

2015/16 REPORT 工作報告

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

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監警會的抱負、使命及價值觀
Vision, Mission and Values of the IPCC



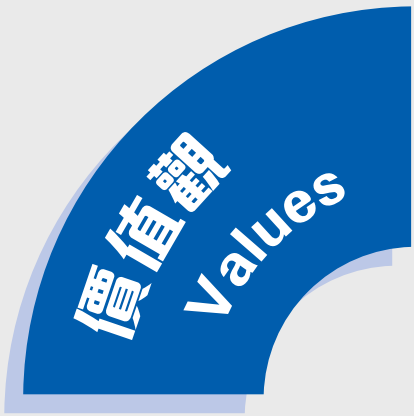
一個公平、公正、對公眾問責的投訴警察制度

A fair and impartial police complaints system accountable to the public



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



獨立 Independence

公正 Impartiality

誠信 Integrity

主席前言
Chairman's foreword



我代表委員會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）2015/16年的工作報告。

It is my pleasure to present the Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) report for the year 2015/16 on behalf of the Council.

在我首兩年監警會主席的任期內，本港先後經歷佔領事件及旺角騷亂，社會的政治氣氛變得兩極化，公眾不單只關注警察的執法，亦關注監警會作為獨立監察警方處理投訴的機構，如何履行其法定職責。這些轉變為會方帶來新挑戰，但挑戰往往會帶來機遇，我們會積極、正面地回應。

In my first two years serving as the IPCC Chairman, Hong Kong has experienced the Occupy Movement and subsequently the Mong Kok riot. The city's political climate has become divisive. What concerns the public is not just the Police's law enforcement, but how the IPCC, as an independent body monitoring the handling of police complaints, fulfils its statutory duties. These changes have brought us new challenges, which often come with opportunities which we would respond in a positive and proactive manner.

2016年3月會方委託港大民意研究計劃進行公眾意見調查，調查結果具重要的參考價值，讓我們了解到公眾對監警會的認知和觀感。首先，調查發現公眾對會方的認知度維持在高水平，但只有半數受訪者能正確分辨監警會的法定職能。例如，有部分受訪者誤以為監警會會直接調查投訴案件和監察警務人員的行為或操守。第二、年輕受訪者當中，錯誤認識監警會職能的人，明顯較正確認識的多。外界亦曾經有評論指監警會沒有處分違規警務人員；事實上法例賦

In March 2016, we commissioned The University of Hong Kong's Public Opinion Programme to conduct a public opinion survey. The findings have given us a significant reference in understanding awareness and perception of the IPCC by the public. Firstly, public awareness of the Council was found to have remained at a high level, but only about half of the respondents managed to correctly identify our statutory duties. Some respondents, for example, misunderstood that the IPCC would directly investigate complaint cases and monitor the behaviour or conduct of the police officers. Secondly, young respondents who could identify our duties correctly were significantly outnumbered by those who could not. There were also comments that the IPCC did not take disciplinary actions directly

主席前言
Chairman's foreword

予會方權力就處分提出意見，但執行處分是由警方負責。這些誤解正正提醒我們在宣傳及教育工作上仍有發展空間。會方期待未來有更多機會和社會各界人士溝通，包括警方、各專業團體、關注遊行活動的持份者等，並會走進校園和學生交流，以提升大眾對會方的認識。

against police officers at fault. As a matter of fact, we have statutory power to provide recommendations on the disciplinary actions to be taken, yet it is the duty of the Police to execute the disciplinary actions. These misconceptions are a resounding reminder that there is still room for us to step up our publicity and education work. We look forward to having more opportunities to liaise with different sectors such as the Police, professional bodies and procession stakeholders, and interact with students on campus with a view to promote understanding of the IPCC by the public.

公眾意見調查亦發現，跟大型公眾活動所衍生的投訴有關的新聞，會更吸引或引起公眾對投訴警察以至監警會的關注。雖然這些投訴佔整體數字仍屬少數，但爭議性大，我們定當嚴肅處理。但我們同樣希望公眾理解，無論是備受社會矚目的案件，抑或是警察日常執法引起的個案，會方也一視同仁，以證據為依歸、不偏不倚地去審視每一個投訴警察課呈交的調查報告。再者，監警會嚴謹的審核程序是公眾可以賴以信任的，這程序有專業的審核主任及來自社會各界的委員參與，他們會充分討論及釐清不同的觀點，並可向投訴警察課提出質詢，在有效的監察和制衡下達成結論，這樣的機制能使投訴人及被投訴人士得到公平、公正的對待。

The public opinion survey also revealed that news coverage connected with complaints arising from large-scale public order events would attract more attention or concern from the public on complaints against the Police and the IPCC. Though such complaints were just a tiny fraction of the overall figures, they are highly controversial and would be tackled seriously. However, we also hope the public understands that the IPCC will review every investigation report submitted by the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO) independently and impartially with a consistent, evidence-based approach, be it a case attracting widespread attention or a case concerning day-to-day law enforcement by the Police. Furthermore, our stringent case examination process is worthy of public trust with the participation of professional vetting officers and Members from various sectors. They will thoroughly discuss and clarify different viewpoints, raise Queries to the CAPO and reach a conclusion with effective monitoring and check-and-balance. Under this mechanism, both complainant and complainee are accorded a fair, impartial treatment.

在本財政年度，投訴警察個案的整體數字繼續下跌 ，會方接獲投訴警察課新個案的調查報告，按年減少約兩成七。報告期內，會方通過了3,360項指控的調查結果，當中有約三成六需要接受全面調查；但有約六成指控，是分類為「無法追查」或「投訴撤回」，這些個案通常是因為投訴人自行撤回投訴、或不能確定被投訴警員的身份、或未能取得投訴人的合作而未能繼續調查。雖然如此，監警會仍會審視這些個案，有需要時向投訴警察課提出質詢跟進，確保投訴人沒有受到不恰當的影響。

During this financial year, the overall number of complaints against the Police continued to fall with a drop of around 27% year-on-year for investigation reports on new cases received from the CAPO. During the reporting period, the IPCC endorsed the findings of 3,360 allegations. Among them, approximately 36% required full investigation, while some 60% were classified as "not pursuable" or "withdrawn". Investigation could not be proceeded often because the cases were withdrawn by the complainants; the identity of the officer in the complaint could not be ascertained; or the cooperation of the complainant could not be obtained. Nevertheless, the IPCC would still examine and, when necessary, follow up these cases by raising Queries to the CAPO, so as to ensure that no undue influence had been exerted on the complainant.

整體投訴數字減少可能反映現時兩層架構投訴警察制度的成效。其一是警方在

The overall decrease in complaints might have reflected the effectiveness of the current two-tier police complaints system. The

年前推出表達不滿機制，將較輕微的投訴分流處理，讓我們可以集中資源，處理較嚴重的投訴個案 。另外，多年來會方除了審核投訴個案，亦會就警方常規及程序提供改善建議，目的是防止類似投訴再發生，有助提升警隊的服務質素。以本財政年度為例，會方提出了10項建議並獲投訴警察課接納及跟進。這些建議主要是關於警方處理大型公眾活動，包括與主辦單位建立特定溝通渠道、更高級別警務人員參與主辦單位舉行的籌備會議的需要、提高發布人流管制及交通安排資訊的透明度等。於2013/14年度及2014/15年度，會方亦分別提出了六項及九項改善警隊常規和程序的建議，獲投訴警察課接納。

first is the Expression of Dissatisfaction Mechanism (EDM) introduced by the Police in years before which diverted relatively minor complaints for separate handling. As a result, our resources could focus on handling complaints of a more serious nature. In addition, apart from reviewing complaint cases, we have been offering recommendations on improvements to police practices and procedures over the years. Our objective is to prevent similar complaints in future and help improve the service quality of the Police. Using this financial year as an illustration, we made 10 recommendations which were accepted and followed up by the CAPO. These recommendations were mainly related to the Police's handling of large-scale public order events, including the establishment of specific communication channels with the organisers, the necessity for more senior police officers to join the preparatory meeting with the organisers, and higher transparency in disseminating crowd management and transport arrangement information, etc. In 2013/14 and 2014/15, six and nine improvement measures to the police practices and procedures were accepted by the CAPO respectively.

自監警會條例於2009年生效以來，會方成為獨立法定機構雖已七年，但對一個機構來說仍在成長階段。過去多年憑著各委員及秘書處同事的努力，會方在本港兩層架構的投訴警察制度下，確立了既重要兼具公信力的角色。未來會方會進一步改善審核過程的效率，並繼續讓公眾了解會方的職能。

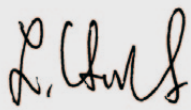
It has been seven years since the Council became an independent statutory body after the promulgation of the IPCC Ordinance in 2009, but we are still a developing organization. Thanks to the efforts of our Members and Secretariat colleagues over the years, our role as an important and credible component in Hong Kong's two-tier police complaints system has been well established. In future, we will further enhance the efficiency of the examination process and continue to inform the public of our duties.

最後，我代表委員會感謝過去一年卸任的委員陳培光醫生、馬恩國大律師、鄭承隆先生及陳章明教授，他們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，同心合力維護香港這套公平、有效、具透明度的兩層投訴警察機制。我們定必秉承監警會獨立、公正和誠信的價值觀，繼續推展我們的工作。

Lastly, on behalf of the IPCC, I would like to extend our gratitude to the Members who retired last year – Dr CHAN Pui-kwong, Mr Lawrence MA Yan-kwok, Mr Edwin CHENG Shing-lung and Prof Alfred CHAN Cheung-ming – 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 safeguard the two-tier police complaints system that has proved impartial, effective and transparent. In taking our work forward, we will uphold the IPCC's core values of independence, impartiality and integrity.



郭琳廣，BBS，JP
主席



Larry KWOK Lam-Kwong, BBS, JP
Chairman

年度概覽
Year at a glance

2015

04 05 06 07 09 10

17 4月 APR
與民間人權陣線會面，聽取他們對警方在佔領事件期間的行動的意見
Met with the Civil Human Rights Front and listened to their views on the Police operations during the Occupy Movement



18 6月 JUN
舉辦傳媒工作坊
Organised a media workshop



25 6月 JUN
監警會和投訴警察課聯席會議
Joint IPCC/CAPO meeting

26 6月 JUN
出席警方有關七一遊行安排的簡報會
Attended the Police briefing on the 1 July procession

09 7月 JUL
與青海省委政法委帶領的赴港考察團會面
Met with delegation led by the Political and Legal Affairs Commission of Qinghai Province



12 9月 SEP
主持香港警察學院結業典禮暨檢閱儀式
Inspected the Passing Out Parade at the Hong Kong Police College





12 10月 OCT
舉行第十七期《監警會通訊》傳媒發布會
Media briefing to release the *IPCC Newsletter* issue no.17



26 5月 MAY
探訪中區警區，並聽取前線警員處理佔領事件時的感受
Visited the Central District and listened to the experiences of frontline officers during their handling of the Occupy Movement



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

24 9月 SEP
監警會和投訴警察課聯席會議
Joint IPCC/CAPO meeting





04 5月 MAY
電視劇集《監警有道》(2015)啟播禮
Launch ceremony of the TV drama series *IPCC Files* (2015)

29 6月 JUN
舉行第十六期《監警會通訊》傳媒發布會
Media briefing to release the *IPCC Newsletter* issue no.16



09 9月 SEP
與香港警務督察協會會面
Met with the Hong Kong Police Inspectors' Association



12 **11月 NOV**
與警司協會會面
Met with the Superintendents' Association



02 **12月 DEC**
《監警會2014/15工作報告》提交立法會並舉行傳媒發布會
Submitted the *IPCC Report 2014/15* to the Legislative Council and hosted a media briefing session



08 **12月 DEC**
監警會和投訴警察課聯席會議
Joint IPCC/CAPO meeting

03 **12月 DEC**
到訪黃大仙區撲滅罪行委員會
Visited to the Wong Tai Sin District Fight Crime Committee



27 **11月 NOV**
與海外督察協會會面
Met with the Overseas Inspectors' Association



11 **12月 DEC**
與新加坡管理大學法律學院會面
Met with the Singapore Management University's School of Law



15 **1月 JAN**
到訪中西區撲滅罪行委員會
Visited the Central and Western District Fight Crime Committee

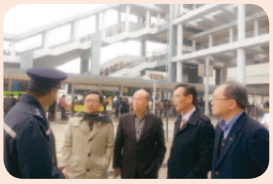


29 **1月 JAN**
監警會觀察員研討會
IPCC Observers seminar



27 **1月 JAN**
到訪深水埗區撲滅罪行委員會
Visited the Sham Shui Po District Fight Crime Committee

14 **1月 JAN**
探訪邊界警區及上水分區，並了解前線警員處理水貨活動的工作
Visited the Border District and Sheung Shui Division to understand the frontline officers' work on dealing with "General Merchandise Operators" activities



13 **1月 JAN**
到訪屯門區撲滅罪行委員會
Visited the Tuen Mun District Fight Crime Committee



04 **3月 MAR**
到訪沙田區撲滅罪行委員會
Visited the Sha Tin District Fight Crime Committee

09 **3月 MAR**
舉行第十八期《監警會通訊》傳媒發布會
Media briefing to release the *IPCC Newsletter* issue no.18



到訪九龍城區撲滅罪行委員會
Visited the Kowloon City District Fight Crime Committee

17 **3月 MAR**
監警會和投訴警察課聯席會議
Joint IPCC/CAPO meeting



16 **3月 MAR**
到訪觀塘區撲滅罪行委員會
Visited the Kwun Tong District Fight Crime Committee

14 **3月 MAR**
與警隊員佐級協會會面
Met with the Junior Police Officers' Association



02 **3月 MAR**
到訪油尖旺區撲滅罪行委員會
Visited the Yau Tsim Mong District Fight Crime Committee

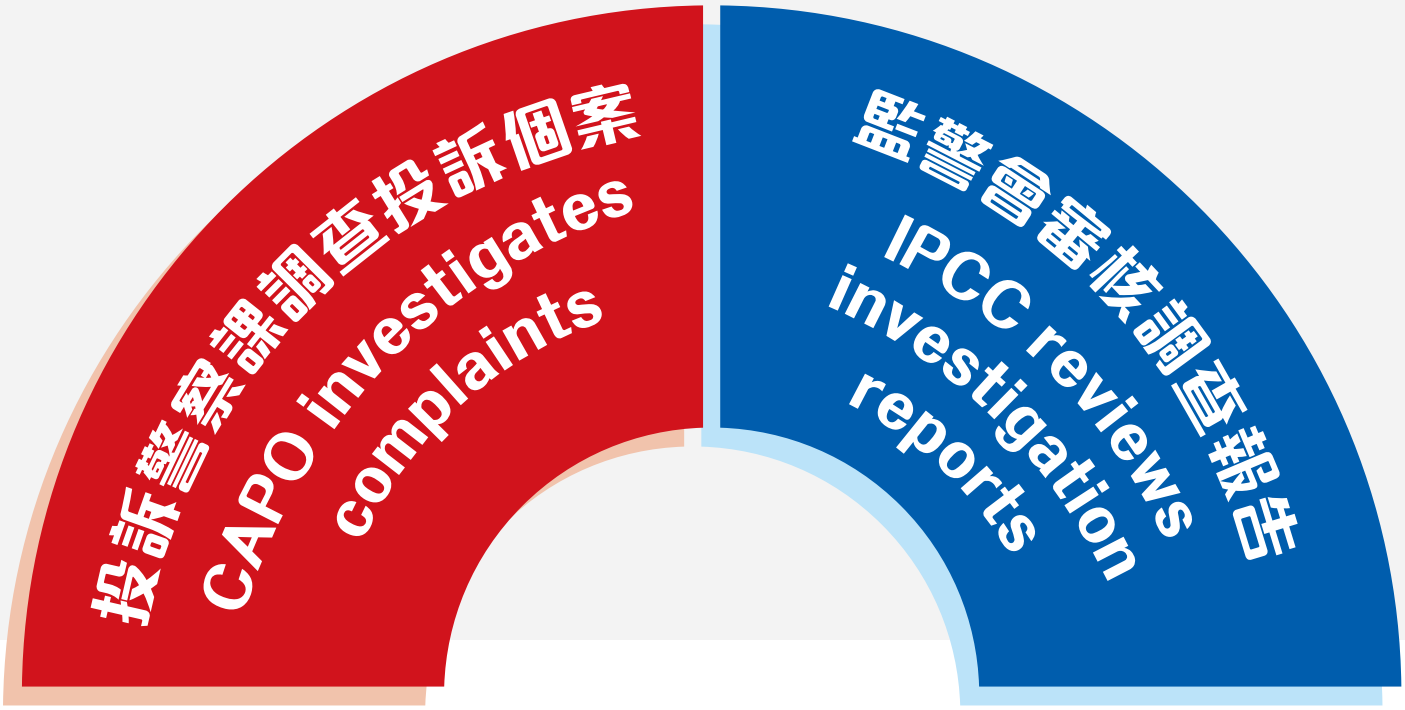




第1章
CHAPTER

關於監警會
About the IPCC

香港的投訴警察制度
Police complaints system in Hong Kong



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。

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.

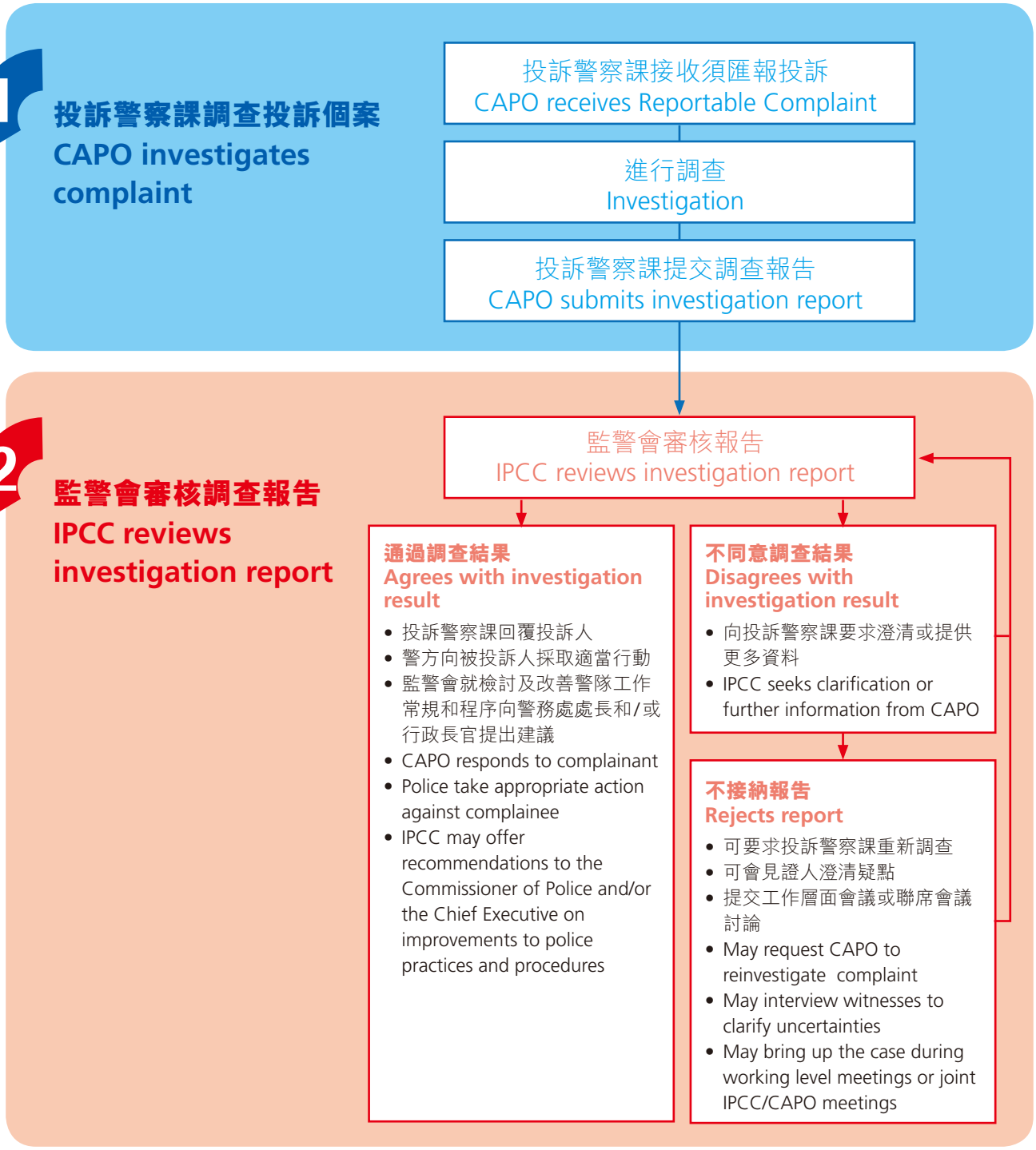
待投訴警察課完成投訴調查後，便會把須匯報投訴的調查報告，連同所有調查的相關檔案、文件及材料，提交予獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會（簡稱監警會）審核。

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.

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。

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。成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2016年3月31日，監警會共有28名委員。

隨著《監警會條例》生效，監警會於2009年6月1日成為法定機構。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 2016, 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:

1. 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

2. 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

3. 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

4. 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

5. 加強公眾對監警會的角色的認識
To promote public awareness of the role of the Council

監警會的監察程序
Monitoring procedures of the IPCC



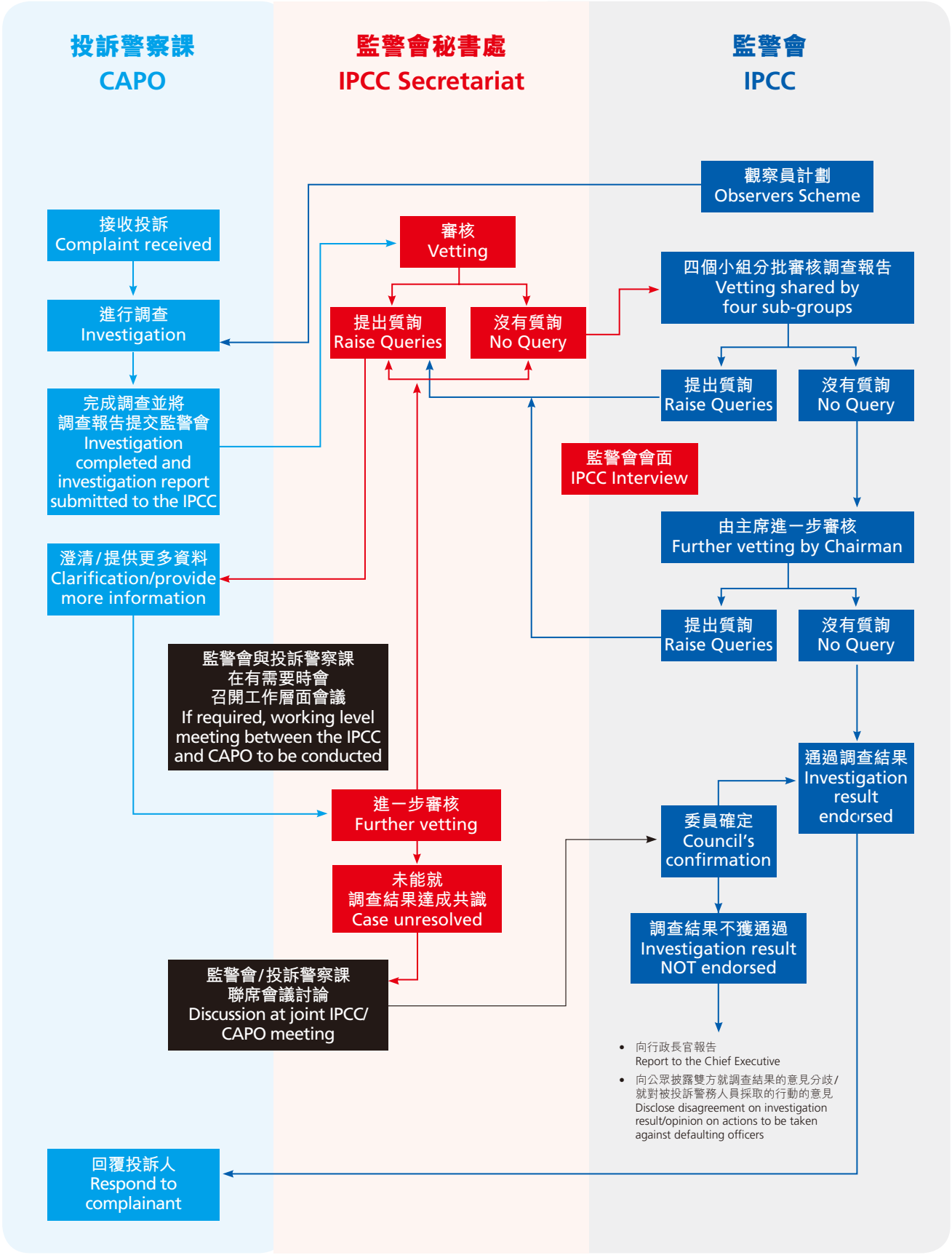
在投訴警察制度的兩層架構下，投訴警察課在完成投訴調查後，便會把須匯報投訴的調查報告提交予監警會秘書處審核，秘書處可就調查報告向投訴警察課提出質詢、要求該課澄清或提供更多資料。若秘書處對調查報告沒有質詢，便會將調查報告提交予監警會委員審核。

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。

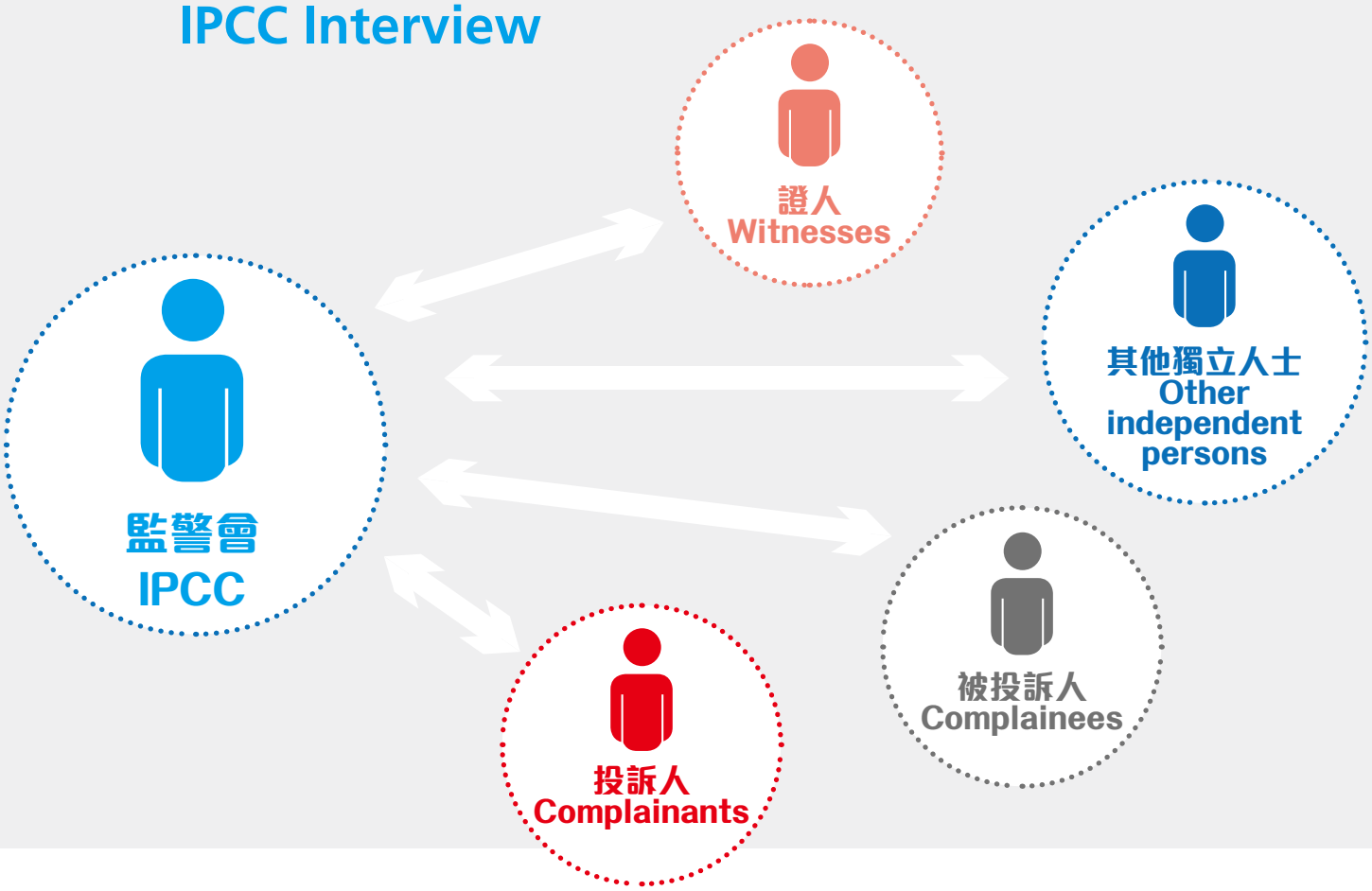
Under the two-tier police complaints system, after CAPO has investigated a Reportable Complaint, it will submit an investigation report to the IPCC Secretariat for examination. Based on the report, the Secretariat may raise Queries and ask for clarification or further information. If the Secretariat has no Queries about the report, it will submit the report 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 IPCC 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。監警會委員同樣可進行觀察。

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.

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。

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.

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。

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.

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。

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.

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。

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.

截至2016年3月31日，監警會共有110名觀察員。

As of 31 March 2016, there were 110 IPCC Observers.

觀察員的委任
Appointment of Observers

（《監警會條例》第33條）

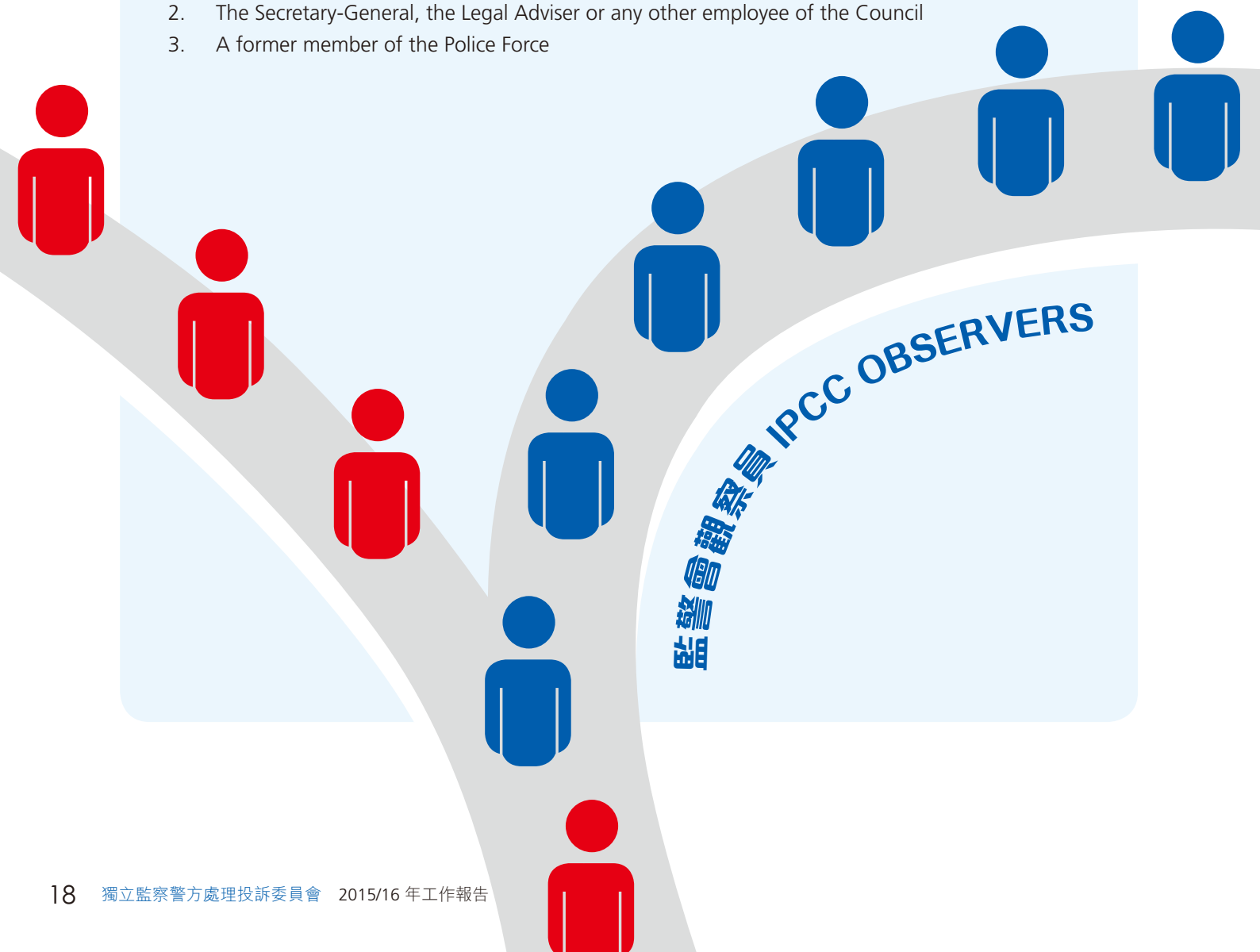
監警會觀察員是由保安局局長委任。為確保觀察員的中立角色，以下人士均不會被委任為觀察員：

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. 監警會秘書長、法律顧問或任何其他僱員
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布，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

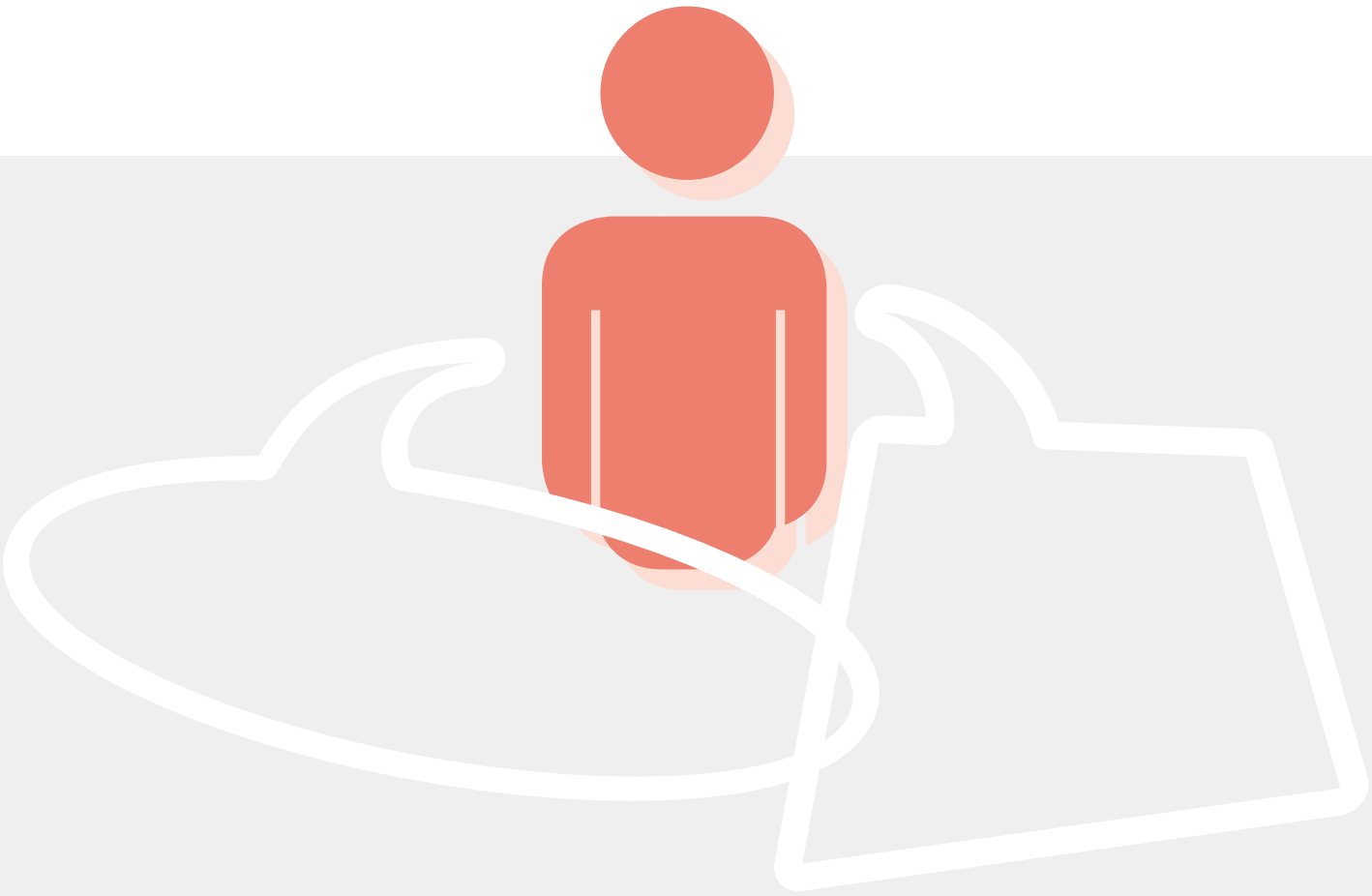
Reportable Complaints

"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 issue of a summons or imposition of a fixed penalty, which solely relate to the validity of the issue
- 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 case.

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 raise relevant suggestions to CAPO, and CAPO will then need to reconsider the categorisation of the complaint. Moreover, the IPCC may request CAPO to submit 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：

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，抑或不含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。

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:

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 complainee 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：

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，決定是否需要進行全面調查，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。

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

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(s) 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. 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日呈交當時的立法局審閱，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。政府因此在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 then 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 then 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.

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當時的立法局。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。

由於前立法局議員在委員會審議階段所提出的部份修訂建議，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日的立法局會議上撤回條例草案。

獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會（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 IPCC Ordinance (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.

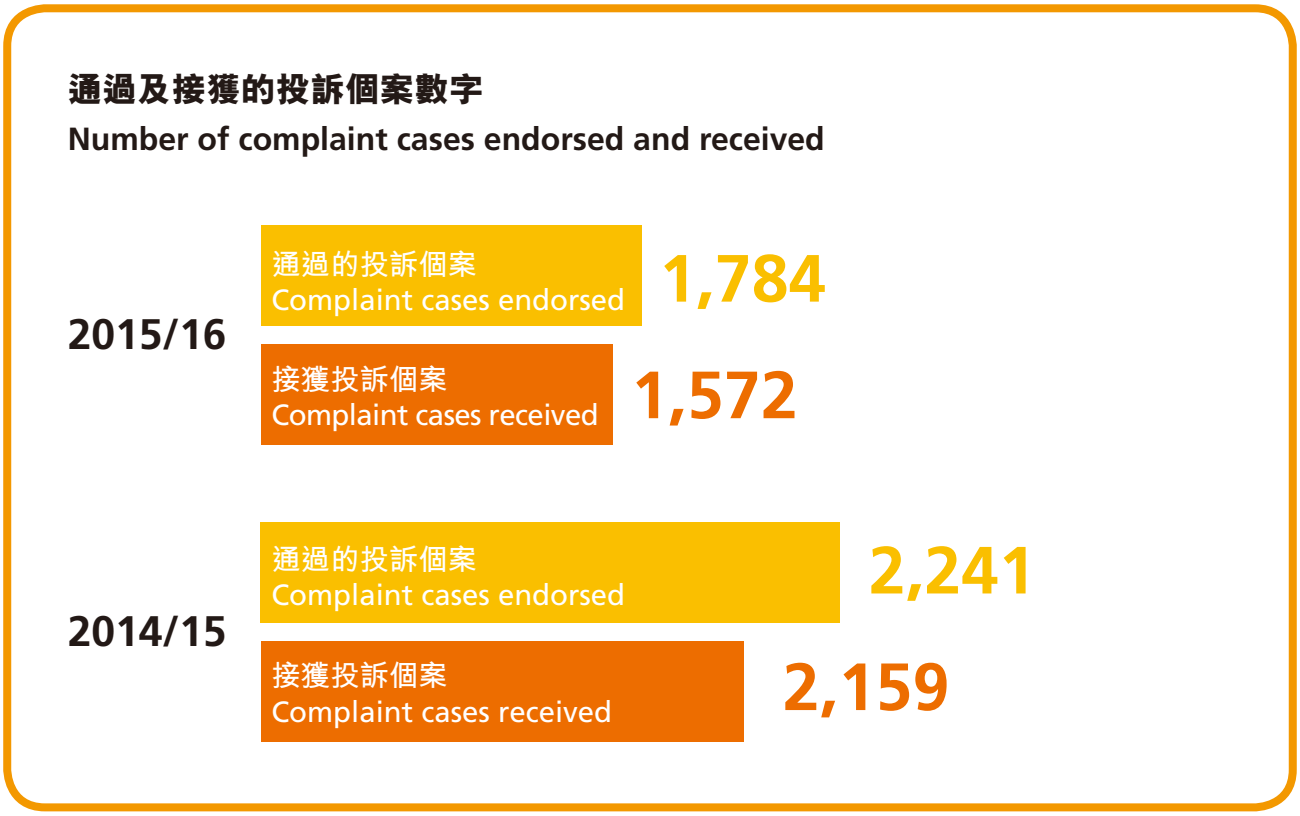
監察投訴處理
Monitoring the handling of complaints



第2章
CHAPTER

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(2015年4月1日至2016年3月31日),監警會共接獲投訴警察課1,572宗新個案的調查報告,較去年同期的2,159宗個案減少了約27.2%。

同期,監警會通過了1,784宗投訴個案的調查結果(包括82宗覆檢個案),比去年同期的2,241宗投訴個案減少20.4%。除了覆檢個案外,涉及的指控有3,360項,其中主要的三項指控為「疏忽職守」(45.5%)、「行為不當/態度欠佳/粗言穢語」(32.9%)及「毆打」(10.3%)。指控的數字比2014/15年的4,088項指控下跌了17.8%。

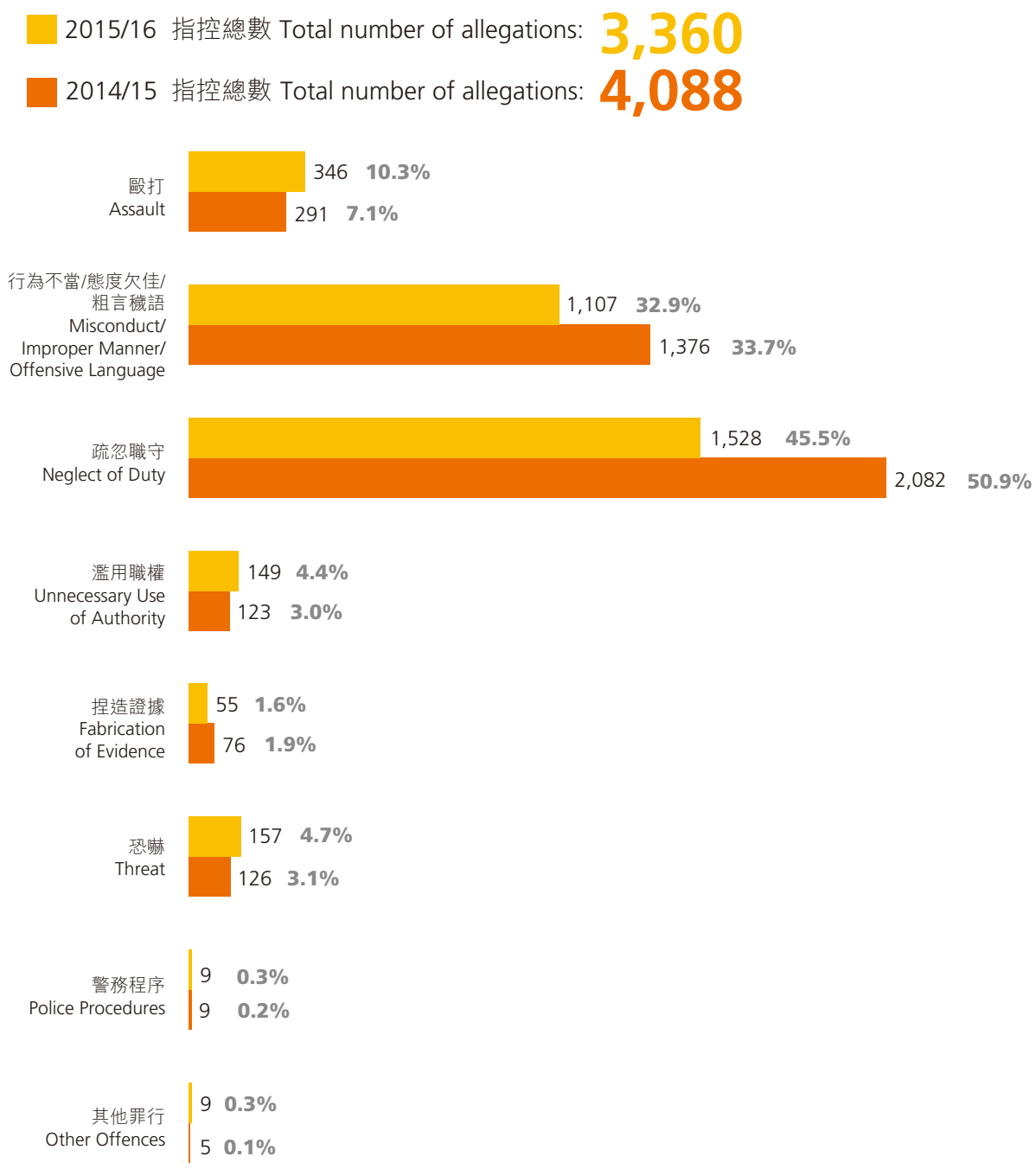
During the reporting period (1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016), the IPCC received reports from CAPO on the investigation of 1,572 new cases, a decrease of 27.2% compared to the 2,159 cases in the same period last year.

In the same period, the IPCC endorsed the results of investigations into 1,784 complaint cases (including 82 reviewed cases), a decrease of 20.4% compared to the previous year's figure of 2,241. There was a total of 3,360 allegations, excluding the reviewed cases. The three major allegations were "Neglect of Duty" (45.5%), "Misconduct/Improper Manner/Offensive Language" (32.9%), and "Assault" (10.3%). The number of allegations decreased by 17.8%, compared with the figure of 4,088 in 2014/15.

2014/15 和2015/16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 2014/15 and 2015/16:

監警會通過的指控
Allegations endorsed by the IPCC



調查結果
Investigation findings



在2015/16年獲通過的3,360項指控中，經全面調查的指控有1,206項，當中81項被列為「獲證明屬實」，佔所有經全面調查指控的6.7%。60項被列為「未經舉報但證明屬實」佔5%，22項被列為「無法完全證明屬實」(佔1.8%)，523項被列為「無法證實」(佔43.4%)，469項被列為「並無過錯」(佔38.9%)，51項則被列為「虛假不確」，(佔4.2%)。

Of the 3,360 allegations endorsed in 2015/16, 1,206 were fully investigated. Of these, 81 (6.7% of fully investigated allegations) were classified as "Substantiated"; 60 (5%) as "Substantiated Other than Reported"; 22 (1.8%) as "Not Fully Substantiated"; 523 (43.4%) as "Unsubstantiated"; 469 (38.9%) as "No Fault" and 51 (4.2%) as "False".

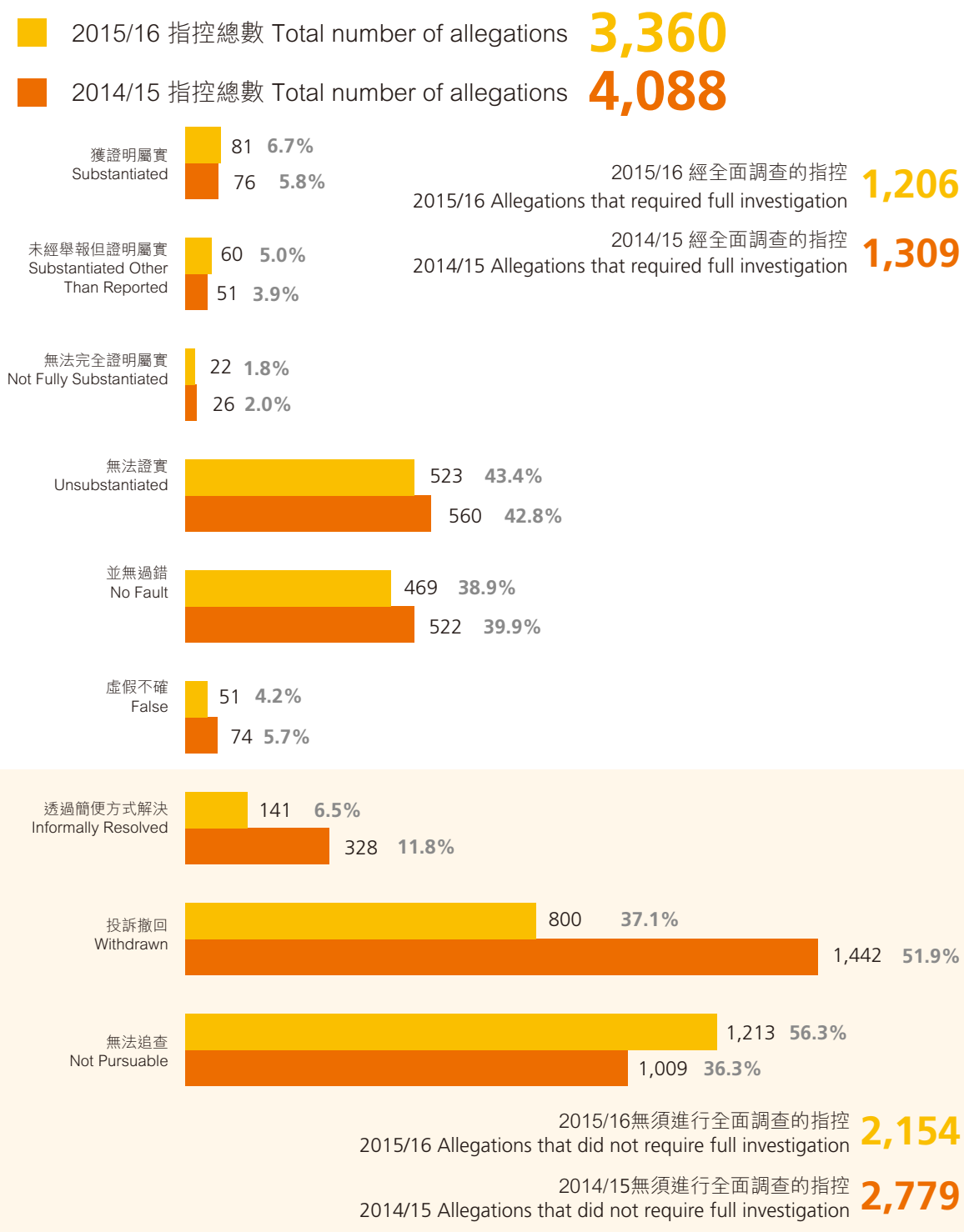
在其餘的2,154項無需進行全面調查的指控中，141項「透過簡便方式解決」，佔無需進行全面調查指控中的6.5%。800項被列為「投訴撤回」(佔37.1%)，1,213項被列為「無法追查」(佔56.3%)，及沒有指控被列為「終止調查」。

Of the remaining 2,154 allegations that were not fully investigated, 141 (6.5% of those not fully investigated) were classified as "Informally Resolved"; 800 (37.1%) as "Withdrawn"; 1,213 (56.3%) as "Not Pursuable"; and no allegation was classified as "Curtailed".

2014/15年和2015/16年監警會通過的調查結果可見下表：

The following table shows the investigation results endorsed by the IPCC in 2014/15 and 2015/16:

監警會通過的調查結果
Investigation results endorsed by the IPCC



註：由於進位原因，百分率的總和可能未必是100%。年度數字截至該年度的3月31日。

Note: Percentage shares may not add up to exactly 100% due to rounding of figures. Figures as at 31 March of the respective reporting year.

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	**2015-16**	2014-15	**2015-16**	2014-15	**2015-16**	2014-15	**2015-16**	2014-15
經全面調查的指控 Allegations that required full investigation								
獲證明屬實 Substantiated	**1**	0	**7**	15	**67**	59	**4**	1
未經舉報但證明屬實 Substantiated Other Than Reported	**0**	0	**1**	3	**53**	44	**2**	2
無法完全證明屬實 Not Fully Substantiated	**2**	0	**4**	6	**14**	20	**2**	0
無法證實 Unsubstantiated	**29**	16	**220**	260	**229**	237	**25**	31
並無過錯 No Fault	**10**	6	**62**	92	**353**	380	**26**	26
虛假不確 False	**8**	15	**15**	10	**2**	12	**2**	1
小計 Subtotal	**50**	37	**309**	386	**718**	752	**61**	61
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	**62**	153	**77**	174	**0**	0
投訴撤回 Withdrawn	**91**	84	**276**	498	**349**	770	**17**	28
無法追查 Not Pursuable	**205**	170	**460**	339	**384**	386	**71**	34
小計 Subtotal	**296**	254	**798**	990	**810**	1,330	**88**	62
總數 Total	**346**	291	**1,107**	1,376	**1,528**	2,082	**149**	123

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	
2015-16	2014-15	**2015-16**	2014-15	**2015-16**	2014-15	**2015-16**	2014-15	**2015-16**	2014-15
0	0	**1**	0	**0**	1	**1**	0	**81**	76
0	0	**1**	0	**3**	2	**0**	0	**60**	51
0	0	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	0	**22**	26
8	3	**10**	9	**0**	0	**2**	4	**523**	560
8	10	**5**	5	**3**	3	**2**	0	**469**	522
20	33	**4**	3	**0**	0	**0**	0	**51**	74
36	46	**21**	17	**6**	6	**5**	4	**1,206**	1,309
0	0	**0**	0	**2**	1	**0**	0	**141**	328
5	22	**60**	38	**0**	1	**2**	1	**800**	1,442
14	8	**76**	71	**1**	1	**2**	0	**1,213**	1,009
19	30	**136**	109	**3**	3	**4**	1	**2,154**	2,779
55	76	**157**	126	**9**	9	**9**	5	**3,360**	4,088

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158名，涉及99宗個案。分項數字見下表：

In this reporting year, disciplinary proceedings or internal actions were taken against 158 police officers regarding 99 cases endorsed by the IPCC. The following table shows the breakdown of figures:

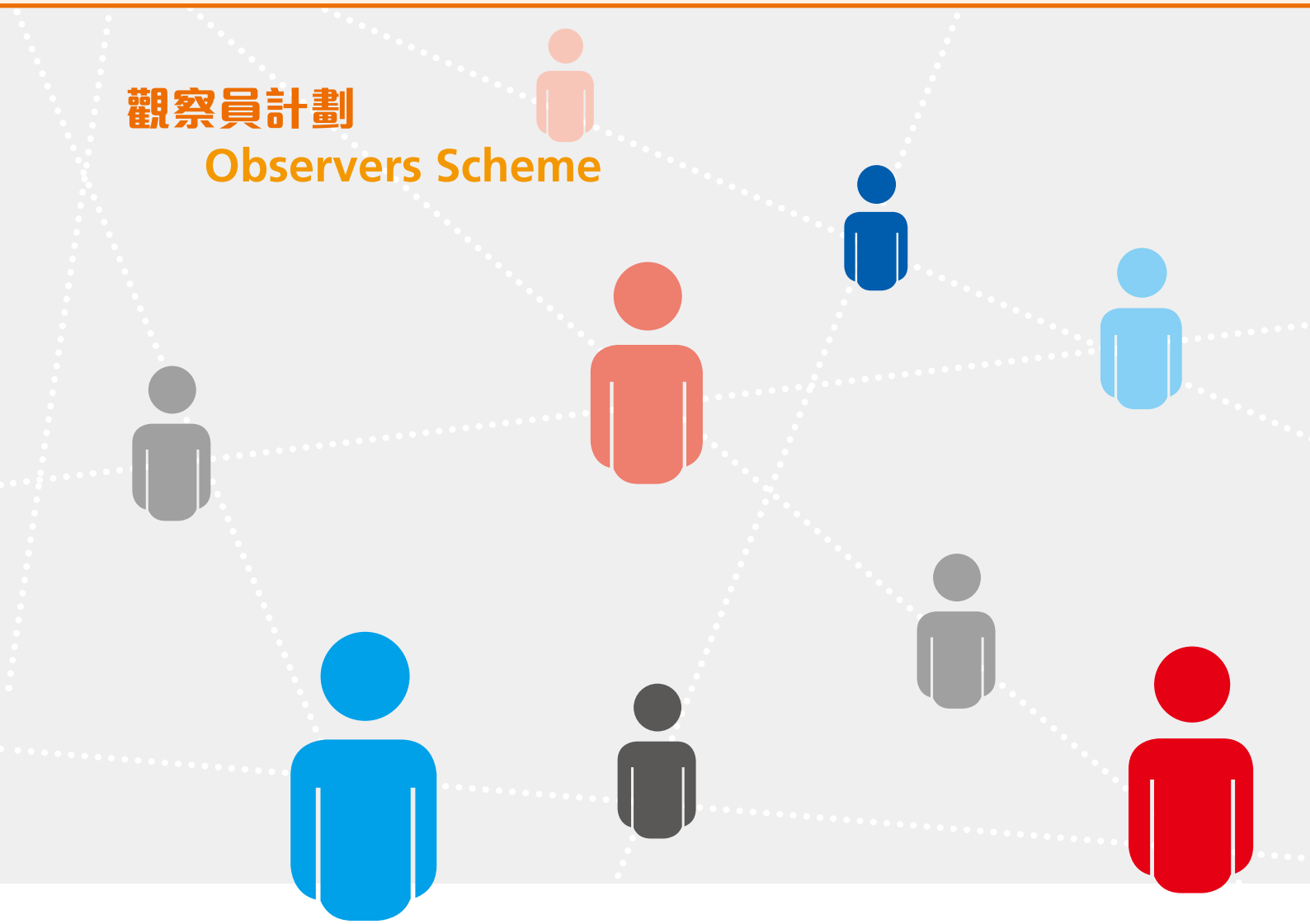
警方就2014/15至2015/16年監警會通過的投訴個案向違規的警務人員採取的行動

Police actions taken against defaulting officers regarding cases endorsed by the IPCC from 2014/15 to 2015/16

	人員數目 Number of officers	
	2015/16	2014/15
A. 刑事訴訟 Criminal proceedings	**0**	0
B. 紀律處分 Disciplinary proceedings	**15**	16
C. 其他內部行動 Other internal actions		
警告 Warnings	**35**	20
訓諭 Advice	**108**	121
總數 Total	**158**	157

註：2014/15年的數字已因應部分個案覆核後，予以調整。
Note: Figures for 2014/15 have been adjusted following case reviews.

觀察員計劃
Observers Scheme



2015/16年，監警會的委員及觀察員共進行了1,704次觀察（預先安排的有1,689次，突擊的有15次），較2014/15年的2,259次觀察下跌了24.6%。在1,704次觀察中，有1,403次是觀察會面的進行，其餘301次是觀察證據收集的工作。

觀察透過簡便方式解決的會面為159次，比去年同期的416次減少了61.8%。投訴調查的觀察（包括會面和證據收集）則為1,545次，比2014/15的1,843次減少了16.2%。

Under the Observers Scheme, 1,704 observations were conducted by Members and Observers of the IPCC (1,689 scheduled observations and 15 surprise observations) in the year 2015/16. The number of observations decreased by 24.6% compared with the 2,259 observations in 2014/15. Of the 1,704 observations, 1,403 involved the conducting of interviews and 301 involved the collection of evidence.

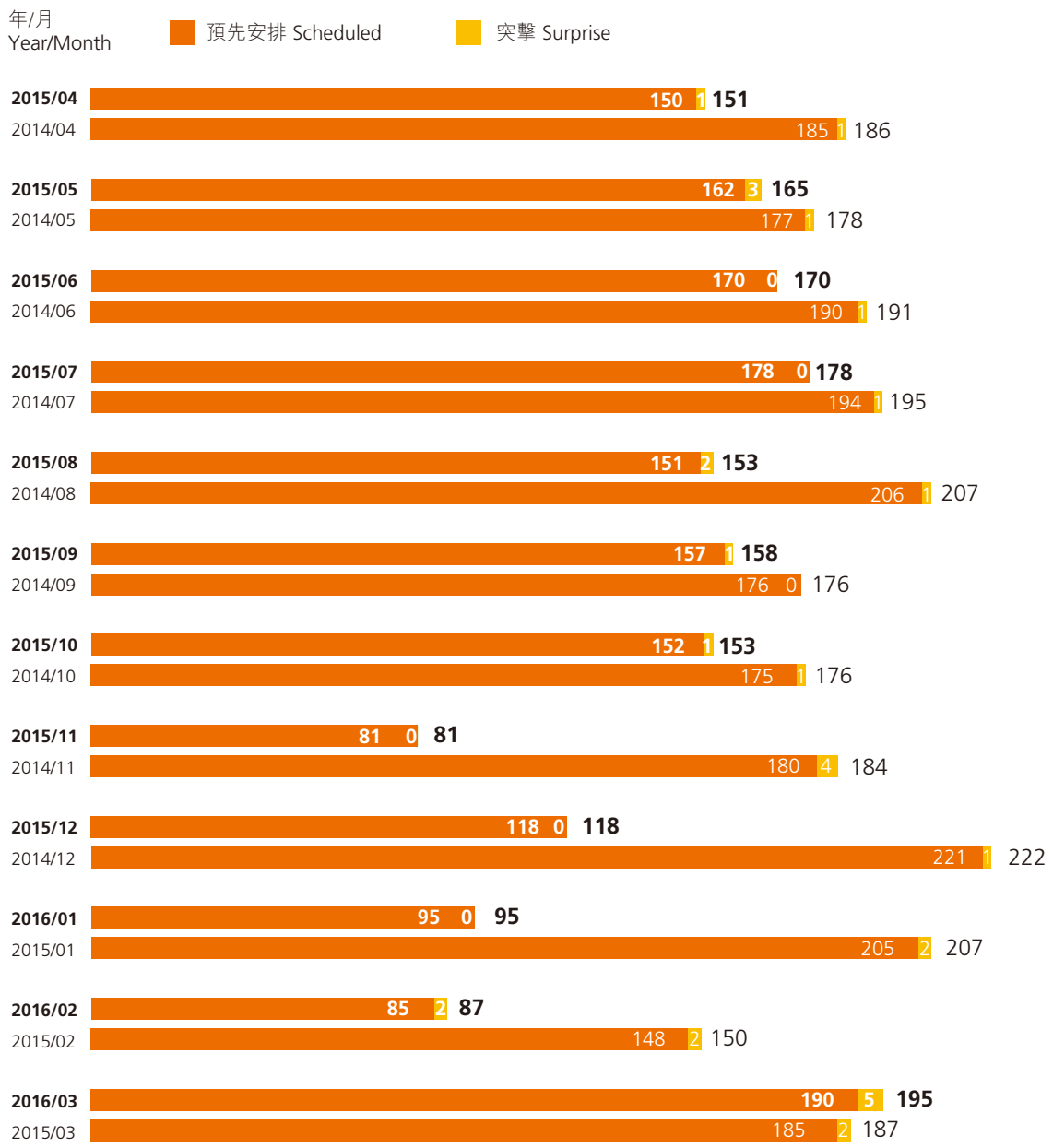
Among the informally resolved cases, 159 involved IPCC's participation in interviews, a decrease of 61.8% from last year's figure of 416. Another 1,545 cases involved IPCC's observation of investigations (including interviews and collection of evidence), a decrease of 16.2% from 1,843 in 2014/15.

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

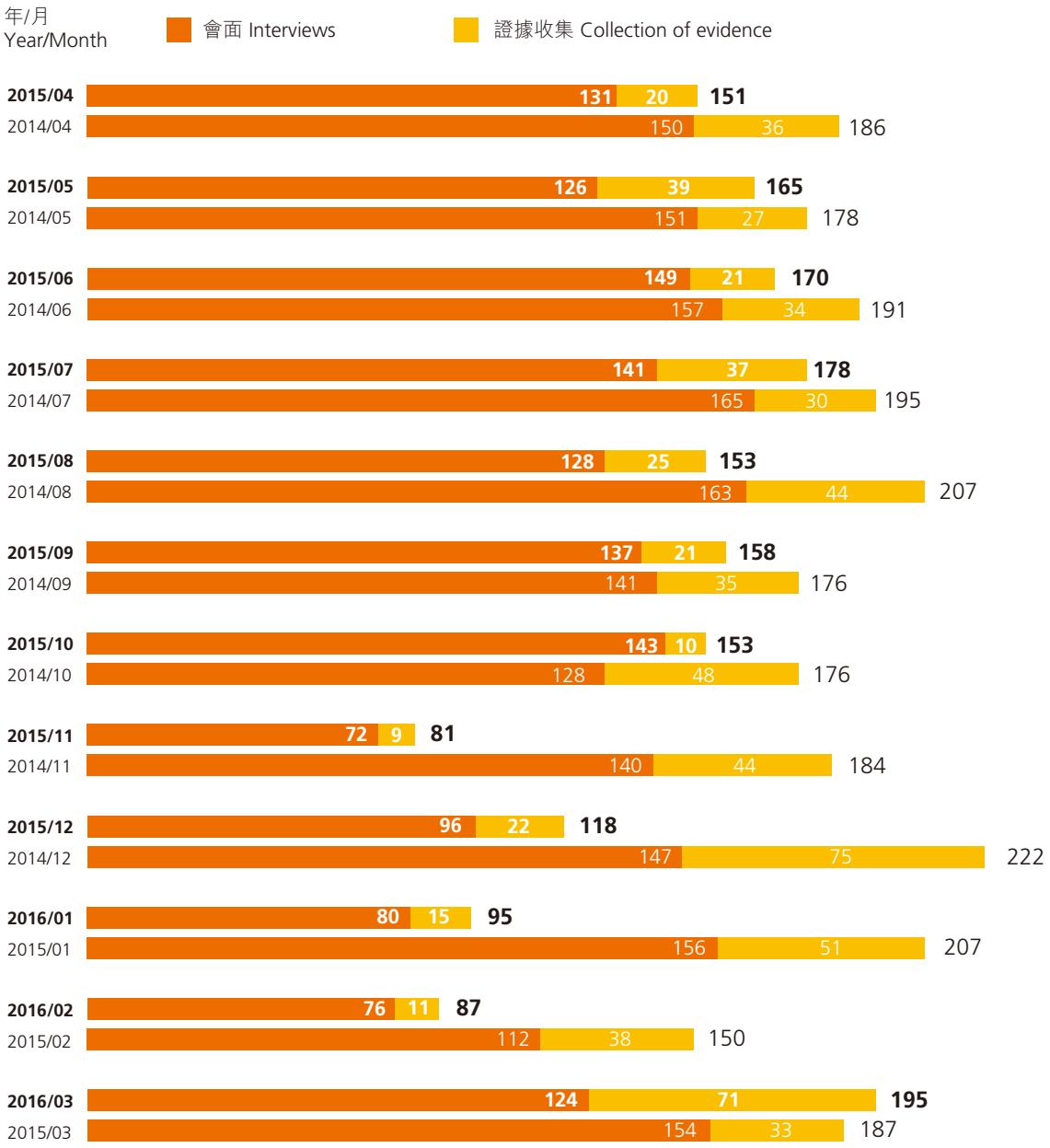
	預先安排 Scheduled	突擊 Surprise	總數 Total
2015/2016 小計 Subtotal	1,689	15	1,704
2014/2015 小計 Subtotal	2,242	17	2,259



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

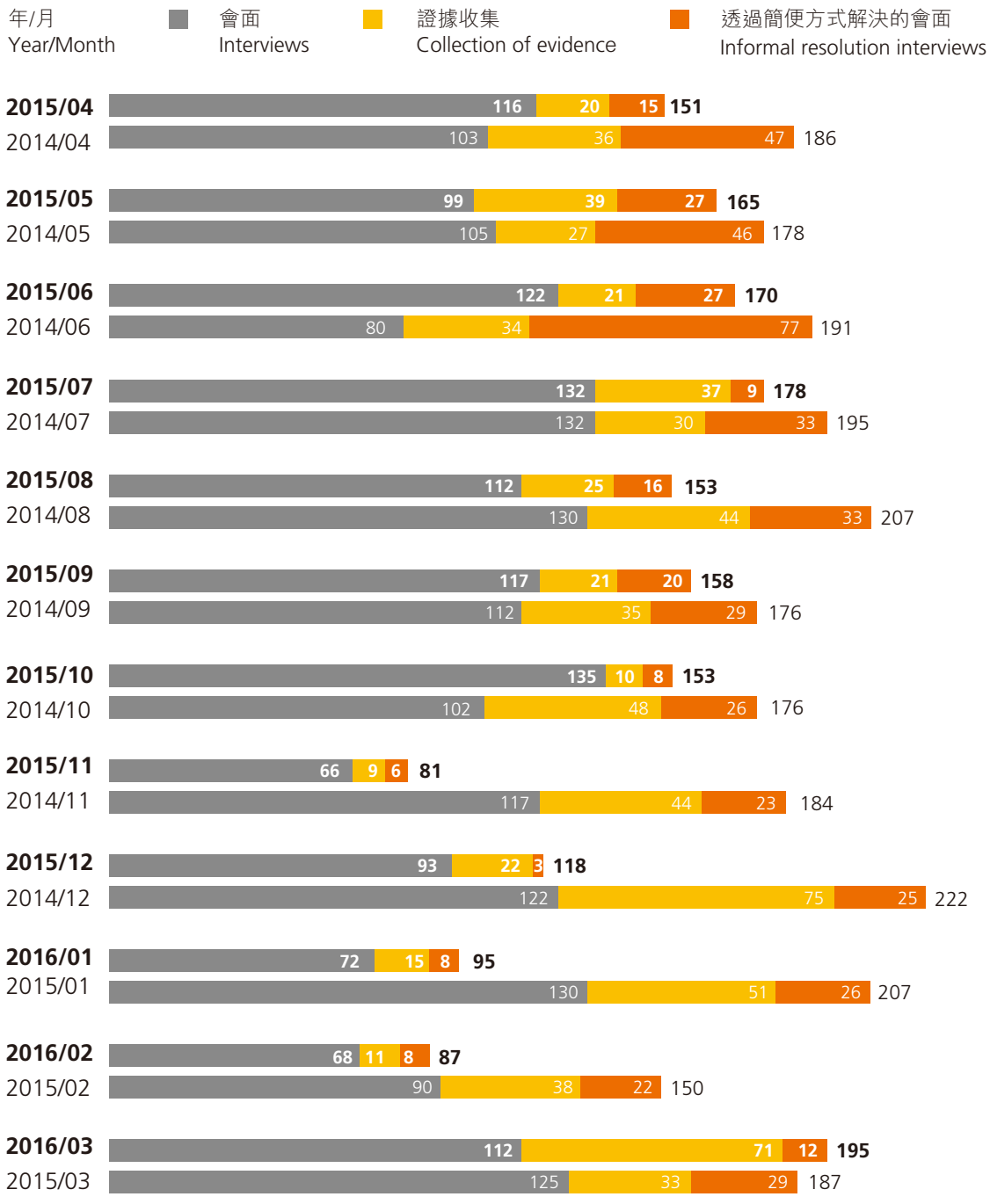
	會面 Interviews	證據收集 Collection of evidence	總數 Total
2015/2016 小計 Subtotal	**1,403**	**301**	**1,704**
2014/2015 小計 Subtotal	1,764	495	2,259



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

	2015/16	2014/15
觀察投訴調查總數 Observations conducted for complaints investigation 註：包括會面及證據收集 Note: includes interviews and the collection of evidence	**1545**	1843
觀察透過簡便方式解決的會面總數 Observations conducted for interviews of informal resolutions	**159**	416



投訴警察課的通知

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2015/16年，逾九成(95.1%)的通知是在不少於48小時前收到；比2014/15年的92.3%為高。

在本報告期內，監警會接獲投訴警察課共1,928次通知，觀察員出席了當中的1,704次，包括觀察會面工作和證據收集工作，佔整體的88.4%；較2014/15年的79.3%上升9.1%（接獲投訴警察課的2,847次通知並出席當中2,259次），亦較2013/14年的83.2%上升5.2%（接獲投訴警察課的2,971次通知並出席當中2,471次）。

Notifications from CAPO

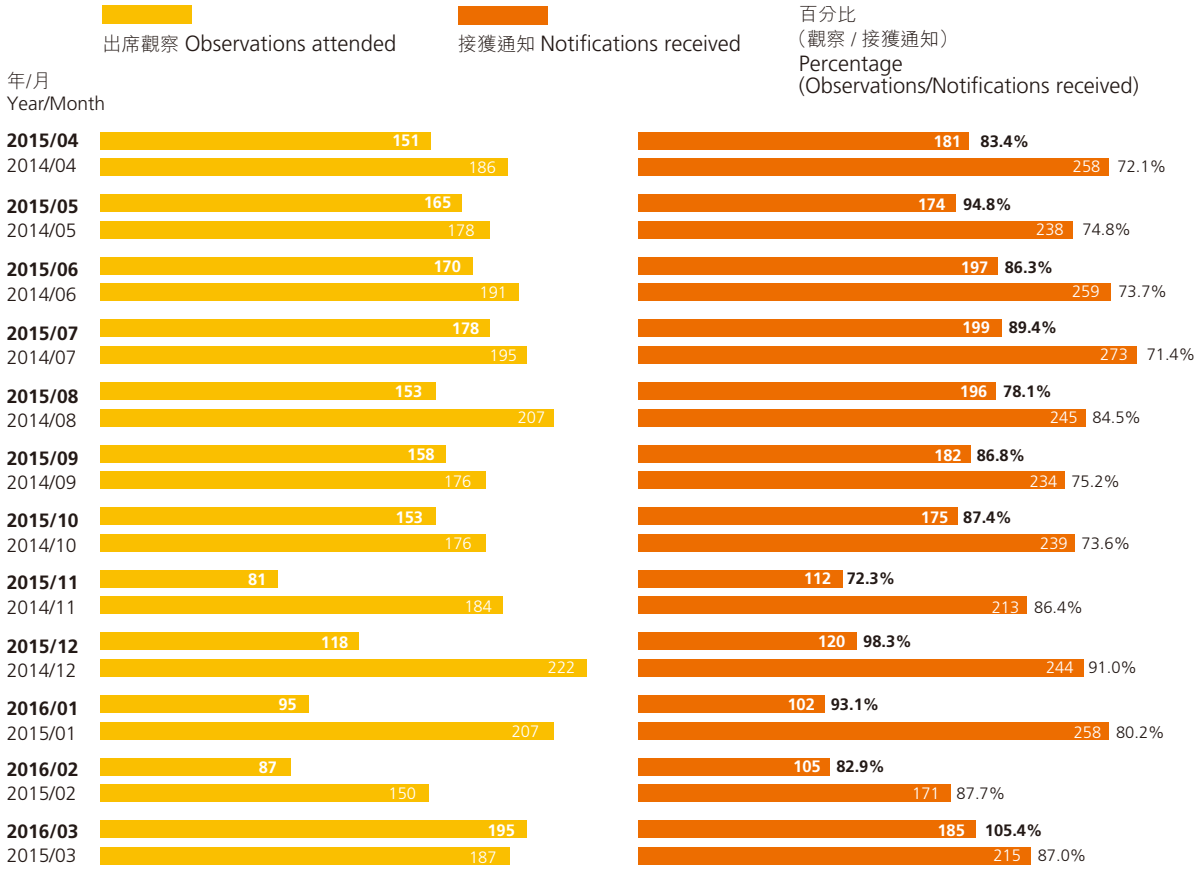
CAPO has agreed that, insofar as practicable, the IPCC will be notified at least 48 hours in advance of any impending interview or collection of evidence. In 2015/16, 95.1% of such notifications were given with at least 48 hours in advance, which was higher than the 92.3% recorded in 2014/15.

During this reporting period, IPCC Observers attended 1,704 observations, including interviews and the collection of evidence, comprising 88.4% of 1,928 notifications received from CAPO. This represents an increase of 9.1% over the 79.3% in 2014/15 (2,259 observations out of 2,847 notifications received) and 5.2% over the 83.2% in 2013/14 (2,471 observations out of 2,971 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

2015/16 出席比率：2015/16 Attendance rate： **88.4%**

2014/15 出席比率：2014/15 Attendance rate： **79.3%**



監警會進行會面
IPCC Interviews conducted

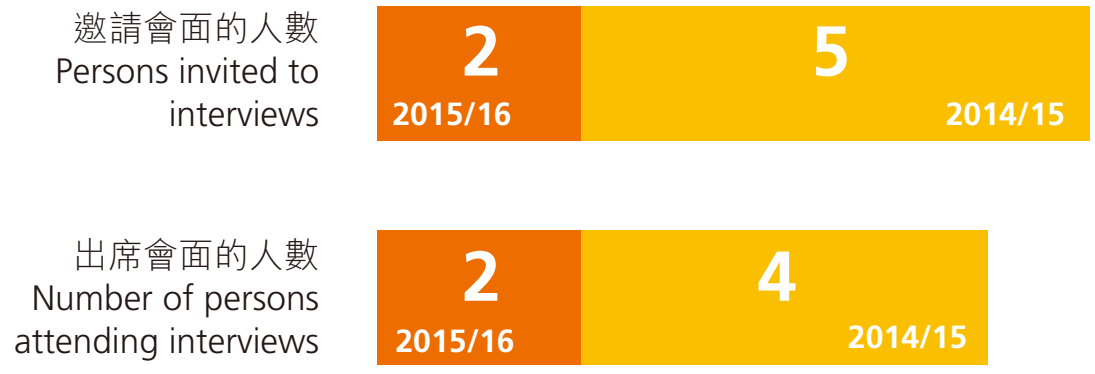
《監警會條例》第20條列明，監警會在審核報告期間，可以會見任何能夠或可能就報告向委員會提供資料或協助的人士。會見純粹是為了跟有關人士澄清事項。監警會不會取代投訴警察課的調查角色。

According to section 20 of the IPCCO, in the course of examining CAPO's investigation report, the IPCC may interview any person who is or may be able to provide information or assistance to the Council in relation to the report. The purpose of interviews is solely to clarify matters with the concerned persons. The IPCC will not take over the investigative role of CAPO.

在本報告期內，監警會曾邀請兩位人士（一位投訴人及一位被投訴人）出席會面，涉及一宗投訴個案，兩位均有出席監警會會面。

During the reporting period, the IPCC invited two persons (one complainant and one complainee) to attend interviews involving one complaint case. Both persons attended the interviews.

監警會進行會面的數字
Number of IPCC Interviews conducted



審核個案所需時間
Time required for reviewing complaint cases

審核投訴個案所需日數會因應個案的複雜情況、監警會是否同意投訴警察課的觀點等多個因素而定。現在因很多性質輕微或瑣碎的投訴，已循「透過簡便方式解決」及表達不滿機制處理，所以需要經全面調查後提交給監警會的投訴個案，性質相對複雜，審核時間亦稍長。

The number of days required to review a complaint case depends on a number of factors, such as the complication of the case and whether the IPCC agrees with CAPO's views, etc. As complaints that are minor or frivolous in nature are now handled via "Informal Resolution" and the Expression of Dissatisfaction Mechanism, the complaint cases that are handled via full investigation are of a more complicated nature, and to meticulously scrutinise this type of complaint cases requires slightly more time.

因此，審核個案的平均所需日數由2014/15年度的101天上升至2015/16年的144天。

As a result, the average number of days required to review an investigated case increased from 101 days in 2014/15 to 144 days in 2015/16.

審核個案所需的平均日數

Average number of days required to review a complaint case



向投訴警察課提出質詢
Queries raised with CAPO

在2015/16年，監警會向投訴警察課合共提出793項質詢和建議，當中有381項獲投訴警察課全面接納，接納質詢或建議的比率為48%。其餘則由投訴警察課作出滿意解釋。

IPCC raised a total of 793 Queries and suggestions to CAPO in 2015/16. Among these, 381 were accepted by CAPO and the acceptance rate was 48%. CAPO has given satisfactory explanations to the remainder.

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。

After the IPCC Secretariat receives responses from CAPO, the vetting team would scrutinize them before passing on to Members of the vetting sub-groups for consideration. When necessary, the Queries and responses would be discussed in working level meetings between IPCC and CAPO to work towards a compromise. Only when the IPCC Secretariat and Members accept CAPO's responses would a complaint case be endorsed.

更改分類

監警會在2015/16年就調查結果分類提出324項質詢，獲投訴警察課全面接納的有162項質詢，因此須予以修正的調查結果有132項指控。包括：

Classification changes

CAPO accepted there was merit in 162 out of a total of 324 Queries raised by the IPCC in 2015/16 regarding the classification of findings. As a result, CAPO reclassified the results of 132 investigations, including:

2	項由「無法證實」改列為「獲證明屬實」； reclassified from "Unsubstantiated" to "Substantiated"
8	項由「無法證實」改列為「無法完全證明屬實」； reclassified from "Unsubstantiated" to "Not Fully Substantiated"
15	項由「無法證實」改列為「並無過錯」； reclassified from "Unsubstantiated" to "No Fault"
3	項由「無法追查」改列為「獲證明屬實」； reclassified from "Not Pursuable" to "Substantiated"
11	項由「無法追查」改列為「並無過錯」； reclassified from "Not Pursuable" to "No Fault"
1	項由「投訴撤回」改列為「獲證明屬實」； reclassified from "Withdrawn" to "Substantiated"
10	項由「投訴撤回」改列為「並無過錯」； reclassified from "Withdrawn" to "No Fault"

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:

2015/16年度監警會通過的再分類調查結果
Changes of classification endorsed by the IPCC in 2015/16

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	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
無法完全證明屬實 Not Fully Substantiated	4	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	**4**
無法證實 Unsubstantiated	2	8	N/A	15	1	4	0	**30**
並無過錯 No Fault	9	4	37	N/A	0	5	1	**56**
虛假不確 False	0	0	2	4	N/A	1	0	**7**
無法追查 Not Pursuable	3	0	3	11	0	N/A	4	**21**
投訴撤回 Withdrawn	1	0	1	10	1	0	N/A	**13**
總數 Total	**19**	**13**	**43**	**40**	**2**	**10**	**5**	**132**

此外，監警會年內通過了60項「未經舉報但證明屬實」的指控，當中有20項是經監警會提出質詢後而增加的，另有14宗事件記錄為「旁支事項」*。

Moreover, the IPCC endorsed 60 counts of "Substantiated Other Than Reported" allegations; of these, 20 were included after the IPCC had raised Queries. Another 14 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

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，向警務處處長和/或行政長官作出建議。報告期內，監警會就改善警隊常規和程序提出了17項建議，例如有關警方處理大型公眾活動、警察記事冊、投訴警察課處理投訴的程序等，當中有10項建議為投訴警察課所全面接納，並會作出跟進。

Recommended improvements to police practices and procedures

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 suggested 17 improvement measures to the Police in relation to the handling of public order events, police notebooks, CAPO's complaint handling procedures, etc. Of these, 10 were accepted by CAPO and would be followed up on.

以下是於報告期內，警方就監警會過去提出的有關警方執法建議而落實修改警務程序的其中兩個例子。

The following are two examples during this reporting period of which the Police had implemented refined procedures based on the IPCC's past recommendations regarding the Police's enforcement of the law.

檢視有關規管安裝在車輛內的侵擾者警報系統的條例

根據《噪音管制條例》(香港法例第400章)第13條B(1):

凡侵擾者警報系統已安裝在車輛之內、之上或之下,該車輛的登記車主須確保該侵擾者警報系統設有一個有效的自動裝置,該裝置—

(a) 不得發出由一項非與車輛有直接實質接觸的作為所導致的任何可聽信號,不論該項作為是蓄意的或非蓄意的;及

(b) 須導致任何可聽信號在觸發後不超過5分鐘停止。

在一宗投訴個案中,投訴人發現有一輛私家車發出警報聲,隨後向警方報案。警務人員抵達現場後,發現私家車的其中一道後門沒有關妥。車門被關妥後,警報聲隨即停止。投訴人不滿警方沒有就其車輛造成噪音滋擾而檢控車主;一系列指控中,其中一項指稱警員不了解《噪音管制條例》裡相關的條文。投訴警察課調查後,發現車主並沒有違反《噪音管制條例》第13條B(1)。

監警會建議警方就以下兩點作出澄清,以改善服務質素:

(a) 侵擾者警報系統是否只受《噪音管制條例》規管,並沒有其他條例管制?

(b) 會方注意到有些在香港被普遍使用的侵擾者警報系統會在車門未關妥的情況下發出可聽信號,這是否表示所有此類系統均違反第13條B(1)(a)?

To examine the legislation governing intruder alarm systems installed in vehicles

Section 13 B(1) of the Noise Control Ordinance (Cap 400, Laws of Hong Kong) states that:

"Every registered owner of a vehicle who has an intruder alarm system installed in, on or under that vehicle shall ensure that the intruder system is provided with an efficient automatic device which:-

(a) shall not emit any audible signal caused otherwise than by an act of direct physical contact with the vehicle, whether that act is intentional or unintentional; and

(b) shall cause any audible signal to cease not more than 5 minutes after the activation of the signal."

In one complaint case, the Complainant found a private car emitting an alarm sound and reported it to the police. Police officers arrived at the scene and found that one of the rear doors was not properly closed. The alarm stopped after the door was properly closed. The Complainant was not satisfied that the police did not prosecute the vehicle owner for causing noise nuisance, and alleged, inter alia, that the Police did not understand the relevant legal provisions in the Noise Control Ordinance. CAPO's investigations found that there was no violation of s.13B(1) of the Noise Control Ordinance.

IPCC recommended that the Police should further clarify the following issues for service improvement purposes:

(a) Whether the intruder alarm system is only regulated by the Noise Control Ordinance but no other legislations?

(b) It is noted that some commonly available intruder alarm systems in Hong Kong emit an audible signal if any of the car doors were not properly closed. Does this mean that all such alarm systems would be in breach of s.13B(1)(a)?

警方隨後向環境保護署就有關《噪音管制條例》第13條B的釋義尋求進一步澄清。另外，警方亦就該條文的釋義尋求法律意見，並確定《噪音管制條例》是唯一提供法定權力以管制及減低侵擾者警報系統所造成的滋擾的條例。

The Police then sought clarification from the Environmental Protection Department regarding the interpretation of s.13B of the Noise Control Ordinance. In addition, the Police also sought legal advice on this ordinance and confirmed that the Noise Control Ordinance was the only legislation providing statutory control to restrict and reduce any nuisance caused by the intruder alarm systems.

為確保警務人員正確了解此法律條文，投訴警察課隨後透過該課的電子通訊向全警隊作出提醒。

To ensure that police officers have a correct understanding of this legal provision, CAPO issued a Force-wide reminder through the CAPO e-Newsletter.

檢視現行警隊就「與罪案投訴人的通訊」的指引

To review the existing guidelines on "Communication with Complainants of Crime"

有些對警察作出的投訴是源於警員對市民查詢的答覆（或所缺乏的答覆）。這類投訴是可以透過優化溝通指引而減少或避免的。

Some complaints against the Police stem from the Police's responses (or lack thereof) to queries from the public. Such complaints could potentially be reduced or prevented through enhancing communication guidelines.

在一宗投訴個案中，投訴人向警方舉報，指稱在1980年，一名未經授權的政府土地佔用人非法售賣一間不合法建於該土地上的棚屋。其後警方告知投訴人，警方在該案並沒有偵查到任何刑事成分。投訴人事後三度以書面形式詢問該案的調查人員，警方有否向有關的證人查詢及有否尋求法律意見，但調查人員沒有回應。

In one complaint case, the Complainant reported to the Police in 1980, that an unauthorised occupant of a piece of government land had illegally sold a hut that was unlawfully built thereon. The Complainant was later informed by the Police that no crime was detected in his case. The Complainant then wrote to the investigating officer on three different occasions, asking whether the Police had made enquiries with the relevant witnesses and whether they had sought legal advice, but the officer did not respond to the Complainant's queries.

投訴警察課在調查此投訴個案期間，決定檢視現行警隊就「與罪案投訴人的通訊」的指引（例如在答覆裡應披露多少細節），以達到公眾對警方回覆他們的查詢的期望。監警會要求投訴警察課告知會方有關檢視工作的進度及結果。

During the investigation, CAPO initiated a study on whether the existing police guidelines on "Communication with Complainants of Crime" could be further enhanced (such as how much detail should be given in a reply), with a view to better meeting the public's expectations of the Police's replies to their queries. The IPCC requested CAPO to keep them informed of the progress and outcome of the study.

警方隨後推出一項先導計劃（「敬賢計劃」），旨在減少從刑事調查中衍生的可避免投訴。計劃中，偵緝警長跟涉及刑事案件的舉報人、受害人及證人保持緊密聯繫，亦會解答他們對調查工作的進度及相關議題的疑問。

A pilot project ("Project RESPECT") was then launched, aiming to reduce avoidable complaints stemming from criminal investigations. Team Detective Sergeants were assigned to maintain close liaison with informants, victims and witnesses of crime cases, and to answer queries on progress of investigations and related issues.

遵從警務常規和程序

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。2015/16年，屬於這類的質詢共有12項，投訴警察課完全同意監警會在其中四項質詢中的觀點。

Compliance with police practices and procedures

The IPCC may raise Queries with CAPO to ascertain if the police officers involved in a complaint case have complied with relevant police practices and procedures in exercising their constabulary powers. In 2015/16, out of 12 Queries raised under this category, CAPO agreed with four Queries made by the IPCC.

行使警權的理由

此外，監警會亦關注警務人員在執勤時的警權運用。在2015/16年，監警會就警務人員在運用警權時的理據提出九項質詢。

Reasons for exercising police power

The use of police power by officers in the discharge of their duties is also a concern of the IPCC. In 2015/2016, the IPCC raised nine Queries with respect to the reasons for the use of police power.

對處理違規人員的行動提出意見

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。2015/16年，監警會曾在有關事項上共提出18次意見，其中11次獲投訴警察課全面接納。

Comments on actions against defaulting officers

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 18 occasions in 2015/16, of which 11 were accepted by CAPO.

澄清調查報告資料

2015/16年，監警會共提出251項關於調查報告內含糊不清之處的質詢及意見，其中106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。

Clarification of information in investigation reports

In 2015/2016, the IPCC raised questions and comments on 251 ambiguous points in investigation reports, with 106 of these questions and comments accepted by CAPO. The IPCC received satisfactory explanations from CAPO regarding the remaining questions and comments.

調查透徹度

2015/16年，監警會共提出61項有關調查的透徹程度的質詢，其中34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。

Investigation thoroughness

In 2015/2016, the IPCC raised 61 Queries regarding the thoroughness of police investigations. Of these, 34 were accepted by CAPO, which led to their further investigation and the provision of additional information on the issues raised by the IPCC. As to the rest, the IPCC received satisfactory explanations from CAPO.

監警會在2014/15年及2015/16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 2014/15 and 2015/16:

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/建議總數 Total number of Queries/suggestions **793**

投訴警察課接受的質詢/建議 Number of Queries/suggestions accepted by CAPO **381**

	質詢/建議總數 Total number of Queries/suggestions		投訴警察課接受的質詢/建議 Number of Queries/suggestions accepted by CAPO	
年份 Year	**2015 – 16**	2014 – 15	**2015 – 16**	2014 – 15
質詢/建議性質 Nature of Queries/suggestions				
調查結果分類 Classification of investigation results	**324**	338	**162**	205
改善警隊常規和程序的建議 Recommended improvements to police practices and procedures	**17**	14	**10**	9
遵從警務常規和程序 Compliance with police practices and procedures	**12**	14	**4**	7
行使警權的理由 Reasons for exercising police power	**9**	8	**1**	1
對處理違規人員的行動提出意見 Comments on actions against defaulting officers	**18**	8	**11**	6
澄清調查報告資料 Clarification of information in investigation reports	**251**	200	**106**	123
調查透徹度 Investigation thoroughness	**61**	30	**34**	23
其他質詢 Other Queries	**101**	115	**53**	57
總數 Total	**793**	727	**381**	431



第3章 CHAPTER

處理投訴警察議題
Police complaints-related issues

警方處理大型公眾活動
Police handling of large-scale public order events



監警會一直以來都密切留意受公眾廣泛關注及可能會引起投訴的大型公眾活動，因此自2009年起，一直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，監警會在2011年開始和主辦示威遊行的團體及其他持份者會面。

The IPCC is always vigilant regarding large-scale public order events that are of widespread public interest and might lead to complaints against the Police. Since 2009, the Council has been following up with the Police on matters relating to their handling of large-scale public order events, such as inviting police representatives to brief IPCC Members on the guiding principles and factors considered in the Police's handling of such events during the joint IPCC/CAPO meetings. From 2011 onwards, the IPCC has been meeting with procession organisers 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.

直至2012年的七一遊行起，監警會更開始於每年的元旦遊行及七一遊行進行現場觀察。雖然外國相關的監察警察投訴機構，甚少就大型公眾活動進行現場觀察，但鑑於當時發現本港相關的投訴有增加趨勢，監警會希望在不影響會方中立公正的情況下，以多角度觀察大型遊行示威活動，目的是增進委員的知識，協助委員考慮這些活動衍生的投訴個案。

Starting from the 1 July 2012 procession, the IPCC has been conducting on-site observations at the annual 1 January and 1 July processions. Although overseas police complaints monitoring bodies rarely conduct on-site observations at large-scale public order events, having considered that the number of complaints related to public order events in Hong Kong was on the rise, the IPCC hoped to gain a multi-faceted perspective on large-scale processions without affecting its impartiality. The purpose of conducting on-site observations is to broaden Council Members' knowledge in this area, which will assist them in reviewing the complaint cases arising from these events.

此外，2013年七一遊行開始，監警會亦會應警方及遊行主辦單位的邀請，安排秘書處的職員以獨立觀察員身份列席主辦團體與警方的籌備會議，觀察雙方討論大型遊行活動的規劃及籌備過程。

In addition, starting from the 1 July 2013 procession, upon invitation from the Police and the procession organiser, the IPCC has been deploying Secretariat staff to attend the preparatory meetings between the Police and the procession organisers as independent observers. At these meetings, the Secretariat staff observe the discussion between both parties on the planning and preparation for large-scale public order events.

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



委員於維園一帶觀察遊行出發
Members observe the starting point of the procession at Victoria Park



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



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

監警會應遊行主辦團體的邀請，於5月13日出席2015年七一遊行的籌備會議。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況。

監警會認為該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。是次遊行監警會並沒有收到投訴警察的個案。

Upon invitation by the procession organisers, IPCC attended 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 perspectives.

The observation was in two parts. The first part consisted of observing at the starting point in Victoria Park, where Members observed the crowd management inside the Park and the procession's departure. Members 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 2015 procession went smoothly. The Police were professional in their facilitation and arrangements, and the participants were cooperative. The IPCC did not receive any complaints against the Police arising from this procession.

觀察2016年七一遊行
Observation of the 1 July 2016 procession



委員於維園一帶觀察遊行出發
Members observe the starting point of the procession at Victoria Park



委員於邊寧頓街天橋上觀察
Members observe the procession on the footbridge on Pennington Street

監警會於4月15日再次收到遊行主辦團體的邀請出席2016年七一遊行的籌備會議。於其後的兩個月，監警會秘書處也應遊行主辦團體的邀請，派代表先後三次列席他們和警方舉行的籌備會議，觀察雙方討論遊行路線、集合地點等安排。委員於6月27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。

On 15 April, IPCC Members were once again invited by the procession organisers to attend the preparatory meeting regarding the 1 July procession for 2016. During the following two months, IPCC Secretariat staff attended three preparatory meetings between the procession organisers and the Police, in which they observed the discussions about the relevant arrangements, such as the procession route and meeting locations. On 27 June, Council Members attended the Police briefing, where they learned more about the Police's handling of large-scale public order events from the perspective of upholding public order and maintaining public safety.

於7月1日當日，部分監警會委員在警方的陪同下沿著遊行路線進行現場觀察，觀察地點包括維多利亞公園遊行起步點、中央圖書館對出的天橋、邊寧頓街及怡和街的天橋、柯布連道天橋等。

On 1 July, some IPCC Members observed along the procession route through arrangement by the Police. Their observation spots included the starting point at Victoria Park, the footbridge outside Central Library, the footbridge at Pennington Street and Yee Wo Street, and the footbridge on O'Brien Road.

另外，有部分委員跟隨民間人權陣線（民陣）成員到邊寧頓街及怡和街的天橋、崇光百貨過路處、希慎廣場對出、鵝頸橋等位置觀察遊行情況。秘書處職員亦在遊行路線中設有數個觀察點，作定點觀察。

Additionally, some Council Members observed alongside members from the Civil Human Rights Front (CHRF) – at locations including the footbridge at Pennington Street and Yee Wo Street, the crossing outside the SOGO Department Store, outside Hysan Place, and near Bowrington Road. IPCC Secretariat staff also observed from multiple observation posts along the route.



部分委員跟隨民陣成員進行觀察
Some Members observe alongside members from CHRF



委員於終點夏慤道附近觀察
Members observe the finishing point of the procession near Harcourt Road

在遊行的終點，即政府總部對出的夏慤道北的行人路，委員亦兵分兩路，部分跟警方一同觀察，亦有部分委員跟隨民陣成員觀察遊行人士抵達終點的情況。

At the finishing point of the procession, the northern pavement of Harcourt Road outside the Central Government Offices, Members also split into two groups – some observed with the Police, while others observed with CHRF to watch the procession participants arrive at the finishing point.

警方處理大型公眾活動之投訴個案特別報告
Special Report on complaint cases concerning policing of public order events

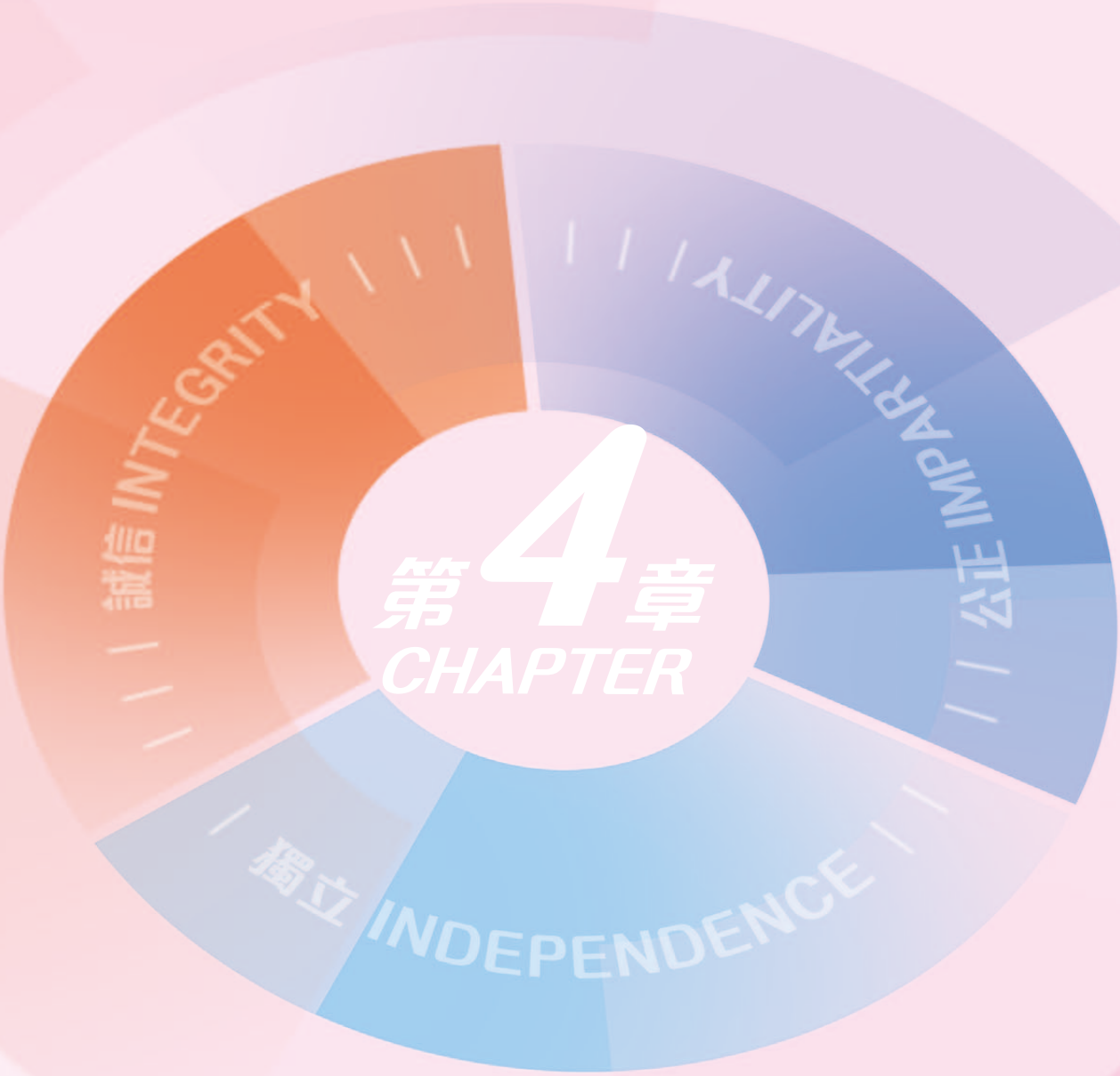
於2015年10月22日，監警會發布警方處理大型公眾活動之投訴個案特別報告。此報告主要列載了四宗當年引起社會廣泛關注，由警方處理大型公眾活動而衍生的投訴個案，包括副總理訪港期間中環廣場外的抗議行動、六四燭光晚會的悼念集會、行政長官辦公室外拍攝的錄影紀錄及女示威者被警員「熊抱」事件。監警會作為警方投訴體制的監管機構，從預防投訴的角度上，非常關注警方在大型公眾活動中的安排。重點描述這四宗個案，旨在讓公眾了解監警會確定的投訴結果，及向警方建議改善措施的審慎過程，以避免日後出現類似投訴。

On 22 October 2015, the IPCC released a special report into complaint cases concerning the policing of public order events. The report covers four complaint cases which had caused widespread public concern in the past few years, including the cases that arose from the protests outside Central Plaza during the Vice Premier's visit, the June 4th candlelight vigil, the video recording outside the Chief Executive's office, and the incident in which a police officer "bear hugged" a female protester. As the monitoring body in the police complaints system and from the complaints prevention perspective, the IPCC is considerably concerned with the Police's arrangements in large-scale public order events. These four cases highlighted the IPCC's meticulous approach in determining the outcome of a complaint and proposed improvement measures to the Police for avoiding similar complaints in the future.

至於此四宗個案的投訴指控及結果分類，已詳列於《關於警方處理大型公眾活動之投訴個案的特別報告》內，報告已上載至監警會網頁供公眾參閱：http://www.ipcc.gov.hk/tc/public_communications/special_reports.html 。

The allegations and the final classifications of these four complaint cases are listed in *the IPCC's Special Report on Complaint Cases concerning Policing of Public Order Events*, which is also uploaded onto the IPCC website for public viewing: http://www.ipcc.gov.hk/en/public_communications/special_reports.html .

真實投訴個案
Complaint cases



第4章
CHAPTER

個案一 Case 1

指控 Allegation(s)	被投訴人 Complainee(s)	投訴警察課原本分類 Original classification(s) by CAPO	最後分類 Final classification(s)
疏忽職守 Neglect of Duty	一名警長 A Sergeant	並無過錯 No Fault	獲證明屬實 Substantiated

此個案反映監警會仔細審視一宗投訴警長的個案，指他未有將一宗途人破壞的士的事件分類為刑事個案，反而當場終止調查。監警會提出質詢後，相關指控的分類由「並無過錯」改為「獲證明屬實」。

This case highlights the meticulous approach adopted by the IPCC in examining a complaint against a Sergeant, with regard to his decision of not classifying an incident in which a taxi was damaged by a pedestrian as a crime case, but curtailed the incident on the spot instead. After the IPCC's Query, the related allegation was eventually reclassified from "No Fault" to "Substantiated".

個案背景

投訴人（一名的士司機）駕駛其的士沿著威靈頓街方向行駛，當時一名外籍男子突然出現，並嘗試登上其的士。投訴人沒有將車門解鎖讓他進入，因該地點是限制區，不容許的士上客。投訴人嘗試向外籍男子解釋不能接載他的理由，但該名外籍男子變得情緒激動並不斷大力地敲打司機位的玻璃窗。結果，玻璃窗被擊碎。警方隨後收到相關的報案。

兩名警員接報到現場處理事件。警方到場查問時發現，該名外籍男子急於登上投訴人的的士，是因為他急需帶他的朋友到醫院接受治療（他的朋友當時出現嚴重過敏反應和呼吸困難）。該名病人最終由救護車送到醫院。一名警長後來到場支援並向投訴人及外籍男子查問，外籍男子向警長解釋他截停投訴人的的士以及敲打其玻璃窗是為了要求投訴人接載他不適的朋友到醫院。據外籍男子所指，投訴人因語言不通拒絕接載他。他於是繼續敲打的士的玻璃窗，導致玻

Case background

The Complainant, a taxi driver, was driving his taxi along Wellington Street, where an expatriate male ("the Expatriate") suddenly turned up and tried to get into his taxi. The Complainant did not unlock the door to let him in, as the location concerned was a restricted area that prohibits taxis picking up passengers. The Complainant tried to explain to the Expatriate the reason for not accepting the hire, but the Expatriate became agitated and kept forcefully knocking on the glass window on the driver's side. As a result, the glass window was smashed. A report was then made to the police.

Two police officers were called to the scene to handle the incident. Police enquiries on the spot revealed that the Expatriate was keen to get into the Complainant's taxi because he wanted to take his friend – who was suffering from serious allergic reaction and having difficulty breathing – to a hospital for urgent treatment. The sick person was eventually conveyed to the hospital by an ambulance. A Sergeant (SGT) later came to reinforce the officers and enquire with the Complainant and the Expatriate, who explained to the SGT that the reason for intercepting the Complainant's taxi and knocking on his glass window was to request the Complainant to drive his sick friend to a hospital. According to the Expatriate, the Complainant refused his request due to a language barrier. He therefore continued

璃窗碎裂。外籍男子否認他是有意圖地擊碎玻璃窗。

雖然雙方設法自行解決事件，但投訴人及外籍男子未能就賠償金額達成共識。因此，投訴人告知警長他決定追究外籍男子，並要求警長將個案轉交刑事調查隊作進一步跟進。然而，警長認為事件純屬意外，並無任何刑事成分。警長因此將事件分類為「發現汽車損毀」並沒有將個案轉交刑事調查隊調查。

投訴人隨後對該名警長作出投訴，指他並無將事件分類為刑事個案【指控：疏忽職守】。

to knock on the taxi window, resulting in it being smashed. The Expatriate denied any intention of smashing the taxi's window.

Despite endeavours to settle the incident by themselves, the Complainant and the Expatriate failed to agree on the amount of compensation. Hence, the Complainant told the SGT that he decided to pursue the case against the Expatriate, and asked the SGT to refer it to the crime investigation team for further handling. However, the SGT considered that it was merely an accident without any crime element detected. The SGT therefore classified the incident as "Car Found Damaged" and did not refer it to the crime investigation team for investigation.

Subsequently, the Complainant lodged a complaint against the SGT for failing to classify the incident as a crime case [Allegation: Neglect of Duty (NOD)].

投訴警察課的調查

經調查後，投訴警察課認為該名警長已採取合理行動在現場詢問事件並正確地將事件分類為「發現汽車損毀」。因此，投訴警察課將疏忽職守的指控分類為「並無過錯」。

CAPO's investigation

After investigation, CAPO considered that the SGT had taken all reasonable steps on the spot to enquire into the incident and properly classified the incident as "Car Found Damaged". Therefore, CAPO found the NOD allegation as "No Fault".

監警會的觀察

根據香港法例第200章《刑事罪行條例》第60條第(1)款，「任何人無合法辯解而摧毀或損壞屬於他人的財產，意圖摧毀或損壞該財產或罔顧該財產是否會被摧毀或損壞，即屬犯罪」。在這個案中，監警會認為外籍男子不斷用力敲打窗戶屬魯莽行為，即他並無為意不停用力敲打玻璃窗很大機會對窗戶造成損毀。雖然他朋友的身體狀況急需接受治療，但這並不能作為他魯莽地敲打窗戶致令玻璃碎裂的合法辯解。再者，外籍男子為了讓他的朋友能夠盡快接受治療而做出如此行為並不恰當亦非必須。由於所有犯罪因素（罔顧窗戶可能會損毀，以及外籍男子的錯誤行為造成的損壞）在現場查問時

The IPCC's observations

Section 60(1) of the Crimes Ordinance (Cap 200) provides that "*A person who without lawful excuse destroys or damages any property belonging to another intending to destroy or damage any such property or being reckless as to whether such property would be destroyed or damaged shall be guilty of an offence*". In this case, the IPCC was of the view that the Expatriate's act of repeatedly knocking on the window with force was a reckless act, i.e. heedless of the consequences of repeatedly applying such force to the window, as damage was likely. Though his friend's physical condition required urgent medical treatment, this did not constitute a lawful excuse for him to recklessly knock on the window, resulting in the glass being smashed. Furthermore, the Expatriate's act was deemed to be inappropriate and unnecessary for achieving his purpose of rendering timely assistance to his friend. As all elements of the offence – i.e. evidence of recklessness, and the Expatriate's wrongful action causing the damage at issue – were all in existence upon enquiries

經已存在，警長應將事件分類為一宗「刑事毀壞」的個案並將個案妥為轉交刑事調查隊跟進。監警會因此認為警長於現場倉促終止調查有關事件屬疏忽職守。

conducted at the scene, the SGT should classify the incident as a "Criminal Damage" case and duly refer it to the crime investigation team for investigation. The IPCC therefore considered that the SGT was negligent in curtailing the incident so hastily on the spot.

根據上述分析，將疏忽職守的指控分類為「獲證明屬實」應更為合適。

Based on the above analysis, the NOD allegation should be more appropriately classified as "Substantiated"

監警會提出質詢後，投訴警察課同意監警會的觀點，把疏忽職守的指控由「並無過錯」重新分類為「獲證明屬實」。投訴警察課建議對該名涉事警長作出訓諭，但無須將此事記入其分區報告檔案中。

After the IPCC's Query, CAPO subscribed to the IPCC's view, and reclassified the NOD allegation from "No Fault" to "Substantiated". CAPO recommended advising the SGT without Divisional Record File (DRF) entry.

監警會通過這宗個案的調查結果。

The IPCC endorsed CAPO's findings in this case.

個案二 Case 2

指控 Allegation(s)	被投訴人 Complainee(s)	投訴警察課原本分類 Original classification(s) by CAPO	最後分類 Final classification(s)
1. 疏忽職守 Neglect of Duty	一名偵緝警員 A Detective Police Constable	投訴撤回 Withdrawn	投訴撤回 Withdrawn
2. 疏忽職守 Neglect of Duty		投訴撤回 Withdrawn	投訴撤回 Withdrawn
3. 疏忽職守 Neglect of Duty	一名女偵緝督察 A Woman Detective Inspector	並無過錯 No Fault	無法完全證明屬實 Not Fully Substantiated
4. 疏忽職守 Neglect of Duty		並無過錯 No Fault	並無過錯 No Fault

此個案反映監警會仔細及公正地審視一宗投訴個案，涉及警方於一項「普通襲擊」的個案中，決定不控告一名被捕人士。經過監警會的質詢，並與投訴警察

This case demonstrates that the IPCC was meticulous and impartial in examining a complaint case that involved the Police's decision of taking no prosecution action against an arrested person in a "Common Assault" case. Upon the IPCC's Queries and discussion

課於工作層面會議的討論後，相關的指控分類由「無法證實」改為「無法完全證明屬實」。

with CAPO at a Working Level Meeting (WLM), the related allegation was reclassified from "No Fault" to "Not Fully Substantiated".

個案背景

投訴人為一名佛堂文員。某天早上，數名現任佛堂董事因佛堂的帳目問題跟該名文員發生爭執，隨後向警方報案指文員涉嫌盜竊。警方到場查問後，把案件列為「糾紛」。

同日下午，文員因拒絕交出一張會計憑證而再次跟數名董事發生爭執。一輪擾攘後，文員的頸部紅腫，頭部和頸部均感到觸痛，隨後向警方報案。警方查問後，以「普通襲擊」罪名拘捕了其中一名董事（下文稱為「被捕人士」）。

一名女偵緝督察負責調查此案。文員指稱事件發生時，被捕人士從後抓住他的頸，並把他的頭推向牆。他大受驚嚇並大聲求救。不過，事發地點的閉路電視片段顯示，被捕人士只是用手臂箍著文員的頸，並沒有把他的頭推向牆。從片段可見另外兩名董事嘗試從文員手中搶走一張相信是會計憑證的物件。文員用力掙扎，但被董事按在椅上。在警誡會面中，被捕人士否認襲擊文員，但承認與他有身體接觸。其他董事和職員均表示沒有目擊任何襲擊行為。

女偵緝督察審視閉路電視的片段和各方的口供後，認為雖然文員與被捕人士在事件中發生身體接觸，被捕人士可能真誠地相信文員沒有權利保存會計憑證，因此使用了適當的武力取回，並沒有意圖傷害文員。不過，女偵緝督察誤以為文員所指稱的襲擊是發生於早上的爭執當中，而文員沒有在警員查詢「糾紛」案件時立刻向警方舉報被捕人士。因此，女偵緝督察質疑文員的誠信，建議終止調查該案，而且不檢控被捕人士。

Case background

The Complainant was a clerk of a temple. One morning, several incumbent directors of the temple had a dispute with the clerk over the temple accounts and made a report of "Theft" to the Police against the clerk. After police enquiry at the scene, the report was classified as "Dispute".

On the afternoon of the same day, the directors and the clerk again had a dispute, as the clerk refused to surrender an accounting voucher. After a commotion, the clerk sustained redness over his neck and tenderness on his neck and head, and he made a report to the police. After enquiry, one of the directors was arrested for "Common Assault" (hereinafter referred to as the "Arrested Person" (AP)).

A Woman Detective Inspector (WDIP) was responsible for the investigation of the case. The clerk claimed that during the incident, the AP had grabbed his neck from behind and pushed his head against the wall. He was so frightened that he loudly shouted for help. However, footage from the CCTV installed at the location showed that AP had only put his arm around the clerk's neck, without pushing the clerk's head against the wall. The other two directors were seen to be attempting to take something, believed to be a voucher, from the clerk. The clerk struggled, but was pressed by the directors to sit on a chair. When interviewed under caution, the AP denied having assaulted the clerk but admitted that they had body contact. The other directors and staff at the scene maintained that they did not witness any assault.

Having examined the CCTV footage and the statements given by the parties concerned, the WDIP considered that even though the clerk and the AP had body contact in the incident, the AP might have had an honest belief that the clerk had no right to keep the voucher, and thus exercised reasonable force to take it back and had no intent to hurt the clerk. Nevertheless, the WDIP had misunderstood and thought that the alleged assault occurred in the dispute that took place in the morning, and that the clerk had failed to immediately make a report against the AP to the police officers when they handled the "Dispute" case. The WDIP had doubts regarding the clerk's credibility, and recommended to curtail the case without any prosecution action against the AP.

文員對調查結果不滿，指稱該案的調查人員，即一名偵緝警員，沒有即時及公正地調查該案【指控一和指控二】。當文員得悉該案是由女偵緝督察負責後，他撤回對偵緝警員的投訴，繼而投訴女偵緝督察沒有檢控被捕人士【指控三】以及沒有告知他有關個案的進展【指控四】。

The clerk was dissatisfied with the investigation result, alleging that a Detective Police Constable (DPC) who was the Investigating Officer of the case failed to investigate the case promptly and impartially [Allegations 1 and 2]. He withdrew the complaints when he realised that the WDIP was responsible for the case but complained that the WDIP failed to prosecute the AP [Allegation 3] and failed to inform him of the case progress [Allegation 4].

投訴警察課的調查

在該文員的要求下，投訴警察課把指控一和指控二分類為「投訴撤回」。指控四則分類為「並無過錯」，因女偵緝督察已根據警方的程序，以書面形式把案件結果告知投訴人。監警會同意指控一、指控二和指控四的分類。

至於指控三，投訴警察課把它分類為「並無過錯」，因該課認為女偵緝督察把事件中的爭執界定為輕微，以及沒有證據證明被捕人士曾襲擊該名文員，是公平和合理的判斷。

CAPO's investigation

Upon the request of the clerk, CAPO classified Allegations 1 and 2 as "Withdrawn". For Allegation 4, CAPO classified it as "No Fault" as the clerk had been duly informed in writing of the case result, in accordance with the Force procedures. IPCC agreed with the classifications of Allegations 1, 2 and 4.

In regard to Allegation 3, CAPO initially classified it as "No Fault" as they considered that the WDIP had made a fair and reasonable judgment that the struggle in the incident was mild and there was no evidence, against the AP for having assaulted the clerk.

監警會的觀察

關於指控三，監警會注意到，文員指稱被捕人士把他的頭推向牆的說法沒有閉路電視的片段佐證，而且現場的證人亦不能證明被捕人士涉嫌襲擊。不過，監警會亦留意到閉路電視的片段清楚顯示被捕人士用他的手臂箍著文員的頸，並試圖從文員右邊的褲袋拿取物件。縱使該名被捕人士真誠地相信他有權取回該憑證，任何合理的人都會知道，不能在那種情況下採取武力（用手臂箍著文員的頸，並強行搶奪物件）。再者，女偵緝督察錯誤地認為文員沒有即時就指稱的襲擊向警方報案。總括來說，女偵緝督察沒有充分理解該案的實情。因此，有若干可靠的證據支持女偵緝督察沒有在決定終止調查前考慮到所有相關因素。

The IPCC's observations

Regarding Allegation 3, IPCC noted that the clerk's claim that AP had pushed his head against the wall was not corroborated by the CCTV footage, and that the witnesses at the scene failed to implicate AP of the alleged assault. IPCC, however, noted that the CCTV footage clearly showed that the AP put his arm around the neck of the clerk in an attempt to take something from the right pocket of the clerk's trousers. Even if the AP honestly believed that he was entitled to recover the voucher from the clerk, any reasonable person should have known that one cannot resort to the use of force under such circumstances, i.e. by putting his arm around the neck of the clerk and snatching something from him. In addition, the WDIP had mistakenly thought that the clerk had failed to make an immediate report to the Police about the alleged assault. Overall, the WDIP had not been fully acquainted with the facts of the case. Hence, there is some reliable evidence to prove that the WDIP has failed to take into consideration all relevant factors before deciding to curtail the case.

經過監警會的質詢和在工作層面會議中討論後，投訴警察課向女偵緝督察作出進一步的查問，確認她對所指的襲擊的案發時間及文員有否延誤報案有所誤解。就著這次查問的結果，投訴警察課同意監警會的看法，認為女偵緝督察在檢視閉路電視的片段時應加倍謹慎，並記錄閉路電視片段跟各方口供不符的地方，以及評估是否有合理機會就指稱罪行將被捕人士定罪。

檢視可用的證據後，監警會同意，基於該文員證供與閉路電視影像所顯示的不一致，女偵緝督察決定終止調查未必是不合理的。不過，由於女偵緝督察沒有充分地檢視個案的資料（尤其是閉路電視的片段，因該片段影響到終止調查的決定），投訴警察課同意監警會的看法，認為有若干可靠的證據支持指控三，把該指控重新分類為「無法完全證明屬實」。該課向女偵緝督察作出警告，但無須把事件記錄在分區報告檔案中。

After the IPCC's Queries and discussion at a WLM, CAPO conducted a further enquiry with the WDIP and confirmed that she had misunderstood when the alleged assault occurred and whether the clerk had delayed making a report to the Police. Given the result of this enquiry, CAPO shared the IPCC's view that before deciding to curtail the case, the WDIP should have exercised a higher level of care in reviewing the CCTV footage, detailed the inconsistency between the CCTV footage and the statements of the parties involved, and evaluated if there was reasonable prospect of convicting the AP of the alleged offence.

Having examined the evidence available for the alleged assault, IPCC agreed that the decision to curtail the case may not have been unreasonable, given the inconsistency between the statement of the Complainant and what transpired from the CCTV. However, as the WDIP had not adequately reviewed the case materials – particularly the CCTV footage, which had a bearing on the decision to curtail the case – CAPO subscribed to IPCC's view that there was some reliable evidence to support Allegation 3 and reclassified it as "Not Fully Substantiated". The WDIP was accordingly warned without DRF entry.



指控 Allegation(s)	被投訴人 Complainee(s)	投訴警察課原本分類 Original classification(s) by CAPO	最後分類 Final classification(s)
毆打 Assault	六名警務人員包括一名警署警長、一名警長、一名女警員及三名身份不明的男性警務人員 6 officers including a Station Sergeant (SSGT), a Sergeant (SGT), a Woman Police Constable (WPC), and 3 unidentified male officers	並無過錯 No Fault	虛假不確 False

此個案反映監警會公正地審視一宗投訴去維持一個公平的投訴制度。

This case illustrates the IPCC's impartial approach in examining a complaint in order to maintain a fair complaint system.

個案背景

投訴人（一名女士）因「盜竊」罪名被捕，並被拘留於警署作進一步查問。投訴人對拘留期間負責看管她的警員共提出了七項指控，包括一項「毆打」、三項「行為不當」、一項「粗言穢語」、一項「濫用職權」以及一項「盜竊」的指控。投訴人要求作出全面調查並就投訴事宜與投訴警察課錄取了一份口供。不過，後來投訴警察課欲向投訴人澄清有關涉事警務人員的身份時，卻未能聯絡上她。

關於「毆打」的指控，投訴人聲稱她事發時懷孕，當她拒絕被拘留在臨時羈留室時，有六名警務人員毆打了她十至二十分鐘。投訴人亦指她在受傷及吐血後要求治療但沒有人理會她。

Case background

The Complainant (a lady) was arrested for 'Theft' and detained at a police station for further enquiry. The Complainant made a total of seven allegations, comprising one count of "Assault", three counts of "Misconduct", one count of "Offensive Language", one count of "Unnecessary Use of Authority" and one count of "Theft" against the police officers who handled her during her detention. The Complainant requested a full investigation and gave a complaint statement to CAPO. However, she could not be contacted when CAPO later sought clarification from her in relation to the identities of the police officers concerned with the allegation.

Regarding the 'Assault' allegation, the Complainant claimed that she was pregnant at the material time, and six police officers had assaulted her for 10 to 20 minutes when she refused to enter the Temporary Holding Area (THA) for detention. The Complainant also claimed that she suffered injury and vomited blood but her request for medical treatment was ignored.

投訴警察課的調查

涉事的警務人員接受投訴警察課的查問時否認指控。關於「毆打」的指控，他們指投訴人不合作並拒絕到臨時羈留室；故他們需使用適當的武力將她帶到臨時羈留室。

臨時羈留室走廊的閉路電視片段證實了警務人員的說法，錄影片段顯示投訴人被警員帶到臨時羈留室時表現抗拒。影片中可見投訴人坐在地上，擋著入口並把頭撞向鐵閘。其中一名警員於是把投訴人推開，並立即關上鐵閘。事發後不久，救護員被拍到曾兩度進入臨時羈留室，但投訴人拒絕當場接受治療及跟隨救護員到醫院治理。投訴人之後被拍到以正常姿勢步行到洗手間。

約七小時後，投訴人作出投訴，並在警方監護下到醫院接受了治療。經檢查後發現她只是四肢觸痛和腹痛。尿液測試確認她當時並沒有懷孕。

CAPO's investigation

When interviewed by CAPO, the police officers concerned denied the allegations. Regarding the 'Assault' allegation, they said that the Complainant was uncooperative and refused to go into the THA; they therefore had to apply necessary force to put her into the THA.

The version given by the police officers was corroborated by the CCTV footage covering the corridor of the THA, which showed that the Complainant's behaviour was unruly when the police officers tried to take her into the THA. The Complainant was seen sitting on the floor, blocking the entrance and hitting her head against the iron gate therein. One of the police officers then pushed the Complainant aside and immediately closed the iron gate. Soon after the incident, paramedics were seen entering the THA twice but the Complainant refused to receive medical treatment on the spot or to go to hospital with them. Later on, the Complainant was seen to walk normally as she headed to the toilet.

About seven hours later, the Complainant lodged this complaint, and subsequently received medical treatment at a hospital when she was still under police custody. The medical findings revealed that she only had tenderness to limbs and abdominal pain. A urine test confirmed that she was not pregnant at the time.

投訴警察課最初將「毆打」的指控分類為「並無過錯」，因閉路電視的錄影片段證明了警務人員對事件的說法。

CAPO initially classified the 'Assault' allegation as 'No Fault' as the version given by the police officers concerned was supported by the CCTV records.

監警會的觀察

根據在事發地點拍到的閉路電視片段、投訴人的驗傷結果以及投訴人聲稱懷孕，足以肯定她提出的「毆打」指控是虛假不確。該名警員並沒有如投訴人所指般毆打她，而她更訛稱懷孕。監警會於是建議投訴警察課考慮將「毆打」的指控分類由「並無過錯」改為「虛假不確」，因這個指控明顯是懷有惡意，或者並非基於真誠相信自己所言而提出。

The IPCC's observations

Based on the available CCTV footage covering the location and the medical findings on the Complainant's injuries and her claim of pregnancy, it can be ascertained that the "Assault" allegation she made was false. The officers had not assaulted her as she had falsely claimed. She also falsely claimed to be pregnant. IPCC thus suggested CAPO to consider reclassifying the 'Assault' allegation from 'No Fault' to 'False', as the allegation was either made with clear intent of malice or not based upon genuine belief.

然而，監警會注意到由於閉路電視錄影系統發生故障，未能取得其他地點的錄影片段作調查（這些錄影片段牽涉到投訴人的其他指控）。監警會要求投訴警察課處理疏忽保養閉路電視錄影系統的問題。

Nevertheless, the IPCC noted that owing to a malfunction of the CCTV recording system, the CCTV recordings of other locations, which had bearing on other allegations made by the Complainant, could not be retrieved for examination. IPCC therefore requested CAPO to address the negligence in the maintenance of the CCTV recording system.

考慮到監警會的觀察，投訴警察課將「毆打」的指控重新分類為「虛假不確」並向投訴人發出書面警告。投訴警察課亦對負責處理警署大廈維修事宜（包括閉路電視系統）的總督察紀錄了一項「旁支事項」，並對他作出訓諭但無須將此事記入其分區檔案中。

Taking IPCC's observation into consideration, CAPO reclassified the 'Assault' allegation to 'False' and issued a written warning to the Complainant. CAPO also registered another 'Outwith Matter' against a Chief Inspector (CIP) who was in charge of the maintenance of the police station building, including the CCTV system. The CIP would be advised without DRF entry.

至於投訴人提出餘下的六個指控，其中五個被分類為「無法證實」，因沒有足夠證據證實或推翻這些指控。餘下的一個指控則被分類為「無法追查」，因投訴警察課要求投訴人澄清有關涉事警務人員的身份時，她不作回應。

Regarding the other six allegations made by the Complainant, five of them were classified as 'Unsubstantiated' as there was insufficient evidence to prove or refute the allegations. The remaining one was classified as 'Not Pursuable' as the Complainant did not respond to CAPO to clarify the identities of the police officers concerned in the allegation.



第5章
CHAPTER

與持份者聯繫
Engaging with 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 – promoting public awareness of the Council'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).

外展活動 Reaching out

關注遊行活動的持份者 Procession stakeholders

17 4月 APR 2015

郭琳廣主席及八名委員與民陣代表會面，聽取民陣就懷疑在佔領事件期間有警察濫權的問題、警方購置水炮車及收緊非法集結的指引等事宜的意見。民陣建議監警會要求警方發表及公開使用水炮車的指引。監警會作出內部討論，並將相關意見交予警方考慮。

Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman) and eight Members met with representatives from the CHRF. During the meeting, CHRF representatives raised issues concerning alleged police abuse of power during the Occupy Movement, the Police's acquisition of water cannons and the tightening of guidelines regarding the handling of unlawful assemblies. The CHRF also recommended that the IPCC request the Police to issue and publicise guidelines on the use of water cannons. The IPCC discussed these matters internally and conveyed these issues to the Police.





與警方交流
Engaging with the Police

由於警方是監警會最重要的持份者之一，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，委員應邀出席各區的預防投訴委員會會議，並支持警隊繼續改善服務質素。

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 been invited to attend various Regional Committee on Complaints Prevention meetings. Members support the Police to continue to improve their services.

Details of the engagement activities with the Police this year are as follows:

22 4月 APR 2015

郭琳廣主席、馬恩國大律師及蘇麗珍女士，獲邀出席2014/15年度警隊優質服務獎勵計劃、建議書計劃暨增進表現計劃頒獎典禮，支持警隊繼續改善服務質素。

Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman), Mr Lawrence Ma Yan-kwok and Ms Ann So Lai-chun were invited to attend the award presentation ceremony 2014/15 for the Service Quality Award Scheme, Police Staff Suggestions Scheme and Police Staff Motivation Scheme to support the Police Force's campaign to continue to improve their services.









29 4月 APR 2015

何世傑教授應邀出席九龍西總區預防投訴警察委員會會議，總區代表向委員介紹警方的預防投訴工作及投訴數字趨勢。

Ir Prof Vincent Ho was invited to the Kowloon West Regional Committee on Complaints Prevention meeting. Representatives of the committee reported on measures taken by the Police to reduce complaints and shared the complaints statistics.

15 5月 MAY 2015

黃德蘭律師、杜國鎏先生、何世傑教授及劉文文女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。

Ms Mary Wong Tak-lan, Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau, Ir Prof Vincent Ho, Miss Lisa Lau Man-man and IPCC Secretariat staff took part in the Sports Day of the Police Service Quality Wing.









26 5月 MAY 2015





馬恩國大律師、葉成慶律師、梁繼昌議員、葉振都先生、杜國鎏先生及何世傑教授探訪中區警區，了解警察談判組的組成及角色，並聆聽不同崗位的前線警員處理佔領事件的經歷。

Mr Lawrence Ma Yan-kwok, Mr Simon Ip Shing-hing, Hon Kenneth Leung Kai-cheong, Mr Adrian Yip Chun-to, Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau, and Ir Prof Vincent Ho visited Central Police District to gain an understanding of the organisation and role of the Police Negotiation Cadre, and listen to the experiences of frontline officers who held different positions during the Occupy Movement.

26 6月 JUN 2015




郭琳廣主席、葉成慶律師、梁繼昌議員、黃幸怡律師、葉振都先生、鄭承隆先生、陳建強醫生、許宗盛律師及關治平工程師出席警方七一遊行安排的簡報會。警方講解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 Simon Ip Shing-hing, Hon Kenneth Leung Kai-cheong, Ms Sandy Wong Hang-yee, Mr Adrian Yip Chun-to, Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung, Dr Eugene Chan Kin-keung, Mr Herman Hui Chung-shing and Ir Edgar Kwan Chi-ping attended the 1 July procession briefing held by the Police on their handling of public order events under the mandate of ensuring public safety. Members exchanged views with the Police on their arrangements for the procession.

1 7月 JUL 2015









郭琳廣主席和14名委員以及秘書處於七一遊行現場進行觀察。觀察分為兩部分，上半部分委員先到警方指揮中心聽取簡報，隨後觀察維多利亞公園起點的情況，並沿著遊行路線進行觀察。 下半部分則是觀察遊行隊伍到達終點添美道的情況。

Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman), 14 Members and the Secretariat conducted an on-site observation of the 1 July procession. The observation included two parts. The first part began with a briefing at the police command centre, after which Members proceeded to the starting point of the procession in Victoria Park, and then continued to observe along the procession route. The second part consisted of observing the procession arriving at the finishing point at Tim Mei Avenue.

9 9月 SEP 2015





郭琳廣主席、副主席謝偉銓議員、馬恩國大律師、葉成慶律師、黃幸怡律師、杜國鎏先生、陸貽信資深大律師、劉文文女士、蘇麗珍女士、鄭錦鐘博士、何錦榮會計師、許宗盛律師及關治平工程師與香港警務督察協會代表會面，聆聽他們就監警會的公正性、警察處理公眾活動所面對的困難和挑戰等範疇的意見。

Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman), Hon Tony Tse Wai-chuen (Vice-Chairman), Mr Lawrence Ma Yan-kwok, Mr Simon Ip Shing-hing, Ms Sandy Wong Hang-yee, Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau, Mr Arthur Luk Yee-shun (SC), Miss Lisa Lau Man-man, Ms Ann So Lai-chun, Dr Eric Cheng Kam-chung, Mr Richard Ho Kam-wing, Mr Herman Hui Chung-shing and Ir Edgar Kwan Chi-ping met with representatives of the Hong Kong Police Inspectors' Association to listen to their opinions on the impartiality of the IPCC, and the difficulties and challenges faced by the Police in handling public order events.

12 9月 SEP 2015





郭琳廣主席應警務處處長邀請，擔任香港警察學院結業會操的檢閱官，並頒發最優秀學員獎。

At the invitation of the Commissioner of Police, Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman) was the Reviewing Officer of the Hong Kong Police College Passing Out Parade. He presented awards to the best-all-round members of each passing out squad.

12 11月 NOV 2015





郭琳廣主席、馬恩國大律師、劉玉娟律師、黃幸怡律師、鄭錦鐘博士、何錦榮會計師、許宗盛律師及關治平工程師與警司協會代表會面，聆聽他們就監警會的公正性，及投訴警察的趨勢的意見。

Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman), Mr Lawrence Ma Yan-kwok, Ms Noeline Lau Yuk-kuen, Ms Sandy Wong Hang-yee, Dr Eric Cheng Kam-chung, Mr Richard Ho Kam-wing, Mr Herman Hui Chung-shing and Ir Edgar Kwan Chi-ping met with representatives of the Superintendents' Association to listen to their opinions on the impartiality of the IPCC and the trend of complaints against the Police.

27 11月 NOV 2015





郭琳廣主席、葉成慶律師、黃幸怡律師及關治平工程師與海外督察協會代表會面，聆聽他們就監警會的公正性及監警會會面的機制的意見。

Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman), Mr Simon Ip Shing-hing, Ms Sandy Wong Hang-yee and Ir Edgar Kwan Chi-ping met with representatives of the Overseas Inspectors' Association to listen to their opinions on the impartiality of the IPCC and the mechanism of the IPCC Interview.

30 11月 NOV 2015



郭琳廣主席應邀出席西九龍總區預防投訴委員會會議，聽取投訴警察課報告區內最新投訴數字及趨勢，以及總區在預防投訴工作以及表達不滿機制的成效。

Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman) was invited to attend the Kowloon West Regional Committee on Complaints Prevention meeting where the CAPO reported on the region's latest complaints statistics, the region's efforts in complaint prevention and the effectiveness of the Expression of Dissatisfaction Mechanism.

14 1月 JAN 2016







郭琳廣主席及10名委員探訪邊界警區及上水分區。落馬洲及上水分區代表向委員講解區內的水貨活動。其後，委員分別到落馬洲邊境管制站、上水港鐵站及石湖墟附近地方進行現場觀察，以助他們理解水貨活動在該區的實際情況。

Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman) and 10 Members visited the Border District and Sheung Shui Division. Representatives from the Lok Ma Chau and Sheung Shui Divisions explained the situation regarding "General Merchandise Operators" (also known as "parallel traders") activities in the two districts. Members then conducted on-site observations at Lok Ma Chau Spur Line Border Control Point, Sheung Shui Railway Station and Shek Wu Hui. The observations helped them better understand the actual situation regarding "General Merchandise Operator" activities.

14 3月 MAR 2016







郭琳廣主席、副主席謝偉銓議員、葉成慶律師、劉玉娟律師、黃幸怡律師、杜國鎏先生、劉文文女士、蘇麗珍女士、許宗盛律師、關治平工程師及錢志庸律師與警隊員佐級協會代表會面，聆聽他們就監警會的公正性，以及警察處理公眾活動所面對的挑戰等意見。

Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman), Hon Tony Tse Wai-chuen (Vice-Chairman), Mr Simon Ip Shing-hing, Ms Noeline Lau Yuk-kuen, Ms Sandy Wong Hang-yee, Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau, Miss Lisa Lau Man-man, Ms Ann So Lai-chun, Mr Herman Hui Chung-shing, Ir Edgar Kwan Chi-ping and Mr Barry Chin Chi-yung met with representatives of the Junior Police Officers' Association to listen to their opinions on the impartiality of the IPCC, and the challenges faced by the Police in handling public order events.

24 3月 MAR 2016

郭琳廣主席及21名委員與警務處處長及警隊高層共晉午餐，促進交流。郭琳廣主席表示會緊守崗位去維護監警會獨立、公正、誠信的價值觀。此外，他亦感謝投訴警察課安排監警會探訪不同警區，讓委員了解前線警務人員遇到的挑戰。

Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman) and 21 Members had lunch with the Commissioner of Police and other senior officers. Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman) said that the Council would do its part and strictly uphold the IPCC's core values of independence, impartiality and integrity. He also thanked CAPO for arranging visits to different police districts to let Members learn more about the challenges faced by frontline officers.





與其他團體會面
Liaison with other organisations

11-13 5月 MAY 2015





高級審核主任劉雅潔女士及審核主任梅麗琼女士，應邀出席由加拿大公民監察執法協會 (Canadian Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement)於加拿大渥太華舉辦的會議，就會議主題「公民監察：社群與警察間的連繫」與外地專家交流意見。

Ms Regina Lau (Senior Vetting Officer) and Ms Julius Mui (Vetting Officer) attended a conference at the invitation of the Canadian Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement in Ottawa, Canada. They exchanged views with overseas experts under the theme of the conference, "Civilian Oversight: The Link Between Community and Police".

23-24 5月 MAY 2015



副主席謝偉銓議員、朱敏健秘書長及蘇幹明助理秘書長應平等機會委員會邀請，到深圳參與法定機構研討會，並就「國家治理現代化」作出討論。

Hon Tony Tse Wai-chuen (Vice-Chairman), Mr Ricky Chu (Secretary-General) and Mr Henry So (Assistant Secretary-General) were invited by the Equal Opportunities Commission to attend a seminar on corporate governance in Shenzhen and discussed developments related to China's modernisation.

9 7月 JUL 2015



郭琳廣主席與朱敏健秘書長應邀與青海省委政法委帶領的赴港考察團會面交流，並向考察團介紹香港的投訴警察制度以及監警會的架構與職能。

Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman) and Mr Ricky Chu (Secretary-General) met with a delegation led by the Political and Legal Affairs Commission of Qinghai Province to introduce the police complaints system in Hong Kong and the IPCC's role and functions.

17-21 10月 OCT 2015





朱敏健秘書長應中央人民政府駐香港特別行政區聯絡辦公室的邀請，參與廣西考察團，與其他代表交流意見，並向他們介紹監警會的架構和職能及香港的投訴警察制度。

Mr Ricky Chu (Secretary-General) was invited by the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government to join a delegation to Guangxi. He exchanged views with other participants and introduced the role and functions of the IPCC, as well as the police complaints system in Hong Kong.

7-8

11月 NOV 2015



任景信先生與秘書處職員應邀出席於深圳舉行的香港法定機構研討會，與其他法定機構代表就「國家治理現代化」的主題交流意見。

Mr Peter Yan King-shun and Secretariat staff were invited to attend the Hong Kong statutory bodies seminar in Shenzhen, where they exchanged views with other representatives on the topic "Modern Governance of China".

3

12月 DEC 2015

為增加撲滅罪行委員會的成員對監警會及其職能的認識，監警會宣傳及意見調查委員會主席鄭承隆先生與朱敏健秘書長出席黃大仙區撲滅罪行委員會的會議，介紹監警會的架構與職能以及兩層架構投訴警察制度的運作。

In order to increase DFCC Members' awareness of the role of the IPCC, Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung (Chairman of the Publicity and Survey Committee) and Mr Ricky Chu (Secretary-General) attended the Wong Tai Sin DFCC Meeting. They explained the structure and functions of the IPCC, and the operation of two-tier police complaints system.



11

12月 DEC 2015





梁繼昌議員及朱敏健秘書長與新加坡管理大學法律學院代表會面交流，介紹監警會的歷史、職能和工作。

Hon Kenneth Leung Kai-cheong and Mr Ricky Chu (Secretary-General) met with representatives from the Singapore Management University's School of Law and introduced the history, role and work of the IPCC.

13 1月 JAN 2016





鄭錦鐘博士及朱敏健秘書長出席屯門區撲滅罪行委員會的會議，介紹監警會的工作和職能，並向委員講解監警會的公正性及審核投訴個案的程序。

Dr Eric Cheng Kam-chung and Mr Ricky Chu (Secretary-General) attended the Tuen Mun DFCC meeting. They introduced the work and functions of the IPCC, and explained the impartiality of the IPCC and the procedures for reviewing complaint cases.

15 1月 JAN 2016

監警會宣傳及意見調查委員會主席劉文文女士及朱敏健秘書長出席中西區撲滅罪行委員會的會議，介紹監警會的歷史和工作，並向委員講解投訴個案調查結果的分類。

Miss Lisa Lau Man-man (Chairman of the Publicity and Survey Committee) and Mr Ricky Chu (Secretary-General) attended the Central and Western DFCC meeting. They introduced the history and work of the IPCC, and explained the classification of investigation results of complaint cases.





27 1月 JAN 2016

葉振都先生、鄭錦鐘博士及朱敏健秘書長出席深水埗區撲滅罪行委員會的會議，介紹監警會的工作和職能，並向委員講解監警會委員審核投訴個案的準則。

Mr Adrian Yip Chun-to, Dr Eric Cheng Kam-chung and Mr Ricky Chu (Secretary-General) attended the Sham Shui Po DFCC meeting. They introduced the work and functions of the IPCC, and explained the standard that Members apply when reviewing complaint cases.

2 3月 MAR 2016

鄭錦鐘博士及朱敏健秘書長出席油尖旺區撲滅罪行委員會的會議，介紹監警會的職能和工作，並向委員講解兩層架構投訴警察制度的運作。

Dr Eric Cheng Kam-chung and Mr Ricky Chu (Secretary-General) attended the Yau Tsim Mong DFCC meeting. They introduced the functions and work of the IPCC, and explained the operation of two-tier police complaints system.



4 3月 MAR 2016





鄭錦鐘博士及朱敏健秘書長出席沙田區撲滅罪行委員會的會議，介紹監警會的歷史和工作，並與委員分享了數宗較為特別的投訴個案。

Dr Eric Cheng Kam-chung and Mr Ricky Chu (Secretary-General) attended the Sha Tin DFCC meeting. They introduced the history and work of the IPCC, and shared several prominent complaint cases.

9 3月 MAR 2016





鄭錦鐘博士及朱敏健秘書長出席九龍城區撲滅罪行委員會的會議，介紹監警會的職能和工作，並向委員講解兩層架構投訴警察制度的運作。

Dr Eric Cheng Kam-chung and Mr Ricky Chu (Secretary-General) attended the Kowloon City DFCC meeting. They introduced the functions and work of the IPCC, and explained the operation of the two-tier police complaints system.

16 3月 MAR 2016





鄭錦鐘博士、蘇麗珍女士及朱敏健秘書長出席觀塘區撲滅罪行委員會的會議，介紹監警會的工作和職能，並向委員講解監警會審核投訴個案的程序。

Dr Eric Cheng Kam-chung, Ms Ann So Lai-chun and Mr Ricky Chu (Secretary-General) attended the Kwun Tong DFCC meeting. They introduced the work and functions of the IPCC, and explained the procedures for reviewing complaint cases.

16-17 3月 MAR 2016





法律顧問陳敏儀女士、審核主任區兆卉女士及鄧弄明女士，應邀出席由特立尼達和多巴哥警察投訴局(Police Complaints Authority)於西班牙港舉辦的「監察執法機構」研討會，就會議主題「監察組織及公民監察機構的挑戰和成效」與外地專家交流意見。

Ms Cherry Chan (Legal Adviser), Miss Elsa Au (Vetting Officer) and Miss Alice Tang (Vetting Officer) were invited by the Trinidad and Tobago Police Complaints Authority to attend the Oversight of Law Enforcement Conference in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. They exchanged views with overseas experts under the theme of the conference, "Challenges and Benefits of Oversight Bodies and Civilian Oversight Institutions".

公開活動
Public activities

2 5月 MAY 2015





郭琳廣主席應邀擔任大專辯論賽2015決賽評判，嶺南大學及香港理工大學的隊伍就辯論議題「香港本土意識提升有利社會發展」一決高下。

Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman) was invited to participate in the adjudicating panel for the inter-collegiate debate 2015 final. Representatives from Lingnan University and Hong Kong Polytechnic University debated the topic: "The rise of Hong Kong localism is advantageous to society's development".

26 1月 JAN 2016





朱敏健秘書長應邀到香港樹仁大學出席新聞與傳播學系的周會講座，介紹監警會的歷史和職能，並接受了《樹仁新傳網》的訪問，討論監警會的角色及公信力。

Mr Ricky Chu (Secretary-General) was invited by the Department of Journalism and Communication of Hong Kong Shue Yan University to attend their weekly assembly and introduced the history and functions of the IPCC. He was also interviewed by the "Shue Yan Media Lab" to discuss the role and credibility of the IPCC.

公開會議
Open meetings

監警會在報告期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.

25 6月 JUN 2015

在這次監警會與投訴警察課的公開會議中，警方向監警會簡介傳媒聯絡隊在大型公眾活動的角色，以及報告警方處理佔領事件衍生的投訴調查工作進度，雙方並討論有關議題。



At this open meeting between the IPCC and CAPO, the Police introduced the role of Media Liaison Team (MLT) in public order events, and reported on the progress of CAPO's complaint investigation work on cases relating to Police actions during the Occupy Movement. The two parties exchanged views on these matters.

24 9月 SEP 2015





此次會議討論2013年起於油尖警區舉辦的「寶石計劃」。該計劃冀透過組織一系列中文課程及社區活動供非華裔青年參加，以改善社區關係，有助避免因誤解而引致不必要的投訴。此外，警方向監警會報告與佔領事件的投訴統計數據和調查進度，雙方並討論有關議題。

At this meeting, discussion was held on "Project Gemstone" which was launched by Yau Tsim Police District in 2013 with an aim to engaging the non-ethnic Chinese youth by organising a series of Chinese lessons and community activities. The project helped improve the community relations which was conducive to preventing avoidable complaints arisen from misunderstandings. The Police also reported the number of complaints they had received concerning the Occupy Movement, and the progress with the complaints investigations. The two parties exchanged views on these matters.

8 12月 DEC 2015





在這次監警會與投訴警察課的公開會議中，警方向監警會簡介「正向情緒及心理韌性」培訓課程的內容及成效。該計劃旨在提升警員的情緒韌性，為公眾提供更高質素的服務。

此外，警方向監警會報告與佔領事件投訴統計數據和調查進度，雙方並討論有關議題。

At this open meeting between the IPCC and CAPO, the Police introduced the implementation and effectiveness of their "Emotional Fitness Training" programme, which aimed to enhance officers' emotional strengths and provide higher-quality service to the public.

The Police also reported the number of complaints they had received in relation to the Occupy Movement, and progress of complaints investigations. The two parties exchanged views on these matters.

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17 3月 MAR 2016





此次會議討論2015年1月起於新界北總區推行的「敬賢計劃」的實施及成效。該計劃旨在加強刑事調查隊中警長的督導角色、專業能力和服務質素，以提供優質服務和減少可預防投訴。

此外，警方向監警會報告與佔領事件投訴統計數據和調查進度，以及2016年2月8日旺角騷亂所衍生的投訴統計數字，雙方並討論有關議題。

At this meeting, discussion was held on "Project RESPECT" which was launched in New Territories North region in January 2015 with an aim to providing quality service and reducing avoidable complaints by enhancing the roles of Detective Sergeants in the context of service delivery, professionalism and supervision.

The Police reported the number of complaints they had received in relation to the Occupy Movement, and their progress of the complaints investigations. They also reported statistics on complaints arising from the Mong Kok riot on 8 February 2016. The two parties exchanged views on these matters.

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



第6章
CHAPTER

隨着2009年6月1日《監警會條例》生效，監警會由一個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，監警會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

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





《監警有道》(2015)的拍攝籌備工作早在2013年年底已經展開，會方和香港電台在經過一年多緊密合作，選取真實投訴個案及搜集資料，並加以改編撰寫劇本，深入淺出地介紹監警會的工作。為確保劇中描述警察工作場景的真實性，監警會及香港電台亦邀請投訴警察課代表作技術指導，以反映警方處理投訴的真貌。

Pre-production work on *IPCC Files* (2015) started in late 2013. The Council then worked closely with RTHK in the selection of real complaint cases and gathering of information for adaptation into scripts in order to present the complex duties of the IPCC in a manner that could be easily understood. Moreover, to ensure the authenticity of the series and to give an accurate presentation on handling police complaints, the IPCC and RTHK invited representatives from CAPO to provide technical guidance.

《監警有道》(2015)一連八集單元劇，每集半小時。劇集內容主要由兩位監警會審核員的角度出發，以二人、同僚再加上監警會委員審核調查報告時，如何抽絲剝繭地分析案情和證據，嘗試找出事件真相，更輔以說情、評理，令公眾較

The latest series of *IPCC Files* (2015) comprised eight half-hour episodes. The story line was about how two vetting officers (Cheuk-yan and Jason) worked together with their colleagues and Council Members to meticulously review complaint cases and the evidence in order to unveil the truth. The stories were supplemented with explanations and evaluations so that viewers could see what the case

易理解事件發生因由，如何決定投訴個案分類等，從而描述監警會的法定職能、於投訴警察制度中所發揮的作用、及如何確保處理投訴的方式對投訴人和被投訴人公平公正。每集主題特別選取現實生活上容易衍生投訴警察事宜的情境，增加劇集真實性。

《監警有道》(2015)在2015年5月5日至6月23日在港台電視31及無線電視翡翠台正式播映。劇集入選香港大學民意研究計劃第二階段的「2015電視節目欣賞指數調查」排名最高的20個節目之一。香港電台網站 (http://rthk.hk) 及香港電台YouTube頻道 (https://www.youtube.com/user/RTHK) 均提供節目重溫。觀眾亦可透過YouTube監警會頻道連接 (https://www.youtube.com/user/ipccchannel)。

brought about and the rationale in determining the classification of a case. The stories highlight the statutory functions of the IPCC, the role the Council plays in the police complaints system and the way that justice and fairness are ensured for both complainants and complainees. Each story is carefully selected to represent a common complaint against the police, giving authenticity to each episode.

IPCC Files (2015) was aired on RTHK TV31 and TVB Jade from 5 May till 23 June 2015. The drama series was selected for the top 20 list of the "2015 TV Programme Appreciation Index Survey (2nd stage)" conducted by the University of Hong Kong Public Opinion Programme (HKUPOP). Online archives of the episodes can be found on the RTHK website (http://rthk.hk), RTHK YouTube channel (https://www.youtube.com/user/RTHK) or through the IPCC YouTube channel (https://www.youtube.com/user/ipccchannel).

《監警有道》(2015) 各集主題
IPCC Files (2015) episode themes

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

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)，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短片播放器，展示監警會的社交媒體工作。

The IPCC launched its new website (http://www.ipcc.gov.hk) in April 2015. The new website is designed to attract and facilitate 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.

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)2.0AA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頁。網站是提供監警會最新消息和歷年資訊的重要平台，公眾可在此查閱年報、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等。

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. The website provides the public with the latest news of the Council and serves as an important archive for past information. Members of the public can visit the website to access to IPCC's annual report, publications, press releases, photos and descriptions of the IPCC's engagement with various stakeholders; information on press events; and the agendas and minutes of open meetings.











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









在 YouTube 的「監警會頻道」(https://www.youtube.com/user/ipccchannel) 為監警會的影片庫，保存及載列監警會不同時期的影片，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。

The IPCC Channel on YouTube (https://www.youtube.com/user/ipccchannel) contains an archive of footage of the IPCC from different times, made available for public viewing. The establishment of this channel demonstrates the Council's efforts to utilise social media to connect with the public, and introduces the IPCC's role and functions through videos to enable easier understanding.

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、於2014年5月27日舉行的《監警有道》研討會的影片、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》。

The channel includes the *IPCC Files* (2015) trailer and "The Making of *IPCC Files* (2015)"; videos from the IPCC Symposium held on 27 May 2014; *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 in 2012; and footage of media interviews with the IPCC Chairmen and public activities attended by the Secretary-General. To further viewers' understanding of the IPCC's background, the channel also includes footage from before 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.

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 Council will regularly update the channel to improve its transparency and strengthen the public's understanding of 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》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、審核個案的統計數字、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寄給持份者外，還上載至監警會網站(http://www.ipcc.gov.hk)。

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 newsletter is distributed by email and uploaded onto the IPCC's website (http://www.ipcc.gov.hk).

在報告期內，會方分別在2015年6月、10月及2016年3月出版了三期《監警會通訊》，並以監警會2015年公眾意見調查的結果、監警會就佔領事件的最新工作進展，以及監警會繼續積極與持份者溝通作封面故事。

During the reporting period, the IPCC released three issues of the *IPCC Newsletter* – in June 2015, October 2015 and March 2016. The cover stories featured the 2015 IPCC public opinion survey results, an update on the IPCC's work on the Occupy Movement and the IPCC's continuous outreach to various stakeholders.

與傳媒聯繫
Media liaison

除了邀請傳媒出席監警會和投訴警察課的聯席會議外，會方亦藉每次發表《監警會通訊》及年度工作報告舉行新聞發布會，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 when launching the *IPCC Newsletter* and annual report to update the public on the Council's work.

傳媒發布會
Media briefings

29 6月 JUN 2015





監警會推出第十六期《監警會通訊》，並舉行新聞發布會介紹通訊內容。郭琳廣主席向傳媒講解監警會的最新活動，包括監警會再次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在場為傳媒講解。此外，梅達明副秘書長（行動）詳細講述一宗彰顯監警會審視投訴警察課人員處理投訴的方法的個案。委員劉玉娟律師、葉振都先生、何世傑教授、蘇麗珍女士及何錦榮會計師亦有出席是次發布會。

A media briefing was held to release the sixteenth issue of the *IPCC Newsletter*. Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman) presented highlights of the IPCC's latest publicity initiatives. The newsletter included information on the public opinion survey commissioned by the IPCC and conducted by HKUPOP. At the briefing, the survey results were released to the media by Dr Robert Chung Ting-yiu, Director of HKUPOP. In addition, Mr Daniel Mui (Deputy Secretary-General, Operations) explained in detail how the IPCC scrutinised a CAPO officer's handling of a complaint in one real complaint case. Council Members Ms Noeline Lau Yuk-kuen, Mr Adrian Yip Chun-to, Ir Prof Vincent Ho, Ms Ann So Lai-chun and Mr Richard Ho Kam-wing attended the media briefing as well.

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12 10月 OCT 2015





監警會推出第十七期《監警會通訊》，並舉行新聞發布會介紹通訊內容。郭琳廣主席向傳媒講解監警會的最新活動，包括監警會就佔領事件的最新工作進展，並專題報道會方實地觀察2015年七一遊行。監警觀點則訪問了監警會嚴重投訴個案委員會內的特別工作小組主席陸貽信資深大律師和朱敏健秘書長，解釋會方如何確保有效率、公正及嚴謹地處理佔領事件的投訴個案。此外，梅達明副秘書長（行動）詳細講述一宗彰顯監警會審視警方在證據不足以控告投訴人卻不斷延長其保釋期限的個案。

A media briefing was held to release the seventeenth issue of the *IPCC Newsletter*. Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman) presented highlights of the IPCC's latest publicity initiatives. The newsletter included an update on the IPCC's work on the Occupy Movement and a special feature on the on-site observation the 1 July 2015 procession. The Viewpoint from IPCC featured an interview with Mr Arthur Luk Yee-shun, Senior Counsel, Chairman of the Special Task Force within the Serious Complaints Committee, and Mr Ricky Chu (Secretary-General) on how the IPCC ensures efficiency, impartiality and meticulousness in handling the Occupy Movement cases. In addition, Mr Daniel Mui (Deputy Secretary-General, Operations) explained in detail how the IPCC scrutinised the Police's action in repeatedly extending bail without sufficient evidence to charge the complainant.

2 12月 DEC 2015









副主席陳健波議員代表監警會向立法會提交監警會2014/15工作報告。同日中午，郭琳廣主席與朱敏健秘書長主持《監警會2014/15工作報告》傳媒發布會暨午餐會，講解工作報告的內容。劉玉娟律師、梁繼昌議員、黃幸怡律師、陳建強醫生、何世傑教授、劉文文女士及陳章明教授亦一同出席午餐會，和傳媒代表交流。

On behalf of the IPCC, Hon Chan Kin-por (Vice-Chairman) submitted the *IPCC Report 2014/15* to the Legislative Council. Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman) and Mr Ricky Chu (Secretary-General) hosted a media briefing and luncheon to launch the report. Ms Noeline Lau Yuk-kuen, Hon Kenneth Leung Kai-cheong, Ms Sandy Wong Hang-yee, Dr Eugene Chan Kin-keung, Ir Prof Vincent Ho, Miss Lisa Lau Man-man and Prof Alfred Chan Cheung-ming were also present and had lunch with reporters.

9 3月 MAR 2016

監警會推出第十八期《監警會通訊》，並舉行新聞發布會介紹通訊內容。郭琳廣主席和宣傳及意見調查委員會主席劉文文女士在梅達明副秘書長（行動）陪同下，向傳媒講解監警會的最新活動。本期通訊包括監警會與持份者的聯繫及會面、由前宣傳及意見調查委員會主席鄭承隆先生和剛卸任監警會委員陳培光醫生撰寫的文章、委員會近期的活動以及會方在網上工作的最新動態。此外，梅達明副秘書長詳細講述一宗警方因調查「失竊」案所衍生的「濫用職權」的投訴個案。

A media briefing was held to release the eighteenth issue of the *IPCC Newsletter*. Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman), Miss Lisa Lau Man-man (Chairman of the Publicity and Survey Committee) and Mr Daniel Mui (Deputy Secretary-General, Operations) presented highlights of the IPCC's latest publicity initiatives. The newsletter included the IPCC's continuous outreach and engagement with various stakeholders; articles contributed by the former Chairman of the Publicity and Survey Committee, Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung, and recently retired Member Dr Chan Pui-kwong; the Council's recent activities; and the IPCC's online activities. Mr Daniel Mui then illustrated how the IPCC examined a complaint of "Unnecessary Use of Authority" in the Police investigation into a "Theft" report.





傳媒專訪
Media interviews

監警會代表透過接受傳媒訪問，加強市民對監警會職能及工作的認識。報告期內，監警會主席、副主席、宣傳及意見調查委員會主席、特別工作小組主席及秘書長分別接受了多家電視台、電台和報章的訪問。

By conducting media interviews, IPCC representatives aim to enhance the public's understanding of the work and functions of the Council. During the reporting period, the IPCC Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Publicity and Survey Committee Chairman, Special Task Force Chairman and Secretary-General were interviewed by various television and radio stations and newspapers.

郭琳廣 主席
Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong Chairman


Local News 港聞 A12

公開用武守則 憂影響執法

監警接佔領投訴 料明年初審結

原文刊於星島日報 (A12) 2015年9月24日
Published in *Sing Tao Daily* on 24 Sep 2015 (A12)
公開用武守則 憂影響執法
監警接佔領投訴 料明年初審結


晴報

處理佔中投訴 郭琳廣：無放軟手腳

原文刊於晴報 (P18) 2015年9月24日
Published in *Sky Post* on 24 Sep 2015 (P18)
處理佔中投訴
郭琳廣：無放軟手腳


Local News 港聞・政情 A30

郭琳廣：佔領為監警會帶來挑戰

須滙報投訴僅處理3成「沒放軟手腳」

原文刊於經濟日報 (A30) 2015年9月24日
Published in *Hong Kong Economic Times* on 24 Sep 2015 (A30)
郭琳廣：佔領為監警會帶來挑戰
須匯報投訴僅處理3成「沒放軟手腳」


Public still trust police: watchdog

Joey Hung

原文刊於英文虎報 (P10) 2015年9月24日
Published in *The Standard* on 24 Sep 2015 (P10)
Public still trust police: watchdog

郭琳廣主席於報告期內接受蘋果日報、明報、am730、經濟日報、東方日報、南華早報、星島日報、頭條日報、晴報、英文虎報、香港律師會會刊《香港律師》、亞洲電視、香港電台、香港電台節目《自由風自由PHONE》和《千禧年代》及無線電視節目《講清講楚》的訪問，討論警民關係、有關警司朱經緯涉嫌用警棍毆打途人的投訴個案、處理佔領事件的工作進展等議題。

During this reporting period, Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong (Chairman) was interviewed by *Apple Daily, Ming Pao Daily News, am730, Hong Kong Economic Times, Oriental Daily, South China Morning Post, Sing Tao Daily, Headline Daily, Sky Post, The Standard*, *Hong Kong Lawyer* (the official journal of the Law Society of Hong Kong), ATV, RTHK, RTHK programmes "Millennium Era" and "Open Line Open View" and TVB programme "On the Record" on various issues such as police-citizen relations, the complaint case in which Superintendent Chu King-wai allegedly hit a passer-by with his baton and the progress of investigation of the Occupy Movement complaint cases.

陳健波議員

副主席
嚴重投訴個案委員會主席

Hon Chan Kin-por

Vice-Chairman
Serious Complaints Committee Chairman

報告期內，監警會副主席及嚴重投訴個案委員會主席陳健波議員接受DBC 電台節目《早晨八達通》訪問，解釋會方處理朱經緯警司的投訴個案的程序。

During this reporting period, the IPCC Vice-Chairman and Serious Complaints Committee Chairman, Hon Chan Kin-por was interviewed by DBC radio programme《早晨八達通》where he explained the processes and principles in relation to the Council's handling of the complaint case involving Superintendent Chu King-wai.

鄭承隆先生

宣傳及意見調查委員會主席
（任期至2015年12月）

Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung

Publicity and Survey Committee Chairman
(Appointment till Dec 2015)

報告期內，宣傳及意見調查委員會主席鄭承隆先生接受DBC 電台節目《早晨八達通》、商業電台節目《在晴朗的一天出發》、亞洲電視及now TV節目《時事全方位》的訪問，談及監警會民意調查結果、朱經緯案及警方設立「面書」專頁等議題。

During this reporting period, the Chairman of the Publicity and Survey Committee, Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung was interviewed by DBC radio programme《早晨八達通》, Commercial Radio programme "On a Clear Day", ATV and now TV programme《時事全方位》on the IPCC survey results, the Superintendent Chu King-wai case and the Police's setting up of their Facebook page.





陸貽信資深大律師
特別工作小組主席

Mr Arthur Luk Yee-shun, SC
Special Task Force Chairman

報告期內，特別工作小組主席陸貽信資深大律師接受am730、明報、信報、星島日報的訪問，講解監警會審核由佔領事件衍生的投訴個案處理程序和原則。

During this reporting period, Special Task Force Chairman Mr Arthur Luk Yee-shun, SC, was interviewed by *am730, Ming Pao Daily News, Hong Kong Economic Journal* and *Sing Tao Daily* to explain the processes adopted by the IPCC for reviewing complaint cases arising from the Occupy Movement.

1



2



3



4



1. 原文刊於am730 (A38)
2015年10月2日
Published in *am730*
on 2 Oct 2015 (A38)
加強審核佔領投訴程序
陸貽信：唔想走漏眼

2. 原文刊於明報 (A16)
2015年10月2日
Published in *Ming Pao Daily News*
on 2 Oct 2015 (A16)
監警加強佔領案審核程序
14人特別小組跟進

3. 原文刊於星島日報 (A31)
2015年10月2日
Published in *Sing Tao Daily*
on 2 Oct 2015 (A31)
收逾500個案 提200次質詢
監警會設兩專組 處理「佔領」投訴

4. 原文刊於信報財經新聞 (A16)
2015年10月2日
Published in *Hong Kong Economic Journal*
on 2 Oct 2015 (A16)
佔中投訴調查3月內完成
鳴謝信報財經新聞有限公司惠允轉載編號
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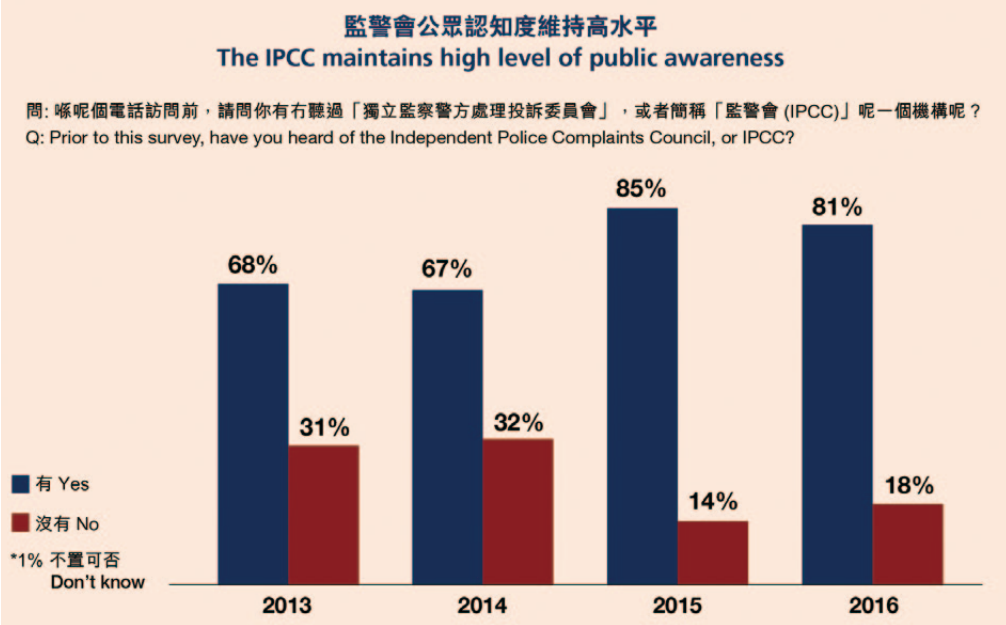
朱敏健 秘書長
Mr Ricky Chu Secretary-General

朱敏健秘書長於報告期內接受am730、明報、信報、星島日報、香港電台節目《自由風自由PHONE》和《千禧年代》、亞洲電視、商業電台節目《在晴朗的一天出發》、DBC 電台節目《早晨八達通》以及now TV 節目《大鳴大放》訪問，討論監警會民意調查結果、朱經緯案、有關會方處理佔領事件投訴個案的工作小組以及監警會聘請新秘書長等議題。

During this reporting period, Mr Ricky Chu (Secretary-General) was interviewed by *am730, Ming Pao Daily News, Hong Kong Economic Journal, Sing Tao Daily*, RTHK programmes "Open Line Open View" and "Millennium Era", ATV, Commercial Radio programme "On a Clear Day", DBC radio programme《早晨八達通》and now TV programme《大鳴大放》on various issues such as the IPCC public opinion survey results, the Superintendent Chu King-wai case, the task force on handling the Occupy Movement complaint cases, the recruitment of the new Secretary-General, etc.

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



近年監警會定期透過進行公眾意見調查，了解公眾對監警會的認知和觀感有何變化，以履行《監警會條例》第 8條(1)(e)賦予的法定職能—「加強公眾對監警會的角色的認識」。調查的指標包括公眾對監警會的認知度及整體形象的觀感、對監警會及兩層投訴警察制度的信心等。一直以來，這些重要的數據有助監警會評估及擬定公眾教育及傳訊的方向，務求讓市民認識監警會的角色及職能。

In recent years, the IPCC has been regularly conducting public opinion surveys to measure changes in the public awareness and perception of the IPCC, which in turn assists the Council in discharging its statutory duty, "to promote public awareness of the role of the Council", under section 8(1)(e) of the IPCCO. Indicators from the surveys include the public's awareness of the IPCC, the overall image of the IPCC, confidence in the IPCC and confidence in the two-tier police complaints system. These key metrics have assisted the Council in assessing and mapping out the direction of its public education and communication initiatives, which aim to enhance public awareness of the IPCC's role and functions.

今年是監警會連續第四年委託香港大學民意研究計劃進行公眾意見調查。過去四年，社會見證不少重大事件，如2014年的佔領事件、2016 年的旺角騷亂，無疑影響社會的整體氣氛，以至公眾對監警會的看法。今年的調查於2016年3 月7日至3月17日期間進行，以隨機抽樣電話訪問形式成功訪問了1,002位18歲或以上的香港居民。

This is the fourth consecutive year in which the Council has commissioned HKUPOP to conduct a public opinion survey. During the past four years, society has witnessed several significant events, such as the Occupy Movement in 2014 and the Mong Kok riot in 2016, which would inevitably influence overall public sentiment and in turn, perception of the IPCC. This year's survey was conducted on a random sample by telephone interviewers from 7 March to 17 March 2016; and 1,002 successful interviews were held with Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above.

調查結果顯示，監警會在數項指標上大致維持2015年的成績，例如公眾對監警會的認知度維持在八成以上。整體受訪者中，聽過監警會的佔81%，雖然較2015年的85%下跌了四個百分比，但相比2014年的67%及2013年的68%，認知度仍然相當高。表示從互聯網（包括在2015年4月推出的新監警會網站）得知監警會的人數持續上升，由去年的33%微升至36%。調查結果亦顯示，超過六成聽過監警會的受訪者知道監警會的獨立性質，並能夠正確地指出「監警會是獨立於警察部門的機構」。

聽過監警會的受訪者中，有一半人(49%)能夠正確地指出監警會至少一項職能，其中能夠指出監警會負責「監察投訴警察課處理個案的程序」的人數大幅增加，由2015年的23%上升至2016年的37%。但另一方面，仍有55%受訪者錯誤回答監警會的職能。被問到哪裡是處理投訴警察最有效的渠道時，接近三分一(30%)的受訪者認為是監警會，比起選擇投訴警察課的人數(16%)多出接近一倍。

港大民意研究計劃總監鍾庭耀博士分析指，這數組調查數據反映，近年來社會上發生的大型公眾活動，在影響警隊形象之餘，似乎亦同時影響了公眾對監警會的觀感。

最後，調查亦分別訪問市民對監警會及兩層投訴警察制度的信心，對兩者表示「有信心」的受訪者同樣有39%，較2015年下跌五個百分比。選擇「一般」的人數則分別為22%及20%，是四年以來的新低。表示對監警會及兩層投訴警察制度「沒有信心」的百分比則明顯上升，由2015年的24%分別升至34%及32%。其中18歲至29歲的受訪者比其他年齡組別，對監警會持負面觀感的增幅較為明顯。鍾庭耀博士認為，隨著社會變得兩極化，公眾關注警隊工作的焦點有所轉移，公眾對監警會的印象和評價亦相應改變。

Results of the 2016 survey show that the IPCC was able to more or less maintain some of the positive results from 2015, such as maintaining the public awareness level at above 80%, with 81% of respondents indicating that they had heard of the IPCC. While this represents a drop of four percentage points from 85% in 2015, it is still significantly higher than the awareness levels of 67% in 2014 and 68% in 2013. The percentage of respondents who have heard of the IPCC via the internet — including the IPCC website, which was revamped in April 2015 — continues to rise, reaching 36% this year, slightly higher than the 33% of respondents last year. The survey results also show that over 60% of respondents were aware of the independent nature of the IPCC and were able to correctly answer that "The IPCC is a totally independent organisation, not under the Police".

Among respondents who have heard of the IPCC, half (49%) could correctly identify at least one of the IPCC's duties, with 37% correctly answering that the IPCC's duties include "monitoring CAPO's case handling process", significantly higher than the level of 23% in 2015. On the other hand, 55% of respondents incorrectly identified the IPCC's duties. When asked what they think is the most effective channel to lodge a complaint against the police, almost one-third (30%) of respondents believe that the IPCC is the most effective channel for complaints against the police, which is nearly double the percentage of those who believe that CAPO is the most effective channel (16%).

Dr Robert Chung Ting-yiu, Director of HKUPOP, stated in his analysis that the survey data shows that the large-scale public order events in recent years have not only affected the Police's image, but seem to have also affected the public perception of the IPCC.

Lastly, the survey also asked respondents about their confidence in the IPCC and the two-tier police complaints system. For both questions, 39% of respondents answered "Confident", representing a drop of five percentage points from 2015. The percentages opting for "Half-half" were 22% and 20% respectively, the lowest in the past four years. The percentages of those who replied with "Not Confident" in both the IPCC and the two-tier police complaints system rose noticeably from 24% in 2015 to 34% and 32% respectively. Among them, respondents aged between 18 and 29 showed a more significant increase in perceiving the IPCC negatively when compared with other age groups. Dr Robert Chung believed that with the continued polarisation of society, the public's focus on the Police's work shifted and, in turn, the public perception and image of the IPCC also changed accordingly.

會方明白在加強公眾對監警會角色的認識方面仍需下很多功夫，來年會致力加強對外的傳訊工作及與持份者的溝通。會方期望透過逐步接觸更多不同的持份者，了解各方的關注和期望，加強他們對監警會運作和兩層投訴警察制度的認識，以提升會方的透明度。無論政治環境如何轉變，監警會定當迎難而上，繼續努力維護其獨立、公正和誠信的核心價值。

The Council understands that there is more work to be done in terms of improving the public's understanding of the IPCC's role, and will step up efforts to enhance publicity and strengthen its engagement with various stakeholders. To this end, the Council aims to gradually reach out to more diverse groups of stakeholders in order to better understand their concerns and expectations, and strengthen their understanding of the operation of the IPCC and the two-tier police complaints system, which in turn increases the transparency of the IPCC. Regardless of the changes in the political climate, the IPCC will rise to these challenges and continue to uphold its core values of independence, impartiality and integrity.

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://www.hkupop.hku.hk/chinese/report/ipcc2016/index.html)。

Results of the survey conducted by HKUPOP are available on their website: (https://www.hkupop.hku.hk/english/report/ipcc2016/index.html).

其他傳訊途徑
Other communication channels

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、需要獨立法定地位的原因及重要性、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。

The IPCC has published a booklet, *10 Qs on the IPCC*, to enhance the public's understanding of the IPCC. It includes a brief outline on the origin of the IPCC, the reasons and importance of its status as a statutory and independent body, 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.

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。

IPCC booklets and leaflets on the Observers Scheme are available at the IPCC office in Wan Chai and the police report rooms in every district. The IPCC also releases its annual report to give an update on its work.



第 7 章
CHAPTER

組織架構
Organisational structure

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（2015年4月至2016年3月）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 (Apr 2015 to Mar 2016) is as follows:

主席 Chairman	任期 Appointment
郭琳廣律師，BBS，JP Mr Larry KWOK Lam-kwong, BBS, JP	2014年6月1日起 Since 1 June 2014

副主席 Vice-Chairmen		任期 Appointment
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	2013年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2013
張華峰議員，SBS，JP Hon Chris CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP		2015年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2015
謝偉銓議員，BBS Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS		2015年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2015

委員 Members		任期 Appointment
陳培光醫生 Dr CHAN Pui-kwong		2010年1月1日至2015年12月31日 From 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2015
馬恩國大律師 Mr Lawrence MA Yan-kwok		2010年6月1日起 Since 1 June 2010
葉成慶律師，JP Mr Simon IP Shing-hing, JP	管理委員會主席 Management Committee Chairman	2011年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2011
劉玉娟律師 Ms Noeline LAU Yuk-kuen		2011年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2011
梁繼昌議員 Hon Kenneth LEUNG Kai-cheong		2011年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2011
馬學嘉博士 Dr Carol MA Hok-ka		2011年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2011
黃幸怡律師，JP Ms Sandy WONG Hang-yee, JP		2011年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2011

黃碧雲議員 Dr Hon Helena WONG Pik-wan		2011年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2011
黃德蘭律師 Ms Mary WONG Tak-lan	運作及程序諮詢委員會主席 Operations Advisory Committee Chairman	2011年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2011
葉振都先生，BBS，MH，JP Mr Adrian YIP Chun-to, BBS, MH, JP		2011年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2011
鄭承隆先生，MH Mr Edwin CHENG Shing-lung, MH	宣傳及意見調查委員會主席（至2015年12月） Publicity and Survey Committee Chairman (Til Dec 2015)	2012年1月1日至2015年12月31日 From 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2015
杜國瓞先生，BBS，JP Mr Clement TAO Kwok-lau, BBS, JP		2012年10月1日起 Since 1 October 2012
甄孟義資深大律師 Mr John YAN Mang-yee, SC		2012年10月1日起 Since 1 October 2012
陳建強醫生，JP Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, JP		2013年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2013
何世傑教授、工程師 Ir Prof Vincent HO		2013年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2013
陸貽信資深大律師，BBS Mr Arthur LUK Yee-shun, BBS, SC		2013年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2013
劉文文女士，BBS，MH，JP Miss Lisa LAU Man-man, BBS, MH, JP	宣傳及意見調查委員會主席（由2016年1月起） Publicity and Survey Committee Chairman (Since Jan 2016)	2014年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2014
蘇麗珍女士，MH，JP Ms Ann SO Lai-chun, MH, JP		2014年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2014
陳章明教授，SBS，JP Prof Alfred CHAN Cheung-ming, SBS, JP		2015年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2015
鄭錦鐘博士，BBS，MH，JP Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, JP		2015年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2015
何錦榮會計師 Mr Richard HO Kam-wing		2015年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2015
許宗盛律師，SBS，MH，JP Mr Herman HUI Chung-shing, SBS, MH, JP		2015年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2015
關治平工程師，JP Ir Edgar KWAN Chi-ping, JP		2015年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2015
任景信先生 Mr Peter YAN King-shun		2015年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2015
錢志庸律師 Mr Barry CHIN Chi-yung		2016年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2016
毛樂禮大律師 Mr José-Antonio MAURELLET		2016年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2016

監警會內務會議出席紀錄
IPCC Members' attendance at in-house meetings

時期：2015年4月至2016年3月
Period: April 2015 to March 2016

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，亦額外召開了兩次特別內務會議，商討對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 incidents taking place during this reporting period, two additional special in-house meetings were called to discuss the handling of these incidents.

	2015					2016	
	6月9日 9 JUN	7月10日 10 JUL	7月22日 22 JUL	9月8日 8 SEP	12月1日 1 DEC	3月3日 3 MAR	總數 Total
主席 Chairman							
郭琳廣律師，BBS，JP Mr Larry KWOK Lam-kwong, BBS, JP	●	●	●	●	●	●	6/6
副主席 Vice-Chairmen							
陳健波議員，BBS，JP Hon CHAN Kin-por, BBS, JP	●	●	●	●	●	●	6/6
張華峰議員，SBS，JP Hon Chris CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP	●	●	○	●	●	●	5/6
謝偉銓議員，BBS Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS	●	●	○	●	●	●	5/6
委員 Members							
陳培光醫生 （至2015年12月31日） Dr CHAN Pui-kwong (Till 31 Dec 2015)	●	○	○	●	●	N/A	3/5
馬恩國大律師 Mr Lawrence MA Yan-kwok	●	○	●	●	○	○	3/6
葉成慶律師，JP Mr Simon IP Shing-hing, JP	●	○	●	●	●	●	5/6
劉玉娟律師 Ms Noeline LAU Yuk-kuen	●	●	●	●	●	●	6/6
梁繼昌議員 Hon Kenneth LEUNG Kai-cheong	●	●	○	●	●	●	5/6
馬學嘉博士 Dr Carol MA Hok-ka	○	○	●	●	●	○	3/6
黃幸怡律師，JP Ms Sandy WONG Hang-yee, JP	●	●	●	●	●	●	6/6
黃碧雲議員 Dr Hon Helena WONG Pik-wan	●	●	●	●	○	●	5/6
黃德蘭律師 Ms Mary WONG Tak-lan	●	●	●	○	●	●	5/6

	2015					2016	
	6月9日 9 JUN	7月10日 10 JUL	7月22日 22 JUL	9月8日 8 SEP	12月1日 1 DEC	3月3日 3 MAR	總數 Total
委員 Members							
葉振都先生，BBS，MH，JP Mr Adrian YIP Chun-to, BBS, MH, JP	●	●	●	●	●	●	6/6
鄭承隆先生，MH （至2015年12月31日） Mr Edwin CHENG Shing-lung, MH (Till 31 Dec 2015)	●	●	●	○	○	N/A	3/5
杜國鎏先生，JP Mr Clement TAO Kwok-lau, JP	○	●	●	○	●	○	3/6
甄孟義資深大律師 Mr John YAN Mang-yee, SC	○	○	○	●	●	○	2/6
陳建強醫生，JP Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, JP	●	●	●	●	●	●	6/6
何世傑教授、工程師 Ir Prof Vincent HO	●	●	●	○	●	○	4/6
陸貽信資深大律師，BBS Mr Arthur LUK Yee-shun, BBS, SC	●	●	●	○	●	●	5/6
劉文文女士，BBS，MH，JP Miss Lisa LAU Man-man, BBS, MH, JP	●	●	●	●	●	●	6/6
蘇麗珍女士，MH，JP Ms Ann SO Lai-chun, MH, JP	●	○	●	●	●	●	5/6
陳章明教授，SBS，JP Prof Alfred CHAN Cheung-ming, SBS, JP	●	●	○	●	○	○	3/6
鄭錦鐘博士，BBS，MH，JP Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, JP	●	●	●	●	●	●	6/6
何錦榮會計師 Mr Richard HO Kam-wing	●	○	●	○	●	●	4/6
許宗盛律師，SBS，MH，JP Mr Herman HUI Chung-shing, SBS, MH, JP	●	○	●	●	●	●	5/6
關治平工程師，JP Ir Edgar KWAN Chi-ping, JP	●	○	○	●	●	●	4/6
任景信先生 Mr Peter YAN King-shun	●	○	●	●	●	○	4/6
錢志庸律師 （2016年1月1日起） Mr Barry CHIN Chi-yung (Since 1 Jan 2016)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	●	1/1
毛樂禮大律師 （2016年1月1日起） Mr José-Antonio MAURELLET (Since 1 Jan 2016)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	●	1/1

● 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

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：2015年4月至2016年3月
Period: April 2015 to March 2016

	2015			2016	
	6月25日 25 JUN	9月24日 24 SEP	12月8日 8 DEC	3月17日 17 MAR	總數 Total
主席 Chairman					
郭琳廣律師，BBS，JP Mr Larry KWOK Lam-kwong, BBS, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
副主席 Vice-Chairmen					
陳健波議員，BBS，JP Hon CHAN Kin-por, BBS, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
張華峰議員，SBS，JP Hon Chris CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP	●	○	○	●	2/4
謝偉銓議員，BBS Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS	●	●	●	●	4/4
委員 Members					
陳培光醫生（至2015年12月31日） Dr CHAN Pui-kwong (Till 31 Dec 2015)	●	●	●	N/A	3/3
馬恩國大律師 Mr Lawrence MA Yan-kwok	●	●	●	●	4/4
葉成慶律師，JP Mr Simon IP Shing-hing, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
劉玉娟律師 Ms Noeline LAU Yuk-kuen	●	●	●	●	4/4
梁繼昌議員 Hon Kenneth LEUNG Kai-cheong	●	○	○	○	1/4
馬學嘉博士 Dr Carol MA Hok-ka	●	●	●	○	3/4
黃幸怡律師，JP Ms Sandy WONG Hang-yee, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
黃碧雲議員 Dr Hon Helena WONG Pik-wan	●	●	○	○	2/4
黃德蘭律師 Ms Mary WONG Tak-lan	○	○	○	●	1/4
葉振都先生，BBS，MH，JP Mr Adrian YIP Chun-to, BBS, MH, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4

	2015			2016	
	6月25日 25 JUN	9月24日 24 SEP	12月8日 8 DEC	3月17日 17 MAR	總數 Total
委員 Members					
鄭承隆先生，MH（任期至2015年12月31日） Mr Edwin CHENG Shing-lung, MH (Till 31 Dec 2015)	●	●	●	N/A	3/3
杜國瀅先生，BBS，JP Mr Clement TAO Kwok-lau, BBS, JP	○	●	●	●	3/4
甄孟義資深大律師 Mr John YAN Mang-yee, SC	●	●	○	○	2/4
陳建強醫生，JP Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, JP	●	●	○	●	3/4
何世傑教授、工程師 Ir Prof Vincent HO	●	●	●	●	4/4
陸貽信資深大律師，BBS Mr Arthur LUK Yee-shun, BBS, SC	●	●	●	●	4/4
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 Prof Alfred CHAN Cheung-ming, SBS, JP	●	●	●	○	3/4
鄭錦鐘博士，BBS，MH，JP Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, JP	○	●	●	●	3/4
何錦榮會計師 Mr Richard HO Kam-wing	●	●	●	○	3/4
許宗盛律師，SBS，MH，JP Mr Herman HUI Chung-shing, SBS, MH, JP	●	○	●	●	3/4
關治平工程師，JP Ir Edgar KWAN Chi-ping, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
任景信先生 Mr Peter YAN King-shun	○	○	○	○	0/4
錢志庸律師（2016年1月1日起） Mr Barry CHIN Chi-yung (Since 1 Jan 2016)	N/A	N/A	N/A	●	1/1
毛樂禮大律師（2016年1月1日起） Mr José-Antonio MAURELLET (Since 1 Jan 2016)	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，協助審核嚴重投訴個案；

(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2015年3月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 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.

In March 2015, 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

陳健波議員，BBS，JP

委員

張華峰議員，SBS，JP*

謝偉銓議員，BBS*

陳培光醫生*

（至2015年12月）

馬恩國大律師

葉成慶律師，JP*

劉玉娟律師*

黃幸怡律師，JP*

黃碧雲議員

黃德蘭律師*

葉振都先生，BBS，MH，JP*

鄭承隆先生，MH

（至2015年12月）

杜國鎏先生，BBS，JP*

甄孟義資深大律師*

陳建強醫生，JP

何世傑教授、工程師*

陸貽信資深大律師，BBS*

（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*

許宗盛律師，SBS，MH，JP*

Membership

Chairman

Hon CHAN Kin-por, BBS, JP

Members

Hon Chris CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP*

Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS*

Dr CHAN Pui-kwong*

(Till Dec 2015)

Mr Lawrence MA Yan-kwok

Mr Simon IP Shing-hing, JP*

Ms Noeline LAU Yuk-kuen*

Ms Sandy Wong Hang-yee, JP*

Dr Hon Helena WONG Pik-wan

Ms Mary WONG Tak-lan*

Mr Adrian YIP Chun-to, BBS, MH, JP*

Mr Edwin CHENG Shing-lung, MH

(Till Dec 2015)

Mr Clement TAO Kwok-lau, BBS, JP*

Mr John YAN Mang-yee, SC*

Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung , JP

Ir Prof Vincent Simon HO*

Mr Arthur LUK Yee-shun, BBS, SC*

(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*

Mr Herman HUI Chung-shing, SBS, MH, JP*

* 特別工作小組成員 Member of the Special Task Force

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 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
葉成慶律師，JP

委員
郭琳廣律師，BBS，JP
馬恩國大律師
黃幸怡律師，JP
黃德蘭律師
葉振都先生，BBS，MH，JP
（由 2015 年 4 月起）
鄭承隆先生，MH
（至 2015 年 12 月）
杜國鎏先生，BBS，JP
何世傑教授、工程師
鄭錦鐘博士，BBS，MH，JP
（由 2015 年 5 月起）
何錦榮會計師
關治平工程師，JP
（由 2015 年 4 月起）
任景信先生

Membership

Chairman
Mr Simon IP Shing-hing, JP

Members
Mr Larry KWOK Lam-kwong, BBS, JP
Mr Lawrence MA Yan-kwok
Ms Sandy WONG Hang-yee, JP
Ms Mary WONG Tak-lan
Mr Adrian YIP Chun-to, BBS, MH, JP
(Since Apr 2015)
Mr Edwin CHENG Shing-lung, MH
(Till Dec 2015)
Mr Clement TAO Kwok-lau, BBS, JP
Ir Prof Vincent HO
Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, JP
(Since May 2015)
Mr Richard HO Kam-wing
Ir Edgar KWAN Chi-ping, JP
(Since Apr 2015)
Mr Peter YAN King-shun

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
（至2015年12月）
劉文文女士，BBS，MH，JP
（由2016年1月起）

委員

馬學嘉博士
黃幸怡律師，JP
葉振都先生，BBS，MH，JP
杜國鎏先生，BBS，JP
陳建強醫生，JP
何世傑教授、工程師
（由2015年12月起）
蘇麗珍女士，MH，JP
鄭錦鐘博士，BBS，MH，JP
（由2015年4月起）

Membership

Chairman

Mr Edwin CHENG Shing-lung, MH
(Till Dec 2015)
Miss Lisa LAU Man-man, BBS, MH, JP
(Since Jan 2016)

Members

Dr Carol MA Hok-ka
Ms Sandy WONG Hang-yee, JP
Mr Adrian YIP Chun-to, BBS, MH, JP
Mr Clement TAO Kwok-lau, BBS, JP
Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, JP
Ir Prof Vincent HO
(Since Dec 2015)
Ms Ann SO Lai-chun, MH, JP
Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, JP
(Since Apr 2015)

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

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；

(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。

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;

(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

黃德蘭律師

委員

馬恩國大律師
葉成慶律師，JP
劉玉娟律師
馬學嘉博士
黃幸怡律師，JP
鄭承隆先生，MH
（至2015年12月）
杜國鎏先生，BBS，JP
甄孟義資深大律師
陳建強醫生 ，JP
劉文文女士，BBS，MH，JP
鄭錦鐘博士，BBS，MH，JP
（由2015年5月起）
許宗盛律師，SBS，MH，JP

Membership

Chairman

Ms Mary WONG Tak-lan

Members

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
(Till Dec 2015)
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
Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, JP
(Since May 2015)
Mr Herman HUI Chung-shing, SBS, MH, JP

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	Name of 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	陳稼晉先生	Mr Patrick CHAN Ka-chun
●	6	陳文佑先生	Mr Henry CHAN Man-yu
●	7	陳銘華先生	Mr CHAN Ming-wah
	8	陳茂強先生	Mr Haydn CHAN Mou-keung
●	9	陳毅生先生	Mr Kenny CHAN Ngai-sang
●	10	陳偉佳博士	Dr CHAN Wai-kai
●	11	陳偉坤先生	Mr Andie CHAN Wai-kwan
●	12	陳耀雄先生	Mr Jimmy CHAN Yiu-hung
	13	陳郁傑博士	Dr CHAN Yuk-kit
●	14	周厚立先生	Mr CHAU Hau-lap
●	15	周嘉弘先生	Mr Calvin CHAU
●	16	周賢明先生，MH	Mr Francis CHAU Yin-ming, MH
●	17	鄭發丁博士	Dr Gary CHENG Faat-ting
	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	鄭木林先生，MH	Mr Mathew CHENG Muk-lam, MH
●	21	鄭偉雄先生	Mr Nelson CHENG Wai-hung
	22	張焯堯先生	Mr Charles CHEUNG Cheuk-yiu
●	23	張嫻珠女士	Ms Diana CHEUNG Han-chu
	24	張智彥先生	Mr Human CHEUNG
●	25	張國慧先生	Mr CHEUNG Kwok-wai
	26	張俊勇先生 ，MH	Mr Thomas CHEUNG Tsun-yung, MH
●	27	張仁良教授，BBS，JP	Prof Stephen CHEUNG Yan-leung, BBS, JP
●	28	張漪薇女士	Ms Mimi CHEUNG Yee-may
	29	錢志庸先生	Mr Barry CHIN Chi-yung
●	30	趙令昌先生	Mr Anthony CHIU Ling-cheong
●	31	趙耀年先生，MH	Mr CHIU Yiu-nin, MH

	32	莊創業先生，JP	Mr CHONG Chong-yip, JP
●	33	張詩培女士，MH	Ms Joanne CHONG Sze-pui, MH
●	34	鄒燦林先生，MH	Mr Charles CHOW Chan-lum, MH
●	35	周錦祥先生，MH	Mr CHOW Kam-cheung, MH
	36	周耀明先生，MH	Mr Alan CHOW Yiu-ming, MH
●	37	朱志明先生	Mr Samson CHU Chi-ming
●	38	朱兆麟先生	Mr Ivan CHU Siu-lun
	39	鍾婧薇女士	Ms CHUNG Ching-may
●	40	范凱傑先生	Mr Alex FAN Hoi-kit
●	41	方文傑先生	Mr James Mathew FONG
	42	方平先生，BBS，JP	Mr FONG Ping, BBS, JP
●	43	傅鄺穎婷女士	Ms Francine FU KWONG Wing-ting
●	44	馮卓能先生	Mr Clement FUNG Cheuk-nang
●	45	何顯明先生，MH	Mr HO Hin-ming, MH
●	46	何鉅業先生	Mr HO Kui-yip
●	47	何國華先生	Mr George HO Kwok-wah
	48	何偉權先生	Mr HO Wai-kuen
	49	何逸雲先生	Mr Alec HO Yat-wan
●	50	許慶得先生	Mr Simon HUI Hing-tak
	51	許嘉灝先生，BBS，MH	Mr HUI Ka-hoo, BBS, MH
●	52	許文傑先生	Mr HUI Man-kit
●	53	葉天祐先生，MH	Mr IP Tin-yau, MH
	54	甘艷梅女士	Ms KAM Yim-mui
	55	簡汝謙先生	Mr Ronald KAN Yu-him
●	56	高錦祥先生，BBS ，MH	Mr KO Kam-cheung, BBS, MH
●	57	高明東先生	Mr Edward KO Ming-tung
●	58	江澤濠先生，MH	Mr KONG Chack-ho, MH
	59	顧明仁博士，MH	Dr Charles KOO Ming-yan, MH
●	60	郭秀英女士	Ms KWOK Sau-ying
●	61	鄺因華先生	Mr KWONG Yun-wah
●	62	賴心先生	Mr Sam LAI Sum
	63	黎達生先生，MH，JP	Mr David LAI Tat-sang, MH, JP
	64	林赤有先生，BBS，MH，JP	Mr Billy LAM Chek-yau, BBS, MH, JP
●	65	林子麒先生	Mr LAM Chi-ki
	66	林志傑醫生，BBS，MH ，JP	Dr Lawrence LAM Chi-kit, BBS, MH, JP
	67	林傳華女士	Ms Carine LAM Chuen-wa
	68	林振昇先生	Mr LAM Chun-sing
	69	林發耿先生，MH	Mr LAM Faat-kang, MH
	70	林浩揚先生	Mr LAM Ho-yeung
●	71	林家輝先生，JP	Mr Aaron LAM Ka-fai, JP
●	72	林啟暉先生，MH	Mr LAM Kai-fai, MH
●	73	林大輝議員，SBS，JP	Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai, SBS, JP
	74	劉興華先生，MH	Mr LAU Hing-wah, MH

	75	樓家強先生，MH	Mr LAU Ka-keung, MH
●	76	劉嘉華先生	Mr LAU Kar-wah
●	77	劉文東先生	Mr Benjamin LAU Man-tung
●	78	劉偉光先生	Mr Billy LAU Wai-kwong
●	79	羅綺琦小姐	Ms LAW Yee-ki
●	80	李子榮先生	Mr Alvin LEE Chi-wing
●	81	李正雅女士	Ms LEE Ching-nga
●	82	李綺華小姐	Miss Eva LEE
●	83	李富芬女士	Ms LEE Fu-fan
	84	李錦明先生，MH	Mr Daeren LEE Kam-ming, MH
●	85	李國麟教授，SBS，JP，PhD，RN	Prof Hon Joseph LEE Kok-long, SBS, JP, PhD, RN
●	86	李三元博士，BBS	Dr John LEE Sam-yuen, BBS
●	87	李偉昌先生	Mr Patrick LEE Wai-cheong
	88	梁志剛先生	Mr LEUNG Chi-kong
	89	梁志明先生	Mr Pat LEUNG Chi-ming
●	90	梁啟元博士	Dr Kelvin LEUNG Kai-yuen
●	91	梁文廣先生	Mr LEUNG Man-kwong
	92	梁秀志先生，JP	Mr LEUNG Sau-chi, JP
●	93	梁淑莊女士	Miss LEUNG Suk-chong
●	94	梁心端女士	Ms Cynthia LEUNG Sum-tuen
	95	李國祥醫生，JP	Dr Lawrence LI Kwok-chang, JP
	96	李世榮先生	Mr LI Sai-wing
	97	梁新燕女士	Ms Cecilia LIANG Sun-yin
●	98	呂志豪先生	Mr LUI Chi-ho
	99	廖啟明醫生，MH	Dr LIU Kai-ming, MH
●	100	廖錦興先生	Mr LIU Kam-hing
●	101	廖珮珊女士	Ms LIU Pui-shan
●	102	羅啟富先生	Mr Vincent LO Kai-fu
	103	盧錦華先生，MH，JP	Mr Norman LO Kam-wah, MH, JP
	104	盧子安先生	Mr LO Tze-on
	105	羅仁禮先生，JP	Mr LO Yan-lai, JP
	106	陸海女士，MH，JP	Ms LU Hai, MH, JP
	107	馬盧金華女士	Mrs Virginia MA LO Kam-wah
●	108	麥偉光先生	Mr Vincent MAK Wai-kwong
	109	莫仲輝先生，MH，JP	Mr Rex MOK Chung-fai, MH, JP
	110	吳玲玲女士，JP	Ms NG Ling-ling, JP
●	111	吳守基先生，SBS，MH，JP	Mr Wilfred NG Sau-kee, SBS, MH, JP
	112	吳少強先生，MH，JP	Mr Thomas NG Siu-keung, MH, JP
●	113	伍兆榮先生	Mr Ludwig NG Siu-wing
	114	吳永嘉先生，JP	Mr Jimmy NG Wing-ka , JP
	115	顏少倫先生	Mr NGAN Siu-lun
	116	白富鴻先生，JP	Mr Frank PAK Fu-hung, JP
●	117	龐朝輝醫生	Dr PONG Chiu-fai

	118	潘國華先生	Mr PUN Kwok-wah
●	119	石禮謙議員，GBS ，JP	Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him, GBS, JP
	120	蕭澤宇先生，BBS，JP	Mr Simon SIU Chak-yu, BBS, JP
	121	蕭楚基先生，BBS，MH，JP	Mr SIU Chor-kee, BBS, MH, JP
●	122	蘇紹聰博士	Dr Thomas SO Shiu-tsung
	123	蘇慧賢女士	Ms Herdy SO Wai-yin
	124	譚兆炳先生	Mr George TAM Siu-ping
●	125	丁健華先生	Mr TING Kin-wa
●	126	曾憲強先生，MH	Mr TSANG Hin-keung, MH
●	127	曾文興先生	Mr TSANG Man-hing
	128	謝炯全先生	Mr Patrick TSE Kwing-chuen
	129	徐福燊醫生	Dr Michael TSUI Fuk-sun
●	130	雲維熹先生	Mr Wesley WAN Wai-hei
●	131	黃志偉先生	Mr WONG Chi-wai
●	132	黃頌良先生，MH	Mr WONG Chung-leung, MH
●	133	王嘉恩博士，MH	Dr Albert WONG, MH
●	134	黃江天博士	Dr James WONG Kong-tin
●	135	黃美斯女士	Miss Macy WONG Mei-sze
●	136	黃碧嬌女士，MH	Ms Peggy WONG Pik-kiu, MH
●	137	黃舒明女士	Ms WONG Shu-ming
	138	王惠貞女士，SBS，JP	Ms WONG Wai-ching, SBS, JP
●	139	黃宏泰先生，MH	Mr WONG Wang-tai, MH
●	140	黃宏滔先生	Mr WONG Wang-to
	141	黃耀聰先生，MH	Mr WONG Yiu-chung, MH
	142	胡楚南先生，JP	Mr WU Chor-nam, JP
	143	任志浩博士	Dr Michael YAM Chi-ho
	144	楊學明牧師	Rev David YEUNG Hok-ming
●	145	楊明悌先生	Mr YEUNG Ming-tai
●	146	楊子熙先生，MH	Mr YEUNG Tsz-hei, MH
	147	楊位醒先生，MH	Mr YEUNG Wai-sing, MH
	148	楊耀忠先生，BBS，JP	Mr YEUNG Yiu-chung, BBS, JP
●	149	葉禮德先生，JP	Mr Dieter YIH lai-tak, JP
	150	葉振南先生，BBS，MH，JP	Mr Stephen YIP Chun-nam, BBS, MH, JP
●	151	姚慧兒女士	Ms April YIU Wai-yee
●	152	袁達堂先生	Mr YUEN Tat-tong
	153	楊添燦先生	Mr Alan YOUNG Tim-tsan
●	154	余智榮先生	Mr YU Chi-wing

● 2015 年 11 月 1 日新任命 Newly-appointed Observers (1 Nov 2015)

● 2015 年 4 月 1 日新任命 Newly-appointed Observers (1 Apr 2015)

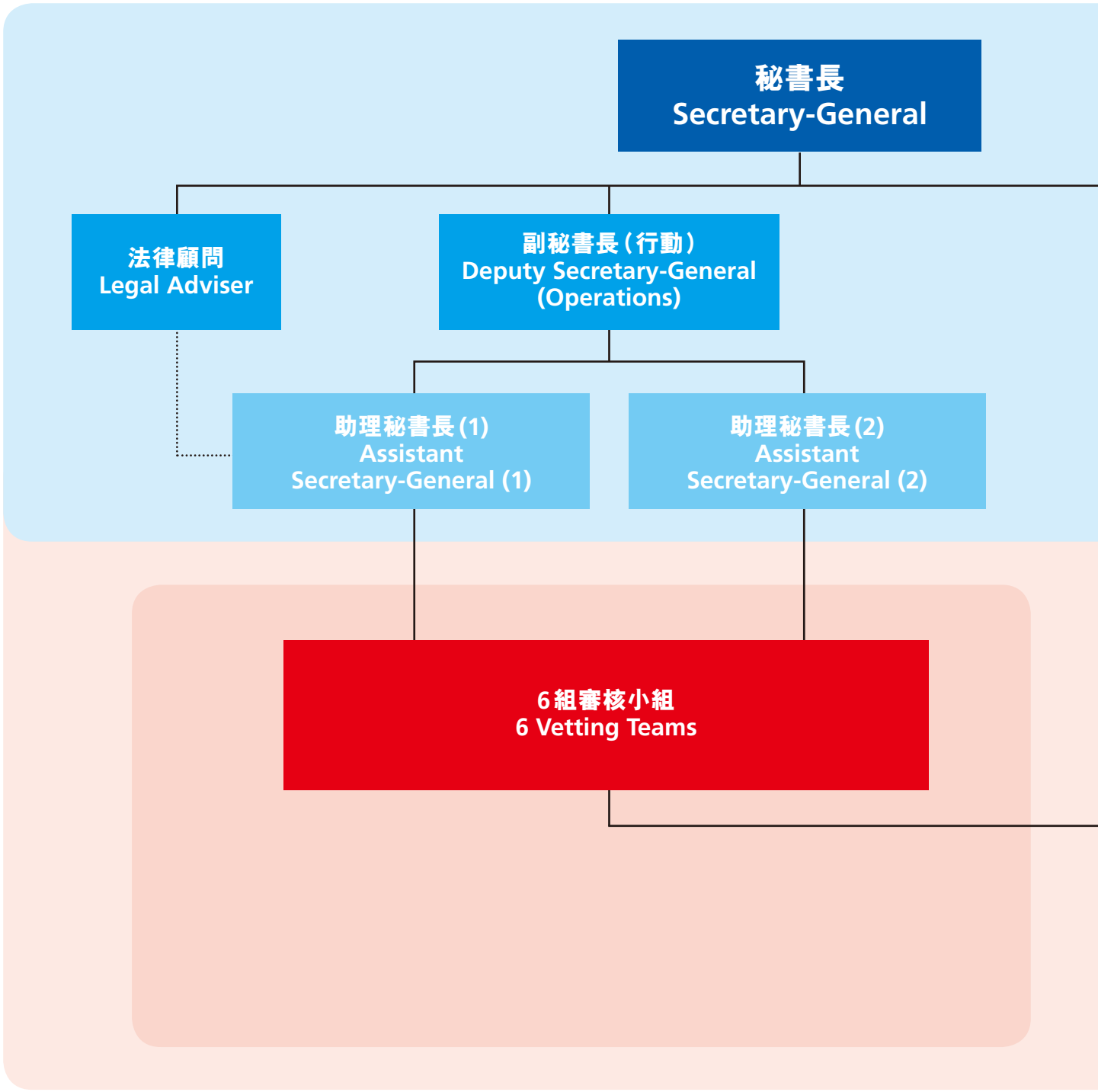
● 2015 年 4 月 1 日退休 Retired Observers (1 Apr 2015)

● 2015 年 11 月 1 日退休 Retired Observers (1 Nov 2015)

監警會秘書處
IPCC Secretariat

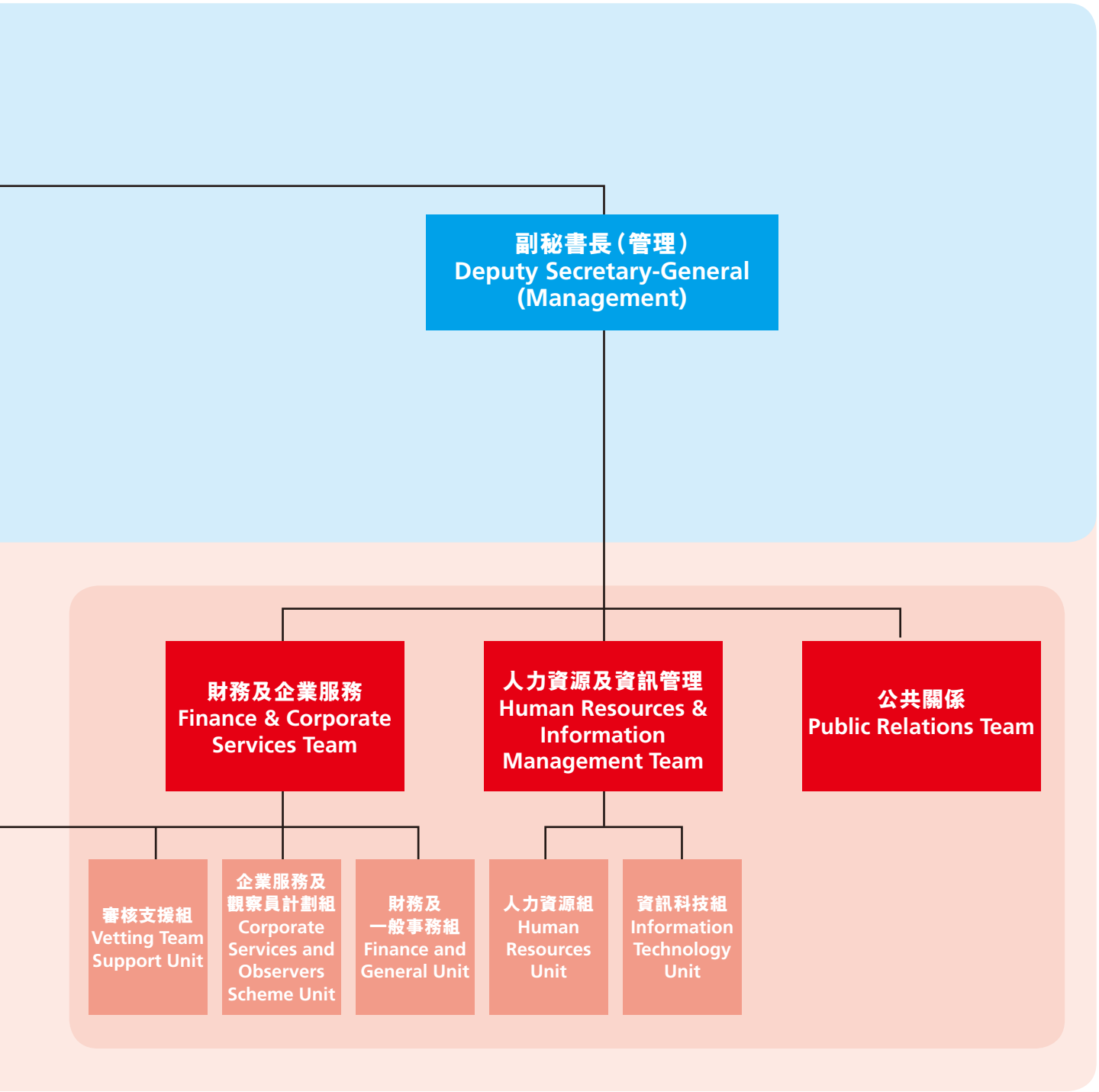
監警會由一個全職的秘書處支援。秘書處由一名秘書長領導，2015/16年編制共有53名職員。秘書處的主要職責是協助委員審核投訴個案的調查報告和推廣委員會的工作。

監警會秘書處截至2016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 53 staff members in 2015/16. 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 2016, is as below:



財務報表
Financial statements





第8章 CHAPTER

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（以港幣計算）
(All amounts in Hong Kong Dollars unless otherwise stated)

獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會
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127至145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二零一六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、儲備變動表和現金流量表，以及主要會計政策概要及其他附註解釋資料。

We have audited the financial statements of the **Independent Police Complaints Council** (the "Council") set out on pages 127 to 145, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2016, 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.

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。

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.

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。

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.

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 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.

審計涉及執行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。

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 reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Council, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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。

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

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二零一六年三月三十一日的財務狀況及截至該日止年度的財務表現及現金流量。

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2016, and of its financial performance 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
二零一六年六月十四日
香港

PATRICK WONG C.P.A. LIMITED
Certified Public Accountants

LAU YUK MING HAROLD
FCPA (Practising)
Certified Public Accountant (Practising), Hong Kong
Practising Certificate Number: P05468
14 June 2016
Hong Kong

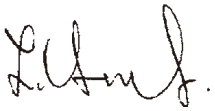
全面收益表 — 截至二零一六年三月三十一日止年度
Statement of comprehensive income — for the year ended 31 March 2016

	附註 Notes	2016 $	2015 $
收入 Income			
政府補助 Government grants	6	55,657,321	58,061,277
其他收入 Other income	7	54,683	6,636
		55,712,004	58,067,913
支出 Expenditure			
員工成本 Staff costs	8	33,887,467	28,687,833
一般及行政費用 General and administrative expenses	8	16,672,219	18,694,166
本會成員酬金 Honorarium to Council members	17	790,120	711,980
		51,349,806	48,093,979
本年度盈餘及全面收益總額 Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	8	4,362,198	9,973,934

財務狀況表 — 於二零一六年三月三十一日
Statement of financial position — at 31 March 2016

	附註 Notes	2016 $	2015 $
非流動資產 Non-current asset			
固定資產 Fixed assets	10	5,893,070	3,483,234
流動資產 Current assets			
按金及預付款項 Deposits and prepayments		2,448,511	2,680,137
現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents	11	48,878,330	41,082,714
		51,326,841	43,762,851
流動負債 Current liabilities			
遞延政府補助 Deferred government grants	12	2,182,156	1,129,321
其他應付款項及應計費用 Other payables and accruals	13	3,282,911	1,885,116
		5,465,067	3,014,437
流動資產淨值 Net current assets		45,861,774	40,748,414
資產總值減流動負債 Total assets less current liabilities		51,754,844	44,231,648
非流動負債 Non-current liabilities			
遞延政府補助 Deferred government grants	12	3,004,406	811,562
員工約滿酬金撥備 Provision for staff gratuities	14	4,301,182	3,333,028
		7,305,588	4,144,590
資產淨值 Net assets		44,449,256	40,087,058
儲備 Reserves			
累計盈餘 Accumulated surplus		44,449,256	40,087,058

本會於二零一六年六月十四日批准並授權公布本財務報表。
Approved and authorised for issue by the Council on 14 June 2016.



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

儲備變動表 — 截至二零一六年三月三十一日止年度
Statement of changes in reserves — for the year ended 31 March 2016

	累計盈餘 Accumulated surplus $
於二零一四年四月一日之結餘 Balance at 1 April 2014	30,113,124
年內盈餘及全面收益 Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	9,973,934
於二零一五年三月三十一日及四月一日之結餘 Balance at 31 March 2015 and at 1 April 2015	40,087,058
年內盈餘及全面收益 Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	4,362,198
於二零一六年三月三十一日之結餘 Balance at 31 March 2016	44,449,256

現金流量表 — 截至二零一六年三月三十一日止年度

Statement of cash flows — for the year ended 31 March 2016

	附註 Note	2016 $	2015 $
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		4,362,198	9,973,934
已就下列各項作出調整 Adjustments for :			
一折舊 Depreciation		2,560,682	3,051,388
一利息收入 Interest income		(51,998)	(3,804)
營運資金變動前之營運盈餘 Operating surplus before working capital changes		6,870,882	13,021,518
按金及預付款項之減少 Decrease in deposits and prepayments		231,626	282,476
遞延政府補助之增加/(減少) Increase/(decrease) in deferred government grants		3,245,679	(789,767)
其他應付款項及應計費用之增加 Increase in other payables and accruals		1,397,795	564,140
員工約滿酬金撥備之增加/(減少) Increase/(decrease) in provision for staff gratuities		968,154	(83,157)
營運活動產生的現金流流入 Net cash generated from operating activities		12,714,136	12,995,210
投資活動 Investing activities			
購入固定資產 Purchase of fixed assets		(4,970,518)	(711,628)
已收利息 Interest received		51,998	3,804
投資活動之現金流出淨額 Net cash used in investing activities		(4,918,520)	(707,824)
現金及現金等價物之增加淨額 Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		7,795,616	12,287,386
年初之現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		41,082,714	28,795,328
年末之現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	11	48,878,330	41,082,714

財務報表附註 — 二零一六年三月三十一日

Notes to the financial statements — 31 March 2016

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。於出售或報廢固定資產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。

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 period, 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.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(c) 租賃(續)

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。

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。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Leases (continued)

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.

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.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(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。

(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。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(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.

(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.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(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。在報告期末，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。

(j) 除商譽以外的有形及無形資產減值

於各報告期末，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。

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(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 end of reporting period.

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.

(j) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of reporting period, 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.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(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)

(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

於二零一六年，本會已應用香港會計師公會頒佈於二零一五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 2015, including:–

香港會計準則第19號（修訂本）僱員福利：退休福利計劃：僱員供款
Amendments to HKAS 19, Employee benefits: Defined benefit plans: Employee contributions

香港財務報告準則（修訂本）二零一零年至二零一二年周期香港財務報告準則之年度改進
Amendments to HKFRSs, Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle

香港財務報告準則（修訂本）二零一一年至二零一三年周期香港財務報告準則之年度改進
Amendments to HKFRSs, Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle

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

	2016 $	2015 $
利息收入 Interest income	51,998	3,804
雜項收入 Sundry income	2,685	2,832
	54,683	6,636

8. 年內盈餘及全面收益

年內盈餘及全面收益已計入：

8. SURPLUS AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR

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

		2016 $	2015 $
(a)	員工成本 Staff costs		
	－強制性公積金供款 Contributions to Mandatory Provident Funds	768,012	646,619
	－薪金、工資及其他福利 Salaries, wages and other benefits	33,119,455	28,041,214
		33,887,467	28,687,833
(b)	一般及行政費用 General and administrative expenses		
	核數師酬金 Auditor's remuneration	38,000	38,000
	物業的營運租賃及管理費用 Rent, rates and management fee	8,379,140	8,201,154
	公眾及教育事務費用 Public and educational affairs expenses	1,598,240	4,860,455
	觀察員計劃費用 Observers' scheme expenses	432,667	573,800
	保險費用 Insurance	48,881	43,881
	維修和保養 Repair and maintenance	961,493	841,911
	海外職務訪問費用 Overseas duty visit	322,116	83,903
	公用設施費用 Utilities	308,779	303,840
	折舊 Depreciation	2,560,682	3,051,388
	專業服務費用 Professional services	600,000	–
	其它 Miscellaneous	1,422,221	695,834
		16,672,219	18,694,166

9. 稅項

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。

9. TAXATION

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
成本 Cost					
於二零一五年四月一日 At 1 April 2015	3,775,450	420,811	1,322,347	5,057,188	10,575,796
增置 Additions	43,900	60,658	11,068	4,854,892	4,970,518
棄置 Disposals	–	(2,509)	–	–	(2,509)
於二零一六年三月三十一日 At 31 March 2016	3,819,350	478,960	1,333,415	9,912,080	15,543,805
累計折舊 Accumulated depreciation					
於二零一五年四月一日 At 1 April 2015	2,921,586	275,057	1,089,674	2,806,245	7,092,562
年內折舊 Charge for the year	850,822	97,446	99,318	1,513,096	2,560,682
棄置核銷 Write back on disposals	–	(2,509)	–	–	(2,509)
於二零一六年三月三十一日 At 31 March 2016	3,772,408	369,994	1,188,992	4,319,341	9,650,735
賬面淨值 Net book value					
於二零一六年三月三十一日 At 31 March 2016	46,942	108,966	144,423	5,592,739	5,893,070

11. 現金及現金等價物 11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2016 $	2015 $
銀行存款 Cash at banks	48,878,330	41,082,714
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	48,878,330	41,082,714

12. 遞延政府補助 12. DEFERRED GOVERNMENT GRANTS

	2016 $	2015 $
於二零一五年/二零一四年四月一日的結餘 Balance as at 1 April 2015/2014	**1,940,883**	**2,730,650**
已收補助 Grants received	4,500,000	423,510
年內確認為收入的數額 Recognised as income in the year	(1,254,321)	(1,213,277)
於二零一六年/二零一五年三月三十一日的結餘 Balance as at 31 March 2016/2015	5,186,562	1,940,883
減：歸入「流動負債」的數額 Less: Amount included in "current liabilities"	(2,182,156)	(1,129,321)
歸入「非流動負債」的數額 Amount included in "non-current liabilities"	3,004,406	811,562

有關已收補助主要是用作開發審核個案及管理人力資源的電子資訊系統。

The grants received are mainly for the implementation of electronic information systems for case examination and human resources management.

13. 其他應付款項及應計費用 13. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	2016 $	2015 $
財務負債 Financial liabilities	2,002,349	735,337
未放取的有薪年假 Unutilized annual leave	1,280,562	1,149,779
	3,282,911	1,885,116

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

	2016 $	2015 $
於二零一五年/二零一四年四月一日的結餘 Balance as at 1 April 2015/2014	3,333,028	3,416,185
已計提撥備 Provision made	2,799,663	2,474,985
已動用撥備 Provision utilised	(1,831,509)	(2,558,142)
於二零一六年/二零一五年三月三十一日的結餘 Balance as at 31 March 2016/2015	4,301,182	3,333,028

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

於二零一六年三月三十一日，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 2016, the total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in respect of properties are payable as follows:

	2016 $	2015 $
一年內 Within 1 year	2,716,789	8,058,775
一年後但五年內 After 1 year but within 5 years	–	2,686,258
	2,716,789	10,745,033

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	
	2016 $	2015 $
按金 Deposits	2,000,703	2,000,353
現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents	48,878,330	41,082,714
	50,879,033	43,083,067

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	
	2016 $	2015 $
其他應付款項及應計費用 Other payables and accruals	2,002,349	735,337

所有金融工具的賬面值相對二零一五年及二零一六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 2015 and 2016.

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.

	2016 $	2015 $
數據一覽 Summary quantitative data		
按金 Deposits	2,000,703	2,000,353
銀行存款 Bank balances	48,878,330	41,082,714
	50,879,033	43,083,067

(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 $
2016			
其他應付款項及應計費用 Other payables and accruals	2,002,349	2,002,349	2,002,349
2015			
其他應付款項及應計費用 Other payables and accruals	735,337	735,337	735,337

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.

	2016 $	2015 $
數據一覽 Summary quantitative data		
浮息財務資產 Floating-rate financial assets		
銀行結存 Deposits with banks	26,421,262	20,622,402

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

於報告期末，本會並沒有金融工具以公平值列賬。

(d) Financial instrument at fair value

At the end of reporting period, 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:

	2016 $	2015 $
本會成員酬金 Honorarium paid to Council members	790,120	711,980

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的香港財務報告準則

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)：*香港財務報告準則二零一二年至二零一四年週期之年度改進* Amendments to HKFRSs *Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle*	二零一六年一月一日 1 January 2016
香港會計準則第1號(修訂本)：*披露計劃* Amendments to HKAS 1, *Disclosure initiative*	二零一六年一月一日 1 January 2016
香港會計準則第16號及第38號(修訂本)：*澄清折舊及攤銷可接納的方法* Amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 38, *Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation*	二零一六年一月一日 1 January 2016
香港財務報告準則第9號：*金融工具* HKFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*	二零一八年一月一日 1 January 2018

該等香港財務報告準則於本年度並無被採納。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。

These HKFRSs have not yet been adopted in this year. 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. 比較數字

若干比較數字已重新分類，以符合本年度之呈列方式。

19. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation of the financial statements.

20. 通過財務報表

本財務報表已於二零一六年六月十四日得到本會的同意下發布。

20. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Council on 14 June 2016.

服務承諾
Performance pledges

監警會重視工作效率和優質表現，訂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
  Measured from the date of receipt of CAPO's final investigation report/response
- 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）
  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
- 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
  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
- 覆核個案：要求覆核須匯報投訴的調查結果分類的個案
  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.

封面設計以瞳孔作為主題，監察警方處理投訴委員會的標誌放於中心，意思眼睛是象徵監警會，能看清楚事實的真相，用不偏不倚的角度，作為基礎原則，配合其三個價值觀去執行監察的職務。

The cover layout features a theme of an eye on which the logo of the IPCC is centred, representing an unbiased watching eye by the IPCC to see through the truth and form a basis to perform its reviewing duties in compliance with its three values.

監警會網站
IPCC Website

監警會 YouTube 頻道
IPCC YouTube Channel

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