訴警察課商討尋求共識，待監警會秘書處和委員均接受投訴警察課的解釋，才會通過該投訴個案。

IPCC raised a total of 727 Queries, which contain either requests for clarifications or suggestions, to CAPO in 2014/15. Among these, 431 were responded to or accepted by CAPO and the remainder received satisfactory explanations. The acceptance rate was 59.3%.

After the IPCC Secretariat receives the responses from CAPO, the vetting team further studies them and passes them on to the vetting sub-group Members for consideration. When necessary, the Queries and responses are discussed in working level meetings with CAPO. Only when the IPCC Secretariat and Members accept CAPO's responses would a complaint case be endorsed.

更改分類 Classification changes

監警會在2014/15年就調查結果分類提出338項質詢，而為投訴警察課全面接納的則有205項，因此而須予修正的調查結果有167項。包括：

CAPO accepted there was merit in 205 of 338 Queries raised by the IPCC in 2014/15 regarding the classification of findings. As a result, CAPO reclassified the results of 167 investigations, including:

- | | |
|----|---|
| 19 | 項由「無法證實」改列為「並無過錯」
reclassified from "Unsubstantiated" to "No Fault" |
| 6 | 項由「無法證實」改列為「無法完全證明屬實」
reclassified from "Unsubstantiated" to "Not Fully Substantiated" |
| 3 | 項由「無法證實」改列為「獲證明屬實」
reclassified from "Unsubstantiated" to "Substantiated" |
| 17 | 項由「無法追查」改列為「並無過錯」
reclassified from "Not Pursuable" to "No Fault" |
| 2 | 項由「無法追查」改列為「獲證明屬實」
reclassified from "Not Pursuable" to "Substantiated" |
| 20 | 項由「投訴撤回」改列為「並無過錯」
reclassified from "Withdrawn" to "No Fault" |
| 6 | 項由「投訴撤回」改列為「獲證明屬實」
reclassified from "Withdrawn" to "Substantiated" |



更改分類的詳細數據請參考下表：

The following table shows the breakdown of figures regarding classification changes:

2014/15年度監警會通過的再分類調查結果

Changes of classification endorsed by the IPCC in 2014/15

最後分類 Final classification								
原來分類 Original classification	獲證明 屬實 Substantiated	無法完全 證明屬實 Not Fully Substantiated	無法證實 Unsubstantiated	並無過錯 No Fault	虛假不確 False	無法追查 Not Pursuable	投訴撤回 Withdrawn	總數 Total
獲證明屬實 Substantiated	NA	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
無法完全證明屬實 Not Fully Substantiated	6	NA	1	0	0	0	0	7
無法證實 Unsubstantiated	3	6	NA	19	0	4	0	32
並無過錯 No Fault	2	4	48	NA	4	4	2	64
虛假不確 False	0	0	0	3	NA	0	0	3
無法追查 Not Pursuable	2	2	2	17	8	NA	1	32
投訴撤回 Withdrawn	6	0	0	20	2	0	NA	28
總數 Total	19	12	52	59	14	8	3	167

此外，監警會年內通過了51項「未經舉報但證明屬實」的指控，當中有23項是經監警會提出質詢後而增加的，另有18宗事件記錄為「旁支事項」*。

Moreover, the IPCC endorsed 51 counts of “Substantiated Other Than Reported” allegations; of these, 23 were included after the IPCC raised Queries. Another 18 incidents were recorded as “Outwith” matters*.

*「旁支事項」是指任何違反紀律或警隊通令的事項。這些事項在調查過程中被披露，但與投訴內容並無密切關係。

* An “Outwith” matter refers to any breach of discipline or Police Force orders that has been disclosed in the course of a complaint investigation but is not closely related to the complaint.



改善警隊常規和程序的建議

Recommended improvements to police practices and procedures

根據《監警會條例》第8條(1)(c)，監警會可就警隊常規或程序中引致或可能引致投訴的缺失或不足之處，向警務處處長或行政長官作出建議。年內監警會就改善警隊常規和程序提出了14項建議，當中有九項建議為投訴警察課所全面接納。

Under section 8(1)(c) of the IPCCO, the IPCC may make recommendations to the Commissioner of Police and/or the Chief Executive if it identifies any fault or deficiency in a police practice or procedure that has led to or might lead to a complaint. During this reporting period, the IPCC recommended 14 improvement measures to the Police, of which nine were accepted by CAPO.

遵從警務常規和程序

Compliance with police practices and procedures

監警會可向投訴警察課提出質詢，以確定投訴個案涉及的警務人員在行使職權時，是否已遵從有關警務常規和程序。2014/15年，屬於這類的質詢共有14項，投訴警察課完全同意監警會在其中七項質詢中的觀點。

The IPCC may raise Queries with CAPO to ascertain whether the police officers involved in a complaint case have complied with relevant police practices and procedures in exercising their constabulary powers. In 2014/15, out of the 14 Queries raised under this category, CAPO agreed with IPCC's view on seven occasions.





行使警權的理由

Reasons for exercising police power

此外，監警會亦關注警務人員在執勤時的警權運用。在2014/15年，監警會就警務人員在運用警權時的理據提出八項質詢。

The use of police power by officers in the discharge of their duties is also a concern of the IPCC. In 2014/2015, the IPCC raised eight Queries regarding the reasons for the use of police power.

對處理違規人員的行動提出意見

Comments on actions against defaulting officers

雖然向警務人員發出訓諭或採取紀律行動屬警務處處長的職權，但監警會仍可就已經或將會採取的行動提出意見，例如行動是否能適當反映過失的嚴重性等。2014/15年，監警會曾在有關事項上共提出八次意見，其中六次獲投訴警察課全面接納。

While the dispensing of advice or disciplinary action to police officers is a matter for the Commissioner of Police, the IPCC will examine the actions taken or to be taken to ascertain whether they are commensurate with the gravity of the offence. The IPCC commented on such actions on eight occasions in 2014/15, with six of the comments accepted by CAPO.





澄清調查報告資料

Clarification of information in investigation reports

2014/15 年，監警會共提出 200 項關於調查報告內含糊不清之處的質詢及意見，其中 123 項獲投訴警察課全面接納。其餘的質詢則獲該課給予圓滿解釋。

In 2014/2015, the IPCC raised 200 Queries which requested clarification on ambiguous points in investigation reports; CAPO accepted 123 of these requests and provided the IPCC with satisfactory explanations for the remainder.



調查透徹度

Investigation thoroughness

2014/15 年，監警會共提出 30 項有關調查透徹程度的質詢，其中 23 項獲投訴警察課全面接納，並就監警會提出的事項作進一步調查和提供更多資料。其餘的質詢則獲該課給予圓滿解釋。

In 2014/2015, the IPCC raised 30 Queries regarding the thoroughness of police investigations. CAPO accepted the IPCC's view in 23 of these Queries. They then made further investigations and provided additional information on the issues raised by the IPCC. For the remaining Queries, the IPCC received satisfactory responses from CAPO.



監警會在2013/14年及2014/15年提出質詢或建議的數目和性質請見下表：

The following table shows the number and nature of the Queries raised by the IPCC in 2013/14 and 2014/15:

監警會通過個案提出的質詢/建議

Queries raised/suggestions provided in respect of cases endorsed by the IPCC

質詢總數 Total number of Queries **727**

投訴警察課接受的質詢 Number of Queries accepted by CAPO **431**

	質詢總數 Total number of Queries		投訴警察課接受的質詢 Number of Queries accepted by CAPO	
年份 Year	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14
質詢性質 Nature of Queries				
分類 Classification	338	352	205	183
改善警隊常規和程序的建議 Recommended improvements to police practices and procedures	14	15	9	6
遵從警務常規和程序 Compliance with police practices and procedures	14	12	7	5
行使警權的理由 Reasons for exercising police power	8	2	1	0
對處理違規人員的行動提出意見 Comments on actions against defaulting officers	8	15	6	10
澄清調查報告資料 Clarification of information in investigation reports	200	176	123	119
調查透徹度 Investigation thoroughness	30	68	23	38
其他質詢 Other Queries	115	162	57	65
總數 Total	727	802	431	426

第三章

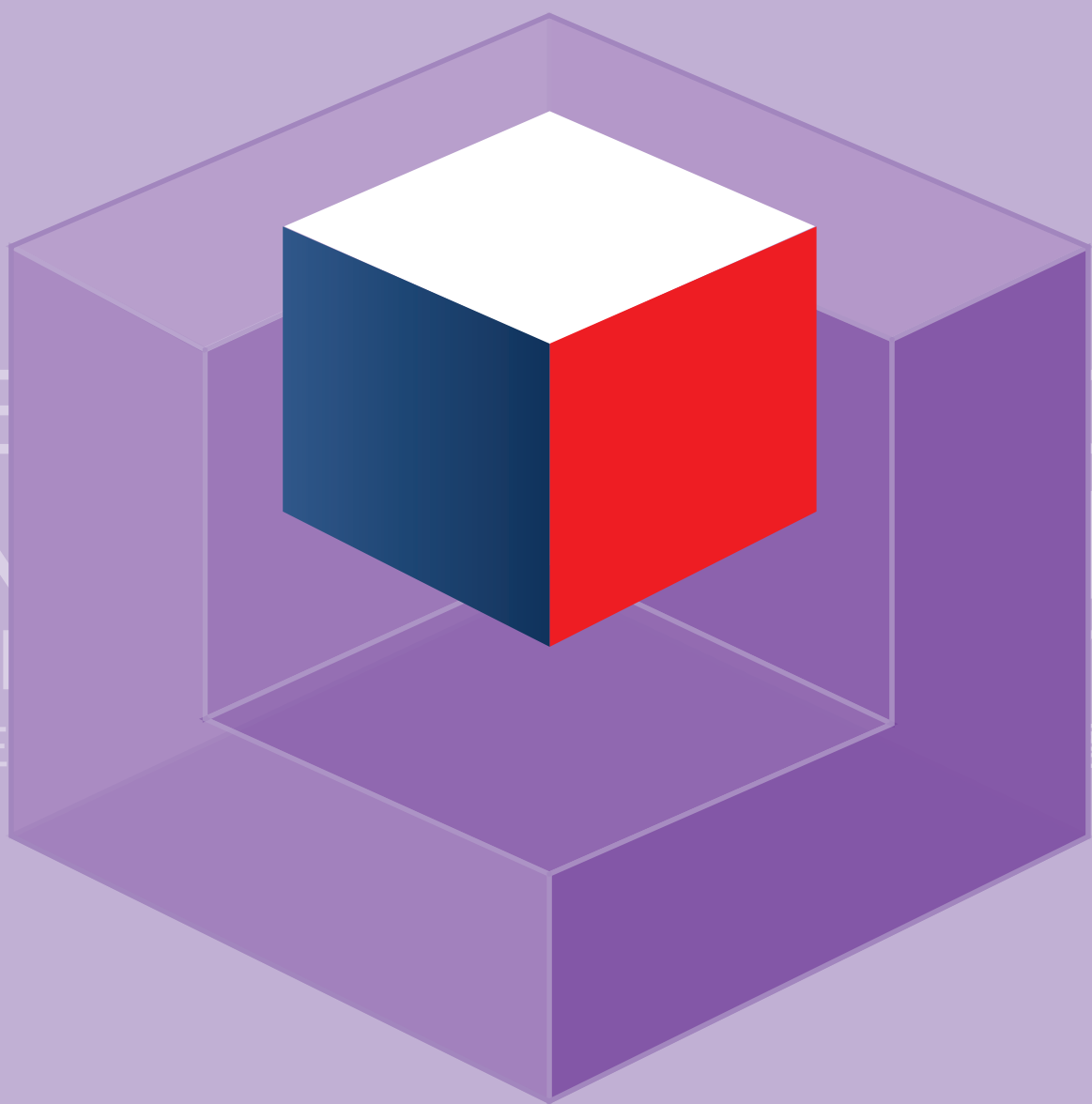
Chapter 3

處理投訴警察議題 和改善建議

Police complaints- related issues and recommendations

R 監察 INDEPENDENCE 獨立
MONITOR 監察 INDEF
IMPARTIALITY 公正 INTEGRITY 誠信 INI
R 監察 INDEPENDENCE 獨立 IMPARTIALITY 公正 MONITOR 監察

INTE
PEN
DEPE
監察 INTE



OR
PA
公正
監察 IND



警方處理大型公眾活動

Police handling of large-scale public order events



警方處理大型公眾活動不時引起市民關注，監警會自2009年起便和警方跟進處理大型公眾活動的相關事宜，包括邀請警方的代表出席聯席會議，為監警會委員簡介警方處理有關活動的原則和主要考慮因素。

為更全面了解公眾及關注團體對警方處理大型公眾活動的意見，監警會委員在2011年開始和主辦示威遊行的團體及其他持份者會面。持份者除了向委員表達對警方處理大型公眾集會的意見外，並建議監警會現場觀察這些活動。此後，監警會便開始研究在不影響會方中立公正的情況下，以何種形式觀察大型遊行示威活動。

自2012年開始，監警會現場觀察七一遊行及2013年的元旦遊行，其後於2013年七一遊行、2014年元旦遊行、2014年七一遊行及2015年2月1日遊行，除了派員現場觀察外，亦列席觀察警方與主辦單位的預備會議，期望在不影響會方中立公正的情況下，盡量以多角度觀察大型遊行示威活動，增進委員在這方面的知識，協助委員考慮這些活動衍生的投訴個案。

監警會期望繼續與警方及持份者聯繫，作為雙方的橋樑以加強彼此的溝通，藉此減少不必要的投訴。

The Police's handling of large-scale public order events often attracts considerable public interest. Since 2009, the IPCC has been connecting with the Police on matters relating to their handling of public order events, such as by inviting police representatives to brief IPCC Members on the guiding principles and factors considered in the Police's handling of such events at the joint IPCC/CAPO meetings.

From 2011 onwards, IPCC Members have been holding meetings with the organisers of large-scale processions and other stakeholders to gain a comprehensive understanding of the views of the public and concern groups on how the Police handle large-scale public order events. Besides offering their opinions on the Police's handling of such events, stakeholders also invited the IPCC to conduct on-site observations. Based on this suggestion, the IPCC began to examine ways to observe large-scale public order events without compromising its impartiality.

The observations began in 2012, when the IPCC first observed the 1 July 2012 procession and the 1 January 2013 procession. For subsequent processions on 1 July 2013, 1 January 2014, 1 July 2014 and 1 February 2015, besides observing on-site, the IPCC Secretariat staff also observed the preparatory meetings held between the Police and the procession organisers. This was to enable IPCC Members to gain a multi-faceted view of large-scale public order events without affecting the Council's impartiality. With a more complete grasp of these events, Members could better understand the complaint cases arising therefrom.

The IPCC hopes to continue engaging the Police and the stakeholders and, by acting as a bridge between them, to strengthen their communications with each other and ultimately reduce the number of unnecessary complaints.



處理投訴警察議題和改善建議 Police complaints-related issues and recommendations

觀察2014年七一遊行

Observation of the 1 July 2014 procession



委員觀察主辦單位帶頭車輛駛入怡和街的情況

Members observing the situation as the procession organiser's leading vehicle enters Yee Wo Street



委員先到警方指揮中心聽取簡報

Members first attend a briefing by the Police at the command centre



遊行隊伍沿著軒尼詩道西行線前進

The procession passing through the west bound lane of Hennessy Road



委員觀察經過軒尼詩道的遊行隊伍

Members observing the procession on Hennessy Road

監警會應持份者的邀請出席2014年七一遊行的預備會議，及於7月1日當日現場觀察遊行的安排。監警會委員於6月26日出席警方的簡報會，了解警方在公眾安全的前提下處理大型公眾活動的程序。雙方就警方的安排交流意見後，多位監警會委員及秘書處職員一同現場觀察七一遊行。

委員除了由警方陪同下到多個地點觀察外，秘書處的職員亦分成多個小組，在不同地點觀察，以掌握更全面的資料，包括警方在遊行起點的安排、人流及交通的管制措施、街站的處理情況，以及中環遮打道行人專用區的集會情況。

In 2014, IPPC Members were invited by stakeholders to attend the 1 July procession preparatory meeting and to conduct on-site observations on 1 July. On 26 June, IPPC Members attended a briefing held by the Police, to understand how they handle public order events under the mandate of ensuring public safety. After exchanging views and comments on police arrangements, a number of Members and Secretariat staff went on-site to observe the 1 July procession.

Accompanied by the Police, IPPC Members proceeded to several locations, while Secretariat staff split into small groups to observe at different locations along the route of the procession. This was to enable the IPPC to acquire a more complete perspective of the situation, including the police arrangements at the starting point; the handling of pedestrian flows, traffic, and street stalls; and the gathering beside the pedestrian precinct on Chater Road, Central.



處理投訴警察議題和改善建議

Police complaints-related issues and recommendations



遊行隊伍於傍晚時分抵達中環
The procession arriving at Central by nightfall



委員留至深夜觀察中聯辦外的示威情況
Members stay until late at night to observe the protests outside the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government



監警會與主辦團體民陣會面，聆聽他們對警方安排七一遊行的意見
The IPCC meets with CHRF and listens to their views on the Police's arrangements for the 1 July procession

其後，監警會與主辦團體民間人權陣線（民陣）會面。民陣代表向委員提出多項意見，包括開放遊行路線、警方的現場安排及遊行翌日於遮打道行人專用區集會的清場安排。在聆聽民陣的意見後，監警會將有關意見向警方反映，以供考慮。

The IPCC then met with the procession organiser, Civil Human Rights Front (CHRF). CHRF representatives made several suggestions regarding the opening up of the procession route, the police's on-site arrangements and the clearance of the gathering on Chater Road on the day after the procession. The IPCC then relayed these suggestions to the Police.

佔領事件

The Occupy Movement



警方於夏慤道開始清場行動
The Police commence the clearance operation on Harcourt Road



處理投訴警察議題和改善建議 Police complaints-related issues and recommendations



監警會先後與多個持份者會面，聽取他們對警方處理佔領事件的意見

The IPCC meets with several stakeholders and listens to their views on the Police's handling of the Occupy Movement



委員沿干諾道中觀察清場

Members observing the clearance along Connaught Road Central



委員於海富中心通往政府總部的行人天橋上觀察

Members observing from the footbridge connecting Admiralty Centre and the Central Government Offices



委員於干諾道中天橋上觀察

Members observing from the footbridge over Connaught Road Central

於2014年9月28日至12月15日期間，在香港發生了一連串的集結和堵路行動，名為「佔領事件」。期間，大批示威者堵塞了金鐘、銅鑼灣及旺角的主要道路及十字路口。

整個堵路行動長達79天，其規模和持續時間都是史無前例的。警方因此調配了大量警務人員到佔領範圍，以維持治安和秩序。期間，警方與示威者在無可避免的情況下發生衝突及肢體碰撞。

在這79天期間，監警會委員自發地到訪各個佔領地區，實地觀察。委員常觀察至夜深，甚至連續數晚進行觀察。這些委員其後再將觀察所得向其他委員報告。

隨著佔領事件持續進行，監警會召開了一次特別內務會議，委員就觀察所得討論警方及示威者的行為，並商討如何處理佔領事件所衍生的投訴。

Between 28 September and 15 December 2014, a series of assemblies and road blockages known as the "Occupy Movement" took place in Hong Kong, during which masses of protestors occupied major roads and intersections in Admiralty, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok.

Both the scale and duration of the series of protests, which spanned the course of 79 days, were unprecedented. The Police deployed a large number of officers to maintain public order in the occupied areas, during which conflicts and scuffles inevitably occurred between the Police and the protesters.

Throughout the 79 days, IPCC Members took the initiative to visit various occupied areas and made observations, often until late at night and sometimes for several nights in a row. They then reported their observations to other Members.

While the Occupy Movement was ongoing, the Council also called a special in-house meeting to discuss Members' general observations of the police conduct and protestors' behaviour, and the handling of complaints arising from the Occupy Movement.



主席郭琳廣向傳媒交代觀察清場的過程
Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong
(Chairman) briefs the media on
the observation arrangements



警方於金鐘進行清場行動
The Police carrying out the clearance operation in
Admiralty



委員逗留至午夜直至整個清場行動完結
Members stay until the operation is
completed after midnight

鑑於公眾對警方處理佔領事件的方法非常關注，監警會先後與多個持份者會面，包括愛護家庭家長協會、文化界監察暴力行動組及民陣。他們表達了各自的擔憂，並將觀察所得向委員分享，委員聽取了有關意見並向警方反映。

因公眾廣泛關注警方協助執達主任在干諾道中、夏慤道及紅棉路執行禁制令的情況，監警會決定於2014年12月11日，在警方安排下到金鐘佔領區觀察清場行動。

監警會委員首先出席於警察總部內的投訴警察課辦公室進行的簡報會，全面了解觀察時的整體安排。委員隨即分成兩組，分別於兩個地點（干諾道中的行人天橋及海富中心通往政府總部的行人天橋上）進行觀察。

部分委員於下午出席監警會和投訴警察課的聯席會議，其餘委員則繼續留守現場，觀察金鐘佔領區的清場行動。在會議結束後，部分委員重返觀察現場，並逗留至午夜直至整個清場行動完結。就觀察所得，監警會認為金鐘清場的過程十分暢順、和平及有秩序，警方及示威者均表現克制。

Given the immense public interest in the Police's handling of the Occupy Movement, the IPCC met with several stakeholders, including the Parents for Family Association (PFA), Hong Kong Shield (HKS), and the CHRF, who expressed their concerns and shared their observations with IPCC Members. Members noted their concerns and relayed the relevant views to the Police.

On 11 December 2014, taking into account the widespread public concern about the Police assisting a bailiff's execution of an injunction order on Connaught Road Central, Harcourt Road and Cotton Tree Drive, the IPCC decided to conduct an on-site observation at the Admiralty occupy site facilitated by Police arrangement.

IPCC Members first attended a police briefing at the CAPO office in the Police Headquarters, to become acquainted with the overall arrangements for the observation. The Members then split into two groups to conduct observations at two locations: the footbridge over Connaught Road Central, and the footbridge connecting Admiralty Centre and the Central Government Office.

While some Members attended a scheduled joint IPCC/CAPO meeting that afternoon, others remained on-site throughout the entire Admiralty clearance operation. After the joint meeting, Members returned to the observation site and stayed until the operation was completed after midnight. The IPCC observed that the Admiralty clearance was very smooth, peaceful and orderly, and both the Police and the protestors showed restraint.



觀察2015年2月1日遊行

Observation of the 1 February 2015 procession



遊行隊伍進入軒尼詩道
The procession enters Hennessy Road



委員於遊行出發前向民陣了解遊行的安排
Members and CHRF discuss the procession arrangements before it starts



於維園一帶觀察遊行出發
Observing the starting point at Victoria Park



委員於銅鑼灣一帶觀察遊行
Members observing the procession in Causeway Bay



監察崇光百貨對出的遊行情況
Observing the procession outside the SOGO Department Store

2015年的2月1日遊行，監警會應持份者的邀請，先於遊行前列席主辦團體與警方的籌備會議，部分委員隨後參與2月1日遊行的現場觀察。

委員先在1月29日出席警方2月1日遊行安排的簡報會，他們與警方討論當日遊行的安排，並進一步了解警方處理大型公眾活動的程序。

除了在警方安排下進行觀察，監警會亦首次獲民陣邀請和他們一同觀察。部分委員由警方陪同下，觀察遊行路線中多個地點的人流管理，包括維多利亞公園和崇光百貨對出的位置，以及沿著軒尼詩道一帶。另外有些委員則加入了民陣的觀察隊伍，一同監察港鐵站的出入口、警察設置鐵馬的情況、崇光百貨對出的位置以及位於灣仔的香港家庭計劃指導會對出的街站。

有些秘書處職員亦於遊行路線中的各個地點作定點觀察，以進一步掌握遊行的實際情況。兩個觀察隊伍在終點中環遮打道的行人專用區集合，連同在這裡加入的委員一同觀察在該處舉行的公眾集會。

At the invitation of stakeholders, the IPCC attended the preparatory meeting between the organiser of the 1 February 2015 procession and the Police. A number of IPCC Members then took part in the on-site observation of the 1 February procession.

Members first attended a briefing session held by the Police on 29 January, in which they discussed the procession arrangements and handling procedures for public order events.

Apart from making observations through arrangements by the Police, the IPCC was, for the first time, invited by the CHRF to observe with their team. Some Members were accompanied by the Police, and proceeded to observe the crowd management at several locations such as the areas outside the Victoria Park, the SOGO Department Store and along Hennessy Road. Other Members joined the CHRF's observation team to observe the MTR entrances and exits, the Police's setting up of barricades, the area outside the SOGO Department Store and the street stalls outside the Family Planning Association in Wan Chai.

Secretariat staff were also stationed at locations along the route to help gather details of the actual situation. The two observation teams then convened at the finishing point – the pedestrian precinct on Chater Road, Central, where they were joined by more Members to observe the public gathering held there.



觀察 2015 年七一遊行

Observation of the 1 July 2015 procession



委員先到警方指揮中心聽取簡報
Members first attend a briefing
by the Police at the command centre



於維園一帶觀察遊行出發
Observing the starting point of the procession at Victoria Park



委員沿銅鑼灣一帶觀察
Members observing the procession in
Causeway Bay



委員於政府總部外的行人天橋上觀察
Members observing at the footbridge
outside the Central Government Offices



遊行隊伍抵達終點添美道的情況
The procession arriving at the finishing
point at Tim Mei Avenue

監警會於5月13日再次收到遊行主辦團體的邀請出席2015年七一遊行的預備會議。委員於6月26日出席警方的簡報會，了解警方在公眾安全和秩序的前提下處理大型公眾活動的程序。

現場觀察分為兩部分，上半部分先觀察維多利亞公園起點的情況，包括維園內的人流管理及遊行隊伍出發的情況，委員隨後沿著遊行路線，觀察遊行人士使用電車路的情況、崇光百貨對出位置及沿途街站。下半部分則觀察遊行隊伍到達終點添美道的情况。

監警會認為是次七一遊行和平暢順，警方在各項措施及安排上表現專業，參加者亦非常合作，雙方表現克制。

IPCC Members were once again invited by the procession organisers to attend the 1 July 2015 procession preparatory meeting on 13 May. On 26 June, Members attended a Police briefing to understand the handling of public order events from the public safety and public order perspective.

The observation was in two parts, with the first part beginning at the starting point in Victoria Park. Members observed the crowd management inside the Park and the departure of the procession, and then proceeded to observe along the procession route, where they observed the participants' use of tram lanes, the area outside the SOGO Department Store and the street stalls. The second part consisted of observing the procession arriving at the finishing point on Tim Mei Avenue.

The IPCC considered that the 1 July procession had been smooth, the Police had been professional in their facilitation and arrangements, the participants had been accommodating, and both sides showed restraint.



改善警隊常規和程序建議的具體情況

Recommended improvements to Police practices and procedures

報告期內監警會向警方提出了多項改善建議，詳情可參考第二章第46至49頁。以下是警方就監警會提出的建議，於年內修改警務程序的例子。

During the reporting period, the IPCC made recommendations for improvements to the Police, details of which could be found in Chapter 2, pages 46 to 49. Below is an actual example of the Police implementing an amendment to their procedures based on the IPCC's recommendation during the reporting period.

修改披露犯罪紀錄的程序

Amendment to procedures regarding the disclosure of criminal records

為確保被告能獲公平審訊的權利，控方須把所獲得或已知的相關或可能相關的材料全面和適時向辯方披露，例如控方尋求援引的所有證據以及被告、投訴人、控方證人或已故受害者以往的定罪紀錄。

In ensuring the accused's right to a fair trial, the prosecution has a duty to disclose to the defence all relevant or possibly relevant materials known to the prosecution in a timely manner, such as all evidence to be relied on by the prosecution and the previous convictions of an accused, a complainant, a prosecution witness or a deceased victim.

在一宗投訴個案中，投訴人被票控「不小心駕駛」。他無法律代表，並向警方查詢控方證人的犯罪紀錄。《警察程序手冊》規定若辯方無法律代表，控方證人的犯罪紀錄僅可向法庭披露。不過，當投訴人向法庭申請檢視紀錄時，法庭要求控方將事件交回警方處理，故犯罪紀錄最終由警方交給投訴人。

In one complaint case, the complainant – who was summonsed for “Careless Driving” and not legally represented – asked the Police for the criminal records of the prosecution witness. The Force Procedures Manual (FPM) stipulated that where the defendant is not represented, the criminal records of the prosecution witnesses will only be disclosed to the court. However, when the complainant asked the court for approval, the court told the prosecutor to refer the case back to the Police, resulting in the Police passing the records to the complainant.

監警會考慮到《警察程序手冊》中程序的正當性，在警方向辯方披露控方證人的犯罪紀錄時，法庭的批准是否必須。監警會認為有迫切需要去修改《警察程序手冊》以提升警方的服務質素。最後警方修正了《警察程序手冊》以符合披露要求。即控方有責任在案件開審前，向辯方披露相關資料。

The IPCC considered the issue of procedural propriety of the FPM, centring on whether the court's approval was strictly necessary for disclosure of the prosecution witnesses' criminal records to the defence. The IPCC was of the view that there was an urgent need to amend the FPM for service improvement. The Police amended the FPM to accord with the disclosure requirement that the prosecution has a duty to supply relevant materials to the defence before the commencement of a trial.

第四章

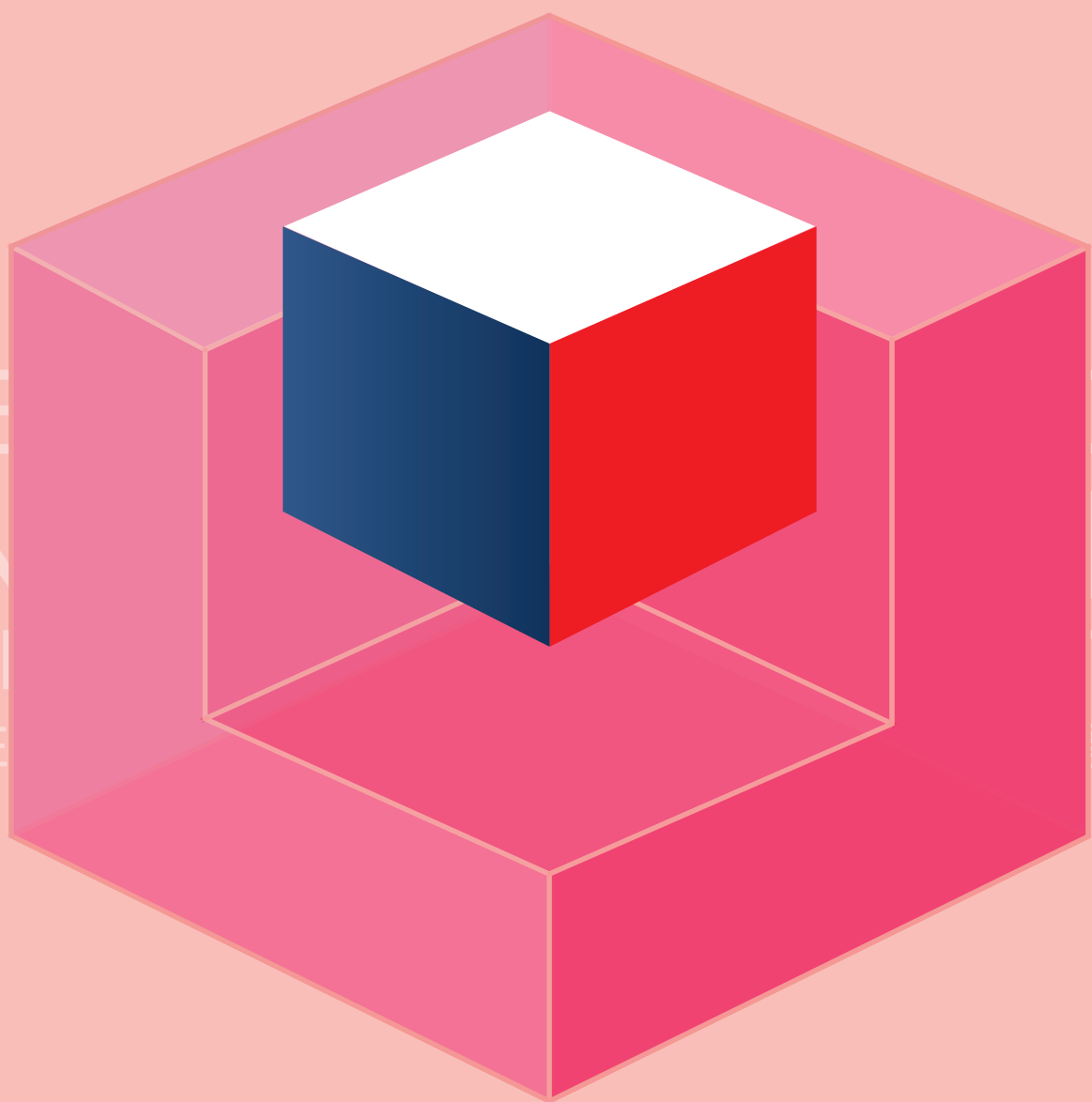
Chapter 4

真實投訴個案

Complaint cases

R 監察 INDEPENDENCE 獨立
MONITOR 監察 INDEF
IMPARTIALITY 公正 INTEGRITY 誠信 INI
R 監察 INDEPENDENCE 獨立 IMPARTIALITY 公正 MONITOR 監

INTE
PEN
DEPE
監察 INTE



OR
PA
公正
監察 IND



個案一 Case 1

指控 Allegation(s)	被投訴人 Complainee(s)	投訴警察課原來分類 Original classification(s) by CAPO	最後分類 Final classification(s)
1) 疏忽職守 Neglect of Duty	一名警長 A Sergeant	並無過錯 No Fault	無法完全證明屬實 Not Fully Substantiated
	一名女警員及一名警員 A Woman Police Constable and a Police Constable	並無過錯 No Fault	無（指控刪除） Nil (Allegation deleted)
2) 疏忽職守 Neglect of Duty	一名警長及一名警員 A Sergeant and a Police Constable	無 Nil	無法證實 Unsubstantiated
	一名警察通訊員 A Police Communications Officer	無法完全證明屬實 Not Fully Substantiated	無（改為指控三） Nil (Changed to Allegation 3)
3) 疏忽職守 Neglect of Duty	一名女警員 A Woman Police Constable	無 Nil	無法完全證明屬實 Not Fully Substantiated
	一名警察通訊員 A Police Communications Officer	無 Nil	無法完全證明屬實 Not Fully Substantiated

此個案反映監警會仔細地審視一宗涉及警方在調查及分類「刑事毀壞」案件時，而衍生的「疏忽職守」投訴。這個案亦顯示，監警會如何整體性考慮各被投訴警員的責任。

個案背景

投訴人經營一間私人補習社，有一天他發現其辦公室門上及旁邊的白板被人用紅筆寫上侮辱性字句。投訴人認為是一宗「刑事毀壞」的個案，於是報案。

This case highlights the meticulous approach adopted by the IPCC in examining a complaint of “Neglect of Duty” in relation to the Police’s classification and examination of a case of “Criminal Damage”. It also illustrates the IPCC’s holistic approach in considering the responsibilities of various officers in the incident under complaint.

Case background

The complainant ran a private tutorial centre. One day, he found some insulting words written with red marker pen on the door of his office and a white board near the door. Considering it a case of “Criminal Damage”, the complainant made a report to the Police.



一眾警務人員，包括一名警長、一名女警員及一名警員接報後到現場調查。經過調查後，警長的結論是該案並非「刑事毀壞」，因為門和白板上的字句可以輕易抹掉。警長指示女警員把調查的結果通過控制中心通知警察通訊員。警察通訊員於電腦系統裡記錄投訴人不打算追究該案。眾警務人員離開現場後，投訴人把字句抹掉。

然而，投訴人聲稱那些字句需要用天拿水才能抹掉。此外，他當日於現場曾告知眾警務人員他打算追究該案。後來，投訴人正式投訴一眾警務人員沒有把他的報案列為「刑事毀壞」（**指控一：[疏忽職守]**）及錯誤記錄他不打算追究該案（**指控二：[疏忽職守]**）。

投訴警察課的調查

投訴警察課調查後，把指控一分類為「並無過錯」，因涉事的一眾警務人員已合理地進行初步調查及告知投訴人有關該案的決定，已經履行了他們的職責。至於指控二，投訴警察課把警察通訊員也列為被投訴人，因為她就女警員給予的資料，作出自己的判斷，才記錄了錯誤的資料。投訴警察課認為有若干可靠的證據支持指控，所以把指控分類為「無法完全證明屬實」。

監警會的觀察

監警會翻查有關「刑事毀壞」的案例後，注意到於Morphitis v Salmon [1990] Crim LR 48, DC的個案中，法庭裁決了「這條文所採用毀壞的定義應廣泛闡釋，不但包括暫時及永久性的物質損壞，亦包括暫時及永久性的價值和效用損失。」換言之，損壞並不須要是永久性才能構成「刑事毀壞」。

A police party, comprising a Sergeant (SGT), a Woman Police Constable (WPC) and a Police Constable (PC) attended the scene. After investigation, the SGT concluded that the complainant's report was not a case of "Criminal Damage" because the words on the door and the white board could be easily wiped off. The SGT instructed the WPC to relay the enquiry result to a Police Communications Officer (PCO) via police console. The PCO recorded on the computer system that the complainant did not want to pursue the case. The complainant removed the insulting words after the Police party left the scene.

Nevertheless, the complainant alleged that the words could only be wiped off by using thinner and he had told the police party at the scene that he wanted to pursue the case. Subsequently, the complainant lodged the instant complaint against the police party for failing to classify his report as "Criminal Damage" [**Allegation 1: Neglect of Duty**] and causing a wrong entry in the police system, reporting that he did not want to pursue the case [**Allegation 2: Neglect of Duty**].

CAPO's investigation

After investigation, CAPO classified Allegation 1 as "No Fault" since the police party had reasonably fulfilled their duty to conduct the initial enquiry and advise the complainant of the decision on the case. Regarding Allegation 2, CAPO registered the PCO as the officer under complaint, and found that she formed her own opinion based on the second-hand information from the WPC, and made the wrong entry. CAPO considered that there was some reliable evidence in support of the allegation, and thus classified it "Not Fully Substantiated".

The IPCC's observations

Having examined court precedents in relation to the offence of "Criminal Damage", the IPCC noted that "*the term 'damage' for the purpose of this provision, should be widely interpreted so as to include not only permanent or temporary physical harm, but also permanent or temporary impairment of value or usefulness.*" (Morphitis v Salmon [1990] Crim LR 48, DC). In other words, it is not necessary for damage to be permanent for the offence of "Criminal Damage".



監警會認為，雖然不能斷定那些字句可否輕易抹掉，但是警長沒有考慮墨水有可能導致門和白板受到暫時性的物質損壞或價值和效用的損失，從而構成「刑事毀壞」罪名中所指的「毀壞」，是有所疏忽。

至於指控二，投訴人投訴一眾警務人員沒有正確記錄他要求跟進案件的立場，有疏忽之嫌。為了處理投訴人的不滿，監警會要求投訴警察課重新考慮三位警務人員在這項指控中的責任，以及確認女警員是否有清晰地向警察通訊員轉達查詢結果。

投訴警察課進一步的調查

經過進一步的調查後，投訴警察課同意監警會的觀點，把指控一的分類由「並無過錯」改為「無法完全證明屬實」。而針對女警員及警員的指控一則被刪除，因為決定不把投訴人的報案列為「刑事毀壞」是由該名警長獨自決定的，而他亦是在場中最高級的警務人員。投訴警察課建議對涉事警長作出訓誡，但無需把事件記錄在分區報告檔案中。

投訴警察課亦同意重新考慮指控二中一眾涉事警員的責任。在翻查控制中心的錄音後，投訴警察課發現有若干可靠的證據證明女警員和警察通訊員之間的訊息傳達中有所誤會，導致記錄了不正確的資料。

因此，投訴警察課把指控二分拆為兩項[疏忽職守]的指控，其中一項針對警長和警員（維持為指控二），另外一項針對女警員和警察通訊員（新增的指控三）。修改後的指控二，即針對警長和警員的指控，因沒有證據支持或否定投訴人有否告知到場的一眾警務人員他打算追究該案，被分類為「無法證實」。新增的指控三，即針對女警員和警察通訊員的指控則分類為「無法完全證明屬實」。投訴警察課建議對涉事女警員和警察通訊員作出訓誡，但無需把事件記錄在分區報告檔案中。

監警會通過這宗個案的調查結果。

The IPCC was of the view that despite the fact that it could not be possible to determine whether the words could be easily wiped off, the SGT was negligent in failing to consider that the ink might have caused temporary physical harm or temporary impairment of value or usefulness of the door and the white board, which might have constituted “damage” for the purpose of the offence of “Criminal Damage”.

Regarding Allegation 2, the complainant complained that the police party was negligent in failing to have his stance properly recorded. In order to address the complainant's grievances, the IPCC requested CAPO to revisit the responsibilities of the three involved officers and to confirm whether the WPC had failed to clearly relay the result of the enquiry to the PCO.

CAPO's further investigation

After further investigation, CAPO subscribed to the IPCC's view and reclassified Allegation 1 against the SGT from “No Fault” to “Not Fully Substantiated”. Whereas, Allegation 1 against the WPC and the PC was deleted because it was the SGT – the most senior police officer at the scene – who solely made the decision to not classify the complainant's report as “Criminal Damage”. CAPO recommended advising the SGT without a Divisional Record File (DRF) entry.

CAPO also agreed to examine the responsibility of the Police party in Allegation 2. Upon reviewing the audio recording of the subject console conversation, CAPO found that there was some reliable evidence showing the wrong entry was caused by the miscommunication between the WPC and the PCO.

As a result, CAPO split Allegation 2 into two allegations of “Neglect of Duty”: one against the SGT and the PC (still registered as Allegation 2); and another against the WPC and the PCO (newly registered as Allegation 3). The revised Allegation 2, now against the SGT and the PC, was classified as “Unsubstantiated” due to the lack of evidence to prove or disprove whether the complainant had told the police party at the scene that he wanted to pursue the case. The new Allegation 3 against the WPC and the PCO was now classified as “Not Fully Substantiated”. CAPO recommended advising the WPC and the PCO without a DRF entry.

The IPCC endorsed CAPO's findings in this case.



個案二 Case 2

指控 Allegation(s)	被投訴人 Complainee(s)	投訴警察課原來分類 Original classification(s) by CAPO	最後分類 Final classification(s)
1) 行為不當 Misconduct	一名警員 A Police Constable	無法證實 Unsubstantiated	並無過錯 No Fault
2) 行為不當 Misconduct		並無過錯 No Fault	並無過錯 No Fault
3) 行為不當 Misconduct		無法證實 Unsubstantiated	並無過錯 No Fault

此個案反映監警會作為一個公正的監察警方處理投訴的機構，會基於客觀的證據和清晰的推論，鑑定投訴人因誤解而指控被投訴的警員。

This case illustrates that, being an impartial police complaint oversight body, the IPCC will, on the basis of objective evidence and articulate reasoning, identify the misinterpreted accusations against the police officer subjected to a complaint.

個案背景

案發當日，投訴人正駕駛其的士經過一個道路交匯處時，被一名電單車巡邏警員截停。該名警員提醒投訴人不應在駕駛時使用手提電話後便讓他離開，並沒有向投訴人發出告票。

其後，投訴人認為該警員於當時截停他的的士而不截停其他車輛是具針對性（**指控一：[行為不當]**）；該警員不恰當地指出他在儀表盤上放置太多雜物（**指控二：[行為不當]**）；以及誣捏他在車輛行駛時使用手提電話（**指控三：[行為不當]**）。

Case background

On the material day, a Police Constable (PC) on motorcycle patrol intercepted the complainant's taxi after it passed a road junction. The PC reminded the complainant not to use a mobile phone when driving, and then released him without ticketing action.

Subsequently, the complainant lodged the instant complaint, alleging that the PC pinpointed him by intercepting his taxi at the material time, without intercepting other vehicles [**Allegation 1: Misconduct**]; the PC inappropriately said that there were many things placed on the dashboard of his taxi [**Allegation 2: Misconduct**]; and the PC falsely accused him of having used a mobile phone while his taxi was in motion [**Allegation 3: Misconduct**].



投訴警察課的調查

經調查後，投訴警察課認為沒有足夠證據證明或否定雙方所述有關投訴人當時有否使用手提電話，所以把指控一和三分類為「無法證實」。至於指控二，從投訴人提供的照片所顯示，他的擋風玻璃的確有存放物品（一部相機及兩部手提電話）。投訴警察課認為該警員提示投訴人不應在儀表盤上放置太多雜物，以防意外發生是合理的，因此投訴警察課把指控二分類為「並無過錯」。

監警會的觀察

關於指控一，監警會衡量各方的可能性後，認為該名警員為了截停投訴人的的士，而在道路交匯處旁邊埋伏來針對投訴人的機會很微。根據《道路交通條例》第60條，警方有權力截停車輛以作查詢。該名警員的截停行動是基於他觀察到投訴人觸碰儀表盤上的手提電話，所以該截停行動是合理的。監警會認為因沒有可靠證據支持該項指控，所以「並無過錯」的分類是合適的。

CAPO's investigation

After investigation, CAPO classified Allegations 1 and 3 as "Unsubstantiated" since there was insufficient evidence to prove or disprove each party's version of whether the complainant had used a mobile phone at the material time. Regarding Allegation 2, a photo from the complainant himself revealed that there were indeed objects (a camera and two mobile phones) on the windscreen of his taxi. CAPO considered it reasonable for the PC to remind the complainant not to place so many objects on the dashboard, to safeguard against untoward incidents. CAPO, therefore, classified Allegation 2 as "No Fault".

The IPCC's observations

Regarding Allegation 1, the IPCC considered that, on balance of probability, it was very unlikely that the PC had pinpointed the complainant by laying an ambush at the road junction for the purpose of intercepting his taxi. The PC was empowered to intercept vehicles for enquiries, in accordance with section 60 of the Road Traffic Ordinance. The interception was reasonable and justified, as it was based on the PC's observation that the complainant had touched a mobile phone placed on the dashboard. The IPCC was of the view that there was no reliable evidence to support the allegation, for which a "No Fault" classification was deemed appropriate.





至於指控三，該名警員並沒有就投訴人於車輛行使期間使用手提電話採取票控，他只是提點投訴人在駕駛時應留心，這一點是沒有爭論空間的。根據投訴人提供的錄影片段，該名警員在對話開始時已經強調他不會對投訴人發出傳票，只是給予提示。該名警員的意圖及行為於整個截停過程中是一致的。鑑於這項證據，監警會認為投訴人可能把警員的提示誤會為指控。因此，指控三應分類為「並無過錯」。

監警會提出質詢後，投訴警察課同意監警會的觀點，把指控一和三分類由「無法證實」改為「並無過錯」。

監警會通過這宗個案的調查結果。

Regarding Allegation 3, it was indisputable that the PC had not ticketed the complainant for using a mobile phone while his taxi was in motion, but only reminded the complainant to be attentive while driving. In the video footage provided by the complainant, the PC had emphasised at the very beginning of the conversation that he was not going to summons the complainant but only intended to give him a reminder. The PC's intent and action in giving the complainant a reminder were seen as consistent throughout the interception. In light of this evidence, the IPCC was of the view that the complainant had probably misinterpreted the reminder as an accusation against him. Hence, Allegation 3 should be more appropriately classified as "No Fault".

After the IPCC Query, CAPO subscribed to the IPCC's view, and reclassified Allegations 1 and 3 from "Unsubstantiated" to "No Fault".

The IPCC endorsed CAPO's findings in this case.





個案三 Case 3

指控 Allegation(s)	被投訴人 Complainee(s)	投訴警察課原來分類 Original classification(s) by CAPO	最後分類 Final classification(s)
1) 疏忽職守 Neglect of Duty	一名女高級督察 A Woman Senior Inspector	投訴撤回 Withdrawn	獲證明屬實 Substantiated
2) 疏忽職守 Neglect of Duty	一名高級督察 A Senior Inspector	獲證明屬實 Substantiated	獲證明屬實 Substantiated

此個案說明監警會在審核一個的士司機多收車資的投訴個案時，作出了非常仔細的分析及推論。經監警會的質詢後，相關指控的分類由「投訴撤回」改為「獲證明屬實」。

This case demonstrates that the IPCC was meticulous in its analysis and reasoning in examining the prosecution's decision in a taxi overcharging case. The related allegation was eventually reclassified from "Withdrawn" to "Substantiated" after IPCC Queries.

個案背景

投訴人是一名的士司機，他有一天在北角接載了一名乘客。到達目的地黃大仙時，車費指示器顯示車資為136.5元，但投訴人卻告訴乘客該程車資為137元。乘客沒有跟投訴人爭論，直接支付了車資並取回一張金額為136.5元的收據。後來，該名乘客向交通投訴組投訴，該投訴由一名女高級督察負責。經調查後，該名女高級督察票控的士司機「多收車資」，司機在法庭上否認控罪。警方向律政司索取意見後，最終決定撤銷起訴該名的士司機。

其後，的士司機立即作出投訴，指控該名女高級督察在決定起訴他之前並沒有徹底調查案件（**指控一：[疏忽職守]**）以及中央交通違例檢控組的一名高級督察在交給投訴人的其中一封信件中寫錯了乘客的名字（**指控二：[疏忽職守]**）。

Case background

The complainant was a taxi driver. One day, he picked up a passenger at North Point. Upon arriving at the destination in Wong Tai Sin, the taximeter showed the fare was \$136.5 but the complainant told the passenger that the fare was \$137. The passenger did not argue with the complainant, but paid the fare and obtained a receipt for \$136.5. Later, the passenger made a complaint to the Traffic Complaint Unit, which was taken up by a Woman Senior Inspector (WSIP). After investigation, the WSIP summonsed the driver for "Taxi Overcharging". The driver pleaded not guilty in court. Eventually, the prosecution dropped the case against the driver, in accordance with legal advice sought by the Police from the Department of Justice.

Subsequently, the taxi driver lodged an instant complaint, alleging that the WSIP had failed to investigate his traffic case thoroughly before summonsing him **[Allegation 1: Neglect of Duty]** and a Senior Inspector (SIP) of the Central Traffic Prosecutions Division had misspelled the name of the passenger in a letter sent to him relating to his traffic case **[Allegation 2: Neglect of Duty]**.



投訴警察課的調查

在接受投訴警察課的調查時，投訴人決定撤回投訴，改為採用表達不滿機制處理投訴。投訴警察課因此將指控一分類為「投訴撤回」。就指控二而言，由於該名高級督察承認自己寫錯了乘客的名字，投訴警察課將指控二分類為「獲證明屬實」，並建議對涉事的高級督察作出訓誡，但無需要把此事記入其分區報告檔案中。

監警會的觀察

就指控一而言，監警會就觀察上述案件所得，認為並無證據顯示投訴人不誠實或故意欺騙，因為乘客同樣可以看到車費指示器上顯示的金額，而投訴人僅將車資四捨五入至整數。此外，該名女高級督察並沒有在提出票控前，諮詢法律意見。雖然警方對的士多收車資的案件非常重視，但並不代表每宗案件都可以在沒有充分考慮證據及公眾利益之前，便提出檢控。正因本案涉及的金額太少（五毫子），所以基於公眾利益的考慮，並不需要對投訴人作出檢控。因此監警會認為該名女高級督察在決定起訴投訴人時存在疏忽及作出了錯誤的判斷，因此指控一仍應該分類為「獲證明屬實」，而並非「投訴撤回」。

經監警會的質詢後，投訴警察課同意監警會的觀點，並將指控一的分類由「投訴撤回」改為「獲證明屬實」。投訴警察課建議對涉事的女高級督察作出訓誡，但無需要把此事記入其分區報告檔案中。

監警會通過這宗個案的調查結果。

CAPO's investigation

When interviewed by CAPO, the complainant decided to withdraw the complaint and reflect his dissatisfaction through the Expression of Dissatisfaction Mechanism. CAPO, therefore, classified Allegation 1 as "Withdrawn". Regarding Allegation 2, the SIP admitted that he had misspelled the name of the passenger as alleged. Hence, CAPO classified Allegation 2 as "Substantiated", and advised the SIP without a Divisional Record File (DRF) entry.

The IPCC's observations

Regarding Allegation 1, the IPCC observed that in the traffic case, there was no evidence showing that the complainant was dishonest or fraudulent, as the passenger could see the fare displayed by the taximeter and the complainant merely rounded up the fare to the nearest dollar. Moreover, the WSIP had not sought legal advice prior to summoning the complainant. Despite the Police giving high priority to tackling taxi overcharging cases, not every such case should be pursued by prosecution without due consideration of evidential and public interest issues. The minimal amount (50 cents) involved in the traffic case did have bearing on the public interest perspective and did not warrant prosecution against the complainant. The IPCC was of the view that the WSIP had been negligent and erred in her decision to prosecute the complainant. Hence, Allegation 1 should be classified as "Substantiated" instead of "Withdrawn".

After IPCC Queries, CAPO subscribed to the IPCC's view, and reclassified Allegation 1 from "Withdrawn" to "Substantiated". CAPO recommended advising the WSIP without a DRF entry.

The IPCC endorsed CAPO's findings in this case.



第五章

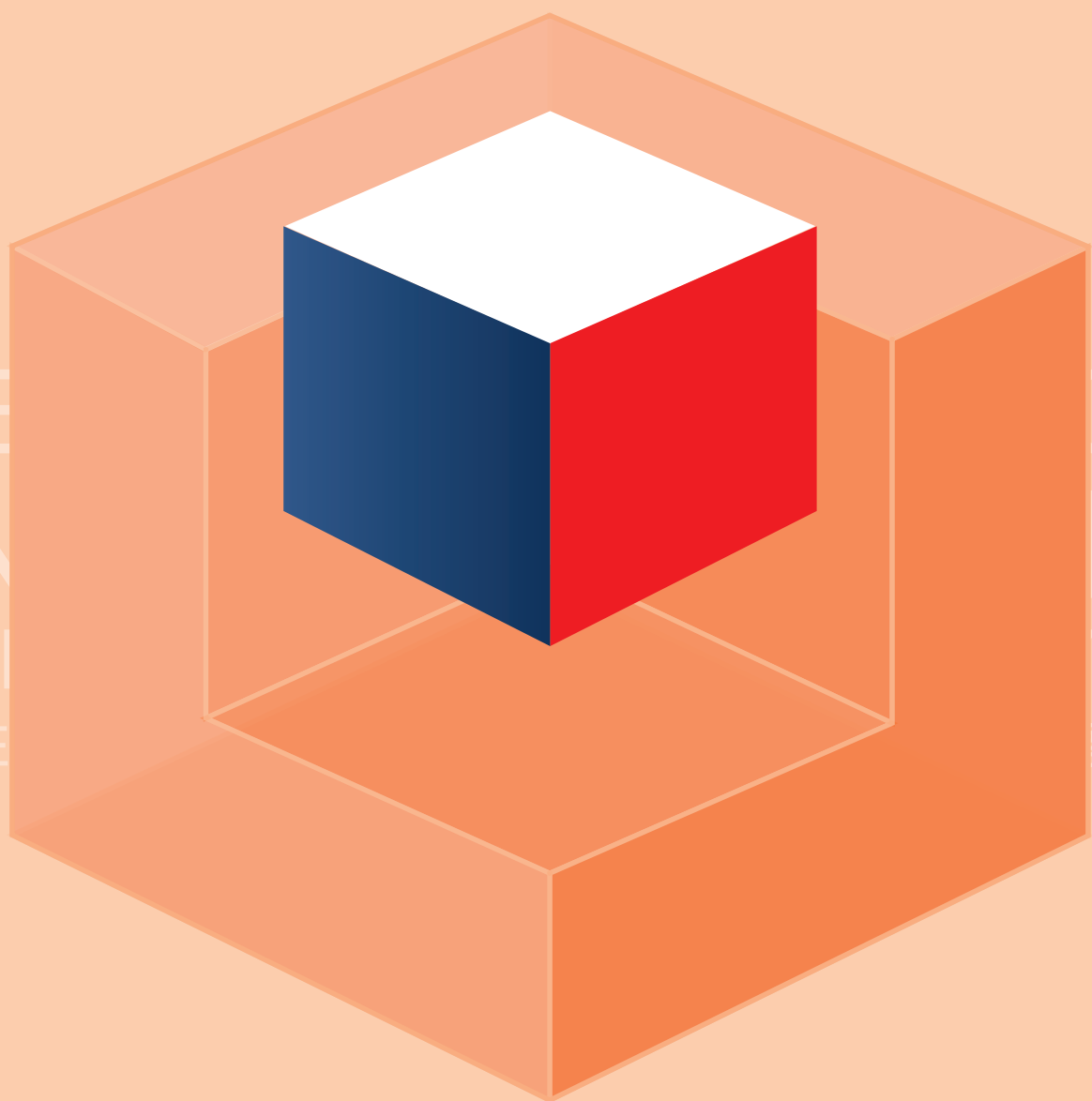
Chapter 5

與持份者聯繫

Engaging
stakeholders

R 監察 INDEPENDENCE 獨立
MONITOR 監察 INDEF
IMPARTIALITY 公正 INTEGRITY 誠信 INI
R 監察 INDEPENDENCE 獨立 IMPARTIALITY 公正 MONITOR 監

INTE
PEN
DEPE
監察 INTE



DR
PA
公正
監察 IND



與持份者聯繫 Engaging stakeholders

為了履行《監警會條例》第8條(1)(e)的職能，加強公眾對監警會的認識，監警會繼續積極透過不同的途徑與持份者聯繫。監警會相信定期和公眾、警方、關注團體和傳媒溝通，有助了解持份者對兩層架構投訴警察制度的意見，從而有效地履行《監警會條例》第8條(1)(c)的職能，向警方提出改善建議。

To discharge its function under section 8(1)(e) of the IPCCO of promoting public awareness of the IPCC's role, the IPCC continues to proactively make use of different channels to connect with stakeholders. The IPCC believes that regular interactions with the public, the Police, concern groups and the media can help it to better understand stakeholders' opinions of the two-tier police complaints system, and enable it to effectively discharge its function of making recommendations to the Police for improvements in their procedures, as stipulated under IPCCO section 8(1)(c).

《監警有道》研討會 IPCC Symposium



監警會主席翟紹唐致歡迎辭
Mr Jat Sew-Tong, Chairman of the IPCC, delivers the welcome speech



監警會主席翟紹唐頒發紀念品給主禮嘉賓警監會前主席鄧楨法官
Mr Jat Sew-Tong, Chairman of the IPCC, presents a souvenir to the guest of honour, former IPCC Chairman Mr Justice Robert Tang Ching

隨著《監警會條例》生效，監警會於2009年6月1日正式成為法定機構，並被賦予觀察、監察和覆檢警務處處長處理和調查須匯報投訴的職能。經過五年的運作，監警會已蛻變為工作多樣化的獨立警察投訴監察機構。因此監警會與香港大學比較法與公法研究中心及犯罪學中心治安與警政研究論壇合辦《監警有道》研討會，以擬定香港投訴警察制度的未來發展方向。

The IPCC was incorporated as a statutory body on 1 June 2009, when the IPCCO came into effect. Its functions are to observe, monitor and review the complaint handling process and investigations conducted by the Commissioner of Police. After five years of operation, the IPCC has transformed into a multi-faceted independent police complaints monitoring organisation. The IPCC organised a symposium in collaboration with the Centre for the Comparative and Public Law and Policing Studies Forum at the Centre for Criminology from the University of Hong Kong, with a view to mapping out the future development of the police complaints system in Hong Kong.



第一個環節中，講者概述世界各地的投訴警察制度
In the first plenary session, speakers give overviews of police complaints systems from around the world



監警會前副主席李國麟教授剖析香港投訴警察制度面對的挑戰
Former IPCC Vice-Chairman Prof Joseph Lee Kok-long speaking on the challenges facing Hong Kong's police complaints system

研討會於2014年5月27日假香港大學模擬法庭舉行，旨在加深公眾對監警會作為監察處理警察投訴的認識及推廣投訴警察制度的兩層架構，同時亦可了解公眾和持份者對兩層架構投訴警察制度的意見。出席者包括本港司法機關及海外監察機構的代表、關注團體及持份者等，務求集思廣益，探索出一個大眾認同的發展路向。

此次研討會由主禮嘉賓警監會前主席兼終審法院常任法官鄧楨法官，以及監警會主席翟紹唐資深大律師分別致辭為研討會揭開序幕，然後再分三個環節就各個題目進行深入討論。

第一個環節「投訴警察制度概覽及經驗分享」由香港大學犯罪學研究中心馬振華博士主持，英國曼徹斯特大學法律學院高級講師Graham Smith 博士、加拿大公民監察執法協會留藉會員，及安大略獨立警務審查辦公室總監 Gerry McNeilly 先生及香港警務處投訴及內部調查科總警司林曼茜女士三位講者，從宏觀的角度概述世界各地的投訴警察制度及相關經驗。

The symposium, held on 27 May 2014 at the Large Moot Court of the University of Hong Kong, aimed at strengthening public understanding of the IPCC as a monitoring body overseeing police complaints, promoting the two-tier police complaints system, and gathering stakeholders' views on the two-tier police complaints system. Members of the local judiciary and representatives from overseas monitoring bodies, concern groups and other stakeholders participated in the symposium to share insights and ideas, and explore the future way of development of the IPCC.

The symposium began with a speech by the guest of honour, the Honourable Mr Justice Robert Tang Ching, a Permanent Judge of the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal and a former Chairman of the IPCC, and a welcome speech by Mr Jat Sew-Tong (SC), Chairman of the IPCC, followed by three plenary sessions for in-depth discussions on various topics.

The first plenary session, "An Overview of Police Complaints Systems from an International Perspective: Experience Sharing", was facilitated by Dr Jeffrey Martin of the Centre for Criminology at the University of Hong Kong. Dr Graham Smith, Senior Lecturer in Regulation, School of Law, the University of Manchester; Mr Gerry McNeilly, Member at Large of the Canadian Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement of Canada and Director of the Independent Police Review of Ontario; and Ms Evelyn Lam Man-sai, Chief Superintendent of the Complaints and Internal Investigations Branch of the Hong Kong Police Force, gave overviews of police complaints systems around the world, drawing on their relevant experience.



監警會委員杜國鋆先生主持第三個環節
IPCC Member Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau moderating the third plenary session



監警會委員張達明先生分享他對如何平衡警權與民權的見解
IPCC Member Mr Eric Cheung Tat-ming delivering a presentation on balancing civil rights and police powers

第二個環節「香港投訴警察制度之挑戰及機遇」由香港大學法律學院 Michael Jackson 先生主持，香港警務處監管處處長劉業成先生、監警會前副主席李國麟教授及香港大學法律學院楊艾文教授三位講者，結合世界各地的有關經驗，以剖析香港投訴警察制度之挑戰及機遇。

第三個環節「如何平衡警權與民權」由監警會委員杜國鋆先生主持，香港大學民意研究計劃總監鍾庭耀博士、香港大學犯罪學研究中心名譽院士何信先生、民陣副召集人王浩賢先生及香港大學法律學院首席講師暨臨床法律教育課程總監張達明先生四位講者，分享他們對如何在行使警權和保護人權之間取得平衡的見解，以探討香港的警權和民權的情況。最後由監警會主席翟紹唐資深大律師致結幕辭，為研討會作完滿終結。

《監警有道》研討會的演辭及簡報，已上載於監警會網頁(http://www.ipcc.gov.hk/tc/press_room/ipcc_symposium.html)，研討會錄影片段亦上載於「監警會頻道」(<http://www.youtube.com/user/ipccchannel>)，以供公眾參閱及重溫。

The second plenary session, "The Police Complaints System in Hong Kong: Operational Challenges and Opportunities", was facilitated by Mr Michael Jackson, Faculty of Law of the University of Hong Kong. Mr Alan Lau Yip-shing, Director of Management Services for the Hong Kong Police Force; Prof Joseph Lee Kok-long, former Vice-Chairman of the IPCC; and Prof Simon Young Ngai-man, Faculty of Law of the University of Hong Kong, consolidated their relevant experiences to examine the challenges and opportunities facing Hong Kong's police complaints system.

The third plenary session, "Balance between Police Powers and Civil Rights", was facilitated by Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau, an IPCC Member. Speakers included Dr Robert Chung Ting-yiu, Director of the Public Opinion Programme of the University of Hong Kong (HKUPOP); Mr David Hodson, Fellow of the Centre for Criminology at the University of Hong Kong; Mr Icarus Wong Ho-yin, Vice-Convenor of the CHRF; and Mr Eric Cheung Tat-ming, Principal Lecturer and Director of Clinical Legal Education at the University of Hong Kong. They focused on strategies for achieving a balance between the exercise of civil rights and the application of police powers in multiple contexts, and their implications for Hong Kong. The symposium ended with a closing speech by Mr Jat Sew-Tong (SC), Chairman of the IPCC.

Texts of speeches and PowerPoint presentations of the IPCC Symposium have been uploaded to the IPCC website (http://www.ipcc.gov.hk/en/press_room/ipcc_symposium.html). Footage of the symposium is available on the IPCC Channel (<http://www.youtube.com/user/ipccchannel>) for public review.



外展活動 Reaching out

聆聽多個持份者對警方處理大型公眾活動的意見

Listening to stakeholders' views on the Police's handling of public order events

近年警方處理大型公眾活動、媒體採訪和發放消息等安排常引起公眾關注。自2011年起，監警會積極與相關持份者會面，了解他們的想法和對相關議題的意見。

此外，會方亦由2012年開始現場觀察警方處理七一遊行的安排，其後分別現場觀察2013年元旦遊行、2013年七一遊行、2014年元旦遊行、2014年七一遊行、2014年12月11日佔領事件清場行動及2015年2月1日遊行。一如往年，監警會委員在遊行前先出席警方的簡報會，了解警方在公眾安全的前提下處理大型公眾活動的程序及交流意見，並於遊行當日實地觀察。在報告期內，會方亦首次獲遊行主辦單位邀請與他們一同觀察2015年2月1日遊行。

監警會委員在遊行後分別與活動的主辦單位及關注活動的持份者會面，聆聽他們對警方處理大型公眾活動的意見。這些會面亦提供較全面的資料，協助委員將來考慮大型公眾活動衍生的投訴調查報告。而監警會亦應警方及遊行主辦單位的邀請，派遣秘書處的職員，以獨立身份列席2014年七一遊行及2015年2月1日遊行的預備會議，從旁觀察，以便了解組織大型遊行活動的規劃、籌備，以至活動當日執行的整體情況及全面的過程。出席的職員將觀察所得向委員會報告，以協助委員了解遊行活動的整體部署和安排。

In recent years, the public has voiced increasing concerns over the ways the Police handle large-scale public order events, media interviews and the dissemination of information. Since 2011, the IPCC has been meeting with stakeholders in order to understand their views on matters related to these concerns.

Moreover, since 2012, the Council has been observing the Police's arrangements for the 1 July procession on-site, and similar arrangements were made for the processions on 1 January 2013, 1 July 2013, 1 January 2014, 1 July 2014, the clearance action of the Occupy Movement on 11 December 2014, and the procession on 1 February 2015. As in past years, before each of these procession observations, the IPCC first attended a briefing held by the Police to understand the procedures for handling public order events, with priority given to public safety, and expressed their views. Members then observed the processions on-site. During this reporting period, the IPCC was, for the first time, invited by the procession organiser to observe with their team during the 1 February 2015 procession.

After the procession, Members met with the procession organisers and stakeholders to listen to their opinions of the Police's handling of the events. These meetings provided more comprehensive information for Members' review of the complaint investigation reports arising from public order events. The IPCC was also invited by the Police and the procession organiser to deploy Secretariat staff members to attend the preparatory meetings for the 1 July 2014 and 1 February 2015 processions as independent observers. Secretariat staff members reported their observations of the planning, preparation and execution of these events to the Council, which helped enhance Members' understanding of the overall planning and arrangements.



與持份者聯繫 Engaging stakeholders

報告期內，監警會委員亦有與各關注佔領事件的持份者會面，聆聽他們對警方處理佔領事件的意見。其中兩次會議於佔領事件期間舉行，一次會議則於佔領事件結束後不久舉行。

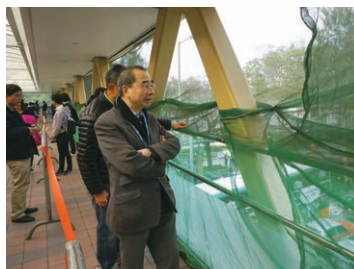
During the reporting period, the IPCC met with various stakeholders and listened to their concerns regarding the Police's handling of the Occupy Movement. Two meetings were held while the Movement was ongoing and one was held shortly after the end of Movement.

關注遊行活動的持份者 Procession stakeholders



郭琳廣主席、葉成慶先生、梁繼昌議員、馬學嘉博士、黃幸怡女士、黃德蘭女士、葉振都先生、鄭承隆先生、杜國鑒先生、陳建強醫生及劉文文女士與民陣代表會面，聆聽他們對警方處理七一遊行的意見。民陣代表向委員提出多項意見，包括開放遊行路線、警方於七一遊行當日的現場部署及翌日遮打道清場的安排等，監警會作出內部討論後，將相關建議向警方反映。

Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman), Mr Simon Ip Shing-hing, Hon Kenneth Leung Kai-cheong, Dr Carol Ma Hok-ka, Ms Sandy Wong Hang-yee, Ms Mary Wong Tak-lan, Mr Adrian Yip Chun-to, Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung, Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau, Dr Eugene Chan Kin-keung and Miss Lisa Lau Man-man attended a meeting with representatives of CHRF to listen to their opinions of the police arrangements for the 1 July procession. CHRF representatives made several suggestions, which concerned the opening up of the procession route, the Police's on-site arrangements for the 1 July procession and the clearance of Chater Road on the following day. After internal deliberations, the IPCC relayed the relevant suggestions to the Police.



除了警方作出的安排，監警會亦首次獲民陣邀請和他們一同觀察2月1日遊行。郭琳廣主席、副主席陳健波議員、副主席張華峰議員、副主席謝偉銓議員、陳培光醫生、杜國鑒先生、何世傑博士、陸貽信資深大律師、蘇麗珍女士、鄭錦鐘博士、何錦榮先生及許宗盛先生和警方一同現場觀察。葉成慶先生、劉玉娟女士、黃幸怡女士及陳建強醫生則在民陣的陪同下觀察遊行隊伍。隨後，黃德蘭女士、葉振都先生、鄭承隆先生、甄孟義資深大律師及陳章明教授跟兩隊於終點中環遮打道行人專用區匯合，並觀察在該處舉行的公眾集會。

Apart from the arrangements by the Police, the IPCC was, for the first time, invited by CHRF to observe the 1 February procession with their team. Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman), Hon Chan Kin-por (Vice-Chairman), Hon Chris Cheung Wah-fung (Vice-Chairman), Hon Tony Tse Wai-chuen (Vice-Chairman), Dr Chan Pui-kwong, Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau, Ir Dr Vincent Simon Ho, Mr Arthur Luk Yee-shun (SC), Ms Ann So Lai-chun, Dr Eric Cheng Kam-chung, Mr Richard Ho Kam-wing and Mr Herman Hui Chung-shing joined the Police's observation team, while Mr Simon Ip Shing-hing, Ms Noeline Lau Yuk-kuen, Ms Sandy Wong Hang-ye, and Dr Eugene Chan Kin-keung observed the procession alongside CHRF. They were later joined by Ms Mary Wong Tak-lan, Mr Adrian Yip Chun-to, Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung, Mr John Yan Mang-ye (SC) and Prof Alfred Chan Cheung-ming, to observe the procession's finishing point in Central, and the public meeting at Chater Road pedestrian precinct.

關注佔領事件的持份者

The Occupy Movement stakeholders



郭琳廣主席、張達明先生、劉玉娟女士、葉振都先生及鄭承隆先生與愛護家庭家長協會代表會面，除了介紹監警會的職能和工作，亦聆聽他們就佔領事件對警方執法的意見。

Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman), Mr Eric Cheung Tat-ming, Ms Noeline Lau Yuk-kuen, Mr Adrian Yip Chun-to and Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung met with representatives from the PFA. After introducing the IPCC's functions and work, Members listened to PFA representatives' views regarding the Police handling of the Occupy Movement.



郭琳廣主席、張達明先生、方敏生女士、葉成慶先生、黃幸怡女士、葉振都先生、鄭承隆先生及杜國鑒先生與文化界監察暴力行動組代表會面，除了介紹監警會的工作，亦聆聽他們就警方處理佔領事件被指濫權、使用武力、拘留示威者期間處理不當等事情的意見。

Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman), Mr Eric Cheung Tat-ming, Ms Christine Fang Meng-sang, Mr Simon Ip Shing-hing, Ms Sandy Wong Hang-ye, Mr Adrian Yip Chun-to, Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung and Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau met with representatives of HKS. Besides introducing the IPCC's work, Members listened to HKS representatives' observations and opinions regarding police actions during the Occupy Movement, such as the alleged unnecessary use of authority, use of force and inappropriate behaviour during the detention of protestors.



郭琳廣主席、張達明先生、葉成慶先生、劉玉娟女士、葉振都先生、鄭承隆先生及杜國鑒先生與民陣代表會面，他們向委員反映佔領事件期間警察濫權問題、政治不中立、劃分封鎖區及檢查市民身份證準則等事宜的意見。民陣代表亦向委員提出多項建議，包括建議監警會成立攝影隊，到示威現場記錄實況。監警會將相關意見交予警方參考。

Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman), Mr Eric Cheung Tat-ming, Mr Simon Ip Shing-hing, Ms Noeline Lau Yuk-kuen, Mr Adrian Yip Chun-to, Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung and Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau met with representatives of CHRF. During the meeting, CHRF representatives raised various issues, with views including the police's abuse of power, failure to maintain political neutrality, unreasonable designation of cordoned-off areas, and recording of citizens' ID numbers during the Occupy Movement. The CHRF also recommended that the IPCC consider setting up a video team to record future protests. The IPCC relayed these views to the Police.



與警方交流

Engaging the Police

由於警方是監警會最主要的持份者之一，因此委員會有需要與警隊各部門和各階層的代表持續會面，了解他們執行職務時遇到的困難，以及聆聽他們對投訴制度的意見。這些交流活動，有助委員考慮調查報告的處理和提出改善警隊服務的建議。

除了定期訪問各不同警區，監警會委員亦積極了解警方內部投訴處理及預防方面的工作。自2011年6月開始，委員應邀出席警方研究預防投訴警察委員會會議，並支持警隊繼續改善服務質素。

在報告期內發生了佔領事件，監警會委員亦有到現場觀察警方處理金鐘佔領區清場行動。活動先由警察總部的簡報會開始，由警方講解是次清場行動的工作，委員隨後往金鐘佔領區不同位置觀察。監警會委員亦在佔領事件發生期間約見關注佔領事件的持份者，聆聽他們對警方處理佔領事件的意見。

監警會和警方在年內的交流活動如下：

The Police is one of the IPCC's major stakeholders, so it is essential for the Council to continue meeting with police units and formations at different levels, to better understand the difficulties they encounter when discharging their duties, and their views on the police complaints system. These exchanges are helpful to Members in their consideration of investigation reports and in making recommendations to improve police services.

In addition to regular visits to various formations, Members have also made efforts to enhance their understanding of the Police's work in handling and preventing complaints. Since June 2011, Members have, upon invitation, attended Complaints Prevention Committee meetings in various police regions to support the Police's efforts to continuously improve their services.

The Occupy Movement occurred during this reporting period, and Members conducted an on-site observation of the police operation in clearing protesters in Admiralty. After a briefing at the Police Headquarters, where the Police explained the details of the operation, Members proceeded to different locations in Admiralty to observe the process. While the Movement was ongoing, the IPCC also met with stakeholders to listen to their views regarding the Police's handling of the Occupy Movement.

Details of the activities this year are as follows:



翟紹唐主席、副主席陳健波議員、方敏生女士、陳培光醫生、馬恩國先生、葉成慶先生、劉玉娟女士、梁繼昌議員、黃幸怡女士、黃碧雲議員、黃德蘭女士、葉振都先生、鄭承隆先生、杜國鑒先生、甄孟義資深大律師、陳建強醫生、何世傑博士、陸貽信資深大律師、劉文文女士及蘇麗珍女士與警務處處長及警隊高層聯繫。

Mr Jat Sew-Tong (Chairman), Hon Chan Kin-por (Vice-Chairman), Ms Christine Fang Meng-sang, Dr Chan Pui-kwong, Mr Lawrence Ma Yan-kwok, Mr Simon Ip Shing-hing, Ms Noeline Lau Yuk-kuen, Hon Kenneth Leung Kai-cheong, Ms Sandy Wong Hang-yee, Dr Hon Helena Wong Pik-wan, Ms Mary Wong Tak-lan, Mr Adrian Yip Chun-to, Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung, Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau, Mr John Yan Mang-yee (SC), Dr Eugene Chan Kin-keung, Ir Dr Vincent Simon Ho, Mr Arthur Luk Yee-shun (SC), Miss Lisa Lau Man-man and Ms Ann So Lai-chun met with the Commissioner of Police and other senior police officers.



與持份者聯繫 Engaging stakeholders



鄭承隆先生應邀出席新界北總區預防投訴警察委員會會議，總區代表向委員介紹近期警方的預防投訴工作，並指出該區於2013年全年接獲投訴的數字比2012年增加。

Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung was invited to attend the New Territories North Regional Complaints Prevention Committee meeting, during which the Police provided an update on their recent police complaints prevention initiatives. It was reported that the number of complaints received in 2013 was higher than that in 2012.



張達明先生、馬恩國先生、黃德蘭女士、杜國鏐先生及何世傑博士與監警會秘書處職員一同參與警隊服務質素監察部運動會。

Mr Eric Cheung Tat-ming, Mr Lawrence Ma Yan-kuo, Ms Mary Wong Tak-lan, Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau, Ir Dr Vincent Simon Ho and IPCC Secretariat staff took part in the Sports Day held by the Police Service Quality Wing.





翟紹唐主席、張達明先生、陳培光醫生、馬恩國先生、葉成慶先生、梁繼昌議員、馬學嘉博士、黃幸怡女士、黃碧雲議員、黃德蘭女士、葉振都先生、杜國鎔先生、甄孟義資深大律師、陳建強醫生、何世傑博士、劉文文女士及蘇麗珍女士，與秘書處職員一同探訪九龍總區指揮及控制中心及油尖警區。

Mr Jat Sew-Tong (Chairman), Mr Eric Cheung Tat-ming, Dr Chan Pui-kwong, Mr Lawrence Ma Yan-kwok, Mr Simon Ip Shing-hing, Hon Kenneth Leung Kai-cheong, Dr Carol Ma Hok-ka, Ms Sandy Wong Hang-ye, Dr Hon Helena Wong Pik-wan, Ms Mary Wong Tak-lan, Mr Adrian Yip Chun-to, Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau, Mr John Yan Mang-ye (SC), Dr Eugene Chan Kin-keung, Ir Dr Vincent Simon Ho, Miss Lisa Lau Man-man, Ms Ann So Lai-chun, and IPCC Secretariat staff visited the Kowloon Regional Command and Control Centre and the Yau Tsim police district.



黃德蘭女士及鄭承隆先生應邀出席新界南總區預防投訴警察委員會會議，總區代表向委員介紹近期警方的預防投訴工作，並指出該區於2014年1至4月接獲119宗投訴，比去年同期增加32%。

Ms Mary Wong Tak-lan and Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung were invited to the New Territories South Regional Complaints Prevention Committee meeting. Representatives of the committee reported on measures taken by the Police to reduce complaints, and stated that the district had received 119 complaint cases from January to April 2014, an increase of 32% compared with the same period in the previous year.





與持份者聯繫 Engaging stakeholders



郭琳廣主席、張達明先生、方敏生女士、陳培光醫生、馬恩國先生、劉玉娟女士、梁繼昌議員、黃幸怡女士、黃碧雲議員、黃德蘭女士、鄭承隆先生、杜國鑒先生、陸貽信資深大律師及劉文文女士出席警方七一遊行安排的簡報會。簡報會旨在讓監警會委員了解警方在公眾安全的前提下，處理大型公眾活動的程序，雙方並就警方的安排交換意見。



Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman), Mr Eric Cheung Tat-ming, Ms Christine Fang Meng-sang, Dr Chan Pui-kwong, Mr Lawrence Ma Yan-kwok, Ms Noeline Lau Yuk-kuen, Hon Kenneth Leung Kai-cheong, Ms Sandy Wong Hang-yee, Dr Hon Helena Wong Pik-wan, Ms Mary Wong Tak-lan, Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung, Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau, Mr Arthur Luk Yee-shun (SC) and Miss Lisa Lau Man-man attended the 1 July procession briefing held by the Police. During the briefing, Members gained a better understanding of how the Police handle public order events under the mandate of ensuring public safety, and exchanged views on police arrangements for the procession.



在出席6月26日的簡報會後，多位監警會委員包括郭琳廣主席、副主席林大輝議員、張達明先生、方敏生女士、馬恩國先生、劉玉娟女士、梁繼昌議員、馬學嘉博士、黃幸怡女士、黃德蘭女士、鄭承隆先生、杜國鑒先生、甄孟義資深大律師、陳建強醫生、何世傑博士、劉文文女士、蘇麗珍女士，以及多位秘書處職員一同現場觀察七一遊行。活動先由警方總部指揮中心的簡報會開始，由警方講解指揮中心內的工作，委員隨後前往維園，並沿遊行路線到不同位置觀察，最後抵達中環遮打道行人專用區。

After attending the briefing on 26 June, a group of Members including Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman), Dr Hon Lam Tai-fai (Vice-Chairman), Mr Eric Cheung Tat-ming, Ms Christine Fang Meng-sang, Mr Lawrence Ma Yan-kwok, Ms Noeline Lau Yuk-kuen, Hon Kenneth Leung Kai-cheong, Dr Carol Ma Hok-ka, Ms Sandy Wong Hang-yee, Ms Mary Wong Tak-lan, Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung, Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau, Mr John Yan Mang-yee (SC), Dr Eugene Chan Kin-keung, Ir Dr Vincent Simon Ho, Miss Lisa Lau Man-man and Ms Ann So Lai-chun, along with a number of Secretariat staff members, conducted an on-site observation of the 1 July procession. The observation began at the command centre at the Police Headquarters, where the Police explained the work of the command centre. Members then proceeded to Victoria Park to observe the procession at different locations, ending at the Chater Road pedestrian precinct in Central.





鄭承隆先生、杜國鑒先生及劉文文女士擔任「如果我係你」比賽評審。比賽由新界南總區預防投訴警察委員會舉辦，分為海報及短片創作兩組，由評審在22份參賽作品當中選出優異作品，以鼓勵前線警務人員日常執行職務時多顧及市民感受，從而避免不必要的投訴。



Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung, Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau and Miss Lisa Lau Man-man were invited to be judges for the "If I Were You" competition organised by the New Territories South Regional Complaints Prevention Committee. The competition was in two parts: poster design and video production. The panel selected the winners from 22 entries. The competition was to encourage frontline police officers to be more aware of and responsive to the feelings of the public, in order to avoid unnecessary complaints.



郭琳廣主席、張達明先生、陳培光醫生、葉成慶先生、葉振都先生、甄孟義資深大律師、劉文文女士及蘇麗珍女士與秘書處職員探訪警察總部，由警察機動部隊代表向委員講解及示範警方處理示威清場的程序，及警隊的遇抗控制訓練。

Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman), Mr Eric Cheung Tat-ming, Dr Chan Pui-kwong, Mr Simon Ip Shing-hing, Mr Adrian Yip Chun-to, Mr John Yan Mang-ye (SC), Miss Lisa Lau Man-man and Ms Ann So Lai-chun, together with Secretariat staff, visited the Police Headquarters. Representatives of the Police Tactical Unit gave a presentation and demonstrated the procedures for removing protestors and their training in resistance control tactics.



郭琳廣主席應邀出席九龍西總區預防投訴警察委員會會議，總區代表向主席介紹近期警方預防投訴工作，並指出該區於2014年1至6月接獲380宗投訴，比去年同期增加25%。

Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman) was invited to the Kowloon West Regional Complaints Prevention Committee meeting. Representatives of the committee reported on measures taken by the Police to reduce complaints, and stated that the district had received 380 complaint cases from January to June 2014, 25% more than during the same period in the previous year.





郭琳廣主席、副主席林大輝議員、副主席陳健波議員、張達明先生、方敏生女士、陳培光先生、葉成慶先生、劉玉娟女士、馬學嘉博士、梁繼昌議員、黃幸怡女士、黃碧雲議員、鄭承隆先生、杜國鎏先生、陳建強醫生、何世傑博士及劉文文女士一同現場觀察警方處理金鐘佔領區清場行動。活動先由警方總部的簡報會開始，由警方講解是次清場行動的工作，委員隨後往金鐘佔領區不同位置觀察。

Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman), Dr Hon Lam Tai-fai (Vice-Chairman), Hon Chan Kin-por (Vice-Chairman), Mr Eric Cheung Tat-ming, Ms Christine Fang Meng-sang, Dr Chan Pui-kwong, Mr Simon Ip Shing-hing, Ms Noeline Lau Yuk-kuen, Dr Carol Ma Hok-ka, Hon Kenneth Leung Kai-cheong, Ms Sandy Wong Hang-yee, Dr Hon Helena Wong Pik-wan, Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung, Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau, Dr Eugene Chan Kin-keung, Ir Dr Vincent Simon Ho and Miss Lisa Lau Man-man conducted an on-site observation of the police operation to clear Occupy Movement protesters in Admiralty. After a briefing at Police Headquarters, where the Police explained details of the operation, Members proceeded to different strategic locations in Admiralty to observe the process.



馬恩國先生及蘇麗珍女士應邀出席2014年優質服務獎勵計劃準決賽，支持警隊繼續改善服務質素。

Mr Lawrence Ma Yan-kwok and Ms Ann So Lai-chun were invited to attend the Service Quality Award 2014 semi-final presentation to support the Police Force's efforts to continue to improve their quality of service.



許宗盛先生應邀出席新界北總區預防投訴警察委員會會議，總區代表匯報近期投訴警方的數字及預防工作。該區於2013/14接獲的投訴數字相比過去幾年有下降的趨勢。一項全新的「敬賢計劃」亦將會在今年內推出。

Mr Herman Hui Chung-shing attended the New Territories North Regional Complaints Prevention Committee meeting. Representatives of the committee gave an overview of the complaints figures and prevention work in the region. The number of complaints received in 2013/14 showed a decreasing trend as compared with the figures in previous years. A new pilot project, Project Respect, will also be launched in this year.



郭琳廣主席、副主席陳健波議員、副主席張華峰議員、葉成慶先生、黃幸怡女士、葉振都先生、陸貽信資深大律師、蘇麗珍女士、鄭錦鐘博士、何錦榮先生及許宗盛先生出席警方2月1日遊行安排的簡報會。監警會委員在會上跟警方討論當日遊行的安排，並進一步了解警方處理大型公眾活動的程序。



Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman), Hon Chan Kin-por (Vice-Chairman), Hon Chris Cheung Wah-fung (Vice-Chairman), Mr Simon Ip Shing-hing, Ms Sandy Wong Hang-yee, Mr Adrian Yip Chun-to, Mr Arthur Luk Yee-shun (SC), Ms Ann So Lai-chun, Dr Eric Cheng Kam-chung, Mr Richard Ho Kam-wing and Mr Herman Hui Chung-shing attended the 1 February procession briefing held by the Police. During the briefing, Members discussed the procession arrangements and gained a better understanding of how the Police handle public order events.



郭琳廣主席、副主席陳健波議員、副主席張華峰議員、副主席謝偉銓議員、陳培光醫生、杜國鑒先生、何世傑博士、陸貽信資深大律師、蘇麗珍女士、鄭錦鐘博士、何錦榮先生及許宗盛先生和警方一同現場觀察。葉成慶先生、劉玉娟女士、黃幸怡女士及陳建強醫生則在民陣的陪同下觀察遊行隊伍。隨後，黃德蘭女士、葉振都先生、鄭承隆先生、甄孟義資深大律師及陳章明教授跟兩隊於中環遮打道行人專用區會合，並觀察在該處舉行的公眾集會。



Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman), Hon Chan Kin-por (Vice-Chairman), Hon Chris Cheung Wah-fung (Vice-Chairman), Hon Tony Tse Wai-chuen (Vice-Chairman), Dr Chan Pui-kwong, Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau, Mr Dr Vincent Simon Ho, Mr Arthur Luk Yee-shun (SC), Ms Ann So Lai-chun, Dr Eric Cheng Kam-chung, Mr Richard Ho Kam-wing and Mr Herman Hui Chung-shing joined the Police's observation team, while Mr Simon Ip Shing-hing, Ms Noeline Lau Yuk-kuen, Ms Sandy Wong Hang-yee, and Dr Eugene Chan Kin-keung observed the procession alongside CHRF. They were later joined by Ms Mary Wong Tak-lan, Mr Adrian Yip Chun-to, Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung, Mr John Yan Mang-yee (SC) and Prof Alfred Chan Cheung-ming to observe the procession's ending point in Central and the public meeting at Chater Road pedestrian precinct.



副主席陳健波議員、陳培光醫生、馬恩國先生、葉成慶先生、黃幸怡女士、黃德蘭女士、葉振都先生、杜國鑒先生、何世傑博士、陸貽信資深大律師、陳章明教授、鄭錦鐘博士、何錦榮先生及許宗盛先生探訪了西九龍總區刑事總部和旺角警區。透過是次探訪，委員加深了對刑事部架構的認識及更充分理解在佔領事件期間處理旺角佔領區的前線警員的經歷和感受。

Hon Chan Kin-por (Vice-Chairman), Dr Chan Pui-kwong, Mr Lawrence Ma Yan-kwok, Mr Simon Ip Shing-hing, Ms Sandy Wong Hang-ye, Ms Mary Wong Tak-lan, Mr Adrian Yip Chun-to, Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau, Ir Dr Vincent Simon Ho, Mr Arthur Luk Yee-shun (SC), Prof Alfred Chan Cheung-ming, Dr Eric Cheng Kam-chung, Mr Richard Ho Kam-wing and Mr Herman Hui Chung-shing visited the Crime Kowloon West Region and Mong Kok police district to gain a better understanding of the structure of the crime unit and to learn about the experiences and feelings of the frontline officers who were involved in the handling of the Mong Kok protest area during the Occupy Movement.



郭琳廣主席、副主席陳健波議員、副主席謝偉銓議員、陳培光醫生、馬恩國先生、劉玉娟女士、黃幸怡女士、黃德蘭女士、葉振都先生、杜國鑒先生、甄孟義資深大律師、陳建強醫生、何世傑博士、陸貽信資深大律師、劉文文女士、蘇麗珍女士、陳章明教授、鄭錦鐘博士、何錦榮先生、許宗盛先生、關治平工程師及任景信先生與警務處處長及警隊高層聯繫。



Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman), Hon Chan Kin-por (Vice-Chairman), Hon Tony Tse Wai-chuen (Vice-Chairman), Dr Chan Pui-kwong, Mr Lawrence Ma Yan-kwok, Ms Noeline Lau Yuk-kuen, Ms Sandy Wong Hang-ye, Ms Mary Wong Tak-lan, Mr Adrian Yip Chun-to, Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau, Mr John Yan Mang-ye (SC), Dr Eugene Chan Kin-keung, Ir Dr Vincent Simon Ho, Mr Arthur Luk Yee-shun (SC), Miss Lisa Lau Man-man, Ms Ann So Lai-chun, Prof Alfred Chan Cheung-ming, Dr Eric Cheng Kam-chung, Mr Richard Ho Kam-wing, Mr Herman Hui Chung-shing, Ir Edgar Kwan Chi-ping and Mr Peter Yan King-shun met with the Commissioner of Police and other senior officers.





與其他團體會面

Liaison with other organisations



朱敏健秘書長及助理秘書長蘇幹明接受五名台灣大學生訪問，討論監警會在警民關係中擔當的角色。

Mr Ricky Chu (Secretary-General) and Mr Henry So (Assistant Secretary-General) were interviewed by five university students from Taiwan on the IPCC's role in respect of police-citizen relations.



郭琳廣主席、副主席林大輝議員、馬恩國先生和秘書處代表應邀與貴州省公安廳政治部教育訓練處副處長、仁懷市公安局局長、貴陽市公安局交通管理局副局長、畢節市人民警察培訓學校校長，以及貴州省多個市公安局代表會面交流。



Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman), Dr Hon Lam Tai-fai (Vice-Chairman), Mr Lawrence Ma Yan-kwok and Secretariat representatives met and exchanged views with the Deputy Director of the Guizhou Province Public Security Department, the Director of the Renhuai City Public Security Bureau, the Deputy Director of the Guiyang Municipal Traffic Management Bureau, the Principal of the Bijie Police Officer Vocational College, and several representatives of the Guizhou Province Public Security Department.



陳敏儀法律顧問應邀出席新界扶輪社例會，介紹監警會的工作以及投訴警察制度兩層架構的運作。

Ms Cherry Chan (Legal Adviser) delivered a presentation on the work of the IPCC and the functions of the two-tier police complaints system, at a meeting of the Rotary Club of the New Territories.



朱敏健秘書長應邀為深圳市委市政府信訪局的專題研修班主講，介紹監警會的成立背景、職能，及投訴警察制度兩層架構的運作，出席代表包括市信訪局市委副秘書長、局長、副局長，以及多位元地區信訪局代表。

Mr Ricky Chu (Secretary-General) gave a lecture for the Bureau of the Ombudsman, Shenzhen, to introduce the establishment background and functions of the IPCC, and the operation of the two-tier police complaints system. The lecture attendees included the Deputy Secretary-General, Director, Assistant Director, and district representatives of the Bureau of the Ombudsman.



郭琳廣主席出席中華企業家協會座談會，向與會者介紹監警會的運作以及處理警察投訴的程序，並分享會方如何以公平公正和透明的態度處理投訴個案。

Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman) attended the Chinese Entrepreneurs Organization Roundtable Dinner, to introduce the operation of the IPCC and the procedures for handling police complaints. He also shared how the IPCC handles complaint cases with fairness, impartiality and transparency.



公開活動

Public activities



隨著《監警會條例》成立五周年，監警會與香港大學比較法與公法研究中心及犯罪學中心治安與警政研究論壇合辦《監警有道》研討會，以擬定香港投訴警察制度的未來發展方向。

此次研討會由主禮嘉賓警監會前主席兼終審法院常任法官鄧楨法官，以及監警會主席翟紹唐資深大律師分別致辭為研討會揭開序幕。演講者包括監警會前副主席李國麟教授及委員張達明先生，杜國鎰先生則擔任其中一個環節的主持。

On the 5th anniversary of the enactment of the IPCCO, the IPCC organised a symposium in collaboration with the Centre for the Comparative and Public Law and Policing Studies Forum at the Centre for Criminology from the University of Hong Kong, with a view to mapping out the future development of the police complaints system in Hong Kong.

Former IPCC Chairman and a Permanent Judge of the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal, the Honourable Mr Justice Robert Tang Ching acted as the officiating guest and the IPCC Chairman Mr Jat Sew-Tong (SC) delivered the welcoming speech. Speakers included former Vice-Chairman Prof Joseph Lee Kok-long and Member Mr Eric Cheung Tat-ming, while Member Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau acted as a panel moderator.





公開會議 Open meetings

監警會在報告期內共舉行了四次和投訴警察課的聯席會議，每次會議均設有公開部分予公眾旁聽。為提高透明度和增加市民大眾對監警會工作的認識，公眾關注的投訴個案和重要的政策議題，都會安排在公開會議上討論。

Four joint IPCC/CAPO meetings were held during this reporting period, with part of each meeting open to the public. Complaint cases of public interest and important policy issues were discussed during the open part of the meetings, to enhance transparency and public understanding of the IPCC's work.



討論2010年9月於葵青警區推出的「曙光計劃」。該計劃旨在優化相關的內部程序、建立並通過跨部門溝通和合作，為精神紊亂患者提供協助，從而減低發生不幸事件的風險。監警會委員建議將計劃推廣至其他警區，既可協助有精神病患的投訴人，亦可以加強警民溝通，減少投訴。

A discussion was held on Project New Dawn, a project launched by the Kwai Tsing police district in September 2010, which aimed to refine relevant internal procedures, and to enable cross-departmental cooperation, with a view to offering assistance to mentally ill persons and thereby minimise the risks of unfortunate events. Members suggested that the project could be extended to other districts, which would not only help complainants with mental illnesses, but would also enhance communication between the Police and the public, and reduce the number of complaints.



討論警區策劃大型公眾活動的處理程序。委員關注2014年10月1日公眾活動的不反對通知書申請進展，以及警方有否任何計劃避免因處理學生參與佔中及進行拘捕時所衍生的投訴。

此外，雙方討論實地觀察七一遊行的情況。委員認為警方可考慮封閉軒尼詩道東行線作緊急車輛通道，以保障參加者的安全。



The meeting first discussed the planning of a public order event operation by a police district. Members enquired about the progress with the Police's issuance of a Letter of No Objection for the procession on 1 October 2014, and whether the Police had any plans to avoid complaints arising from students' involvement and subsequent arrests in relation to Occupy Central Movement.

The discussion also discussed the on-site observation of the 1 July procession. Members suggested that the Police could consider closing the eastbound Hennessy Road for emergency purposes, to ensure participants' safety.



在這次監警會與投訴警察課的公開會議中，警方匯報了因佔領事件接獲的投訴數字及他們調查有關事件的方法。委員關注前線警員使用武力的情況、醫務人員被誤認為示威者的報道與傳媒的誤解和衝突。警方表示會檢視整個行動的處理手法。

雙方亦藉此機會感謝即將卸任的副主席林大輝議員、副主席石禮謙議員、張達明先生及方敏生女士過去六年的貢獻。



At this open meeting between the IPCC and CAPO, the Police reported the number of complaints they had received arising from the Occupy Movement and the methods they had used to investigate these incidents. Members stated their concerns regarding the use of force by frontline officers, reports concerning medical personnel being mistaken for protestors, and the misunderstandings and conflicts with the press. The Police stated that they would review their handling of their entire operation.

The parties also expressed their gratitude to the retiring Dr Hon Lam Tai-fai (Vice-Chairman), Hon Abraham Shek Lai-him (Vice-Chairman), Mr Eric Cheung Tat-ming and Ms Christine Fang Meng-sang, for their contributions in the past six years.



討論佔領事件所衍生的投訴統計數據、投訴警察課的調查方法及投訴調查工作。投訴警察課就「表達不滿機制」發表簡報，雙方並討論有關議題。

The meeting discussed the complaint statistics, the approach to complaint investigation and the monitoring of CAPO's complaint investigation work in connection with police actions in the Occupy Movement. The Police also gave a presentation on the Expression of Dissatisfaction Mechanism. The two parties exchanged views on these matters.



第六章

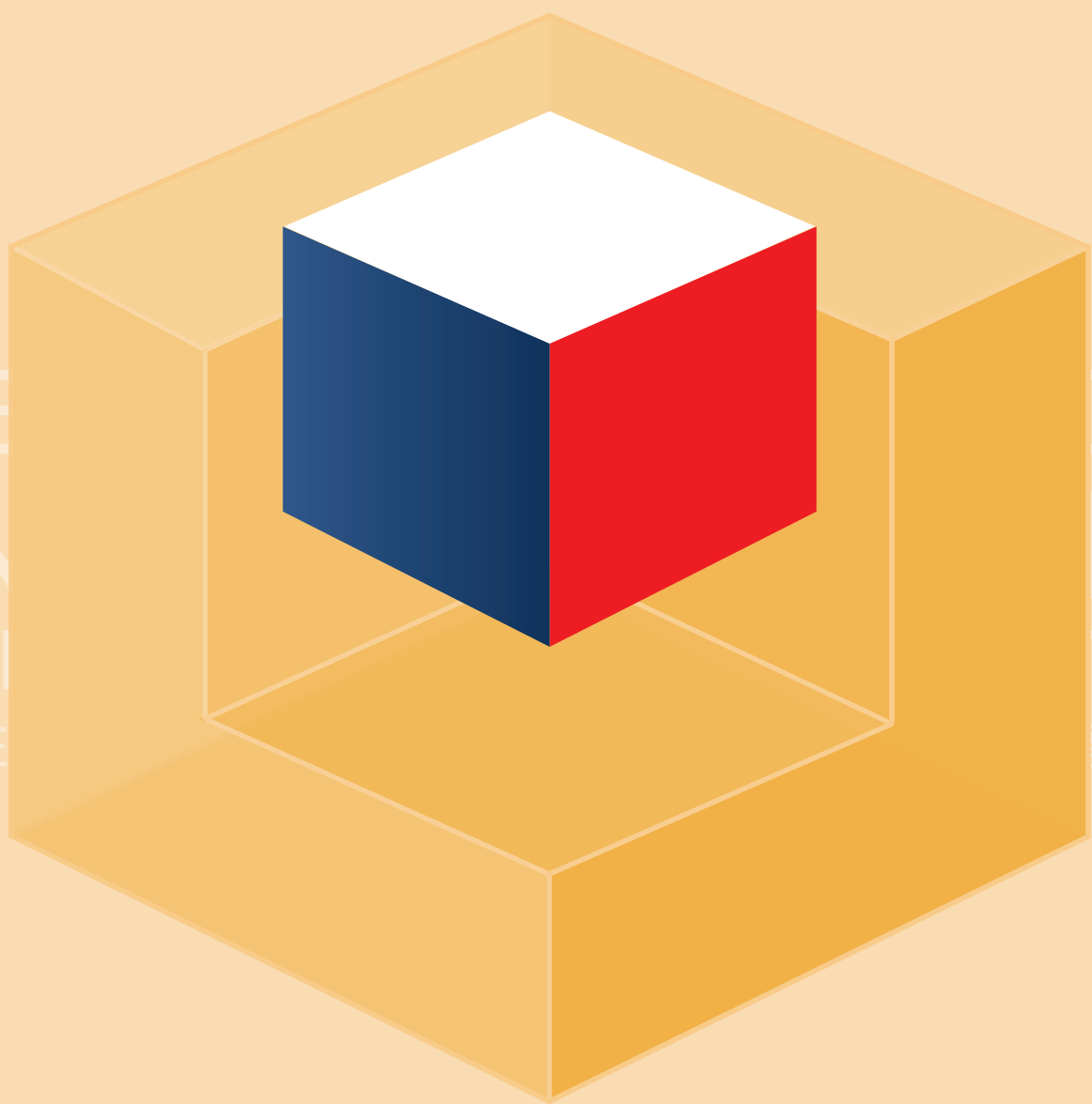
Chapter 6

傳訊工作及機構形象

Communications
and corporate image

R 監察 INDEPENDENCE 獨立
MONITOR 監察 INDEF
IMPARTIALITY 公正 INTEGRITY 誠信 INI
R 監察 INDEPENDENCE 獨立 IMPARTIALITY 公正 MONITOR 監察

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傳訊工作及機構形象 Communications and corporate image

監警會自2009年6月1日隨《監警會條例》的生效，由一家在幕後默默耕耘，審核警察投訴個案的單位，蛻變為全方位監察警察投訴工作的獨立法定機構。除了就公眾關注的議題和警方及持份者加強聯繫外，亦加強對外傳訊工作，增進公眾對香港投訴警察制度的認識。

Since the IPCCO came into effect on 1 June 2009, the IPCC has matured from a “back-seat” review and monitoring unit to a multi-faceted, independent police complaints oversight body. Not only has it strengthened engagement with the Police and stakeholders on issues of public interest, the IPCC has also been continually expanding its external communications to promote public awareness and understanding of Hong Kong's police complaints system.

傳訊工作 Communications

YouTube「監警會頻道」 The IPCC Channel on YouTube



在YouTube的「監警會頻道」為監警會的影片庫，保存及載列了監警會不同時期的影片，以供公眾觀賞。此頻道的設立標誌著會方逐步開拓社交媒體與公眾聯繫，以影片來介紹監警會的職能及角色，務求讓市民更容易了解監警會的工作。

目前該頻道載列了多條監警會的影片，包括與香港電台聯合製作的《監警有道》(2015)宣傳片和製作特輯、有關《監警有道》研討會的錄像、與now TV合作拍攝的互動電視節目《監警透視》、與香港電台聯合製作的迷你電視劇集《監警有道》(2012)、監警會主席及秘書長出席的傳媒訪問及公開活動的片段等。為了進一步加深對監警會的認識，尤其是會方成為獨立

The IPCC Channel on YouTube contains an archive of footage of the IPCC from different times, made available for public viewing. The establishment of this channel further demonstrates the Council's efforts to utilise social media to connect with the public, and introduce the IPCC's role and functions through videos to enable easier understanding.

The channel includes the *IPCC Files* (2015) trailer and “The Making of *IPCC Files* (2015)”; videos from the IPCC Symposium; *The IPCC Perspective*, an interactive TV programme made in collaboration with now TV; *IPCC Files* (2012), a mini TV series produced in collaboration with RTHK; and footage of media interviews with the IPCC Chairmen and public activities attended by the Secretary-General. To enhance viewers' understanding of the IPCC's background, the channel also includes footage from before



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機構前的資料，頻道亦特意收錄了警監會時期的影片，如2008年製作的企業影片、2003年與香港電台電視部聯合製作的企業影片，以及2001至2002年香港電台電視部聯合製作的電視劇集《警監特輯》。

會方將適時更新頻道內容，增加會方透明度，加深公眾對投訴警察制度的認識。

the IPCC became an independent statutory body, including a corporate video made in 2008; a corporate video produced with RTHK in 2003 and *The IPCC TV series*, co-produced with RTHK from 2001 to 2002.

The Council will regularly update the channel to enhance its transparency and to strengthen the public's understanding on the police complaints system.

《監警會通訊》

IPCC Newsletter



《監警會通訊》是在2010年5月1日推出的半年刊。為了增加監警會的透明度和加強與持份者聯繫，會方在2011年11月開始將《監警會通訊》由半年刊轉為季刊，讓公眾人士更快收到會方的資訊。《監警會通訊》以電子刊物的形式報道監警會的最新動向、委員會近期工作，以及投訴警察的真實個案等。《監警會通訊》除了會以電郵形式發放，還上載至監警會網站 (<http://www.ipcc.gov.hk>)。

在報告期內，會方分別在2014年5月、9月、11月及2015年3月出版了四期《監警會通訊》，並以監警會委託香港大學民意研究計劃進行2014年公眾意見調查的結果、監警會觀察七一遊行、監警會觀察員的訪問，以及監警會與香港電台聯合製作的《監警有道》(2015)作為封面故事。

會方同時安排傳媒發佈會發表《監警會通訊》，由監警會代表向傳媒介紹通訊的內容，每次均獲傳媒廣泛報道。

A biannual *IPCC Newsletter* was launched on 1 May 2010. With the goals of enhancing the transparency of the IPCC and strengthening its connection with stakeholders, the newsletter became a quarterly publication in November 2011, and has since been providing the public with timely updates on the Council's work. The *IPCC Newsletter* is released in an electronic format and contains information on the IPCC's latest work, the Council's recent activities, examples of real complaint cases etc. The *IPCC Newsletter* is distributed by email and uploaded to the IPCC's website (<http://www.ipcc.gov.hk>).

During the reporting period, the IPCC released four issues of the *IPCC Newsletter* – in May, September and November 2014, and March 2015. The cover stories featured the results of the 2014 public opinion survey conducted by the HKUPOP and commissioned by the IPCC, the Council's on-site observation of the 1 July procession, an interview with IPCC Observers, and the new TV drama series produced in collaboration between the IPCC and RTHK, *IPCC Files* (2015).

Media briefings were held for the release of each issue of the *IPCC Newsletter*, during which IPCC's representatives introduced the key contents to the press. As a result, every newsletter release has been widely reported.



與傳媒聯繫

Media liaison

除了監警會和投訴警察課的聯席會議外，會方亦會舉行新聞發佈會，向公眾交代工作情況以增加透明度。

In terms of enhancing transparency, besides inviting the press to attend the open part of joint IPCC/CAPO meetings, the IPCC also holds regular press conferences to update the public on the Council's work.

傳媒發佈會

Media briefings



監警會推出第十二期《監警會通訊》，並舉行新聞發佈會介紹通訊內容。發佈會當日，宣傳及意見調查委員會主席鄭承隆先生向傳媒講解監警會的最新活動及預告《監警有道》研討會，通訊的內容包括監警會委託香港大學民意研究計劃進行的公眾意見調查，並由香港大學民意研究計劃總監鍾庭耀博士為傳媒講解公眾意見調查的內容及結果。此外，朱敏健秘書長詳細講述兩宗投訴個案，反映監警會以證據為基礎的審核方針，並顯示監警會衡量證人供詞的標準。委員張達明先生、劉玉娟女士及杜國鎣先生亦有出席是次發佈會。

A media briefing was held to release the twelfth issue of the *IPCC Newsletter*. Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung (Chairman of the Publicity and Survey Committee) presented the highlights of the IPCC's latest publicity initiatives and introduced the upcoming IPCC Symposium. The newsletter included the results of the IPCC public opinion survey, which was commissioned by the IPCC and conducted by HKUPOP. Dr Robert Chung Ting-yiu, Director of HKUPOP, presented the findings of the survey. Mr Ricky Chu (Secretary-General) then shared two real complaint cases that illustrated the evidence-based approach adopted by the IPCC and the criteria it uses to evaluate witness statements. Members Mr Eric Cheung Tat-ming, Ms Noeline Lau Yuk-kuen and Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau also attended this media briefing.

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監警會推出第十三期《監警會通訊》，並舉行新聞發佈會介紹通訊內容。發佈會當日，郭琳廣主席在梅達明副秘書長陪同下，向傳媒講解監警會的最新活動及通訊精華。本期通訊概述監警會以多角度觀察七一遊行，並專題報道《監警有道》研討會。此外，郭琳廣主席為通訊撰寫文章，分享他對警民關係的看法。梅達明副秘書長亦詳細講述一宗顯示監警會審視警方處理舉報罪案的投訴個案。



A media briefing was held to release the thirteenth issue of the *IPCC Newsletter*. During the briefing, Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman) and Mr Daniel Mui (Deputy Secretary-General) presented the highlights of the IPCC's recent activities and publicity initiatives. The newsletter recapped the IPCC's multi-faceted observation of the 1 July procession, while the IPCC Symposium was covered in the special feature. Mr Larry Kwok had written an article for the newsletter, sharing his views on the relationship between the Police and the public. Mr Daniel Mui then presented a real complaint case, on how the IPCC examined the police handling of a crime report.



監警會推出第十四期《監警會通訊》，並舉行新聞發佈會介紹通訊內容。發佈會當日，郭琳廣主席在梅達明副秘書長及宣傳及意見調查委員會主席鄭承隆先生陪同下，向傳媒講解監警會的最新活動及通訊精華。本期通訊概述監警會觀察員如何確保投訴調查工作公正持平，並專題報道全新一輯電視劇集《監警有道》(2015)。此外，梅達明副秘書長亦詳細講述一宗顯示監警會審視警方處理舉報噪音的投訴個案。



A media briefing was held to release the fourteenth issue of the *IPCC Newsletter*. Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman), Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung (Chairman of the Publicity and Survey Committee) and Mr Daniel Mui (Deputy Secretary-General) presented highlights of the IPCC's latest activities, and drew attention to the cover story on how IPCC Observers ensure impartiality in police complaints investigations and the special feature on the new TV drama series *IPCC Files* (2015). Mr Daniel Mui then presented a real complaint case, in which the IPCC reviewed the police's handling of a noise complaint.





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副主席林大輝議員代表監警會向立法會提交《監警會2013/14工作報告》。同日中午，郭琳廣主席和朱敏健秘書長主持《監警會2013/14工作報告》發佈會暨傳媒午餐會，向傳媒朋友講解工作報告的內容。張達明先生、方敏生女士、葉成慶先生、劉玉娟女士、梁繼昌議員、鄭承隆先生、何世傑博士及劉文文女士也一同出席午餐會，和傳媒代表一同午膳交流。

On behalf of the IPCC, Dr Hon Lam Tai-fai (Vice-Chairman) submitted the *IPCC Report 2013/14* to the Legislative Council and reported on the work and statistics of the IPCC during the year 2013/14. Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman) and Mr Ricky Chu (Secretary-General) then hosted a media briefing and luncheon at noon, to launch the report to the press. Mr Eric Cheung Tat-ming, Ms Christine Fang Meng-sang, Mr Simon Ip Shing-hing, Ms Noeline Lau Yuk-kuen, Hon Kenneth Leung Kai-cheong, Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung, Mr Dr Vincent Simon Ho and Miss Lisa Lau Man-man were also present and had lunch with the press.



監警會推出第十五期《監警會通訊》，並舉行新聞發佈會介紹通訊內容。發佈會當日，郭琳廣主席和宣傳及意見調查委員會主席鄭承隆先生在梅達明副秘書長陪同下，向傳媒講解監警會的最新活動及通訊精華。本期通訊重點介紹監警會與香港電台聯合製作的全新一輯電視劇集《監警有道》(2015)，並包括了一篇由剛卸任的副主席石禮謙議員撰寫的文章及剛卸任的監警會副主席林大輝議員、委員張達明先生與方敏生女士的訪問。此外，梅達明副秘書長亦詳細講述一宗彰顯監警會在警務常規中找出不足之處的投訴個案。



A media briefing was held to release the fifteenth issue of the *IPCC Newsletter*. Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman), Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung (Chairman of the Publicity and Survey Committee) and Mr Daniel Mui (Deputy Secretary-General) presented highlights of the IPCC's latest activities, and drew attention to the cover story on the new TV drama series *IPCC Files* (2015), jointly produced by the IPCC and RTHK. The newsletter also included an article by recently retired Vice-Chairman Hon Abraham Shek Lai-him and an interview with recently retired Vice-Chairman Dr Hon Lam Tai-fai, and Members Mr Eric Cheung Tat-ming and Ms Christine Fang Meng-sang. Mr Daniel Mui shared a real complaint case in which the IPCC identified a deficiency in a certain police practice.



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傳媒專訪

Media interviews

監警會代表亦多次接受傳媒訪問，向市民介紹監警會職能及工作。報告期內，監警會主席、榮休的副主席及委員、宣傳及意見調查委員會主席、觀察員及秘書長便分別接受了多家電視台、電台和報章的訪問。

IPCC representatives were interviewed by the media on a number of occasions, allowing the public to better understand the functions and work of the Council. During the reporting period, the IPCC Chairmen, retired Vice-Chairman and Members, Publicity and Survey Committee Chairman, Observers and Secretary-General were interviewed by various television and radio stations and newspapers.



翟紹唐
主席
Mr Jat
Sew-Tong
(Chairman)



原文刊於成報 (A03) 2014年5月30日
Published in *Sing Pao* on 30 May 2014 (A03)
翟紹唐臨別贈言 期望監警會 再增公信力



原文刊於蘋果日報 (A04) 2014年5月30日
Published in *Apple Daily* on 30 May 2014 (A04)
翟紹唐：警民關係隨時破裂
觀警隊管理層執法不應有政治目的



原文刊於星島日報 (A22) 2014年5月30日
Published in *Sing Tao Daily* on 30 May 2014 (A22)
翟紹唐：警民關係五年最差
臨別贈言：毋把怨氣向警員發洩

原文刊於南華早報 (CITY 4)
2014年5月28日
Published in the *South China Morning Post* on 28 May 2014 (CITY4)
Police will play it by the book, says watchdog



Police watchdog chairman Jat Sew-tong. Photo: Dickson Lee

Police will play it by the book, says watchdog

Samuel Chan
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The chief of the police watchdog says he believes officers will follow procedures in handling the 2017 chief executive election. But Independent Police Complaints Council chairman Jat Sew-tong would not comment on Chief Executive Leung Chun-ying's remarks last week that the police would not issue a letter of no objection to the pro-democratic campaign, which aims to rally protesters to block Central if the government does not come up with a satisfactory plan to implement universal suffrage for the 2017 chief executive election.

It's hard to make any comment before any actual (Occupancy Central) arrangements are announced, but the police would of course act in accordance with the procedures," Jat said yesterday. He also confirmed he will leave his position at the end of the year.

He will continue to serve other public officers he holds no objection to the pre-democratic campaign, said comp against the city's police of were low compared with other major cities.

The force last year received 85 complaints per 1,000 of she said, compared with England and Wales and Ontario, Canada. "No police would be under any if that if they commit a crime that doesn't need to do it," she



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鳴謝信報財經新聞有限公司惠允轉載編號 (2015AUG08002)
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報告期內，翟紹唐主席接受了經濟日報、明報、信報、星島日報、東方日報、am730、都市日報、蘋果日報、彭博商業周刊(中文版)、亞洲電視及香港電台《星期六問責》的訪問，講解監警會的角色、使命和將來。

During the reporting period, Mr Jat Sew-Tong (Chairman) was interviewed by *Hong Kong Economic Times*, *Ming Pao Daily News*, *Hong Kong Economic Journal*, *Sing Tao Daily*, *Oriental Daily*, *am730*, *Metro Daily*, *Apple Daily*, *Bloomberg Business Week* (Chinese Edition), ATV and RTHK programme "Accountability", on the role, mission and future of the IPCC.



原文刊於信報財經新聞 (A13) 2015年2月9日
Published in *Hong Kong Economic Journal* on 9 Feb 2015 (A13)
郭琳廣：監警會職能非避免警民衝突
鳴謝信報財經新聞有限公司惠允轉載編號 (2015JUL07003)
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原文刊於經濟日報 (A34) 2014年6月24日
Published in *Hong Kong Economic Times* on 24 June 2014 (A34)
監警會新主席 七一視察遊行
促警方克制 示威者勿濫用言論自由



原文刊於南華早報 (CITY4) 2014年6月24日
Published in the *South China Morning Post* on 24 June 2014 (CITY4)
Police watchdog's bite is big enough : chief
原文刊於英文虎報 (P08) 2014年6月25日
Published in *The Standard* on 25 June 2014 (P08)
New man urges police and public to rebuild trust

New man urges police and public to rebuild trust
I think there will be some complaints against the police on that day. Kwok said. "If we receive such complaints, we are the one who must handle them. So if we are also witnesses, then there will be a conflict of interests."
However, IPCC will send observers, including himself, to the July 1 protest as this has become a tradition in recent years, Kwok said.
Critics claim Kwok is not politically neutral since he was once a Guangxi delegate to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. But he insists he no longer has any political affiliation.



原文刊於星島日報 (A10) 2014年12月25日
Published in *Sing Tao Daily* on 25 Dec 2014 (A10)
監警會主席：整體表現專業克制 處理佔中須檢討 警隊要聽民意

郭琳廣主席於報告期內接受南華早報、經濟日報、明報、信報、星島日報、東方日報、蘋果日報、人民日報、財新雜誌、新華社、香港電台節目《香港家書》和《視點31》、商業電台、有線電視、無線電視、now TV、亞洲電視、鳳凰衛視《時事大破解》和DBC的訪問，概述監警會的歷史、職能及未來的發展，並討論監警會如何就公眾關注的議題和警方及持份者加強聯繫。

During the reporting period, Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman) was interviewed by the *South China Morning Post*, *Hong Kong Economic Times*, *Ming Pao Daily News*, *Hong Kong Economic Journal*, *Sing Tao Daily*, *Oriental Daily*, *Apple Daily*, *People's Daily*, *Caixin Magazine*, *Xinhua News*, *RTHK programmes* "Letter to Hong Kong" and "This Week 31", *Commercial Radio*, *Cable TV*, *TVB*, *now TV*, *ATV*, *Phoenix TV* programme "News Decoder" and *DBC* on the IPCC's history, functions, future direction and how the IPCC strengthens engagement with the Police and stakeholders on matters of public concern.



傳訊工作及機構形象 Communications and corporate image



監警會吸實佔中投訴

觀察員列席調查

【記者謝明輝報導】投訴警察課至今年接獲涉及佔中的投訴已達1,370宗，成為歷來警方接獲最多投訴的一件事。其中19宗警方已展開調查，並先後進行23次的搜證及錄取口供調查，全部有監警會觀察員列席監察。有監警會委員稱，不少委員及觀察員主動參與觀察有關投訴，在一次警方於佔旺投訴者錄取口供時，就有5名觀察員列席監察。

強調不受個人政見影響

監警會宣傳及意見調查委員會主席鄭承隆接受本報訪問時表示，公眾高度關注佔中，監警會重視投訴個案委員會組成共識，實所有佔中投訴個案的調查均有監警會觀察員列席。這是繼2011年時任國務院副總理李克強訪港投訴事件後，監警會再次作出相同決定，「李克強訪港結果觀察員出席率達97%，希望今次可以做到100%。」截至上周五投訴警察課收到1,368宗投訴，共涉及1,456項指控。其中39宗屬屬濫報投訴，其中19宗投訴警察課已展開調查，先後進行23次調查，包括18次搜證和5次錄取口供。

根據《監警會條例》，監警會可透過觀察員計劃加強其監察職能，目前監警會有134人包括24名委員和110名觀察員參與計劃。觀察員角色是觀察投訴警察課就須親臨投訴所進行的會面及搜證工作，然後撰寫報告，向監警會秘書處報告處理是否公平公正。他們可預先安排或突擊出席相關會面及搜證工作，若察覺有不當，監警會秘書處會與投訴警察課跟進。投訴人更可要求安排觀察員列席會面。

鄭指出，該23次警方調查均有監警會委員和觀察員列席監察，「至今委員同觀察員都反應踴躍，試過一宗佔旺個案中，警方同投訴人錄取口供時，有5位觀察員列席；另一宗佔旺個案搜證，有兩位委員同一位觀察員到場監察。」投訴警察課需配合案發時間搜證，部份佔中投訴發生於凌晨半夜時分，令觀察員感吃力，「試過一日內由早上9時至凌晨2時，共有5次會面同搜證。」

佔中示威者曾健超早前到警署，就其投訴警員毆打錄取口供，他批評警方有拖延處理之嫌，曾列席該次會面的鄭承隆以需保密為由拒絕透露會面內容。部份監警會成員在佔中事件的政治取向備受外界質疑，可否公平公正審理投訴警方個案，曾觀察逾200宗投訴的鄭承隆強調，觀察員是最不受個人政見影響，「我總只會根據案發現場警方是否有依足程序處理，好壞一目了然，只有旁觀者。」

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原文刊於蘋果日報 (A05) 2014年11月27日
Published in Apple Daily on 27 November 2014 (A05)
監警會吸實佔中投訴 觀察員列席調查



原文刊於am730 (A6)
2014年11月6日
Published in am730
on 6 November 2014 (A6)
佔領投訴警搜證會面18次
監警會觀察員悉數視察

監警會查佔領投訴 倡觀察員全參與保公正

佔領投訴警搜證會面18次 監警會觀察員悉數視察

佔領投訴警搜證會面18次，監警會觀察員悉數視察。1328宗投訴人個案，其中34宗須轉介警務處處理，15宗已展開調查，並由監警會安排了「觀察員」參與監察了18次的錄取口供及搜證過程。包括涉被7名警員毆打的曾健超案，但由於警方現正調查該案，故暫未有錄取口供及搜證。有立法會議員呼籲，佔領投訴警搜證會面18次，警方是否仍會保持中立態度，俟委員及觀察員視察後，完成調查後將該案法律意見，有實效即進行糾正處理，不會猶豫。

此外，有監警會委員建議，鑑於佔領投訴備受公眾關注，故委員希望全部相關投訴都有觀察員參與，以加強調查公正性，而佔領投訴後，監警會委員有到各投訴個案作實地視察。

監警會主席鄭承隆表示，佔領投訴個案，由於有獨立調查，「佔領投訴個案對佔中人士是個人事件，」有觀察員列席監察，「佔領投訴個案對佔中人士是個人事件，」有觀察員列席監察，「佔領投訴個案對佔中人士是個人事件，」有觀察員列席監察。

至今接獲逾千宗投訴

佔領投訴警察課自今年以來，接獲投訴個案已達1,370宗，其中19宗警方已展開調查，並先後進行23次的搜證及錄取口供調查，全部有監警會觀察員列席監察。這是繼2011年時任國務院副總理李克強訪港投訴事件後，監警會再次作出相同決定，「李克強訪港結果觀察員出席率達97%，希望今次可以做到100%。」截至上周五投訴警察課收到1,368宗投訴，共涉及1,456項指控。其中39宗屬屬濫報投訴，其中19宗投訴警察課已展開調查，先後進行23次調查，包括18次搜證和5次錄取口供。

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原文刊於信報財經新聞 (A18) 2014年11月6日
Published in Hong Kong Economic Journal on 6 Nov 2014 (A18)
監警會查佔領投訴 倡觀察員全參與保公正
囑謝信報財經新聞有限公司惠允轉載編號(2015SEP09001)
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佔領事件期間，秘書處安排了宣傳及意見調查委員會主席鄭承隆先生和四位資深觀察員林志傑醫生、梁秀志校長、馬盧金華女士與張焯堯先生接受信報及am730專訪，講解觀察員的工作。鄭承隆先生並接受蘋果日報專訪，報告觀察員在佔領期間的觀察投訴調查工作。

During the Occupy Movement, the Secretariat arranged for the Hong Kong Economic Journal and am730 to interview Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung, Chairman of the Publicity and Survey Committee, and four senior Observers Mr Lam Chi-ki, Mr Leung Sau-chi, Mrs Virginia Ma Lo Kam-wah and Mr Charles Cheung Cheuk-yiu to share their work experiences as Observers. Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung was also interviewed by the Apple Daily, to provide an update on the observations of complaints investigations during the Occupy Movement.



報告期內，朱敏健秘書長接受了香港電台節目《千禧年代》、《自由風自由PHONE》、「Backchat」和商業電台節目《在晴朗的一天出發》的訪問，介紹監警會的工作。

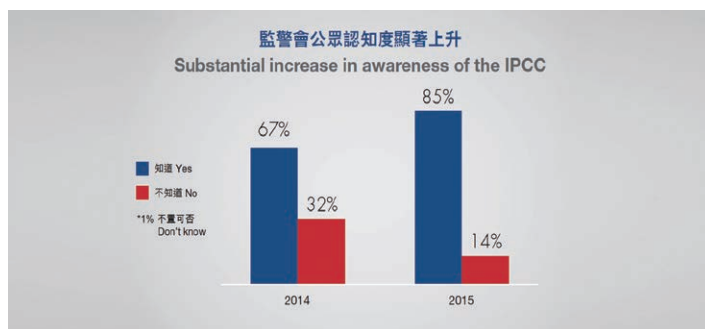
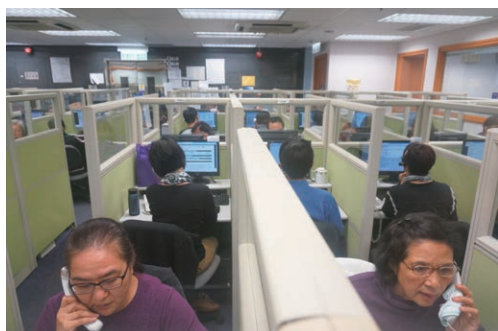
During the reporting period, Mr Ricky Chu (Secretary-General) was interviewed by RTHK programmes "Millennium Era", "Open Line Open View", "Backchat" and Commercial Radio programme "On a Clear Day", on the work of the IPCC.



機構形象 Corporate image

香港大學民意研究計劃公眾意見調查

Public opinion survey conducted by HKUPOP



監警會在2013及2014年委託了香港大學民意研究計劃進行公眾意見調查，藉此評估對外傳訊工作的成效，以及大眾對監警會及其職能的認知度。調查結果有助會方識別各種有效令公眾加強認識監警會的途徑。公眾意見調查在2015年繼續進行，部分問題因應去年的佔領事件作出了調整以衡量事件對投訴警方的影響。這次調查於2015年3月3日至3月13日期間，以隨機抽樣電話訪問的形式進行，並成功訪問了1,014位18歲或以上的香港居民。

為了可以更有效追蹤過往數年公眾對監警會的觀感，意見調查中的部分問題沿用2009年及2010年問卷內的問題。此外，亦有些問題會因應該年度的重大事件作出調整，以便量度這些事件對會方的影響。

本年度的公眾意見調查發現，公眾對監警會的認知度有顯著上升，今年整體受訪者中，曾聽過監警會的佔85%，較去年的67%，錄得18個百分比的增幅。表示聽過監警會的受訪者當中，近一半人能夠正確地指出監警會至少一項職能，相較去年上升了9個百分比。

調查結果亦反映公眾對警察投訴的認知顯著上升，91%受訪者表示於去年曾聽聞有關投訴警務人員的新聞，較去年的77%為多。超過一半受訪者表示他們聽聞有關投訴警務人員的新聞是和佔領事件有關。

In 2013 and 2014, the IPCC commissioned HKUPOP to conduct public opinion surveys to assess the effectiveness of its publicity initiatives and to track public awareness of the IPCC and its duties. The results helped the IPCC identify different channels to enhance public understanding of the Council. This survey continued in 2015, and in view of the Occupy Movement, some questions were modified to measure its impact on complaints against the Police. The survey was conducted by telephone interviews on a random sampling basis, from 3 March to 13 March 2015. There were 1,014 successful interviews with Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above.

To better track changes in public perception of the IPCC over the years, some survey questions were derived from the questionnaires used in 2009 and 2010. Moreover, some questions are modified each year to measure the impact of significant events that occurred in the past year.

The highlight of this year's public opinion survey results was the significant increase in public awareness of the IPCC, with 85% of respondents indicating that they had heard of the IPCC. This is a substantial increase of 18 percentage points, compared with the previous year's 67%. Among those who had heard of the IPCC, almost half could correctly identify at least one of the IPCC's duties, representing an increase of 9 percentage points over the previous year.

This year's survey also revealed a substantial increase in public awareness of police complaints, with 91% of respondents stating that they had heard news of complaints lodged against the Police in the past year, compared with 77% in the previous year. Over half of the respondents indicated that the news they heard about police complaints was related to the Occupy Movement.



傳訊工作及機構形象 Communications and corporate image

調查結果亦反映公眾了解監警會獨立性質的比率持續上升，2015 年的調查中，67%受訪者能夠正確地指出「監警會是獨立於警察部門的機構」，較2014年的63%，同樣錄得增幅。

然而，市民對監警會的信心、監警會給市民的形象、市民認為監警會能否客觀及公平覆核投訴個案的比率，均稍微回落到2013年的水平。不過，今年的調查結果亦顯示有三成半的受訪市民認為監警會是投訴警察最有效的渠道，比起去年的24%多了11個百分比，同時是所有渠道之中（包括正確渠道投訴警察課）最高。所以調查結果仍顯示市民對監警會是有一定的信心。

最後，對監警會的期望方面，多於三份一的受訪者希望會方以公平、公正、具高透明度的方式處理投訴個案。正如港大民研總監鍾庭耀博士所分析，過去一年佔領事件影響深遠，香港警隊面對新的困難的同時，監警會將來都會面對一些很新的挑戰。故此，監警會向公眾保證會方將積極履行其法定職能，維持獨立、公正及誠信的核心價值觀，繼續為香港社會作出貢獻。

監警會委託香港大學民意研究計劃進行公眾意見調查的結果已上載至港大民研網站 (<http://hkupop.hku.hk/chinese/report/ipcc2015/index.html>)。

The survey results also showed that more people are aware of the IPCC's independent status, with 67% of respondents correctly answering that "the IPCC is a totally independent organisation, not under the Police", an increase from 63% in 2014.

Nevertheless, the public's confidence in the IPCC, the overall image of the IPCC and the public's perception on whether or not the IPCC is impartial and objective in the monitoring and reviewing of police complaints all slipped back slightly, to 2013 levels. However, this year's survey results also showed that 35% of respondents said they considered the IPCC the most effective channel for lodging a complaint against the Police, a surge of 11 percentage points from last year's 24%. Out of all the channels mentioned (including the correct one, CAPO), the IPCC was ranked the highest in terms of effectiveness. This indicates that the public does have confidence in the IPCC.

Lastly, in terms of public expectations of the IPCC, over one-third of respondents said they hoped the IPCC would handle cases in a fair, impartial and transparent manner. As Dr Robert Chung Ting-yiu, Director of HKUPOP, concluded, last year's Occupy Movement had a profound and long lasting effect, which will not only bring new difficulties to the Police, but also new challenges to the IPCC. Given this, the IPCC will endeavour to assure the public that the Council will continue to diligently discharge its statutory duties and uphold its core values of independence, impartiality and integrity; and continue to contribute to Hong Kong society.

Results of the survey conducted by HKUPOP are available on their website (<http://hkupop.hku.hk/english/report/ipcc2015/index.html>).

「獨立」「監察」機構形象

Corporate image of "independent" and "monitor"

為了突顯監警會的獨立性質和監察職能，監警會於2010/11年的工作報告開始以「獨立」和「監察」為主題，2011/12年、2012/13年及2013/14年的工作報告亦繼續沿用此為主題，貫徹及強化機構形象。工作報告亦多用圖表來描述及解釋監警會的審核個案工作，增加工作報告的可讀性。

To highlight the independence and the monitoring function of the IPCC, during the 2010/11 reporting period the IPCC Report began using "independent" and "monitor" as its main themes. The 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14 reports continued to highlight these points, in order to strengthen the IPCC's image. To improve the readability of the annual reports, diagrams and graphics are used where appropriate, illustrating how the IPCC reviews complaint cases.





其他傳訊途徑

Other communication channels

網站

Website

監警會網站(<http://www.ipcc.gov.hk>)是提供監警會最新消息和重要資訊的資料庫。監警會的年報、刊物、新聞稿、與各類持份者聯繫和傳媒活動的相片及簡介、公開會議的議程及會議紀錄均上載到網站供市民查閱。

The IPCC website (<http://www.ipcc.gov.hk>) serves as an archive of news and important information concerning the Council. Publications and press releases, photos and descriptions of the IPCC's engagement with various stakeholders, press events, as well as the agendas and minutes of open meetings, are available online for public access.



刊物

Publications

監警會編製的《關於監警會的10個為什麼》小冊子，簡介監警會的由來、需要一個獨立法定地位的原因、委員會的組成、其職能、於香港投訴警察制度兩層架構中的角色、監察程序的運作等資訊，增加公眾對監警會的了解。市民可於指定的公共圖書館、公共屋邨和郵政局免費索取此小冊子。

監警會位於灣仔的辦事處及各區警署的報案室亦備有監警會小冊子和觀察員計劃單張，供市民取閱。此外，監警會每年均會發表工作報告，概述監警會在該年度的工作詳情。



The IPCC has published a booklet, *10 Qs on the IPCC*, to enhance the public's understanding of the IPCC. The booklet includes a brief outline on the origin of the IPCC, the reason for its statutory status and independence, the membership of the Council, its functions, its role in the two-tier police complaints system and how the IPCC monitoring procedures work. The booklet is distributed free of charge at public libraries, public housing estates and designated post offices.

IPCC booklets and leaflets on the Observers Scheme are available at the IPCC office in Wan Chai and at police report rooms in every district. The IPCC also releases its annual report each year, with updated information on its work.





報告期後的傳訊工作 Communications work after the reporting period

監警會在報告期後仍繼續加強傳訊工作，包括製作全新的電視劇《監警有道》(2015)及推出新網站。

The IPCC continued its communications efforts beyond the reporting period, such as the production of the new TV drama series *IPCC Files* (2015) and the revamping of the IPCC website.

香港電台電視劇集－《監警有道》(2015) RTHK TV series – *IPCC Files* (2015)



監警會繼2012年後再度與香港電台合作，聯合製作每集30分鐘的電視劇集《監警有道》(2015)，故事內容由真實投訴個案改編，目的旨在增加公眾對監警會和投訴警察制度的認識。經過長達一年的籌備及拍攝，一連八集的《監警有道》(2015)於2015年5月開始在港台電視31及無線電視翡翠台正式播映。

香港電台網站 (<http://rthk.hk>)、香港電台YouTube頻道 (<https://www.youtube.com/user/RTHK>)、香港電台手機應用程式「RTHK Screen」(http://rthk.hk/tools/appstore/screen/c_about.htm)均提供節目重溫。觀眾亦可透過YouTube監警會頻道觀看相關影片 (<https://www.youtube.com/user/ipccchannel>)。

Following the joint production in 2012, the IPCC once again collaborated with RTHK to produce a new TV series, *IPCC Files* (2015), with 30-minute episodes adapted from actual complaint cases, to promote public awareness of the Council and understanding of the police complaints system. After a year of preparation and filming, the eight-episode series was aired in May 2015, on RTHK TV 31 and TVB Jade.

RTHK also provides online archives on the RTHK website (<http://rthk.hk>), RTHK YouTube channel (<https://www.youtube.com/user/RTHK>) and RTHK mobile app “RTHK Screen” (<http://rthk.hk/tools/appstore/screen/about.htm>). Viewers can also view related videos on the IPCC YouTube channel (<https://www.youtube.com/user/ipccchannel>).

《監警有道》(2015) 各集主題

- 第一集 爭奪
- 第二集 誰辨忠奸
- 第三集 現場爆發
- 第四集 禁區
- 第五集 路不拾遺
- 第六集 失竊案中案
- 第七集 以暴逆道
- 第八集 小風波

IPCC Files (2015) episode themes

- Episode 1 Rivalry
- Episode 2 Who's to judge?
- Episode 3 Live at the scene
- Episode 4 Prohibited zone
- Episode 5 Lost property
- Episode 6 Stealing from a thief
- Episode 7 Unjust violence
- Episode 8 A minor disturbance



新網站

New website



監警會於2015年4月推出了新網站(<http://www.ipcc.gov.hk>)，新網站的版面設計旨在吸引及方便公眾瀏覽網站內不同內容。簡潔的資訊分類令網站容易瀏覽，加上清晰的網站結構便利公眾尋找所需資料，並透過嵌入式YouTube播放器短片，展示監警會的社交媒體工作。此外，為確保其網站可以方便所有人使用，包括殘疾或有特殊需要者，新網站符合萬維網聯盟(W3C)的《無障礙網頁內容指引》(WCAG) 2.0 AA級要求，採用無障礙設計。網站並設有流動版本，讓公眾可以用智能手機及其他流動裝置瀏覽監警會網站。

The IPCC launched its new website (<http://www.ipcc.gov.hk>) in April 2015. The website is designed to attract visitors to browse its different sections, with easier navigation through better categorisation of materials, and to showcase the IPCC's social media capacity through the embedded YouTube player. The new website is designed to be accessible to all members of the public, including those with disabilities and special needs. The IPCC is committed to ensuring that it complies with the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 Level AA requirements. A mobile version has also been developed, to enable the public to access information about the IPCC on smartphones and other mobile devices.

第七章

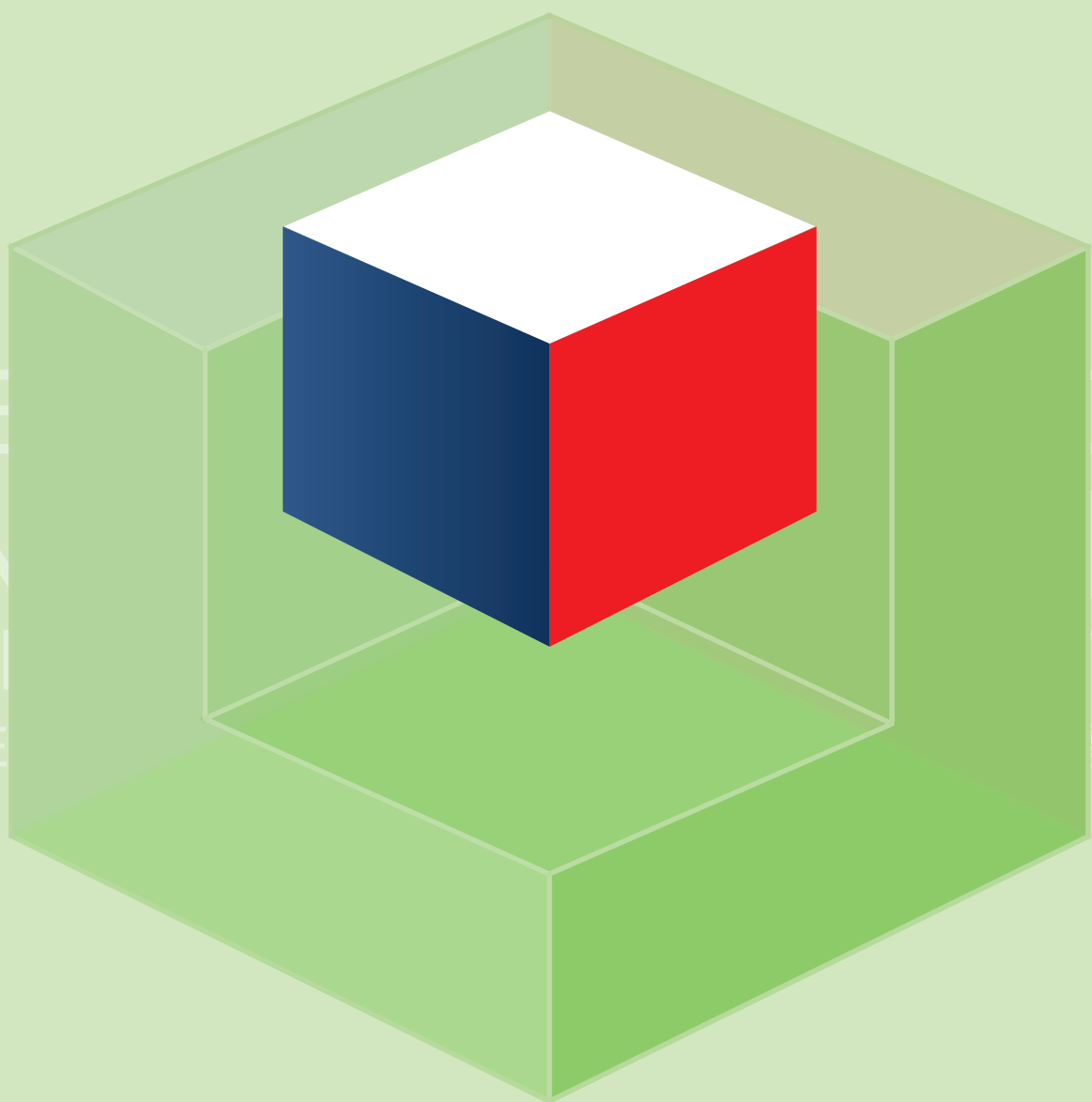
Chapter 7

組織架構

**Organisational
structure**

R 監察 INDEPENDENCE 獨立
MONITOR 監察 INDEF
IMPARTIALITY 公正 INTEGRITY 誠信 INI
R 監察 INDEPENDENCE 獨立 IMPARTIALITY 公正 MONITOR 監察

INTE
PEN
DEPE
監察 INTE



DR
PA
公正
監察 IND



委員會 The Council

監警會是根據《監警會條例》成立的獨立機構，主席、副主席和委員全部由行政長官委任。當中包括一位主席和三位副主席，報告期內委員名單如下：

The IPCC is an independent body established under the IPCCO. The Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and Members are all appointed by the Chief Executive. The membership of the IPCC during this reporting period is as follows:

主席 Chairman	翟紹唐資深大律師，SBS，JP Mr JAT Sew-Tong, SBS, SC, JP	任期：2008年6月1日至2014年5月31日 Appointment from 1 June 2008 to 31 May 2014
主席 Chairman	郭琳廣先生，BBS，JP Mr Larry KWOK Lam-kwong, BBS, JP	任期：2014年6月1日起 Since 1 June 2014
副主席 Vice-Chairman	林大輝議員，SBS，JP Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai, SBS, JP	任期：2009年1月1日至2014年12月31日 Appointment from 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2014
副主席 Vice-Chairman	石禮謙議員，GBS，JP Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him, GBS, JP	嚴重投訴個案委員會主席 Serious Complaints Committee Chairman 任期：2009年1月1日至2014年12月31日 Appointment from 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2014
副主席 Vice-Chairman	陳健波議員，BBS，JP Hon CHAN Kin-por, BBS, JP	嚴重投訴個案委員會主席 Serious Complaints Committee Chairman 任期：2013年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2013
副主席 Vice-Chairman	張華峰議員，SBS，JP Hon Chris CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP	任期：2015年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2015
副主席 Vice-Chairman	謝偉銓議員，BBS Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS	任期：2015年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2015
委員 Member	張達明先生 Mr Eric CHEUNG Tat-ming	任期：2009年1月1日至2014年12月31日 Appointment from 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2014
委員 Member	方敏生女士，BBS，JP Ms Christine FANG Meng-sang, BBS, JP	工作小組監警會方召集人 Working Group IPCC Convenor 任期：2009年1月1日至2014年12月31日 Appointment from 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2014
委員 Member	陳培光醫生 Dr CHAN Pui-kwong	任期：2010年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2010
委員 Member	馬恩國先生 Mr Lawrence MA Yan-kwok	任期：2010年6月1日起 Since 1 June 2010
委員 Member	葉成慶先生，JP Mr Simon IP Shing-hing, JP	管理委員會主席 Management Committee Chairman 任期：2011年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2011
委員 Member	劉玉娟女士 Ms Noeline LAU Yuk-kuen	任期：2011年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2011
委員 Member	梁繼昌議員 Hon Kenneth LEUNG Kai-cheong	任期：2011年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2011



委員 Member	馬學嘉博士 Dr Carol MA Hok-ka	任期：2011年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2011
委員 Member	黃幸怡女士，JP Ms Sandy WONG Hang-ye, JP	任期：2011年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2011
委員 Member	黃碧雲議員 Dr Hon Helena WONG Pik-wan	任期：2011年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2011
委員 Member	黃德蘭女士 Ms Mary WONG Tak-lan	運作及程序諮詢委員會主席 Operations Advisory Committee Chairman 任期：2011年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2011
委員 Member	葉振都先生，BBS，MH，JP Mr Adrian YIP Chun-to, BBS, MH, JP	任期：2011年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2011
委員 Member	鄭承隆先生，MH Mr Edwin CHENG Shing-lung, MH	宣傳及意見調查委員會主席 Publicity and Survey Committee Chairman 任期：2012年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2012
委員 Member	杜國塗先生，BBS，JP Mr Clement TAO Kwok-lau, BBS, JP	任期：2012年10月1日起 Since 1 October 2012
委員 Member	甄孟義資深大律師 Mr John YAN Mang-ye, SC	任期：2012年10月1日起 Since 1 October 2012
委員 Member	陳建強醫生，JP Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, JP	任期：2013年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2013
委員 Member	何世傑博士 Ir Dr Vincent Simon HO	任期：2013年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2013
委員 Member	陸貽信資深大律師，BBS Mr Arthur LUK Yee-shun, BBS, SC	任期：2013年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2013
委員 Member	劉文文女士，BBS，MH，JP Miss Lisa LAU Man-man, BBS, MH, JP	任期：2014年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2014
委員 Member	蘇麗珍女士，MH，JP Ms Ann SO Lai-chun, MH, JP	任期：2014年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2014
委員 Member	陳章明教授，SBS，JP Prof Alfred CHAN Cheung-ming, SBS, JP	任期：2015年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2015
委員 Member	鄭錦鐘博士，BBS，MH，JP Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, JP	任期：2015年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2015
委員 Member	何錦榮先生 Mr Richard HO Kam-wing	任期：2015年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2015
委員 Member	許宗盛先生，SBS，MH，JP Mr Herman HUI Chung-shing, SBS, MH, JP	任期：2015年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2015
委員 Member	關治平工程師，JP Ir Edgar KWAN Chi-ping, JP	任期：2015年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2015
委員 Member	任景信先生 Mr Peter YAN King-shun	任期：2015年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2015



監警會內務會議出席紀錄

IPCC Members' attendance at in-house meetings

時期：2014年4月至2015年3月

Period: April 2014 to March 2015

監警會每季舉行內務會議，由全體委員討論監警會的內部工作。由於本報告期內發生了多宗突發事件，因此會方除了季度的內務會議之外，亦額外召開了三次特別內務會議，商討這些突發事件的處理方式。

The IPCC holds in-house meetings every quarter, for the full Council to discuss internal matters. Due to several sudden events taking place during this reporting period, three additional special in-house meetings were called to discuss the handling of these sudden events.

	17 MAY 五月	4 SEP 九月	8 OCT 十月	14 NOV 十一月	20 NOV 十一月	23 JAN 一月	10 MAR 三月	Total 總數
主席 Chairman								
翟紹唐資深大律師，SBS，JP (任期至2014年5月31日) Mr JAT Sew-Tong, SBS, SC, JP (Till 31 May 2014)	●	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1/1
郭琳廣先生，BBS，JP (2014年6月1日起獲委任) Mr Larry KWOK Lam-kwong, BBS, JP (Since 1 Jun 2014)	N.A.	●	●	●	●	●	●	6/6
副主席 Vice-Chairmen								
林大輝議員，SBS，JP (任期至2014年12月31日) Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai, SBS, JP (Till 31 Dec 2014)	●	○	●	●	●	N.A.	N.A.	4/5
石禮謙議員，GBS，JP (任期至2014年12月31日) Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him, GBS, JP (Till 31 Dec 2014)	●	●	●	●	●	N.A.	N.A.	5/5
陳健波議員，BBS，JP Hon CHAN Kin-por, BBS, JP	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	6/7
張華峰議員，SBS，JP (2015年1月1日起獲委任) Hon Chris CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP (Since 1 Jan 2015)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	○	○	0/2
謝偉銓議員，BBS (2015年1月1日起獲委任) Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS (Since 1 Jan 2015)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	○	●	1/2
委員 Members								
張達明先生 (任期至2014年12月31日) Mr Eric CHEUNG Tat-ming (Till 31 Dec 2014)	●	●	●	●	●	N.A.	N.A.	5/5
方敏生女士，BBS，JP (任期至2014年12月31日) Ms Christine FANG Meng-sang, BBS, JP (Till 31 Dec 2014)	●	●	○	●	●	N.A.	N.A.	4/5
陳培光醫生 Dr CHAN Pui-kwong	○	●	○	○	●	○	●	3/7
馬恩國先生 Mr Lawrence MA Yan-kwok	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	6/7
葉成慶先生，JP Mr Simon IP Shing-hing, JP	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	6/7
劉玉娟女士 Ms Noeline LAU Yuk-kuen	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	6/7
梁繼昌議員 Hon Kenneth LEUNG Kai-cheong	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	4/7



	17 MAY 五月	4 SEP 九月	8 OCT 十月	14 NOV 十一月	20 NOV 十一月	23 JAN 一月	10 MAR 三月	Total 總數
委員 Members								
馬學嘉博士 Dr Carol MA Hok-ka	●	○	○	○	●	○	●	3/7
黃幸怡女士 · JP Ms Sandy WONG Hang-ye, JP	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	6/7
黃碧雲議員 Dr Hon Helena WONG Pik-wan	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	4/7
黃德蘭女士 Ms Mary WONG Tak-lan	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	6/7
葉振都先生 · BBS · MH · JP Mr Adrian YIP Chun-to, BBS, MH, JP	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	6/7
鄭承隆先生 · MH Mr Edwin CHENG Shing-lung, MH	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	6/7
杜國鑾先生 · BBS · JP Mr Clement TAO Kwok-lau, BBS, JP	●	●	●	○	●	○	●	5/7
甄孟義資深大律師 Mr John YAN Mang-ye, SC	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	5/7
陳建強醫生 · JP Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, JP	○	●	○	●	●	○	●	4/7
何世傑博士 Ir Dr Vincent Simon HO	●	●	○	●	●	○	●	5/7
陸貽信資深大律師 · BBS Mr Arthur LUK Yee-shun, BBS, SC	○	○	●	●	●	○	●	4/7
劉文文女士 · BBS · MH · JP Miss Lisa LAU Man-man, BBS, MH, JP	●	○	●	○	●	●	●	5/7
蘇麗珍女士 · MH · JP Ms Ann SO Lai-chun, MH, JP	●	●	●	○	●	○	●	5/7
陳章明教授 · SBS · JP (2015年1月1日起獲委任) Prof Alfred CHAN Cheung-ming, SBS, JP (Since 1 Jan 2015)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	●	●	2/2
鄭錦鐘博士 · BBS · MH · JP (2015年1月1日起獲委任) Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, JP (Since 1 Jan 2015)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	●	●	2/2
何錦榮先生 (2015年1月1日起獲委任) Mr Richard HO Kam-wing (Since 1 Jan 2015)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	●	●	2/2
許宗盛先生 · SBS · MH · JP (2015年1月1日起獲委任) Mr Herman HUI Chung-shing, SBS, MH, JP (Since 1 Jan 2015)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	●	●	2/2
關治平先生 · JP (2015年1月1日起獲委任) Ir Edgar KWAN Chi-ping, JP (Since 1 Jan 2015)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	●	●	2/2
任景信先生 (2015年1月1日起獲委任) Mr Peter YAN King-shun (Since 1 Jan 2015)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	○	○	0/2
● 出席 Attended ○ 缺席 Did not attend N.A. 不是會議成員/未獲邀出席 Not a Member of the meeting / Not invited								

■ 內務會議 In-house meeting

■ 特別內務會議 Special in-house meeting



監警會和投訴警察課聯席會議出席紀錄

IPCC Members' attendance at joint IPCC/CAPO meetings

時期：2014年4月至2015年3月

Period : April 2014 to March 2015

	29 MAY 五月	18 SEP 九月	11 DEC 十一月	17 MAR 三月	Total 總數
主席 Chairman					
翟紹唐資深大律師，SBS，JP（任期至2014年5月31日） Mr JAT Sew-Tong, SBS, SC, JP (Till 31 May 2014)	●	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1/1
郭琳廣先生，BBS，JP（2014年6月1日起獲委任） Mr Larry KWOK Lam-kwong, BBS, JP (Since 1 Jun 2014)	N.A.	●	●	●	3/3
副主席 Vice-Chairmen					
林大輝議員，SBS，JP（任期至2014年12月31日） Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai, SBS, JP (Till 31 Dec 2014)	●	●	○	N.A.	2/3
石禮謙議員，GBS，JP（任期至2014年12月31日） Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him, GBS, JP (Till 31 Dec 2014)	○	●	●	N.A.	2/3
陳健波議員，BBS，JP Hon CHAN Kin-por, BBS, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
張華峰議員，SBS，JP（2015年1月1日起獲委任） Hon Chris CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP (Since 1 Jan 2015)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	●	1/1
謝偉銓議員，BBS（2015年1月1日起獲委任） Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS (Since 1 Jan 2015)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	●	1/1
委員 Members					
張達明先生（任期至2014年12月31日） Mr Eric CHEUNG Tat-ming (Till 31 Dec 2014)	●	●	●	N.A.	3/3
方敏生女士，BBS，JP（任期至2014年12月31日） Ms Christine FANG Meng-sang, BBS, JP (Till 31 Dec 2014)	●	●	●	N.A.	3/3
陳培光醫生 Dr CHAN Pui-kwong	●	●	●	●	4/4
馬恩國先生 Mr Lawrence MA Yan-kwok	●	●	●	●	4/4
葉成慶先生，JP Mr Simon IP Shing-hing, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
劉玉娟女士 Ms Noeline LAU Yuk-kuen	●	●	●	●	4/4
梁繼昌議員 Hon Kenneth LEUNG Kai-cheong	●	●	●	●	4/4



	29 MAY 五月	18 SEP 九月	11 DEC 十一月	17 MAR 三月	Total 總數
委員 Members					
馬學嘉博士 Dr Carol MA Hok-ka	●	●	●	●	4/4
黃幸怡女士 · JP Ms Sandy WONG Hang-ye, JP	●	●	○	●	3/4
黃碧雲議員 Dr Hon Helena WONG Pik-wan	●	○	○	●	2/4
黃德蘭女士 Ms Mary WONG Tak-lan	●	●	●	●	4/4
葉振都先生 · BBS · MH · JP Mr Adrian YIP Chun-to, BBS, MH, JP	○	●	●	●	3/4
鄭承隆先生 · MH Mr Edwin CHENG Shing-lung, MH	●	●	●	●	4/4
杜國鑒先生 · BBS · JP Mr Clement TAO Kwok-lau, BBS, JP	●	●	●	○	3/4
甄孟義資深大律師 Mr John YAN Mang-ye, SC	●	○	○	○	1/4
陳建強醫生 · JP Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
何世傑博士 Ir Dr Vincent Simon HO	●	●	●	●	4/4
陸貽信資深大律師 · BBS Mr Arthur LUK Yee-shun, BBS, SC	○	○	●	●	2/4
劉文文女士 · BBS · MH · JP Miss Lisa LAU Man-man, BBS, MH, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
蘇麗珍女士 · MH · JP Ms Ann SO Lai-chun, MH, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
陳章明教授 · SBS · JP (2015年1月1日起獲委任) Prof Alfred CHAN Cheung-ming, SBS, JP (Since 1 Jan 2015)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	○	0/1
鄭錦鐘博士 · BBS · MH · JP (2015年1月1日起獲委任) Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, JP (Since 1 Jan 2015)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	●	1/1
何錦榮先生 (2015年1月1日起獲委任) Mr Richard HO Kam-wing (Since 1 Jan 2015)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	●	1/1
許宗盛先生 · SBS · MH · JP (2015年1月1日起獲委任) Mr Herman HUI Chung-shing, SBS, MH, JP (Since 1 Jan 2015)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	●	1/1
關治平先生 · JP (2015年1月1日起獲委任) Ir Edgar KWAN Chi-ping, JP (Since 1 Jan 2015)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	●	1/1
任景信先生 (2015年1月1日起獲委任) Mr Peter YAN King-shun (Since 1 Jan 2015)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	○	0/1
● 出席 Attended ○ 缺席 Did not attend N.A. 不是會議成員/未獲邀出席 Not a Member of the meeting / Not invited					



專責委員會 Sub-Committees

監警會委員分為四個小組，審核投訴警察課提交的調查報告。此外，監警會就不同工作範疇設立了四個專責委員會，以便更有效地履行職能。

Members of the IPCC are divided into four groups to examine the investigation reports submitted by CAPO. The IPCC has also set up four Committees, to help perform its functions more efficiently.

四個專責委員會的職權範圍和成員名單如下：

The terms of reference and members of the four Committees are as follows:

嚴重投訴個案委員會 Serious Complaints Committee

職權範圍

- (a) 訂定準則，用以界定應受委員會監察的嚴重個案；
- (b) 研究和制定監察嚴重投訴個案的特別程序；
- (c) 研究是否需要尋求外間的專業意見或服務，協助審核投訴個案；
- (d) 審核嚴重投訴個案的調查結果，並向主席提出建議；
- (e) 提出委員會認為適當並與監察嚴重投訴個案有關的任何事項，供監警會考慮。

會方於本報告期內成立了一個由嚴重投訴個案委員會成員組成的特別工作小組，集中處理由佔領事件所衍生的投訴個案。

Terms of reference

- (a) To determine the criteria of serious cases that should come under the monitoring of the Committee;
- (b) To examine and determine special procedures for monitoring serious complaints;
- (c) To examine the need to seek outside professional advice or service to facilitate the scrutiny of complaint cases;
- (d) To examine the findings of serious complaint cases after investigation has been completed, and put forward its recommendations to the Chairman;
- (e) To put forward any issues in relation to the monitoring of serious complaint cases for the IPCC's deliberation, as the Committee deems appropriate.

During this reporting period, a Special Task Force was established within the Serious Complaints Committee, to handle the complaint cases arising from the Occupy Movement.



嚴重投訴個案委員會 Serious Complaints Committee

成員

主席

石禮謙議員，GBS，JP (至2014年12月)
陳健波議員，BBS，JP (由2014年12月起)

委員

張華峰議員，SBS，JP (由2015年1月起)*
謝偉銓議員，BBS (由2015年1月起)*
張達明先生 (至2014年12月)
陳培光醫生*
馬恩國先生
葉成慶先生，JP*
劉玉娟女士*
黃幸怡女士，JP (由2015年2月起)*
黃碧雲議員
黃德蘭女士 (由2015年2月起)*
葉振都先生，BBS，MH，JP*
鄭承隆先生，MH
杜國鋈先生，BBS，JP (由2015年2月起)*
甄孟義資深大律師 (由2015年2月起)*
陳建強醫生，JP
何世傑博士*
陸貽信資深大律師，BBS (由2014年12月起)
(特別工作小組主席)*
劉文文女士，BBS，MH，JP
蘇麗珍女士，MH，JP
陳章明教授，SBS，JP (由2015年2月起)*
許宗盛先生，BBS，MH，JP (由2015年2月起)*

* 特別工作小組成員

Member of the Special Task Force

Membership

Chairman

Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him, GBS, JP (Till Dec 2014)
Hon CHAN Kin-por, BBS, JP (Since Dec 2014)

Members

Hon Chris CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP (Since Jan 2015)*
Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS (Since Jan 2015)*
Mr Eric CHEUNG Tat-ming (Till Dec 2014)
Dr CHAN Pui-kwong*
Mr Lawrence MA Yan-kwok
Mr Simon IP Shing-hing, JP*
Ms Noeline LAU Yuk-kuen*
Ms Sandy WONG Hang-yee, JP (Since Feb 2015)*
Dr Hon Helena WONG Pik-wan
Ms Mary WONG Tak-lan (Since Feb 2015)*
Mr Adrian YIP Chun-to, BBS, MH, JP*
Mr Edwin CHENG Shing-lung, MH
Mr Clement TAO Kwok-lau, BBS, JP (Since Feb 2015)*
Mr John YAN Mang-yee, SC (Since Feb 2015)*
Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, JP
Mr Dr Vincent Simon HO*
Mr Arthur LUK Yee-shun, BBS, SC (Since Dec 2014)
(Chairman of the Special Task Force)*
Miss Lisa LAU Man-man, BBS, MH, JP
Ms Ann SO Lai-chun, MH, JP
Prof Alfred CHAN Cheung-ming, SBS, JP (Since Feb 2015)*
Mr Herman HUI Chung-shing, BBS, MH, JP (Since Feb 2015)*



管理委員會 Management Committee

職權範圍

- (a) 監督監警會秘書處的主要工作；
- (b) 審議和批准：
 - 周年預算的任何改動；
 - 高級審核主任/高級經理或以下級別僱員的委任、停職及終止僱用；
 - 對監警會服務有所影響的主要行政事宜；
 - 估計價值港幣5萬元或以上或涵蓋新項目範疇的擬訂新合約，但不包括宣傳及意見調查委員會權限內的合約或活動；
- (c) 提出委員會認為適當的任何行政及管理事宜，供監警會考慮。

Terms of reference

- (a) To oversee major areas of work of the IPCC Secretariat;
- (b) To consider and approve:
 - Any changes to the annual budget;
 - The appointment, interdiction from duty, and termination of employment of employees at or below Senior Vetting Officer/Senior Manager ranks;
 - Key administrative matters that affect the service of the IPCC;
 - Proposed new contracts with estimated value at or above HK\$50,000 or covering a new area of activity, with the exception of those contracts or activities that come under the purview of the Publicity and Survey Committee;
- (c) To put forward any administrative or management issues for the IPCC's deliberation as the Committee deems appropriate.

成員

主席

葉成慶先生，JP

委員

翟紹唐資深大律師，SBS，JP(至2014年5月)
郭琳廣先生，BBS，JP(由2014年6月起)
馬恩國先生
黃幸怡女士，JP(由2014年9月起)
黃德蘭女士
鄭承隆先生，MH
杜國鑒先生，BBS，JP
何世傑博士(由2014年9月起)
何錦榮先生(由2015年2月起)
任景信先生(由2015年2月起)

Membership

Chairman

Mr Simon IP Shing-hing, JP

Members

Mr JAT Sew-Tong, SBS, SC, JP (Till May 2014)
Mr Larry KWOK Lam-kwong, BBS, JP (Since Jun 2014)
Mr Lawrence MA Yan-kwok
Ms Sandy WONG Hang-ye, JP (Since Sep 2014)
Ms Mary WONG Tak-lan
Mr Edwin CHENG Shing-lung, MH
Mr Clement TAO Kwok-lau, BBS, JP
Mr Dr Vincent Simon HO (Since Sep 2014)
Mr Richard HO Kam-wing (Since Feb 2015)
Mr Peter YAN King-shun (Since Feb 2015)



宣傳及意見調查委員會 Publicity and Survey Committee

職權範圍

- (a) 審議可提升監警會形象和讓市民加深認識監警會的措施；
- (b) 審議和批准已編入預算的宣傳及相關活動，包括：
 - 宣傳物品的內容和設計，例如年報、網頁、短片、刊物和其他宣傳品；
 - 推展宣傳活動；
 - 挑選和委聘承辦商協助推展有關計劃；
- (c) 審議和批准推展已編入預算的意見調查工作，以及挑選和委聘承辦商協助推展有關工作；
- (d) 監察(b)和(c)項所載計劃的進度和質素；
- (e) 審議年度宣傳計劃並就計劃提出意見，供監警會考慮；
- (f) 提出委員會認為適當並與宣傳有關的任何事宜，供監警會考慮。

Terms of reference

- (a) To consider measures that could enhance the image and public understanding of the IPCC;
- (b) To consider and approve publicity-related activities which have been budgeted for, including:
 - Content and design of publicity materials, such as annual reports, website, videos, publications and other promotional materials;
 - Launching of publicity activities;
 - Selection and commissioning of contractors to assist in such projects;
- (c) To consider and approve the launching of surveys that have been budgeted for, and the selection and commissioning of contractors to assist in such projects;
- (d) To monitor the progress and quality of the projects in (b) and (c);
- (e) To consider and advise on an annual publicity plan for the IPCC's consideration;
- (f) To put forward any publicity-related issues for the IPCC's deliberation as the Committee deems appropriate.

成員

主席

鄭承隆先生，MH

委員

林大輝議員，SBS，JP (至2014年12月)
 方敏生女士，BBS，JP (至2014年12月)
 馬學嘉博士
 黃幸怡女士，JP
 葉振都先生，BBS，MH，JP
 杜國鑒先生，BBS，JP
 陳建強醫生，JP (由2014年9月起)
 劉文文女士，BBS，MH，JP
 蘇麗珍女士，MH，JP

Membership

Chairman

Mr Edwin CHENG Shing-lung, MH

Members

Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai, SBS, JP (Till Dec 2014)
 Ms Christine FANG Meng-sang, BBS, JP (Till Dec 2014)
 Dr Carol MA Hok-ka
 Ms Sandy WONG Hang-ye, JP
 Mr Adrian YIP Chun-to, BBS, MH, JP
 Mr Clement TAO Kwok-lau, BBS, JP
 Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, JP (Since Sep 2014)
 Miss Lisa LAU Man-man, BBS, MH, JP
 Ms Ann SO Lai-chun, MH, JP



運作及程序諮詢委員會 Operations Advisory Committee

運作及程序諮詢委員會是一個於本報告期內成立的專責委員會，主要負責監察監警會的運作程序。

職權範圍

- (a) 就因監察及審核須匯報投訴、須知會投訴類別及表達不滿機制解決的個案，以及就報告通過後的跟進事項而產生的一般問題及重要事項向秘書處提供意見，以及在適當情況下作出建議，供監警會考慮；
- (b) 與投訴警察課協調及召開工作層面會議，以及提名監警會成員擔任工作層面會議主席；
- (c) 於秘書處審核、觀察或報告後，就現有的警務投訴程序提供意見，並在適當及有需要時作出建議，以精簡現有的投訴處理工作流程（包括由接獲至完成處理投訴中間的各個環節），以進一步提升監警會個案審核程序的效率及成效；以及為此而接受秘書處關於對監警會個案審核手冊、警務手冊、命令、常規程序、與投訴或投訴處理有關的指示或指引所作審核的諮詢，並在適當情況下作出建議，供監警會考慮；以及
- (d) 就秘書處涉及監警會工作所展開的研究計劃向秘書處提供意見，並在適當情況下作出建議，供監警會考慮。

The Operations Advisory Committee is a new sub-committee that was set up during this reporting period, to oversee the operation process of the IPCC.

Terms of reference

- (a) To advise the Secretariat on general issues and matters of significant importance arising from the scrutiny and examination of Reportable Complaints (RC), Notifiable Complaints (NC) categorisation and cases resolved by Expression of Dissatisfaction Mechanism (EDM) as well as monitoring actions on post endorsement issues, and, where it deems appropriate, make recommendations for the IPCC's consideration;
- (b) To co-ordinate Working Level Meetings (WLM) with CAPO and nominate IPCC Members to chair the WLM;
- (c) Upon review, observations or report of the Secretariat, to advise on the existing police complaint process and, where appropriate and necessary, make recommendations to streamline the existing workflows for complaint handling, from the intake to disposal of complaints, with a view to further improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the IPCC case examination process; and to this end it will be consulted by the Secretariat on the review of the IPCC Case Examination Manual, police manuals, orders, standing procedures, instructions or guidelines which are related to complaints or complaints handling; and, where it deems appropriate, make recommendations for the IPCC's consideration; and
- (d) To advise the Secretariat on research projects and studies to be undertaken by the Secretariat in relation to the work of IPCC, and, where it deems appropriate, make recommendations for the IPCC's consideration.



運作及程序諮詢委員會 Operations Advisory Committee

成員

主席

黃德蘭女士

委員

張達明先生 (至2014年12月)
方敏生女士, BBS, JP (至2014年12月)
馬恩國先生
葉成慶先生, JP
劉玉娟女士
馬學嘉博士
黃幸怡女士, JP
鄭承隆先生, MH
杜國鑾先生, BBS, JP
甄孟義資深大律師
陳建強醫生, JP
劉文文女士, BBS, MH, JP
許宗盛先生, SBS, MH, JP (由2015年2月起)

Membership

Chairman

Ms Mary WONG Tak-lan

Members

Mr Eric CHEUNG Tat-ming (Till Dec 2014)
Ms Christine FANG Meng-sang, BBS, JP (Till Dec 2014)
Mr Lawrence MA Yan-kwok
Mr Simon IP Shing-hing, JP
Ms Noeline LAU Yuk-kuen
Dr Carol MA Hok-ka
Ms Sandy WONG Hang-yee, JP
Mr Edwin CHENG Shing-lung, MH
Mr Clement TAO Kwok-lau, BBS, JP
Mr John YAN Mang-yee, SC
Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, JP
Miss Lisa LAU Man-man, BBS, MH, JP
Mr Herman HUI Chung-shing, SBS, MH, JP (Since Feb 2015)

工作小組 Working Group

監警會和投訴警察課在2010組成了一個工作小組, 著力研究一個更有效率的機制, 用以依據投訴性質作分流處理, 以便加快處理調查投訴個案的效率。會方決定工作小組的監察工作將交由新成立的運作及程式諮詢委員會負責, 因此工作小組於2014年12月下旬完成使命功成身退。

The IPCC and CAPO established a working group in 2010 to come up with a more efficient system of sorting complaints, in order to enhance efficiency in investigating complaint cases. It was decided that this group's monitoring work would be taken over by the newly-formed Operations Advisory Committee, and the working group was therefore dissolved at the end of December 2014.

成員

監警會方召集人

方敏生女士, BBS, JP

委員

張達明先生
葉成慶先生, JP
梁繼昌議員

Membership

IPCC Convenor

Ms Christine FANG Meng-sang, BBS, JP

Members

Mr Eric CHEUNG Tat-ming
Mr Simon IP Shing-hing, JP
Hon Kenneth LEUNG Kai-cheong



觀察員 Observers

在觀察員計劃之下，保安局局長會委任合適人士出任監警會觀察員，協助監警會觀察投訴警察課處理和調查須匯報投訴的方式。報告期內監警會觀察員的名單如下：

Under the Observers Scheme, the Secretary for Security may appoint persons deemed fit as IPCC Observers, to assist the Council in observing the manner in which CAPO handles and investigates Reportable Complaints. The following is a list of Observers in the current reporting period:

觀察員名單	Observers
1 歐楚筠女士	Ms AU Chor-kwan
2 歐陽偉倫先生	Mr Kelvin AU YEUNG Wai-lun
3 湛家雄先生，BBS，MH，JP	Mr Daniel CHAM Ka-hung, BBS, MH, JP
4 陳杏女士	Ms CHAN Hang
5 陳慶明先生	Mr CHAN Hing-ming
6 陳稼晉先生	Mr Patrick CHAN Ka-chun
7 陳文佑先生	Mr Henry CHAN Man-yu
8 陳茂強先生	Mr Haydn CHAN Mou-keung
9 陳毅生先生	Mr Kenny CHAN Ngai-sang
10 陳博智先生	Mr CHAN Pok-chi
11 陳少棠先生，MH	Mr CHAN Siu-tong, MH
12 陳偉佳博士	Dr CHAN Wai-kai
13 陳偉坤先生	Mr Andie CHAN Wai-kwan
14 陳耀雄先生	Mr Jimmy CHAN Yiu-hung
15 陳郁傑博士	Dr CHAN Yuk-kit
16 周厚立先生	Mr CHAU Hau-lap
17 周賢明先生，MH	Mr Francis CHAU Yin-ming, MH
18 鄭建曦女士	Ms Hattie CHENG Kin-hei
19 鄭國杰博士，MH	Dr Edwin CHENG Kwok-kit, MH
20 鄭偉雄先生	Mr Nelson CHENG Wai-hung
21 張焯堯先生	Mr Charles CHEUNG Cheuk-yiu
22 張嫻珠女士	Ms Diana CHEUNG Han-chu
23 張智彥先生	Mr Human CHEUNG
24 張俊勇先生，MH	Mr Thomas CHEUNG Tsun-yung, MH
25 張仁良教授，BBS，JP	Prof Stephen CHEUNG Yan-leung, BBS, JP
26 錢志庸先生	Mr Barry CHIN Chi-yung
27 趙耀年先生，MH	Mr CHIU Yiu-nin, MH



觀察員名單		Observers
28	莊創業先生	Mr CHONG Chong-yip
29	周錦祥先生，MH	Mr CHOW Kam-cheung, MH
30	周耀明先生，MH	Mr Alan CHOW Yiu-ming, MH
●	31 朱靖女士	Ms Esther CHU Jing
●	32 朱兆麟先生	Mr Ivan CHU Siu-lun
	33 鍾靖薇女士	Ms CHUNG Ching-may
	34 方平先生，JP	Mr FONG Ping, JP
●	35 傅鄭穎婷女士	Ms Francine FU KWONG Wing-ting
	36 何顯明先生，MH	Mr HO Hin-ming, MH
●	37 何鉅業先生	Mr HO Kui-yip
	38 何國華先生	Mr George HO Kwok-wah
●	39 何偉權先生	Mr HO Wai-kuen
	40 何逸雲先生	Mr Alec HO Yat-wan
	41 許嘉灝先生，BBS，MH	Mr HUI Ka-hoo, BBS, MH
●	42 洪為民先生	Mr Witman HUNG Wai-man
●	43 甘艷梅女士	Ms KAM Yim-mui
	44 簡汝謙先生	Mr Ronald KAN Yu-him
	45 高錦祥先生，BBS，MH	Mr KO Kam-cheung, BBS, MH
●	46 江澤濠先生，MH	Mr KONG Chack-ho, MH
	47 顧明仁博士，MH	Dr Charles KOO Ming-yan, MH
●	48 季霆剛先生	Mr KWAI Ting-kong
	49 郭秀英女士	Ms KWOK Sau-ying
	50 鄭因華先生	Mr KWONG Yun-wah
●	51 賴心先生	Mr Sam LAI Sum
	52 黎達生先生，MH，JP	Mr David LAI Tat-sang, MH, JP
	53 林赤有先生，BBS，MH，JP	Mr Billy LAM Chek-yau, BBS, MH, JP
	54 林志傑醫生，BBS，MH，JP	Dr Lawrence LAM Chi-kit, BBS, MH, JP
●	55 林傳華女士	Ms Carine LAM Chuen-wa
●	56 林振昇先生	Mr LAM Chun-sing
	57 林發耿先生，MH	Mr LAM Faat-kang, MH
	58 林浩揚先生	Mr LAM Ho-yeung
	59 林家輝先生，JP	Mr Aaron LAM Ka-fai, JP
●	60 林啟暉先生，MH	Mr LAM Kai-fai, MH
●	61 林玉珍女士，MH	Ms LAM Yuk-chun, MH
	62 劉興華先生，MH	Mr LAU Hing-wah, MH
	63 樓家強先生，MH	Mr LAU Ka-keung, MH



觀察員名單		Observers
●	64 李志恒先生	Mr Sidney LEE Chi-hang
	65 李子榮先生	Mr Alvin LEE Chi-wing
	66 李正雅女士	Ms LEE Ching-nga
●	67 李錦明先生，MH	Mr Daeren LEE Kam-ming, MH
●	68 李嘉騏先生	Mr LEE Kar-ki
	69 李國麟教授，PhD，RN，SBS，JP	Prof Hon Joseph LEE Kok-long, PhD, RN, SBS, JP
●	70 梁志剛先生	Mr LEUNG Chi-kong
●	71 梁志明先生	Mr Pat LEUNG Chi-ming
●	72 梁啟元博士	Dr Kelvin LEUNG Kai-yuen
	73 梁秀志先生，JP	Mr LEUNG Sau-chi, JP
●	74 梁心端女士	Ms Cynthia LEUNG Sum-tuen
●	75 李國祥醫生，JP	Dr Lawrence LI Kwok-chang, JP
	76 李世榮先生	Mr LI Sai-wing
●	77 李婉華女士	Ms Rainbow LI Yuen-wah
●	78 梁新燕女士	Ms Cecilia LIANG Sun-yin
●	79 林亨利先生，MH	Mr Henry LIM, MH
	80 廖啟明醫生，MH	Dr LIU Kai-ming, MH
	81 廖珮珊女士	Ms LIU Pui-shan
	82 盧錦華先生，MH，JP	Mr Norman LO Kam-wah, MH, JP
	83 盧子安先生	Mr LO Tze-on
	84 羅仁禮先生，JP	Mr LO Yan-lai, JP
●	85 陸海女士，MH，JP	Ms LU Hai, MH, JP
	86 馬盧金華女士	Mrs Virginia MA LO Kam-wah
	87 莫仲輝先生，MH，JP	Mr Rex MOK Chung-fai, MH, JP
	88 吳玲玲女士，JP	Ms NG Ling-ling, JP
●	89 吳敏生先生	Mr Alan NG Man-sang
●	90 吳守基先生，SBS，MH，JP	Mr Wilfred NG Sau-kee, SBS, MH, JP
	91 吳少強先生，MH，JP	Mr Thomas NG Siu-keung, MH, JP
●	92 吳永嘉先生，JP	Mr Jimmy NG Wing-ka, JP
	93 顏少倫先生	Mr NGAN Siu-lun
●	94 白富鴻先生，JP	Mr Frank PAK Fu-hung, JP
●	95 龐朝輝醫生	Dr PONG Chiu-fai
●	96 龐創先生，BBS，JP	Mr Edward PONG Chong, BBS, JP
	97 潘國華先生	Mr PUN Kwok-wah
●	98 邵家輝先生	Mr SHIU Ka-fai
	99 蕭澤宇先生，BBS，JP	Mr Simon SIU Chak-yu, BBS, JP
●	100 蕭楚基先生，BBS，MH，JP	Mr SIU Chor-kee, BBS, MH, JP



觀察員名單			Observers
●	101	蘇紹聰博士	Dr Thomas SO Shiu-tsung
	102	蘇慧賢女士	Ms Herdy SO Wai-yin
	103	譚兆炳先生	Mr George TAM Siu-ping
●	104	鄧振強先生，MH，JP	Mr Teddy TANG Chun-keung, MH, JP
●	105	曾鳳珠女士	Ms TSANG Fung-chu
●	106	曾憲強先生，MH	Mr TSANG Hin-keung, MH
	107	謝炯全先生	Mr Patrick TSE Kwing-chuen
	108	徐福樂醫生	Dr Michael TSUI Fuk-sun
	109	黃志偉先生	Mr WONG Chi-wai
●	110	王吉顯先生	Mr Peter WONG Kit-hin
	111	黃江天博士	Dr James WONG Kong-tin
●	112	黃萬成先生，MH	Mr Barry WONG Man-sing, MH
	113	黃碧嬌女士，MH	Ms Peggy WONG Pik-kiu, MH
	114	黃舒明女士	Ms WONG Shu-ming
●	115	王惠貞女士，SBS，JP	Ms WONG Wai-ching, SBS, JP
	116	黃宏泰先生，MH	Mr WONG Wang-tai, MH
●	117	黃耀聰先生，MH	Mr WONG Yiu-chung, MH
●	118	王婉芝女士	Miss WONG Yuen-chi
	119	胡楚南先生，JP	Mr WU Chor-nam, JP
	120	任志浩博士	Dr Michael YAM Chi-ho
●	121	楊凱山博士	Dr YEUNG Hoi-shan
	122	楊學明牧師	Rev David YEUNG Hok-ming
●	123	楊明悌先生	Mr YEUNG Ming-tai
	124	楊子熙先生，MH	Mr YEUNG Tsz-hei, MH
●	125	楊位醒先生，MH	Mr YEUNG Wai-sing, MH
	126	楊耀忠先生，BBS，JP	Mr YEUNG Yiu-chung, BBS, JP
●	127	嚴玉麟先生，JP	Mr Stanley YIM Yuk-lun, JP
●	128	葉振南先生，BBS，MH，JP	Mr YIP Chun-nam, BBS, MH, JP
	129	姚慧兒女士	Ms April YIU Wai-yee
	130	楊添燦先生	Mr Alan YOUNG Tim-tsan
	131	余智榮先生	Mr YU Chi-wing
●	132	翁志明先生，BBS，MH	Mr YUNG Chi-ming, BBS, MH
●	133	翁國忠先生	Mr Roger YUNG Kwok-chung

截至2015年3月31日監警會共有110位觀察員

Total number of observers as at 31 March 2015 was 110

- 2014年4月1日新任命
- 2014年8月1日新任命
- 2014年11月1日新任命
- 2014年7月31日退休
- 2014年10月31日退休

- Newly-appointed Observers (1 Apr 2014)
- Newly-appointed Observers (1 Aug 2014)
- Newly-appointed Observers (1 Nov 2014)
- Retired Observers (31 Jul 2014)
- Retired Observers (31 Oct 2014)



監警會秘書處 IPCC Secretariat

監警會由一個全職的秘書處支援。秘書處由一名秘書長領導，2014/15年編制共有47名職員。秘書處的主要職責是協助委員審核投訴個案的調查報告和推廣委員會的工作。

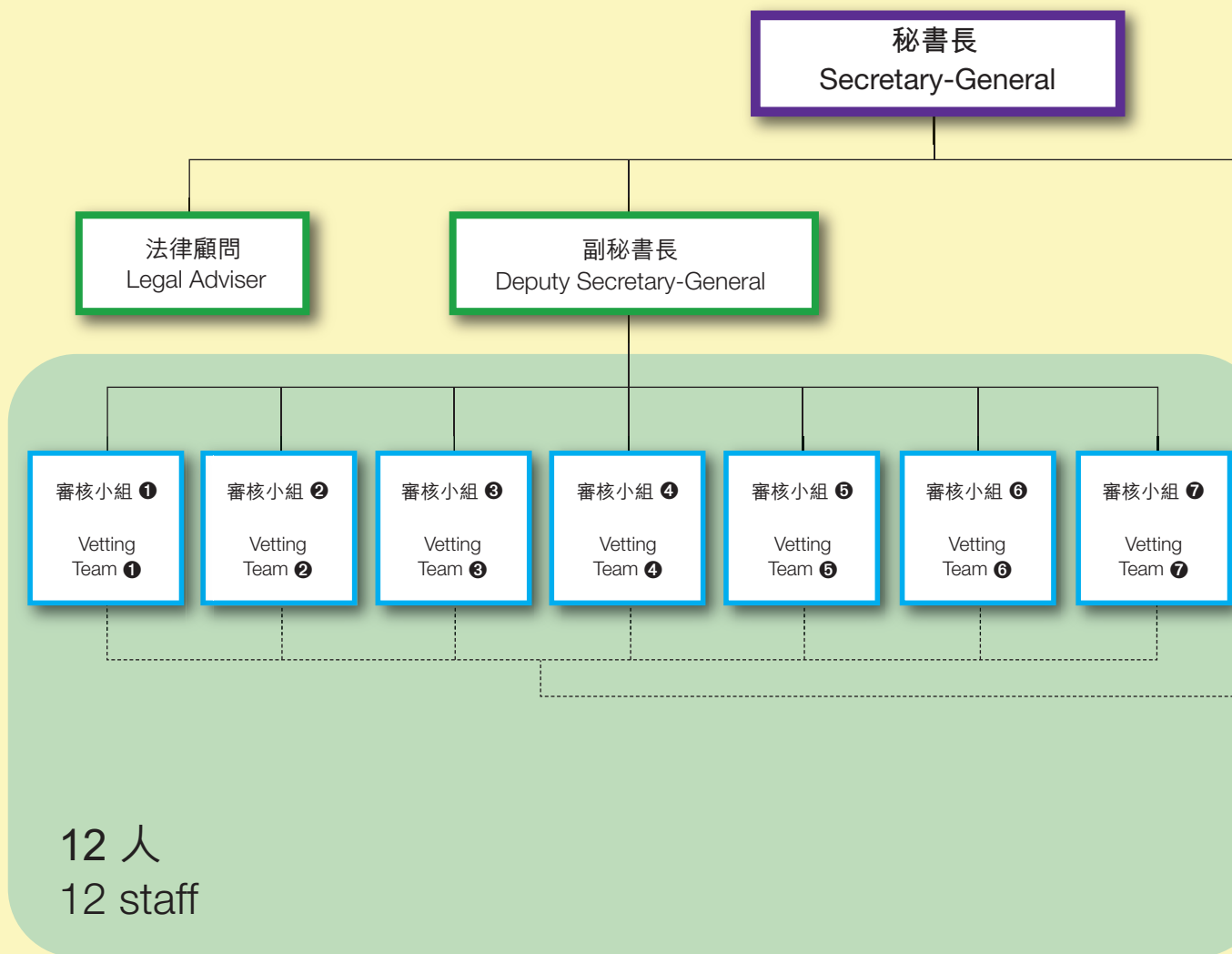
監警會秘書處截至2015年3月31日的組織圖如下：

The IPCC is supported by a full-time Secretariat, headed by a Secretary-General, with a total of 47 staff members in 2014/15. The major function of the Secretariat is to assist Council Members in examining complaint investigation reports and in promoting the work of the IPCC.

The organisational chart of the IPCC Secretariat, as at 31 March 2015, is as below:

監警會秘書處架構圖 (2015年3月31日)

IPCC Secretariat structure (As at 31 March 2015)





助理秘書長
Assistant Secretary-General

企業服務部
Corporate Services Team

財務及管理部
Finance and
Management Team

外事及公共關係部
External Affairs and
Public Relations Team

審核支援組
Vetting Team
Support Unit

觀察員計劃組
Observers
Scheme Unit

資訊科技組
Information
Technology Unit

人力資源組
Human
Resources Unit

財務及一般事務組
Finance and
General Unit

31 人
31 staff

第八章

Chapter 8

財務報表

Financial statements

監察 INDEPENDENCE 獨立
MONITOR 監察 INDEP
IMPARTIALITY 公正 INTEGRITY 誠信 IN
監察 INDEPENDENCE 獨立 IMPARTIALITY 公正 MONITOR 監察

獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會

(根據《獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會條例》成立)

INDEPENDENT POLICE COMPLAINTS COUNCIL

(ESTABLISHED UNDER THE “INDEPENDENT POLICE
COMPLAINTS COUNCIL ORDINANCE”)

截至二零一五年三月三十一日止年度
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015



黃龍德會計師事務所有限公司

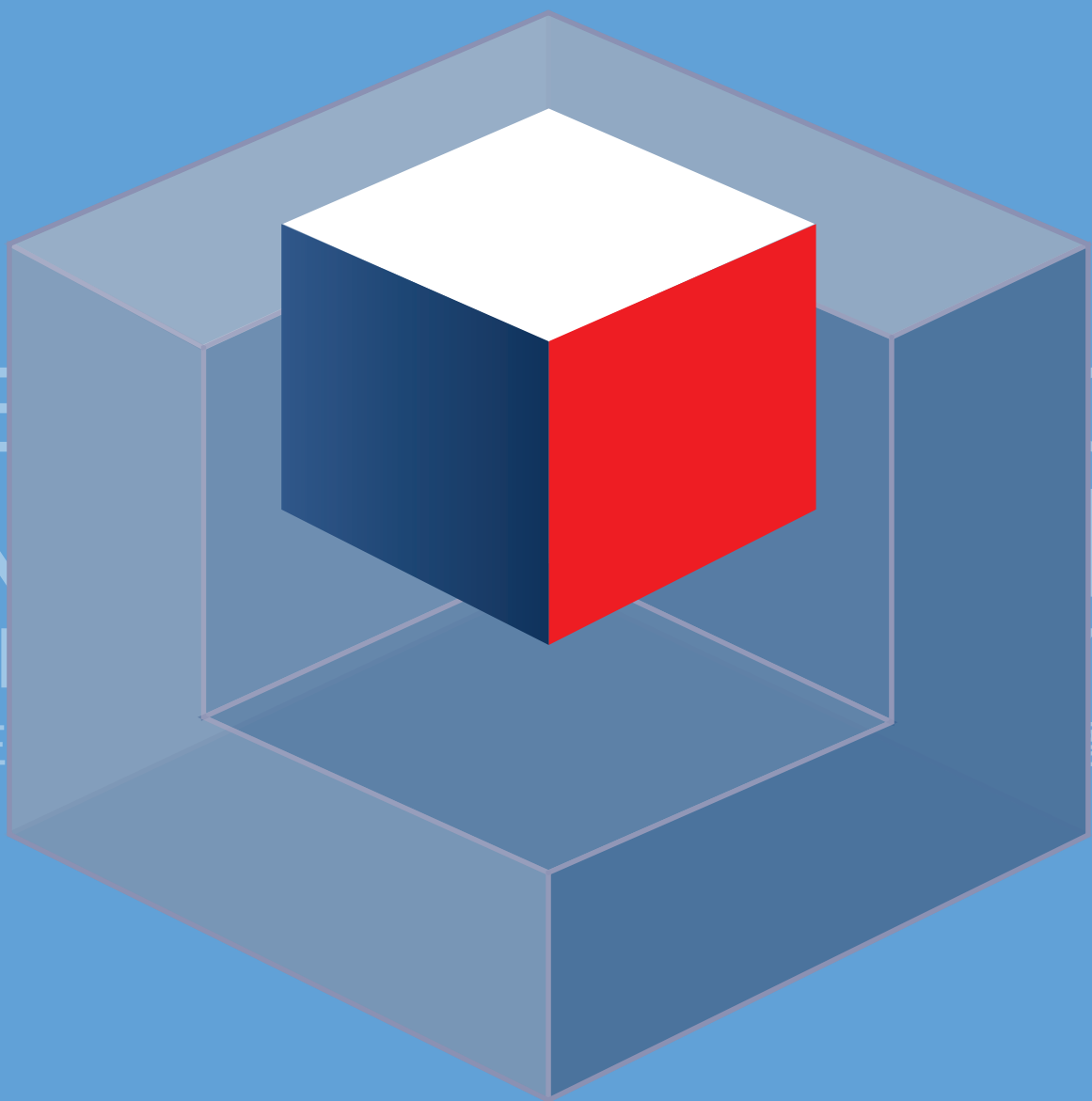
香港執業會計師、英國特許會計師

PATRICK WONG C.P.A. LIMITED

Certified Public Accountants (Practising), Hong Kong Chartered Accountants

(中英文版如有歧異，一概以英文版為準)

INTE
PEN
DEPE
監察 INTE



OR
PA
公正
監察 IND



目 錄

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財務狀況表 Statement of Financial Position	134
儲備變動表 Statement of Changes in Reserves	135
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(以港幣計算)
(All amounts in Hong Kong Dollars unless otherwise stated)



獨立核數師報告致獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會 Independent auditor's report to Independent Police Complaints Council

(根據《獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會條例》成立)

(Established under the "Independent Police Complaints Council Ordinance")



本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審計列載於第133至150頁**獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會**(「貴會」)的財務報表,此財務報表包括貴會於二零一五年三月三十一日的財務狀況表與截至該日止年度的全面收益表、儲備變動表 and 現金流量表,以及主要會計政策概要及其他附註解釋資料。

貴會就財務報表須承擔的責任

貴會須負責根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》編製財務報表,以令財務報表作出真實而公平的反映,及落實其認為編製財務報表所必要的內部控制,以使財務報表不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述。

核數師的責任

我們的責任是根據我們的審計對該等財務報表作出意見。我們是按照《獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會條例》(第604章)附表1第29條的規定,僅向貴會報告。除此以外,我們的報告不可用作其他用途。我們概不會就本報告內容,對任何其他人士負責及承擔責任。

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港審計準則》進行審計。該等準則要求我們遵守道德規範,並規劃及執行審計,以合理確定財務報表是否不存有任何重大錯誤陳述。

We have audited the financial statements of the **Independent Police Complaints Council** (the "Council") set out on pages 133 to 150, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2015, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in reserves and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The Council's responsibility for the financial statements

The Council is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and for such internal control as the Council determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit and to report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 29 of Schedule 1 of the Independent Police Complaints Council Ordinance (Cap.604), and for no other purposes. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.



審計涉及執程序以獲取有關財務報表所載金額及披露資料的審計憑證。所選定的程序取決於核數師的判斷，包括評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致財務報表存有重大錯誤陳述的風險。在評估該等風險時，核數師考慮與該會編製財務報表以作出真實而公平的反映相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程序，但目的並非對貴會內部控制的有效性發表意見。審計亦包括評價貴會所採用會計政策的合適性及作出會計估計的合理性，以及評價財務報表的整體列報方式。

我們相信，我們所獲得的審計憑證能充足和適當地為我們的審計意見提供基礎。

意見

我們認為，該等財務報表已根據《香港財務報告準則》真實而公平地反映貴會於二零一五年三月三十一日的財務狀況及截至該日止年度的盈餘及現金流量。

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonable of accounting estimates made by the Council, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Council's affairs as at 31 March 2015 and of its surplus and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards.

黃龍德會計師事務所有限公司

執業會計師

劉旭明

香港執業會計師

執業證書號碼：P05468

二零一五年六月十五日

香港

PATRICK WONG C.P.A. LIMITED

Certified Public Accountants

LAU YUK MING HAROLD

CPA (Practising)

Certified Public Accountant (Practising), Hong Kong

Practising Certificate Number: P05468

15 June 2015

Hong Kong



全面收益表 — 截至二零一五年三月三十一日止年度

Statement of comprehensive income – for the year ended 31 March 2015

	附註 Notes	2015 \$	2014 \$
收入 Income			
政府補助 Government grants	6	58,061,277	49,830,408
其他收入 Other income	7	6,636	32,708
		58,067,913	49,863,116
支出 Expenditure			
員工成本 Staff costs	8	28,238,928	24,825,785
一般及行政費用 General and administrative expenses	8	19,143,071	15,159,802
本會成員酬金 Honorarium to Council members	17	711,980	668,760
		48,093,979	40,654,347
本年度盈餘及其他全面收益總額 Surplus and other comprehensive income for the year	8	9,973,934	9,208,769



財務狀況表 — 於二零一五年三月三十一日
Statement of financial position — at 31 March 2015

	附註 Notes	2015 \$	2014 \$
非流動資產 Non-current assets			
固定資產 Fixed assets	10	3,483,234	5,822,994
流動資產 Current assets			
按金及預付款項 Deposits and prepayments		2,680,137	2,962,613
現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents	11	41,082,714	28,795,328
		43,762,851	31,757,941
流動負債 Current liabilities			
遞延政府補助 Deferred government grants	12	1,129,321	1,201,513
其他應付款項及應計費用 Other payables and accruals	13	1,885,116	1,320,976
		3,014,437	2,522,489
流動資產淨值 Net current assets		40,748,414	29,235,452
資產總值減流動負債 Total assets less current liabilities		44,231,648	35,058,446
非流動負債 Non-current liabilities			
遞延政府補助 Deferred government grants	12	811,562	1,529,137
員工約滿酬金撥備 Provision for staff gratuities	14	3,333,028	3,416,185
		4,144,590	4,945,322
資產淨值 Net assets		40,087,058	30,113,124
儲備 Reserves			
累計盈餘 Accumulated surplus		40,087,058	30,113,124

本會於二零一五年六月十五日批准並授權公佈本財務報表。
Approved and authorised for issue by the Council on 15 June 2015.

郭琳廣 · BBS · JP
主席
Larry KWOK Lam-Kwong, BBS, JP
Chairman



儲備變動表 — 截至二零一五年三月三十一日止年度

Statement of changes in reserves — for the year ended 31 March 2015

	\$
於二零一三年四月一日之結餘 Balance at 1 April 2013	20,904,355
年內盈餘及其他全面收益 Surplus and other comprehensive income for the year	9,208,769
於二零一四年三月三十一日之結餘 Balance at 31 March 2014	30,113,124
年內盈餘及其他全面收益 Surplus and other comprehensive income for the year	9,973,934
於二零一五年三月三十一日之結餘 Balance at 31 March 2015	40,087,058



現金流量表 — 截至二零一五年三月三十一日止年度

Statement of cash flows — for the year ended 31 March 2015

	附註 Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
營運活動 Operating activities			
年內盈餘及其他全面收益 Surplus and other comprehensive income for the year		9,973,934	9,208,769
已就下列各項作出調整：Adjustments for:			
– 折舊 Depreciation		3,051,388	2,527,806
– 利息收入 Interest income		(3,804)	(30,934)
營運資金變動前之營運盈餘 Operating surplus before working capital changes		13,021,518	11,705,641
按金及預付款項之減少 Decrease in deposits and prepayments		282,476	457,522
遞延政府補助之（減少）／增加 (Decrease)/increase in deferred government grants		(789,767)	1,085,092
其他應付款項及應計費用之增加／（減少） Increase/(decrease) in other payables and accruals		564,140	(644,321)
員工約滿酬金撥備之（減少）／增加 (Decrease)/increase in provision for staff gratuities		(83,157)	296,570
營運活動產生的現金流入 Net cash generated from operating activities		12,995,210	12,900,504
投資活動 Investing activities			
購入固定資產 Purchase of fixed assets		(711,628)	(1,874,195)
已收利息 Interest received		3,804	30,934
投資活動之現金流出淨額 Net cash used in investing activities		(707,824)	(1,843,261)
現金及現金等價物之增加淨額 Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		12,287,386	11,057,243
年初之現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		28,795,328	17,738,085
年末之現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	41,082,714	28,795,328



財務報表附註 — 截至二零一五年三月三十一日止年度

Notes to the financial statements – for the year ended 31 March 2015

1. 概述

獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會（「本會」）是根據《獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會條例》成立的一個法團，根據《獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會條例》（第604章）（「本會條例」），本會擔任法定機構的角色，獲授權負責觀察、監察及覆檢須匯報投訴個案的處理和調查工作，並就本會條例所指明的須匯報投訴個案的處理和調查工作向警務處處長或行政長官或兼向上述兩者提出建議。本會亦會就處長因應須匯報投訴個案而已經或將會對任何相關警務人員作出的行動進行監察，並對有關行動提供意見。

由於本會並非牟利機構，且無須遵守任何外間訂立的資本規定，因此本會的主要財務及資本管理目標是維持每年收支平衡，從而能夠持續運作及履行法定機構的角色和職能。

本會的資金主要源自政府撥款。任何營運盈餘必須結轉至下一個財政年度，以應付未來本會運作所需的開支。整體資本管理政策與上年比較並無作出任何改變。

2. 採納香港財務報告準則

本會的財務報表乃根據香港會計師公會頒佈的所有適用的香港財務報告準則，包括所有個別適用的香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則及註釋和香港公認會計原則編製。主要會計政策已載於附註3。

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Independent Police Complaints Council (the “Council”) is a body corporate established under the Independent Police Complaints Council Ordinance. Under the Independent Police Complaints Council Ordinance (Cap. 604) (the “Ordinance”), the Council assumes its statutory role as the authority for observing, monitoring and reviewing the handling and investigation of reportable complaints, and making recommendations to the Commissioner of Police or the Chief Executive or both of them in respect of the handling or investigation of reportable complaints as specified in the Ordinance. The Council also monitors actions taken or to be taken in respect of any member of the police force by the Commissioner in connection with reportable complaints, and to advise them of its opinion on such actions.

Since the Council is not profit-oriented and is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements, its primary financial and capital management objectives are to maintain a balance between annual income and expenditure, so that it has the ability to operate as a going concern and perform its statutory roles and functions.

The Council is primarily financed by government subventions. Any operating surplus shall be carried forward to the following financial year to meet future expenditure required for the operations of the Council. The overall capital management strategy remains unchanged from prior year.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The Council’s financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”), which includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKASs”) and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) and accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong. A summary of significant accounting policies is set out in note 3.



3. 主要會計政策

(a) 財務報表編製基準

本財務報表採用歷史成本會計基準編製。

(b) 固定資產

固定資產是以成本減去隨後累計折舊和隨後減值虧損後（如有）記入財務狀況表。

計算折舊是以固定資產項目之估計可使用年期內，按直線法撇銷成本，減彼等之估計餘值，並載述如下：－

- 租賃裝修工程 3年
- 辦公室設備 5年
- 電腦設備 3年
- 傢俱及裝置 3年

估計可使用年期、剩餘價值及折舊方法乃於各報告期間末檢討，並計算未來任何估計變動之影響。

固定資產會在出售或預期繼續使用資產不會帶來未來經濟利益時終止確認。於出售或報廢設備項目時產生之任何損益以出售所得款項與該資產賬面值之差額計量，並於損益中確認。

(c) 租賃

租賃是出租人與承租人在商定的時期內以換取支付或支付一系列資產使用權的一項協議。決定一個安排是否，或包含，租賃是取決於該安排的本質，及當履行該安排時，是否取決於特定資產的使用和資產使用權的轉移。

租賃的資產被列為融資租賃時，租賃實質上是將該資產所有權所附帶的風險和報酬轉移給本會。所有其他租賃歸類為營運租賃。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The measurement basis used in preparing the financial statements is historical cost.

(b) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, as follows:-

- Leasehold improvements 3 years
- Office equipment 5 years
- Computer equipment 3 years
- Furniture and fixtures 3 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of fixed assets is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of fixed assets is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Leases

A Lease is an agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee in return for a payment or series of payments the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time. Determining whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Leases are classified as finance leases when the terms of leases transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.



3. 主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 租賃 (續)

營運租賃

營運租賃之付款於租賃期內以直線法在收益表內列為開支。為取得在營運租賃下持有的土地所付出的款項，以土地租賃溢價確認於財務狀況表中。

難以預料的租金在發生時確認為當期的費用。

(d) 按金及預付款項

按金及預付款項按公允價值初始確認，其後按攤銷成本減去呆賬減值撥備計算後所得的金額入賬，但如折現影響並不重大則除外。在此情況下，應收款項會按成本減去呆壞賬減值撥備後所得的金額入賬。

(e) 現金及現金等價物

現金及現金等價物包括銀行及手頭現金，以及可隨時轉換為已知數額現金，並幾乎不受價值變動風險所影響之短期高度流通投資項目。

(f) 其他應付款項

其他應付款項均於初期按公平值確認，其後按攤銷成本列賬，惟倘若折現之影響並不重大，則按成本列賬。

(g) 撥備及或有負債

如果本會須就已發生的事件承擔法定或推定義務，因而預期很可能會導致經濟利益流出，在有關金額能夠可靠地估計時，本會便會對該時間或金額不確定的負債計提撥備。如果貨幣時間價值重大，則按預計所需費用的現值計提撥備。

如果經濟利益流出的可能性較低，或是無法對有關金額作出可靠的估計，便會將該義務披露為或有負債，但經濟利益流出的可能性極低則除外。如果本會的義務須視乎某項或多項未來事件是否發生才能確定是否存在，該義務亦會被披露為或有負債，但經濟利益流出的可能性極低則除外。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Leases (continued)

Operating leases

Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The payments made on acquiring land held under an operating lease are recognised in the statement of financial position as lease premium for land.

Contingent rents are charged as an expense in the periods in which they are incurred.

(d) Deposits and prepayments

Deposits and prepayments are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost less allowance for impairment of doubtful debts, except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases, the receivables are stated at cost less allowance for impairment of doubtful debts.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and at bank. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(f) Other payables

Other payables are initially measured at fair value and, after initial recognition, at amortised cost, except for short-term payables with no stated interest rate and the effect of discounting being immaterial, that are measured at their original invoice amount.

(g) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Council has a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.



3. 主要會計政策（續）

(h) 收入確認

收入乃按已收或應收代價之公平值計算。如果經濟利益很可能會流入本會，而收入和支出（如適用）又能夠可靠地計量時，下列各項收入便會在全面收益表中確認：

(i) 政府補助

當可以合理地確定本會將會收到政府補助並履行該補助的附帶條件時，政府補助便會按其公允價值確認。

有關購置固定資產的政府補助歸入遞延政府補助，並於相關資產的預計可用期限內按直線法計入全面收益表。

(ii) 利息收入

利息收入是使用有效的利率方法確認。

(i) 員工福利

(i) 僱員可享有的假期

僱員所累積的應得有薪年假會被計入。在財務狀況表日，由僱員提供服務而產生的預計有薪年假會被計提撥備。

僱員可享有的病假及身孕假期會於假期開始時才計算。

(ii) 退休福利成本

本會非公務員合約的僱員已經加入強制性公積金條例下成立的強制性公積金計劃（強積金計劃）。本會為該等僱員向強積金計劃作出有關入息的5%供款。該計劃之資產與本會之資產分開持有，並由信託人以基金託管。

向強積金計劃支付的供款於到期日列作支出。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) Income recognition

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Provided that it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the income transaction will flow to the Council and the income and the costs, if any, in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably, income is recognised as follows:

(i) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Council will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to the purchase of fixed assets are included in deferred income and are credited to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(i) Employee benefits

(i) Employee leave entitlements

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the statement of financial position date.

Employee entitlements to sick leave and maternity or paternity leave are not recognised until the time of leave.

(ii) Retirement benefit costs

The Council has joined the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme (the MPF Scheme) established under the Mandatory Provident Fund Ordinance for non-civil service contract staff. The Council contributes 5% of the relevant income of staff members under the MPF Scheme. The assets of the Scheme are held separately from those of the Council, in funds under the control of trustee.

Payments to the MPF Scheme are charged as an expense as they fall due.

**3. 主要會計政策（續）****(j) 除商譽以外的有形及無形資產減值**

於各結算日，本會會檢討具有限可使用年期的有形及無形資產的賬面值，以判斷該資產是否出現減值虧損。當顯示可能出現減值虧損時，該資產的可收回值會被評估以計算其虧損幅度。如該資產的可收回值並不可能被評估，本會會評估該資產所屬的現金產生單位可收回值。當確定了一個合理及一致的分類基礎時，企業資產會被分類為獨立現金產生單位或現金產生單位的最小組別。

(k) 關聯方

a) 一名人士或其近親被視為本會的關聯方，如果該人士：

- (i) 能控制或共同控制本會；
- (ii) 能對本會構成重大影響力；或
- (iii) 為本會的關鍵管理人員。

b) 一個實體可視為本會的關聯方，如果該實體符合以下任何情況：

- (i) 一個實體是為本會或為本會關聯方的僱員福利而設的離職後福利計劃；
- (ii) 一個實體由(a)中描述的人士控制或共同控制；或
- (iii) (a)(i)中描述的一名人士對一個實體構成重大影響，或為一個實體的關鍵管理人員。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**(j) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill**

At the end of reporting date, the Council reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets with finite useful lives to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Council estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

(k) Related parties

a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Council if that person:

- (i) has control or joint control over the Council;
- (ii) has significant influence over the Council; or
- (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Council.

b) An entity is related to the Council if any of the following conditions applies:

- (i) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Council or an entity related to the Council.
- (ii) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
- (iii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity.



4. 會計政策更新

於二零一五年，本會已應用香港會計師公會頒佈於二零一四年四月一日或之後開始之年度生效包括以下或與本會業務及財務報表有關的香港財務報告準則：

4. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Council has initially applied the new and revised HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA that are first effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2014, including:-

香港會計準則第32號(修訂本)：金融資產和金融負債之抵銷
Amendments to HKAS 32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

香港會計準則第36號(修訂本)：非金融資產之可收回金額披露
Amendments to HKAS 36 Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets

於本年度應用該等香港財務報告準則對本會的財政表現及狀況並沒有重大影響。

The application of the new and revised HKFRSs has no material effects on the Council's financial performance and positions.

5. 重要會計推算及判斷

按照香港財務報告準則編制財務報表時，本會管理層會為影響到資產、負債、收入及開支的會計政策的應用作出判斷、估計及假設。這些判斷、估計及假設是以過往經驗及多項其他於有關情況下視作合理之因素為基準。儘管管理層對這些判斷、估計及假設作出持續檢討，實際結果可能有別於此等估計。

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENT

The Council's management makes assumptions, estimates and judgements in the process of applying the Council's accounting policies that affect the assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the financial statements prepared in accordance with HKFRSs. The assumptions, estimates and judgements are based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. While the management reviews their judgements, estimates and assumptions continuously, the actual results will seldom equal to the estimates.

有關財務風險管理的某些主要假設及風險因素列載於附註16。對於本財務報表所作出的估計及假設，預期不會構成重大風險，導致下一財政年度資產及負債的賬面值需作大幅修訂。

Certain key assumptions and risk factors in respect of the financial risk management are set out in note 16. There are no other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of asset and liabilities within the next financial year.

6. 政府補助

政府補助是指政府撥款以供本會履行服務的資金。有關補助是按照本會的需要(已載列於年度預算及建議項目中)而釐定。

6. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants represent the funds granted by the Government for the Council's services which is determined with regard to the needs of the Council as presented in its annual budget and proposed projects.



7. 其他收入

7. OTHER INCOME

	2015 \$	2014 \$
利息收入 Interest income	3,804	30,934
雜項收入 Sundry income	2,832	1,774
	6,636	32,708

8. 年內盈餘及全面收益

8. SURPLUS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR

年內盈餘及全面收益已計入：

Surplus and other comprehensive income for the year is arrived at after charging:

	2015 \$	2014 \$
(a) 員工成本 Staff costs		
— 強制性公積金供款 Contributions to Mandatory Provident Funds	646,619	526,382
— 薪金、工資及其他福利 Salaries, wages and other benefits	27,592,309	24,299,403
	28,238,928	24,825,785
(b) 一般及行政費用 General and administrative expenses		
核數師酬金 Auditor's remuneration	38,000	38,000
折舊 Depreciation	3,051,388	2,527,806
物業的營運租賃費用 Operating lease charges for properties	7,260,621	7,954,438

9. 稅項

9. TAXATION

根據《稅務條例》第87條的規定，本會獲豁免課稅，因此本會無須在本財務報表計提香港利得稅撥備。

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made in the financial statements as the Council is exempted from profits tax pursuant to section 87 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance.



10. 固定資產

10. FIXED ASSETS

	租賃裝修工程 Leasehold improvements	傢俱及裝置 Furniture and fixtures	辦公室設備 Office equipment	電腦設備 Computer equipment	總額 Total
成本 Cost					
於二零一三年四月一日 At 1 April 2013	3,749,950	295,171	1,246,239	2,698,613	7,989,973
增置 Additions	–	4,370	59,360	1,810,465	1,874,195
於二零一四年三月三十一日 At 31 March 2014	3,749,950	299,541	1,305,599	4,509,078	9,864,168
累計折舊 Accumulated depreciation					
於二零一三年四月一日 At 1 April 2013	416,660	66,328	592,307	438,073	1,513,368
年內折舊 Charge for the year	1,249,984	99,522	252,700	925,600	2,527,806
於二零一四年三月三十一日 At 31 March 2014	1,666,644	165,850	845,007	1,363,673	4,041,174
賬面淨值 Net book value					
於二零一四年三月三十一日 At 31 March 2014	2,083,306	133,691	460,592	3,145,405	5,822,994
成本 Cost					
於二零一四年四月一日 At 1 April 2014	3,749,950	299,541	1,305,599	4,509,078	9,864,168
增置 Additions	25,500	121,270	16,748	548,110	711,628
於二零一五年三月三十一日 At 31 March 2015	3,775,450	420,811	1,322,347	5,057,188	10,575,796
累計折舊 Accumulated depreciation					
於二零一四年四月一日 At 1 April 2014	1,666,644	165,850	845,007	1,363,673	4,041,174
年內折舊 Charge for the year	1,254,942	109,207	244,667	1,442,572	3,051,388
於二零一五年三月三十一日 At 31 March 2015	2,921,586	275,057	1,089,674	2,806,245	7,092,562
賬面淨值 Net book value					
於二零一五年三月三十一日 At 31 March 2015	853,864	145,754	232,673	2,250,943	3,483,234



11. 現金及現金等價物

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2015 \$	2014 \$
銀行存款 Cash at banks	41,082,714	28,795,328
財務狀況表及現金流量表之現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position and the statement of cash flows	41,082,714	28,795,328

12. 遞延政府補助

12. DEFERRED GOVERNMENT GRANTS

	2015 \$	2014 \$
於二零一四年/二零一三年四月一日的結餘 Balance as at 1 April 2014/2013	2,730,650	1,645,558
已收補助 Grants received	423,510	1,770,500
年內確認為收入的數額 Recognised as income in the year	(1,213,277)	(685,408)
於二零一五年/二零一四年三月三十一日的結餘 Balance as at 31 March 2015/2014	1,940,883	2,730,650
減：歸入「流動負債」的數額 Less: Amount included in "current liabilities"	1,129,321	1,201,513
歸入「非流動負債」的數額 Amount included in "non-current liabilities"	811,562	1,529,137

有關已收補助主要是用作為獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會的網站改版。

The grants received are mainly for the IPCC website revamp.

13. 其他應付款項及應計費用

13. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	2015 \$	2014 \$
財務負債 Financial liabilities	735,337	550,456
未放取的有薪年假 Unutilized annual leave	1,149,779	770,520
	1,885,116	1,320,976

其他應付款項及應計費用預計於下年內償還。

Other payables and accruals are expected to be settled within one year.



14. 員工約滿酬金撥備

14. PROVISION FOR STAFF GRATUITIES

	2015 \$	2014 \$
於二零一四年/二零一三年四月一日的結餘 Balance as at 1 April 2014/2013	3,416,185	3,119,615
已計提撥備 Provision made	2,474,985	2,056,213
已動用撥備 Provision utilised	(2,558,142)	(1,759,643)
於二零一五年/二零一四年三月三十一日的結餘 Balance as at 31 March 2015/2014	3,333,028	3,416,185

員工約滿酬金撥備是為了支付受聘當日起計已完成兩年或三年合約的員工的約滿酬金而設立。

Provision for staff gratuities is set up for the gratuity payments which will be payable to employees of the Council who complete their two or three-year contracts commencing from the date of their employment.

15. 承擔

15. COMMITMENTS

於二零一五年三月三十一日，根據不可解除的營運租賃在日後應付的物業最低租賃付款總額如下：

At 31 March 2015, the total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in respect of properties are payable as follows:

	2015 \$	2014 \$
一年內 Within 1 year	8,058,775	7,642,409
一年後但五年內 After 1 year but within 5 years	2,686,258	10,189,878
	10,745,033	17,832,287



16. 金融工具

本會將其財務資產分為以下類別：

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Council has classified its financial assets in the following categories:

貸款及應收款項 Loans and receivables		
	2015 \$	2014 \$
按金 Deposits	2,000,353	1,883,616
現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents	41,082,714	28,795,328
	43,083,067	30,678,944

本會將其財務負債分為以下類別：

The Council has classified its financial liabilities in the following categories:

按攤銷成本計量的財務負債 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
	2015 \$	2014 \$
其他應付款項及應計費用 Other payables and accruals	735,337	550,456

所有金融工具的賬面值相對二零一四年及二零一五年三月三十一日年底時的公平值均沒有重大差別。

All financial instruments are carried at amounts not materially different from their fair values as at 31 March 2014 and 2015.

本會的營運活動及金融工具使其面對信貸風險，流動資金風險及市場風險。本會透過以下政策管理該等風險，以減低該等風險對本會的財務表現及狀況的潛在不利影響。

The Council is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk arising in the normal course of its operation and financial instruments. The Council's risk management objectives, policies and processes mainly focus on minimising the potential adverse effects of these risks on its financial performance and position by closely monitoring the individual exposure.



16. 金融工具 (續)

(a) 信貸風險

本會並無重大集中信貸風險，而最高風險相等於財務資產所載有關賬面值。本會的信貸風險主要來自其銀行存款。銀行存款的信用風險是有限，因受存款之銀行均為受香港銀行條例規管的財務機構。

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(a) Credit risk

The Council has no concentration of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets. The Council is exposed to credit risk on financial assets, mainly attributable to deposits with banks. The credit risk on bank deposits is limited because the counterparties are authorised financial institutions regulated under the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance.

	2015 \$	2014 \$
數據一覽 Summary quantitative data		
按金 Deposits	2,000,353	1,883,616
銀行存款 Bank balances	41,082,714	28,795,328
	43,083,067	30,678,944

(b) 流動資金風險

本會的流動資金風險是財務負債。本會對資金作出謹慎管理，維持充裕的現金和現金等價項目，以滿足連續運作的需要。

(b) Liquidity risk

The Council is exposed to liquidity risk on financial liabilities. It manages its funds conservatively by maintaining a comfortable level of cash and cash equivalents in order to meet continuous operational need. The Council ensures that it maintains sufficient cash which is available to meet its liquidity.

	賬面值 Carrying amount \$	合約的未折現 現金流量總額 Total contractual undiscounted cash flow \$	一年內或 於要求時 Within 1 year or on demand \$
2015			
其他應付款項及應計費用 Other payables and accruals	735,337	735,337	735,337
2014			
其他應付款項及應計費用 Other payables and accruals	550,456	550,456	550,456



16. 金融工具 (續)

(c) 市場風險

利率風險

本會的利率風險主要來自銀行存款，並以貸款及應收款項作為財務資產分類。

本會的銀行存款主要為活期存款，利率風險較低。因此，本會預期不會面對任何重大利率風險。

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(c) Market risk

Interest rate risk

The Council's exposure on fair value interest rate risk mainly arises from its cash deposits with bank which are classified as loans and receivables.

The Council mainly holds deposits with bank in saving account and the exposure is considered not significant. In consequence, no material exposure on fair value interest rate risk is expected.

	2015 \$	2014 \$
數據一覽 Summary quantitative data		
浮息財務資產 Floating-rate financial assets		
銀行結存 Deposits with banks	20,622,402	18,174,197

本會沒有對所產生的利率風險作敏感性分析，因為管理層評估此風險對本會的財務狀況不會產生重大影響。

No sensitivity analysis for the Council's exposure to interest rate risk arising from deposits with bank is prepared since based on the management's assessment the exposure is considered not significant.

(d) 以公平值計量之金融工具

於財務狀況表日，本會並沒有金融工具以公平值列賬。

(d) Financial instrument at fair value

At the statement of financial position date, there were no financial instruments stated at fair value.

17. 關聯方交易

除披露在財務報表的交易及結餘外，本會與關聯方於年內進行之交易摘要如下：

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Council had the following material related party transactions during the year:

	2015 \$	2014 \$
本會成員酬金 Honorarium paid to Council members	711,980	668,760

有關採購貨品及服務的所有交易(當中涉及本會的成員及主要管理人員可能持有權益的機構)是在日常業務過程中按照本會的財務責任及正常採購程序進行。

All transactions related to the procurement of goods and services involving organisations in which a member of the Council and key management personnel may have an interest are conducted in the normal course of business and in accordance with the Council's financial obligations and normal procurement procedures.



18. 已頒佈但於年內尚未生效之香港財務報告準則

以下乃已頒佈但於年內尚未生效之香港財務報告準則，這些準則或與本會營運及財務報表有關：

18. HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE YEAR

HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective for the year include the following HKFRSs which may be relevant to the Council's operations and financial statements:

	於以下年度開始或以後生效 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
香港財務報告準則（修訂本）：香港財務報告準則二零一零年至二零一二年週期之年度改進 Amendments to HKFRSs Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle	二零一四年七月一日 1 July 2014
香港財務報告準則（修訂本）：香港財務報告準則二零一一年至二零一三年週期之年度改進 Amendments to HKFRSs Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle	二零一四年七月一日 1 July 2014
香港財務報告準則第9號：金融工具 HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments	二零一五年一月一日 1 January 2015
香港財務報告準則第7號及第9號（修訂本）： 香港財務報告準則第9號強制生效日期及過渡披露 Amendments to HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 7 Mandatory Effective Date of HKFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures	二零一五年一月一日 1 January 2015
香港會計準則第19號（修訂本）：界定福利計劃－僱員供款 Amendments to HKAS 19 Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions	二零一四年七月一日 1 July 2014

本會並無提早採納該等香港財務報告準則。初步評估顯示採納該等香港財務報告準則不會對本會首次採納年度的財務報表產生重大影響。本會將繼續評估該等香港財務報告準則及其他就此識別的重大變動的影響。

The Council has not early adopted these HKFRSs. Initial assessment has indicated that the adoption of these HKFRSs would not have a significant impact on the Council's financial statements in the year of initial application. The Council will be continuing with the assessment of the impact of these HKFRSs and other significant changes may be identified as a result.

19. 通過財務報表

本財務報表已於二零一五年六月十五日得到本會的同意下發佈。

19. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Council on 15 June 2015.

服務承諾

Performance pledges

監警會重視工作效率和優質表現，定下一系列的服務承諾：
We attach great importance to efficient and quality performance.
Our performance pledges are:

	Handling of cases 個案的處理	Performance target (standard response time) ● 表現指標 (標準回應時間) ●
Enquiries 查詢	By telephone / in person 致電 / 親臨	Immediately 即時
	In writing 書面	Within 10 days 10天內
Monitoring of complaints 監察投訴	Normal cases ● 一般個案 ●	Within 3 months 3個月內
	Complicated cases ● 複雜個案 ●	Within 6 months 6個月內
	Review cases ● 覆核個案 ●	Within 6 months 6個月內

- 由接獲投訴警察課最終調查報告 / 回應的日期起計
- 一般個案：向投訴警察課提出不多於一輪質詢的輕微個案 (例如沒有禮貌或疏忽職守)
- 複雜個案：所有嚴重的個案 (例如毆打或捏造證據)，或向投訴警察課提出多於一輪質詢的輕微個案
- 覆核個案：要求覆核須匯報投訴的調查結果分類的個案
- Measured from the date of receipt of CAPO's final investigation report/response
- Normal cases: minor cases (such as Impoliteness or Neglect of Duty) with no more than one round of Query raised by the IPCC with CAPO
- Complicated cases: all serious cases (such as Assault or Fabrication of Evidence) and minor cases with two or more rounds of Queries raised by the IPCC with CAPO
- Review cases: requests for reviewing the classification of Reportable Complaints



監警會必竭盡所能，監察警隊依法執行職務，確保香港警隊優良傳統，為市民服務。

The Independent Police Complaints Council will do its utmost to ensure that the Police carry out their duties in accordance with the law and safeguard the fine traditions of our Police Force to serve the people of Hong Kong.

封面設計以一個大正立方體表示一個完整社區，而小正立方體則代表監警會，帶出監警會是一個獨立的組織，同時亦是一個完整社區的一部分。大正立方體兩旁的文字主則代表監警會為社區帶來的價值，以及其職能、使命與價值觀。

The cover design uses a bigger cube to represent a complete society, and a smaller cube to represent the IPCC. This is to bring out the message that the IPCC is an independent body, but at the same time it is a part of a complete society. The words on the two sides of the bigger cube indicate what the IPCC brings to the society, and its role, mission and values.



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監警會網站
IPCC Website



監警會YouTube頻道
IPCC YouTube Channel