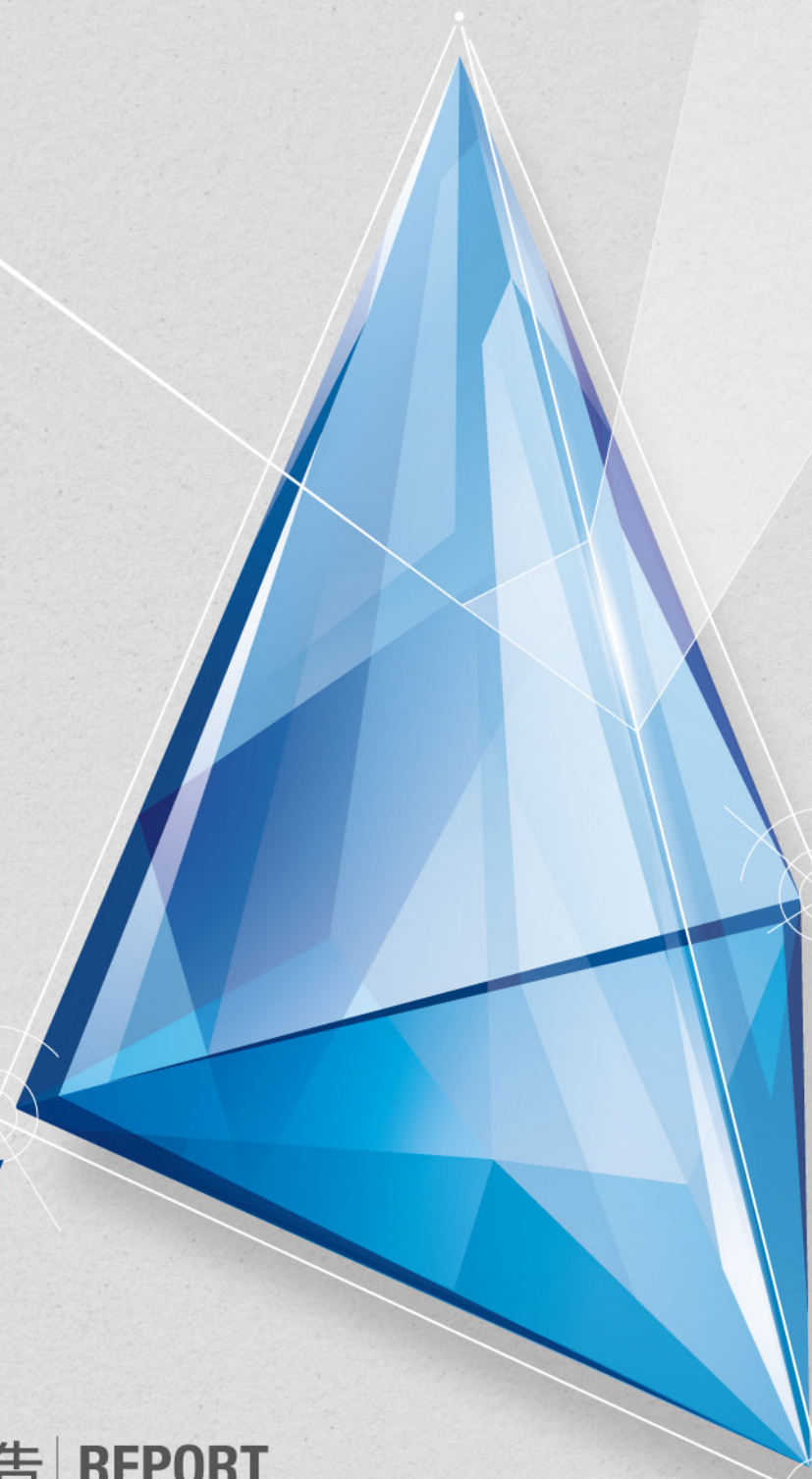




建立互信 迎向未來



誠信
INTEGRITY

公正
IMPARTIALITY

獨立
INDEPENDENCE

工作報告 | REPORT
2018/19

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監警會的抱負、使命及價值觀

VISION, MISSION AND VALUES OF THE IPCC

抱負 Vision

一個公平、公正、對公眾問責的投訴警察制度

A fair and impartial police complaints system accountable to the public

使命 Mission

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

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

價值觀 Values

- 獨立
Independence
- 公正
Impartiality
- 誠信
Integrity

誠信
INTEGRITY

公正
IMPARTIALITY

獨立
INDEPENDENCE

主席前言

CHAIRMAN'S FOREWORD



梁定邦博士 QC, SC, JP
Dr Anthony Francis NEOH
QC, SC, JP

去年六月一日當我出任主席一職，我在此以三個「信」字（互信、誠信、信念）分享我對獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會（監警會）工作的期許。時隔逾12個月，我於今年八月底再度執筆，撰寫這篇前言。一年之間變化萬千。這段時間適逢監警會成為法定機構十周年，而香港則面對自2014年佔中事件以來最大規模的示威活動，監警會亦因此面臨前所未見的局面。

報告期內，我對委員會的工作有了更深入的認識，亦與一眾委員透過不同渠道用心聆聽社會各界的聲音。我留意到部分市民把監警會比喻為「無牙老虎」，認為會方沒有實質權力履行職能，無法達致社會大眾的期望。事實上，當年籌組監警會的一大目的，就是要確保由警隊投訴警察課管理的投訴警察制度，在警員自行調查同袍的情況下仍能保持公允。而監警會成立之際，世界各地包括英國在內的慣常做法亦是由警隊內部完成投訴調查的工作。而英國和某些司法管轄區更引入當時相對創新的監察制度，使之

When I assumed office as Chairman on June 1st last year, I shared my vision for the work of the Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) with other members, based on three elements, namely mutual trust, integrity and conviction. At the time of writing this Foreword, which is the end of August 2019, more than twelve months have since passed. During this time much has happened. The period coincided with the beginning of the 10th year of the establishment of the IPCC as a statutory body. It also coincided with the largest protests Hong Kong has seen since the 2014 Occupy Central Movement, propelling the IPCC into new, uncharted waters.

During the time covered by this Report, I have developed a deeper understanding of the work undertaken by the IPCC. Together with the Council Members, we have listened with great care to various voices from the community through an array of channels. I took note that some have described the IPCC as a “toothless tiger”, claiming that the Council has no substantial power and therefore cannot perform the role expected of by the community. When the IPCC was set out, it was designed as a body to ensure that the Police Complaints System, operated by the Complaints Against Police Office within the Police Force, was operated fairly and impartially by the police officers who have to investigate their own colleagues. At the time when the IPCC was set up, it was the norm in police forces around the world, including the United Kingdom, that the Police Forces undertake their own investigations of complaints against one of their

能在原有系統之上由第三方確保調查得以公平公正地進行。時移勢易，一些海外地區的民眾對制度的期望日漸提升，為進一步鞏固監察工作，除最初增設的權力外，一些監察警方操守的外部機構亦可在特殊情況下直接行使調查權力，尤其是與貪污相關的投訴個案。香港的廉政公署早已行之有效，但也許香港是時候研究其他地區的相關監管機構在歷年來的演變，從中借鏡，藉以應對社會的期望。

與此同時，我深信監警會一直按照現行法規，充分履行其法定職能。事實上，會方目前行使的監察職能，是各界多年來攜手努力的成果。而兩層架構投訴警察制度成功與否，則取決於公眾、警方和作為監管機構的監警會能否建立堅實的互信基礎。因此，在本報告期內，我希望用三道推動會方發展的「力」量，總結委員會在本年度的工作，同時回應市民對監警會的期望。

權力

權力來自法律基礎，是所有法定機構履行職能的依據。多年來，委員會盡力行使《監警會條例》所賦予的權力，竭力監察和覆檢警方就須匯報投訴的處理和調查工作，並依照證據以持平原則達致更明確的調查結果分類，讓投訴人和警務人員均得到公平公正的對待。在審核投訴個案時，我們的標準貫徹如一——以證據為依歸，以法律為準繩。

我留意到坊間有指監警會沒有調查權和懲處權。儘管會方沒有直接的調查權，但可於投訴警察課調查期間，派出由逾百人組成的監警會觀察員團隊，觀察警方的會面和搜證工作，確保初期的調查過程不偏不倚。報告期內，觀察員的出席比率高達95.2%，連續第三年有所攀升，進一步加強會方的監察職能。懲處方面，相關工作雖由警方負責執行，但監警會可就警方對違規人員採取的跟進行動提出質詢，確保有關行動適當反映過失的嚴重程度。報告期內，會方曾就此類事項提出14項質詢，共有81名警務人員需要接受警方的紀律聆訊或其他內部行動。

number and it was a relative innovation among some jurisdictions at that time, including the United Kingdom, that there was overlaid upon such a system, a system of external supervision, to ensure that the investigation was done fairly and impartially. But over time, community expectations have grown in a number of overseas jurisdictions and the initial overlay of supervision has been reinforced by powers of direct investigations by the external police conduct authority in certain special circumstances, particularly in relation to corruption complaints. Although Hong Kong has a very effective Independent Commission Against Corruption, it may be time to study how similar supervisory bodies in other jurisdictions have evolved over time and see how changing community expectations in Hong Kong may be met.

Meanwhile, I am confident that the IPCC has been effectively performing its functions as defined by its existing statute. The IPCC's present supervisory function has been built up over many years by the hard work of all involved. The success of two-tier police complaints system depends on whether a solid foundation of mutual trust could be built amongst the public, the Police and the IPCC as supervisory authority. For the period covered by this Report, I would summarise the work undertaken by the Council during the reporting period as well as our responses to the public expectations of the IPCC, under the headings of the three "Forces", which drive our work.

Powers

It is the legal framework that confers powers to and lays foundation for a statutory body to carry out its functions. Over the years, the Council has been committed to exercising its powers as provided for under the IPCC Ordinance, doing its utmost to monitor and review work carried out by the Police in handling and investigating Reportable Complaints, and arrive at more definite classifications of investigation results impartially based on evidence, so that both Complainants and police officers involved are treated justly and fairly. The same standard has been upheld in the review of all complaint cases – every decision must be evidence-based and in accordance with applicable laws.

I noted some members of the public expressed that the IPCC has no investigation or disciplinary power. Despite its lack of direct investigation power, the Council can, however, deploy over 100 Observers to observe at the interviews and collection of evidences conducted by the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO) with a view to ensuring impartiality even at the initial stage of investigation. During the reporting period, the attendance rate of Observers recorded an upward move for the third consecutive year to 95.2%, signifying further enhancement in the Council's monitoring function. In regard to disciplinary action, while relevant work is executed by the Police, the IPCC can raise Queries on Police actions against defaulting officers to ascertain that the actions commensurate with the seriousness of the offences. The Council raised 14 Queries on such actions during the reporting period, and disciplinary proceedings or internal actions were taken by the Force against 81 police officers.

在我看來，權力就是責任，而在現行法律框架下善用權力擔當起應有的社會責任，讓機構得以彰顯最大的成效，一直是會方的目標。因此，權力多寡並非衡量機構表現的唯一因素，更重要的是，會方能夠充分發揮現行條例賦予的權力，確保對警方的投訴能夠獨立、公平、透徹地處理，同時多走一步，以前瞻視野審視及建議有待改善的警例或守則，讓警隊的服務質素，力臻至善。

影響力

權力是法例賦予機構的固有能力，而影響力則是可超越機構延伸至整個社會的無形力量，其覆蓋面更廣，滲透力更深，帶來改變的潛力亦更大。相較權力，我認為影響力更值得大家考量。而要加強監警會的影響力，首要條件是建立會方、警方和市民三者之間的相互信任及溝通橋樑。故此，委員會積極開展宣傳教育的工作，到訪各大專院校、中小學校、專業機構和商會，讓廣大市民可以更直接地了解監警會的工作和理念，澄清常見誤解，同時聆聽他們對會方的意見，構建互信的橋樑。我們亦與海外監察機構保持聯繫，互相交流。

報告期內，監警會和投訴警察課召開了四次聯席會議，並與兩個警隊協會會晤，了解警方日常執法和處理大型公眾活動的考慮和常見問題。此外，會方與本港各地區及專業團體，以及來自內地、澳門、泰國、印尼等地的監察機關會面，在架構、機制、資源運用等方面汲取經驗，集思廣益。

青少年教育亦是委員會的工作重點之一。在本年度，監警會完成了二十餘次學校推廣計劃探訪活動，接觸逾4,000名大、中、小學的師生，並舉辦了「校園計劃標誌及標語設計比賽」和「少青同樂日」，以輕鬆及互動的形式，向青少年講解監警會的審核過程和原則。

這些活動的影響力並不限於加深社區及新一代對會方工作的認識，更有助他們提升對日常時事的獨立分析和批判的思考能力。我們亦藉著分享審核經驗，讓不同持份者明白監警會的工作信念，對所有個案

Powers come with responsibilities, and it has always been an objective of the IPCC to fulfil its rightful social responsibilities by making the best use of its powers under the current legal framework to discharge its statutory duties effectively. The extent of the Council's powers should not be the only factor based on which its performance is to be measured. What's more important, is that the Council should be able to fully exercise its powers conferred by the existing ordinance to ensure that all complaints against the Police are handled in an independent, impartial and thorough manner. By going the extra mile, the Council also examines police general orders and manuals from a forward-looking perspective, and make suggestions for improvement to help enhance the Police Force's service quality.

Influence

While powers are defined rights conferred to a body by law, influence is an intangible force that may reach beyond a body corporate to the entire society – it spreads wider, runs deeper, and therefore has a greater potential for making a difference. Compared to powers, I believe influence shall be seriously considered. The establishment of mutual trust and communication channels among the Council, the Police and the public is essential for enhancing the IPCC's influence. As such, the Council has been taking a proactive role in its publicity and education efforts. Through visits to tertiary institutions, secondary and primary schools, professional organisations and business associations, the public will gain a more direct and better understanding about the IPCC's work and philosophy. The Council also strives to build a bridge of mutual trust by clarifying common misconceptions and listening to public opinions about the Council, as well as maintaining communication with overseas oversight bodies for experience sharing.

During the reporting period, the IPCC held four joint meetings with CAPO and met with two associations of the Force, through which Members learned about the Police's considerations and common issues associated with daily law enforcement and the handling of major public order events. In order to draw lessons from the wide community to improve its structure, mechanism and resource utilisation, the Council also talked to different local organisations and professional bodies in the territory, and met with monitoring authorities from Mainland China, Macao, Thailand and Indonesia.

Youth education is another key focus of the Council. During the current year, not only did the IPCC reach out via its School Programme to over 4,000 teachers and students from tertiary institutions as well as secondary and primary schools through more than 20 visits, it also organised "School Programme Logo and Slogan Design Competition" and "Youth Day", where its vetting process and principles were explained in a relaxed and interactive manner to the youth group.

The influence of these events does not stop at enriching public and younger generation's understanding about the Council's work, it also helps enhance their independent analysis and critical thinking about current affairs. By sharing our vetting experiences, we also aim to help stakeholders understand the IPCC's conviction and its

均實踐同一標準，從而增強各界對整個投訴制度的信心。

監警會除了審核投訴個案的調查報告，亦透過宏觀角度研究投訴趨勢，從而找出警隊服務有待改善的地方，並提供適切可行的建議。本年度會方合共提出了23項建議，不少建議與市民的日常生活息息相關，例如是（一）改善交通意外和解的記錄程序；（二）改善「電話騷擾」投訴調查的通訊紀錄申請程序；以及（三）加快失竊八達通卡的調查程序。這些建議有助會方進一步發揮其監察角色的影響力，避免同類型的投訴一再發生。由此可見，監警會的影響力並不止於投訴個案本身的調查結果，更延伸至警隊的內部指引和培訓，由根本提升其服務質素，與時並進，且與世界各地的最新發展和最佳做法接軌。在撰寫本文時，監警會已就警方處理由2019年6月9日起的大型公眾活動，展開一項審視工作。

公信力

監警會一直秉持審核程序的公平性和獨立性，並致力提升效率和透明度，以維持會方的公信力。效率方面，監警會在報告期內審核個案的平均日數為78天，較去年度縮短18.8%，更較2015/16年度的高峰期（144天）下跌超過四成半。本年度亦有100項指控經監警會質詢後修正為更加明確的調查分類。我們相信盡快作出清晰明確的審核結果，不但可加強市民及警隊對會方工作的信任度，亦可避免投訴人和被投訴的警務人員因時間延長而增加不必要的壓力和疑慮。至於提升透明度，則必須開誠布公。因此，監警會除了積極走出去與持份者溝通外，亦透過定期出版刊物、更新網站及舉行傳媒發布會，向公眾適時發放會方工作的最新動向。

根據最新的公眾意見調查結果，市民對監警會審核或處理投訴個案的四項指標，即公平性、獨立性、效率和透明度的評價均較去年度有所上升，受訪者對監警會的信心評分亦增至49個百分點，連續第三年錄得升幅。

事實上，權力、影響力與公信力三者相輔相承，唯有取得公信力，再配合法律賦予的權力，才能進一步發揮影響力，廣泛爭

application of uniform standard in vetting all complaint cases, thereby fostering stronger public confidence in the entire complaints system.

In addition to reviewing investigation reports of complaint cases, the IPCC also studies the trends of complaints from a macro perspective with a view to identifying areas of improvement in police service and offering appropriate and practicable suggestions. During the current year, the Council made a total of 23 recommendations, some of which are closely related to the daily life of all members of the public, such as (1) enhancement in the procedures in making records of traffic-related private settlements; (2) enhancement in checking phone call records relating to “telephone nuisance” complaint investigations; and (3) expediting the process of checks relating to lost Octopus cards. These recommendations can help the Council prevent the recurrence of similar complaints by better using its influence as an oversight body. In fact, the IPCC’s influence does not end once the complaint investigation results have been reached. It also impacts on the guidelines and training within the Force. Starting from the fundamentals, the IPCC aims to encourage the Police to deliver better services, to keep abreast with the times, and to stay up-to-date on the latest developments and best practices overseas. At the time of writing, the IPCC has embarked on a Thematic Study of Policing of Public Order Events, arising from the large-scale public order events from 9 June 2019 onwards.

Credibility

The IPCC upholds fair and independent principles in its vetting procedures, and it is committed to maintaining credibility with the public through improved efficiency and transparency. In terms of efficiency, the IPCC’s average time required for vetting cases was 78 days during the reporting period, representing an 18.8% decrease compared to last year, and a reduction of over 45% from the 144-day peak in 2015/16. In addition, 100 allegations were reclassified to more definite findings in the current year following Queries made by the IPCC. We believe that by offering clear and specific vetting results as soon as possible, not only can we reinforce trust placed in the Council’s work by public members and the Police, we can also avoid adding unnecessary stress and anxiety from prolonged investigations to Complainants and police officers being complained against. To increase transparency, we must adopt an open approach. Therefore, in addition to taking the initiative to engage stakeholders, the IPCC also communicates the Council’s latest work to the public through regular publications, updated information on its website and media briefings.

According to the latest results of the IPCC’s public opinion survey, public perception of the Council’s four attributes for reviewing or handling complaint cases, namely fairness, independence, efficiency and transparency, had all shown improvement. The respondents’ confidence in the IPCC also rose to 49 percentage points, marking increases for three consecutive years.

As a matter of fact, the three “forces” – powers, influence and credibility – are all interconnected and complementary to each other. With credibility and power conferred by applicable laws, we will be

取社會各界的支持，從而鞏固整個投訴機制。公信力從來易毀難建，監警會作為獨立法定機構，定必克盡厥職，在現有權力下充分發揮法定職能及影響力，藉此點滴累積公信力，竭誠為廣大香港市民服務。

建立互信 迎向未來

最後，我想藉此機會再次感謝本報告期內卸任的成員，包括陳健波議員（副主席）以及五名榮休委員杜國鋈先生、甄孟義資深大律師、陳建強醫生、何世傑教授和陸貽信資深大律師對監警會的貢獻，並感謝現任委員、觀察員和秘書處職員對會方的支持和協助。

監警會成為獨立法定機構已有十年光景，正好藉此歷史時刻回顧過去所得，堅守現時崗位，籌劃未來藍圖。一如前述，成功並非朝夕可得，會方將繼續致力履行監察職能，維護公平公正的兩層架構投訴警察制度。

able to make the best of our influence and to win support from all walks of life in our community to strengthen the entire complaints system. It is always easier to destroy than to build credibility. As an independent statutory body, the IPCC dedicates itself to serving the people of Hong Kong by fulfilling all its duties, by fully discharging its statutory functions and influencing within the scope of its existing powers, and by gradually building credibility in the society.

Building Confidence and Trust – Role of IPCC in the Evolving Future

Last but not least, I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude again to outgoing Members during the period under Review, the Hon Chan Kin-por (Vice-Chairman), as well as five of our retired Members: Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau, Mr John Yan Mang-yee, SC, Dr Eugene Chan Kin-keung, Ir Prof Vincent Ho and Mr Arthur Luk Yee-shun, SC for their contributions. I would also like to thank all of our current Members, Observers and Secretariat staff, for their support and assistance to the Council.

It has been a decade since the IPCC first became an independent statutory body. I can think of no better timing than this historical milestone to work on a plan for our future by looking back on what we have accomplished and renewing our commitment to current duties. As I said, our success cannot be obtained in a day, and the Council will remain steadfast in carrying out its monitoring function, and upholding a fair and impartial two-tier police complaints system.



梁定邦 QC, SC, JP
Anthony Francis NEOH, QC, SC, JP
監警會主席
IPCC Chairman



監警會委員 MEMBERS OF THE IPCC

截至2019年3月31日
As at 31 March 2019

監警會主席及副主席 Council Chairman and Vice-Chairmen

主席 Chairman

梁定邦博士

QC, SC, JP

**Dr Anthony
Francis NEOH**

QC, SC, JP



- 於2018年6月1日獲委任
- 法律界
- Appointed on 1 June 2018
- Legal Sector

副主席 Vice-Chairman

張華峰議員 SBS, JP

Hon Chris CHEUNG

Wah-fung SBS, JP



- 於2015年1月1日獲委任
- 金融服務界
- Appointed on 1 January 2015
- Financial Services Sector

副主席 Vice-Chairman

嚴重投訴個案委員會主席

Serious Complaints

Committee Chairman

謝偉銓議員 BBS

Hon Tony TSE

Wai-chuen BBS



- 於2015年1月1日獲委任
- 建築、測量、都市規劃及園境界
- Appointed on 1 January 2015
- Architectural, Surveying,
Planning and Landscape Sector

副主席 Vice-Chairman

易志明議員 SBS, JP

Hon Frankie YICK

Chi-ming SBS, JP



- 於2019年1月1日獲委任
- 航運交通界
- Appointed on 1 January 2019
- Transport Sector

委員會主席 Committee Chairmen

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

劉文文女士

BBS, MH, JP

Miss Lisa LAU Man-man

BBS, MH, JP



- 於2014年1月1日獲委任
- 藝術及設計界
- Appointed on 1 January 2014
- Arts and Design Sector

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

許宗盛先生 SBS, MH, JP

Mr Herman HUI Chung-shing

SBS, MH, JP



- 於2015年1月1日獲委任
- 法律界
- Appointed on 1 January 2015
- Legal Sector

管理委員會主席
Management Committee Chairman

關治平工程師

BBS, JP

Ir Edgar KWAN Chi-ping BBS, JP



- 於2015年1月1日獲委任
- 特許土木工程師
- Appointed on 1 January 2015
- Chartered Civil Engineer

法律事務委員會主席
Legal Committee Chairman

藍德業資深大律師

Mr Douglas LAM
Tak-yip SC



- 於2017年1月1日獲委任
- 法律界
- Appointed on 1 January 2017
- Legal Sector

委員 Members

個案審核小組主席
Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman

鄭錦鐘博士

BBS, MH, OStJ, JP

**Dr Eric CHENG
Kam-chung**

BBS, MH, OStJ, JP



- 於2015年1月1日獲委任
- 公共服務及慈善界
- Appointed on 1 January 2015
- Public Services and Philanthropic Sector

蘇麗珍女士 MH, JP

Ms Ann SO

Lai-chun MH, JP



- 於2014年1月1日獲委任
- 區議會
- Appointed on 1 January 2014
- District Council

何錦榮先生

Mr Richard HO

Kam-wing



- 於2015年1月1日獲委任
- 會計界
- Appointed on 1 January 2015
- Accountancy Sector

錢志庸先生

Mr Barry CHIN

Chi-yung



- 於2016年1月1日獲委任
- 法律界
- Appointed on 1 January 2016
- Legal Sector

毛樂禮資深大律師
Mr José-Antonio
MAURELLET SC

- 於2016年1月1日獲委任
- 法律界
- Appointed on 1 January 2016
- Legal Sector



陳錦榮先生 MH
Mr Clement CHAN
Kam-wing MH

- 於2016年6月1日獲委任
- 會計界
- Appointed on 1 June 2016
- Accountancy Sector



鄺永銓先生
Mr Wilson KWONG
Wing-tsuen

- 於2016年6月1日獲委任
- 商界
- Appointed on 1 June 2016
- Commercial Sector



歐楚筠女士
Ms Ann AU
Chor-kwan

- 於2017年1月1日獲委任
- 銀行界
- Appointed on 1 January 2017
- Banking Sector



朱永耀先生
Mr Alex CHU
Wing-yiu

- 於2017年1月1日獲委任
- 金融 / 保險界
- Appointed on 1 January 2017
- Finance / Insurance Sector



李曉華女士
Miss Sylvia LEE
Hiu-wah

- 於2017年1月1日獲委任
- 法律界
- Appointed on 1 January 2017
- Legal Sector



李家仁醫生
BBS, MH, JP
Dr David LEE
Ka-yan BBS, MH, JP

- 於2017年1月1日獲委任
- 醫學界
- Appointed on 1 January 2017
- Medical Sector



彭韻僖女士 MH, JP
Ms Melissa
Kaye PANG MH, JP

- 於2017年1月1日獲委任
- 法律界
- Appointed on 1 January 2017
- Legal Sector



宋筱苓女士
Ms Shalini Shivan
SUJANANI



- 於2017年1月1日獲委任
- 銀行界
- Appointed on 1 January 2017
- Banking Sector

黃至生教授
Prof Martin WONG
Chi-sang



- 於2017年1月1日獲委任
- 醫學界
- Appointed on 1 January 2017
- Medical Sector

楊華勇先生 JP
Mr Johnny YU
Wah-yung JP



- 於2017年1月1日獲委任
- 商界
- Appointed on 1 January 2017
- Commercial Sector

陳黃麗娟博士
BBS, MH, JP
Dr Anissa CHAN
WONG Lai-kuen
BBS, MH, JP



- 於2018年6月1日獲委任
- 教育界
- Appointed on 1 June 2018
- Education Sector

王家揚先生
Mr Roland WONG
Ka-yeung



- 於2018年6月1日獲委任
- 商界
- Appointed on 1 June 2018
- Commercial Sector

李文斌先生 MH, JP
Mr LEE Man-bun
MH, JP



- 於2019年1月1日獲委任
- 商界
- Appointed on 1 January 2019
- Commercial Sector

羅孔君女士 JP
Ms Jane
Curzon LO JP



- 於2019年1月1日獲委任
- 法律界
- Appointed on 1 January 2019
- Legal Sector

年度概覽

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR



報告期內，監警會共舉行了四次新聞發布會，向公眾發放年度工作報告、《監警會通訊》及公眾意見調查結果等資料。

During the reporting period, IPCC held four press conferences to release its annual report, *IPCC Newsletters* and the results of public opinion survey to the public.



監警會與投訴警察課於年內舉行四次聯席會議。會議的若干部分會公開予市民及記者旁聽，以提升監警會工作的透明度，並加強公眾對會方工作的認識。

Four joint meetings were held between the IPCC and CAPO during the reporting period. To enhance transparency and public awareness, part of these meetings were opened to the media and the public.



監警會委員與香港警務督察協會和香港警察隊員佐級協會的代表會晤，了解警務人員在處理公眾活動、日常執法等範疇所面對的各種挑戰。

IPCC Members met with the representatives from Hong Kong Police Inspectors' Association (HKPIA) and Junior Police Officers' Association (JPOA) to understand the challenges faced by the Force, including the handling of Public Order Events and daily policing.



委員親赴七一遊行現場，觀察警方處理大型公眾活動的各項措施。

Members conducted on-site observation of July 1 Procession, with a focus on the measures taken by the Police in handling Public Order Event.



近90名監警會委員、觀察員、秘書處職員和投訴警察課代表出席監警會觀察員工作坊暨午餐會，互相分享意見和經驗。會方亦向長期服務的觀察員頒發獎狀，感謝各人協助委員會加強監察警方處理投訴的工作。

Some 90 IPCC Members, Observers, Secretariat staff and CAPO representatives attended the IPCC Observers Workshop cum Luncheon to share their views and experiences. The Council also presented certificates to long-serving Observers for rendering assistance to the IPCC in monitoring complaints handled by the Police.



梁定邦主席於香港警察學院結業典禮擔任主禮檢閱官，勉勵畢業學員竭力服務社會，維護法紀。

Dr Anthony Francis Neoh (Chairman) officiated at the Passing Out Parade of Hong Kong Police College as the Reviewing Officer, during which he encouraged the graduating officers to work hard in serving the community and maintaining law and order of the city.



監警會應邀出席香港中文大學逸夫書院聚會和香港大學利銘澤堂高桌晚宴，與近千名大學師生交流接觸。

The IPCC was invited to attend the Shaw College Assembly in The Chinese University of Hong Kong and the High Table Dinner organised by the R.C. Lee Hall of The University of Hong Kong, reaching out to nearly 1,000 students and teachers.



監警會於本年度進一步擴展校園計劃，報告期內完成20次探訪，接觸超過3,400名中、小學師生。

The IPCC further expanded its School Programme this year, reaching out to over 3,400 teachers and students through 20 visits at various secondary and primary schools.



監警會以「監警職能齊認識，公平制度共得益」為主題舉辦少青同樂日，並在活動上頒發校園計劃標誌及標語設計比賽的獎項。活動獲近千名校長和師生支持，場面熱鬧。

Themed “Understanding the Functions of the IPCC and Upholding a Fair Complaint System”, the IPCC Youth Day was well supported by around 1,000 principals, teachers and students. Awards of School Programme Logo and Slogan Design Competition were also presented during this fun-filled event.



監警會主動與不同團體接觸。報告期內，監警會先後向香港青年聯會和維多利亞扶輪會闡述會方工作和審核原則。

The IPCC proactively engaged with different parties. In this reporting year, the IPCC met with Hong Kong United Youth Association and Rotary Club of Victoria, and shared with them the work and vetting principles of the Council.



監警會在報告期內與泰國、印尼、內地、澳門等地的執法和監察機構會面，向他們介紹監警會的法定職能和工作。

In this reporting period, the IPCC exchanged views with several law enforcement and monitoring agencies in Thailand, Indonesia, the Mainland and Macao, and introduced to them the statutory functions and work of the IPCC.



監警會舉辦工作坊，向傳媒朋友介紹監警會的投訴監察過程、結果分類等，加強傳媒對監警會工作以及兩層架構投訴警察制度的認識。

The IPCC organised a workshop to introduce to media the complaints monitoring procedures and classification of the IPCC, with an aim to facilitating reporters' understanding of the Council's work and the two-tier police complaints system.



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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由兩層架構組成。所有投訴警察的個案，均交由香港警務處轄下的投訴警察課處理及調查。此為投訴警察制度的第一層。

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

監警會在審核調查報告及相關資料時，如察覺有疑點，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，可要求該課重新調查。監警會在完全同意投訴個案處理得當後，才會通過調查結果。此為投訴警察制度的第二層。

Hong Kong has adopted a two-tier police complaints system. 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 police complaints system.

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

If any doubt arises during its review of the investigation report and the relevant 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 case has been properly handled will it endorse the investigation report. This is the second tier of the police complaints system.

投訴警察課調查投訴個案
CAPO investigates complaints

監警會審核調查報告
IPCC reviews investigation reports



香港投訴警察制度的兩層架構

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。監警會作為獨立法定機構，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。

Hong Kong's two-tier police complaints system

The advantage of the two-tier system is that it ensures the fair and just handling of complaints against the Police. As an independent statutory 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

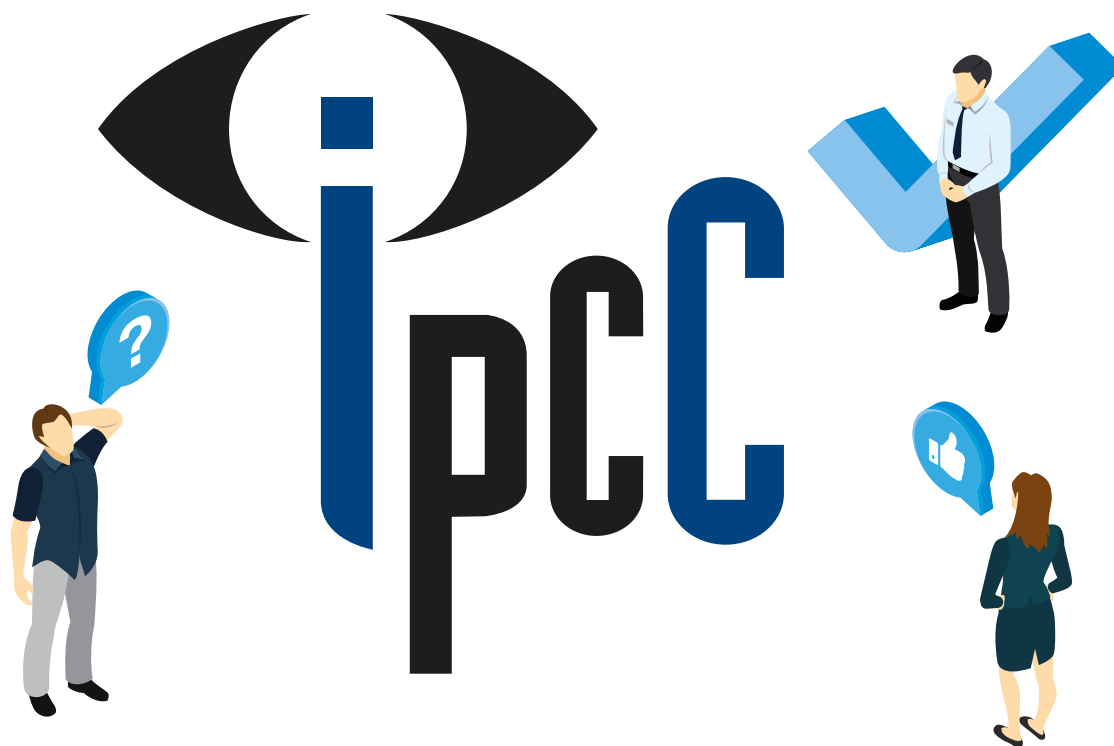
THE ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE IPCC

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

監警會由一名主席、三名副主席和不少於八名委員組成，委員全部由行政長官委任，分別來自社會不同界別。監警會借助委員多方面的專業知識及社會經驗，獨立、公正、透徹地監察投訴警察課的調查工作。截至2019年3月31日，監警會共有27名委員。

The IPCC was established as a statutory body on 1 June 2009 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. With the IPCCO taking effect, 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.

The IPCC comprises a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and not less than eight Members, all appointed by the Chief Executive. This composition enables the IPCC to draw upon the diverse professional expertise and experience of its Members to monitor CAPO's investigation of complaints against the Police in an independent, impartial and thorough manner. As of 31 March 2019, the IPCC comprises 27 Members.



《監警會條例》賦予監警會的主要職能如下：

The main functions of the IPCC as provided for under the IPCCO are:



觀察、監察和覆檢警務處處長處理和調查須匯報投訴的工作
To observe, monitor and review the handling and investigation of Reportable Complaints by the Commissioner of Police



監察警務處處長已經或將會向與須匯報投訴有關的警務人員採取的行動
To monitor actions taken or to be taken in respect of any police officer by the Commissioner of Police in connection with Reportable Complaints



找出警隊工作常規或程序中引致或可能引致須匯報投訴的缺失或不足之處
To identify any fault or deficiency in police practices or procedures that has led to or might lead to a Reportable Complaint



向警務處處長和/或行政長官提供與須匯報投訴有關的意見和/或建議
To advise the Commissioner of Police and/or the Chief Executive of its opinion and/or recommendations in connection with Reportable Complaints



加強公眾對監警會的角色認識
To promote public awareness of the role of the Council

監警會的監察程序

MONITORING PROCEDURES OF THE IPCC

在投訴警察制度的兩層架構下，當監警會收到投訴警察課呈交的須匯報投訴調查報告後，會交由秘書處進行初步審核，並就調查報告向投訴警察課提出質詢及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。如有需要，委員可進一步提出質詢，並與投訴警察課召開工作層面會議或聯席會議討論。

監警會亦設有觀察員計劃，發揮監察作用，確保在投訴警察課調查期間就投訴進行的會面及搜證工作公平、公正。另外，監警會可就個別情況進行會面，會見投訴人、被投訴人、證人等，協助委員了解投訴事宜及澄清疑點。兩項權力均能令監警會更有效履行法定職能。

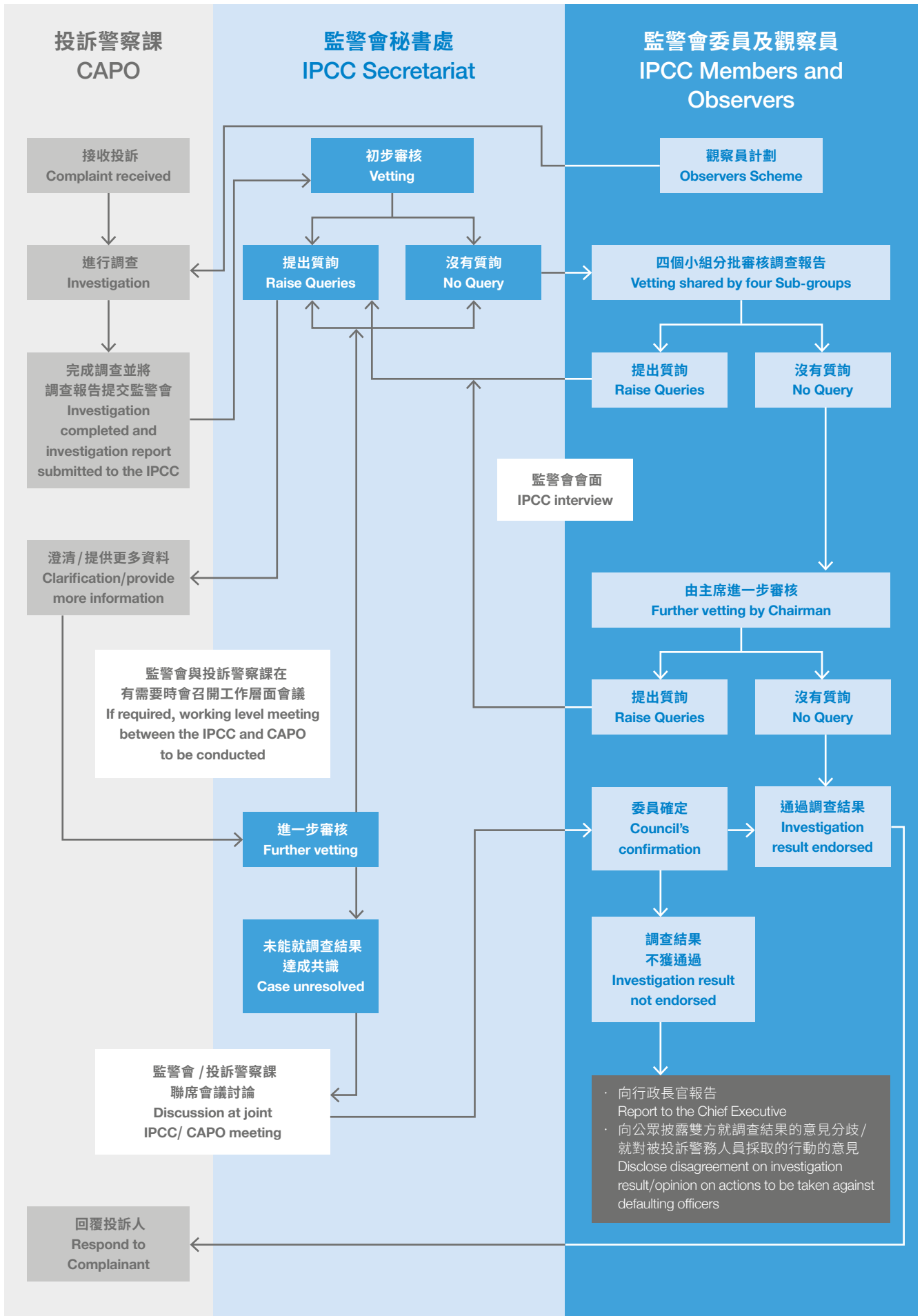
如監警會最終未能與投訴警察課達成共識而決定不通過某宗投訴個案的調查結果，可向行政長官報告和／或向公眾披露雙方對調查結果的意見分歧。

Under the two-tier police complaints system, when an investigation report of a Reportable Complaint is submitted by CAPO to the IPCC, the Secretariat will conduct a preliminary examination on it and may raise Queries and ask for clarification or further information from CAPO. If the Secretariat has no Queries, the report will be submitted to Members for scrutiny. If necessary, Members can make further Queries and discuss the case with CAPO at working level or joint meetings.

The IPCC also administers an Observers Scheme to discharge its monitoring function, so as to ensure that the interviews and collection of evidence conducted by CAPO during investigation are handled in a fair and impartial manner. In addition, the IPCC may decide on a case-by-case basis to interview Complainants, Complainees, witnesses or other persons concerned with a view to assisting Members in understanding the complaints and clarifying any matter in doubt. Both powers will enable the IPCC to perform its statutory functions more effectively.

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.





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。會面計劃於1994年開始推行，在這計劃下，監警會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，包括投訴人、被投訴人、證人或其他獨立人士等。

In addition to reviewing the investigation reports, 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 interview any persons who may provide relevant information or assistance, including Complainants, Complainees, witnesses, or other independent persons.



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。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。

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，以便監警會秘書處知會觀察員有關安排。除了預先安排的會面和證據收集工作外，觀察員亦可以在未經預約的情況下，出席和觀察投訴警察課的上述工作。

觀察員的角色是觀察和匯報，基於公平公正的原則，在觀察期間，觀察員不會作出任何干預或發表個人意見，以免影響會面或證據收集。

在觀察完畢後，觀察員須向監警會報告會面或證據收集的工作是否公平公正地進行，若觀察員發現當中有任何不當之處，監警會便會和投訴警察課跟進。

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

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 collection of evidence in connection with CAPO's investigation of Reportable Complaints. IPCC Members can likewise conduct such observations.

Insofar as practicable, CAPO will notify the IPCC at least 48 hours in advance of any impending interview or collection of evidence. The IPCC Secretariat will then notify Observers of the observations. Apart from pre-arranged observations, Observers can also attend and observe investigations by CAPO without making prior appointments.

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

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

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



截至2019年3月31日，
監警會共有110名觀察員。
As of 31 March 2019,
there were 110 IPCC Observers.

觀察員的委任

《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

Appointment of Observers

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會定期舉行季度聯席會議，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頁公布，公開部分會議的會議紀錄亦會上載至監警會網站 (www.ipcc.gov.hk)。

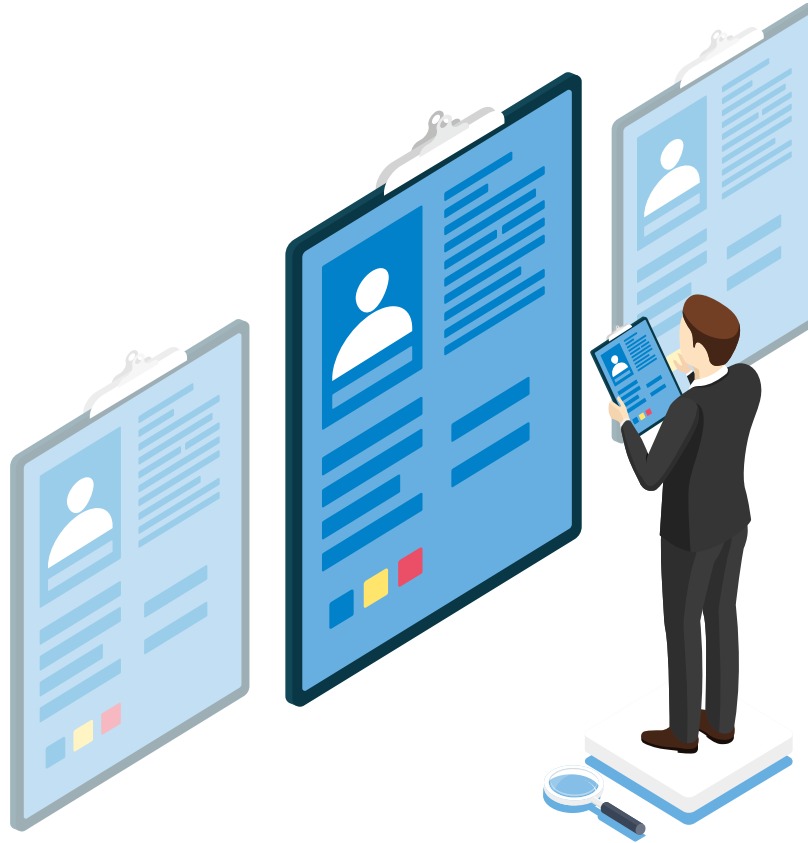
The IPCC and CAPO conduct quarterly joint meetings to discuss matters relating to police complaints.

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 (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：

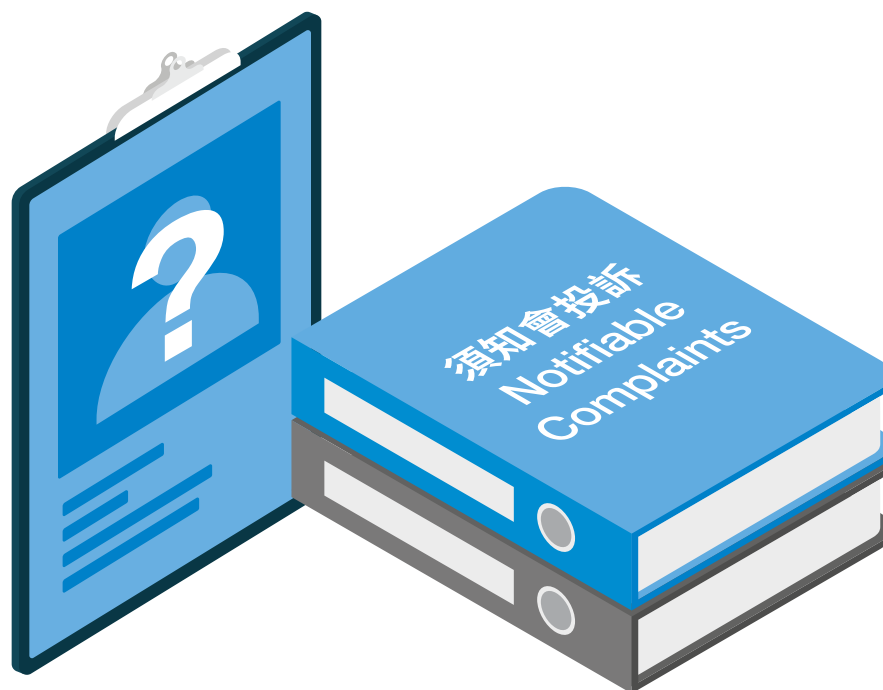
- 純粹關乎發出傳票或施加定額罰款通知書是否有效而引致的投訴
- 投訴人以自己作為警務人員的身份作出的投訴
- 屬於其他法定機構調查範圍內的投訴

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 further supporting information or explanation regarding the categorisation of any particular complaint.

調查結果分類

CLASSIFICATION OF INVESTIGATION RESULTS

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

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

1 獲證明屬實

如投訴人提出的指控有足夠的可靠證據支持，指控會被列為「獲證明屬實」。

2 未經舉報但證明屬實

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

3 無法完全證明屬實

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

4 無法證實

如投訴人的指控沒有充分的證據支持，指控會被列為「無法證實」。

5 並無過錯

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

6 虛假不確

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

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

Substantiated

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

Substantiated Other Than Reported

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

Not Fully Substantiated

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

Unsubstantiated

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

No Fault

Two common reasons for classifying a complaint as “No Fault” are, first, the Complainant may have misunderstood the facts; and second, the 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：

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

1 投訴撤回

「投訴撤回」是指投訴人不打算追究。

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

此外，投訴人如撤回投訴，其個案亦不一定被列為「投訴撤回」。監警會及投訴警察課會審閱所得證據，決定是否需要進行全面調查，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
- 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，並擔任調解角色，向投訴人及被投訴人了解實情。如果他認為事件適宜透過簡便方式解決而又得到投訴人同意，有關投訴便可循此途徑解決。

Withdrawn

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

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

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

Not Pursuable

An allegation is classified as “Not Pursuable” when:

- The identity of the officer in the complaint cannot be ascertained
- 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 fully investigated – 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 and 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

1974

行政立法兩局非官守議員警方投訴事宜常務小組

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

行政立法兩局非官守議員警方投訴事宜常務小組自成立以來，所監察的投訴個案數目急劇上升。工作量的大幅增加，顯示有加強及擴展這個監察架構的需要。政府因此在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。

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. Having considered that the investigations should involve an independent body, the Commissioner of Police invited the 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 in 1977; this was the prototype of the two-tier police complaints system. In 1978, the UMELCO Police Group presented its first report on police complaints 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, there was a drastic increase in the number of police complaints which required its monitoring. The high workload indicated there was a need to strengthen and broaden the monitoring system structure. Thus, the Government set up a working group to review the UMELCO Police Group's monitoring of CAPO in early 1984.

1986

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。

Police Complaints Committee

In 1986, after the Government meticulously reviewed the working group's recommendations, the then Governor restructured the UMELCO Police Group and set up an independent police complaints monitoring committee, comprising Justices of the Peace as members and a supporting secretariat. It was also renamed as the Police Complaints Committee.

1994

投訴警方獨立監察委員會 (警監會)

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

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

由於前立法會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日的立法會會議上撤回條例草案。

Independent Police Complaints Council – before becoming a statutory body

In December 1994, the Committee 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 enhance 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 changes to the police complaints system, the Bill was withdrawn by the Government on 23 June 1997.

2004 – 2009

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 – after becoming a statutory body

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

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



2

監察投訴處理 Monitoring the Handling of Complaints

調查報告及指控數字

NUMBER OF INVESTIGATION REPORTS AND ALLEGATIONS

接獲及通過的須匯報投訴個案數字

Number of Reportable Complaint cases received and endorsed

	2018/19	2017/18
接獲的須匯報投訴個案 Reportable Complaint cases received	1,521	1,616
通過的須匯報投訴個案 Reportable Complaint cases endorsed	1,527	1,617

在本報告期內（2018年4月1日至2019年3月31日），監警會共接獲投訴警察課1,521宗新的須匯報投訴個案的調查報告，按年下降5.9%。

同期，監警會通過了1,527宗須匯報投訴個案的調查結果（包括77宗覆檢個案），按年下降5.6%。除了覆檢個案外，涉及的指控有2,466項，按年下降14.1%，其中主要的三項指控依次序為「疏忽職守」、「行為不當／態度欠佳／粗言穢語」及「毆打」。

During the reporting period (1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019), the IPCC received reports from CAPO on the investigation of 1,521 new Reportable Complaint cases, which represented a decrease of 5.9% compared to last year.

In the same period, the IPCC endorsed the results of investigations for 1,527 Reportable Complaint cases (including 77 reviewed cases), a decrease of 5.6% compared to the previous year. There were a total of 2,466 allegations, excluding the reviewed cases, a decrease of 14.1% compared to last year. The three major allegations in descending order were “Neglect of Duty”, “Misconduct/ Improper Manner/ Offensive Language” and “Assault”.

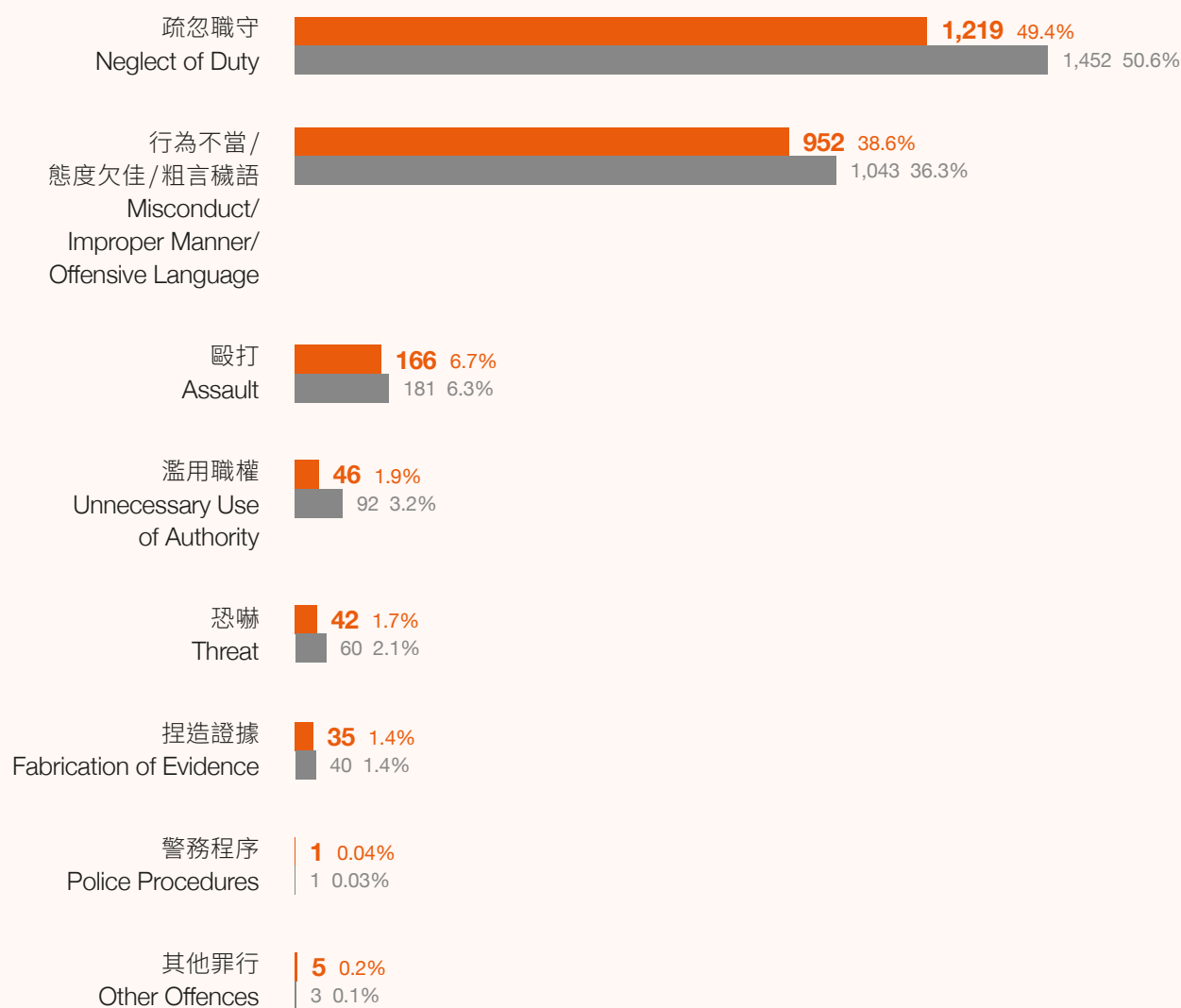
通過的指控數字（按性質分類）可見下表：

The following chart shows details of the number of allegations endorsed (by nature):

監警會通過的指控

Allegations endorsed by the IPCC

■ 2018/19 指控總數 **2,466**
■ 2017/18 指控總數 **2,872**
 Total number of allegations



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 are as at 31 March of the respective reporting year.

調查結果

INVESTIGATION RESULTS

在2018/19年度獲通過的2,466項指控中，經全面調查的指控有630項，當中56項被列為「獲證明屬實」，佔所有經全面調查指控的8.9%。16項被列為「未經舉報但證明屬實」（佔2.5%），7項被列為「無法完全證明屬實」（佔1.1%），299項被列為「無法證實」（佔47.5%），219項被列為「並無過錯」（佔34.8%），33項則被列為「虛假不確」，佔總數的5.2%。

在其餘的1,836項無需進行全面調查的指控中，324項「透過簡便方式解決」，佔無需進行全面調查指控中的17.6%。597項被列為「投訴撤回」（佔32.5%），915項被列為「無法追查」（佔49.8%）。沒有指控被列為「終止調查」。

Of the 2,466 allegations endorsed in 2018/19, 630 were fully investigated. Of these, 56 (8.9% of fully investigated allegations) were classified as “Substantiated”; 16 (2.5%) as “Substantiated Other Than Reported”; 7 (1.1%) as “Not Fully Substantiated”; 299 (47.5%) as “Unsubstantiated”; 219 (34.8%) as “No Fault” and 33 (5.2%) as “False”.

Of the remaining 1,836 allegations which did not require full investigation, 324 (17.6% of those not fully investigated) were “Informally Resolved”; 597 (32.5%) were classified as “Withdrawn”; 915 (49.8%) as “Not Pursuable”. There was no allegation being classified as “Curtailed”.



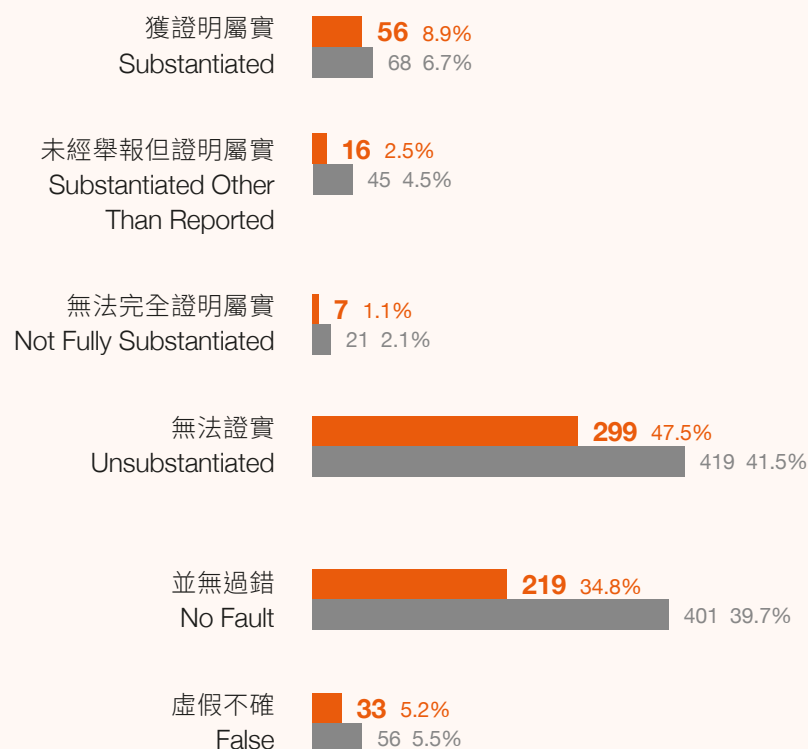
2017/18和2018/19年度的調查結果數據比較可見下表：

The following table shows a comparison of the figures regarding investigation results between 2017/18 and 2018/19:

監警會通過的調查結果

Investigation results endorsed by the IPCC

■ 2018/19 指控總數 **2,466**
■ 2017/18 指控總數 **2,872**
 Total number of allegations



經全面調查的指控
Allegations that required full investigation

2018/19 **630** 2017/18 **1,010**

透過簡便方式解決 / Informally Resolved
 2018/19: 324 (17.6%)
 2017/18: 327 (17.6%)

投訴撤回 / Withdrawn
 2018/19: 597 (32.5%)
 2017/18: 642 (34.5%)

無法追查 / Not Pursuable
 2018/19: 915 (49.8%)
 2017/18: 893 (47.9%)

無需進行全面調查的指控
Allegations that did not require full investigation

2018/19 **1,836** 2017/18 **1,862**

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 are as at 31 March of the respective reporting year.

監警會通過的須匯報投訴個案的指控數字（根據性質和調查結果劃分）

Number of allegations involved in the Reportable Complaint cases endorsed by the IPCC (by nature and by results of investigations)

年份 Year	疏忽職守 Neglect of Duty		行為不當/ 態度欠佳/粗言穢語 Misconduct/ Improper Manner/ Offensive Language		毆打 Assault		濫用職權 Unnecessary Use of Authority	
	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18
經全面調查的指控 Allegations that required full investigation								
獲證明屬實 Substantiated	41	52	14	12	0	1	1	3
未經舉報 但證明屬實 Substantiated Other Than Reported	16	38	0	4	0	0	0	2
無法完全證明 屬實 Not Fully Substantiated	3	11	2	5	1	2	0	2
無法證實 Unsubstantiated	123	169	145	204	14	19	13	11
並無過錯 No Fault	161	282	38	71	5	4	13	36
虛假不確 False	0	11	5	11	11	15	0	0
小計 Subtotal	344	563	204	307	31	41	27	54
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	149	139	175	188	0	0	0	0
投訴撤回 Withdrawn	324	363	212	201	38	52	4	12
無法追查 Not Pursuable	402	387	361	347	97	88	15	26
小計 Subtotal	875	889	748	736	135	140	19	38
總數 Total	1,219	1,452	952	1,043	166	181	46	92

	恐嚇 Threat		捏造證據 Fabrication of Evidence		警務程序 Police Procedures		其他罪行 Other Offences		總數 Total	
	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	68
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	45
	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	21
	2	9	1	7	0	0	1	0	299	419
	0	2	1	5	0	1	1	0	219	401
	1	4	15	15	0	0	1	0	33	56
	3	15	18	28	0	1	3	1	630	1,010
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	324	327
	12	10	5	4	0	0	2	0	597	642
	27	35	12	8	1	0	0	2	915	893
	39	45	17	12	1	0	2	2	1,836	1,862
	42	60	35	40	1	1	5	3	2,466	2,872

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，共有81名警務人員需接受紀律聆訊或其他內部行動，涉及63宗個案。分項數字見下表：

In this reporting year, disciplinary proceedings or internal actions were taken against 81 police officers regarding 63 cases endorsed by the IPCC. The following table shows the breakdown of figures:

警方於 2017/18 及 2018/19 年度就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 during 2017/18 and 2018/19

	人員數目 Number of officers	
	2018/19	2017/18
A 刑事訴訟 Criminal proceedings	0	0
B 紀律覆檢 Disciplinary review	6	10
C 其他內部行動 Other internal actions		
警告 Warnings	15	31
訓諭 Advice	60	90
總數 Total	81	131

註：2017/18年度的數字已因應部分個案覆核後，予以調整。

Note: Figures for 2017/18 have been adjusted following case reviews.

向投訴警察課提出質詢

QUERIES RAISED WITH CAPO

在2018/19年度，監警會向投訴警察課合共提出777項質詢，內容包括監警會向投訴警察課提出的各類要求，例如更改調查報告的內容，就報告內容提供更多資料及澄清，以及監警會就警方的工作常規或程序提供改善建議等。

根據《監警會條例》，投訴警察課必須回覆監警會的質詢。每當監警會收到投訴警察課的回覆，審核團隊會研究當中的資料、解釋及觀點，然後提交予委員組成的審核小組考慮是否接納其回覆。有需要時，監警會可以就同一事項向投訴警察課再提出質詢，或將事項提交到工作層面會議上和投訴警察課商討，直至監警會滿意其解釋，才會通過該宗投訴個案。

報告期內，共有474項質詢需要再作跟進，其餘的質詢則經由監警會再質詢或雙方開會討論後，得到滿意解釋及解決。

The IPCC raised a total of 777 Queries to CAPO in 2018/19. These Queries included various requests to CAPO, for example, changing the content of the investigation reports, providing more information and clarification regarding the reports, and the IPCC making improvement recommendations on the Police practices and procedures, etc.

According to the IPCCO, CAPO must reply to the IPCC's Queries. When the IPCC receives the responses from CAPO, the vetting team will scrutinise the information, explanations and views before passing on to the Members of vetting Sub-groups for consideration of accepting the reply. When necessary, the IPCC may raise follow-up Queries regarding the same matters, or bring up the matters to the working level meetings for further discussion with CAPO. Investigation reports will be endorsed only when the IPCC is satisfied with the explanations.

During the reporting period, there were 474 Queries requiring further actions. The remaining Queries were given satisfactory explanation and resolved after further Queries by the IPCC or discussion with CAPO at meetings.



監警會提出質詢的詳細數據請見下表：

The following table shows the breakdown of figures regarding Queries raised by the IPCC:

質詢總數 Total number of Queries		需要再作跟進的質詢 Number of Queries requiring further actions		
	777		474	
年份 Year	質詢總數 Total number of Queries		需要再作跟進的質詢 Number of Queries requiring further actions	
	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18
質詢性質 Nature of Queries				
調查結果分類 Classification of investigation results	258	404	147	238
改善警隊常規和程序的建議 Recommended improvements to police practices and procedures	23	26	19	19
遵從警務常規和程序 Compliance with police practices and procedures	14	26	3	5
行使警權的理由 Reasons for exercising police power	9	6	0	0
對處理違規人員的行動提出意見 Comments on actions against defaulting officers	14	31	11	23
澄清調查報告資料 Clarification of information in investigation reports	301	320	202	210
調查透徹度 Investigation thoroughness	107	184	59	109
其他質詢 Other Queries	51	93	33	55
總數 Total	777	1,090	474	659

調查結果分類

監警會在2018/19年度就調查結果分類提出258項質詢，而投訴警察課需要再作跟進的質詢共有147項，因此予以修正調查結果的指控有137項，包括：

Classification of investigation results

A total of 258 Queries were raised by the IPCC in 2018/19 regarding the classification of findings, of which 147 required further actions by CAPO and in consequence, the investigation results of 137 allegations were reclassified, including:

18	項 reclassified from	「無法證實」 “Unsubstantiated”	改列為 → to	「獲證明屬實」 “Substantiated”
1	項 reclassified from	「並無過錯」 “No Fault”	改列為 → to	「獲證明屬實」 “Substantiated”
1	項 reclassified from	「無法追查」 “Not Pursuable”	改列為 → to	「獲證明屬實」 “Substantiated”
1	項 reclassified from	「投訴撤回」 “Withdrawn”	改列為 → to	「獲證明屬實」 “Substantiated”
2	項 reclassified from	「並無過錯」 “No Fault”	改列為 → to	「無法完全證明屬實」 “Not Fully Substantiated”
20	項 reclassified from	「並無過錯」 “No Fault”	改列為 → to	「無法證實」 “Unsubstantiated”
49	項 reclassified from	「無法證實」 “Unsubstantiated”	改列為 → to	「並無過錯」 “No Fault”
1	項 reclassified from	「無法追查」 “Not Pursuable”	改列為 → to	「虛假不確」 “False”

更改分類的詳細數據請參考下表：

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

2018/19 年度監警會通過的再分類調查結果

Changes of classification endorsed by the IPCC in 2018/19

原來分類 Original classification	最後分類 Final classification							總數 Total
	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	
獲證明屬實 Substantiated	–	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
無法完全 證明屬實 Not Fully Substantiated	3	–	0	0	0	0	0	3
無法證實 Unsubstantiated	18	3	–	49	0	1	0	71
並無過錯 No Fault	1	2	20	–	5	8	1	37
虛假不確 False	0	0	0	0	–	2	1	3
無法追查 Not Pursuable	1	1	2	10	1	–	1	16
投訴撤回 Withdrawn	1	0	0	3	2	0	–	6
總數 Total	24	6	23	62	8	11	3	137

此外，監警會年內通過了16項「未經舉報但證明屬實」的指控，當中有6項是經監警會提出質詢後而增加的。另外有12宗事件記錄為「旁支事項」*。

Moreover, the IPCC endorsed 16 counts of “Substantiated Other Than Reported” allegations; of these, 6 were registered after the IPCC raised Queries. Another 12 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23項建議。

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 23 improvement measures to the Police.

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。報告期內，屬於這類的質詢共有14項。

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. During this reporting period, 14 Queries were raised under this category.

行使警權的理由

監警會亦關注警務人員在執勤時的警權運用。報告期內，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. During this reporting period, the IPCC raised nine Queries with respect to 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。報告期內，監警會曾就有關事項提出14項質詢。

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 commensurate with the seriousness of the offences. The IPCC raised 14 Queries on such actions during the reporting period.

澄清調查報告資料

報告期內，監警會就投訴調查報告內含糊不清的地方，共提出了301項質詢，例如要求投訴警察課就投訴的背景提供更多資料。

Clarification of information in investigation reports

During this reporting period, the IPCC raised 301 Queries regarding the ambiguous points in investigation reports. For example, CAPO was requested to provide more background information of complaint cases.

調查透徹度

報告期內，監警會共提出107項有關調查透徹程度的質詢，即要求投訴警察課就調查採取更深入的行動，例如會見證人和收集更多證據等。

Investigation thoroughness

During this reporting period, the IPCC raised 107 Queries regarding the thoroughness of police investigations. These Queries included requests to CAPO for more in-depth investigation by conducting interview with witness and collection of more evidence.

審核個案所需時間

TIME REQUIRED FOR EXAMINING 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。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，審核時間亦較長。

審核個案的平均所需日數由2017/18年度的96天下降至2018/19年度的78天。

The number of days required to examine a complaint case depends on a number of factors, such as the complexity of the case and whether the IPCC agrees with CAPO's views. Complaints that are relatively minor or frivolous in nature are handled via "Informal Resolution" and Expression of Dissatisfaction Mechanism. The complaint cases requiring full investigation are of a more complicated nature and it is more time consuming to meticulously scrutinise this type of complaint cases.

The average number of days required to examine an investigated case dropped from 96 days in 2017/18 to 78 days in 2018/19.

審核個案所需的平均日數

Average number of days required to examine a complaint case



觀察員計劃

OBSERVERS SCHEME

2018/19 觀察總數

Total number of observation

1,874

2017/18 觀察總數

Total number of observation

1,999

2018/19年度，監警會的委員及觀察員共進行了1,874次觀察，較去年下降6.3%，當中預先安排的有1,841次，未經預約的有33次。在1,874次觀察中，有1,629次是觀察會面，其餘245次是觀察證據收集的工作。

Under the Observers Scheme, 1,874 observations were conducted by Members and Observers of the IPCC in the year 2018/19, representing a 6.3% decrease compared to last year. Among them, 1,841 were scheduled observations and 33 were conducted without prior appointment. Of the 1,874 observations, 1,629 involved the conducting of interviews and 245 involved the collection of evidence.

預先安排和未經預約觀察的分項數字
Number of scheduled observations and observations without prior appointment

	2018/19	2017/18
預先安排 Scheduled	1,841	1,960
未經預約 Without prior appointment	33	39
總數 Total	1,874	1,999

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

	2018/19	2017/18
觀察會面 Interviews	1,629	1,761
證據收集 Collection of evidence	245	238
總數 Total	1,874	1,999

投訴警察課的通知
Notifications from CAPO

觀察員出席觀察及接獲通知的數字
Number of observations attended by IPCC Observers and notifications received

	2018/19	2017/18
出席觀察 Observations attended	1,874	1,999
接獲通知 Notifications received	1,969	2,116
出席比率 (觀察 / 接獲通知) Attendance rate (Observations / Notifications received)	95.2%	94.5%

投訴警察課會盡量在可行的情況下，於進行會面或證據收集前，給予監警會不少於48小時的通知。在2018/19年度，監警會接獲投訴警察課1,969次通知。

在本報告期內，監警會觀察員出席了1,874次觀察，包括觀察會面和證據收集，佔整體通知的95.2%，出席比率較去年上升了0.7%。

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 2018/19, 1,969 notifications were received from CAPO.

During this reporting period, IPCC Observers attended 1,874 observations, including interviews and the collection of evidence, comprising 95.2% of the notifications received. The attendance rate increased by 0.7% compared to last year.

須知會投訴 NOTIFIABLE COMPLAINTS

須知會投訴個案數字 Number of Notifiable Complaint cases

	2018/19	2017/18
經監警會審核的須知會投訴個案 Notifiable Complaint cases examined by the IPCC	617	765
重新歸類為須匯報投訴 Cases re-categorised as Reportable Complaints	2	11

根據《監警會條例》第9條，投訴警察課須定期向監警會提交須知會投訴的個案撮要以供檢視，並解釋將該投訴歸類為須知會投訴的理由。若監警會認為某宗投訴應歸類為須匯報投訴，便會向投訴警察課作出相應的建議，投訴警察課亦需重新考慮該宗投訴的歸類。

在報告期內，監警會審核了617宗須知會投訴的個案撮要，較去年同期下降19.3%。經審核後，其中兩宗投訴個案應監警會建議被重新歸類為須匯報投訴。

Under section 9 of the IPCCO, CAPO must regularly submit a summary of Notifiable Complaints to the IPCC for examination and explain the reasons for categorising the complaints as Notifiable Complaints. If the IPCC considers that any of these cases should be classified as Reportable Complaints instead, the IPCC will give relevant suggestions to CAPO, and CAPO will then need to reconsider the categorisation.

During the reporting period, summaries of 617 Notifiable Complaints were examined by the IPCC, a decrease of 19.3% compared to the previous year. After the examination, two cases were re-categorised as Reportable Complaints as per the IPCC's recommendations.

表達不滿機制 EXPRESSION OF DISSATISFACTION MECHANISM (EDM)

為更有效處理性質輕微的投訴個案和善用資源，監警會和投訴警察課於2015年引入表達不滿機制，在正式投訴程序以外，為投訴人提供處理輕微投訴的另一項選擇。

在機制下，作出投訴的市民能透過投訴警察課把其不滿及意見直接向有關警區的指揮官反映。如投訴人不滿意表達不滿機制處理投訴的結果，亦可要求重新以正式

To handle minor complaints more effectively and make optimal use of investigation resources, the IPCC and CAPO introduced the EDM in 2015 as an alternative to the formal complaint investigation process for handling minor complaints.

Through the EDM, a Complainant can directly reflect his/her dissatisfaction and views to the commander of the Formation concerned. If the Complainant is still not satisfied with the results of the EDM, he/she may lodge a formal complaint. In order to maintain the integrity of

投訴的方式處理投訴。為確保機制不被濫用及個案分類恰當，投訴警察課需定期提交有關表達不滿機制個案的列表予監警會審核。

在報告期內，監警會共檢視了709宗經由表達不滿機制處理的個案，較去年下跌了18.1%。經監警會審核後，其中六宗個案應監警會建議被重新歸類為須匯報投訴，一宗則被重新歸類為須知會投訴。

the EDM and ensure appropriate categorisation, CAPO is required to regularly submit a gist of the EDM cases to the IPCC for vetting.

During the reporting period, the IPCC examined 709 EDM cases, a decrease of 18.1% compared to the previous year. Among these cases, six cases were re-categorised as Reportable Complaints and one case was re-categorised as Notifiable Complaint as per the IPCC's recommendations.

表達不滿機制的個案數字 Number of EDM cases

	2018/19	2017/18
經監警會審核的表達不滿機制個案 EDM cases examined by the IPCC	709	866
重新歸類為須匯報投訴 Cases re-categorised as Reportable Complaints	6	10
重新歸類為須知會投訴 Cases re-categorised as Notifiable Complaints	1	1

註：2017/18年度的數字已因應部分個案經審視後，予以調整。

Note: Figures for 2017/18 have been adjusted following case examination.

公眾查詢 PUBLIC ENQUIRIES

為提高透明度，監警會設立了不同途徑供市民向會方查詢或表達意見。在報告期內，監警會共收到8,041宗公眾透過電話、郵寄、電郵、傳真及親臨的查詢。除部分與監警會無直接關係的查詢外，其餘有關兩層架構投訴警察制度，包括投訴個案和觀察員計劃等查詢或意見，會方均已按服務承諾的時間回覆及適時跟進。

In order to enhance the transparency, the IPCC has set up various channels for the public to put up enquiries or express their opinion. During the reporting period, the IPCC received 8,041 public enquiries via telephone, post, email, fax and in person. Excluding enquiries that are not directly related to the IPCC, those regarding the two-tier police complaints system, including those relating to complaint cases and the Observers Scheme, were handled and followed-up within the timeframe specified under the IPCC's performance pledge.



3

**真實投訴個案及
改善建議**

**Complaint
Cases and
Recommended
Improvements**

個案一 Case 1

警務人員捏造證據

Fabrication of evidence by police officers

	指控 Allegation	被投訴人 Complainee(s)	投訴警察課的原本分類 Original classification(s) by CAPO	最終分類 Final classification(s)
1	捏造證據 Fabrication of Evidence	警員一至三 Police Constables 1-3	無法追查 Not Pursuable	無法完全證明屬實 Not Fully Substantiated

個案背景

投訴人與友人在某屋苑泊車處分別被兩名警員（被投訴人一和二）截停搜身。警方初步調查顯示投訴人為該車車主，其友人當時為司機，而案中的證物人員（被投訴人三）其後於投訴人身上搜出車匙。警員在搜車期間發現兩包疑似危險藥物（可卡因），因此以「販運危險藥物」罪名拘捕投訴人及司機。在警誡下，司機承認可卡因屬其個人使用，而投訴人則否認控罪。

投訴人與司機同被暫控「販運危險藥物」。投訴人於拘留期間作出投訴，指警員將車匙交給他是插贓嫁禍【指控：捏造證據】。警方在徵詢法律意見後，向投訴人及司機作出檢控。審訊期間，投訴人選擇不在庭上作供。而司機則在作供時表示，當他用車匙打開車門後，被投訴人一和二便立即將他截停。被投訴人二從司機手中取走車匙，再交給被投訴人三。隨後，當投訴人折返車輛並被截停時，被投訴人三才要求投訴人把車匙袋起，再從其身上檢取車匙。法官於審訊後裁定司機「管有危險藥物」罪名成立，但投訴人則因疑點利益歸於被告被判罪名不成立。

投訴警察課的調查

據被投訴人一至三所稱，他們當時正對投訴人的車輛採取秘密行動。被投訴人一至三確實目睹作為乘客的投訴人及作為司機的友人於該屋苑內下車。被投訴人一及二留在現場觀察，其後目睹司機返回車輛，於是將他截停。由於在司機身上並無發現車匙或任何可疑物品，他被搜身後隨即獲准離開。

Case background

The Complainant (COM) and his friend were intercepted for a search by Complainees (COMEEs) 1–2 on separate occasions in the immediate vicinity of COM's private car that was parked outside a housing estate. Police enquiry revealed that COM was the car owner and his friend was the driver, following which COMEE 3 (exhibit officer) seized the car key from COM. COM and his friend were subsequently arrested for “Trafficking in Dangerous Drugs” after two packs of suspected dangerous drugs (cocaine) were found inside the car. Under caution, the driver admitted that the cocaine was for self-consumption while COM denied the offence.

Both COM and the driver were holding charged with “Trafficking in Dangerous Drugs”. COM lodged the complaint when he was remanded in custody, alleging that the police officers framed him up by planting the car key on him [Allegation: Fabrication of Evidence]. Upon legal advice, both COM and the driver were charged with the arrested offence. During trial, COM chose not to give testimony in court while the driver testified that after he used the car key to unlock the car, he was immediately intercepted by COMEEs 1–2. COMEE 2 then took away the car key from him and later passed the car key to COMEE 3. Subsequently, after COM had returned to the car and was intercepted, COMEE 3 asked COM to pocket the car key and then seized the car key from COM. After trial, the court convicted the driver of “Possession of Dangerous Drugs” but acquitted COM due to benefit of doubt.

CAPO's investigation

According to COMEEs 1–3, they were conducting a covert operation against COM's car. COMEEs 1–3 saw COM (passenger) and COM's friend (driver) alighting the car at the housing estate. When staying at scene for observation, COMEEs 1–2 saw the driver returning to the car and intercepted him. Since no car key or anything suspicious was found on the driver, he was released after the search.

投訴人於30分鐘後返回車輛，被投訴人一及二隨即截停他並進行搜身。被投訴人一在投訴人身上發現車匙。此時，司機亦返抵現場，並由被投訴人一及二再次截停。同時，被投訴人三亦接報到場協助。投訴人在警員要求下用車匙打開車門後，警員在車內發現危險藥物，而負責檢取證物的被投訴人三則從投訴人身上檢取車匙。

投訴人被裁定罪名不成立後失去聯絡，所以投訴警察課將該投訴分類為「無法追查」。

監警會的觀察

鑑於警方檢取車匙的情況出現不同版本，監警會遂審閱法庭裁決，並發現法官曾就警方處理案件的手法作出批評，並對警員的供詞表示懷疑。監警會細閱所有相關文件（特別是法庭裁決及所有被投訴人的記事冊）後，向投訴警察課指出數項重點。

總括而言，被投訴人一及二於第一次截查司機的處理方式令人質疑。由於警方是基於投訴人車內藏有危險藥物的情報而採取行動，加上警員於觀察期間已確認由該友人駕駛目標車輛，即使被投訴人一及二於司機身上並無發現任何可疑物品，他們於第一次截查後讓司機離開的做法亦不合理。被投訴人二於14分鐘的搜查過程中，理應盤問過司機關於車匙的事。然而，被投訴人二在其記事冊上並無記錄任何有關詳情。他亦於庭上供稱自己已記不起盤問司機的詳情，以及曾否盤問有關車匙的事宜。

此外，被投訴人三在其記事冊上記錄，他在案發現場只從投訴人身上搜出金錢和手提電話，車匙則是投訴人被帶返警署後才搜出。其後，被投訴人三修正口供，改稱自己錯誤地記錄搜出車匙的時間，並重申車匙是於案發現場搜出的。

根據現有證據，會方認為未能重組當天事發經過。投訴警察課應監警會的質詢重新評估個案。儘管法庭質疑各被投訴人的供詞，並傾向相信投訴人及司機供稱，車匙是於司機而非投訴人身上發現，但事實並無獨立證據證明車匙於何時及從何人身上搜出。由於有若干可靠證據支持投訴人的指控但並不足以完全證明指控屬實，將該指控重新分類為「無法完全證明屬實」最為合適，並對三名被投訴人作出警告但無須將事件記入其分區報告檔案中。

Thirty minutes later, COM returned to the car and was intercepted by COMEEs 1–2 for a search. COMEE 1 found the car key on COM. At this juncture, the driver also returned to the spot and was again intercepted by COMEEs 1–2. Meanwhile, COMEE 3 was summoned to the scene for assistance. COM unlocked his car with the car key upon officer's request and the dangerous drugs were found inside the car. COMEE 3, as the exhibit officer, seized the car key from COM.

CAPO classified the complaint as “Not Pursuable” after COM had been acquitted and become out of reach.

IPCC's observation

Concerning the disputed versions of how and from whom the car key was found by the police, the IPCC examined the court verdict and found that the judge did comment on the police handling and raised doubts on the police's testimonies. The IPCC looked into details of all relevant documents, in particular the court verdict and notebook entries of all COMEEs, and pinpointed a few critical issues to CAPO.

In gist, it was dubious as to how COMEEs 1–2 handled the driver during the first interception. Considering that the police operation was based on intelligence that there were dangerous drugs in COM's car and the officers had identified COM's friend as the driver of the targeted car during observation, it was unreasonable for COMEEs 1–2 to release the driver during the first interception even though nothing suspicious was found on him. Throughout the 14-minute search, COMEE 2 should have conducted thorough enquiry with the driver, including the whereabouts of the car key. However, no particular details about the search were recorded in COMEE 2's notebook. He also testified in court that he could not recall the details of his enquiry on the driver or whether he had asked the driver about the car key.

In addition, COMEE 3 had recorded in his notebook that he only seized the money and mobile phone at the scene from COM but seized the car key from COM after COM was taken back to the police station. Later on, COMEE 3 rectified in his crime statement that he had mistakenly recorded the seizure time of the car key and reiterated that the key was seized at the scene of interception.

The existing evidence, as per the IPCC's assessment, was not adequate for reconstructing what had happened on the day. Upon the IPCC's queries, CAPO re-assessed the case. Whilst the court cast doubts on COMEEs' versions and tended to believe in COM and the driver's versions that the car key was found on the driver instead of COM, there was no independent evidence to verify when and from whom the car key was seized. It was thus considered most appropriate to reclassify the allegation as “Not Fully Substantiated” as there were some reliable evidence to support COM's allegation but insufficient to fully substantiate it. Three COMEEs were given “warnings without Divisional Record File entry”.

個案二 Case 2

獨立證人的錄影片段佐證警方行動恰當

Proper Police action supported by video footage recorded by an independent witness

	指控 Allegation	被投訴人 Complainee(s)	投訴警察課的原本分類 Original classification(s) by CAPO	最終分類 Final classification(s)
1	毆打 Assault	高級警員 Senior Police Constable (SPC)	無法追查 Not Pursuable	並無過錯 No Fault
2	捏造證據 Fabrication of Evidence	高級警員 SPC	無法追查 Not Pursuable	並無過錯 No Fault

個案背景

投訴人與四名朋友於深夜時分，在一處熟食攤檔外喝酒及高聲聊天。一名高級警員及另一名警員巡經上址，發現投訴人一行人等發出噪音，或會對鄰近居民造成滋擾。兩名警員於是走近投訴人一方，勸喻他們降低聲量，以防滋擾他人。當時，投訴人及其兩名朋友已經喝醉，並以粗言穢語及懷有敵意地喝罵兩名警員。兩名警員數度警告他們，而投訴人其中一名朋友亦多番嘗試令他們冷靜，但投訴人與其兩名朋友並無停止挑釁行為，甚至對警員拳打腳踢。為制止他們的暴力行為，兩名警員拔出警棍戒備，並向投訴人一行人施放胡椒噴劑以控制場面。不久，多名警員到場增援，合力制服投訴人及其兩名朋友，並以襲警罪拘捕他們。一名鄰近居民攝錄了部分事發經過。

經調查後，警方就是否有足夠證據起訴投訴人一千人等徵詢律政司的法律意見後，以襲警罪起訴投訴人及其兩名朋友。投訴人不滿被控，遂向投訴警察課作出投訴，指控該名高級警員事發時曾以警棍打他【指控一：毆打】，並誣陷他干犯襲警罪【指控二：捏造證據】。

投訴人的兩名朋友在法庭上認罪後被定罪，但投訴人否認控罪。法官於審訊後裁定投訴人罪名不成立。法官認為，該名高

Case background

The Complainant (COM) and his four friends were drinking and chatting loudly outside a cooked food stall late at night. A SPC and a Police Constable (PC) who patrolled nearby noticed that COM's party making loud noise that might cause nuisance to the neighborhood. They then approached COM's party and advised them to lower their voices and not to disturb others. However, COM and two of his friends, who were drunk, shouted foul language in return and were hostile towards the officers. Despite multiple warnings by the two officers and attempts by one of the COM's friends to calm them down, COM and his two friends did not stop their aggressive acts and even assaulted the officers with fists and kicks. In facing the violent acts, the two officers drew out their batons as precaution and discharged OC foam at COM's party in order to control the situation. Soon after, reinforcements arrived at the scene. Eventually, officers subdued COM and his two friends and arrested them for "Assault on a Police Officer". Part of the incident was captured on video by a nearby resident.

After investigation, Police sought legal advice from the Department of Justice (DoJ) on the sufficiency of evidence to lay charges against COM's party. Subsequently, Police charged the COM and his two friends with "Assault on a Police Officer". Dissatisfied with being charged, COM lodged a complaint to CAPO, alleging that the SPC had hit him with a baton in the incident [Allegation 1: Assault], and had framed him up for the offence of "Assault on a Police Officer" [Allegation 2: Fabrication of Evidence].

COM's two friends were convicted on their guilty pleas whereas COM pled not guilty. The court subsequently acquitted COM after trial. The court commented that the SPC and PC were honest and reliable but

級警員及另一名警員誠實可靠，但他們的供詞不足以證明事發時兩人的身安全受到即時威脅或曾遭投訴人施襲。

投訴警察課的調查

投訴人於法庭結案後失去聯絡，並且未就投訴調查提供任何協助。由於投訴警察課未能向投訴人取得本投訴個案的進一步資料，投訴警察課遂將上述兩項指控分類為「無法追查」。

監警會的觀察

監警會審核過現有證據，尤其是錄影片段及相關的案件檔案後，認為即使未獲投訴人提供協助，投訴警察課仍可就指控一及二得出明確結論。

關於指控一，監警會從錄影片段觀察到投訴人及其朋友於整個事發過程中，對該名高級警員及警員所作出的行為極具敵意及攻擊性，例如多次推撞及衝向他們。投訴人的兩名朋友曾拳打腳踢襲擊他們，但片段未能清晰顯示投訴人有否作出相同的行為。從片段可見，投訴人大部分時間均在大聲指罵兩名警員，並似有推撞他們。高級警員因此拔出警棍揮動，從而製造距離，以防被投訴人所傷。根據警方有關武力使用層次的內部指引，使用武力的適當程度取決於當事人的對抗程度、警務人員所判斷的威脅程度，以及警務人員自身的能力。警務人員在受到暴力攻擊的情況下，有充分理由在各種武力使用層次中選擇使用胡椒噴劑及警棍。儘管投訴人被裁定罪名不成立，片段顯示當時情況危急，警員有充分理由根據警方指引使用警棍。

至於指控二，監警會注意到，除片段所顯示的攻擊行為外，警方於起訴投訴人前曾徵詢律政司的法律意見，反映現有證據已足夠並充分作檢控投訴人的理據。

監警會考慮上述理由後，認為投訴個案可得出明確結論，並建議投訴警察課重新審視指控一及二的相應分類。兩項指控及後獲重新分類為「並無過錯」。

their testimonies were insufficient to show that there was imminent threat of physical violence nor were they physically hit by COM.

CAPO's investigation

After the conclusion of the court case, COM became out of reach and did not provide any assistance into the complaint investigation. As CAPO could not reach COM to acquire further information on the complaint case, both allegations were classified as "Not Pursuable".

IPCC's observation

The IPCC, having examined the available evidence, particularly the video footage and the relevant crime case file, considered that even without the assistance of COM, a definite finding could be reached for both Allegations 1 and 2.

In relation to Allegation 1, the IPCC observed from the video footage that COM and his friends had acted extremely aggressive and hostile towards the SPC and PC throughout the incident, such as by repeatedly pushing and charging at them. Two friends of COM kicked and punched the officers, but it was unclear from the video on whether COM had done the same. COM was seen pointing and yelling at the two officers most of the time. At some points, it looked like COM had pushed the officers. The SPC drew out his baton and waved it to create space in front of him to prevent COM from causing injury to him. According to the police internal guideline on the use of force, the appropriate level of force exercised depends on the level of resistance of the subject, the officer's perception of the threat, and the officer's own abilities. In cases of active aggression, it would be justified for the officer to use OC foam and baton, amongst many other methods. Notwithstanding COM's acquittal, the video footage showed that the situation was sufficiently critical to justify the use of baton in accordance with the police guideline.

Regarding Allegation 2, the IPCC noted that apart from the aggressive acts as captured on the video, the police had also sought DoJ's advice prior to laying the charge against COM, indicating that there was sufficient basis to prosecute COM on the evidence available.

Having considered the above, the IPCC was of the view that a definite finding could be reached, and suggested CAPO to revisit the classification of Allegations 1 and 2 accordingly. Subsequently, the two allegations were reclassified as "No Fault".

個案三 Case 3

休班警務人員單憑主觀印象而非實質有力的證據舉報車輛有違規情況

Off-duty police officer filed a Defective Vehicle Report based on subjective impression instead of concrete and strong evidence

指控 Allegation	被投訴人 Complainee(s)	投訴警察課的原本分類 Original classification(s) by CAPO	最終分類 Final classification(s)
1 濫用職權 Unnecessary Use of Authority	總督察 Chief Inspector of Police (CIP)	無法證實 Unsubstantiated	獲證明屬實 Substantiated

個案背景

投訴人在新界駕駛一部高性能車輛（該車輛）。一名休班總督察經過事發地點時聽到該車輛發出噪音，懷疑該車輛的排氣管減聲器有問題或經過改裝，當日就該車輛填寫「欠妥車輛報告」。投訴人其後接獲一份車輛檢驗令，須將該車輛送交檢驗。該車輛經檢驗後並無發現有缺點或經過非法改裝。

投訴人指，該名總督察單憑主觀臆測而無實質及有力證據支持下，便指其車輛有問題。他認為，該名總督察提出「欠妥車輛報告」前，理應先作跟進，如多作查詢或研究，了解該車輛的性能、設計及型號。投訴人不滿總督察主觀認定該車輛不適合在道路上行駛，且要求他將該車輛送交檢驗，指控該名總督察對他的高性能車輛完全沒有認識，認為他提出「欠妥車輛報告」乃屬失當【指控：濫用職權】。

投訴警察課的調查

當與投訴警察課會面時，該名總督察指出該車輛所發出的排氣聲響過高，遠超其他車輛。他憑常理加上自己23年的駕駛經驗，懷疑該車輛的排氣管減聲器有缺陷或經改裝。即使他知道該車輛屬高性能，他仍認為該車輛有可疑，於是填寫「欠妥車輛報告」。

Case background

The Complainant (COM) drove a high performance car (the Vehicle) in the New Territories. An off-duty CIP heard the Vehicle emitting loud noise when he was walking past the material location. Suspecting that the Vehicle's exhaust silencer was defective or had been altered, the CIP completed a "Defective Vehicle Report (DVR)" against the Vehicle on the same day. COM subsequently received a Vehicle Examination Order to have his Vehicle examined. Following examination, the Vehicle was found neither to be defective nor illegally altered.

COM pointed out that the CIP accused his Vehicle of being defective based on his own feeling with no concrete and strong evidence. He opined that the CIP should have taken steps, such as conducting an enquiry or research, to get a better understanding of the performance, design and model of the Vehicle before filing a DVR. Displeased with the CIP's subjective claim that the Vehicle was not roadworthy and that he was required to surrender his Vehicle for examination, COM alleged that the CIP had no knowledge of his high performance car, and that he had inappropriately filed a DVR against his Vehicle [Allegation: Unnecessary Use of Authority].

CAPO's investigation

When interviewed by CAPO, the CIP explained that the noise emitted from the exhaust silencer of the Vehicle was excessive and much louder than other vehicles. Based on his common sense and 23 years of driving experience, he suspected that the exhaust silencer of the Vehicle was defective or altered. Even though he was aware that the Vehicle was a high performance car, he considered the Vehicle suspicious and therefore submitted a DVR.

根據《道路交通條例》(香港法例第374章)的規定，警務人員獲授權親自或安排由他人送達車輛司機或登記車主一份檢驗命令，從而對該車輛進行檢驗，以確定車輛是否符合牌照條件，或是否適宜在道路上行駛。投訴警察課認為，該名總督察認為該車輛的排氣管減聲器發出的聲響過高，因而提出「欠妥車輛報告」的做法合理。雖然檢驗結果不支持總督察對當時該車輛經過非法改裝的懷疑，但他並無作出失實指控，而投訴人在此情況下亦誤解了警務人員的職權。因此，投訴警察課將指控分類為「無法證實」。

監警會的觀察

監警會認為，既然該名總督察的駕駛經驗豐富，理應知道高性能車輛的引擎及排氣管設計特別，自然會發出較大聲響。而當該名總督察在提出「欠妥車輛報告」時只單憑評估，認為有關車輛發出過量聲響而沒有作出調查，此做法實屬不足。此外，根據警方內部指引，警務人員提出「欠妥車輛報告」時，應在其記事冊內詳細記錄事發時間、所觀察到的疑似缺點、相關車輛及駕駛者的資料。然而，該名總督察未有遵照相關警方指引，詳細記錄觀察結果，以支持其提出「欠妥車輛報告」的決定。就此，監警會認為該名總督察提出「欠妥車輛報告」的決定過於草率，因此應將指控分類為「獲證明屬實」。

投訴警察課接納監警會上述意見，將指控由「無法證實」重新分類為「獲證明屬實」，而該名總督察須接受訓誨，但無須將事件記入其分區報告檔案中。

According to the provisions of the Road Traffic Ordinance (CAP 374), police officers are empowered to serve or cause to be served on the driver or registered owner of an examination form for examining a vehicle to ascertain if it follows conditions of its licence or being roadworthy. CAPO considered that it was reasonable for the CIP to file a DVR when he considered the noise emitted from the Vehicle's exhaust silencer was excessively loud. Although the examination result did not support the CIP's suspicion of the Vehicle being illegally modified at that time, the CIP had not made a false accusation while COM had misunderstood police power under the circumstances. Hence, CAPO classified the allegation as "Unsubstantiated".

IPCC's observation

The IPCC was of the view that the CIP as a veteran driver should have realized that the noise level emitted from high performance car would naturally be much higher due to its specially designed engine and exhaust silencer. To file a DVR solely based on his own assessment of excessively loud noise without conducting any enquiry was insufficient. Meanwhile, according to police internal guidelines, a police officer who decides to file a DVR should make a detailed notebook entry by jotting down the time of the incident, the alleged defect observed and the particulars of the vehicle and its driver. However, the CIP had failed to make any detailed record about his observation to support his decision in the filing of the DVR as required by relevant police guidelines. The IPCC opined that the decision of filing a DVR by the CIP had been hastily made and the allegation should be found as "Substantiated".

CAPO accepted the IPCC's view above to reclassify the allegation against the CIP from "Unsubstantiated" to "Substantiated", whereby the CIP was given an advice without Divisional Record File entry.

個案四 Case 4

警務人員在投訴人不同意提早辦理續保手續後 對其出言不遜

Police officer uttered inappropriate remarks towards the Complainant when the Complainant did not accede to the officer's request for answering police bail earlier than scheduled

指控 Allegation	被投訴人 Complainee(s)	投訴警察課的原本分類 Original classification(s) by CAPO	最終分類 Final classification(s)
1 行為不當 Misconduct	偵緝警員 Detective Police Constable (DPC)	無法證實 Unsubstantiated	獲證明屬實 Substantiated

個案背景

投訴人因干犯「非禮」及「妨礙司法公正」罪而被警方拘捕，其後獲准保釋候查。某日，負責調查有關案件的偵緝警員致電投訴人，要求他在原定續保日期前提早往警署辦理續保手續，以便警方可盡快完成檢控投訴人的程序。投訴人回應他的律師只可於原定日期陪同自己前往警署，因此他只可按照原定時間報到。偵緝警員則指，如果投訴人不合作、不同意其要求提早報到，便會於深夜到他家中找他，甚至會將他列入「通緝」名單。當投訴人告知該名偵緝警員電話對話內容已被錄音後，偵緝警員同意他可按原定時間報到。

投訴人隨即作出投訴，指控該名偵緝警員於電話對話中催促他提前報到的手法並不恰當【指控：行為不當】。他並提供了有關電話對話的錄音檔案，以作佐證。

投訴警察課的調查

當與投訴警察課會面時，該名偵緝警員否認指控，並稱他不記得曾否要求投訴人提早報到。同時，他否認電話錄音內的聲音屬於自己，也不知道投訴人於電話錄音中所稱的「X sir」是指何人。然而，該名偵

Case background

The Complainant (COM) was arrested for “Indecent Assault” and “Perverting the Course of Justice” by Police, and was placed on police bail. On another day, COM received a phone call from a DPC who was responsible for the investigation of his case, requiring him to report bail earlier than the original scheduled date, so that Police could press the charge against him as soon as possible. COM replied that he could report bail on the original schedule only, as that was the only date his lawyer was available to accompany him to the police station. The DPC told COM if he was uncooperative and did not accede to his request to report bail earlier, he would go to COM's home late at night to look for him or even put him on the “Wanted” list. After COM told the DPC that their telephone conversation was recorded, the DPC agreed that he could report bail as scheduled.

COM lodged the instant complaint, alleging that the way the DPC had urged him to report bail earlier than scheduled during the telephone conversation was inappropriate [Allegation: Misconduct]. He also provided the audio recordings of the telephone conversation to support his complaint.

CAPO's investigation

When interviewed by CAPO, the DPC denied the allegation and stated that he was unable to recall whether he had asked COM to report bail earlier. He also denied that he was the one speaking on the audio recordings and did not know who COM was referring to when COM addressed the person talking on the phone as “X sir”. Nevertheless, the

緝警員確認他是在調查隊伍中唯一姓「X」的警務人員。

投訴警察課起初因無法證實錄音的真偽，而將指控分類為「無法證實」。

監警會的觀察

在審視相關案件檔案文件及錄音檔案後，監警會認為有充分、可靠的證據支持投訴人的指控。第一，根據案件檔案文件顯示，於投訴人接獲該偵緝警員電話的同一日，該名偵緝警員的上司曾指示偵緝警員聯絡投訴人詢問其最早可到警署作檢控程序的日期。第二，該名偵緝警員是其隊伍中唯一姓「X」的警務人員，而從所有錄音檔案中可以得知，「X sir」熟悉投訴人案件的詳情及調查進展。因此，投訴人指該名偵緝警員曾在電話中與他對話這一點實屬可信。此外，當投訴人經已解釋原因，並且表示會按照原定日期報到後，該名偵緝警員仍於電話對話中以不當手法催促投訴人提早報到，實為不妥。

基於上述理由，監警會建議將指控重新分類為「獲證明屬實」。投訴警察課接納監警會的意見，將指控重新分類為「獲證明屬實」。該名偵緝警員須接受警告，但無須將事件記入其分區報告檔案中。

DPC confirmed that he was the only officer in the investigation team with the surname "X".

CAPO initially classified the allegation as "Unsubstantiated" on the basis that the authenticity of the recordings could not be ascertained.

IPCC's observation

Having examined the relevant case file documents and the audio recordings concerned, the IPCC was of the view that there was sufficient and reliable evidence to support COM's allegation. First, according to the case file document, on the same date that COM received the DPC's phone call, the DPC's supervisor had instructed the DPC to contact COM and seek his earliest date for charging. Second, the DPC was the only officer on his team with the surname "X". It transpired from all the audio recordings that "X sir" was conversant with the details and progress of the case in which COM was involved. Therefore, it was, on balance, highly probable COM's version was believable, in that the DPC was the one speaking with him on the phone. Moreover, it was clear that the way the DPC urged COM to report bail early during the telephone conversation was improper, especially when COM had provided explanation and already agreed to report bail on the original scheduled date.

Based on the above reasons, the IPCC recommended that the allegation should be reclassified as "Substantiated". CAPO subscribed to the IPCC's view and reclassified the allegation as "Substantiated". The DPC was given a warning without Divisional Record File entry.

警隊常規和程序改善建議

RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS TO POLICE PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

為履行《監警會條例》第8條(1)(c)的職能，監警會於審核須匯報投訴時，若發現警隊常規或程序有任何缺失或不足之處，會適時向警方提出可行的改善建議。其後，監警會會透過「調查報告通過後的跟進工作事項」及與投訴警察課舉行的季度聯席會議，監察警方實施改善建議的進度，以進一步提升警隊的服務質素。

監警會於報告期內向警方提出了23項改善建議。這些建議不僅與投訴個案及提升警方服務質素有關，更與市民的日常生活息息相關，例如（一）改善交通意外和解的記錄程序；（二）改善「電話騷擾」投訴調查的通訊紀錄申請程序；以及（三）加快失竊八達通卡的調查程序。

以下是改善建議及相關投訴個案的示例。

To discharge the function under section 8(1)(c) of the IPCCO, the IPCC makes timely and practical recommendations to the Police whenever it identifies any fault or deficiency in the Police practices or procedures while vetting the Reportable Complaint reports. The IPCC will then monitor implementation status of the improvement-related matters by the Police via the “Post-endorsement Issues Follow-up” and quarterly Joint Meetings with CAPO, with a view to enhancing Police’s service quality.

During the reporting period, the IPCC made 23 improvement recommendations to the Police. These recommendations were not merely correlated with complaint cases and enhancement of the Police service quality, but also closely linked to the daily life of members of the public, including: (1) enhancement in the procedures in making records of traffic-related private settlements; (2) enhancement in checking phone call records relating to “telephone nuisance” complaint investigations; and (3) expediting the process of checks relating to lost Octopus cards.

Below are examples of improvement recommendations illustrated by related complaint cases.



1 改善交通意外和解的記錄程序

警隊在交通執法方面發揮重要作用。在香港，若小型交通事故不涉及人身傷害且損毀程度輕微，涉事司機可選擇私下和解，在雙方同意下自行解決問題，而非互相起訴。在此情況下，警務人員會在其記事冊內記錄有關細節。不過，涉事雙方不一定要在警察記事冊上簽名確認。倘若他們改變主意，在離開現場後決定追究，便可能會引起糾紛，並導致在現場處理個案的警務人員遭到投訴。

在一宗涉及輕微交通意外的投訴個案中，一輛輕型貨車與的士碰撞，一名警員趕赴現場處理事故並向兩名司機問話。由於無人受傷，該警員把事故列為「不涉及傷亡的交通意外」。根據其警察記事冊，兩名司機向他表示雙方車輛在警員到達前曾經移動，而二人就事故同意和解，無需警方協助。數日後，的士司機因最終未能與貨車司機（即投訴人）達成和解協議，遂要求警方介入調查這宗意外。經調查後，投訴人遭票控「不小心駕駛」。審訊期間，投訴人向的士司機指出，雙方車輛在警員到達前沒有移動，而此說法與警察記事冊的紀錄有所抵觸。鑑於的士司機無法清楚回憶意外細節和雙方車輛在警員到達前後的確實位置，故此投訴人最終被判無罪。

在法庭裁決後，投訴人作出投訴指該警員錯誤記錄輕型貨車和的士在警員到達前曾經移動。就雙方車輛的最終位置，鑑於沒有足夠證據確定兩名司機在現場向警員的陳述，投訴警察課遂於調查後把指控列為「無法證實」。

監警會在審核投訴警察課的調查報告時，留意到在不涉及傷亡的交通意外個案中，如雙方同意即場和解，《交通程序手冊》只要求負責警員建議涉事司機交換資料，並在其記事冊內記錄相同資料。有時候，當事人會就事發經過達成共識，或由其中一方承認過失。然而，《交通程序手冊》未有列明負責警員需要求涉事雙方在警察記事冊上簽署確認雙方版本及和解協議。倘若雙方在離開現場後改變了解決定，隨後便有機會就事發經過提出爭議，甚或否定在現場所供認的事情。一旦雙方出現分歧，更可能導致負責警員被投訴未有在現場準確記錄情況，而上述投訴個案便是一例。另一方面，監警會注意到在處理不涉及交通的一般糾紛個案時，如雙方同意和解，《警察程序手冊》訂明負責警員需要

1 Enhancement in the procedures in making records of traffic-related private settlements

The Police play a vital role in traffic enforcement. In Hong Kong, for minor traffic accidents when there are no personal injuries and damages are minor, drivers may opt for private settlement where both parties agree to resolve the matter amicably without suing each other. In such cases, Police officers will jot down the details of the accidents in their notebooks for record purposes. However, it is not necessary for the parties involved in these accidents to sign on the Police notebooks for confirmation. Should they change their minds and decide to pursue the cases after leaving the scenes, disputes may arise leading to complaints against the officers handling the cases on the spot.

In a complaint case involving a minor traffic accident between a light goods vehicle (LGV) and a taxi, a Police Constable (PC) attended the scene to handle the accident and made enquiries with both drivers. Since no one was injured in the accident, the PC classified the accident as "Traffic Accident Damage Only (TADO)". According to his notebook record, both drivers told him that their vehicles had moved prior to Police arrival and both parties agreed to settle the case amongst themselves so no Police assistance would be required. A few days later, however, the taxi driver requested an investigation into the accident because he and the LGV driver, i.e. the Complainant, were unable to reach a settlement agreement in the end. After investigation, the Complainant was summonsed for "Careless Driving". At the trial, the Complainant put to the taxi driver that both vehicles had not moved before Police arrival, which contradicted the PC's notebook record. Eventually, the Complainant was acquitted after trial as the taxi driver could not recall clearly the details of the accident and the exact position of the two vehicles before and after Police arrival.

Subsequent to the court case, the Complainant lodged a complaint alleging that the PC had made an inaccurate record that both the LGV and the taxi had moved prior to Police arrival. CAPO, after investigation, classified it as "Unsubstantiated" for there was insufficient evidence to ascertain what exactly both drivers had told the PC at the scene about the final positions of the two vehicles.

Upon review of CAPO's investigation report, the IPCC observed that in the handling of TADO cases where the parties agreed to settle at the scene, Traffic Procedures Manual (TPM) simply requires the handling officers to advise the drivers involved to exchange their particulars and make entries in their notebooks to record the same information. Sometimes these parties may have agreed on how the incidents occurred or make certain admissions as to who are at fault. Nevertheless, the TPM does not require the handling officers to invite parties involved to sign on the Police notebooks to confirm both sides' versions and their settlement agreements. If the parties changed their minds about settling the matters after leaving the scenes, they might subsequently raise disputes over what happened or even deny any admissions made at the scene. Moreover, such disagreements could lead to complaints against the handling officers for allegedly making inaccurate records at the scene, which was what had happened in the above complaint case. However, the IPCC also noticed that for non-traffic general dispute cases where the parties involved agree to settle,

求涉事雙方在警察記事冊上簽名，確認有關事件的和解協議。

為避免涉事司機在事發現場的陳述及和解意向受到質疑，監警會建議投訴警察課考慮要求在「不涉及傷亡的交通意外」中同意和解的涉事司機，於警察記事冊上簽署核實，即與《警察程序手冊》處理不涉及交通的一般糾紛個案所訂定的程序一致。警方接納監警會的建議，同意改善「不涉及傷亡的交通意外」個案的處理流程，並對《交通程序手冊》作出相應修訂。

事實上，在香港路面行駛的私家車逾600,000輛，僅2018年便發生了超過15,935宗交通事故，其中88.8%為輕微事故（資料來源：香港警務處交通總部《二零一八年交通報告》）。完善的指引不單有助前線警務人員執行職務，在長遠而言更可提升警隊的效率和服務質素。

FPM does require the handling officers to invite the parties to sign on the Police notebooks to confirm their settlement agreements on the incidents.

To avoid the involved drivers' versions of events given at the scene and their intentions to settle the incidents being questioned, the IPCC recommended CAPO to consider requiring the involved drivers who agreed to settle in TADO cases to sign on the Police notebooks for confirmation, in alignment with the procedures as set out in FPM for non-traffic general dispute cases. The IPCC considered that the suggested enhancement of Police procedures would help find out what had happened in the incidents in case any party kept pursuing the matters with the Police again in the future. The Police adopted the IPCC's recommendation by agreeing to enhance the handling procedures of TADO cases and to revise the TPM accordingly.

Indeed, there are over 600,000 private vehicles running on the roads in Hong Kong, and in 2018 alone there were more than 15,935 traffic accidents, of which 88.8 percent were minor ones (Source: Traffic Report 2018, Traffic Branch Headquarters, Hong Kong Police Force). An enhanced guideline will not only greatly facilitate the frontline police officers in performing their duties but also enhance their efficiency and service quality of the Police in the long run.

2 改善「電話騷擾」投訴調查的通訊紀錄申請程序

相信不少人也曾間中收到騷擾電話。假若騷擾電話變得頻繁且引起不必要的滋擾，部分人或會向警方尋求協助。

在調查一宗「電話騷擾」個案期間，投訴人授權警方查閱其手提電話的來電紀錄，以確定騷擾電話的來電者身分，不過投訴人卻提供了一個錯誤的電話號碼予警方調查，約一個月後才更正號碼，而投訴人亦未能提供正確電話號碼的網絡服務供應商（供應商）名稱。由於通訊事務管理局辦公室（通訊辦）的號碼計劃列載所有供應商的電話號碼紀錄，因此負責警員按照警方現行常規，向通訊辦作出查詢。然而，通訊辦需依靠供應商主動提供最新資料，故此所提供的紀錄並非定期更新。最終，通訊辦在七個月後才向負責調查的警務人員提供相關的供應商名稱，但卻發現通話資料紀錄僅會保留兩個月。在缺乏其他線索的情況下，警方不得不終止對投訴人個案的調查。

雖然負責警員已按程序查詢通話紀錄，但監警會認為調查受阻出於兩大原因：（一）通訊辦的號碼計劃未有包含最新資訊；及（二）供應商回覆通訊紀錄的查詢未有訂定明確時限。為免查詢紀錄不成功／有所延誤，並預防日後出現同類型的投訴，監警會建議警方研究不同的補救措施，檢視電話紀錄查詢的過程，並與前線警員分享本個案，提醒他們密切跟進查詢通話紀錄的申請狀況。

就此，警方表示中央通訊聯絡組會繼續與供應商保持溝通，以縮短查詢通話紀錄的處理時間。在預防投訴方面，警方應提醒前線警務人員盡力識別現時和之前的供應商（例如：要求資料提供者／受害人提供手提電話服務賬單，上方列明供應商的細節），藉以避免在調查過程中出現不必要的延誤；若通話紀錄查詢在六星期內仍未解決，則應直接向中央通訊聯絡組發送電郵提醒。

2 Enhancement in checking phone call records relating to “telephone nuisance” complaint investigations

It is a common experience for people to receive nuisance calls at some time or other. Where such nuisance calls become extremely frequent and cause unwanted disturbance, some people may seek help from the Police.

In the investigation of a “Telephone Nuisance” report, although the Complainant authorised the Police to conduct a call record check for incoming calls of his own mobile phone so as to ascertain the identity of the nuisance call maker(s), he failed to provide an accurate phone number and only provided the correct phone number after about one month. Neither did the Complainant provide the name of the telephone network service operator for the correct phone number. In accordance with prevailing Police practices, the handling officer conducted a check with the Numbering Plan issued by the Office of the Communications Authority (OFCA), which showed records of the telephone network service operators of all telephone numbers. However, the record provided by OFCA had not been updated regularly as it was dependent on whether telephone network service operators would take the initiative to provide updated information. Eventually, OFCA provided the investigation officer the right name of the service operator after seven months but the call records were only kept for two months. Without further leads, the inquiry of Complainant’s case had to stop.

Though the handling officer had followed the proper procedures in conducting the call record check, the IPCC noted that the investigation had been hindered due to two problems: (a) OFCA’s Numbering Plan did not contain the most updated information; and (b) there was no clear time requirement for telephone network service operators to return a call record check request. To avoid unsuccessful / delay in record retrieval, and to prevent similar complaints in the future, the IPCC recommended the Police to explore various remedial measures to review the process of call record checks, and that the case in question be shared with frontline officers to remind them of the importance of closely monitoring the return of their call record check requests.

In response, the Police affirmed that their Central Telecommunication Liaison Unit (CTLU) would continue to liaise with network service operators in order to shorten the processing time for call record check requests. From the complaint prevention perspective, frontline officers would be reminded to make full efforts to identify the current and preceding network service operators (such as asking the Informants / Victims to provide their mobile phone service bills where details of their network service operators were clearly stated) to avoid undue delay in the process of inquiry; and to issue e-mail reminders direct to CTLU if the call record remains outstanding after six weeks.

3 加快失竊八達通卡的調查程序

不少香港市民經常使用八達通卡，而在調查盜用八達通卡的個案方面，警方設有專責聯絡組負責向八達通卡有限公司（八達通卡公司）取得八達通卡交易紀錄，過程中需向八達通卡公司出示搜查令。警方會追查疑犯使用被竊八達通卡消費的地點，再檢取相關店舖的閉路電視錄像，從而識別疑犯身分。然而，監警會從一些投訴個案中觀察到，警方和八達通卡公司完成紀錄申請通常需時數星期至數個月不等，由於閉路電視錄像的保留期一般相對較短，因而減低了成功檢取錄像證據的機會。

在兩宗投訴個案中，投訴人均丟失個人八達通卡，後來八達通卡公司通知他們，二人的八達通卡被身分不明的人士盜用，並在不同商店中進行交易。然而，調查人員未能盡早向八達通卡公司取得交易紀錄，以確切找出疑犯盜用八達通卡消費的商店位置。即使警方後來前往有關商店查詢，有可能捕捉到疑犯外貌的閉路電視證據亦因時間久遠而被刪除。由於缺乏閉路電視證據，警方無法識別疑犯，兩宗個案均需終止調查。兩名投訴人亦無法追討損失。

在其中一宗個案，一名女偵緝警員一開始未有向八達通卡公司申請交易紀錄，而是指示投訴人自行向八達通卡公司查詢。然而，八達通卡公司僅向投訴人提供有限資料，當中並不包括有關商店的確切位置。該警員於是直接向八達通卡公司申請交易紀錄，但正確做法是透過專責聯絡組提交申請。由於程序出錯，她需要經專責聯絡組再次提交申請。此舉導致調查不必要地拖延了兩個月。當八達通卡公司向該警員提供交易紀錄，相關閉路電視錄像已被刪除。

在另一投訴個案中，一名偵緝高級警員透過專責聯絡組申請索取交易紀錄，但他未有盡快申請搜查令，最終花上一個多月才備妥並從法庭取得搜查令。當他從八達通卡公司取得商店資料，相關商店的閉路電視錄像已被刪除。事實上，如果該警員能謹慎行事並及時申請搜查令，八達通卡公司仍可在一個月內向警方提供有關商店的確實位置。在此情況下，警方可聯絡其中兩家商店，從而獲取可能捕捉到疑犯外貌的閉路電視錄像。

3 Expediting the process of checks relating to lost Octopus cards

The Octopus card is the wallet staple of almost every Hongkonger. When investigating cases relating to the fraudulent use of Octopus cards, the Police have a dedicated liaison unit to deal with all requests for Octopus card transaction records with Octopus Cards Limited (OCL) and a search warrant is required to present to OCL. By tracing the points of consumption where suspects may have used the stolen Octopus cards, the Police will then secure the CCTV footage from the shops concerned with a view to identifying the suspects. Nevertheless, the IPCC observed from some complaint cases that the usual time taken by the Police and OCL to complete each request for transaction records varies from a couple of weeks to a few months which consequentially reduces the chance of successful retrieval of CCTV footage evidence as its retention period is relatively short in general.

In two complaint cases, both Complainants lost their personalised Octopus cards and later learnt from OCL that their cards had been used by unknown persons for fraudulent transactions at different retail shops. However, the investigating officers failed to seize the earliest opportunity to obtain from OCL the transaction records that would help reveal the exact locations of the retail shops where the suspects had made purchases by the stolen cards. When the Police subsequently approached the retail shops concerned for enquiry, the CCTV evidence that might capture the images of suspects was no longer available for it was already erased due to time lapse. Without the assistance of the CCTV evidence, the Police could not identify the suspects and both cases were curtailed. None of the Complainants could recover their losses.

In one case, the Woman Detective Police Constable (WDPC) did not make the request to OCL for the transaction records in the first place, but simply asked the Complainant to approach OCL for details. However, OCL only provided limited information to the Complainant, which did not include the exact locations of the retail shops concerned. The WDPC herself then applied the transaction records with OCL direct without being aware that she should have done so via the dedicated liaison unit. Given the incorrect procedures, she was required to re-apply the information via the dedicated liaison unit. This caused unnecessary delay of two months for the investigation. By the time that OCL released the transaction records to the WDPC, the relevant CCTV footages of the retail shops concerned were no longer available.

In another case, when the Detective Senior Police Constable (DSPC) made the request for transaction records via the dedicated liaison unit, he failed to apply for the search warrant as soon as possible but spent over one month to prepare and obtain the search warrant from the court. Eventually, when the DSPC obtained the details of the retail shops from OCL, the relevant CCTV footages of the shops had already been overwritten. Indeed, had the DSPC exercised his due diligence to apply the search warrant in a timely manner, it was still possible that OCL could have provided the exact locations of the concerned shops to Police within one month. In that case, Police would have been able to contact two of the shops for obtaining the CCTV footage which might capture the image of the suspect.

綜觀上述個案，監警會尤其關注警方在現行協議下向八達通卡公司索取八達通卡交易紀錄的成效。一般而言，八達通卡公司需時三星期為警方準備交易紀錄。加上警方申請搜查令和其他行政工作所需時間，整個交易紀錄申請過程通常要六至九個星期才能完成。由於普通商店保留錄像的期限較短，這無疑會降低檢取閉路電視證據的成功率。警方亦會因此無法取得關鍵罪證，且無法識別盜用八達通卡的疑犯身分，而警方的處理方式也可能招致投訴。

在偵查罪案及預防投訴的角度來看，監警會建議警方研究對策，精簡警方與八達通卡公司之間的現行程序，並在長遠方面加快流程，以縮短取得八達通卡交易紀錄所需的時間，提升刑事案件調查的效率。此外，監警會建議警方提醒所有參與調查的警務人員嚴格遵守既定程序，及時透過警方的專責聯絡組向八達通卡公司取得交易紀錄，並且審慎和迅速地申請搜查令。

警方接納監警會的建議，並與八達通卡公司商討。八達通卡公司承諾作出協助，並加快處理程序。警方亦提醒警務人員向八達通卡公司索取交易紀錄時，務必嚴格遵照正確程序，以免對調查造成不必要的延誤。就此，監警會將繼續跟進警方及八達通卡公司之間的程序檢討進度。

From the above, the IPCC is concerned about the effectiveness of obtaining Octopus card transaction records under the existing protocol between the Police and OCL. In general, OCL requires three weeks to prepare the transaction records to Police. Coupled with the time taken by Police to apply for the search warrant and other administrative works, it normally takes six to nine weeks to complete the entire process of obtaining the transaction records and this would inevitably reduce the chance of successful retrieval of CCTV evidence as the retention period of the footage by general retail shops is relatively short. As a result, the key evidence of crime could not be secured and the suspects using the stolen Octopus cards would not be identified. This may also lead to complaints against the Police's handling.

From the perspectives of detection of crime and complaint prevention, the IPCC recommended the Police to explore ways to streamline the current procedures between the Police and OCL and expedite the process in the long run, so as to reduce the time required for obtaining Octopus card transaction records for a more efficient and effective crime investigation. Moreover, the IPCC also advised the Police to remind all investigating officers to strictly follow the established procedures to obtain transaction records from OCL through the Police's dedicated liaison unit without delay and to process the search warrant in a prudent and expeditious manner.

Accepting the IPCC's recommendations, the Police discussed with OCL, who undertook to assist and speed up their handling process. The Police have also reminded their officers of the importance of the strict compliance with the proper procedures in requesting transaction records from OCL so as to avoid any undue delay caused to the investigation. The IPCC will continue to monitor the progress of review on the procedures taken by the Police and OCL in this regard.



4

與持份者聯繫 Engaging with Stakeholders

為履行《監警會條例》第8條(1)(e)的法定職能，加強公眾對監警會角色的認識，會方積極透過不同途徑與警方、各社區、青少年、關注團體、其他國家和地區的監察機構等持份者保持緊密聯繫。在報告期內，監警會的工作重點之一是增進與年輕一代的交流互動。除了拓展校園計劃的網絡外，會方亦先後在2018年10月和2019年3月舉辦了「校園計劃標誌及標語設計比賽」和「少青同樂日」，以輕鬆有趣的方式，提升社區及青少年對會方工作的認知。

In order to discharge its function of promoting public awareness of the IPCC's role under section 8(1)(e) of the IPCCO, the Council takes the initiative to closely engage with stakeholders including the Police, local communities, youth, interest groups, and monitoring bodies from other countries through a variety of channels. During the reporting period, one of the IPCC's priorities was its effort in strengthening communication with the younger generation. Apart from expanding the network of its School Programme, the Council also organised "School Programme Logo and Slogan Design Competition" and "Youth Day" in October 2018 and March 2019 respectively to deepen the community's and the youth's understanding of the IPCC in a relaxing and interesting manner.

校園計劃 School Programme

2018年4月至2019年3月
April 2018 to March 2019

為了加強青少年對監警會的認識，會方自2016年11月推行校園計劃，向本地大專院校、中學和小學的師生簡介監警會的法定職能和角色。

To enhance the youth's understanding of the IPCC, the Council has been promoting its School Programme since November 2016, to introduce the functions and role of the IPCC to teachers and students from local tertiary institutions, as well as secondary and primary schools.



報告期內，監警會先後獲邀出席香港中文大學逸夫書院聚會和香港大學利銘澤堂高桌晚宴，向近1,000名大學生和講師介紹監警會的工作，以及兩層架構投訴警察制度。

During this reporting period, the IPCC was invited to attend the Shaw College Assembly in The Chinese University of Hong Kong and the High Table Dinner organised by the R.C. Lee Hall of The University of Hong Kong to expound on the work of the IPCC and the two-tier police complaints system in Hong Kong to approximately 1,000 students and lecturers.



會方亦積極到訪多間中、小學，在通識課堂和集會上，透過影片、互動遊戲、個案討論等方式，向師生深入淺出地講解監警會審核投訴調查報告的原則和程序。本年度合共完成20次探訪，接觸超過3,400名師生。

在活動上，師生踴躍提問，並對投訴指控性質、證據分析、調查結果分類和觀察員計劃尤感興趣。監警會代表亦帶領學生解構真實投訴個案，抽絲剝繭，從而培養學生的獨立思考、批判和分析能力。計劃獲得各參與學校師生的正面評價。

會方期望藉著校園計劃，讓更多年輕人了解監警會獨立、公正、誠信的核心價值，清楚認識投訴的權與責。

The IPCC also paid frequent visits to secondary and primary schools. At liberal studies lessons and school assemblies, the IPCC's principles and procedures for vetting complaint investigation reports were explained with the aid of videos, interactive games and case sharing sessions. The IPCC conducted 20 visits during the year, reaching out to more than 3,400 teachers and students.

The participants were keen to learn more about the work of the IPCC, in particular the nature of complaints, evidence analysis, classification of investigation results and the Observers Scheme. The IPCC representatives also guided the students to examine real complaint cases with an aim to foster their independent, critical and analytical thinking skills. The School Programme was well received by participating teachers and students.

Through the School Programme, it is hoped that the younger generation will gain better understanding of the IPCC's core values, viz. independence, impartiality and integrity, as well as the rights and responsibilities for filing complaint.

校園計劃標誌及標語設計比賽

School Programme Logo and Slogan Design Competition



2018年10月至2019年1月
October 2018 to January 2019

為進一步擴大校園計劃的覆蓋面，監警會於2018/19年度舉辦了「校園計劃標誌及標語設計比賽」，鼓勵中學生透過資料搜集和創作，發揮獨立思考能力和創意，提升對監警會工作的認識。是次比賽反應熱烈，近20間學校約500份作品進入初步遴選。

比賽分為標誌設計和標語設計兩個項目，各設初中組和高中組，合共選出32位優勝者，另設兩項「最踴躍參與學校獎」，以表彰最多學生參與的學校。

活動的五人評審團成員包括委員楊華勇先生和王家揚先生、觀察員郭錦鴻先生（香港城市大學中文及歷史系一級導師）和蔡曉慧女士（香港傑出運動員），以及香港著名設計師林席賢先生。評審團讚揚參賽作品別出心裁，既能展示學生的創意和藝術技巧，又能緊扣監警會與校園計劃的主題。

是次比賽圓滿結束，並於2019年3月10日的「少青同樂日」上舉行頒獎典禮。優勝作品已成為監警會校園計劃宣傳品的设计藍本。

To further expand the coverage of the School Programme, a Logo and Slogan Design Competition (the "Competition") was organised in 2018/19 aiming to encourage students to deepen their understanding of IPCC's work through independent thinking and research, and to apply their creativity in the development of submissions. The Competition was well received with nearly 500 entries from around 20 schools shortlisted from the first round of selection.

The Competition was divided into Logo Design and Slogan Design respectively with each category further classified into junior and senior sections offering a total of 32 individual awards and two highest participation awards to schools submitting the highest numbers of entries.

The five-member adjudicating panel for the Competition comprised IPCC Members Mr Johnny Yu Wah-yung and Mr Roland Wong Ka-yeung; IPCC Observers Mr Kwok Kam-hung (Instructor I of the Department of Chinese and History of City University of Hong Kong) and Ms Sherry Tsai Hiu-wai (Hong Kong outstanding athlete), as well as renowned local designer, Mr Paul Lam. The panel commended the submissions, which demonstrated the creativity and artistic skills of participating students and also resonated well with the theme of the School Programme.

The Competition concluded successfully with its award presentation ceremony held during the Youth Day on 10 March 2019. The winning entries were adapted and used in the promotional materials for the School Programme.





冠軍 (初中組)
Champion (Junior Section)

標誌
Logo



標語
Slogan

監察嚴謹保公平
警民權益齊得益

冠軍 (高中組)
Champion (Senior Section)



積極監警為人民
良好法治利社群

最踴躍參與學校獎
Highest Participation Award

棉紡會中學
Cotton Spinners
Association Secondary
School

香港鄧鏡波書院
Hong Kong
Tang King Po College

少青同樂日 2019 Youth Day 2019

2019年3月10日
10 March 2019



為慶祝監警會成為獨立法定機構10周年，監警會於2019年3月10日假八鄉少年警訊永久活動中心舉辦「少青同樂日」（同樂日），為一連串的紀念活動揭開序幕，亦藉此加強與社區及青少年的聯繫。

In celebration of the IPCC's 10th anniversary as an independent statutory body, the IPCC Youth Day ("Youth Day") was held on 10 March 2019 at Junior Police Call (JPC) Permanent Activity Centre at Pat Heung, to mark the beginning of a series of commemorative events and to enhance the IPCC's communication with community and teenagers.

同樂日由政務司司長張建宗先生，GBM，GBS，JP、監警會主席梁定邦博士，QC，SC，JP、香港警務處處長盧偉聰先生，PDSM，PMSM、保安局副局長區志光先生，PDSM，PMSM，JP、監警會宣傳及意見調查委員會主席劉文文女士，BBS，MH，JP、管理委員會主席關治平工程師，BBS，JP、個案審核小組第四組主席鄭錦鐘博士，BBS，MH，OSTJ，JP，以及俞官興秘書長，CDSM，CMSM擔任主禮嘉賓。

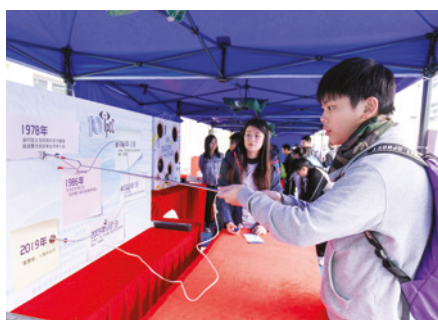
The ceremony was officiated by Hon Matthew Cheung Kin-chung, GBM, GBS, JP, Chief Secretary for Administration; Dr Anthony Francis Neoh, QC, SC, JP, Chairman of the IPCC; Mr Stephen Lo Wai-chung, PDSM, PMSM, Commissioner of Police; Mr Sonny Au Chi-kwong, PDSM, PMSM, JP, Under Secretary for Security; Miss Lisa Lau Man-man, BBS, MH, JP, Chairman of Publicity and Survey Committee; Ir Edgar Kwan Chi-ping, BBS, JP, Chairman of Management Committee; Dr Eric Cheng Kam-chung, BBS, MH, OSTJ, JP, Chairman of Case Vetting Sub-group 4; and Mr Richard Yu Koon-hing, CDSM, CMSM, Secretary-General.

同樂日透過展覽、攤位遊戲、體驗活動等，讓參加者進一步了解監警會的工作及香港兩層架構投訴警察制度。活動獲近千名曾參與校園計劃的校長和師生、少年警訊成員、監警會委員和觀察員，以及政策局、警隊管理層、各地區撲滅罪行委員會和校長會成員踴躍支持，場面熱鬧。

The Youth Day offered a wide array of activities including exhibition, game booths and adventure activities, through which participants could deepen their understanding of the IPCC's work and the two-tier police complaints system in Hong Kong. The fun-filled event attracted nearly 1,000 visitors, including principals, teachers and participants of the School Programme, as well as JPC members, IPCC Members and Observers, and representatives from Policy Bureaux, Police management, District Fight Crime Committees and District Principals' Associations.

展望未來，監警會將繼續透過不同渠道，加強與社區及年輕一代的溝通和交流。

Looking ahead, the IPCC will continue to make use of different channels to enhance communication and exchange views with the community and the younger generation.



與警方交流 Engaging with the Police

監警會的主要工作是監察警方處理對警務人員的須匯報投訴，因此委員會有需要與警隊各部門和各階層的代表保持溝通，從而了解警務人員在執行職務時所遇到的情況，以便監警會從不同角度及實際情況審核投訴，並適時提出可行的建議以提升警隊服務質素。

The main duty of the IPCC is to monitor the Police's handling of Reportable Complaints against their officers. It is thus essential for the Council to maintain communication with representatives from different departments and levels of the Force to better understand their duties and operational circumstances. Such exchanges will facilitate the IPCC's examination of complaint investigations by considering different perspectives and practicalities, as well as offering timely and practical recommendations to improve the service quality of the Police.

監警會和警方在年內的交流活動如下：

The engagement activities between the IPCC and the Police during the year are listed as follows:

2018.05.18

監警會委員和秘書處職員一同參與警隊服務質素監察部舉行的運動會。

IPCC Members and the Secretariat staff took part in the Sports Day organised by the Police Service Quality Wing.



2018.06.25

梁定邦主席聯同21名委員與警務處處長及警隊高層共晉午餐，就警方處理投訴的程序交流意見。席間，梁主席分享了他對警方日常工作的看法，並期望雙方繼續竭盡所能，共同維護公平、公正、對公眾問責的投訴警察制度。

Dr Anthony Francis Neoh (Chairman) and 21 Members exchanged opinions with Commissioner of Police and senior police officers on the procedures for handling police complaints during a liaison luncheon. Dr Neoh also shared his views on the Force's daily operations and expressed his vision for both parties to do their utmost in upholding a fair and impartial police complaints system accountable to the public.



2018.06.27

四名監警會委員出席了警方安排的七一遊行簡布會。警隊代表在會上簡介有關遊行的措施和安排，委員亦就處理大型公眾活動的程序與警方交換意見。

Four IPCC Members attended the 1 July procession briefing held by the Police. The Force representatives explained the measures and arrangements in relation to the procession. Members also exchanged views with the Police on the procedures for handling large-scale Public Order Events.



2018.07.01

張華峰議員、謝偉銓議員、劉文文女士、許宗盛先生、陳建強醫生、蘇麗珍女士、鄭永銓先生、李家仁醫生與秘書處的職員，一同現場觀察七一遊行。當日，委員先到警方指揮中心聽取簡報，再沿遊行路線由起點維多利亞公園、途經銅鑼灣、灣仔等路段觀察活動情況。

Hon Chris Cheung Wah-fung, Hon Tony Tse Wai-chuen, Miss Lisa Lau Man-man, Mr Herman Hui Chung-shing, Dr Eugene Chan Kin-keung, Ms Ann So Lai-chun, Mr Wilson Kwong Wing-tsuen, Dr David Lee Ka-yan and staff from the Secretariat conducted an on-site observation of the 1 July procession. The observation began with a briefing session at the police command centre. Members then proceeded along the procession route and observed the event at various locations including the starting point at Victoria Park, via Causeway Bay to Wan Chai.



2018.11.05

梁定邦主席禮節性拜訪警務處處長，其後聯同副主席張華峰議員和10名監警會委員，與香港警務督察協會和香港警察隊員佐級協會的代表，以及警隊高層會晤。會議期間，兩個協會的代表談及近年警員在處理公眾活動，以及日常執法等範疇所面對的各種挑戰。兩個協會均認同警方、監警會和市民之間的互信、互諒，是維持公平、公正投訴警察制度的重要一環。

Dr Anthony Francis Neoh (Chairman) paid a courtesy visit to Commissioner of Police, and then joined Hon Chris Cheung Wah-fung (Vice-Chairman) and 10 IPCC Members to meet with the representatives from Hong Kong Police Inspectors' Association (HKPIA), the Junior Police Officers' Association (JPOA), and senior officials of the Force. At the meeting, HKPIA and JPOA representatives discussed the challenges faced by the Force in recent years including the handling of Public Order Events and daily policing. Both police associations concurred that mutual trust and understanding amongst the Police, the IPCC and the general public is of paramount importance in maintaining a fair and impartial police complaints system.



2019.02.16

梁定邦主席於香港警察學院結業典禮擔任主禮檢閱官。梁主席致辭時表示，一名無畏無私、克盡己職的警務人員必須有「心」、有「法」。「心」既指維持市民對警隊的信心，待人處事亦要有同理心；「法」則是指奉公守法，在法治的基礎上悉力以赴。他同時勉勵畢業學員竭力服務社會，維護法紀。

Dr Anthony Francis Neoh (Chairman) officiated at the Passing Out Parade of Hong Kong Police College as the Reviewing Officer. Speaking at the ceremony, Dr Neoh pointed out that a fearless and selfless police officer should have “Heart” and “Rule”. For “Heart”, one should be able to gain public confidence in the Force and reach out to those in need with compassion. As for “Rule”, one should abide by the law and uphold the rule of law at all times. He also encouraged the graduating officers to work hard in serving the community and maintaining law and order of the city.



2019.02.26

劉文文女士及王家揚先生應邀擔任由警隊服務監察部舉辦的2018年優質服務獎勵計劃準決賽的評審委員，並就各部門呈交的計劃進行評審。

Miss Lisa Lau Man-man and Mr Roland Wong Ka-yeung were invited to join the Judging Panel for the Service Quality Award Scheme 2018 semi-final presentation, organised by the Service Quality Wing of the Force, and took part in adjudicating projects submitted by different formations.



與其他團體會面 Liaison with other organisations

2018.06.06

來自國務院港澳事務辦公室，以及內地四個地區司法廳／局的八位代表參加了律政司主辦的短期培訓計劃，課程的其中一站是到訪監警會。會面期間，俞官興秘書長向代表團介紹了香港的兩層架構投訴警察制度及監警會的法定職能。

Eight participants of a Department of Justice's short-term training programme paid a visit to the IPCC. They came from Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council and four Mainland Justice Departments / Bureaux respectively. During the meeting, Mr Richard Yu (Secretary-General) introduced the two-tier police complaints system in Hong Kong and the IPCC's statutory functions.



2018.07.11

許宗盛先生、俞官興秘書長和秘書處代表與泰國公共部門反貪委員會辦公室代表團會面。監警會向泰國代表團闡釋會方的工作和法定職能。

Mr Herman Hui Chung-shing, Mr Richard Yu (Secretary-General) and Secretariat staff received a delegation from the Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission of Thailand, and explained to the Thai delegation the work and statutory functions of the Council.



2018.07.25

監警會與深圳海關緝私局政委黃少東先生率領的代表團會面，並簡介監警會的監察程序和最新投訴數據。

The IPCC received a delegation led by Mr Huang Shaodong, Political Commissar of Shenzhen Customs Anti-Smuggling Bureau and delivered a presentation on the monitoring procedures and latest complaint statistics of the Council.



2018.07.26

在時任監警會委員陸貽信資深大律師安排下，中國政法大學法學院數名教授和研究生，以及香港大律師公會的代表一同到訪監警會。與會者就《監警會條例》賦予會方的法定職能作出深入討論。

Arranged by the then Member Mr Arthur Luk Yee-shun, SC, several professors and graduate students from The Law School of China University of Political Science and Law, together with representatives of Hong Kong Bar Association, visited the IPCC. The meeting shed light on the statutory functions of the IPCC as provided for under the IPCC Ordinance.



2018.07.26

來自香港青年聯會的20多名成員到訪監警會。雙方在簡報會上分享了青少年教育的工作和經驗。

Over 20 members from Hong Kong United Youth Association paid a visit to the IPCC. During the meeting, both parties shared their work and experience in youth education.



2018.09.28

監警會與印尼國家警察委員會的代表團會面。雙方就處理警方投訴的工作分享經驗。代表團表示將借鑒此行所得經驗，向印尼總統提出建議，以進一步提升該國警隊的服務質素。

The IPCC received a delegation from Indonesia National Police Commission. Both parties shared experience in handling complaints against the Police. The delegation expressed that they would take reference from the experience of this visit and make recommendations to the President of the Republic of Indonesia to further enhance the service quality of police force in their country.



2018.10.24

監警會接待來自律政司「普通法訓練計劃」的15名內地官員。會面期間，秘書處介紹了會方的法定職能。研究小組的成員亦分享了他們在內地各法律及執法部門工作的經驗。

The IPCC received a team of 15 Mainland officials from the Common Law Training Scheme organised by the Department of Justice. During the meeting, the Secretariat delivered a presentation on the statutory functions of the Council. Members of the study group also shared their experience working in their respective legal and law enforcement departments in the Mainland.



2019.01.10

俞官與秘書長出席沙田區中學校長會的會議，分享監警會自2016年在中學積極開展的校園計劃。

Mr Richard Yu (Secretary-General) attended a meeting with Sha Tin District Secondary School Heads Association and introduced the IPCC School Programme which has been actively pursued with secondary schools since 2016.



2019.02.19

澳門保安部隊及保安部門紀律監察委員會（紀監會）代表團到訪監警會。會面期間，梁定邦主席與紀監會主席歐安利先生一同探討兩地的投訴監察現況和發展。

The Macao Security Forces Disciplinary Committee (CFD) paid a visit to the IPCC. During the meeting, Dr Anthony Francis Neoh (Chairman) exchanged views with Mr Leonel Alberto Alves, President of CFD on the current situation and the development of complaint monitoring systems in Macao and Hong Kong.



2019.03.18

俞官與秘書長獲邀出席維多利亞扶輪會晚宴，並擔任主講嘉賓。席間，秘書長詳細闡述監警會的歷史和法定職能。

Mr Richard Yu (Secretary-General) was invited by Rotary Club of Victoria as the guest speaker. At the occasion, Mr Yu explained the history and statutory functions of the IPCC.



公開會議

Open meetings

監警會和投訴警察課在2018/19年度舉行了四次聯席會議。為提高透明度並增加市民大眾對監警會工作的認識，每次會議均設有公開部分予公眾旁聽及傳媒採訪，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。在本年度的會議上，監警會先後就網絡安全、社群參與、爆炸品處理和災難遇害者辨認組的工作與警方交換意見。主席在聯席會議後亦有安排會見傳媒環節，讓傳媒及公眾得悉會方的最新動態及工作。

The IPCC held four joint meetings with CAPO in 2018/19. Part of the meetings was open to the public and the media, so as to enhance transparency and understanding of the IPCC's work. Complaints of public concern and key policy issues were discussed in the open session of the meetings. During the reporting period, the IPCC exchanged views with the Force on topics including cyber security, community engagement, as well as the work of Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Disaster Victim Identification Unit. After the joint meetings, the Chairman also arranged to meet with the press so as to update the media and the public on the latest development and work of the Council.

2018.06.19

警方在監警會與投訴警察課的聯席會議上，匯報了最新的投訴統計數據，並簡介有關網絡安全的資訊，其中包括社交媒體案和網上勒索案。會議結束後，梁定邦主席會見傳媒，並分享了對加入監警會的抱負。

At the joint meeting between IPCC and CAPO, the Police reported on the latest complaints statistics and gave a presentation on cyber security, including crime related to this subject such as social media deceptions and online blackmails. After the meeting, Dr Anthony Francis Neoh (Chairman) met with the media and shared his aspiration regarding his appointment.



2018.09.11

在聯席會議上，警方匯報了上一季度的投訴統計數據，並簡介了警隊推動社群參與的資訊。

At the joint meeting, the Police reported on the complaints statistics in the previous quarter and gave a presentation on its community engagement.

2018.12.11

警方在會上匯報了過去三個月的投訴統計數據，並簡介了有關爆炸品處理的工作。

During the meeting, the Police reported on the latest complaints statistics in the past three months and introduced the work of Explosive Ordnance Disposal.

2019.03.19

警方匯報了最新的投訴統計數據，並介紹了災難遇害者辨認組的工作和運作。

The Police Force reported on the latest complaints statistics and presented on the work and operation of Disaster Victim Identification Unit.



5

傳訊工作及 機構形象

Communications and Corporate Image

2019年是監警會成為獨立法定機構的第十個年頭，正是時候讓會方回顧過去，策劃未來。多年來，監警會除了繼續有效履行其法定監察職能，亦致力透過傳媒、機構刊物、監警會網頁、YouTube「監警會頻道」及各類宣傳單張，適時向公眾發放最新資訊，進一步提升機構的透明度，並提升公眾對會方工作和兩層架構投訴警察制度的認識。同時，監警會亦透過公眾意見調查，了解市民對會方的認知度和觀感。

The year 2019 marks the 10th anniversary of the IPCC as an independent statutory body. While this is a key milestone for IPCC, it is also an opportune time for the Council to reflect on the past and to plan for the future. Over the years, the IPCC has spared no effort in discharging its monitoring functions. To further enhance transparency and public understanding of the IPCC's work, as well as strengthen public knowledge of the two-tier police complaints system, the Council has committed to timely disseminate information to the public through media, corporate publication, IPCC website, official YouTube Channel and various kinds of promotional collateral. At the same time, public opinion surveys have been conducted to understand public awareness and perception of the Council.

傳訊工作 COMMUNICATIONS

刊物 Publications

監警會定期出版《監警會通訊》，報道委員會的近期工作和最新發展，並分享投訴警察的真實個案，讓公眾了解監警會的審核程序和原則。《監警會通訊》除了以郵寄、電郵形式發放給各界持份者外，亦上載至監警會網站（www.ipcc.gov.hk）供市民閱覽。報告期內，會方於2018年4月和9月出版了兩期《監警會通訊》，並分別以有關證物處理及調查刑事案件衍生的投訴個案作為封面故事。

IPCC Newsletter is released on a regular basis to update the public on the Council's latest work and development. Real complaint cases are also covered in the newsletters to illustrate the IPCC's vetting process and principles to the public. *IPCC Newsletter* is distributed to stakeholders by post or email and uploaded to the IPCC website (www.ipcc.gov.hk) for public access. During the reporting period, two issues of *IPCC Newsletter* were published in April and September 2018, with cover stories featuring complaint cases related to handling of exhibits and crime investigation in the respective issues.

根據《監警會條例》，監警會每年必須在其財政年度完結後六個月內向行政長官呈交監警會年報，報告其財政及整體工作狀況。《監警會2017/18工作報告》在2018年12月5日提交立法會省覽，並在同日對外公布。

As stipulated in the IPCCO, the IPCC must submit to the Chief Executive an annual report on the IPCC's financial standing and overall work status not later than six months after the financial year ends. IPCC Report 2017/18 was tabled in the Legislative Council and made public on 5 December 2018.



與傳媒聯繫

MEDIA LIAISON

每次發表《監警會通訊》及年度工作報告，監警會均會舉行新聞發布會，向公眾交代工作情況，回應傳媒提問，以增加機構工作的透明度。

To enhance transparency, the IPCC holds press conferences for the release of each *IPCC Newsletter* and its annual report to explain to the public its work status and address media enquiries.

傳媒發布會

Media briefings

2018.04.06

監警會推出第二十三期《監警會通訊》。時任主席郭琳廣先生在副秘書長（行動）梅達明先生陪同下，向傳媒闡述三宗有關證物處理衍生的投訴個案。另外，本期通訊的兩篇專題文章分別簡介了校園計劃，及秘書處代表團訪問澳洲的四個監察機構。

The 23rd issue of *IPCC Newsletter* was released. The then Chairman, Mr Larry Kwok Lam-kwong, accompanied by Mr Daniel Mui (Deputy Secretary-General, Operations), hosted a media briefing to present three complaint cases stemming from the handling of exhibits. In addition, the newsletter covered two feature articles on the School Programme and the Secretariat delegation's visit to four oversight bodies in Australia.

2018.07.27

俞官興秘書長與時任香港大學民意研究計劃總監鍾庭耀博士在傳媒發布會上公布最新的監警會公眾意見調查結果。調查於2018年3月成功訪問了1,002名18歲或以上的本港市民。結果顯示，受訪者對監警會的信心淨值連續第二年錄得升幅。

Mr Richard Yu (Secretary-General) and Dr Robert Chung (the then Director of the University of Hong Kong Public Opinion Programme) announced the latest results of the IPCC public opinion survey at a media briefing. The survey was conducted in March 2018. A total of 1,002 local residents aged 18 or above were interviewed. Results showed that the respondents' net confidence in the IPCC has gone up for two consecutive years.

2018.09.07

監警會推出第二十四期《監警會通訊》。宣傳及意見調查委員會主席劉文文女士在副秘書長（行動）梅達明先生陪同下，向傳媒闡述四宗由調查刑事事件而衍生的投訴個案。

IPCC launched its 24th issue of *IPCC Newsletter*. Miss Lisa Lau Man-man (Chairman of Publicity and Survey Committee), accompanied by Mr Daniel Mui (Deputy Secretary-General, Operations), hosted a media briefing to present four complaint cases stemmed from crime investigation.

2018.12.05

梁定邦主席在俞官興秘書長和梅達明副秘書長（行動）陪同下主持傳媒發布會，回顧報告期內會方的工作，並分享未來發展計劃。多名委員亦有出席活動，並藉此機會加強傳媒及公眾對監警會工作的認識。

Dr Anthony Francis Neoh (Chairman), accompanied by Mr Richard Yu (Secretary-General) and Mr Daniel Mui (Deputy Secretary-General, Operations), hosted a media briefing to present an overview of IPCC's work in the past reporting period and shared initiatives going forward. Several Members were present using the opportunity to enhance the media and public's understanding of IPCC's work.

2019.03.20

監警會秘書處舉辦傳媒工作坊，協助前線記者更深入了解並掌握監警會的相關資訊，同時增進彼此聯繫和交流。

The IPCC Secretariat hosted a media workshop to facilitate frontline reporters' understanding of IPCC's work and enhance the Council's communication and engagement with the media.

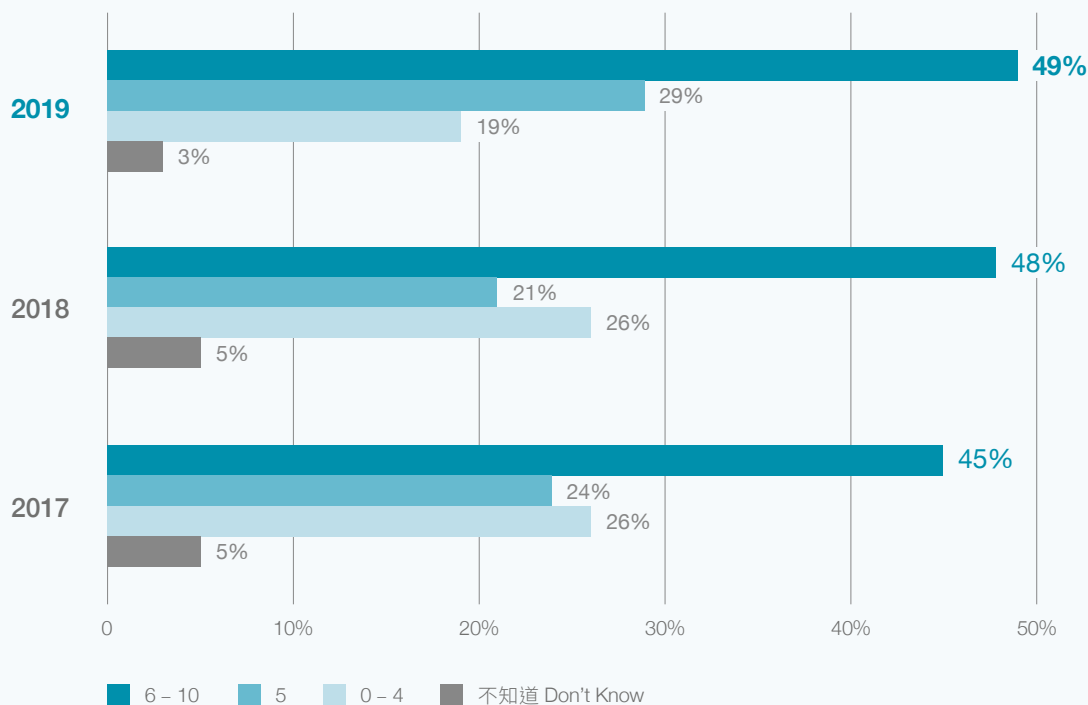
機構形象 CORPORATE IMAGE

2019年香港大學民意研究計劃公眾意見調查 Public opinion survey 2019 conducted by HKUPOP

受訪者對監警會的信心 Respondents' confidence in the IPCC

問：你對監警會有無信心？(0至10分評價)

Q: Are you confident in IPCC? (On a rating scale of 0 to 10)



今次是監警會自成為獨立法定機構後進行的第八次公眾意見調查。調查結果有助會方評估並擬定傳訊方向，藉以更有效地履行《監警會條例》第8條(1)(e) 賦予會方的法定職能——「加強公眾對監警會的角色認識」。

2019年公眾意見調查透過固網和手提電話以隨機抽樣形式進行，成功訪問了1,035名18歲或以上的本港市民。受訪者對監警會的信心評分增至49個百分點，連續第三年錄得升幅（請看上表）。

A total of eight public opinion surveys have been conducted since the IPCC became an independent statutory body. The survey results facilitate the Council in evaluating and mapping out the direction for its communication efforts with an aim to effectively discharging its statutory function – “to promote public awareness of the role of the Council” – under section 8(1)(e) of the IPCCO.

The 2019 survey was conducted through telephone interviews (both landline and cellphone) on a random sampling basis. A total of 1,035 local residents aged 18 or above were interviewed. The respondents' confidence in the IPCC rose to 49 percentage points, marking increases for three consecutive years (please refer to the above chart).

在「審閱或處理警察投訴個案」的四個指標中（見下圖），受訪者對監警會的正面評價均較去年有所上升，而受訪者普遍認為「公平性」最為重要，然後依次為「獨立性」、「透明度」和「效率」，結果與去年一致。

Among the four attributes of “reviewing or handling of police complaint cases”, the respondents generally regarded “fairness” as the most important attribute, followed by “independence”, “transparency” and “efficiency” (please refer to the table below). The sequence is in line with that of the previous year. The respondents’ ratings on all four attributes have also increased compared to last year.

「審閱或處理警察投訴個案」的四個指標

Four attributes of “reviewing or handling of police complaint cases”

公平性 Fairness

分數 Score	2019	2018	2017
6 – 10	49%	41%	45%
0 – 4	12%	11%	17%

獨立性 Independence

分數 Score	2019	2018	2017
6 – 10	52%	46%	48%
0 – 4	13%	14%	23%

透明度 Transparency

分數 Score	2019	2018	2017
6 – 10	35%	21%	23%
0 – 4	25%	30%	26%

效率 Efficiency

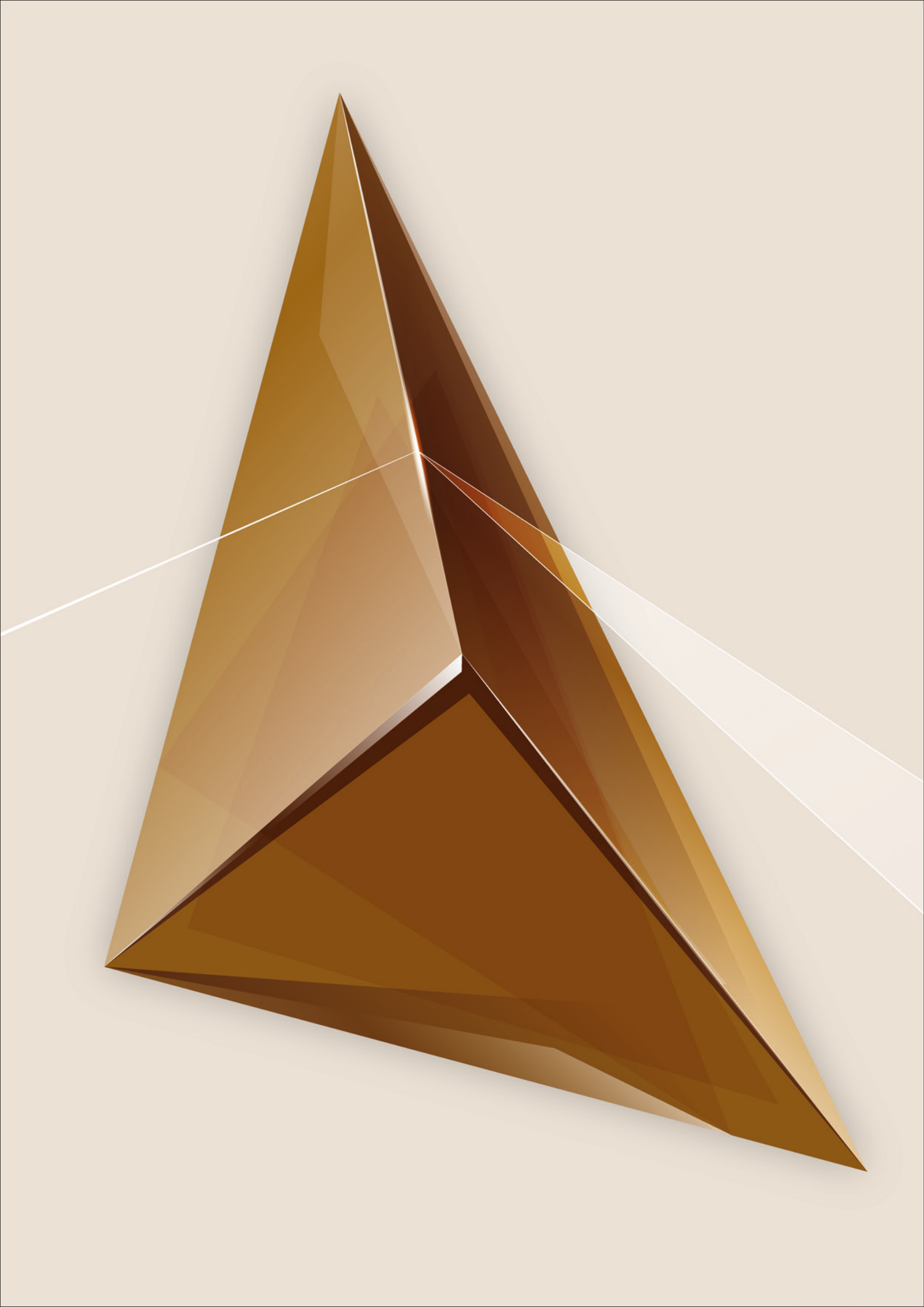
分數 Score	2019	2018	2017
6 – 10	30%	18%	25%
0 – 4	19%	22%	21%

其餘回答為一半半(5分)/不知道/沒意見

Other answers include half-half (5)/ don't know/ hard to say

除電話訪問外，會方亦安排了數場焦點小組討論，仔細聆聽不同組別的意見和建議。不少參加者表示希望透過電視節目和網站，深入了解監警會審核投訴個案的程序、結果和原因。

Several focus group sessions were also arranged in addition to the telephone survey in order to gather more in-depth views and suggestions from diverse groups. Many participants expressed that they would like to learn more about the procedures, results and reasons of outcomes of the complaints vetted by the IPCC, preferably through television programmes and website.



6

組織架構 Organisational Structure

委員會 THE COUNCIL

監警會是根據《監警會條例》成立的獨立法定機構，主席、三位副主席和委員全部由行政長官委任。報告期內委員名單如下：

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

主席 Chairman		任期 Appointment
郭琳廣律師，SBS，JP Mr Larry KWOK Lam-kwong, SBS, JP		2014年6月1日至2018年5月31日 From 1 June 2014 to 31 May 2018
梁定邦博士，QC，SC，JP Dr Anthony Francis NEOH, QC, SC, JP		2018年6月1日起 Since 1 June 2018
副主席 Vice-Chairmen		任期 Appointment
陳健波議員，GBS，JP Hon CHAN Kin-por, GBS, JP	嚴重投訴個案委員會主席（至2018年12月） 個案審核小組主席（至2018年12月） Serious Complaints Committee Chairman (Till December 2018) Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman (Till December 2018)	2013年1月1日至2018年12月31日 From 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2018
謝偉銓議員，BBS Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS	嚴重投訴個案委員會主席（2019年2月起） 個案審核小組主席 Serious Complaints Committee Chairman (Since February 2019) Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman	2015年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2015
張華峰議員，SBS，JP Hon Chris CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP	個案審核小組主席 Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman	2015年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2015
易志明議員，SBS，JP Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, SBS, JP	個案審核小組主席（2019年1月起） Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman (Since January 2019)	2019年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2019
委員 Members		任期 Appointment
甄孟義資深大律師 Mr John YAN Mang-ye, SC	法律事務委員會主席（至2018年5月） Legal Committee Chairman (Till May 2018)	2012年10月1日至2018年5月31日 From 1 October 2012 to 31 May 2018
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 Publicity and Survey Committee Chairman	2014年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2014
許宗盛律師，SBS，MH，JP Mr Herman HUI Chung-shing, SBS, MH, JP	運作及程序諮詢委員會主席 Operations Advisory Committee Chairman	2015年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2015
關治平工程師，BBS，JP Ir Edgar KWAN Chi-ping, BBS, JP	管理委員會主席 Management Committee Chairman	2015年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2015

委員 Members		任期 Appointment
藍德業資深大律師 Mr Douglas LAM Tak-yip, SC	法律事務委員會主席 (2018年9月起) Legal Committee Chairman (Since September 2018)	2017年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2017
陸貽信資深大律師, BBS Mr Arthur LUK Yee-shun, BBS, SC	個案審核小組主席 (至2018年12月) Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman (Till December 2018)	2013年1月1日至2018年12月31日 From 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2018
鄭錦鐘博士, BBS, MH, OStJ, JP Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, OStJ, JP	個案審核小組主席 Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman	2015年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2015
杜國鏐先生, BBS, JP Mr Clement TAO Kwok-lau, BBS, JP		2012年10月1日至2018年5月31日 From 1 October 2012 to 31 May 2018
陳建強醫生, BBS, JP Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, BBS, JP		2013年1月1日至2018年12月31日 From 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2018
何世傑教授、工程師 Ir Prof Vincent HO		2013年1月1日至2018年12月31日 From 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2018
蘇麗珍區議員, MH, JP Ms Ann SO Lai-chun, MH, JP		2014年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2014
何錦榮會計師 Mr Richard HO Kam-wing		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
毛樂禮資深大律師 Mr José-Antonio MAURELLET, SC		2016年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2016
陳錦榮會計師, MH Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, MH		2016年6月1日起 Since 1 June 2016
鄭永銓先生 Mr Wilson KWONG Wing-tsuen		2016年6月1日起 Since 1 June 2016
歐楚筠女士 Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan		2017年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2017
朱永耀先生 Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu		2017年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2017
李曉華大律師 Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah		2017年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2017
李家仁醫生, BBS, MH, JP Dr David LEE Ka-yan, BBS, MH, JP		2017年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2017
彭韻僊律師, MH, JP Ms Melissa Kaye PANG, MH, JP		2017年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2017
宋菝苓女士 Ms Shalini Shivan SUJANANI		2017年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2017

委員 Members	任期 Appointment
黃至生教授 Prof Martin WONG Chi-sang	2017年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2017
楊華勇先生，JP Mr Johnny YU Wah-yung, JP	2017年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2017
陳黃麗娟博士，BBS，MH，JP Dr Anissa CHAN WONG Lai-kuen, BBS, MH, JP	2018年6月1日起 Since 1 June 2018
王家揚先生 Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung	2018年6月1日起 Since 1 June 2018
李文斌先生，MH，JP Mr LEE Man-bun, MH, JP	2019年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2019
羅孔君大律師，JP Ms Jane Curzon LO, JP	2019年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2019

監警會內務會議出席紀錄

IPCC MEMBERS' ATTENDANCE AT IN-HOUSE MEETINGS

時期: 2018年4月至2019年3月
Period: April 2018 to March 2019

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。如有需要，亦會召開特別內務會議。

The IPCC holds in-house meetings every quarter, for the full Council to discuss internal matters. Special in-house meeting would be held when necessary.

● 出席 Attended ○ 缺席 Did not attend – 不是會議成員 Not a Member of the Meeting

	2018			2019	總數 Total
	6月5日 5 Jun	9月4日 4 Sep	12月4日 4 Dec	3月5日 5 Mar	
主席 Chairman					
郭琳廣律師, SBS, JP Mr Larry KWOK Lam-kwong, SBS, JP	—	—	—	—	—
梁定邦博士, QC, SC, JP Dr Anthony Francis NEOH, QC, SC, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
副主席 Vice-Chairmen					
陳健波議員, GBS, JP Hon CHAN Kin-por, GBS, JP	●	○	●	—	2/3
謝偉銓議員, BBS Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS	●	○	●	○	2/4
張華峰議員, SBS, JP Hon Chris CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP	●	●	●	○	3/4
易志明議員, SBS, JP Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, SBS, JP	—	—	—	○	0/1
委員 Members					
甄孟義資深大律師 Mr John YAN Mang-ye, SC	—	—	—	—	—
劉文文女士, BBS, MH, JP Miss Lisa LAU Man-man, BBS, MH, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
許宗盛律師, SBS, MH, JP Mr Herman HUI Chung-shing, SBS, MH, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
關治平工程師, BBS, JP Ir Edgar KWAN Chi-ping, BBS, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
藍德業資深大律師 Mr Douglas LAM Tak-yip, SC	○	●	○	○	1/4
陸貽信資深大律師, BBS Mr Arthur LUK Yee-shun, BBS, SC	○	●	○	—	1/3
鄭錦鐘博士, BBS, MH, OStJ, JP Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, OStJ, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4

	2018			2019	總數 Total
	6月5日 5 Jun	9月4日 4 Sep	12月4日 4 Dec	3月5日 5 Mar	
杜國鑾先生，BBS，JP Mr Clement TAO Kwok-lau, BBS, JP	—	—	—	—	—
陳建強醫生，BBS，JP Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, BBS, JP	●	●	●	—	3/3
何世傑教授、工程師 Ir Prof Vincent HO	●	○	●	—	2/3
蘇麗珍區議員，MH，JP Ms Ann SO Lai-chun, MH, JP	○	○	●	●	2/4
何錦榮會計師 Mr Richard HO Kam-wing	●	●	●	●	4/4
錢志庸律師 Mr Barry CHIN Chi-yung	●	●	●	○	3/4
毛樂禮資深大律師 Mr José-Antonio MAURELLET, SC	○	○	●	○	1/4
陳錦榮會計師，MH Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, MH	●	○	○	○	1/4
鄭永銓先生 Mr Wilson KWONG Wing-tsuen	●	●	●	●	4/4
歐楚筠女士 Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan	●	●	●	●	4/4
朱永耀先生 Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu	●	●	●	○	3/4
李曉華大律師 Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah	●	●	●	●	4/4
李家仁醫生，BBS，MH，JP Dr David LEE Ka-yan, BBS, MH, JP	●	○	○	○	1/4
彭韻僖律師，MH，JP Ms Melissa Kaye PANG, MH, JP	●	○	○	●	2/4
宋筱苓女士 Ms Shalini Shivan SUJANANI	●	○	○	○	1/4
黃至生教授 Prof Martin WONG Chi-sang	●	●	●	●	4/4
楊華勇先生，JP Mr Johnny YU Wah-yung, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
陳黃麗娟博士，BBS，MH，JP Dr Anissa CHAN WONG Lai-kuen, BBS, MH, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
王家揚先生 Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung	●	●	●	●	4/4
李文斌先生，MH，JP Mr LEE Man-bun, MH, JP	—	—	—	●	1/1
羅孔君大律師，JP Ms Jane Curzon LO, JP	—	—	—	○	0/1

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: 2018年4月至2019年3月
Period: April 2018 to March 2019

● 出席 Attended ○ 缺席 Did not attend – 不是會議成員 Not a Member of the Meeting

	2018			2019	總數 Total
	6月19日 19 Jun	9月11日 11 Sep	12月11日 11 Dec	3月19日 19 Mar	
主席 Chairman					
郭琳廣律師, SBS, JP Mr Larry KWOK Lam-kwong, SBS, JP	–	–	–	–	–
梁定邦博士, QC, SC, JP Dr Anthony Francis NEOH, QC, SC, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
副主席 Vice-Chairmen					
陳健波議員, GBS, JP Hon CHAN Kin-por, GBS, JP	●	○	●	–	2/3
謝偉銓議員, BBS Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS	●	●	●	●	4/4
張華峰議員, SBS, JP Hon Chris CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
易志明議員, SBS, JP Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, SBS, JP	–	–	–	●	1/1
委員 Members					
甄孟義資深大律師 Mr John YAN Mang-ye, SC	–	–	–	–	–
劉文文女士, BBS, MH, JP Miss Lisa LAU Man-man, BBS, MH, JP	○	●	●	○	2/4
許宗盛律師, SBS, MH, JP Mr Herman HUI Chung-shing, SBS, MH, JP	●	●	●	○	3/4
關治平工程師, BBS, JP Ir Edgar KWAN Chi-ping, BBS, JP	●	●	○	●	3/4
藍德業資深大律師 Mr Douglas LAM Tak-yip, SC	○	○	○	○	0/4
陸貽信資深大律師, BBS Mr Arthur LUK Yee-shun, BBS, SC	●	○	○	–	1/3
鄭錦鐘博士, BBS, MH, OstJ, JP Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, OstJ, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
杜國鑾先生, BBS, JP Mr Clement TAO Kwok-lau, BBS, JP	–	–	–	–	–
陳建強醫生, BBS, JP Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, BBS, JP	●	●	●	–	3/3
何世傑教授、工程師 Ir Prof Vincent HO	●	●	●	–	3/3

	2018			2019	總數 Total
	6月19日 19 Jun	9月11日 11 Sep	12月11日 11 Dec	3月19日 19 Mar	
蘇麗珍區議員，MH，JP Ms Ann SO Lai-chun, MH, JP	○	○	○	○	0/4
何錦榮會計師 Mr Richard HO Kam-wing	○	●	●	○	2/4
錢志庸律師 Mr Barry CHIN Chi-yung	●	●	●	●	4/4
毛樂禮資深大律師 Mr José-Antonio MAURELLET, SC	○	●	●	○	2/4
陳錦榮會計師，MH Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, MH	●	○	●	●	3/4
鄭永銓先生 Mr Wilson KWONG Wing-tsuen	●	●	●	●	4/4
歐楚筠女士 Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan	●	●	●	●	4/4
朱永耀先生 Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu	●	●	●	●	4/4
李曉華大律師 Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah	●	●	●	●	4/4
李家仁醫生，BBS，MH，JP Dr David LEE Ka-yan, BBS, MH, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
彭韻僖律師，MH，JP Ms Melissa Kaye PANG, MH, JP	●	○	○	○	1/4
宋筱苓女士 Ms Shalini Shivan SUJANANI	○	●	●	●	3/4
黃至生教授 Prof Martin WONG Chi-sang	●	●	●	●	4/4
楊華勇先生，JP Mr Johnny YU Wah-yung, JP	○	○	○	○	0/4
陳黃麗娟博士，BBS，MH，JP Dr Anissa CHAN WONG Lai-kuen, BBS, MH, JP	●	●	○	●	3/4
王家揚先生 Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung	●	●	●	●	4/4
李文斌先生，MH，JP Mr LEE Man-bun, MH, JP	-	-	-	●	1/1
羅孔君大律師，JP Ms Jane Curzon LO, JP	-	-	-	●	1/1

專責委員會

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五個專責委員會，以便更有效地履行職能。

五個專責委員會的職權範圍和成員名單如下：

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

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

1 嚴重投訴個案委員會 Serious Complaints Committee

職權範圍

- 訂定準則，用以界定應受委員會監察的嚴重個案；
- 研究和制定監察嚴重投訴個案的特別程序；
- 研究是否需要尋求外間的专业意見或服務，協助審核嚴重投訴個案；
- 審核嚴重投訴個案的調查結果，並向主席提出建議；
- 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。

Terms of reference

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

成員 Membership

主席

陳健波議員，GBS，JP
(至2018年12月)

謝偉銓議員，BBS
(2019年2月起)

委員

張華峰議員，SBS，JP

易志明議員，SBS，JP
(2019年1月起)

杜國鑾先生，BBS，JP
(至2018年5月)

Chairman

Hon CHAN Kin-por, GBS, JP
(Till December 2018)

Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS
(Since February 2019)

Members

Hon Chris CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP

Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, SBS, JP
(Since January 2019)

Mr Clement TAO Kwok-lau, BBS, JP
(Till May 2018)

甄孟義資深大律師
(至2018年5月)

Mr John YAN Mang-ye, SC
(Till May 2018)

何世傑教授、工程師
(至2018年12月)

Ir Prof Vincent HO
(Till December 2018)

陸貽信資深大律師，BBS
(至2018年12月)

Mr Arthur LUK Yee-shun, BBS, SC
(Till December 2018)

劉文文女士，BBS，MH，JP

Miss Lisa LAU Man-man, BBS, MH, JP

蘇麗珍區議員，MH，JP

Ms Ann SO Lai-chun, MH, JP

鄭錦鐘博士，BBS，MH，OStJ，JP

Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, OStJ, JP

許宗盛律師，SBS，MH，JP

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

陳錦榮會計師，MH

Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, MH

歐楚筠女士

Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan

李曉華大律師

Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah

李家仁醫生，BBS，MH，JP

Dr David LEE Ka-yan, BBS, MH, JP

黃至生教授

Prof Martin WONG Chi-sang

陳黃麗娟博士，BBS，MH，JP
(2018年6月起)

Dr Anissa CHAN WONG Lai-kuen, BBS, MH, JP
(Since June 2018)

王家揚先生
(2018年6月起)

Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung
(Since June 2018)

李文斌先生，MH，JP
(2019年1月起)

Mr LEE Man-bun, MH, JP
(Since January 2019)

2 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 Membership

主席

劉文文女士，BBS，MH，JP

委員

杜國鑾先生，BBS，JP
(至2018年5月)

陳建強醫生，BBS，JP
(至2018年12月)

何世傑教授、工程師
(至2018年12月)

蘇麗珍區議員，MH，JP

陳錦榮會計師，MH

鄭永銓先生
(2019年1月起)

歐楚筠女士

朱永耀先生

楊華勇先生，JP

Chairman

Miss Lisa LAU Man-man, BBS, MH, JP

Members

Mr Clement TAO Kwok-lau, BBS, JP
(Till May 2018)

Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, BBS, JP
(Till December 2018)

Ir Prof Vincent HO
(Till December 2018)

Ms Ann SO Lai-chun, MH, JP

Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, MH

Mr Wilson KWONG Wing-tsun
(Since January 2019)

Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan

Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu

Mr Johnny YU Wah-yung, JP

3 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；
 - 助理秘書長及高級審核主任／高級研究主任／高級經理級別僱員的委任、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25萬元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;
 - appointment, interdiction from duty, and termination of employment of employees at Assistant Secretary-General and Senior Vetting Officer/Senior Research Officer/Senior Manager ranks;
 - key administrative matters that affect the service of IPCC;
 - proposed new contracts with estimated value above \$250,000 or covering a new area of activity, with the exception of those contracts or activities which come under the purview of the Publicity and Survey Committee;
- c. To put forward any administrative and management issues for the IPCC's deliberation as the Committee deems appropriate.

成員 Membership

主席

關治平工程師，BBS，JP

委員

郭琳廣律師，SBS，JP
(至2018年5月)

謝偉銓議員，BBS

杜國鑾先生，BBS，JP
(至2018年5月)

何世傑教授、工程師
(至2018年12月)

鄭錦鐘博士，BBS，MH，OStJ，JP

何錦榮會計師

鄭永銓先生

李曉華大律師

彭韻僊律師，MH，JP

王家揚先生
(2018年6月起)

李文斌先生，MH，JP
(2019年1月起)

Chairman

Ir Edgar KWAN Chi-ping, BBS, JP

Members

Mr Larry KWOK Lam-kwong, SBS, JP
(Till May 2018)

Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS

Mr Clement TAO Kwok-lau, BBS, JP
(Till May 2018)

Ir Prof Vincent HO
(Till December 2018)

Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, OStJ, JP

Mr Richard HO Kam-wing

Mr Wilson KWONG Wing-tsuen

Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah

Ms Melissa Kaye PANG, MH, JP

Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung
(Since June 2018)

Mr LEE Man-bun, MH, JP
(Since January 2019)

4 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.

成員 Membership

主席

許宗盛律師，SBS，MH，JP

委員

杜國鑾先生，BBS，JP
(至2018年5月)

陸貽信資深大律師，BBS
(至2018年12月)

劉文文女士，BBS，MH，JP

陳錦榮會計師，MH

鄭永銓先生

歐楚筠女士

朱永耀先生

黃至生教授

Chairman

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

Members

Mr Clement TAO Kwok-lau, BBS, JP
(Till May 2018)

Mr Arthur LUK Yee-shun, BBS, SC
(Till December 2018)

Miss Lisa LAU Man-man, BBS, MH, JP

Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, MH

Mr Wilson KWONG Wing-tsun

Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan

Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu

Prof WONG Chi-sang

5 法律事務委員會 Legal Committee

職權範圍

法律事務委員會於監警會或秘書處需要時，會就以下事項提出及發表意見。

- a. 審核投訴個案所產生的法律問題；
- b. 對《監警會條例》及監警會內部規則與守則的詮釋；
- c. 監警會的工作所產生或附帶的法律研究；
- d. 監警會的運作及／或管理所產生的法律問題；
- e. 任何與監警會的工作有關或其所附帶的其他法律問題。

法律事務委員會可要求秘書處協助執行上述事項。

Terms of reference

Legal Committee is to comment and express views on the following as may be required by the Council or Secretariat from time to time.

- a. Legal issues arising from the examination of complaint cases;
- b. Interpretation of the IPCCO and I's internal rules and regulations;
- c. Legal research arising from or incidental to the Council's work;
- d. Legal issues arising from the operation and/or administration of the Council;
- e. Any other legal issues related or incidental to the Council's work.

Legal Committee may require the Secretariat to assist in carrying out the above.

成員 Membership

主席

甄孟義資深大律師
(至2018年5月)

藍德業資深大律師
(2018年9月起)

委員

許宗盛律師，SBS，MH，JP

毛樂禮資深大律師

李曉華大律師

彭韻僖律師，MH，JP

王家揚先生
(2018年10月起)

羅孔君大律師，JP
(2019年1月起)

Chairman

Mr John YAN Mang-ye, SC
(Till May 2018)

Mr Douglas LAM Tak-yip, SC
(Since September 2018)

Members

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

Mr José-Antonio MAURELLET, SC

Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah

Ms Melissa Kaye PANG, MH, JP

Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung
(Since October 2018)

Ms Jane Curzon LO, JP
(Since January 2019)

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 區穎恩女士	Ms Grace AU Wing-yan
●	3 歐陽伯權先生，JP	Mr Rex AUYEUNG Pak-kuen, JP
	4 鮑誠業先生	Mr BOU Shing-ip
	5 湛家雄先生，BBS，MH，JP	Mr Daniel CHAM Ka-hung, BBS, MH, JP
	6 陳杏女士，MH	Ms CHAN Hang, MH
	7 陳香蓮女士，JP	Ms Jenny CHAN Heung-lin, JP
	8 陳家偉先生	Mr Calvin CHAN Ka-wai
●	9 陳建強醫生，BBS，JP	Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, BBS, JP
	10 陳茂強先生	Mr Haydn CHAN Mou-keung
	11 陳東岳先生	Mr Tony CHAN Tung-ngok
	12 陳郁傑教授，MH，JP	Prof CHAN Yuk-kit, MH, JP
	13 周嘉弘先生	Mr Calvin CHAU
	14 鄭木林先生，MH	Mr Mathew CHENG Muk-lam, MH
	15 鄭承峰先生，MH	Mr Baldwin CHENG Shing-fung, MH
	16 鄭承隆先生，MH	Mr Edwin CHENG Shing-lung, MH
	17 張焯堯先生	Mr Charles CHEUNG Cheuk-yiu
	18 張俊勇先生，MH，JP	Mr Thomas CHEUNG Tsun-yung, MH, JP
	19 張欽龍先生	Mr CHEUNG Yam-lung
	20 張依勵博士	Dr CHEUNG Yee-lai
	21 張漪薇女士，JP	Ms Mimi CHEUNG Yee-may, JP
	22 錢丞海先生	Mr Gordon CHIN Shing-hoi
	23 蔡永璣先生	Mr Wilkie CHOI Wing-kee
	24 張詩培女士，MH	Ms Joanne CHONG Sze-pui, MH
	25 周錦威博士，MH	Dr CHOW Kam-wai, MH

觀察員名單	Name of Observers
26 周耀明先生，BBS，MH	Mr Alan CHOW Yiu-ming, BBS, MH
27 鍾靖薇女士	Ms CHUNG Ching-may
28 鍾燕婷女士	Ms CHUNG Yin-ting
29 范凱傑先生	Mr Alex FAN Hoi-kit
30 方文傑先生	Mr James Mathew FONG
31 方平先生，BBS，JP	Mr FONG Ping, BBS, JP
32 符美玉博士	Dr Shirley FU
33 馮卓能先生，MH	Mr Clement FUNG Cheuk-nang, MH
34 何子綱先生	Mr James HO Tsz-kong
35 何偉權博士	Dr HO Wai-kuen
36 何逸雲先生	Mr Alec HO Yat-wan
37 何婉嫻女士	Ms HO Yuen-han
38 許嘉灝先生，BBS，MH	Mr HUI Ka-hoo, BBS, MH
39 甘向華女士	Ms KAM Heung-wah
40 顧明仁博士，MH	Dr Charles KOO Ming-yan, MH
41 郭錦鴻先生	Mr KWOK Kam-hung
42 黎達生先生，MH，JP	Mr David LAI Tat-sang, MH, JP
43 林赤有先生，BBS，MH，JP	Mr Billy LAM Chek-yau, BBS, MH, JP
44 林志傑醫生，BBS，MH，JP	Dr Lawrence LAM Chi-kit, BBS, MH, JP
45 林振昇先生	Mr LAM Chun-sing
46 林發耿先生，MH	Mr LAM Faat-kang, MH
47 林浩揚先生	Mr LAM Ho-yeung
48 林開利先生	Mr Laurie LAM Hoy-lee
49 林建康先生，MH	Mr Matthew LAM Kin-hong, MH
50 劉興華先生，MH，JP	Mr LAU Hing-wah, MH, JP
51 樓家強先生，MH，JP	Mr LAU Ka-keung, MH, JP
52 劉嘉華先生	Mr LAU Kar-wah
53 劉文東先生	Mr Benjamin LAU Man-tung
54 劉偉光先生	Mr Billy LAU Wai-kwong
55 劉應東先生	Mr Ellis LAU Ying-tung
56 李富芬女士	Ms LEE Fu-fan
57 李世基先生	Mr LEE Sai-kee

	觀察員名單	Name of Observers
58	李穎詩女士	Ms Vivian LEE Ying-shih
59	李許美嫦女士，MH，JP	Mrs Tennessy LEE HUI Mei-sheung, MH, JP
60	梁淑莊女士	Ms LEUNG Suk-chong
61	廖啟明醫生，MH	Dr LIU Kai-ming, MH
62	廖錦興先生	Mr LIU Kam-hing
63	羅發強先生	Mr LO Fat-keung
64	羅啟富先生	Mr Vincent LO Kai-fu
65	盧錦華先生，MH，JP	Mr Norman LO Kam-wah, MH, JP
66	羅沛然博士	Dr LO Pui-yin
67	羅仁禮先生，MH，JP	Mr LO Yan-lai, MH, JP
68	陸海女士，BBS，MH，JP	Ms LU Hai, BBS, MH, JP
69	呂志豪先生	Mr LUI Chi-ho
70	陸勁光先生，MH	Mr LUK King-kwong, MH
71	馬盧金華女士	Mrs Virginia MA LO Kam-wah
72	麥樂嫦女士	Ms Mabel MAK Lok-sheung
73	莫仲輝先生，BBS，MH，JP	Mr Rex MOK Chung-fai, BBS, MH, JP
74	莫潤輝牧師	Rev MOK Yun-fai
75	伍海山先生	Mr Aaron NG Hoi-shan
76	吳玲玲女士，JP	Ms NG Ling-ling, JP
77	吳宏增先生	Mr Andy NG Wang-tsang
78	吳永嘉議員，BBS，JP	Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, BBS, JP
79	顏少倫先生	Mr NGAN Siu-lun
●	80 彭穎生先生	Mr Victor PANG Wing-seng
81	潘國華先生	Mr PUN Kwok-wah
82	蕭澤宇先生，BBS，JP	Mr Simon SIU Chak-yu, BBS, JP
83	蕭楚基先生，BBS，MH，JP	Mr SIU Chor-kee, BBS, MH, JP
●	84 蘇凱恩女士	Ms Crystal SO Hoi-yan
85	蘇慧賢女士	Ms Herdy SO Wai-yin
86	施家殷先生，MH	Mr Kyran SZE, MH
87	譚紫樺女士，JP	Ms Angelique TAM Chi-wah, JP
88	鄧智宏先生	Mr TANG Chi-wang
89	唐梓恩女士	Ms TONG Zi-yan

觀察員名單		Name of Observers
●	90 蔡曉慧女士	Ms Sherry TSAI Hiu-wai
	91 曾嘉麗女士	Ms TSANG Ka-lai
	92 曾文彪先生	Mr TSANG Man-biu
	93 曾文興先生	Mr TSANG Man-hing
	94 曾耀民先生	Mr Newman TSANG Yiu-man
	95 謝炯全博士	Dr Patrick TSE Kwing-chuen
	96 徐福燊醫生，MH	Dr Michael TSUI Fuk-sun, MH
	97 黃頌良博士，JP	Dr WONG Chung-leung, JP
	98 王真妮女士	Ms Jacqueline WONG
	99 王家揚先生	Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung
	100 黃耀聰先生，MH	Mr WONG Yiu-chung, MH
	101 胡潔瑩博士，JP	Dr Kitty WU Kit-ying, JP
	102 吳德龍先生	Mr Bernard WU Tak-lung
	103 任志浩教授	Prof Michael YAM Chi-ho
	104 甄懋強先生	Mr YAN Mou-keung
	105 楊學明牧師，MH	Rev David YEUNG Hok-ming, MH
	106 楊偉康博士	Dr YEUNG Wai-hong
	107 葉振南先生，BBS，MH，JP	Mr Stephen YIP Chun-nam, BBS, MH, JP
	108 姚寶雅女士	Ms Christina YIU Po-nga
	109 楊添燦先生	Mr Alan YOUNG Tim-tsan
	110 余雅芳女士	Ms Avon YUE Nga-fong
	111 袁達堂先生	Mr YUEN Tat-tong

- 2018年4月1日新任命
Newly-appointed Observers (1 April 2018)
- 2019年1月1日新任命
Newly-appointed Observer (1 January 2019)
- 2018年11月1日退休
Retired Observer (1 November 2018)

監警會秘書處

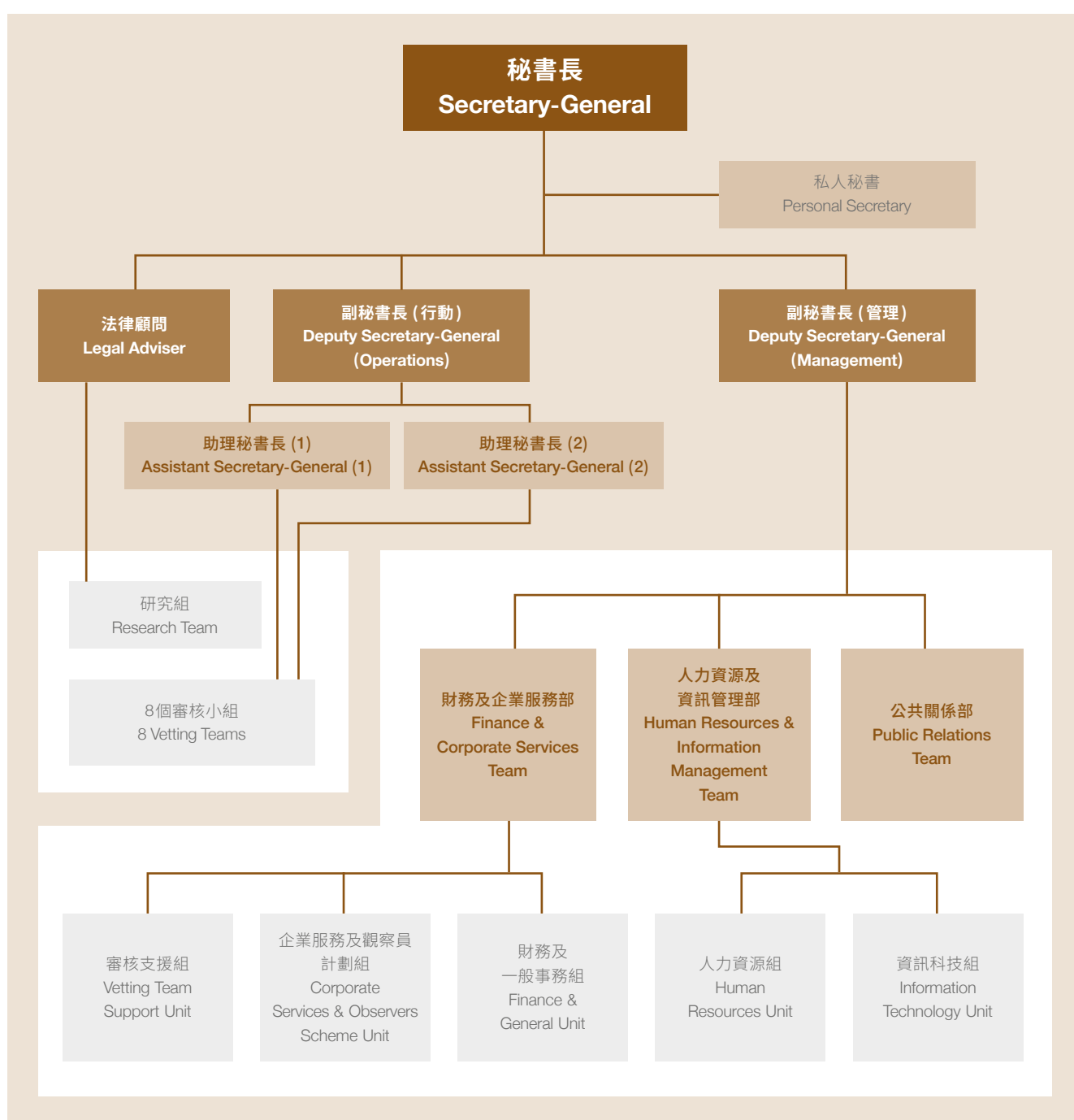
IPCC SECRETARIAT

監警會由一個全職的秘書處支援。秘書處由秘書長領導，2018/19年度編制共有60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2019年3月31日的組織圖如下：

The IPCC is supported by a full-time Secretariat, headed by Secretary-General, with a total of 60 posts on the establishment in 2018/19. 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 2019, is as below:





7

財務報表
Financial
Statements

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獨立核數師報告

致獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO INDEPENDENT POLICE COMPLAINTS COUNCIL



(根據《獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會條例》成立)

(Established under the Independent Police Complaints Council Ordinance)

意見

本核數師（以下簡稱「我們」）已審計列載於第115至137頁的獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會（以下簡稱「貴會」）的財務報表，此財務報表包括於二零一九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，以及財務報表附註，包括主要會計政策概要。

我們認為，該等財務報表已根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港財務報告準則》真實而中肯地反映了貴會於二零一九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。

意見之基礎

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港審計準則》進行審計。我們在該等準則下承擔的責任已在本報告「核數師就審計財務報表承擔的責任」部分中作進一步闡述。根據香港會計師公會頒布的《專業會計師道德守則》（以下簡稱「守則」），我們獨立於貴會，並已履行守則中的其他專業道德責任。我們相信，我們所獲得的審計憑證能充足及適當地為我們的審計意見提供基礎。

財務報表及其核數師報告以外的信息

貴會需對其他資訊負責。其他資訊包括刊載於工作報告內的資訊，但不包括財務報表及我們的核數師報告。

我們對財務報表的意見並不涵蓋其他資訊，我們亦不對該等其他資訊發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Independent Police Complaints Council (the "Council") set out on pages 115 to 137, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in reserves and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Council in accordance with the HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report thereon

The Council is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

結合我們對財務報表的審計，我們的責任是閱讀其他資訊，在此過程中，考慮其他資訊是否與財務報表或我們在審計過程中所瞭解的情況存在重大抵觸或者似乎存在重大錯誤陳述的情況。基於我們已執行工作，如果我們認為其他資訊存在重大錯誤陳述，我們需要報告該事實。在這方面，我們沒有任何報告。

貴會及治理層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》擬備真實而中肯的財務報表，並對其認為為使財務報表的擬備不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述所需的內部控制負責。

在擬備財務報表時，貴會負責評估其持續經營的能力，並在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關的事項，以及使用持續經營為會計基礎，除非貴會有意將其清盤或停止經營，或別無其他實際的替代方案。

治理層須負責監督貴會的財務報告過程。

核數師就審計財務報表承擔的責任

我們的目標，是對財務報表整體是否不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證，並出具包括我們意見的核數師報告。我們是按照《獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會條例》(第604章)附表1第29條的規定，僅向貴會報告。除此以外，我們的報告不可用作其他用途。我們概不會就本報告內容，對任何其他人士負責及承擔責任。我們概不就本報告的內容，對任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。合理保證是高水平的保證，但不能保證按照《香港審計準則》進行的審計，在某一重大錯誤陳述存在時總能發現。錯誤陳述可以由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期它們單獨或滙總起來可能影響財務報表使用者依賴財務報表所作出的經濟決定，則有關的錯誤陳述可被視作重大。

在根據《香港審計準則》進行審計的過程中，我們運用了專業判斷，保持了專業懷疑態度。我們亦：

- 識別和評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致財務報表存在重大錯誤陳述的風險，設計及

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Council and those charged with governance 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 HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and for such internal control as the Council determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Council is responsible for assessing the Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Council either intends to liquidate the Council or to ceases operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Council's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. This report is made 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. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and

執行審計程序以應對這些風險，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制之上，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險。

- 了解與審計相關的內部控制，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。
- 評價貴會所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。
- 對貴會採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論。根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對貴會的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。如果我們認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提請使用者注意財務報表中的相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則我們應當發表非無保留意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致貴會不能持續經營。
- 評價財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露，以及財務報表是否中肯反映交易和事項。

除其他事項外，我們與貴會溝通了計劃的審計範圍、時間安排、重大審計發現等，包括我們在審計中識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Council's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Council.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Council's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Council's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Council to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



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

二零一九年八月十六日

香港

PATRICK WONG C.P.A. LIMITED

Certified Public Accountant

LAU YUK MING HAROLD

F CPA (Practising), MSCA

Certified Public Accountant (Practising),

Hong Kong Practising Certificate Number: P05468

16 August 2019

Hong Kong

全面收益表

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度
Year ended 31 March 2019

	附註 Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
收入 Income			
政府補助 Government grants	6	81,355,666	74,479,489
其他收入 Other income	7	333,402	65,689
		81,689,068	74,545,178
支出 Expenditure			
員工成本 Staff costs	8	51,148,162	44,087,972
一般及行政費用 General and administrative expenses	8	22,954,777	20,399,718
本會成員酬金 Honorarium to Council members	18	859,640	851,880
		74,962,579	65,339,570
本年度盈餘及全面收益總額 Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	8	6,726,489	9,205,608

財務狀況表

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

於二零一九年三月三十一日

At 31 March 2019

	附註 Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
非流動資產 Non-current asset			
固定資產 Fixed assets	10	8,903,704	8,736,992
流動資產 Current assets			
按金及預付款項 Deposits and prepayments		4,248,059	4,308,411
應收利息 Interest receivable		3,222	5,893
現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents	11	25,405,973	61,764,933
		29,657,254	66,079,237
流動負債 Current liabilities			
遞延政府補助 Deferred government grants	12	771,945	2,156,666
其他應付款項及應計費用 Other payables and accruals	13	6,361,508	2,911,722
		7,133,453	5,068,388
流動資產淨值 Net current assets			
		22,523,801	61,010,849
資產總值減流動負債 Total assets less current liabilities			
		31,427,505	69,747,841
非流動負債 Non-current liabilities			
遞延政府補助 Deferred government grants	12	609,583	1,381,528
員工約滿酬金撥備 Provision for staff gratuities	14	6,241,933	4,939,214
		6,851,516	6,320,742
資產淨值 Net assets			
		24,575,989	63,427,099
儲備 Reserves			
累計盈餘 Accumulated surplus	15	24,575,989	63,427,099

本會於二零一九年八月十六日批准並授權公佈本財務報表。
Approved and authorised for issue by the Council on 16 August 2019.



梁定邦，QC，SC，JP
主席
Anthony Francis NEOH, QC, SC, JP
Chairman

儲備變動表

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES

截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

Year ended 31 March 2019

	附註 Note	累計盈餘 Accumulated surplus \$
於二零一七年四月一日之結餘 Balance at 1 April 2017		54,221,491
年內盈餘及全面收益 Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year		9,205,608
於二零一八年三月三十一日及四月一日之結餘 Balances at 31 March 2018 and at 1 April 2018		63,427,099
年內盈餘及全面收益 Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year		6,726,489
退還予政府的超額儲備 Excess reserve refunded to the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("the Government")	15	(45,577,599)
於二零一九年三月三十一日之結餘 Balance at 31 March 2019		24,575,989

現金流量表

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度
Year ended 31 March 2019

	附註 Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
營運活動 Operating activities			
年內盈餘及全面收益 Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year		6,726,489	9,205,608
已就下列各項作出調整 Adjustments for:			
- 折舊 Depreciation		4,564,437	3,254,523
- 利息收入 Interest income		(332,364)	(63,798)
退還予政府的超額儲備 Excess reserve refunded to the Government		(45,577,599)	-
營運資金變動前之營運(虧損)/盈餘 Operating (deficit)/surplus before working capital changes		(34,619,037)	12,396,333
按金及預付款項之減少/(增加) Decrease/(increase) in deposits and prepayments		60,352	(722,351)
遞延政府補助之(減少)/增加 (Decrease)/increase in deferred government grants		(2,156,666)	193,511
其他應付款項及應計費用之增加 Increase in other payables and accruals		3,449,786	196,609
員工約滿酬金撥備之增加 Increase in provision for staff gratuities		1,302,719	852,647
營運活動產生的現金流(流出)/流入 Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		(31,962,846)	12,916,749
投資活動 Investing activities			
購入固定資產 Purchase of fixed assets		(4,731,149)	(7,665,915)
已收利息 Interest received		335,035	57,905
投資活動之現金流出淨額 Net cash used in investing activities		(4,396,114)	(7,608,010)
現金及現金等價物之(減少)/增加淨額 Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(36,358,960)	5,308,739
年初之現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		61,764,933	56,456,194
年末之現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	11	25,405,973	61,764,933

財務報表附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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》（第604章）（「本會條例」）成立的一個法團，根據本會條例，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。

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。

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。

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The Independent Police Complaints Council (the "Council") is a body corporate established under the Independent Police Complaints Council Ordinance (Cap. 604) (the "Ordinance"). Under 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.

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 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

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

3 主要會計政策 (續)

(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。

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。

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(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.

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.

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.

3 主要會計政策 (續)

(d) 確認及終止確認金融工具

金融資產及金融負債於本會成為工具合約條文的訂約方時，於財務狀況表內確認。

倘從資產收取現金流量的合約權利屆滿；本會轉移其於資產擁有權的絕大部分風險及回報；或本會並無轉移或保留資產擁有權的絕大部分風險及回報亦無保留對資產的控制權，則終止確認金融資產。於終止確認金融資產時，資產賬面值與已收代價於損益內確認。

倘於有關合約的特定責任獲解除、取消或屆滿，則終止確認金融負債。終止確認的金融負債賬面值與已付代價的差額於損益內確認。

(e) 金融資產

倘根據合約條款規定須於有關市場所規定期限內購入或出售資產，則金融資產按交易日基準確認入賬及終止確認，並按公允價值加直接交易成本作初步計算，惟按公允價值計入損益的投資則除外。收購按公允價值計入損益的投資之直接應佔交易成本即時於損益確認。

按攤銷成本列賬的金融資產

撥歸此類的金融資產(包括貿易及其他應收款項)須同時符合下列兩項條件：

- 持有資產的業務模式是為收取合約現金流；及
- 資產的合約條款於特定日期產生僅為支付本金及未償還本金利息的現金流量。

有關項目其後以實際利率法按攤銷成本減預期信貸虧損的虧損撥備計算。

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets expire; the Council transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets; or the Council neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets but has not retained control on the assets. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

(e) Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis where the purchase or sale of an asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus directly attributable transaction costs except in the case of investments at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of investments at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets (including trade and other receivables) are classified under this category if they satisfy both of the following conditions:

- the assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less loss allowances for expected credit losses.

3 主要會計政策 (續)

(f) 預計信貸虧損的虧損撥備

本會就按攤銷成本計算的金融資產及融資擔保合約的預計信貸虧損確認虧損撥備。預計信貸虧損為加權平均信貸虧損，並以發生違約風險的金額作為加權數值。

於各報告期末，倘金融工具的信貸風險自初始確認以來大幅增加，本會就貿易應收款項按所有可能發生違約事件的預計信貸虧損除以該金融工具的預計年期(「預計信貸虧損年期」)，從而計算金融工具的虧損撥備。

倘於報告期末金融工具(貿易應收款項除外)的信貸風險自初始確認以來並無大幅增加，則本會會按相等於反映該金融工具可能於報告期間後12個月內發生的違約事件所引致預計信貸虧損的預計信貸虧損年期部分的金額計量金融工具的虧損撥備。

預計信貸虧損金額或為調整報告期末虧損撥備至所需金額所作撥回金額乃於損益確認為減值盈虧。

(g) 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。

(h) 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)

(f) Loss allowances for expected credit losses

The Council recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortised cost. Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of a default occurring as the weights.

At the end of each reporting period, the Council measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of that financial instrument (“lifetime expected credit losses”) for trade receivables, or if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition.

If, at the end of the reporting period, the credit risk on a financial instrument (other than trade receivables) has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Council measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that represents the expected credit losses that result from default events on that financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting period.

The amount of expected credit losses or reversal to adjust the loss allowance at the end of the reporting period to the required amount is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

(g) 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.

(h) 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)

(i) 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。

(j) 收入確認

(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。

(k) 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，以每月\$1,500為上限。該計劃之資產與本會之資產分開持有，並由信託人以基金託管。

向強積金計劃支付的供款於到期日列作支出。

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) 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.

(j) Revenue recognition

(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.

(k) 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 and subject to ceiling of \$1,500 per month. The assets of the Scheme are held separately from those of the Council, in funds under the control of trustee.

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

3 主要會計政策 (續)

(l) 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。

(m) 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。
- (iv) 實體或屬實體其中一部分的集團旗下任何成員公司為向本會提供主要管理人員服務。

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(l) 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.

(m) 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.
- (iv) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Council.

4 會計政策更新

於二零一九年，本會已應用香港會計師公會頒佈於二零一八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：

香港財務報告準則第9號，金融工具

香港財務報告準則第15號，來自客戶合約的收益

香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會) – 詮釋第22號，外幣交易及墊付代價

本會認為，採納該等新增及經修訂香港財務報告準則對本會的會計政策、財務報告呈列及本年度及上一年度數額並沒有重大影響。

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。

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17。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。

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。

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 2018, including:-

HKFRS 9, Financial instruments

HKFRS 15, Revenue from contracts with customers

HK(IFRIC) 22, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration

In the opinion of the Council, the adoption of these new and revised HKFRSs did not result in significant changes to the Council's accounting policies, presentation of the Council's financial statements and amounts reported for the current year and prior years.

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.

Certain key assumptions and risk factors in respect of the financial risk management are set out in note 17. 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 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

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
利息收入 Interest income	332,364	63,798
雜項收入 Sundry income	1,038	1,891
	333,402	65,689

8 年內盈餘及全面收益

8 SURPLUS AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR

年內盈餘及全面收益已計入：

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

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
(a) 員工成本 Staff costs		
- 強制性公積金供款		
- Contributions to Mandatory Provident Funds	1,028,026	945,607
- 薪金、工資及其他福利		
- Salaries, wages and other benefits	50,120,136	43,142,365
	51,148,162	44,087,972
(b) 一般及行政費用 General and administrative expenses		
核數師酬金 Auditor's remuneration	39,500	39,500
物業的營運租賃及管理費用 Rent, rates and management fee	12,166,914	12,141,264
公眾及教育事務費用 Public and educational affairs expenses	1,271,635	1,051,629
觀察員計劃費用 Observers' scheme expenses	491,534	499,272
保險費用 Insurance	86,920	56,200
維修和保養 Repairs and maintenance	2,054,738	1,509,971
海外職務訪問費用 Overseas duty visit	2,131	251,291
公用設施費用 Utilities	341,313	332,531
折舊 Depreciation	4,564,437	3,254,523
十周年慶祝活動費用 10th Anniversary function expenses	680,805	-
其它 Miscellaneous	1,254,850	1,263,537
	22,954,777	20,399,718

9 稅項

9 TAXATION

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

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

10 固定資產

10 FIXED ASSETS

	租賃裝修工程 Leasehold improvements	傢俱及裝置 Furniture and fixtures	辦公室設備 Office equipment	電腦設備 Computer equipment	總額 Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
成本 Cost					
於二零一八年四月一日 At 1 April 2018	6,132,037	965,439	1,603,766	14,670,021	23,371,263
增置 Additions	39,300	112,100	22,078	4,557,671	4,731,149
棄置 Disposals	-	-	(47,150)	(348,000)	(395,150)
於二零一九年三月三十一日 At 31 March 2019	6,171,337	1,077,539	1,578,694	18,879,692	27,707,262
累計折舊 Accumulated depreciation					
於二零一八年四月一日 At 1 April 2018	4,458,560	615,769	1,081,180	8,478,762	14,634,271
年內折舊 Charge for the year	788,537	209,542	135,996	3,430,362	4,564,437
棄置核銷 Write back on disposals	-	-	(47,150)	(348,000)	(395,150)
於二零一九年三月三十一日 At 31 March 2019	5,247,097	825,311	1,170,026	11,561,124	18,803,558
賬面淨值 Net book value					
於二零一九年三月三十一日 At 31 March 2019	924,240	252,228	408,668	7,318,568	8,903,704
成本 Cost					
於二零一七年四月一日 At 1 April 2017	3,836,850	594,908	1,333,415	10,779,802	16,544,975
增置 Additions	2,295,187	379,160	592,766	4,398,802	7,665,915
棄置 Disposals	-	(8,629)	(322,415)	(508,583)	(839,627)
於二零一八年三月三十一日 At 31 March 2018	6,132,037	965,439	1,603,766	14,670,021	23,371,263
累計折舊 Accumulated depreciation					
於二零一七年四月一日 At 1 April 2017	3,797,000	446,022	1,270,474	6,705,879	12,219,375
年內折舊 Charge for the year	661,560	178,376	133,121	2,281,466	3,254,523
棄置核銷 Write back on disposals	-	(8,629)	(322,415)	(508,583)	(839,627)
於二零一八年三月三十一日 At 31 March 2018	4,458,560	615,769	1,081,180	8,478,762	14,634,271
賬面淨值 Net book value					
於二零一八年三月三十一日 At 31 March 2018	1,673,477	349,670	522,586	6,191,259	8,736,992

11 現金及現金等價物

11 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
銀行存款 Bank balances	17,405,973	43,915,433
到期期限少於三個月的定期存款 Time deposits with original maturity less than 3 months	8,000,000	17,849,500
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	25,405,973	61,764,933

12 遞延政府補助

12 DEFERRED GOVERNMENT GRANTS

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
於二零一八年/二零一七年四月一日的結餘 Balance as at 1 April 2018/2017	3,538,194	3,344,683
已收補助 Grants received	-	1,995,000
年內確認為收入的數額 Recognised as income in the year	(2,156,666)	(1,801,489)
於二零一九年/二零一八年三月三十一日的結餘 Balance as at 31 March 2019/2018	1,381,528	3,538,194
減：歸入「流動負債」的數額 Less : Amount included in “current liabilities”	(771,945)	(2,156,666)
歸入「非流動負債」的數額 Amount included in “non-current liabilities”	609,583	1,381,528

有關已收補助主要是用於開發保密電子郵件系統，供委員及秘書處以電子方式進行溝通。

The grants received are mainly for the development of a secure email system for electronic communication among Members and the Secretariat.

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

	2019 \$	2018 \$
財務負債 Financial liabilities	4,379,124	1,371,581
未放取的有薪年假結餘 Unutilized annual leave balances	1,982,384	1,540,141
	6,361,508	2,911,722

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**

	2019 \$	2018 \$
於二零一八年/二零一七年四月一日的結餘 Balance as at 1 April 2018/2017	4,939,214	4,086,567
已計提撥備 Provision made	4,222,685	3,467,545
已動用撥備 Provision utilised	(2,919,966)	(2,614,898)
於二零一九年/二零一八年三月三十一日的結餘 Balance as at 31 March 2019/2018	6,241,933	4,939,214

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 累計盈餘**15 ACCUMULATED SURPLUS**

根據政府與本會在二零一七年六月二十二日簽訂的《行政安排備忘錄》(「備忘錄」)第六節，本會可以保留及累積未動用之經常性資助作為儲備，而該累積儲備不應超出該財政年度經常性資助額的25%。如該財政年期末之儲備超出該財政年度經常性資助額的25%，除非得到財經事務及庫務局局長批准，本會須把超出上限的數額退還予政府。

In accordance with section 6 of the Memorandum of Administrative Arrangements ("MAA") dated 22 June 2017 signed between the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("the Government") and the Council, the Council is allowed to keep and accumulate any unspent recurrent subvention as reserve, subject to the condition that the reserve accumulated should not exceed 25% of its recurrent subvention of that financial year. If the reserve as at the end of the financial year exceeds 25% of the recurrent subvention of that financial year, the Council shall return the amount in excess of the limit to the Government, except with the approval of Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury.

於本年度，本會就以往財政年度累計之超額儲備退還港幣45,577,599元予政府。

During the year, an excessive reserve of \$45,577,599 accumulated from previous years has been refunded to the Government by the Council.

16 承擔

於二零一九年三月三十一日，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：

	2019 \$	2018 \$
一年內 Within 1 year	3,898,295	11,689,999
一年後但五年內 After 1 year but within 5 years	-	3,896,666
	3,898,295	15,586,665

16 COMMITMENTS

At 31 March 2019, the total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in respect of properties are payable as follows:-

17 金融工具

本會將其財務資產分為以下類別：

	2019 \$	2018 \$
按攤銷成本列賬的金融資產 / 貸款及應收款項 Financial assets at amortised cost/loans and receivables		
按金 Deposits	3,042,819	3,022,207
應收利息 Interest receivable	3,222	5,893
現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents	25,405,973	61,764,933
	28,452,014	64,793,033

17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

本會將其財務負債分為以下類別：

	2019 \$	2018 \$
按攤銷成本列賬的金融負債 Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
其他應付款項及應計費用 Other payables and accruals	4,379,124	1,371,581

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

所有金融工具的賬面值相對二零一八年及二零一九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 2018 and 2019.

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.

17 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。

17 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.

數據一覽 Summary quantitative data

	2019 \$	2018 \$
按金 Deposits	3,042,819	3,022,207
應收利息 Interest receivable	3,222	5,893
銀行存款 Bank balances	17,405,973	43,915,433
到期期限少於三個月的定期存款 Time deposits with original maturity less than 3 months	8,000,000	17,849,500
	28,452,014	64,793,033

(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。本會所有財務負債均為不計息及須於一年內或要求時償還。

(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. All financial liabilities of the Council are non-interest bearing and repayable within one year or on demand.

(c) 市場風險

利率風險

本會的利率風險主要來自銀行存款。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。

(c) Market risk

Interest rate risk

The Council's exposure on fair value interest rate risk mainly arises from its cash deposits with bank. 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.

數據一覽 Summary quantitative data

	2019 \$	2018 \$
浮息金融資產 Floating-rate financial assets		
銀行結存 Deposits with banks	13,279,489	24,223,802
到期期限少於三個月的定期存款 Time deposits with original maturity less than 3 months	8,000,000	17,849,500
	21,279,489	42,073,302

17 金融工具 (續)

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。

(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。

18 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 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

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) Financial instrument at fair value

At the end of reporting period, there were no financial instruments stated at fair value.

18 MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
本會成員酬金 Honorarium paid to Council members	859,640	851,880

19 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：

19 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:

	於以下年度期間或以後生效 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
香港財務報告準則第16號 租賃 HKFRS 16, <i>Leases</i>	二零一九年一月一日 1 January 2019
香港財務報告準則第17號 保險合約 HKFRS 17, <i>Insurance Contracts</i>	二零二一年一月一日 1 January 2021
香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會) – 詮釋第23號 所得稅處理之不確定性 HK(IFRIC) – Int 23, <i>Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments</i>	二零一九年一月一日 1 January 2019
香港財務報告準則第9號(修訂本) 具有負補償之提前還款特點 Amendments to HKFRS 9, <i>Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation</i>	二零一九年一月一日 1 January 2019
香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號(修訂本) 於聯營公司或合營企業之長期權益 Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28, <i>Sales or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>	尚未釐定 To be determined
香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號(修訂本) 重大性之定義 Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8, <i>Definition of Material</i>	二零二零年一月一日 1 January 2020
香港會計準則第19號(修訂本) 計劃修訂、縮減或清償 Amendments to HKAS 19, <i>Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement</i>	二零一九年一月一日 1 January 2019
香港會計準則第28號(修訂本) 於聯繫公司及合資公司之長期權益 Amendments to HKAS 28, <i>Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures</i>	二零一九年一月一日 1 January 2019
香港財務報告準則之年度改進 二零一五至二零一七年周期香港財務報告準則之年度改進 Amendments to HKFRSs, <i>Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2015 – 2017 Cycle</i>	二零一九年一月一日 1 January 2019

該等香港財務報告準則於本年度並無被採納。除下文所述者外，本會預期應用所有其他新訂香港財務報告準則及香港財務報告準則的修訂本及詮釋於可見將來將不會對本會的財務報表造成重大影響。

These HKFRSs have not yet been adopted in this year. Except as described below, the Council anticipates that the application of all other new and amendments to HKFRSs and interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Council in the foreseeable future.

19 已頒佈但於年內尚未生效的 香港財務報告準則（續）

香港財務報告準則第16號租賃

香港財務報告準則第16號引入一個綜合模式以供識別租賃安排及承租人的會計處理。當香港財務報告準則第16號生效時，它將取代香港會計準則第17號「租賃」及相關的詮釋。

香港財務報告準則第16號以識別資產是否由客戶控制之基準區分租賃及服務合約。除短期租賃及低值資產租賃外，就承租人會計處理而言經營租賃及融資租賃的區分已被移除，並由一種承租人須確認所有租賃使用權資產及相應負債的模式取代。

使用權資產初步按成本計量，而其後乃按成本（若干例外情況除外）減累計折舊及減值虧損計量，並就租賃負債任何重新計量而作出調整。租賃負債初步按並非於該日支付之租賃付款現值計量。其後，租賃負債會就利息及租賃付款以及（其中包括）租賃修訂的影響而作出調整。對於現金流量分類，本會目前將經營租賃付款項呈列作經營現金流量。於應用香港財務報告準則第16號後，本會將有關租賃負債之租賃款項分配至本金及利息部分，並以融資現金流量呈列。

此外，香港財務報告準則第16號要求廣泛披露。

於二零一九年三月三十一日，誠如附註16所披露，本會有港幣3,898,295元的不可撤銷的經營租賃承擔。初步評估顯示此等安排將符合租賃之定義。於應用香港財務報告準則第16號後，本會將於應用香港財務報告準則第16號時確認所有此等租賃的使用權資產和相應負債，惟屬於低價值或短期租賃除外。

此外，應用新規定可能導致上述的計量、呈列和披露的變化。

20 通過財務報表

本財務報表已於二零一九年八月十六日得到本會的同意下發佈。

19 HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE YEAR (continued)

HKFRS 16 Leases

HKFRS 16 introduces a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and accounting treatments for lessees. HKFRS 16 will supersede HKAS 17 "Leases" and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

HKFRS 16 distinguishes lease and service contracts on the basis of whether an identified asset is controlled by a customer. Distinctions of operating leases and finance leases are removed for lessee accounting, and is replaced by a model where a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability have to be recognised for all leases by lessees, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost (subject to certain exceptions) less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. Subsequently, the lease liability is adjusted for interest and lease payments, as well as the impact of lease modifications, amongst others. For the classification of cash flows, the Council currently presents operating lease payments are presented as operating cash flows. Upon application of HKFRS 16, lease payments in relation to lease liability will be allocated into a principal and interest portion which will be both presented as financing cash flows by the Council.

Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by HKFRS 16.

As at 31 March 2019, the Council has non-cancellable operating lease commitments of \$3,898,295 as disclosed in note 16. A preliminary assessment indicates that these arrangements will meet the definition of a lease. Upon application of HKFRS 16, the Council will recognise a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability in respect of all these leases unless they qualify for low value or short-term leases.

Furthermore, the application of new requirements may result in changes in measurement, presentation and disclosures as indicated above.

20 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Council on 16 August 2019.

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:

	個案的處理 Handling of cases	表現指標（標準回應時間）* Performance target (standard response time)*
查詢 Enquiries	致電/親臨 By telephone / in person	即時 Immediately
	書面 In writing	10天內 Within 10 days
監察投訴 Monitoring of complaints	一般個案 Normal cases 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) Minor cases (such as Impoliteness or Neglect of Duty) with no more than one round of Query raised by the IPCC with CAPO	3個月內 Within 3 months
	複雜個案 Complicated cases 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 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	6個月內 Within 6 months
	覆核個案 Review cases 要求覆核須匯報投訴的調查結果分類的個案 Requests for reviewing the classification of Reportable Complaints	6個月內 Within 6 months

* 由接獲投訴警察課最終調查報告/回應的日期起計
Counting from the date of receipt of CAPO's final investigation report/ response

建立互信 迎向未來

BUILDING CONFIDENCE AND TRUST – ROLE OF IPCC IN THE EVOLVING FUTURE

監警會必竭盡所能履行法定職能，並在審核過程中找出改善建議，以進一步提升警隊的服務質素。

The Independent Police Complaints Council will do its utmost to discharge statutory duties and identify improvements during vetting to further enhance the service quality of the Police.

誠信
INTEGRITY

公正
IMPARTIALITY

獨立
INDEPENDENCE

封面設計以三稜鏡為主體，通透的晶體折射光線，代表監警會具透明度地處理每宗投訴個案；而三個基座稜角則分別象徵監警會的三個核心價值——獨立、公正、誠信。監警會亦冀望市民、警隊和會方三者之間能夠進一步「建立互信」，共同「迎向未來」，攜手鞏固香港的兩層架構投訴警察制度。

Prism is applied as the design theme in this Report. The light beam refracting through the clear crystal signifies that the IPCC ensures every complaint case is handled in a transparent manner, while the three base corners symbolise the three core values of the IPCC, viz. independence, impartiality and integrity. It is hoped that the public, the Police and the Council could continue to build mutual trust in the evolving future and to act in concert to consolidate the two-tier police complaints system in Hong Kong.

BUILDING CONFIDENCE AND TRUST – ROLE OF IPCC IN THE EVOLVING FUTURE



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IPCC Website



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