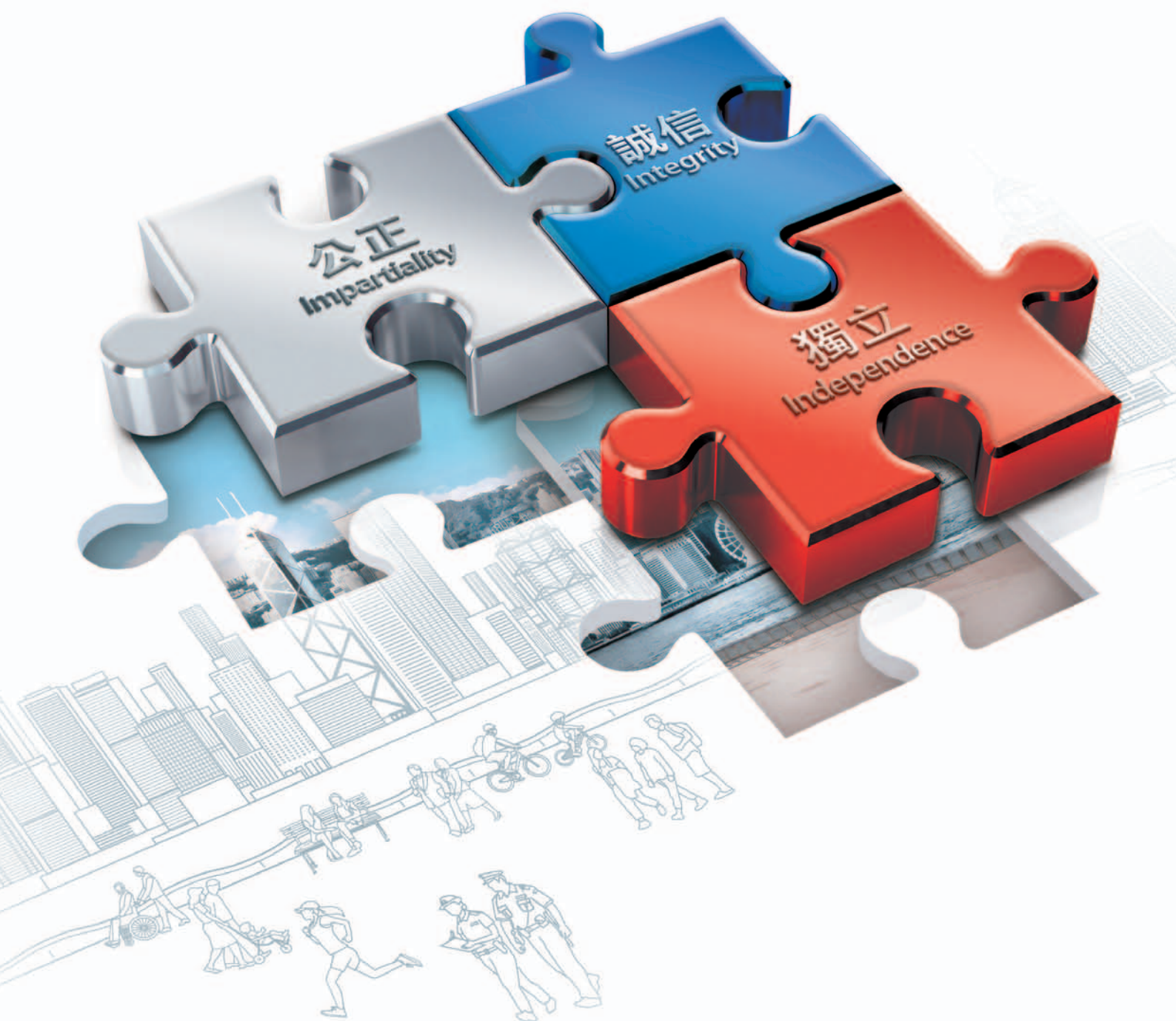


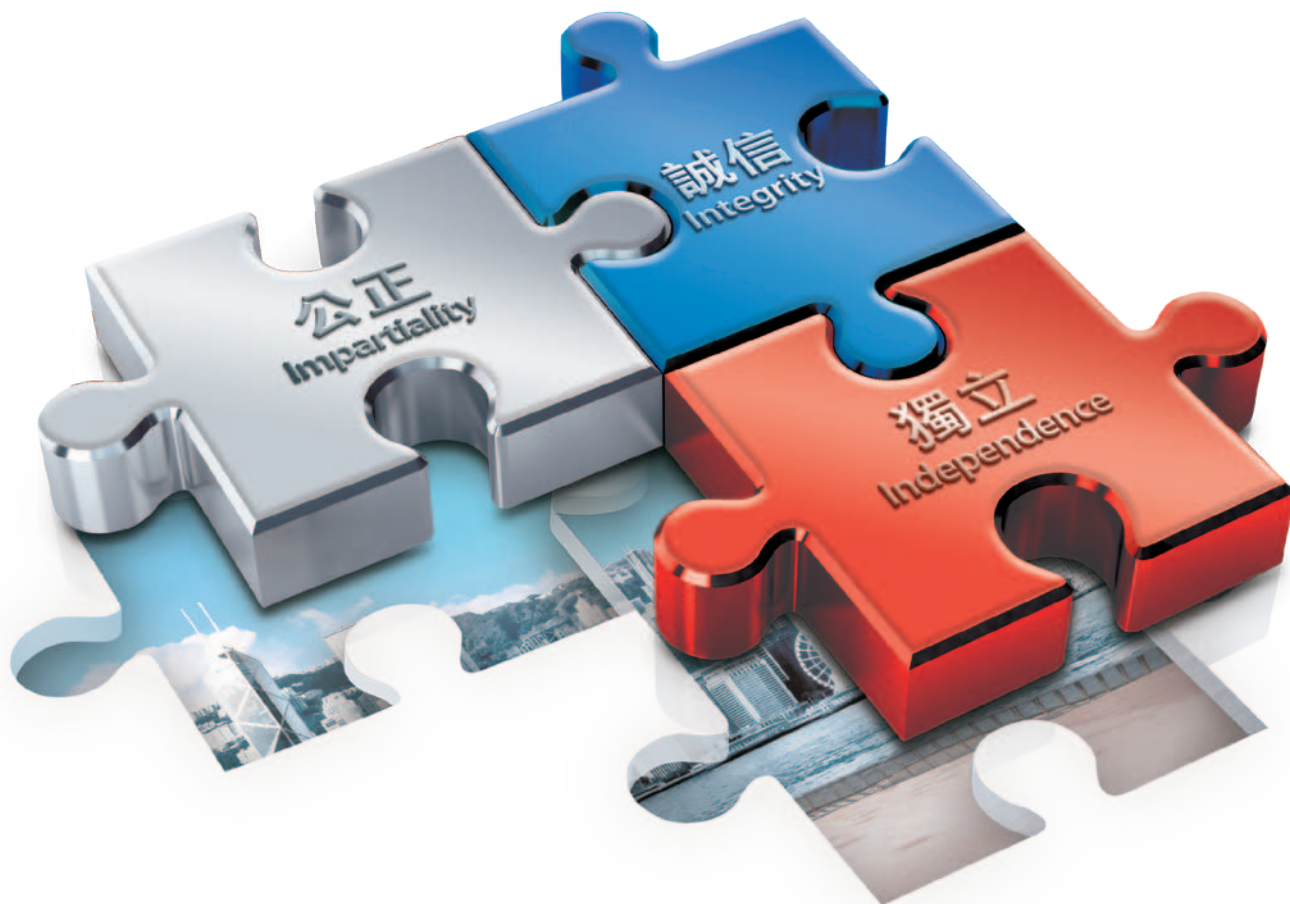


獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會
Independent Police Complaints Council



工作報告 Report **2020/21**

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

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

本工作報告涵蓋2020年4月1日至2021年3月31日。期間，社會公共秩序顯著回復平靜，而當局就控制2019冠狀病毒病疫情而採取的防疫措施，亦限制了公眾集會。此外，於2020年6月30日正式生效的《港區國安法》（「國安法」）旨在遏止分裂國家、煽動叛亂、恐怖主義，以及協助或煽動這些罪行的行為。該項法例發揮即時效用，並可長期穩定公共秩序，對恢復治安是極其重要的一步，協助社會重回正軌。

過去兩年，大規模擾亂公共秩序的行為，以及破壞財產等事件，令本港經濟遭受重創，加上為控制2019冠狀病毒病疫情擴散而採取的措施，更令情況雪上加霜。如今是時候重振經濟，處理市民大眾面對的各項社會議題。

This Report covers the period of 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021. During this time, the public order situation in the Community has calmed down considerably. The measures taken to contain the spread of COVID-19 have restricted public gatherings. Also, on 30 June 2020, the National Security Law ("NSL") came into effect. The NSL was aimed at stemming acts of secession, sedition, terrorism, and also acts which aided or incited these offences. This Law also acted to calm the public order situation then and for the longer term. It was an important step towards the return of law and order, allowing the Community to turn to more positive things.

The economy has been considerably weakened by the massive public disorder and the destruction of property in the past two years. The measures needed to contain COVID-19 also added to the Community's woes. It is time to rebuild the economy and address the social issues faced by the Hong Kong's Community.

《國安法》固然對社會曾經經歷的大規模動亂發揮必要且有效的遏制作用，但要有效執法，始終需要警民通力合作。這正是會方於報告期內，在《監警會條例》賦予職權的規範下致力開展的工作。

一如既往，監警會堅守法定框架下四大原則：（一）重法規；（二）重事實及公道；（三）重優化；及（四）重合作，而報告期內的各項工作均彰顯了這四項原則。

專題報告 釐清事實

監警會於2020年5月15日發表了專題審視報告，內容涵蓋六個特定事件日子的詳細事實，包括2019年6月9日、6月12日、7月1日、7月21日、8月11日和8月31日，每個特定事件日子均在報告內以獨立章節探討。

為了更全面地審視這六個特定事件日子，專題審視報告在「序言」、「審視方法及資料來源」、「投訴摘要」及「結論」四章之外，亦另有六個章節探討以下議題：

- 法定權力、限制及影響
- 概覽 —《逃犯條例》修訂草案引發的大型公眾活動
- 警方處理公眾活動的武力使用
- 大型公眾活動期間的警員身份識別
- 新屋嶺扣留中心的拘留安排
- 警務人員、示威者和公眾人士的觀感

在專題審視報告中，所有事實陳述均經過嚴謹比對和佐證。監警會呼籲公眾人士提供與大型公眾活動相關的資料，以協助會方釐清特定事件日子的相關事實，務求作出完整的事實紀錄。最終，公眾人士向監警會提供了超過23,500張圖片以及22,500段影片／連結。會方亦參考了逾1,350篇新聞報道以及650小時的新聞片段，以核實事件的時序。此外，會方檢視了現行法例及警隊的《程序手冊》，並與最相關的國際標準及慣例進行比較，以評估警隊現行的指引是否與國際標準相符，並檢視如何改善警務工作，以避免將來發生類似情況時出現投訴。此外，監警會亦委託獨立學者分別就公眾意見及警務人員看法進行意見調查，並納入報告當中，作為紀錄的一部分。

Whilst the NSL does act as a necessary and helpful deterrent to the kind of mass disorder that the Community has experienced, effective law enforcement requires cooperation between the Community and the Police. That was what the Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) undertook to do in the period under review, in keeping with its remit as defined by the IPCC Ordinance.

As before, the IPCC guided itself by Four Principles distilled from its statutory remit. They are (1) “Respect for Law”, (2) “Respect for Fact and Fairness”, (3) “Respect for Best Practices”, and (4) “Respect for Collaboration”. The application of one or more of these Four Principles will be apparent from the activities under review.

The Thematic Study

The IPCC published the Thematic Study on 15 May 2020. This Study covered the detailed facts relating to six Incident Days, including 9 and 12 June, 1 and 21 July, and 11 and 31 August 2019. Each of these Incident Days was covered in an individual chapter in the Report.

To put these six Incident Days in proper context, the Study comprised six other chapters covering, in addition to an opening chapter, a chapter on methodology and sources of information, a chapter on synopsis of complaints, and a concluding chapter, the following matters:

- Legal Powers, Constraints and Implications
- An Overview of the Public Order Events (POEs) arising from the Fugitive Offenders Bill since June 2019
- Police Use of Force in Public Order Policing
- Police Identification during POEs
- Detention Arrangement at San Uk Ling Holding Centre
- Perceptions of Police Officers, Protesters and General Public

In the Thematic Study, all assertions of fact were carefully cross-referenced to a verifiable source. The IPCC appealed to members of the public for POEs-related information to facilitate the Council in ascertaining facts pertinent to selected Incident Days so that a full factual record could be made. The IPCC ultimately received over 23,500 photo attachments and 22,500 video attachments/links from the public. The IPCC also took reference of over 1,350 news articles and 650 hours of video footage to verify the chronology of incidents. The IPCC studied current laws and manuals of the Police and benchmarked them against the most relevant international standards and practices to evaluate whether the existing guidelines adopted by the Police were on par with such international standards and determine how to improve policing and avoid future complaints, if similar situations arise in the future. In addition, the IPCC commissioned two surveys by independent parties, one of public opinion and one among police officers, to form part of this record.

監警會在專題審視報告作出52項具前瞻性的改善建議，以提升警隊的服務質素，從而加強公眾對警隊的信任。會方亦透過定期舉行的聯席會議，積極關注警方落實52項改善建議的進度。

為了跟進專題審視報告中改善建議的落實情況，監警會到訪警方各單位，檢視經優化的設施及改善措施。2021年2月，監警會更到訪紅磡警署，親自視察臨時羈留處的優化工作成果。截至2021年3月，警方已完成處理26項建議，並推出49項改善措施，涵蓋四大範疇，包括：（一）加強公眾訊息發放和檢討與傳媒關係；（二）改善臨時羈留處的安排；（三）優化警方行動部署和策略；以及（四）加強警隊內部管理、協調和培訓。（備註：截至2021年6月，警方已完成專題審視報告52項改善建議當中的32項。）

兩層架構 公平公正

在每一宗須匯報投訴，若果投訴人要求進行全面調查，監警會定必委派觀察員出席並監察所有現場調查，以及與投訴人和被投訴人的會面。因此，每宗調查均需要觀察員投入大量時間。

在2020/21年度，觀察員一共出席了2,198次觀察，出席率高達98.7%，為連續第五年上升。至於與大型公眾活動相關的投訴個案，觀察員的出席率更達100%。自2009年以來，觀察員已合共進行逾15,000小時觀察工作。每位觀察員的竭誠投入，克盡厥職，實在值得高度表揚。對於觀察員服務社會的熱誠，監警會謹此致以崇高敬意！

專題審視工作提供了充分的背景資料，讓監警會得以履行法定職能，全面及公平地監察警方就2019年6月9日至2021年3月31日期間的大型公眾活動相關投訴個案的調查工作。截至2021年3月31日，監警會已通過333宗與2019年6月9日起的大型公眾活動相關的投訴個案。

In the Thematic Study Report, the IPCC made 52 forward-looking recommendations with a view to improving service quality of the Police and enhancing public trust in the Police. The IPCC has actively followed up with the Police on their implementation progress of the 52 recommendations through regular Joint Meetings.

As part of the follow-up to the recommendations in the Thematic Study Report, the IPCC also visited various Police units to examine the enhanced facilities and improvement measures. In February 2021, the IPCC visited Hung Hom Police Station to examine the enhanced Temporary Holding Area. As of March 2021, the Police have completed 26 recommendations and rolled out a total of 49 improvement measures, covering four major areas: (i) enhancing release of public information and review of media relations; (ii) improvement of arrangements for temporary holding areas; (iii) enhancement of police operational deployment and strategies; and (iv) strengthening of the Police's internal management, coordination and training. (For reference, as of June 2021, the Police have already completed 32 out of 52 recommendations put forward in the Thematic Study Report.)

Dealing with Complaints

For each Reportable Complaint where a Complainant had requested a full investigation, the IPCC ensured that an Observer would attend and monitor all site investigations and interviews of the Complainant and the Complainee or Complainees. Thus, each investigation requires a substantial investment of time by the Observer.

In 2020/21, our Observers attended 2,198 observations with an attendance rate of 98.7%, which was on the rise for the fifth consecutive year. As for POEs-related complaint cases, our Observers even attained an attendance rate of 100%. Since 2009, Observers have spent over 15,000 hours conducting observations. The Community owes a great debt to each Observer for their dedication. The IPCC salutes their public spiritedness!

The Thematic Study did provide the proper context to inform the IPCC in the performance of its statutory duty to fully and fairly monitor the work of the Police in investigation of the complaints arising from the POEs between 9 June 2019 and 31 March 2021. By 31 March 2021, the IPCC endorsed 333 complaints arising from the POEs from 9 June 2019.

須匯報投訴數字持續呈下降趨勢，在2009/2010年度，監警會一共接獲3,686宗須匯報投訴的調查報告，並通過投訴警察課對3,827宗須匯報投訴的調查結果。在2020/2021年度，監警會僅接獲1,363宗須匯報投訴的調查報告，並通過投訴警察課對1,390宗須匯報投訴的調查結果。

監警會一直致力研究須匯報投訴數字呈下降趨勢的原因，以及這些投訴個案所涉及的指控性質。過去兩年，除了由大型公眾活動衍生的投訴之外，其餘投訴均圍繞警務人員在執行日常警務工作時的態度。監警會已就此類投訴向警務處處長作出適當的改善建議。事實上，監警會在過去12年透過審核投訴警察課的投訴調查結果，已向警務處處長作出多達180項改善建議，當中尚未包括專題審視報告提出的52項改善建議。

在接獲的須匯報投訴當中，被列為「投訴撤回」和「無法追查」投訴個案比率持續高企，源於投訴人沒有出席會面或拒絕向投訴警察課提供進一步協助。投訴警察制度的有效運作很大程度上有賴投訴人合作，適時提供正確、準確及全面的資料，讓投訴個案得以公正、徹底地審核，確保可以還投訴人和被投訴人一個公道。

會方重申，投訴是極為嚴肅的事情。每當投訴人行使權利進行投訴時，亦有責任提供全面及準確的資料以及有效的聯絡方法，讓兩層架構投訴警察制度得以有效運作，確保投訴個案得到公平公正的處理，從而改善警隊的服務質素。

因此，根據《警隊條例》，提供虛假或具誤導性的資料即屬犯罪。若果任何人被發現作出虛假指控，投訴警察課經徵詢律政司的意見之後，可能會控告投訴人誤導警務人員。在2020年6月，一名因盜竊而被捕的男子虛報在警署內遭警務人員毆打。然而，警方檢視閉路電視片段後，發現該名男子其實是自己撞向牆壁導致頭部受傷。該名男子最終因盜竊以及虛報有人犯罪被判處監禁七個月。監警會及投訴警察課對於虛假投訴一律嚴肅處理。投訴人有權就警務人員任何不當行為作出投訴，然而，監警會及投訴警察課亦會保障警務人員免遭誣告。

Reportable Complaints have been trending downward. In the year 2009/2010, the IPCC received reports of 3,686 Reportable Complaints and for that year endorsed 3,827 investigation results of Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO). Between 2020/2021, the IPCC only received reports of 1,363 Reportable Complaints and endorsed the results of 1,390 CAPO investigations.

The IPCC has been studying the reasons for the trending down of Reportable Complaints and the nature of allegations involved in these complaints. Apart from the complaints relating to the POEs of the past two years, the types of complaints have been clustering around attitudes of officers while undertaking regular police work. The IPCC has made appropriate recommendations to the Commissioner in response to such clustering. Indeed, over the past 12 years the IPCC has made some 180 recommendations to the Commissioner through examination of the complaint investigation results by CAPO. This does not include the 52 recommendations made in the Thematic Study.

Out of the total number of Reportable Complaints received, the percentage of Withdrawn complaints and Not Pursuable complaints remained at a high level because the Complainants failed to turn up at interviews or refused to provide further assistance to CAPO. The effectiveness of the police complaints system relies heavily on Complainants' cooperation to provide correct, accurate and complete information in a timely manner to facilitate an impartial and thorough examination of the cases and ensure justice for both Complainants and Complainees.

The Council would like to reiterate that lodging a complaint is a very serious matter. Whenever a Complainant exercises his/her right to lodge a complaint, he/she also has the responsibility to provide complete and accurate information as well as valid contact method so that the two-tier police complaints system can function effectively to ensure fair and impartial handling of complaint cases, and thus improve service quality of the Police.

Thus, the provision of false or misleading information is a crime under the Police Force Ordinance. If anyone is found to have made false allegations, CAPO may, in consultation with the Department of Justice, prosecute the Complainant for misleading police officers. In June 2020, a man who was arrested for theft falsely claimed that he was beaten up by a police officer inside the police station. However, after examination of the security camera footage, the Police found that the man indeed created the injuries himself by banging his head against the wall. The man was eventually sentenced to seven months of imprisonment for theft and making false report of commission of offence. Both the IPCC and CAPO treat false complaints seriously. While Complainants have the right to complain about any misconduct of police officers, the IPCC and CAPO will also protect police officers from being falsely accused.

深入社群 多說多聽

監警會一直積極與持份者聯繫。在報告期內，我和一眾委員合共出席了27場新聞發布會及傳媒訪問。會方亦延續傳統，透過監警會網頁和官方YouTube頻道，直播會方與投訴警察課的聯席會議，讓會方即使在2019冠狀病毒病疫情期間仍然維持高透明度。

除了接受傳媒訪問之外，監警會在過去四年亦透過各式各樣的活動，與超過31,000名持份者互動，例如為警務人員舉行簡介會，為青少年團體、中學及大學舉行講座，以及舉辦「監警少青同樂日2019」等。會方亦與地區撲滅罪行委員會及專業團體保持互動，並製作了一套劇集，讓公眾更加了解會方的工作。

監警會舉辦的「觀察員工作坊」邀得約50名觀察員親臨分享經驗，其他未能赴現場參與的觀察員亦透過視頻收看當日活動。此外，我亦在警察總部舉行了一場分享會，與警務人員分享過去三年擔任監警會主席的經驗，以及過去50年公職生涯的體驗。近200名警務人員在警察總部出席這場分享會，另有200多名警務人員在兩個新界總區透過視像會議形式參與這次活動。

監警會深信真誠及理性的溝通以及與社區緊密的合作，對兩層架構投訴警察制度的有效運作至關重要，即先由投訴警察課調查投訴，而監警會則按照《監警會條例》的規定，監察並確保投訴調查工作徹底及公平。

延續使命 由衷感謝

卸任在即，我謹此鳴謝監警會委員及觀察員一直以來作出的重大貢獻，同時感謝秘書處同事竭誠付出，在史無前例最艱鉅的時期，仍然以超乎預期的勇氣及承擔，克服重重難關。在過去12年，秘書處職員對警務工作累積了豐富的專業知識，是警隊以外任何機構都無法比擬的。這份專業值得會方及政府的肯定，他們應當享有事業發展路徑，晉升至最高級別管理位置。

Stakeholder Engagement

The IPCC continues to reach out to all of its stakeholders. During the period under review, my fellow Members and I gave 27 media briefings and interviews. Continuing a long-standing tradition, the IPCC has been offering live webcasts of Joint Meetings with CAPO via IPCC website and official YouTube channel to maintain high transparency amidst the COVID-19 pandemic.

Apart from media interviews, the IPCC has reached out to over 31,000 stakeholders in the past four years through various activities, such as briefings for police officers, talks in youth groups, secondary schools and universities, functions such as the Youth Day in 2019. In addition, the IPCC engaged with District Fight Crime Committees and professional associations. A series of short films explaining the work of the IPCC were being produced.

The IPCC held an Observers Workshop attended by close to 50 Observers. Others who could not attend were invited to access the occasion by way of video link. Also, a Sharing Session was held with police officers at the Police Headquarters where I shared my experience of the past three years as the IPCC Chairman and my experience generally in public service in the past 50 years. The Session was attended by nearly 200 officers at the Police Headquarters and another 200 through video link in two New Territories Regions.

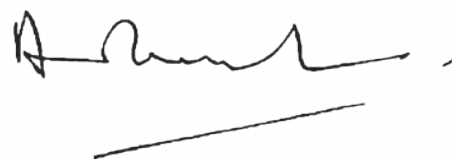
The IPCC believes that sincere and rational communication and collaboration with the community are crucial for the effective operation of the two-tier police complaints system, namely, investigation of complaints by CAPO and monitoring of such investigations by the IPCC to ensure thoroughness and fairness, as required by the IPCC Ordinance.

Acknowledgments

As the out-going Chair, I would like to acknowledge the contribution of the Members of the IPCC and the IPCC's team of Observers. I would also like to acknowledge the great contribution of the Secretariat during arguably one of the most difficult periods in the existence of the IPCC. They have faced these difficulties with courage and commitment to duty at a level that is well beyond ordinary expectations. In the past 12 years, Secretariat staff have acquired an accumulation of expertise in police work that cannot be found in any organisation outside of the Police. This expertise deserves recognition by the IPCC and the Government, and should be provided with a career path leading to the top management position.

最後，我很榮幸能夠擔任主席一職，與監警會共渡三載充實的時光。監警會在過去三年能夠經得起風浪，全憑堅守四大原則：（一）重法規；（二）重事實及公道；（三）重優化；及（四）重合作，我深信新任主席定必會延續這優良傳統。

Finally, I would like to state that I have been privileged and honoured to have served as Chair for the past three eventful years of the IPCC. The IPCC has weathered the storm of the past three years because of its steadfastness in observing the Four Principles, (1) “Respect for Law”, (2) “Respect for Fact and Fairness”, (3) “Respect for Best Practices”, and (4) “Respect for Collaboration”. I am sure that the next Chair will continue with this fine tradition.



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

時任監警會主席
The then IPCC Chairman

截至 2021 年 3 月 31 日
As at 31 March 2021

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
- Appointed on 1 June 2018
- 法律界
- Legal Sector



副主席 Vice-Chairman

嚴重投訴個案委員會主席
Serious Complaints
Committee 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
- Appointed on 1 January 2019
- 航運交通界
- Transport Sector



副主席 Vice-Chairman

陳振英議員, JP

Hon Ronick CHAN
Chun-ying, JP

- 於2021年1月1日獲委任
- Appointed on 1 January 2021
- 金融界
- Finance Sector



副主席 Vice-Chairman

吳永嘉議員, BBS, JP

Hon Jimmy NG
Wing-ka, BBS, JP

- 於2021年1月1日獲委任
- Appointed on 1 January 2021
- 法律界
- Legal Sector

委員會主席 Committee Chairmen



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

陳錦榮先生, MH, JP
Mr Clement CHAN
Kam-wing, MH, JP

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



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

朱永耀先生
Mr Alex CHU
Wing-yiu

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



管理委員會主席
Management Committee
Chairman

王家揚先生
Mr Roland WONG
Ka-yeung

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



法律事務委員會主席
Legal Committee Chairman

林定國資深大律師,
SBS, JP
Mr Paul LAM
Ting-kwok, SBS, SC, JP

- 於2019年9月4日獲委任
- Appointed on 4 September 2019
- 法律界
- Legal Sector

監警會委員 Members of the IPCC

委員 Members



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

歐楚筠女士
Ms Ann AU
Chor-kwan

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



錢志庸先生
Mr Barry CHIN
Chi-yung

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



鄺永銓先生
Mr Wilson KWONG
Wing-tsuen

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



藍德業資深大律師
Mr Douglas LAM
Tak-yip, SC

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



李曉華女士
Miss Sylvia LEE
Hiu-wah

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



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

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



黃至生教授
Prof Martin WONG
Chi-sang

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

監警會委員 Members of the IPCC

委員 Members



楊華勇先生, JP
Mr Johnny YU
Wah-yung, JP

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



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

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



李文斌先生, MH, JP
Mr LEE Man-bun,
MH, JP

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



羅孔君女士, JP
Ms Jane
Curzon LO, JP

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



余黎青萍女士, SBS
Mrs Helen YU LAI
Ching-ping, SBS

- 於2019年9月4日獲委任
- Appointed on 4 September 2019
- 公共服務界
- Public Services Sector



陳正欣博士, MH
Dr Daniel CHAN
Ching-yan, MH

- 於2021年1月1日獲委任
- Appointed on 1 January 2021
- 公共服務及慈善界
- Public Services and Philanthropic Sector



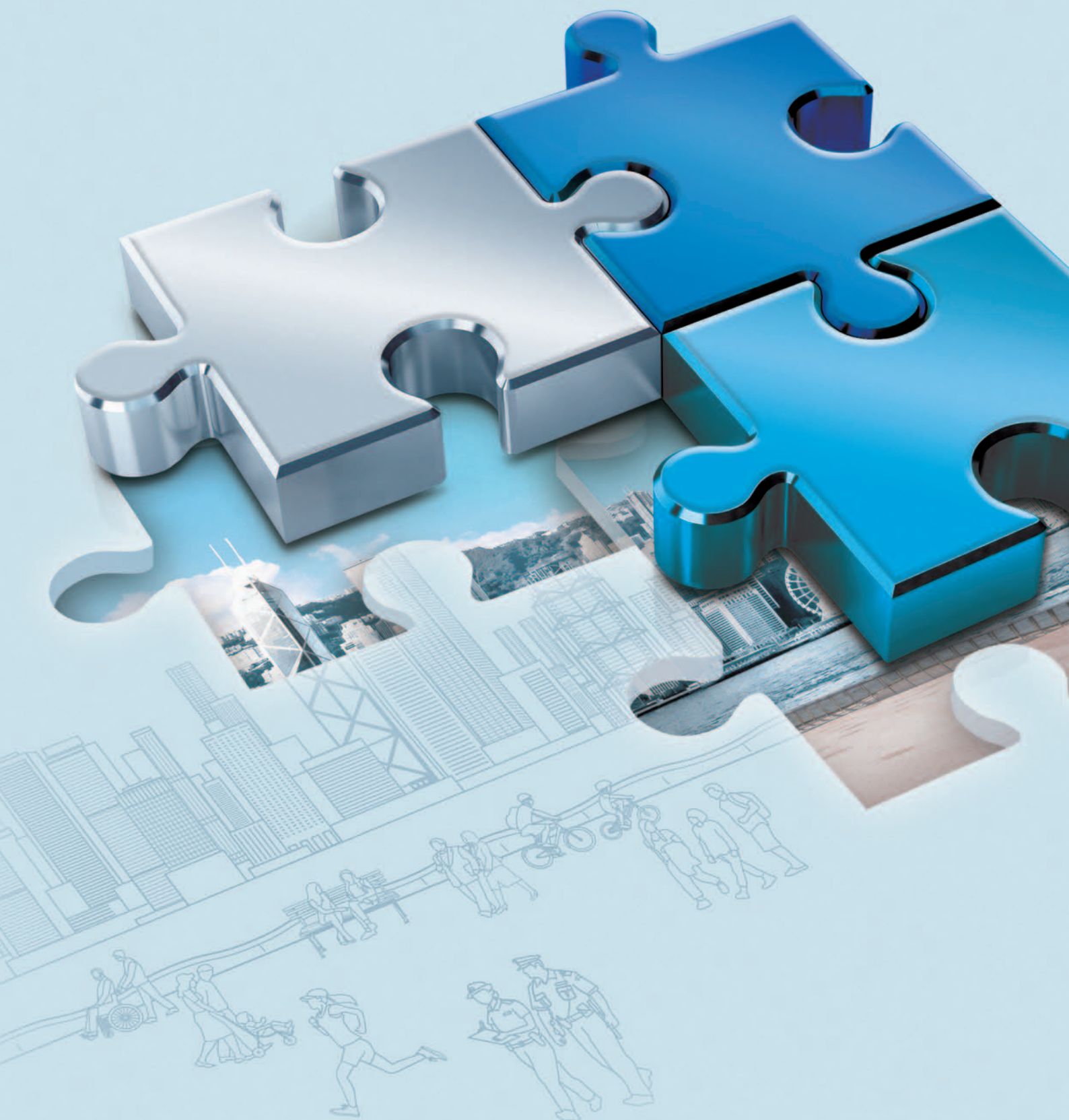
陳美寶女士
Miss Mabel CHAN
Mei-bo

- 於2021年1月1日獲委任
- Appointed on 1 January 2021
- 會計界
- Accountancy Sector



余漢坤先生, MH, JP
Mr Randy YU
Hon-kwan, MH, JP

- 於2021年1月1日獲委任
- Appointed on 1 January 2021
- 特許測量師
- Chartered Surveyor



關於監警會 About the IPCC

1



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。

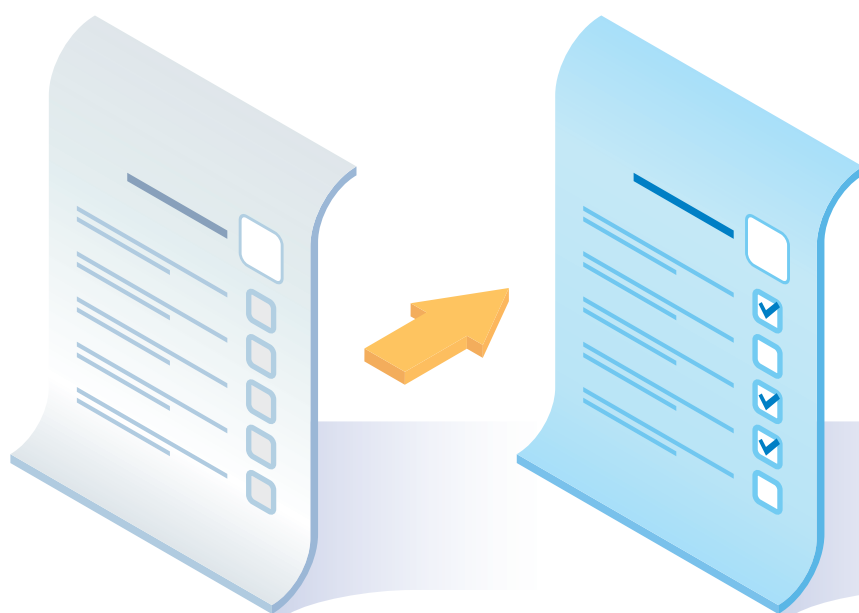
待投訴警察課完成投訴調查後，便會把須匯報投訴的調查報告，連同所有調查的相關檔案、文件及材料，提交予獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會（監警會）審核。

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.

After 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 in the course of reviewing 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 may 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

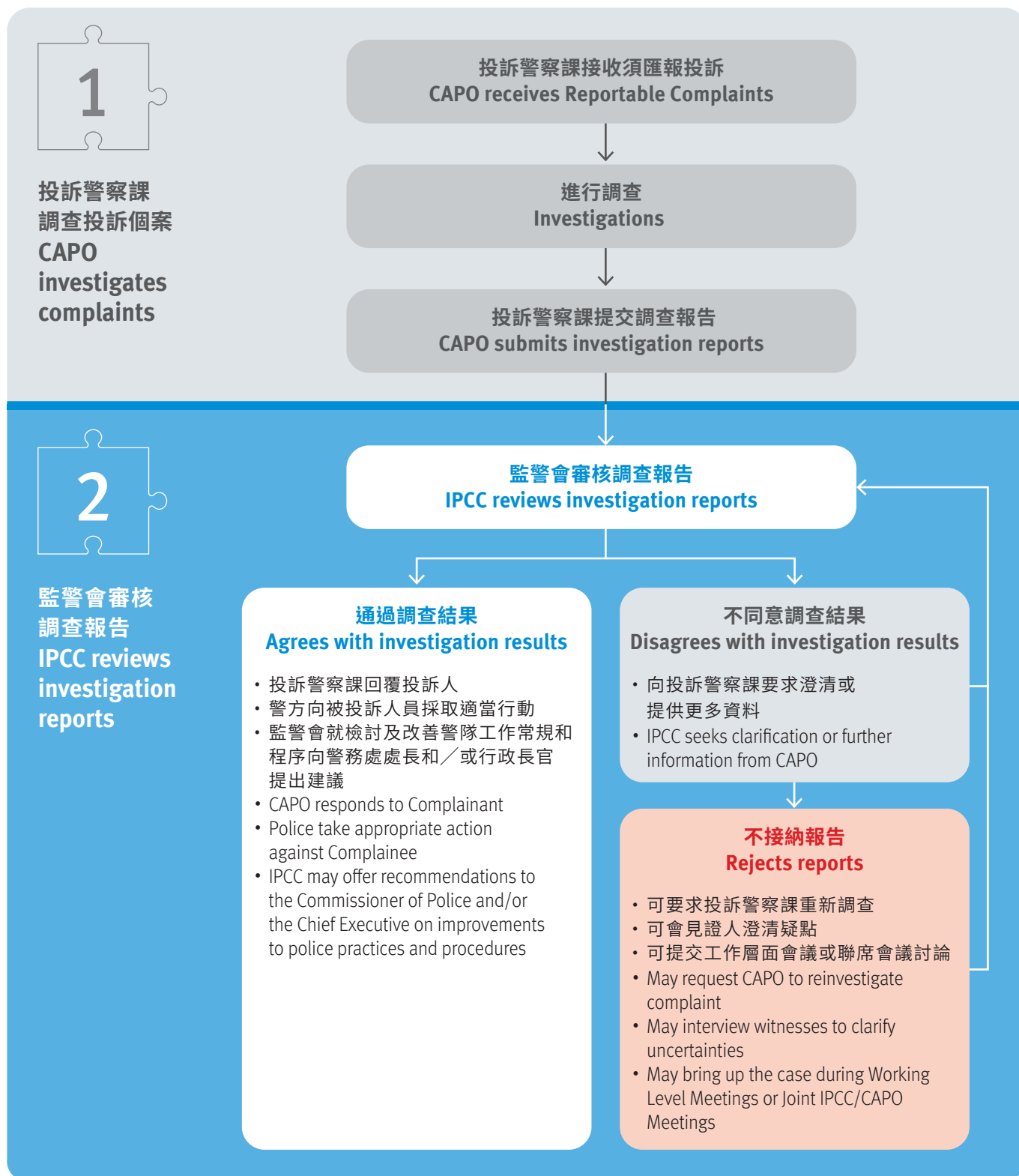
監警會審核調查報告
IPCC reviews
investigation reports

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 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2021年3月31日，監警會共有24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 statutory duty to comply with the IPCC's requests. The Ordinance enhances the independence of the IPCC in carrying out its monitoring functions.

The IPCC comprises a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and not fewer than eight Members, who are all appointed by the Chief Executive. This composition enables the IPCC to draw upon the diverse 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 2021, the IPCC comprises 24 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:**1

觀察、監察和覆檢警務處處長處理和調查須匯報投訴的工作

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

2

監察警務處處長已經或將會向與須匯報投訴有關的警務人員採取的行動

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

3

找出警隊工作常規或程序中引致或可能引致須匯報投訴的缺失或不足之處

To identify any fault or deficiency in Police practices or procedures that has led to or might lead to Reportable Complaints

4

向警務處處長和／或行政長官提供與須匯報投訴有關的意見和／或建議

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

5

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，便會把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，兩項權力均能讓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, after 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 Query, the report will be submitted to Members for scrutiny. Members can make further Queries and discuss the case with CAPO at Working Level Meetings or Joint Meetings if necessary.

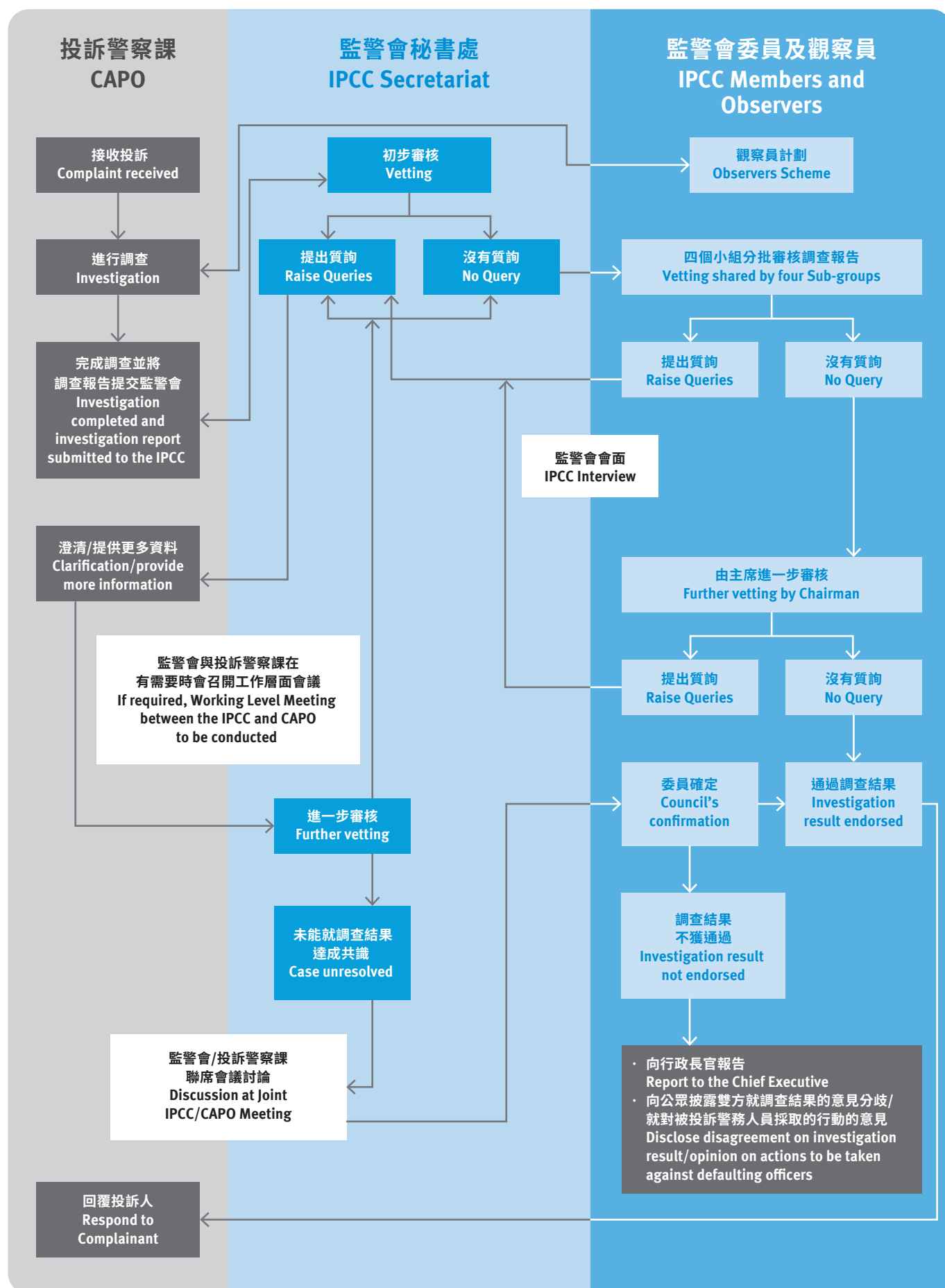
The IPCC also administers an Observers Scheme to discharge its monitoring function and ensure that interviews and collection of evidence are conducted by CAPO in a fair and impartial manner during the investigation process. In addition, the IPCC may decide on a case-by-case basis to interview Complainants,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



註：監警會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。

Note: IPCC Observers may attend interviews and observe the collection of evidence in connection with CAPO's investigation of Reportable Complaints.



監警會的會面 IPCC Interview

除了審核調查報告外，監警會亦可要求與個案相關人士會面，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 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 person 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，監警會便會與投訴警察課跟進。

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。倘若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 the collection of evidence pertinent to 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 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 has been conducted in a fair and impartial manner. Should any irregularity be reported, the IPCC will follow up with CAPO.

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

截至2021年3月31日，
監警會共有120名觀察員。

As of 31 March 2021, there are
120 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警務人員行為影響的人士(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, and are pertinent 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 pursuant to the Ordinance. However, investigation reports and information of the following complaints need not be submitted to the IPCC:

- Complaints arising from the issue of summons or imposition of 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 suggestions to CAPO, and CAPO will then need to reconsider the categorisation of the complaint. Moreover, the IPCC may request CAPO to submit further explanation or supporting information in relation to 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

如指控是因為對事實有誤解或出於誤會而作出，或有足夠的可靠證據顯示，有關警務人員所採取的行動在當時的情況下是公平、合理、出於真誠或符合警察規例及命令，指控會被列為「並無過錯」。

6 虛假不確

如有足夠的可靠證據顯示投訴人的指控並不真確，不論這些指控是懷有惡意的投訴，抑或不含惡意但亦非基於真確理由而提出的投訴，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 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

An allegation is classified as “No Fault” where the allegation is made either because of misinterpretation of the facts or misunderstanding; or when there is sufficient reliable evidence showing that the actions of the officer concerned were fair and reasonable in the circumstances, done in good faith or conformed to police regulations and orders.

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經驗，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 evidence available to ascertain whether 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 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 full investigation. Instead, a senior officer of at least the rank of Chief Inspector of Police will act as Conciliating Officer and make separate enquiries with the Complainant and the Complainee regarding the facts of the complaint. If the Conciliating Officer is satisfied that the matter is suitable for Informal Resolution and the Complainant agrees, the complaint will be informally resolved.

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 heavy workload indicated that there was a need to strengthen and broaden the structure of the monitoring system. Therefore, 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，由當時的總督把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 — 成為獨立法定機構前)

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，並著手策劃把委員會轉變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，把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，以鞏固其在處理有關警務人員的投訴方面所擔當的角色，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分修訂建議會為當時的投訴警察制度帶來根本性的改變，因此，政府在1997年6月23日的立法會會議上撤回條例草案。

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 and 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 transforming 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 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 — 成為獨立法定機構後)

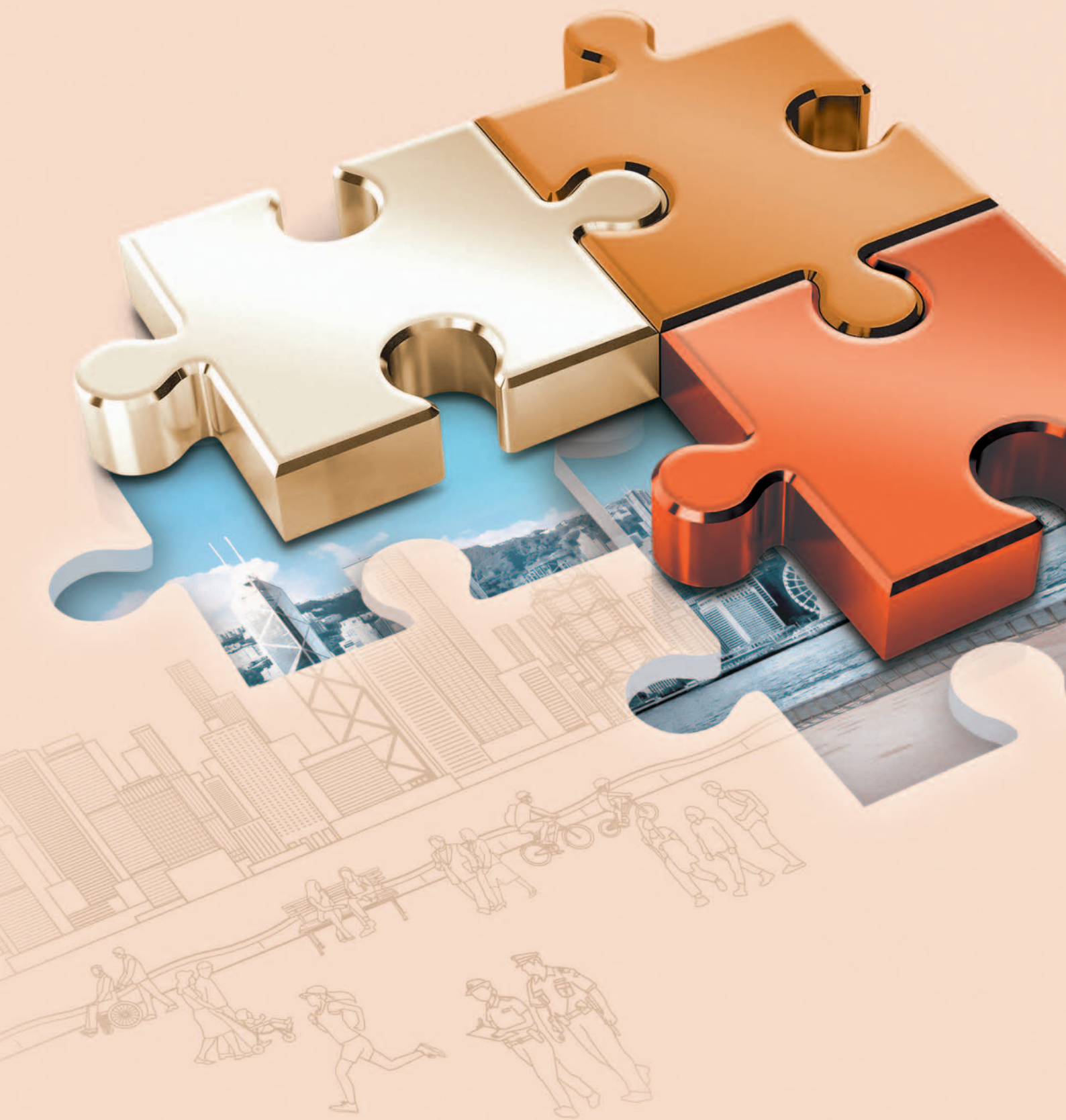
自2004年開始，政府再次計劃為警監會的運作模式賦予法律依據，以提高公眾對兩層架構投訴警察制度的信心，《投訴警方獨立監察委員會條例草案》於2007年6月29日刊憲，並於7月11日提交立法會首讀。

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 transform the then IPCC into a statutory body with a view to empowering it with a legal basis to discharge its functions and 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.



監察投訴處理

Monitoring the Handling of Complaints

2



接獲及通過的須匯報投訴個案數字

Number of Reportable Complaint cases received and endorsed

	2020/21	2019/20
接獲的須匯報投訴個案 Reportable Complaint cases received	1,363	1,478
通過的須匯報投訴個案 Reportable Complaint cases endorsed	1,390	1,293

在本報告期內（2020年4月1日至2021年3月31日），監警會共接獲投訴警察課1,363宗新的須匯報投訴個案的調查報告，按年下降7.8%。

同期，監警會通過了1,390宗須匯報投訴個案的調查結果（包括47宗覆檢個案），按年增加7.5%。除了覆檢個案外，涉及的指控有2,311項，按年上升4.6%，其中主要的三項指控依次序為「行為不當／態度欠佳／粗言穢語」、「疏忽職守」及「毆打」。

During the reporting period (1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021), the IPCC received reports from CAPO on the investigation of 1,363 new Reportable Complaint cases, representing a decrease of 7.8% compared to the previous year.

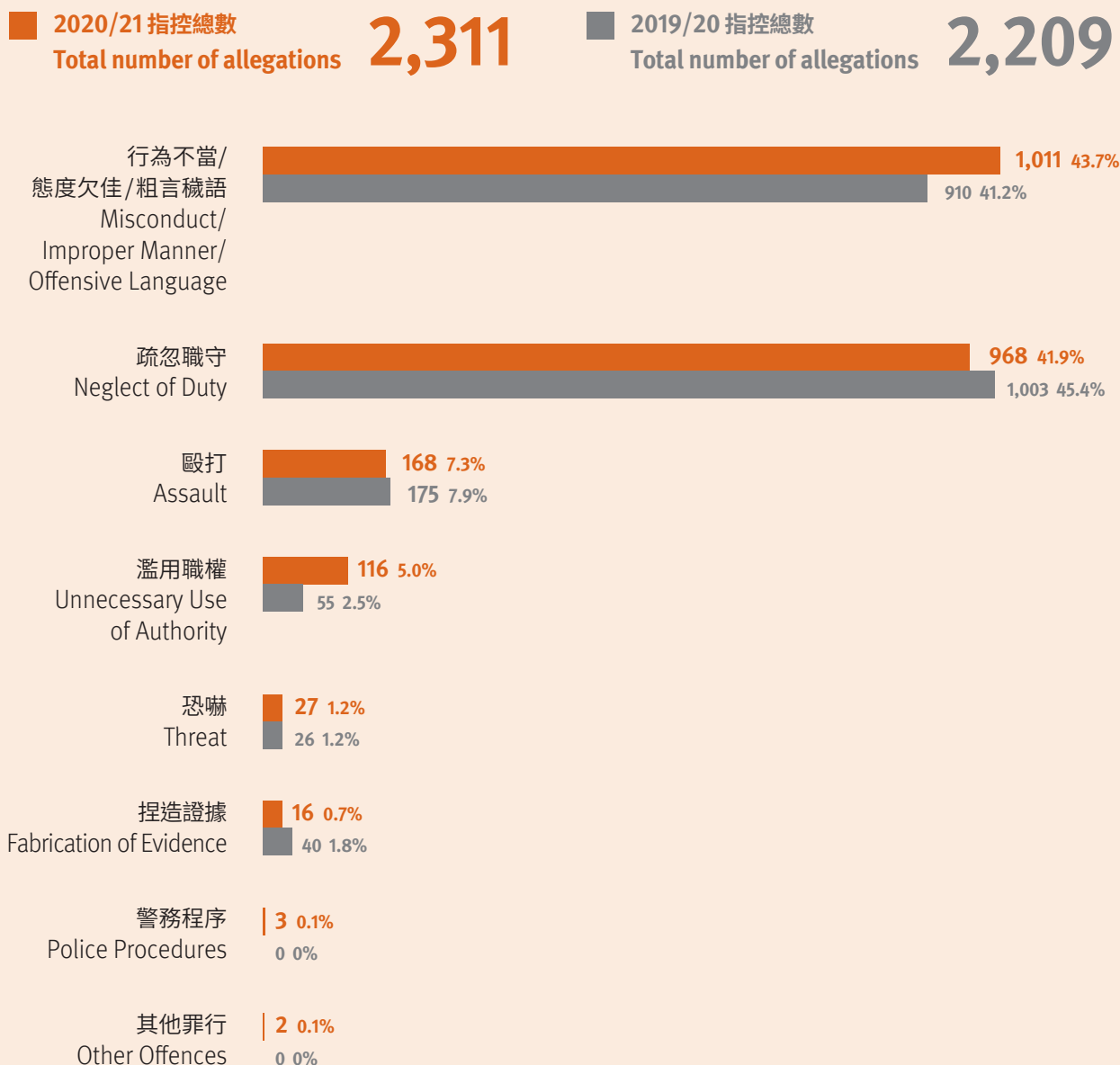
In the same period, the IPCC endorsed the results of investigation for 1,390 Reportable Complaint cases (including 47 reviewed cases), representing an increase of 7.5% compared to the previous year. There were a total of 2,311 allegations excluding the reviewed cases, representing an increase of 4.6% compared to the previous year. The three major allegations in descending order were "Misconduct/Improper Manner/Offensive Language", "Neglect of Duty" 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



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 of 31 March of the respective reporting year.

調查結果 Investigation Results

在2020/21年度獲通過的2,311項指控中，經全面調查的指控有702項，當中72項被列為「獲證明屬實」，佔所有經全面調查指控的10.3%。18項被列為「未經舉報但證明屬實」（佔2.6%），4項被列為「無法完全證明屬實」（佔0.6%），208項被列為「無法證實」（佔29.6%），364項被列為「並無過錯」（佔51.9%），36項則被列為「虛假不確」，佔總數的5.1%。

在其餘的1,609項無需進行全面調查的指控中，239項「透過簡便方式解決」，佔無需進行全面調查指控中的14.9%。606項被列為「投訴撤回」（佔37.7%），764項被列為「無法追查」（佔47.5%）。沒有指控被列為「終止調查」。

Among the 2,311 allegations endorsed in 2020/21, 702 were fully investigated. 72 (10.3% of those fully investigated) were classified as “Substantiated”, 18 (2.6%) as “Substantiated Other Than Reported”, 4 (0.6%) as “Not Fully Substantiated”, 208 (29.6%) as “Unsubstantiated”, 364 (51.9%) as “No Fault”, and 36 (5.1%) as “False”.

Among the remaining 1,609 allegations which did not require full investigation, 239 (14.9% of those not fully investigated) were “Informally Resolved”, 606 (37.7%) were classified as “Withdrawn”, 764 (47.5%) as “Not Pursuable”. There was no allegation being classified as “Curtailed”.



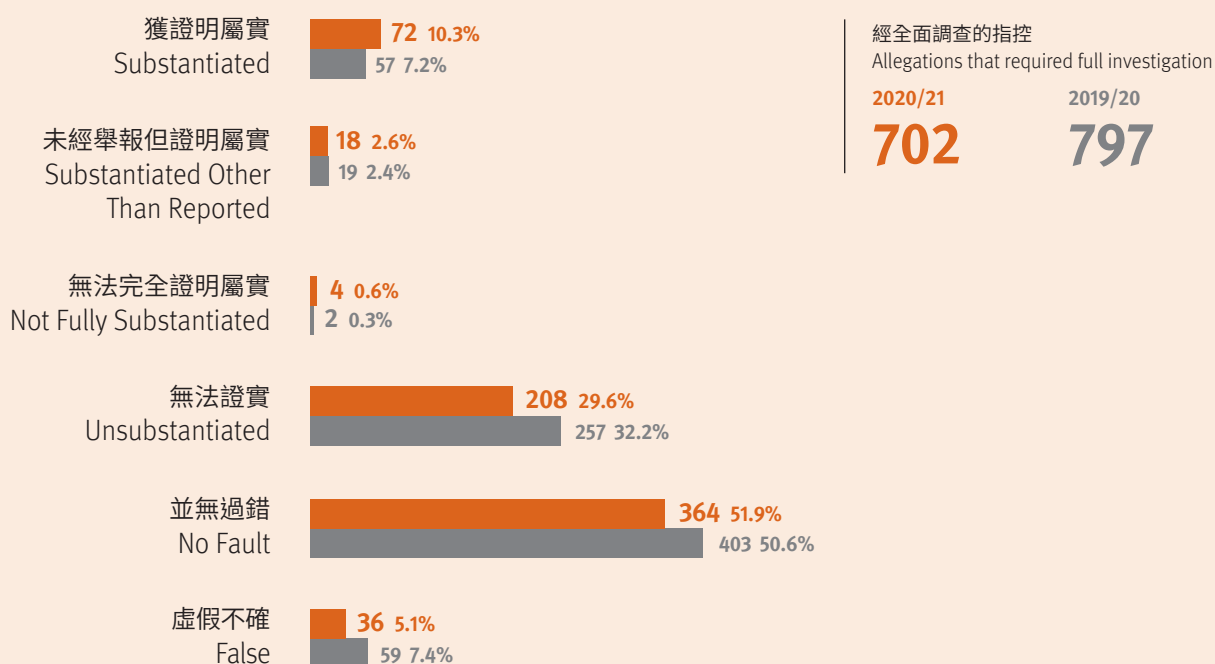
2019/20 和 2020/21 年度的調查結果數據比較可見下表：

The following table shows a comparison of figures regarding investigation results in 2019/20 and 2020/21:

監警會通過的調查結果

Investigation results endorsed by the IPCC

2020/21 指控總數 **2,311** 2019/20 指控總數 **2,209**
Total number of allegations



透過簡便方式解決 (Informally Resolved)

投訴撤回 (Withdrawn)

無法追查 (Not Pursuable)

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 of 31 March of the respective reporting year.

無需進行全面調查的指控

Allegations that did not require full investigation

2020/21 **1,609** 2019/20 **1,412**

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)

	行為不當／ 態度欠佳／粗言穢語 Misconduct/ Improper Manner/ Offensive Language		疏忽職守 Neglect of Duty		毆打 Assault		濫用職權 Unnecessary Use of Authority	
年份Year	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20
經全面調查的指控 Allegations that required full investigation								
獲證明屬實 Substantiated	16	15	54	41	0	0	2	1
未經舉報 但證明屬實 Substantiated Other Than Reported	1	1	16	17	0	0	1	1
無法完全證明屬實 Not Fully Substantiated	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
無法證實 Unsubstantiated	106	147	79	76	9	19	9	9
並無過錯 No Fault	90	91	239	281	4	2	27	24
虛假不確 False	13	14	6	8	9	13	1	1
小計 Subtotal	228	268	396	424	22	35	40	36
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	137	123	102	79	0	0	0	0
投訴撤回 Withdrawn	271	201	243	216	43	29	37	6
無法追查 Not Pursuable	375	318	227	284	103	111	39	13
小計 Subtotal	783	642	572	579	146	140	76	19
總數 Total	1,011	910	968	1,003	168	175	116	55

	捏造證據 Fabrication of Evidence		恐嚇 Threat		警務程序 Police Procedures		其他罪行 Other Offences		總數 Total	
	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	57
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	19
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
	2	0	2	6	0	0	1	0	208	257
	1	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	364	403
	5	21	1	2	0	0	1	0	36	59
	8	24	3	10	3	0	2	0	702	797
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	202
	3	7	9	3	0	0	0	0	606	462
	5	9	15	13	0	0	0	0	764	748
	8	16	24	16	0	0	0	0	1,609	1,412
	16	40	27	26	3	0	2	0	2,311	2,209

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 87 名警務人員需接受紀律聆訊或其他內部行動，涉及 64 宗個案。分項數字見下表：

During the reporting year, disciplinary proceedings or internal actions were taken against 87 police officers regarding 64 cases endorsed by the IPCC. The following table shows the breakdown of figures:

警方於 2019/20 及 2020/21 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 2019/20 and 2020/21

	人員數目 Number of officers	
	2020/21	2019/20
A 刑事訴訟 Criminal proceedings	0	0
B 紀律覆檢 Disciplinary review	7	2
C 其他內部行動 Other internal actions		
警告 Warnings	28	25
訓諭 Advice	52	53
總數 Total	87	80

註：2019/20 年度的數字已因應部分個案覆核後，予以調整。
Note: Figures for 2019/20 have been adjusted following case reviews.

向投訴警察課提出質詢 Queries Raised with CAPO

在2020/21年度，監警會向投訴警察課合共提出1,445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，或把事項提交到工作層面會議與投訴警察課商討，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806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 1,445 Queries with CAPO in 2020/21. These Queries included various requests to CAPO, for example, amending the content of investigation reports, providing more information and clarification regarding the reports, and the IPCC making improvement recommendations on the Police practices and procedures, etc.

Pursuant to the IPCCO, CAPO must reply to IPCC's Queries. When the IPCC receives responses from CAPO, the vetting teams will scrutinise the information, explanation and views before passing them to Members of vetting Sub-groups for consideration of accepting the reply. The IPCC may raise follow-up Queries regarding the same matters or bring up the matters to Working Level Meetings for further discussion with CAPO when necessary. Investigation reports will be endorsed only when the IPCC is satisfied with CAPO's explanation.

During the reporting period, there were 806 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		1,445		需要再作跟進的質詢 Number of Queries requiring further actions		806	
		質詢總數 Total number of Queries		需要再作跟進的質詢 Number of Queries requiring further actions			
年份 Year		2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20		
質詢性質 Nature of Queries							
調查結果分類 Classification of investigation results		391	361	207	212		
改善警隊常規和程序的建議 Recommended improvements to Police practices and procedures		22	17	21	16		
遵從警務常規和程序 Compliance with Police practices and procedures		12	8	5	3		
行使警權的理由 Reasons for exercising police power		10	2	0	1		
對處理違規人員的行動提出意見 Comments on actions against defaulting officers		23	16	16	12		
澄清調查報告資料 Clarification of information in investigation reports		736	628	439	398		
調查透徹度 Investigation thoroughness		184	155	85	77		
其他質詢 Other Queries		67	57	33	28		
總數 Total		1,445	1,244	806	747		

調查結果分類

監警會在2020/21年度就調查結果分類提出391項質詢，而投訴警察課需要再作跟進的質詢共有207項，因此予以修正調查結果的指控有197項，包括：

Classification of investigation results

A total of 391 Queries were raised by the IPCC in 2020/21 regarding the classification of findings, of which 207 required further actions by CAPO and consequently the investigation results of 197 allegations were reclassified, including:

10	項 reclassified from	「無法證實」 “Unsubstantiated”	改列為 to	「獲證明屬實」 “Substantiated”
15	項 reclassified from	「並無過錯」 “No Fault”	改列為 to	「獲證明屬實」 “Substantiated”
2	項 reclassified from	「無法追查」 “Not Pursuable”	改列為 to	「獲證明屬實」 “Substantiated”
4	項 reclassified from	「投訴撤回」 “Withdrawn”	改列為 to	「獲證明屬實」 “Substantiated”
22	項 reclassified from	「並無過錯」 “No Fault”	改列為 to	「無法證實」 “Unsubstantiated”
36	項 reclassified from	「無法證實」 “Unsubstantiated”	改列為 to	「並無過錯」 “No Fault”
2	項 reclassified from	「無法證實」 “Unsubstantiated”	改列為 to	「虛假不確」 “False”
5	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 classification:

2020/21 年度監警會通過的再分類調查結果 Changes of classification endorsed by the IPCC in 2020/21

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	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
無法完全 證明屬實 Not Fully Substantiated	3	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	3
無法證實 Unsubstantiated	10	4	N/A	36	2	4	0	56
並無過錯 No Fault	15	0	22	N/A	1	17	14	69
虛假不確 False	0	0	1	3	N/A	3	1	8
無法追查 Not Pursuable	2	0	5	28	5	N/A	3	43
投訴撤回 Withdrawn	4	0	0	14	0	0	N/A	18
總數 Total	34	4	28	81	8	24	18	197

此外，監警會年內通過了18項「未經舉報但證明屬實」的指控，當中有九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 18 counts of “Substantiated Other Than Reported” allegations, nine of which 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 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作出了22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 the Police practices or procedures that has led to or might lead to complaint. During the reporting period, the IPCC suggested 22 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12項。

Compliance with Police practices and procedures

The IPCC may raise Queries with CAPO to ascertain whether the police officers involved in a complaint case have complied with relevant Police practices and procedures in exercising their constabulary powers. During the reporting period, 12 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10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 to the IPCC. During the reporting period, the IPCC raised 10 Queries in respect of 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23項質詢。

Comments on actions against defaulting officers

While the dispensing of advice or disciplinary action against 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 23 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736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 the reporting period, the IPCC raised 736 Queries regarding ambiguous points in the investigation reports. For example, CAPO was requested to provide more background information of the complaint cases.

調查透徹度

報告期內，監警會共提出184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 the reporting period, the IPCC raised 184 Queries regarding the thoroughness of police investigations. These Queries included requests to CAPO for more in-depth investigation by conducting interviews with witnesses and collection of more evidence.

觀察員計劃 Observers Scheme

2020/21 觀察總數
Total number of observation

2,198

2019/20 觀察總數
Total number of observation

2,127

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

	2020/21	2019/20
預先安排 Scheduled	2,158	2,117
未經預約 Without prior appointment	40	10
總數 Total	2,198	2,127

觀察會面和證據收集工作的分項數字 Number of observation of interviews and collection of evidence

	2020/21	2019/20
觀察會面 Interviews	1,760	1,496
證據收集 Collection of evidence	438	631
總數 Total	2,198	2,127

2020/21年度，監警會的委員及觀察員共進行了2,198次觀察，較去年上升3.3%，當中預先安排的有2,158次，未經預約的有40次。在2,198次觀察中，有1,760次是觀察會面，其餘438次是觀察證據收集的工作。

Under the Observers Scheme, 2,198 observations were conducted by Members and Observers of the IPCC in the year 2020/21, representing an increase of 3.3% compared to the previous year. Among them, 2,158 were scheduled observations and 40 were conducted without prior appointment. Out of the 2,198 observations, 1,760 involved the conduct of interviews and 438 involved the collection of evidence.

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

	2020/21	2019/20
出席觀察 Observations attended	2,198	2,127
接獲通知 Notifications received	2,228	2,204
出席比率(觀察／接獲通知) Attendance rate (Observations/Notifications received)	98.7%	96.5%

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2020/21年度，監警會接獲投訴警察課2,228次通知。

在本報告期內，監警會觀察員出席了2,198次觀察，包括觀察會面和證據收集，佔整體通知的98.7%，出席比率較去年上升了2.2%。

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 2020/21, 2,228 notifications were received from CAPO.

During the reporting period, IPCC Observers attended 2,198 observations, including interviews and collection of evidence, amounting to 98.7% of the notifications received. The attendance rate increased by 2.2% compared to the previous year.

須知會投訴 Notifiable Complaints

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

	2020/21	2019/20
經監警會審核的須知會投訴個案 Notifiable Complaint cases examined by the IPCC	860	1,686
重新歸類為須匯報投訴 Cases re-categorised as Reportable Complaints	1	6

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，並解釋把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860宗須知會投訴的個案撮要，較去年同期下降49%。經審核後，其中一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 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 suggestions to CAPO accordingly, and CAPO will then need to reconsider the categorisation.

During the reporting period, summaries of 860 Notifiable Complaints were examined by the IPCC, representing a decrease of 49% compared to the previous year. After examination, one case was re-categorised as Reportable Complaint as per IPCC's recommendations.

表達不滿機制

Expression of Dissatisfaction Mechanism (EDM)

表達不滿機制的個案數字

Number of EDM cases

	2020/21	2019/20
經監警會審核的表達不滿機制個案 EDM cases examined by the IPCC	609	528
重新歸類為須匯報投訴 Cases re-categorised as Reportable Complaints	0	1
重新歸類為須知會投訴 Cases re-categorised as Notifiable Complaints	0	0

註：2019/20 年度的數字已因應部分個案經審視後，予以調整。

Note: Figures for 2019/20 have been adjusted following case examination.

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609宗經由表達不滿機制處理的個案，較去年上升了15.3%。

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.

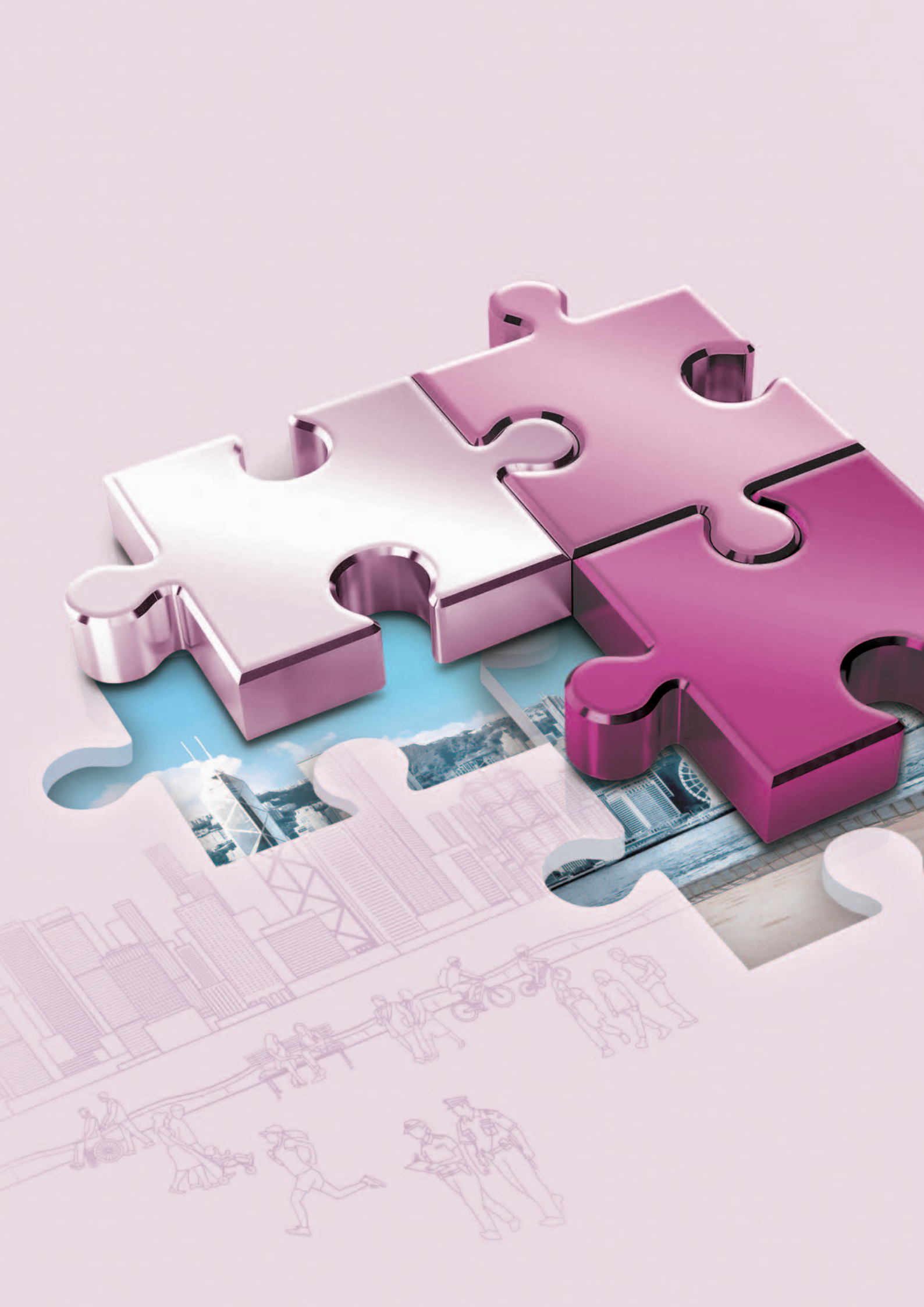
Through the EDM, a Complainant can directly reflect his/her dissatisfaction and views to the commander of the Formation concerned. If the Complainant is still unsatisfied with the results of the EDM, he/she may lodge a formal complaint. In order to maintain the integrity of the EDM and ensure appropriate 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 609 EDM cases, representing an increase of 15.3% compared to the previous year.

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14,901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，其餘有關大型公眾活動、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 transparency, the IPCC has set up various channels for the public to make enquiry or express their opinions. During the reporting period, the IPCC received 14,901 public enquiries via telephone, post, email, fax and in person. Excluding enquiries that were not directly related to the IPCC, those enquiries concerning large-scale public order events, the two-tier police complaints system, including enquiries or suggestions relating to complaint cases and the Observers Scheme, were handled in accordance with the timeframe specified under the IPCC's performance pledge.



服務質素改善建議

Service Quality Improvement Initiatives

3



監警會除了秉持一貫以證據為依歸的原則，公平、公正地處理投訴，亦認為須從投訴中汲取經驗，從中學習及作出改善，以避免類似投訴再次發生。這是提升公共服務質素的重要一環，亦是兩層架構投訴警察制度下，監警會、公眾和警方的共同目標。

為了達成這目標，監警會根據《監警會條例》第8條(1)(c)，在審核須匯報投訴調查報告時，若發現警隊常規或程序有任何缺失或不足之處，會適時向警方提出切實可行的改善建議。為進一步提升警隊的服務質素，監警會會透過「服務質素改善建議」機制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。

過去十二年，監警會透過嚴謹的審核程序、數據分析等，找出警隊服務有待改善的地方，並向警方提出累計超過180項改善建議，涵蓋範疇包括培訓、裝備更新、相關程序或指引的修訂等。在2020/21年度，會方共提出22項建議，這些建議不僅與投訴個案及提升警隊服務質素有關，更與市民的日常生活息息相關，包括：

1. 優化《交通程序手冊》指引
在車輛完成檢驗後通知車主取回車輛
2. 制訂登記冊以記錄「交通意外傷亡援助計劃」申請表格的交收
3. 制訂有關檢取被捕人士必要衣物的程序
4. 優化警方處理檢獲的財物時使用防干擾財物封套的程序
5. 制訂全面的程序以確保警方在法庭案件審結後採取適當行動

The IPCC always upholds its principles of handling all complaint cases fairly, impartially and based on evidence, and considers it necessary to learn from experience, draw lessons from complaint cases and make improvement to prevent recurrence of similar complaints. This is an integral part of improving the quality of public service and a common goal shared by the IPCC, the public and the Police under the two-tier police complaints system.

To achieve this goal, the IPCC makes timely and practical recommendations to the Police pursuant to section 8(1)(c) of the IPCCO whenever it identifies any areas of improvement in Police practices or procedures while vetting Reportable Complaint investigation reports. With a view to enhancing Police's service quality, the IPCC will monitor the implementation status of these improvement-related matters by the Police via the "Service Quality Improvement Initiatives" mechanism and quarterly Joint Meetings with CAPO.

Through the stringent case examination process and data analysis over the past 12 years, the IPCC has identified areas of improvement in Police services and made more than 180 recommendations to the Police on issues including training, upgrading equipment, and amending procedures or guidelines. In 2020/21, the Council made a total of 22 recommendations. These recommendations were not only related to the complaint cases and the enhancement of Police's service quality, but also closely linked to the daily life of members of the public, including:

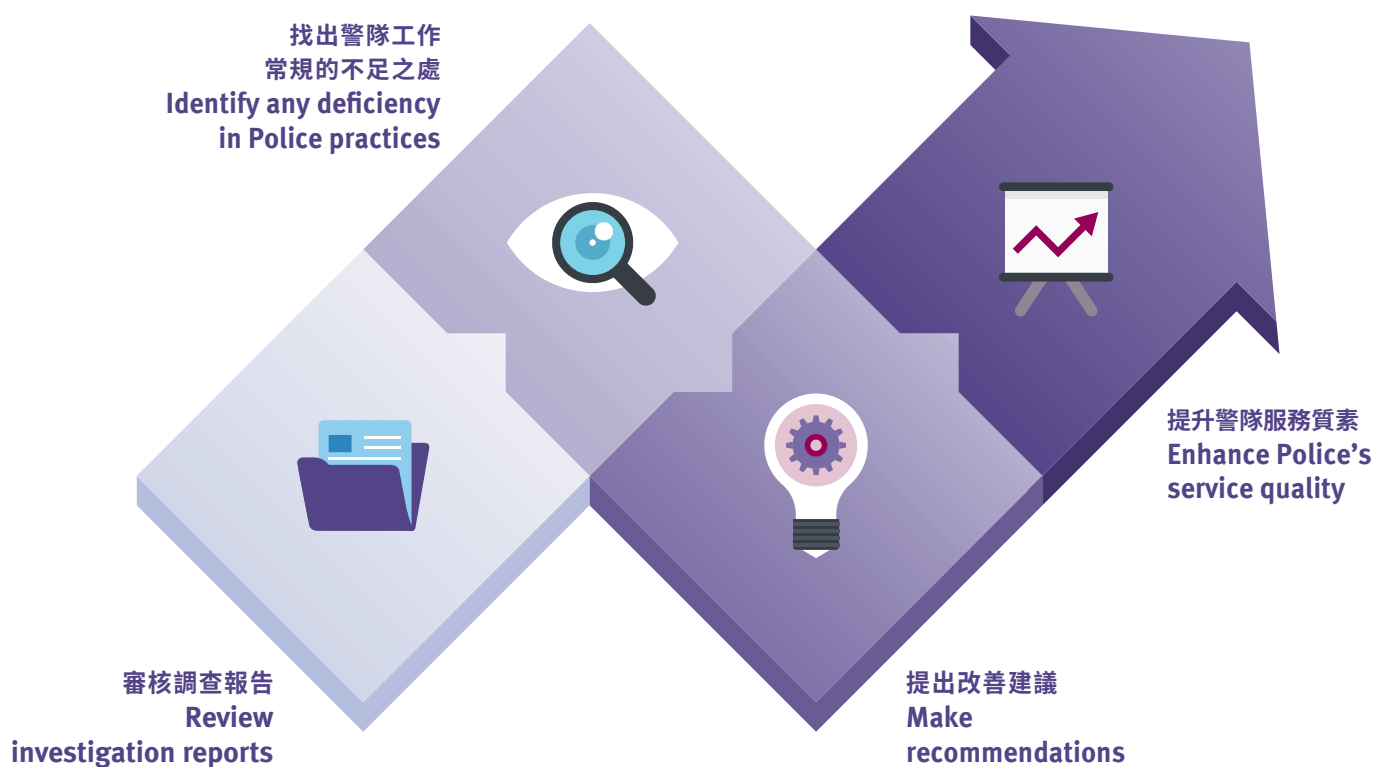
1. Enhancing Traffic Procedures Manual to advise owners to collect their vehicles after vehicle examinations
2. Devising a register to record receipt of Traffic Accident Victims Assistance Scheme (TAVAS) application forms
3. Devising procedures related to the seizure of essential clothing from arrested persons
4. Enhancing Police procedures on handling seized properties with the use of Tamper Evident Property Envelopes
5. Devising comprehensive procedures to ensure that proper actions will be taken upon conclusion of court cases

此外，在報告期內，監警會發表了有關2019年大型公眾活動的專題審視報告(報告)，就警方五大範疇的工作，提出共52項改善建議，務求從各層面協助警方提升服務質素。監警會一直密切跟進警方的落實進度，並實地觀察，加深理解前線人員在落實措施時的考慮及挑戰。

In addition, during the reporting period, the IPCC published its Thematic Study Report (Report) on the public order events in 2019 and put forward a total of 52 recommendations for improvement regarding the Police's work in five areas. These recommendations were intended to assist the Police in improving various aspects of service quality. The IPCC has been closely following up the implementation progress and conducting on-site visits so as to gain a more thorough understanding of the concerns and challenges faced by frontline officers while implementing the improvement measures.

以下是改善建議及相關投訴個案的示例。

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



1. 優化《交通程序手冊》指引在車輛完成檢驗後通知車主取回車輛

駕駛有缺陷的車輛有機會導致交通事故。因此，在道路上行駛的車輛必須毫無缺陷，方符合公眾利益。在進行交通執法行動時，警方可發出車輛檢驗通知書 (Pol. 566)，要求任何出現故障跡象的車輛按照《道路交通條例》(第374章) 接受詳細的車輛檢驗。

在一宗涉及發出 Pol. 566 的投訴個案中，投訴人在道路上騎單車時被一名警長截停。該名警長懷疑投訴人的單車不適合在道路上行駛，於是向投訴人發出 Pol. 566，並將其單車送到車輛檢驗中心／扣留中心接受檢驗。投訴人不滿警方行動及隨後的檢驗安排，遂向投訴警察課作出投訴。根據 Pol. 566 上的資料顯示，被拖走的車輛可扣留在車輛檢驗中心不多於 72 小時以作檢驗。根據警方紀錄，投訴人的單車在 72 小時內完成檢驗。投訴人不滿警方在其單車完成檢驗後，並無第一時間通知他，以致他在 76 小時後才取回單車。經投訴警察課調查，投訴人與負責的警員就警方有否妥為告知投訴人取回被扣留單車的程序說法不一，亦未能證實警方有否通知投訴人於 72 小時內取回單車，因此指控被分類為「無法證實」。

監警會在審核投訴個案時發現，根據現行常規，警方在車輛完成檢驗後，毋須通知車主／司機取回車輛。車主／司機有責任主動聯絡車輛檢驗中心的值日官以取回車輛。然而，過往並無指引說明車主取回車輛時應接觸何人及其聯絡方法。監警會認為，當警務人員執行職務拖走車輛進行檢驗時，市民一般會期望該名警務人員有責任在車輛完成檢驗後，跟進歸還車輛事宜。從預防投訴及提升服務質素的角度而言，監警會建議警方制訂程序，讓警務人員在車輛完成檢驗後，通知車主取回車輛。

1. Enhancing Traffic Procedures Manual to advise owners to collect their vehicles after vehicle examinations

Driving a defective vehicle can result in traffic accidents. Therefore, it is in the public interest that vehicles on the road are free of defects. As part of traffic enforcement, the Police may issue a Vehicle Examination Notice (Pol. 566) to require any vehicle with signs of malfunction to undergo a thorough vehicle examination in accordance with the Road Traffic Ordinance (Cap. 374).

In a complaint case involving the issuance of a Pol. 566, the Complainant (COM) was cycling on a road when he was intercepted by a Sergeant (SGT), who suspected that COM's bicycle was unroadworthy. The SGT issued a Pol. 566 to COM, and his bicycle was then taken to a Vehicle Examination Centre (VEC)/Vehicle Pound for examination. Dissatisfied with the Police's action and the subsequent examination of his bicycle, COM lodged a complaint with CAPO. In this case, COM complained that according to the information on the Pol. 566, an impounded vehicle may be detained for examination at the VEC for not more than 72 hours. As per Police records, the examination was completed within 72 hours. However, COM complained that he did not collect his bicycle until after 76 hours as the Police had failed to immediately inform him upon completion of examination of his bicycle. CAPO's investigation revealed that it was uncertain whether the responsible officers had properly told COM about the procedures for retrieving the impounded vehicle, and whether COM was informed by the Police to collect his bicycle within 72 hours. The allegation was therefore classified as "Unsubstantiated".

In examining the complaint, the IPCC noticed that according to the current practice, the Police were not required to inform owners/drivers to collect their vehicles once examination was completed. It was the responsibility of the vehicle owners/drivers to take the initiative to contact the Duty Officer (DO) of the VEC in order to retrieve their vehicles. However, there was no guideline on whom to contact for vehicle collection and how. The IPCC was of the view that when a police officer executed his duty to tow away a vehicle for examination, one would normally expect that the police officer would have the duty to follow up regarding the return of the vehicle after the examination. From the perspectives of complaint prevention and service quality improvement, the IPCC recommended the Police to devise procedures for officers to notify vehicle owners regarding collection of vehicles upon completion of examination.

警方接納監警會的建議，修訂 Pol. 566，加入所有車輛檢驗中心的地址及電話號碼以供查詢，並記錄車主的聯絡電話，以便車輛檢驗中心的值日官可於車輛完成檢驗後，通知車主取回車輛。與此同時，《交通程序手冊》亦作出修訂，要求車輛檢驗中心的值日官於車輛完成檢驗後，在切實可行的情況下應盡快聯絡車主。經修訂的指引為前線警務人員執行職務時提供更清晰的指示，並確保車主在車輛完成檢驗後能夠適時取回車輛。監警會將繼續跟進警方的行動，以及相關程序優化後的落實情況。

The Police accepted IPCC's recommendation, and revised the Pol. 566 by including the addresses and telephone numbers of all VECs for enquiry purposes. The contact number of the vehicle owner is also recorded in the revised Pol. 566, so that the DO of the VEC can contact vehicle owners regarding collection of their vehicles after examination. Also, the Traffic Procedures Manual (TPM) was amended to require the DO of the VEC to contact vehicle owners as soon as practicable upon conclusion of vehicle examinations. The revised guidelines provide clearer instructions to frontline officers when carrying out their duties, and ensure that vehicle owners can collect their vehicles after examination in a timely manner. The IPCC will continue to follow up the actions taken by the Police and the implementation of the enhanced procedures.

2. 制訂登記冊以記錄「交通意外傷亡援助計劃」申請表格的交收

根據警方的資料¹，2020年共發生15,298宗涉及傷亡的交通意外。為向交通意外中的受害人或其家屬迅速提供經濟援助，政府根據《交通意外傷亡者(援助基金)條例》(第229章)設立「交通意外傷亡援助計劃」(計劃)，並由社會福利署(社署)負責執行。受害人涉及的交通意外必須屬於《道路交通條例》(第374章)所定義的「道路交通意外」，並須已向警方報案，方符合申請資格。在一般情況下，負責調查該宗交通意外的警務人員會盡快將該計劃告知受害人或其家屬。援助申請須於社署收到申請表格後，才被視作已正式提出。社署其後會將計劃申請表格交予警方填寫交通意外詳情，以供署方跟進。

在一宗投訴個案中，投訴人在一場交通意外中受傷，並報警求助。案件由一名高級警員負責調查。投訴人其後向計劃申請援助，並向社署遞交申請表格，該份表格隨後被轉交該名高級警員填寫意外詳情。事隔數月，由於投訴人未收到任何有關申請的消息，遂向社署查詢。社署職員告知投訴人，署方已將其申請表格轉交警方，但尚未收到所需資料以作進一步處理。投訴人隨後聯絡該名高級警員要求解釋。然而，該名高級警員否認曾收到社署發出的表格。其後，社署將投訴人的申請表格重新傳真給警方。該名高級警員確認收到了重新傳真的表格，並作跟進。投訴人不滿該名高級警員未有妥善處理其申請表格，因此作出投訴。

最初，投訴警察課將指控分類為「無法證實」，理由是沒有紀錄顯示該名高級警員一開始便收到表格卻置之不理，而且該名高級警員收到社署再次傳真的表格後，已填妥表格並交回社署處理。

監警會在審閱投訴警察課的調查後發現，該名高級警員在投訴人的申請表格上錯誤表示有關意外並不屬於《道路交通條例》所指的「道路交通意外」，因此應將指控分類為「獲證明屬實」。投訴警察課接納監警會的意見，並將調查結果重新分類為「獲證明屬實」。

2. Devising a register to record receipt of Traffic Accident Victims Assistance Scheme (TAVAS) application forms

According to Police information¹, there were 15,298 traffic accidents involving casualties in 2020. To provide speedy financial assistance to traffic accident victims or their families, the Government established the Traffic Accident Victims Assistance Scheme (TAVAS) under the Traffic Accident Victims (Assistance Fund) Ordinance (Cap. 229). The TAVAS is administered by the Social Welfare Department (SWD). In order for an accident victim to be eligible to make a claim, the accident must be a “road traffic accident” as defined in the Road Traffic Ordinance (Cap. 374) (RTO), and must have been reported to the Police. The police officer who investigates the accident will normally inform the victim or his/her family of the scheme at the earliest opportunity. Applications are considered to have been formally made only when they are received by the SWD. The SWD will then forward the TAVAS application form to the Police for completion of traffic accident details for SWD’s follow-up.

In a complaint case, the Complainant (COM), who sustained an injury in a traffic accident, made a report to the Police. The accident was investigated by a Senior Police Constable (SPC). COM later applied for assistance under TAVAS and submitted an application form to the SWD, which was then forwarded to the SPC to fill in details of the accident. As COM had not received any update regarding his application after a few months, he made an enquiry with the SWD. A member of the SWD staff told COM that while the form had been forwarded to the Police, the SWD had not received the necessary information for further processing. COM then contacted the SPC for an explanation. The SPC, however, denied having received the form from the SWD. Subsequently, the SWD re-faxed COM’s application form to the Police. This time, the SPC confirmed receipt of the re-faxed form and followed up accordingly. COM was dissatisfied that the SPC had failed to properly handle his TAVAS application form, and lodged a complaint.

Initially, CAPO classified the allegation as “Unsubstantiated” as there was no record showing that the SPC had received the application form on the first occasion but had not handled it. Moreover, the SPC had duly completed the re-faxed form and returned it to the SWD for processing.

Upon review of CAPO’s investigation, the IPCC noticed that the SPC had wrongly indicated in COM’s application form that the accident was not a “road traffic accident” under the RTO. Therefore, the allegation should be considered “Substantiated”. CAPO subscribed to the IPCC’s view and re-classified the finding as “Substantiated”.

¹ https://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/05_traffic_matters/rs.html

監警會在研究個案時，留意到警方與社署並無機制確保雙方妥善交收經傳真傳送的申請表格。沒有適當的溝通渠道確保文件已妥為傳送及接收，可能會導致處理失當，有違向受害人或其家屬及時提供經濟援助的原意。

為確保計劃申請表格獲及時處理，同時加強日後警方與社署的溝通，監警會建議警方應制訂妥善的登記冊，或與社署設立有效的溝通渠道，確保所有以傳真交收的申請表格均得到妥善處理。警方接納監警會的建議，並與社署聯絡優化處理程序。監警會將繼續跟進警方的行動，以及相關程序優化後的落實情況。

In examining this case, the IPCC observed that there was no mechanism to ensure the proper transmission of the TAVAS application form via fax between the Police and the SWD. The absence of a proper communication channel to ensure that the documents are properly transmitted and received might lead to mishandling, and defeat the purpose of providing timely financial assistance to traffic accident victims or their families.

To ensure the timely handling of TAVAS applications and to enhance communication between the Police and the SWD in future, the IPCC recommended that the Police should maintain a proper register or an effective communication channel with the SWD to ensure all facsimile transmissions of TAVAS application forms are properly processed. The Police accepted the IPCC's recommendation, and liaised with the SWD to enhance the handling procedures. The IPCC will continue to follow up the actions taken by the Police and the implementation of the enhanced procedures.

3. 制訂有關檢取被捕人士必要衣物的程序

警務人員不時需於刑事調查期間，檢取被捕人士的衣物，包括一些必要衣物，例如上衣、褲子等，以保存作證據。雖然警方現行的指引要求警務人員應盡量向被捕人士提供替換衣物，然而，監警會觀察到目前並沒有具體的指引，說明檢取被捕人士的必要衣物後應採取的行動，亦沒有規定必須提供合適的替換衣物，這有可能會引致警務人員被投訴。

在一宗投訴個案中，投訴人的父親被發現褲袋內藏有危險藥物，因而涉嫌「管有危險藥物」被捕。在警署內，一名警署警長（同時為值日官兼該宗「管有危險藥物」案件的主管）指示檢取投訴人父親的長褲作為證物，並向投訴人父親提供一條短褲（為該名警署警長的私人物品）作為替換。翌日，投訴人為父親帶來一些衣物（包括一件外套、一件袖衫及一條牛仔褲）。但一名警務人員在未尋求警署警長指示的情況下，只接收了外套，且未有向投訴人解釋拒絕接收袖衫及牛仔褲的原因。投訴人的父親被控管有危險藥物，並被拘留至出庭應訊。在法庭上，投訴人注意到父親並沒有穿上外套。投訴人的父親其後獲法庭批准保釋，同日稍後時間，他因身體不適被送院，兩日後因肺炎離世。投訴人認為，其父親的死因有可能是在警署羈留期間未獲警方提供足夠的衣物所致。投訴人尤其不滿該名警務人員拒絕接收投訴人帶給其父親的袖衫及牛仔褲而又沒有任何解釋，亦沒有尋求案件主管的指示。

由於該名警務人員疏忽職守，沒有按照既定程序先尋求案件主管的指示，才決定是否接受投訴人向其父親提供額外衣物的要求，因此指控被分類為「獲證明屬實」。

此外，投訴警察課亦向警署警長新增一項「未經舉報但證明屬實」的指控。當投訴人父親被發現褲袋藏有危險藥物，而須檢取其長褲作為證物時，警署警長理應考慮必要的跟進安排。例如，警方是否可以提供同類的替換衣物；警方是否可以安排被捕人士的親屬為其提供同類的替換衣物；若果沒有合適的替換衣物可提供的話，是否可以為長褲拍攝照片就足夠，而毋須檢取長褲。顯然，該名警署警長在檢取投訴人父親的長褲後，只把自己的短褲給予投訴人父親替換，而沒有盡力為對方提供同類衣物，此舉並不恰當。

3. Devising procedures related to the seizure of essential clothing from arrested persons

From time to time, police officers seize clothing — including items of essential clothing such as upper garment, trousers, etc. from arrested persons, in order to preserve evidence in the course of crime investigation. Although the existing Police guidelines require police officers to make attempts to obtain replacement clothing for the arrested person, the IPCC has observed that there are neither specific guidelines on actions to be taken after seizure of the arrested person's essential clothing, nor any stipulated requirement to provide suitable replacement clothing. This could give rise to complaints against police officers.

In a complaint case, the Complainant's (COM) father was arrested for "Possession of a Dangerous Drug (PDD)" after dangerous drugs were found in a pocket of his trousers. At the Police Station, a Station Sergeant (SSGT), who was the Duty Officer and the Case Officer of the PDD case, gave instructions to seize the trousers of COM's father as an exhibit, and gave COM's father a pair of shorts (which the SSGT personally owned) to wear as a replacement. On the following day, COM brought some clothes (i.e. a jacket, a shirt and a pair of jeans) for her father, but a Police Constable (PC) only accepted the jacket without seeking instructions from the SSGT, and failed to explain why he did not accept the shirt and the pair of jeans from COM. COM's father was later charged with the same offence and detained until he was taken to the court. In the courtroom, COM noticed that her father was not wearing the jacket. COM's father was then released on court bail. Later that same day, COM's father felt sick and was admitted to hospital. Two days later, COM's father passed away due to pneumonia. COM opined that her father's death might have been caused by the Police's failure to provide adequate clothing to her father during his detention in the Police Station. In particular, COM was dissatisfied that the PC had refused to receive the shirt and the pair of jeans COM brought to her father without explanation, and did not seek advice from the Case Officer.

The allegation was classified as "Substantiated", as the PC had neglected his duty to follow the stipulated procedures to seek advice from the Case Officer before deciding whether to accept COM's request for providing extra clothing to her father.

Moreover, CAPO registered an additional count of "Substantiated Other Than Reported" against the SSGT. When seizing the trousers of COM's father as an exhibit for the DD found in the pocket of his trousers, the SSGT should also consider the necessary follow-up arrangements — for example, whether equivalent replacement clothing could be provided by the Police; whether the Police could arrange for a relative of the arrested person to provide equivalent clothing to him; or whether taking photos of the trousers would suffice instead of seizing the trousers if no appropriate replacement was available. Obviously, the SSGT provided his own shorts to COM's father after seizing the latter's trousers without making any effort to provide equivalent clothing, which was inappropriate.

監警會認為，這宗個案充分顯示有必要制訂具體指引，說明檢取被捕人士必要衣物後的跟進行動。

從預防投訴的角度出發，監警會認為警方有必要檢視現行的措施，並建議警方就以下各方面制訂指引及程序：

- (i) 當檢取被捕人士的必要衣物後，警務人員應如何處理；
- (ii) 應通知何人，及由何人負責決定檢取衣物；以及
- (iii) 為被捕人士提供合適的必要衣物以作替換時，須作何等安排。

此外，監警會要求警方考慮採取額外措施協助前線警務人員處理特殊情況，例如被捕人士沒有家人或朋友可為其提供衣物，又或者警方在售賣衣服店舖非營業時間檢取衣物，須考慮在警署存放後備衣物以應付緊急需要的可行性。警方接納監警會的建議，將檢視現行指引及程序，並作出必要的修訂。監警會將繼續跟進警方的行動，以及相關指引和程序優化後的落實情況。

The IPCC was of the view that this case amply demonstrated the need for specific guidelines on follow-up actions to be taken after seizure of an arrested person's essential clothing.

From a complaint prevention perspective, the IPCC considered that it was necessary for the Police to review the existing measures, and recommended the Police to devise guidelines and procedures to address the following issues:

- (i) What officers should do when essential clothing is seized from an arrested person;
- (ii) Who should be notified and who should be responsible for making the decision to seize clothes; and
- (iii) The arrangements to provide suitable replacement for essential clothing to the arrested person.

In addition, the IPCC asked the Police to consider additional measures to assist frontline officers when dealing with unexpected situations, such as when the arrested person has no friend or family member to bring clothing, or when the seizure takes place after commercial business hours, as well as the feasibility of keeping some spare clothing in Police Stations for exigencies. The Police accepted the IPCC's recommendation and agreed to review and make necessary amendments to the current guidelines and procedures. The IPCC will continue to follow up the actions taken by the Police and the implementation of the enhanced guidelines and procedures.

4. 優化警方處理檢獲的財物時使用防干擾財物封套的程序

在刑事調查及處理報案的過程中，警務人員可能會檢取報案人／疑犯的財物作為證物。普遍做法是將檢取的證物放入防干擾財物封套內，以確保相關物品完好無缺。然而，涉及警務人員處理防干擾財物封套內財物的投訴仍有發生。因此，警方嚴格遵守一套嚴謹的財物處理程序至關重要，如此方能妥善保管相關證物。

報告期內的一宗投訴個案中，投訴人被捕後被帶往警署拘留，由一名警務人員對其進行羈留搜查。完成搜查後，該名警務人員列出投訴人的個人財物，並逐一放進獨立的防干擾財物封套內由警方保管。期間，由於投訴人要求去洗手間，以及刑偵人員須帶他到另一房間落案起訴，以致財物封存過程一再中斷。投訴人其後發現部分個人財物遺失，遂投訴涉事的警務人員。

投訴警察課調查時，發現分別負責搜查、見證及記錄的警務人員，以及值日官並無妥善記錄部分財物的數量，亦沒有核對有關紀錄，因此，投訴警察課向這四位警務人員新增共三項「未經舉報但證明屬實」的指控。此外，投訴人的財物封存過程一再中斷。監警會認為，在財物封存過程中，不應帶被羈留人士進出會面室，直至檢取、封存和記錄財物過程完成為止。財物封存過程一再中斷，有可能會導致出錯和引致投訴。

在另一宗投訴中，投訴人向警方取回兒子的遺物，包括一部本應封存在防干擾財物封套內的手提電話。然而，證物室一名助理文書主任提取防干擾財物封套前往接見投訴人途中，便已打開了防干擾財物封套。投訴人其後發現手機內所有電郵以及她與兒子互通的訊息不見了，懷疑警方刪除了手機內的部分資料，於是作出投訴。

4. Enhancing Police procedures on handling seized properties with the use of Tamper Evident Property Envelopes

It is common that in the course of criminal investigation and handling of reports, police officers may seize properties from informants/suspects as exhibits, and place them intact inside Tamper Evident Property Envelopes (TEPEs). From time to time, complaints against officers have arisen from their handling of properties kept inside TEPEs. A set of stringent property handling procedures is essential for the safekeeping of exhibits by the Police.

During the reporting period, there was a complaint case in which the Complainant (COM) was arrested and taken to a Police Station for detention, during which a Police Constable (PC) conducted a custody search on COM. After the search was completed, the PC itemised COM's personal properties and put them into separate TEPEs for Police custody. The property packing process was repeatedly interrupted when COM asked to go to the restroom. Thereafter the crime officer took COM to another room for laying the charge. COM later found that some of her personal properties were missing, and thus lodged a complaint against the handling officers.

CAPO's investigation revealed that the searching officer, witnessing officer, recording officer and the Duty Officer had failed to properly record the quantities of some properties and perform the checking. As a result, CAPO registered three counts of "Substantiated Other Than Reported" against these four officers. Moreover, the process of packing COM's properties was repeatedly interrupted. The IPCC considered that a detained person should not be taken into and out of the interview room in the course of packing process. This should only take place when the process of seizing, packing and recording property had been completed. The repeated interruptions during the process of packing COM's properties could cause errors and complaints.

In another complaint case, when COM collected the intestate properties of her deceased son from the Police, including a mobile phone which was supposedly kept in a sealed TEPE, an Assistant Clerical Officer (ACO) working in the Property Office had prematurely unsealed the TEPE before he went to the interview room to meet COM. As COM later found that all the emails and messages with her son were missing from the mobile phone, she suspected that the Police had deleted some contents from the mobile phone, and lodged a complaint against the Police.

投訴警察課調查發現，並無證據顯示警方在交還手機予投訴人之前曾干擾手機。防干擾財物封套的作用是確保物品完好無缺，因此警方一直以來的做法是在物主／申索人面前打開防干擾財物封套，將保持原狀的物品交還，避免出現任何爭拗、誤會或投訴。然而，該名助理文書主任在證物室取出防干擾財物封套後，於前往會見投訴人及交還財物之前，便已打開裝有投訴人兒子手機的防干擾財物封套。經調查之後，投訴警察課將該名助理文書主任未待投訴人在場便提早打開防干擾財物封套的指控分類為「獲證明屬實」。

監警會審核這宗投訴個案時，觀察到警方並沒有書面指引要求警務人員必須在物主／申索人面前打開防干擾財物封套。

監警會審視上述兩宗事件後，認為有必要全面檢視警方處理檢獲的財物時，使用防干擾財物封套的程序，尤其是：

- (i) 避免記錄和封存過程中途被打斷；
- (ii) 確保存放在防干擾財物封套內的財物得到妥善處理或存放在安全地點；及
- (iii) 要求警務人員在被捕人士／物主／申索人面前打開防干擾財物封套。

此外，監警會亦建議投訴警察課採取適當措施，加強前線警務人員使用防干擾財物封套處理證物的意識。投訴警察課同意監警會的建議，並已著手檢視有關使用防干擾財物封套處理證物的現行指引和程序。從預防投訴的角度出發，投訴警察課已開展外展計劃或培訓，加強前線警務人員對妥善使用防干擾財物封套的意識。監警會將繼續跟進警方的行動，以及程序優化後的落實情況。

CAPO's investigation revealed that there was no evidence showing that the Police had tampered with the mobile phone before returning it to COM. As the purpose of using the TEPE was to keep the items intact, it had been the ongoing Police practice to open the TEPE in the presence of the owner/claimant in order to preserve the items' integrity and to avoid any argument, misunderstanding or complaint. Nevertheless, the ACO had unsealed the TEPE containing the mobile phone of COM's deceased son after he collected the TEPE from the Property Office, before meeting COM in the interview room to return the property to her. After investigation, CAPO classified the allegation against the ACO for prematurely unsealing the TEPE before COM as "Substantiated".

In examining this complaint case, the IPCC observed that there was no written guideline requiring police officers to open a TEPE in the presence of the property owner/claimant.

Having reviewed the above complaints, the IPCC was of the view that it was necessary to conduct a holistic review of Police procedures regarding the handling of seized properties with the use of TEPEs, in particular:

- (i) To avoid interruption during the recording and packing process;
- (ii) To ensure properties kept in TEPEs are properly handled or stored in a secure location; and
- (iii) To require officers to unseal a TEPE in the presence of the arrested person/owner/claimant.

In addition, the IPCC recommended that CAPO should take appropriate measures to enhance frontline officers' awareness when handling seized properties by using TEPE. CAPO agreed to the IPCC's recommendations, and commenced reviewing the current guidelines and procedures regarding the handling of exhibits with the use of TEPEs. For the purpose of complaint prevention, CAPO undertook to conduct Outreach Programs or trainings for frontline officers to enhance their awareness of proper procedures for handling seized properties with the use of TEPE. The IPCC will continue to follow up the actions taken by the Police and the implementation of the enhanced procedures.

5. 制訂全面的程序以確保警方在法庭案件審結後採取適當行動

報告期內，監警會接獲多宗投訴，涉及警務人員在罪案審結後未有採取適當後續工作，結果對投訴人造成影響或不便。除了涉事警務人員疏忽外，相關警方程序亦有所不足，無法確保結案後續工作得到妥善跟進。

在一宗投訴個案中，投訴人被控「製作兒童色情物品」及「猥褻侵犯」罪名。投訴人的桌上電腦載有犯罪證據，被檢取作為案件呈堂證物。審訊期間，投訴人要求取回電腦中與案情無關的公司客戶資料。法庭同意有關要求，而當時的案件主管將該指示記錄在案。投訴人被定罪及判處監禁34個月。案件審結後，一名接手擔任案件主管的女督察未有留意法庭指示，在結案後，銷毀有關電腦。投訴人刑滿獲釋後，嘗試聯絡警方取回電腦內儲存的資料但不果。投訴人不滿警方的處理過程，遂向投訴警察課作出投訴。在調查期間，投訴警察課發現女督察忽略了法庭的指示，並銷毀了該部電腦，導致投訴人無法按法庭早前頒下的許可取回資料。因此，投訴警察課對女督察新增一項「未經舉報但證明屬實」的指控。

監警會在審閱投訴警察課的調查後留意到，除了女督察因疏忽而未有仔細檢查案件檔案外，警方並沒有具體指引，指示案件主管應採取的步驟，以確保一切待辦事項得到妥善處理後，才發出處置案件財物的指示。事實上，現行程序只是簡單地指出，在獲得有關部門（例如法庭命令）批准後，可以處置案件財物。

從預防投訴的角度出發，監警會建議警方檢視有關規定，並探討制訂詳細程序的可行性。例如較實際及有效而言，可制訂一份清單，列出在處置案件財物前應採取的相應步驟。

在另一宗投訴個案中，投訴人因「盜竊」被捕，其後獲法庭批准保釋，條件是不得離開香港。警方根據法庭指示，將投訴人列入「出入境監察名單」（「名單」）。其後，由於盜竊案的受害人拒絕擔任控方證人作證，控方決定撤銷對投訴人的控罪，投訴人獲無條件釋放。兩日後，當投訴人離港前往澳門時，被入境處人員截停及告知他被列入了「名單」禁止離港。經與警方澄清後，投訴人獲釋並被允許離開香港。就該名高級督察未有將投訴人從「名單」中移除的指控被分類為「獲證明屬實」。

5. Devising comprehensive procedures to ensure that proper actions will be taken upon conclusion of court cases

During the reporting period, a number of complaints were received concerning the failure of police officers to take necessary actions after the conclusion of crime cases. As a result, Complainants (COMs) were adversely affected or inconvenienced. Apart from the negligence of the involved officers, the associated Police procedures were also found to be insufficient for ensuring case closing action would be properly conducted.

In a complaint case, COM was charged with “Making Child Pornography” and “Indecent Assault”. COM’s desktop computer, which contained evidence of the offences, was seized and tendered as a case exhibit in court. During the trial, COM requested to retrieve the client information of his company, which was unrelated to the crime case, from the computer. The court agreed, and the then Case Officer recorded this instruction on file. COM was convicted and sentenced to 34 months’ imprisonment. Upon the conclusion of the court case, the succeeding Case Officer, who was a Woman Inspector, was unaware of the court instruction, and disposed of the computer during case closing. After release from prison, COM tried to contact the Police to retrieve the information from the computer, but was unable to reach the responsible officer. Dissatisfied with the handling process, COM lodged a complaint with CAPO. During CAPO’s investigation, CAPO found that the Woman Inspector had overlooked the court instruction and destroyed the computer. Hence, COM was unable to retrieve the information as previously allowed by the court. As a result, CAPO registered one count of “Substantiated Other Than Reported” against the Woman Inspector.

Having reviewed CAPO’s investigation, the IPCC noted that apart from the negligence of the Woman Inspector in failing to thoroughly check the case file, the Police do not have specific guidelines on the steps a Case Officer should take to ensure that all outstanding actions have been properly taken before giving instructions on the disposal of case properties. In fact, the existing procedure only briefly indicates that the disposal of case properties can take place when approval from the appropriate authority (such as a court order) has been obtained.

From a complaint prevention perspective, the IPCC recommended the Police to review related requirements and explore the feasibility of introducing more detailed procedures. For example, it may be practical and effective to compile a checklist of necessary actions to be taken prior to the disposal of case properties.

In another complaint case, COM was arrested for “Theft” and was granted court bail on the condition that he could not leave Hong Kong. As instructed by the court, the Police put COM on the “Watch List”. Subsequently, the Prosecution decided to withdraw the charge against COM as the victim of the “Theft” case refused to testify as a prosecution witness. As a result, COM was released unconditionally. Two days later, when COM was leaving Hong Kong for Macau, he was intercepted by Immigration Officers and was told that he was not allowed to leave Hong Kong as he was on the “Watch List”. After clarification with the Police, COM was released and allowed to leave Hong Kong. The allegation against the Senior Inspector for failing to remove COM from the “Watch List” was classified as “Substantiated”.

監警會在審核投訴個案時觀察到，雖然警方有指引要求案件主管應根據法庭指示，將有關人士從「名單」中移除，但沒有具體程序確保案件主管及時通知相關警察單位將有關人士從「名單」中緊急移除。監警會認為警方有需要檢視指引，確保案件主管會採取迅速及適當行動更新「名單」。

從預防投訴的角度出發，監警會建議警方設立監察機制，督導案件主管在法庭發出指示後立即採取行動，將有關人士從「名單」中移除，以免有關人士遭到不合理的攔截。

在上述兩宗投訴個案中，警方接納監警會的建議，並同意檢視及優化有關程序。此外，警隊預防投訴警察委員會將向前線警務人員分享從投訴個案中汲取的經驗，而投訴警察課亦透過外展活動及電子通訊向前線警務人員分享投訴個案，提醒他們保持警覺，避免日後再有類似投訴發生。監警會將繼續跟進警方的行動，以及程序優化後的落實情況。

In examining the complaint, the IPCC observed that although there are Police guidelines requiring a Case Officer to remove a subject from the “Watch List” on instructions made by the court, there is no specific procedure to ensure that the Case Officer would promptly inform relevant police unit regarding urgent removal of Subjects from the “Watch List”. The IPCC considered that it is necessary to review the Police guidelines to the effect that a Case Officer would take prompt and proper action to update the “Watch List”.

From a complaint prevention perspective, the IPCC recommended the Police to devise a check-and-balance mechanism to ensure that the Case Officer would take immediate action to remove a subject from the “Watch List” after an instruction has been given by the court, thereby avoiding unwarranted interception of subjects.

In the above two complaints, the Police accepted the IPCC’s recommendations and agreed to review and enhance the relevant procedures. In addition, the Force Committee on Complaints Prevention will disseminate lessons learned from these complaints to frontline officers. CAPO will also share the complaint cases through its Outreach Programme and e-Newsletter to remind frontline officers to stay alert and avoid recurrence of similar complaints. The IPCC will continue to follow up the actions taken by the Police and the implementation of the enhanced procedures.

監警會跟進52項改善建議的落實進度

The IPCC's Follow-up on Implementation Progress of 52 Recommendations

就2019年6月起《逃犯條例》修訂草案引發的大型公眾活動及相關的警方行動，監警會於2020年5月15日發表專題審視報告，就警隊處理相關活動的常規及程序提出52項改善建議。

專題審視報告中的建議由保安局局長督導的專責小組跟進。52項建議涵蓋五大範疇，包括：

- 加強公眾訊息發放和檢討與傳媒關係
- 檢討武力使用指引
- 改善臨時羈留處的安排
- 優化警方行動部署和策略
- 加強警隊內部管理、協調和培訓

專責小組責成警隊設立五個工作小組，分別聚焦並跟進以上範疇的工作，每個工作小組均由一位高級助理警務處長或助理警務處長領導。監警會一直緊密關注專責小組的工作，並透過與警方聯席會議的公開部分，讓公眾知悉改善建議的落實進度。

專責小組每季度會向行政長官提交進度報告，匯報工作進展。警方繼而於聯席會議向監警會作出匯報。截至2021年6月的聯席會議，警方合共完成32項建議的跟進行動，並有六項建議取得重大進展，實施了62項改善措施，涵蓋四大範疇：

On 15 May 2020, the IPCC published its Thematic Study Report on the Public Order Events (POEs) arising from the Fugitive Offenders Bill since June 2019 and the Police Actions in Response, and put forward 52 recommendations for improvement regarding the Police's practices and procedures in relation to POEs.

A Task Force steered by the Secretary for Security has been following up the recommendations put forward in the Thematic Study Report. The 52 recommendations cover five areas:

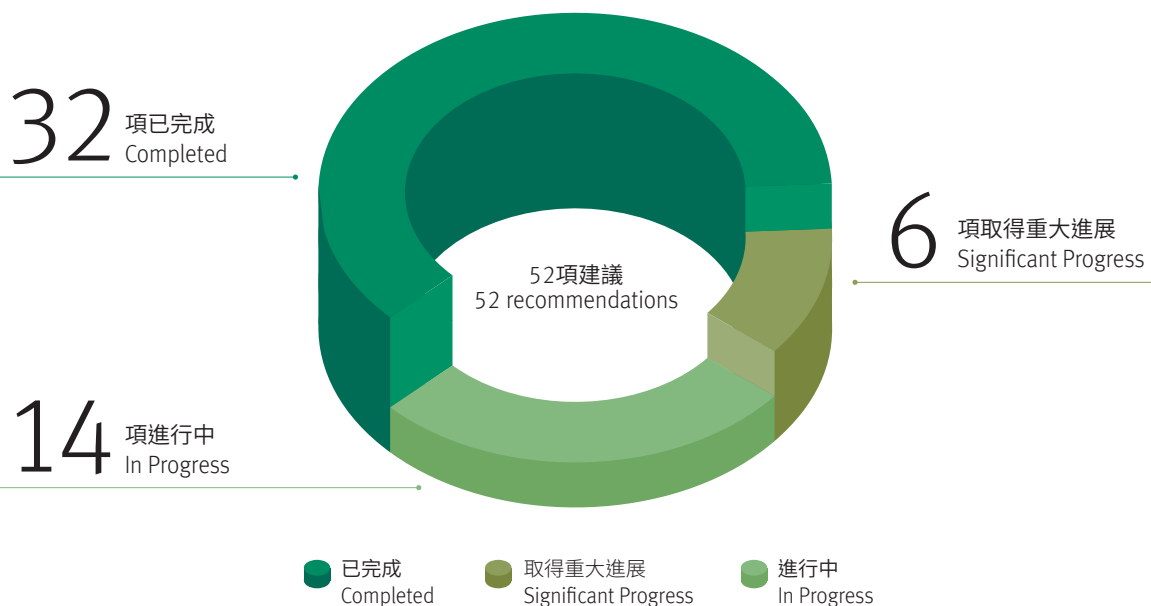
- Enhancing dissemination of public information and review of media relations
- Review of guidelines on the use of force
- Improvement of arrangements for Temporary Holding Areas (THAs)
- Enhancement of Police operational deployment and strategies
- Strengthening of the Police's internal management, coordination and training

The Task Force directed the Police to set up five sub-groups, each led by a Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police or Assistant Commissioner of Police, to focus on and to follow up these five areas of work respectively. The IPCC has been paying close attention to the work of the Task Force, and keeping the public informed about the implementation progress of these recommendations through the open part of Joint Meetings with the Police.

The Task Force submits progress reports to the Chief Executive on a quarterly basis. Thereafter, the Police report to the IPCC at the Joint Meetings. As at the Joint Meeting in June 2021, the Police have completed follow-up actions on 32 recommendations, and made significant progress in other six recommendations. The Police have rolled out a total of 62 improvement measures covering four major areas:

監警會跟進52項改善建議的落實進度 Implementation Progress of 52 Recommendations

(截至2021年6月)
(as at June 2021)



(i) 就「公眾訊息發放和與傳媒關係」方面，措施包括：

- 警察公共關係科已與政府新聞處檢討召開跨部門或機構聯合新聞發布會的啟動制度，以更快捷及有效地澄清假新聞及謠言，並加強公眾對政府的聯合行動的理解。
- 警察公共關係科成立新分課，購置「社群聆聽服務」，有助在互聯網中分析了解社群情緒，及對於社交媒體中具誤導性或不實言論，作出適時澄清、反駁或其他恰當的回應，並就公眾關注的議題製作影片，為公眾傳遞即時及真實訊息；成立社交媒體直播小隊，在混亂的公眾活動中，直播現場實況和警隊行動；亦增加「警隊傳媒聯絡隊」人手協調傳媒採訪。同時增加使用社交媒體，擴充現有網絡覆蓋不同組別。
- 於大型行動中設立警察公共關係科指揮中心，以加強與前線單位和公眾的溝通，直播警方的最新行動和現場實況，提升警隊工作透明度，並可防範虛假指控。
- 警察公共關係科與一家公關顧問公司為高級警務人員制定一套發言人訓練課程，加強他們與傳媒的溝通能力，以及更有效地發放重要資訊；同時定期舉辦前線記者與前線警務人員交流會，促進雙方的聯繫和了解。

(i) Regarding “Public Information Dissemination and Media Relations”, the improvement measures include:

- The Police Public Relations Branch (PPRB) in collaboration with the Information Services Department reviewed the protocol to institute joint press conferences with other departments or organisations, so as to clarify fake news and dispel rumours more efficiently and effectively, and enhance public understanding of government actions involving multiple stakeholders.
- The PPRB set up a new division and procured a “Social Listening Service” to help analyse social sentiments on the internet for timely rebuttal or clarification on misleading or untrue messages on social media platforms; and produced thematic videos on issues of public concern to disseminate instant and accurate messages to the public. The Social Media Live Teams were established to conduct live broadcast of on-site situation and the Police actions during chaotic POEs. The manpower of the Force Media Liaison Cadre was increased to better engage the media on the ground. The Police enhanced the usage of social media platforms and expanded the existing network to engage wider community sectors.
- A PPRB command post would be set up in major operations to enhance communication with frontline units and the public. The latest Police actions at the scenes would be broadcast live to enhance the transparency of Police work and prevent false allegations.
- Collaborating with a public relations consultancy firm, the PPRB formulated a spokesperson training programme tailor-made for senior police officers, so as to enhance their communication capability with the media, and disseminate important information more effectively. The Police also organised sharing sessions regularly between reporters and frontline Police officers to facilitate liaison and mutual understanding.

警方已完成 (共8項改善建議事項)	Completed by the Police (8 recommendations in total)
1. 檢討警隊的傳媒關係策略，以確保及時向新聞界提供事件的準確訊息，並為臨時簡報會上接受訪問的人員提供培訓，以樹立關心公共安全和秉公執法的形象，包括檢討及強化培訓高級警務人員在事發現場、臨時簡報會、新聞採訪和新聞發布會上與傳媒的應對。	1. Review Force Media Relations Strategy to ensure timely and accurate information for the press on incidents and staff taking stand-up interviews should be trained to project an image of care for public safety and impartiality in law enforcement, including reviewing and enhancing the training for senior officers in answering media questions at the scene, giving stand-up briefings, attending press interviews and press conferences.
2. 就互聯網被廣泛利用散播警方行動不當行為的指控，藉以煽動仇恨激起更多示威活動，檢討警隊的公共和社區關係策略。	2. Review Force Public and Community Relations Strategy in the light of the widespread use of the internet to turn Police action into allegations of misconduct in order to stir up resentment to drive further protest.
3. 制定渠道加強與公眾溝通，通知市民警方將會使用武力及相關預防措施。	3. Devise means to enhance communications with the public on the intention to use force and related precautionary measures.
4. 制定方案，就警方經已採取或正在採取的執法行動加強與公眾的溝通，並提升警隊工作的透明度，以防範不必要的無根據或惡意的揣測和傳言。在這方面，應加強宣傳和公眾教育，讓公眾認識處理失蹤者及死者的程序。	4. Devise means to enhance communications with the public about enforcement action that the Police have taken or is taking to increase transparency of Police work and to prevent unnecessary, unfounded or malicious speculations and rumours. In this regard, there should be more publicity and public education on Police procedures and practices for dealing with missing persons and death in Hong Kong.
5. 因應公眾使用社交媒體的情況日益普遍，應提升警方相關團隊監察社交媒體的能力，制定程序和制度以迅速及有效地處理公眾的關注和不實的惡意消息，並通過相同的媒體作出反駁。	5. Given the increase in the use and popularity of social media, enhance the ability of the responsible teams in the Police to monitor the social media and devise procedures and protocols to deal with public concerns and untrue or malicious messages promptly and effectively by using the same media to propagate rebuttal.
6. 檢討在大型行動中如何為記者提供協助而不會對警方的執法行動造成阻礙。	6. Review how to facilitate the work of reporters in a major operation without causing undue hindrance to Police enforcement action.
7. 檢討警方向公眾發放資訊的機制，以提高透明度，例如警察公共關係科可適時向公眾交代和更新太子站事件的情況，以減輕公眾的憂慮和消除揣測或傳言。	7. Review the mechanism for the Police to disseminate information to the public to enhance transparency, for instance, Police Public Relations Branch to make timely announcement and update to the public on the situation inside Prince Edward Station to ease public concern and quash speculations or rumours.
8. 檢討主動與其他部門或機構召開新聞發布會的制度。	8. Review the protocols for taking the lead to organise press conferences with other departments or institutions.

(ii)就「臨時羈留處的安排」方面，措施包括：

- 警方已完成檢視各臨時羈留處的選址，確定五個陸路總區各指定的兩間警署為大型公眾活動中用作處理及羈押被捕人士。
- 增加人手、改善流程、制定具審核追蹤功能的中央電腦系統及於臨時羈留處配置閉路電視裝置，保障被羈留人士的權利及福利，確保適時及準確記錄被羈留人士的活動及去向。
- 警隊已制定有關臨時羈留處運作的內部指引，協助用作臨時羈留處的警署編寫相關訓令和訓練。

(ii) Regarding “Arrangements for Temporary Holding Areas (THAs)”, the improvement measures include:

- Upon reviewing various sites, the Police identified two suitable police stations as designated THAs in each of the five Land Regions for handling and detaining arrestees during POEs.
- The Police deployed additional manpower, streamlined workflow, enhanced computer system with audit trail functions, and installed CCTV cameras at THAs to better safeguard detainees' rights and welfare and ensure timely and accurate record of information about detainees.
- The Police promulgated a set of internal guidelines on THA operations to facilitate the police stations designated as THAs in formulating relevant command and training.

警方已完成 (共3項改善建議事項)**Completed by the Police (3 recommendations in total)**

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| 1. 在臨時羈留處的警力編配方面，安排更多人手資源、完善設備，以確保警方能夠有效率地在同一時間內處理大量被捕人士涉及的行政工作。 | 1. As to manning a THA, allocate more manpower resources to ensure the effective and efficient discharge of the Police administrative work in handling a large number of arrested persons (APs) at the same time. |
| 2. 盡快在所有警署實施改善措施，例如足夠空間及設備，配置有審核追蹤功能的中央電腦系統。若果將來需在警署以外的地方設置臨時羈留處，有關臨時羈留處亦應設有與警署同等的設施。 | 2. Implement enhancements such as sufficient space and facilities with computerised audit trail functions soonest possible in all police stations. If a place outside a police station is used as a THA in future, then such THA should have equivalent facilities as those in police stations. |
| 3. 若果將來有需要使用臨時羈留處，應考慮選擇不太偏僻的地點，挑選位置時亦應考慮合理距離之內是否有醫院及救護站。 | 3. Consider identifying less remote sites as THAs in case such need arises in future. The location should also take into account the availability of hospitals and ambulance depots within reasonable distance. |

(iii) 就「行動部署和策略」方面，措施包括：

- 警方已添置約2,200個水馬，並在超過60個地點使用，有效減低相關處所被衝擊的情況；警方會繼續按實際行動需要，適時靈活運用水馬，以加強警方防線。
- 為前線人員購置防護裝備，並提供相應培訓，加強對人員的保護；另購置新的低殺傷力武器，使人員面對不同情況而須使用武力時有更多選項。
- 在大型公眾活動期間，警察公共關係科社交媒體傳訊組會經社交媒體適時向公眾發放行動消息；同時，警隊會於「不反對通知書」內要求主辦單位提供一個指定聯絡人士，並委派指定警察聯絡人員到現場確保雙方保持密切溝通；加強訓練警察機動部隊於可能使用催淚煙的情況下給予群眾清晰的逃避路線指示。
- 優化999控制中心的措施，加強人手調配和應變能力；運用新科技產品，以及進行模擬事件演習和引入標準指揮架構，以提升通訊、調動和編配人手處理數個同時進行的大型公眾活動，及加強不同單位人員的協同執法能力。
- 為有可能持續發生衝突的高風險地點制定應變計劃、指引和人員訓練，以減低與示威者發生衝突的機會和保護公共建築物。立法會綜合大樓和政府總部已按警方建議完成加固工程。
- 為了加強應對在港鐵站內可能發生的事故，警隊鐵路警區與港鐵公司及香港消防處已建立工作平台，促進各方合作和溝通，並在港鐵站內進行模擬事件演習；又於常規應急管理訓練課程加入「內部保安」元素，進一步加強跨部門在應對公眾秩序受到擾亂時的溝通和協調。

(iii) Regarding “Operation planning and strategy”, the improvement measures include:

- The Police procured about 2,200 water-filled barriers and deployed them at over 60 locations, to effectively minimise possible clashes at these premises. The Police would continue to utilise water-filled barriers in a timely manner to meet the operational needs and reinforce Police cordon lines.
- Various protective equipment was procured and corresponding training was provided to reinforce protection for frontline officers. New less-lethal weapons were also procured so that officers could have more options in the use of force under different circumstances.
- The Social Media Communication Section of the PPRB would disseminate timely information in relation to Police actions during POEs on social media platforms. Organisers of the POEs would be required under the “Letter of No Objection” to provide a contact person and the Police would deploy liaison officers to the site to ensure effective communication with the organisers. The Police strengthened training for the Police Tactical Unit on providing the public with clear guidance regarding escape routes for situations where tear gas might be used.
- The setup of 999 Console was improved to enhance manpower deployment and the ability in dealing with unexpected circumstances. By adopting advanced technology, scenario-based practical training, and the introduction of standard command structure, the Police enhanced the ability in communication, manpower deployment and cooperation between Police units when dealing with several POEs simultaneously.
- Contingency plan, guidelines and trainings to police officers were devised to reduce possible prolonged conflicts with protesters and protect public infrastructures in high risk areas. Upon Police advice, structural protection of the LegCo Complex and the Central Government Offices was strengthened.
- A working platform was established to facilitate the cooperation and communication among the Police Railway District, Mass Transit Railway Corporation and Fire Services Department for better handling of incidents that might happen inside MTR stations. Scenario-based exercises would be conducted inside MTR stations. The element of “Internal Security” was added to the regular contingency management training programme to enhance interdepartmental communication and coordination to handle public disorder.

- 為提高處理公眾活動情報的能力，清楚界定前線人員收集、分析及應用情報的角色和職責；制定風險評估與行動調配的考慮因素清單，以加強現行情報系統。
- 重新審視不同的風險緩解措施，並就高風險目標制定保安計劃。
- 檢討在大型拘捕行動中所使用的策略和戰術，包括警力部署、警察傳媒聯絡隊的調配、在必須的情況下增加使用新引入的低殺傷力武器及適時準備解犯巴士。
- 於相關訓練課程加強人員對大型拘捕行動中所使用的最新策略和戰術的認知。
- Clearly defined the roles and duties of frontline officers in the areas of collecting, analysing and applying intelligence to enhance their intelligence handling ability pertinent to POEs. A list of factors to be taken into account in risk assessment and operational deployment was devised with a view to enhancing the capability of the existing intelligence system.
- Various risk mitigation measures were reviewed and a security plan was put in place to protect high-risk targets.
- The strategies and tactics to be adopted in large-scale arrests were reviewed in the context of manpower planning, the deployment of the Force Media Liaison Cadre, the use of newly introduced less-lethal weapons when absolutely necessary, and the timely arrangement of vehicles for arrested persons.
- The relevant training programmes were strengthened to enhance officers' understanding of the latest strategies and tactics to be adopted in large-scale arrests.

警方已完成 (共 21 項改善建議事項)	Completed by the Police (21 recommendations in total)
1. 在一個已獲警方發出不反對通知書的集會進行期間，若警方認為有必要終止集會，應先與集會主辦單位商討。警方應給予足夠時間和指示，讓集會主辦單位及參與人士終止集會，並沿可行的逃走路線離開現場。	1. When there is an ongoing assembly with Letter of No Objection, liaise with the assembly organiser to curtail the assembly when necessary. The Police should give sufficient time and instructions to the assembly organiser and participants to curtail the assembly and leave the assembly location via a viable escape route.
2. 部署聯絡人員在集會現場附近，以便即時與集會主辦單位溝通。	2. Deploy liaison officer(s) close to the assembly site to facilitate instant communication with the assembly organiser.
3. 檢視自 6 月 9 日起所獲有關有大量暴力取態的示威者於 6 月 12 日清晨湧現的情報，檢討其收集、評估和運用該些情報的能力，以作參考和加強將來收集、評估和運用情報的能力。	3. Review the ability to collect, assess and apply the intelligence received since 9 June on the early and large turnout of protesters as well as their violent approach, and draw reference to enhance the ability to collect, assess and apply intelligence in the future.
4. 檢討 6 月 12 日事件，考慮當日的準備工作以及其後保護政府總部及立法會綜合大樓的行動策略能否作出調整，以減少與示威者之間衝突，並應檢討將來採取行動保護公共建築物 (例如立法會綜合大樓) 時，是否可採取低對抗性策略，例如事前採取遏制行動。	4. Review the events of 12 June and consider whether the preparation and subsequent action for defending Central Government Complex and Legislative Council (LegCo) Complex could have been adjusted to minimise confrontation with protesters and should review whether less confrontational strategies such as prior containment could be adopted in future operations for protecting public property such as LegCo Complex.

警方已完成 (共 21 項改善建議事項)	Completed by the Police (21 recommendations in total)
5. 檢討在大型公眾活動期間，同時處理在不同地點的多宗衝突時的人手動員和調配能力。	5. Review the ability to mobilise and allocate manpower to deal with multiple clashes at different spots in a large-scale POE.
6. 更有效地運用水馬(約兩米高)。水馬較鐵馬更高、更堅固，可加強警方防線，減少前線警務人員與暴力示威者之間的衝突。	6. Better utilise water-filled barriers (about 2 metres high) which are higher and stronger than mills barriers to reinforce police cordon lines and minimise clashes between frontline police officers and violent protesters.
7. 檢討警方在調動及編配人手以同時處理數個大型公眾活動的能力。	7. Review the Police ability to mobilise and allocate manpower to deal with several major POEs simultaneously.
8. 檢討警方在暴力示威有可能升級時，及時作出評估的能力(包括收集情報的能力)，以及識別出可能會面臨風險的目標地點的能力，包括對香港特別行政區具象徵或策略意義的地標。	8. Review the Police ability for timely assessment (including ability to collect intelligence) and identification of potentially risky targets including those of symbolic or strategic importance to the HKSAR in the light of possible escalation of violent protests.
9. 檢討警方評估風險的能力(包括識別及評估潛在弱點)，並識別如何就有可能成為主要攻擊目標的部分減低風險。	9. Review the Police ability to assess risk (including identification and evaluation of potential vulnerability) and identify risk mitigation of each major potential target.
10. 為每個面臨風險的目標制定減低風險的措施，並因應情況轉變而定期作出檢討。	10. Review risk mitigation measures identified for each target at risk and regularly review in the light of changing circumstances.
11. 檢討在立法會綜合大樓內部而非外圍設置防線的策略成效。	11. Review the strategic effectiveness of setting up cordon lines inside the LegCo Complex as opposed to outside the Complex.
12. 對高風險目標加以保護，並檢討制定通用策略以減少衝突。	12. Review the general tactics to lessen confrontation, where protection of targets at risk are concerned.
13. 檢討警方同時進行兩項或以上的重大行動時的相關程序、策略及警力部署，尤其要及時收集和整理情報(包括監察社交媒體及其他媒體)，向各級別指揮通報，作出更好的溝通和協調，以更有效分配資源應對現場情況。	13. Review Police procedures, strategy and manpower deployment when having to handle two or more major operations at the same time, particularly in the collection and collation of timely intelligence (including the monitoring of social and other media) for sharing and for better communications and coordination at all levels of the Force command structure for more effective allocation of resources on the ground in such situations.
14. 檢討7月21日晚及7月22日凌晨的策略和警力部署並汲取教訓。	14. Review the strategy and manpower deployment on the night of 21 July and in the early hours of 22 July for lessons to be learnt.

警方已完成 (共 21 項改善建議事項)	Completed by the Police (21 recommendations in total)
15. 檢討及糾正警方 999 控制台應對超負荷時的不足之處，例如 7 月 21 日晚的情況，探討補救措施。	15. Review and rectify the deficiency in the Police 999 Console to cope with extreme stress such as that encountered on the night of 21 July to see what remedial measures are required.
16. 檢討可能發生與元朗事件類同的風險地點，並擬定相關應變計劃處理衝突。警方應緊記在元朗事件的經歷，從中汲取的教訓以及上述的建議。	16. Review localities likely to have continuing risks of confrontation such as those encountered in Yuen Long and prepare contingency plans for dealing with such confrontation, bearing in mind the issues encountered in Yuen Long on 21 July, the lessons learnt, and the recommendations above.
17. 檢視在應對破壞社會安寧、有示威者作出暴力行為的大型公眾活動時的相關行動計劃，尤其是警務人員平息動亂時所採取的策略、裝備及武器。	17. Review the operational plans for occasion of POEs involving breach of peace and violent acts of protesters, in particular the strategies, gear and weapons for officers to quell disorder.
18. 檢討警方使用武力拘捕大量示威者的執法行動策略。	18. Review Police strategy on taking enforcement action that involves making a large number of individual arrests with the use of force.
19. 檢討警方在港鐵站內或人多擠迫的場所採取執法行動的策略。	19. Review Police strategy on taking enforcement action inside MTR stations or premises crowded with people.
20. 檢討警方內部及與其他部門在大型行動中的協調工作，特別是涉及關閉場所入口，並制定程序和指揮架構，以便有效溝通和協調工作。	20. Review the coordination among Police themselves and with other departments in major operations, especially where closure of entrances to premises is involved, and devise procedures and clarify the chain of command to facilitate efficient communication and coordination work.
21. 檢視控制暴動所需的警力部署，以加強處理大型公眾活動被捕人士的後勤安排和人手部署。檢討工作應考慮目前的指引清晰程度是否足夠，以確保達致兩大目標：(1) 維持法治，以及 (2) 在尊重被捕人士的權利之餘，把犯案者繩之於法。此外，應考慮是否有需要加強培訓、人手編配及科技設備。	21. Review riot control manpower requirements with a view to strengthening the logistical and manpower deployments to deal with arrested persons (APs) during large-scale POEs. This review should consider whether current guidance is sufficiently clear to ensure the attainment of the dual objectives of maintaining law and order and bringing offenders to justice while respecting their rights. This review should also consider whether the Police Force need augmentation in training, manpower and technology.
已取得重大進展 (共 1 項改善建議事項)	With significant progress (1 recommendation in total)
1. 檢討在中信大廈使用催淚彈的事件，包括催淚彈使用前和持續使用期間的評估、警察總部指揮及控制中心與前線警務人員之間的協調、警方與集會主辦單位及參與人士之間的溝通、逃走路線是否暢通，以及將來行動部署採取替代策略的可能性。	1. Review the use of tear gas during the CITIC Tower Incident, including assessment before and during its continuing use, the coordination among Headquarters Command and Control Centre and with frontline officers, the communication between the Police and the assembly organiser and participants, the accessibility of an escape route and the possibility of alternative tactics for future deployment.

(iv)就「內部管理、協調和培訓」方面，措施包括：

- 制定訓練課程，加強警務人員在進行驅散行動時使用催淚劑裝置和低殺傷力武器的判斷力，以及改善不同隊伍之間的協調；也為機動部隊提供「模擬互動多媒體系統」培訓，以評估和強化行動指揮官作出部署和運用策略的能力。
- 制定一系列以實踐和情境為本的演習，模擬不同程度的公眾騷亂情況，包括加入多個場景如市區、港鐵站和室內範圍，以強化人員適當使用武力及戰術，和提升人員在武力使用及戰術運用上對環境因素的考量。
- 於總區應變大隊實地演習日，加入跨大隊演練，以加強各部隊之間及其武力使用的協調。

(iv) Regarding “Internal Management, Coordination and Training”, the improvement measures include:

- Training programmes were formulated to enhance coordination among teams and help officers make sound judgment on the use of irritant agent devices and less-lethal weapons during dispersal actions. A “Simulated Interactive Multi-media System” training was developed for the Police Tactical Unit to assess and strengthen the commanders’ ability in the deployment and application of tactics.
- A series of scenario-based exercises simulating different situations of public disorder were devised, in particular, trainings simulating urban settings, MTR stations, and indoor areas were added to strengthen officers’ capability to evaluate environmental factors while using force and applying tactics.
- During the Regional Response Contingents Field Day exercise, cross-contingent training was introduced so as to strengthen their coordination and their use of force.

已取得重大進展 (共 5 項改善建議事項)

With significant progress (5 recommendations in total)

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| 1. 檢討如何能有效確保警務人員在武力使用時嚴格遵守相關指引，包括修訂培訓模式，以處理類似近期的情況。 | 1. Review how best to ensure individual officers strictly follow the guidelines on the use of force, including revising the training regime for meeting situations similar to recent events. |
| 2. 倘若警方認為有必要在參與人數眾多的集會上使用催淚劑裝置和低殺傷力武器，為了減低驅散行動期間可能帶來的風險，則應檢討如何加強各隊警務人員之間的協調。 | 2. To minimise the possible risk during dispersal action, review how to enhance coordination among different teams if the Police consider it necessary to use irritant agent devices and less-lethal weapons when and where an assembly is ongoing with a large number of participants. |
| 3. 制定為警務人員而設有關催淚彈、胡椒彈發射器和其他警隊武器應用的情境為本培訓，包括定期就警務人員處理示威活動的武力使用進行考核。 | 3. Devise scenario-based practical training for officers on the use of tear gas, pepper ball launchers and other police weapons, including periodic accreditation of officers on the use of force in handling protests. |
| 4. 制定情境為本的培訓，訓練警務人員在不同的市區環境中，處理大型公眾活動時應採取的策略，尤其是在港鐵站內及人煙稠密的室內範圍。 | 4. Devise scenario-based exercises in the training of officers on tactics to be used in handling POEs in different urban settings, in particular MTR stations and enclosed-areas with many people. |
| 5. 加強並完善相關規例、指引和培訓手冊，讓警務人員和公眾人士得到更清晰的指示。 | 5. Strengthen and refine the relevant protocols, guidelines and training manuals for clearer advice to officers and the public. |

為監察臨時羈留處的相關改善建議落實進度，監警會時任主席和委員在2021年2月4日到訪紅磡警署臨時羈留處進行實地視察，以詳細了解優化工作成果。另一方面，監警會主席和委員亦於2021年6月17日參觀港島總區指揮及控制中心，視察999控制台因應專題審視報告的建議實施改善措施後的最新運作情況。

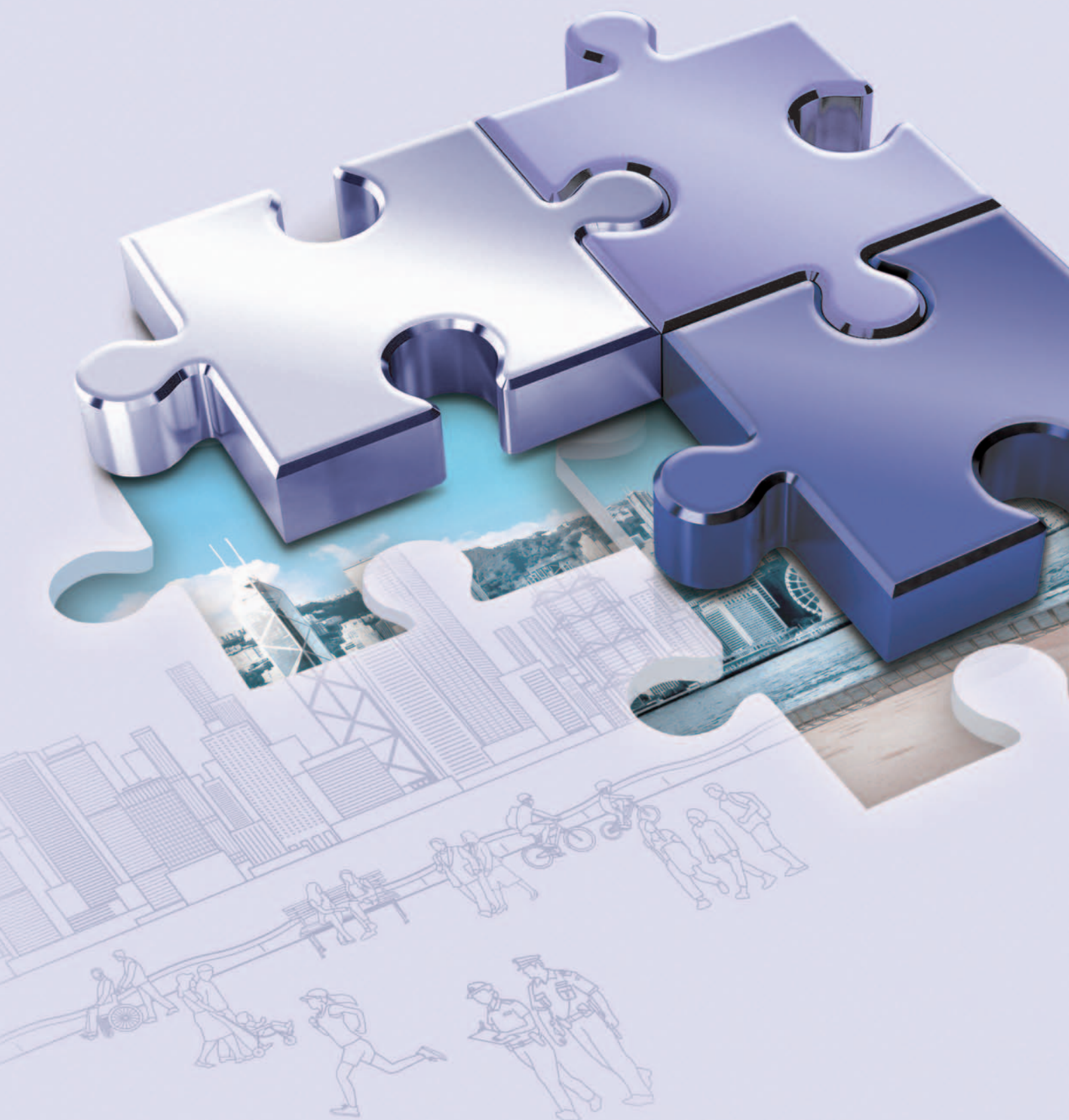
至於其他關於武力使用的建議，因涉及的相關考慮複雜及整體行動考慮，警方需時研究，會繼續積極跟進。警方在進行檢討和研究時，會參考海外做法及經驗，分析可行的方案和其是否適用於本地情況。

監警會將繼續透過現行機制，向警方跟進其餘建議的落實進度及最新情況。

In monitoring the implementation progress of the improvement recommendations in relation to THA, the then IPCC Chairman and Members conducted a site visit to the THA at Hung Hom Police Station to understand the improvement measures on 4 February 2021. IPCC Chairman and Members also visited the Regional Command and Control Centre (Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters) on 17 June 2021 and was briefed on the latest operation of 999 Console after improvement measures had been put in place in response to the recommendations put forward in the Thematic Study Report.

Due to the complexity of the issues involved and the need to adopt a holistic approach to operation, the Police require more time and further study regarding the recommendations on the use of force. The Police will actively follow up the recommendations, and will draw reference from international practices and experience in the course of conducting review and study to analyse feasible plans and determine whether they are applicable to local situations.

The IPCC will continue to follow up with the Police on the implementation progress of the remaining recommendations and the latest development through the prevailing mechanism.



傳訊工作 Communications

4



監警會一直積極審視其角色和工作，思考會方、警隊和公眾三方的關係。監警會深信強化三方之間的相互信任及溝通橋樑，是鞏固公平公正投訴警察制度的重要一環。因此，監警會主動透過多元途徑與各持份者保持緊密聯繫，加強公眾對監警會角色的認識，以便更好地履行《監警會條例》第8條(1)(e)的法定職能。

同時，監警會亦繼續透過各種恆常的溝通渠道發放最新資訊，包括機構刊物、監警會網頁、監警會YouTube頻道等，以增進公眾對會方工作和兩層架構投訴警察制度的認識。

The IPCC has been actively reviewing its role and duties, and reflecting on the tripartite relationship between the IPCC, the Police and the public. The IPCC believes that enhancement of mutual trust and communication among the three parties is of paramount importance to reinforcing a fair and impartial police complaints system. Therefore, the IPCC takes the initiative to engage with various stakeholders through an array of channels in order to better discharge its statutory function of promoting public awareness of the role of the Council under section 8(1)(e) of the IPCC Ordinance.

Meanwhile, the IPCC also continues to disseminate the latest information through the established communication channels, including corporate publications, IPCC website and IPCC official YouTube Channel, so as to enhance public understanding of the Council's work and the two-tier police complaints system.

與持份者聯繫 Stakeholder Engagement

校園計劃 School Programme

為了加強青少年對監警會的認識，會方自2016年11月起透過校園計劃，積極向本地大專院校、中學和小學的師生介紹監警會的法定職能和角色。

報告期內，會方到訪不同專上院校，向正在修讀毅進文憑「警隊實務」及「紀律部隊實務」等課程的學生講課，透過分享投訴統計數字和真實個案，向師生深入淺出地講解監警會的工作、審核投訴調查報告的原則和程序，以及兩層架構投訴警察制度的運作。

雖然報告期內的部分講課活動因配合政府就新型冠狀病毒病的防疫工作而需改為透過網上進行，但參與師生反應仍然熱烈。他們對投訴指控性質、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，從而培養學生的批判思考和分析能力。

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

During the reporting period, the IPCC visited post-secondary institutions and gave lectures to students studying Diploma Yi Jin courses of "Police Force Practice" and "Disciplinary Force Practice", etc. Through sharing the latest complaint statistics and real cases, teachers and students were given an insight into the work of the IPCC, the principles of and procedures for vetting complaint investigation reports, and the operation of the two-tier police complaints system.

Though some lectures had been changed to online format to align with the Government's epidemic prevention and control measures against COVID-19, all sessions were well received by the attendees. Teachers and students were particularly interested in learning more about the nature of allegations, classification of investigation results and the Observers Scheme. The IPCC representatives also guided students through the process of examining real complaint cases with the aim of fostering critical thinking and analytical skills.

校園計劃自推出以來均獲學校師生積極參與，會方期望藉著此計劃讓更多年輕人了解監警會獨立、公正、誠信的核心價值，並清楚認識投訴人的權與責。

The School Programme has seen active participation by teachers and students throughout the years. It is hoped that the School Programme will allow the younger generation to gain a better understanding of the IPCC's core values, namely independence, impartiality and integrity, as well as the rights and responsibilities of Complainants.

時任秘書長俞官興先生到訪明愛社區書院，向毅進文憑「警隊實務」及「紀律部隊實務」課程的學生講課。Mr Richard Yu (the then Secretary-General) visited Caritas Institute of Community Education to give a lecture to students studying Diploma Yi Jin courses of “Police Force Practice” and “Disciplinary Force Practice”.



署理副秘書長(行動)劉雅潔女士到訪香港浸會大學持續教育學院，向毅進文憑「警務」課程的學生講課。

Ms Regina Lau (Deputy Secretary-General (Operations) (Atg)) visited the School of Continuing Education of Hong Kong Baptist University to give a lecture to students studying Diploma Yi Jin course of “Policing Studies”.

與警方交流

Engaging with the Police

監警會的主要法定職能包括監察警方處理有關警務人員的須匯報投訴，找出可能引致投訴的不足之處，並向警方作出改善建議。因此，委員會有必要與警隊各部門和各階層的代表保持溝通，了解前線警務人員在執行職務時所遇到的各種情況，以及警方在提升服務質素方面的計劃。

監警會除了與警方進行恆常的交流活動之外，年內亦與警方多次安排實地視察，並到訪警方各單位，以便密切跟進警方就監警會專題審視報告所提出的52項改善建議的落實進度。

監警會和警方在年內的交流活動如下：

The main statutory functions of the IPCC are to monitor the Police's handling of Reportable Complaints against police officers, identify any deficiency which might lead to complaints, and make recommendations for improvement to the Force. It is therefore essential for the Council to maintain communication with representatives from different departments and levels of the Force to gain a better understanding of various situations encountered by frontline officers as well as the Police's plans for enhancing service quality.

In addition to regular engagement activities, the IPCC has organised with the Police a number of on-site observations and visits to various Police units during the year in order to closely follow up the Force's implementation progress of the 52 recommendations put forward in the IPCC's Thematic Study Report.

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

2020.05.19

監警會在發表關於2019年6月起《逃犯條例》修訂草案引發的大型公眾活動及相關的警方行動的專題審視報告後，與四個警察職方協會會面，向警方闡述監警會的觀察和52項建議，並聽取前線警務人員的意見。

After the publication of the IPCC "Thematic Study Report on the Public Order Events arising from the Fugitive Offenders Bill since June 2019 and the Police Actions in Response", a meeting with the four Police Staff Associations was held to elucidate IPCC's observations as well as its 52 recommendations to the Police and to listen to the views of frontline police officers.



2021.02.04



時任主席梁定邦博士與16名委員及秘書處代表在警務處監管處處長林曉彤女士、助理處長(服務質素)曾艷霜女士以及投訴警察課代表的陪同下，參觀優化後的紅磡警署臨時羈留設施，詳細了解經改善後的相關人手和系統編配如何協助警隊提升服務質素。

Dr Anthony Francis Neoh (the then Chairman) led a delegation of 16 Members and representatives from the Secretariat to visit the enhanced temporary holding area at Hung Hom Police Station. Accompanied by Ms Rebecca Lam Hiu-tong, Director of Management Services of Hong Kong Police Force, Ms Anna Tsang Yim-sheung, Assistant Commissioner of Police (Service Quality) and CAPO representatives, the IPCC delegation examined the enhanced facilities and gained a more thorough understanding of enhancements made to resources deployment and systems for improving service quality of the Force.



與其他團體會面

Liaison with other organisations

2020.06.12

監警會接待來自律政司「普通法訓練計劃」的12名內地法律官員，向他們介紹香港的兩層架構投訴警察制度以及會方的法定職能。代表團就會方的工作交流意見，並對會方開展專題審視工作所作出的努力表示讚賞。

The IPCC received a delegation of 12 Mainland legal officials from the Common Law Training Scheme organised by the Department of Justice. During the meeting, the two-tier police complaints system in Hong Kong as well as the statutory functions of the Council were presented to the delegates. The delegates also exchanged views on the Council's work and expressed their appreciation of the Council's efforts in conducting the Thematic Study.



2020.10.20

時任秘書長俞官興先生出席香港教育工作者聯會會議，向出席成員介紹監警會的法定職能及其校園計劃，並闡釋會方進行專題審視工作的目的。

At the meeting with Hong Kong Federation of Education Workers, Mr Richard Yu (the then Secretary-General) introduced the statutory functions of the IPCC as well as its School Programme, and explained to the attendees the objectives of the Thematic Study.



2020.11.26

宣傳及意見調查委員會主席陳錦榮先生應邀出席星光大道扶輪社及星光大道匯賢思行衛星扶輪社的例會，並擔任主講嘉賓。陳錦榮先生介紹了監警會的角色及法定職能，並與一眾社員就兩層架構投訴警察制度交流意見。

Mr Clement Chan Kam-wing (Chairman of Publicity and Survey Committee) was invited by "Rotary Club of Star Avenue" and "Rotary Satellite Club of Star Avenue – Inspiration" to be the guest speaker at their regular meeting. Mr Chan introduced the role and statutory functions of the IPCC and exchanged views with club members on the two-tier police complaints system.



2021.03.05

宣傳及意見調查委員會主席陳錦榮先生及署理秘書長梅達明先生出席中西區撲滅罪行委員會的會議，介紹監警會的工作，並與出席委員就兩層架構投訴警察制度交流意見。

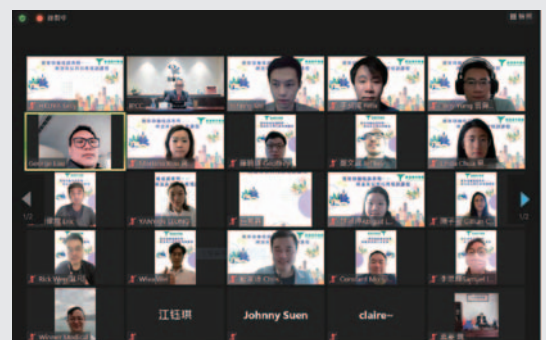
Mr Clement Chan Kam-wing (Chairman of Publicity and Survey Committee) and Mr Daniel Mui (Acting Secretary-General) attended Central and Western District Fight Crime Committee meeting. They introduced the work of the IPCC and exchanged views with the attending members on the two-tier police complaints system.



2021.03.27

香港青年聯會邀請監警會主持一項專為年輕會員而設的「青年領袖培訓系列 — 政治及公共行政」培訓課程。在網絡研討會上，署理秘書長梅達明先生介紹了會方的角色及法定職能，並與一眾會員就兩層架構投訴警察制度交流意見。

The IPCC was invited by the Hong Kong United Youth Association to host a session of Youth Leadership Training Programme tailor-made for their young members. During the webinar, Mr Daniel Mui (Acting Secretary-General) introduced the role and statutory functions of the IPCC and exchanged views with the members on the two-tier police complaints system.



公開會議

Open meetings

監警會在2020/21年度與投訴警察課舉行了四次聯席會議。公眾關注的投訴事項以及有關改善警隊服務質素的重要議題均會安排在公開會議上討論。

The IPCC held four Joint Meetings with CAPO in 2020/21. Complaint matters of public concern and key issues relating to enhancement of the Force's service quality were discussed in the open session of the meetings.



2020.06.16

警方簡介處理屍體發現及失蹤人士調查的程序，並匯報就監警會專題審視報告52項建議的跟進工作進度。

The Force gave a presentation on the handling procedures of death enquiry and missing persons, and provided an update on the progress of follow-up work on the 52 recommendations put forward by the IPCC in the Thematic Study Report.

2020.09.15

警方簡介向警務人員提供的心理韌力培訓，並匯報就監警會專題審視報告52項建議的落實進度。

The Force gave a presentation on resilience training for police officers, and updated the Council on the implementation progress of the 52 recommendations put forward by the IPCC in the Thematic Study Report.

2020.12.15

警方簡介警隊數碼攝錄裝置，並匯報就監警會專題審視報告52項建議的落實進度。

The Force gave a presentation on digital video recording devices of Hong Kong Police, and updated the Council on the implementation progress of the 52 recommendations put forward by the IPCC in the Thematic Study Report.

2021.03.16

警方簡介向公眾發布訊息的情況，並匯報就監警會專題審視報告52項建議的落實進度。

The Force gave a presentation on dissemination of information to the public, and updated the Council on the implementation progress of the 52 recommendations put forward by the IPCC in the Thematic Study Report.

傳媒聯繫

Engaging with the media

報告期內，監警會一共舉行了六次傳媒活動，包括新聞發布會及傳媒工作坊，向傳媒及公眾闡述警方就監警會專題審視報告52項建議的落實進度，分享會方最新的工作，並回應傳媒提問。

During the reporting period, the IPCC held six media events, including press conferences and media workshop. In addition to updating the media and the public on the Police's implementation progress of the 52 recommendations put forward by the IPCC in the Thematic Study Report, the Council also shared its latest work and addressed media enquiries.

2020.05.15

監警會發表關於2019年6月起《逃犯條例》修訂草案引發的大型公眾活動及相關的警方行動的專題審視報告。時任主席梁定邦博士以及專案組督導委員會成員在時任秘書長俞官興先生和時任副秘書長（行動）梅達明先生的陪同下舉行報告發布會，向公眾闡述報告內容。

The IPCC published its “Thematic Study Report on the Public Order Events arising from the Fugitive Offenders Bill since June 2019 and the Police Actions in Response” (the Report). Dr Anthony Francis Neoh (the then IPCC Chairman) and members of the Task Force Steering Group, accompanied by Mr Richard Yu (the then Secretary-General) and Mr Daniel Mui (the then Deputy Secretary-General (Operations)), hosted a press conference for publication of the Report and elaborated on details of the Report to the public.



2020.06.16

時任主席梁定邦博士在時任副主席謝偉銓議員、時任運作及程序諮詢委員會主席許宗盛先生、宣傳及意見調查委員會主席陳錦榮先生和時任秘書長俞官興先生的陪同下會見傳媒，解答就監警會專題審視報告的提問，以及公布由大型公眾活動衍生的最新投訴統計數字。

Dr Anthony Francis Neoh (the then Chairman), accompanied by Hon Tony Tse Wai-chuen (the then Vice-Chairman), Mr Herman Hui Chung-shing (the then Chairman of Operations Advisory Committee), Mr Clement Chan Kam-wing (Chairman of Publicity and Survey Committee), and Mr Richard Yu (the then Secretary-General), met with the media to address enquiries about IPCC's Thematic Study Report and provided the latest complaint statistics arising from Public Order Events.



2020.09.15

時任主席梁定邦博士在時任副主席謝偉銓議員、宣傳及意見調查委員會主席陳錦榮先生和時任秘書長俞官興先生的陪同下會見傳媒，闡述由大型公眾活動衍生的最新投訴統計數字、投訴警察課提交的調查報告審核進度，以及會方在審核工作中的各項觀察。

Dr Anthony Francis Neoh (the then Chairman), accompanied by Hon Tony Tse Wai-chuen, (the then Vice-Chairman), Mr Clement Chan Kam-wing (Chairman of Publicity and Survey Committee), and Mr Richard Yu (the then Secretary-General), met with the media to share the latest complaint statistics arising from Public Order Events, the vetting progress of complaint investigation reports submitted by CAPO, and the Council's observations while vetting these cases.



2020.12.15

時任主席梁定邦博士在時任副主席謝偉銓議員、宣傳及意見調查委員會主席陳錦榮先生和時任秘書長俞官興先生的陪同下會見傳媒，闡述 2019/20 工作報告，並公布由大型公眾活動衍生的最新投訴統計數字、投訴警察課提交的調查報告審核進度，以及會方在審核工作中的各項觀察。

Dr Anthony Francis Neoh (the then Chairman), accompanied by Hon Tony Tse Wai-chuen, (the then Vice-Chairman), Mr Clement Chan Kam-wing (Chairman of Publicity and Survey Committee), and Mr Richard Yu (the then Secretary-General), met with the media to introduce the 2019/20 Report and share the latest complaint statistics arising from Public Order Events, the vetting progress of complaint investigation reports submitted by CAPO, and the Council's observations while vetting these cases.



2021.03.16

時任主席梁定邦博士在宣傳及意見調查委員會主席陳錦榮先生和署理秘書長梅達明先生的陪同下會見傳媒，介紹第二十七期《監警會通訊》，並公布由大型公眾活動衍生的最新投訴統計數字以及投訴警察課提交的調查報告審核進度。

Dr Anthony Francis Neoh (the then Chairman), accompanied by Mr Clement Chan Kam-wing (Chairman of Publicity and Survey Committee) and Mr Daniel Mui (Acting Secretary-General), met with the media to introduce the twenty-seventh issue of *IPCC Newsletter*. They also shared the latest complaint statistics arising from Public Order Events and the vetting progress of complaint investigation reports submitted by CAPO.



傳媒專訪 Media interviews

監警會在發表關於2019年6月起《逃犯條例》修訂草案引發的大型公眾活動及相關的警方行動的專題審視報告後，時任主席梁定邦博士、時任副主席謝偉銓議員以及宣傳及意見調查委員會主席陳錦榮先生接受多家本地、內地和國際傳媒機構訪問，包括有線新聞、CNBC、商業電台、香港01、Now TV、香港電台和新華社，以增進公眾對專題審視報告及監警會工作的了解。

Following publication of its “Thematic Study Report on the Public Order Events arising from the Fugitive Offenders Bill since June 2019 and the Police Actions in Response”, Dr Anthony Francis Neoh (the then Chairman), Hon Tony Tse Wai-chuen (the then Vice-Chairman), and Mr Clement Chan Kam-wing (Chairman of Publicity and Survey Committee) were interviewed by various local, mainland and international media organisations, including Cable TV News, CNBC, CRHK, HK01, Now TV, RTHK and Xinhua News Agency, to promote public understanding of the Thematic Study Report and the work of the IPCC.



傳媒工作坊 Media workshop

監警會舉辦傳媒工作坊，增進彼此的聯繫和交流，並協助傳媒工作者了解監警會的法定職能和角色。

The IPCC organises media workshops to enhance engagement with the media and facilitate reporters' understanding of the statutory functions and role of the IPCC.

2021.03.05

監警會舉辦傳媒工作坊，宣傳及意見調查委員會主席陳錦榮先生、委員李曉華女士、楊華勇先生、余黎青萍女士以及陳美寶女士在署理秘書長梅達明先生的陪同下，向前線記者介紹監警會的工作以及兩層架構投訴警察制度，委員們亦與出席記者分享工作點滴。

Mr Clement Chan Kam-wing (Chairman of Publicity and Survey Committee) and Members Miss Sylvia Lee Hui-wah, Mr Johnny Yu Wah-yung, Mrs Helen Yu Lai Ching-ping and Miss Mabel Chan Mei-bo, accompanied by Mr Daniel Mui (Acting Secretary-General), hosted a media workshop to introduce the work of the IPCC and the two-tier police complaints system to frontline reporters. Members also shared their experience working at the Council with the attendees.



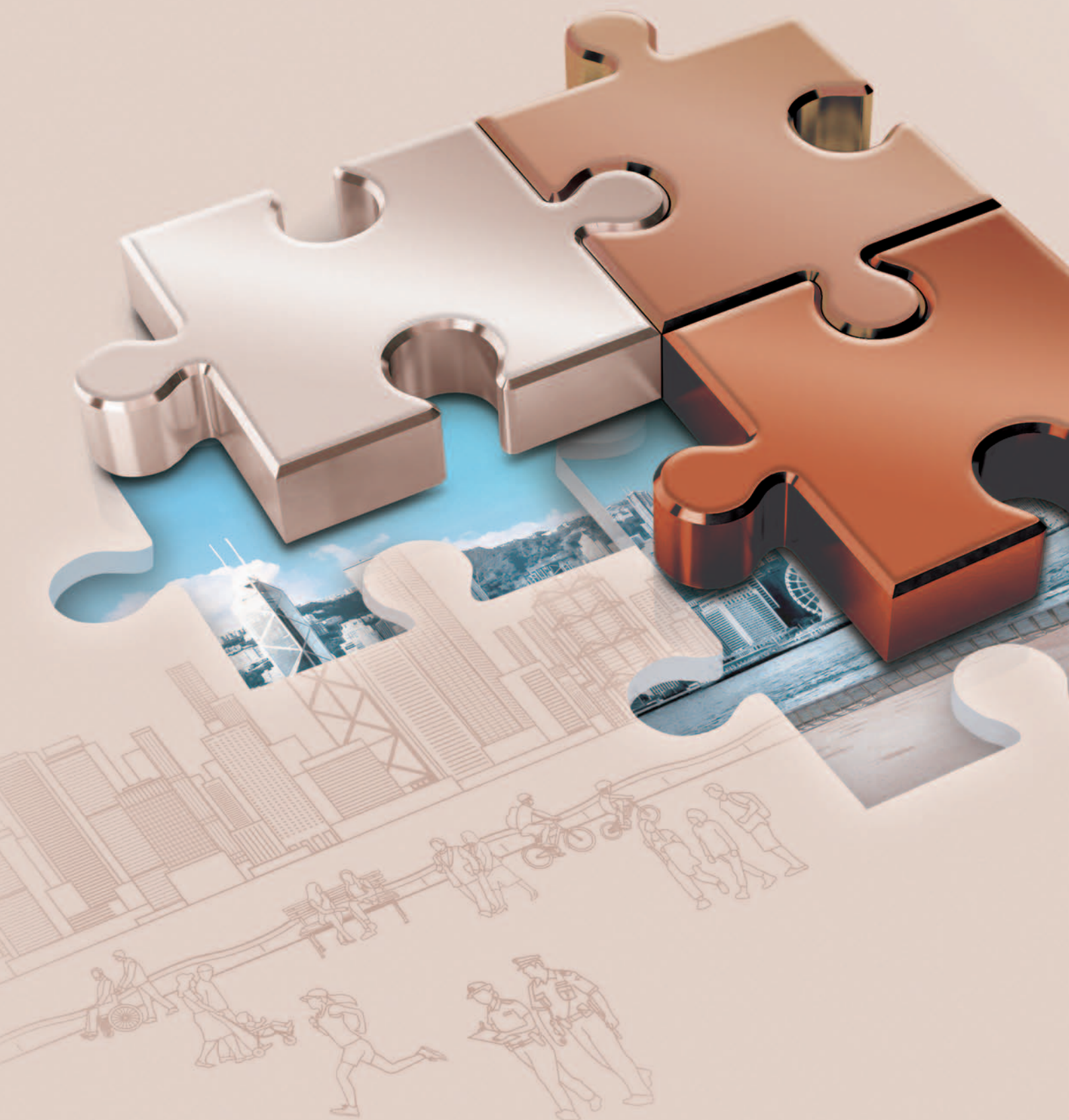
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《監警會 2019/20 工作報告》



組織架構 Organisational Structure

5



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 the reporting period is as follows:

主席 Chairman		任期 Appointment
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
張華峰議員，SBS，JP Hon Chris CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP	個案審核小組主席（至2020年12月） Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman (Till December 2020)	2015年1月1日至2020年12月31日 From 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2020
	嚴重投訴個案委員會主席（至2020年12月） 個案審核小組主席（至2020年12月） Serious Complaints Committee Chairman (Till December 2020) Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman (Till December 2020)	2015年1月1日至2020年12月31日 From 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2020
謝偉銓議員，BBS，JP Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS, JP	嚴重投訴個案委員會主席（2021年1月起） 個案審核小組主席 Serious Complaints Committee Chairman (Since January 2021) Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman	2019年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2019
	個案審核小組主席（2021年1月起） Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman (Since January 2021)	2021年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2021
易志明議員，SBS，JP Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, SBS, JP	個案審核小組主席（2021年1月起） Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman (Since January 2021)	2021年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2021
	個案審核小組主席（2021年1月起） Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman (Since January 2021)	2021年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2021
委員 Members		任期 Appointment
許宗盛先生，SBS，MH，JP Mr Herman HUI Chung-shing, SBS, MH, JP	運作及程序諮詢委員會主席（至2020年12月） Operations Advisory Committee Chairman (Till December 2020)	2015年1月1日至2020年12月31日 From 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2020
	管理委員會主席（至2020年12月） Management Committee Chairman (Till December 2020)	2015年1月1日至2020年12月31日 From 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2020
關治平工程師，BBS，JP Ir Edgar KWAN Chi-ping, BBS, JP	宣傳及意見調查委員會主席 Publicity and Survey Committee Chairman	2016年6月1日起 Since 1 June 2016
	運作及程序諮詢委員會主席（2021年1月起） Operations Advisory Committee Chairman (Since January 2021)	2017年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2017
陳錦榮先生，MH，JP Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, MH, JP	法律事務委員會主席（至2020年10月） Legal Committee Chairman (Till October 2020)	2017年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2017
	藍德業資深大律師 Mr Douglas LAM Tak-yip, SC	

委員 Members		任期 Appointment
王家揚先生 Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung	管理委員會主席 (2021年1月起) Management Committee Chairman (Since January 2021)	2018年6月1日起 Since 1 June 2018
林定國資深大律師, SBS, JP Mr Paul LAM Ting-kuok, SBS, SC, JP	法律事務委員會主席 (2020年10月起) Legal Committee Chairman (Since October 2020)	2019年9月4日起 Since 4 September 2019
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 (至2020年12月) Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman (Till December 2020)	2015年1月1日至2020年12月31日 From 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2020
歐楚筠女士 Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan	個案審核小組主席 (2021年1月起) Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman (Since January 2021)	2017年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2017
何錦榮先生 Mr Richard HO Kam-wing		2015年1月1日至2020年12月31日 From 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2020
錢志庸先生 Mr Barry CHIN Chi-yung		2016年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2016
鄭永銓先生 Mr Wilson KWONG Wing-tsuen		2016年6月1日起 Since 1 June 2016
李曉華女士 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
彭韻儀女士, BBS, MH, JP Ms Melissa Kaye PANG, BBS, MH, JP		2017年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2017
宋筱苓女士 Ms Shalini Shivan SUJANANI		2017年1月1日至2020年12月31日 From 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2020
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, SBS, MH, JP Dr Anissa CHAN WONG Lai-kuen, SBS, MH, JP		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
羅孔君女士, JP Ms Jane Curzon LO, JP		2019年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2019
余黎青萍女士, SBS Mrs Helen YU LAI Ching-ping, SBS		2019年9月4日起 Since 4 September 2019
陳正欣博士, MH Dr Daniel CHAN Ching-yan, MH		2021年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2021
陳美寶女士 Miss Mabel CHAN Mei-bo		2021年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2021
余漢坤先生, MH, JP Mr Randy YU Hon-kwan, MH, JP		2021年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2021

監警會內務會議出席紀錄

IPCC Members' Attendance at In-house Meetings

時期：2020年4月至2021年3月
Period: April 2020 to March 2021

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 N/A 不是會議成員 Not a Member of the Meeting

	2020		
	4月6日* 6 Apr	4月24日* 24 Apr	6月2日 2 Jun
主席 Chairman			
梁定邦博士，QC，SC，JP Dr Anthony Francis NEOH, QC, SC, JP	●	●	●
副主席 Vice-Chairmen			
張華峰議員，SBS，JP Hon Chris CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP	●	●	●
謝偉銓議員，BBS，JP Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS, JP	●	●	●
易志明議員，SBS，JP Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, SBS, JP	○	○	●
陳振英議員，JP Hon Ronick CHAN Chun-ying, JP	N/A	N/A	N/A
吳永嘉議員，BBS，JP Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, BBS, JP	N/A	N/A	N/A
委員 Members			
許宗盛先生，SBS，MH，JP Mr Herman HUI Chung-shing, SBS, MH, JP	●	●	●
關治平工程師，BBS，JP Ir Edgar KWAN Chi-ping, BBS, JP	●	●	●
陳錦榮先生，MH，JP Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, MH, JP	●	●	●
朱永耀先生 Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu	●	●	●
藍德業資深大律師 Mr Douglas LAM Tak-yip, SC	○	○	○
王家揚先生 Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung	●	●	●
林定國資深大律師，SBS，JP Mr Paul LAM Ting-kwok, SBS, SC, JP	○	○	●
鄭錦鐘博士，BBS，MH，OSTJ，JP Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, OSTJ, JP	●	●	●

* 特別內務會議 Special in-house meeting

			2021	總數 Total
9月1日 1 Sep	10月8日* 8 Oct	12月1日 1 Dec	3月2日 2 Mar	
●	●	●	●	7/7
○	●	○	N/A	4/6
●	●	●	N/A	6/6
●	●	●	○	4/7
N/A	N/A	N/A	●	1/1
N/A	N/A	N/A	●	1/1
●	●	●	N/A	6/6
●	●	●	N/A	6/6
●	●	●	●	7/7
●	●	●	●	7/7
○	●	○	○	1/7
●	●	●	●	7/7
●	○	●	●	4/7
●	○	●	N/A	5/6

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

	2020		
	4月6日* 6 Apr	4月24日* 24 Apr	6月2日 2 Jun
歐楚筠女士 Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan	●	●	●
何錦榮先生 Mr Richard HO Kam-wing	○	○	○
錢志庸先生 Mr Barry CHIN Chi-yung	●	●	●
鄺永銓先生 Mr Wilson KWONG Wing-tsuen	●	●	●
李曉華女士 Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah	●	●	●
李家仁醫生，BBS，MH，JP Dr David LEE Ka-yan, BBS, MH, JP	●	○	●
彭韻僊女士，BBS，MH，JP Ms Melissa Kaye PANG, BBS, MH, JP	○	●	○
宋菽苓女士 Ms Shalini Shivan SUJANANI	○	○	●
黃至生教授 Prof Martin WONG Chi-sang	●	●	●
楊華勇先生，JP Mr Johnny YU Wah-yung, JP	●	●	●
陳黃麗娟博士，SBS，MH，JP Dr Anissa CHAN WONG Lai-kuen, SBS, MH, JP	●	●	●
李文斌先生，MH，JP Mr LEE Man-bun, MH, JP	●	●	●
羅孔君女士，JP Ms Jane Curzon LO, JP	●	○	●
余黎青萍女士，SBS Mrs Helen YU LAI Ching-ping, SBS	●	●	●
陳正欣博士，MH Dr Daniel CHAN Ching-yan, MH	N/A	N/A	N/A
陳美寶女士 Miss Mabel CHAN Mei-bo	N/A	N/A	N/A
余漢坤先生，MH，JP Mr Randy YU Hon-kwan, MH, JP	N/A	N/A	N/A

* 特別內務會議 Special in-house meeting

			2021	總數 Total
9月1日 1 Sep	10月8日* 8 Oct	12月1日 1 Dec	3月2日 2 Mar	
●	●	●	●	7/7
○	○	○	N/A	0/6
●	●	●	●	7/7
●	●	●	●	7/7
●	●	●	●	7/7
○	●	●	●	5/7
●	○	●	○	3/7
●	○	○	N/A	2/6
●	●	●	●	7/7
●	●	●	○	6/7
●	○	●	●	6/7
●	○	●	●	6/7
●	●	○	●	5/7
●	●	●	●	7/7
N/A	N/A	N/A	●	1/1
N/A	N/A	N/A	●	1/1
N/A	N/A	N/A	○	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：2020年4月至2021年3月

Period: April 2020 to March 2021

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

	2020			2021	總數 Total
	6月16日 16 Jun	9月15日 15 Sep	12月15日 15 Dec	3月16日 16 Mar	
主席 Chairman					
梁定邦博士，QC，SC，JP Dr Anthony Francis NEOH, QC, SC, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
副主席 Vice-Chairmen					
張華峰議員，SBS，JP Hon Chris CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP	○	●	●	N/A	2/3
謝偉銓議員，BBS，JP Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS, JP	●	●	●	N/A	3/3
易志明議員，SBS，JP Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, SBS, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
陳振英議員，JP Hon Ronick CHAN Chun-ying, JP	N/A	N/A	N/A	●	1/1
吳永嘉議員，BBS，JP Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, BBS, JP	N/A	N/A	N/A	●	1/1
委員 Members					
許宗盛先生，SBS，MH，JP Mr Herman HUI Chung-shing, SBS, MH, JP	●	●	●	N/A	3/3
關治平工程師，BBS，JP Ir Edgar KWAN Chi-ping, BBS, JP	●	●	●	N/A	3/3
陳錦榮先生，MH，JP Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, MH, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
朱永耀先生 Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu	●	●	●	●	4/4
藍德業資深大律師 Mr Douglas LAM Tak-yip, SC	○	○	○	○	0/4
王家揚先生 Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung	●	●	●	●	4/4
林定國資深大律師，SBS，JP Mr Paul LAM Ting-kwok, SBS, SC, JP	○	●	●	●	3/4
鄭錦鐘博士，BBS，MH，OStJ，JP Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, OStJ, JP	●	●	○	N/A	2/3
歐楚筠女士 Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan	●	●	●	●	4/4

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

	2020			2021	總數 Total
	6月16日 16 Jun	9月15日 15 Sep	12月15日 15 Dec	3月16日 16 Mar	
何錦榮先生 Mr Richard HO Kam-wing	●	○	○	N/A	1/3
錢志庸先生 Mr Barry CHIN Chi-yung	●	●	●	●	4/4
鄺永銓先生 Mr Wilson KWONG Wing-tsuen	●	●	●	●	4/4
李曉華女士 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
彭韻僖女士，BBS，MH，JP Ms Melissa Kaye PANG, BBS, MH, JP	●	○	●	○	2/4
宋筱苓女士 Ms Shalini Shivan SUJANANI	○	○	○	N/A	0/3
黃至生教授 Prof Martin WONG Chi-sang	●	●	●	●	4/4
楊華勇先生，JP Mr Johnny YU Wah-yung, JP	●	●	●	○	3/4
陳黃麗娟博士，SBS，MH，JP Dr Anissa CHAN WONG Lai-kuen, SBS, MH, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
李文斌先生，MH，JP Mr LEE Man-bun, MH, JP	●	●	○	○	2/4
羅孔君女士，JP Ms Jane Curzon LO, JP	●	○	○	●	2/4
余黎青萍女士，SBS Mrs Helen YU LAI Ching-ping, SBS	●	●	●	●	4/4
陳正欣博士，MH Dr Daniel CHAN Ching-yan, MH	N/A	N/A	N/A	●	1/1
陳美寶女士 Miss Mabel CHAN Mei-bo	N/A	N/A	N/A	●	1/1
余漢坤先生，MH，JP Mr Randy YU Hon-kwan, MH, JP	N/A	N/A	N/A	●	1/1

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 investigation reports submitted by CAPO. The IPCC has also set up five Committees so as to 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

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

Terms of reference

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

成員 Membership

主席

謝偉銓議員，BBS，JP (至2020年12月)
易志明議員，SBS，JP (2021年1月起)

委員

張華峰議員，SBS，JP
(至2020年12月)
易志明議員，SBS，JP
(至2021年1月)
鄭錦鐘博士，BBS，MH，OStJ，JP
(至2020年12月)

Chairmen

Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS, JP (Till Dec 2020)
Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, SBS, JP (Since Jan 2021)

Members

Hon Chris CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP
(Till Dec 2020)
Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, SBS, JP
(Till Jan 2021)
Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, OStJ, JP
(Till Dec 2020)

許宗盛先生，SBS，MH，JP
(至2020年12月)

陳錦榮先生，MH，JP

歐楚筠女士

李曉華女士

李家仁醫生，BBS，MH，JP

黃至生教授

楊華勇先生，JP
(2021年1月起)

陳黃麗娟博士，SBS，MH，JP

王家揚先生

李文斌先生，MH，JP

陳正欣博士，MH
(2021年1月起)

陳美寶女士
(2021年1月起)

Mr Herman HUI Chung-shing, SBS, MH, JP
(Till Dec 2020)

Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, MH, JP

Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan

Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah

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

Prof Martin WONG Chi-sang

Mr Johnny YU Wah-yung, JP
(Since Jan 2021)

Dr Anissa CHAN WONG Lai-kuen, SBS, MH, JP

Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung

Mr LEE Man-bun, MH, JP

Dr Daniel CHAN Ching-yan, MH
(Since Jan 2021)

Miss Mabel CHAN Mei-bo
(Since Jan 2021)

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 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

陳錦榮先生，MH，JP

委員

鄺永銓先生
(至2020年6月)

歐楚筠女士

朱永耀先生

李曉華女士
(2020年6月起)

楊華勇先生，JP

余黎青萍女士，SBS

陳美寶女士
(2021年1月起)

Chairman

Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, MH, JP

Members

Mr Wilson KWONG Wing-tsuen
(Till Jun 2020)

Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan

Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu

Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah
(Since Jun 2020)

Mr Johnny YU Wah-yung, JP

Mrs Helen YU LAI Ching-ping, SBS

Miss Mabel CHAN Mei-bo
(Since Jan 2021)

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 services of the 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 (至2020年12月)
王家揚先生 (2021年1月起)

委員

謝偉銓議員，BBS，JP
(至2020年12月)

陳振英議員，JP
(2021年1月起)

鄭錦鐘博士，BBS，MH，OSTJ，JP
(至2020年12月)

何錦榮先生
(至2020年12月)

鄺永銓先生

歐楚筠女士

朱永耀先生
(2021年1月起)

李曉華女士

彭韻僊女士，BBS，MH，JP

黃至生教授
(2021年1月起)

王家揚先生
(至2021年1月)

李文斌先生，MH，JP

陳正欣博士，MH
(2021年1月起)

Chairmen

Ir Edgar KWAN Chi-ping, BBS, JP (Till Dec 2020)
Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung (Since Jan 2021)

Members

Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS, JP
(Till Dec 2020)

Hon Ronick CHAN Chun-ying, JP
(Since Jan 2021)

Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, OSTJ, JP
(Till Dec 2020)

Mr Richard HO Kam-wing
(Till Dec 2020)

Mr Wilson KWONG Wing-tsuen

Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan

Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu
(Since Jan 2021)

Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah

Ms Melissa Kaye PANG, BBS, MH, JP

Prof Martin WONG Chi-sang
(Since Jan 2021)

Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung
(Till Jan 2021)

Mr LEE Man-bun, MH, JP

Dr Daniel CHAN Ching-yan, MH
(Since Jan 2021)

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（現時改名為「服務質素改善建議」）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 (now renamed as “Service Quality Improvement Initiatives”), and, where it deems appropriate, make recommendations for the IPCC’s consideration;
- (b) To coordinate Working Level Meetings (WLM) with CAPO and nominate IPCC Members to chair the WLM;
- (c) Upon review, observation 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 the IPCC, and, where it deems appropriate, make recommendations for the IPCC’s consideration.

成員 Membership

主席

許宗盛先生，SBS，MH，JP (至2020年12月)
朱永耀先生 (2021年1月起)

Chairmen

Mr Herman HUI Chung-shing, SBS, MH, JP (Till Dec 2020)
Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu (Since Jan 2021)

委員

陳錦榮先生，MH，JP

鄭永銓先生

(至2020年6月)

歐楚筠女士

朱永耀先生

(至2021年1月)

黃至生教授

余黎青萍女士，SBS

余漢坤先生，MH，JP

(2021年1月起)

Members

Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, MH, JP

Mr Wilson KWONG Wing-tsuen

(Till Jun 2020)

Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan

Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu

(Till Jan 2021)

Prof Martin WONG Chi-sang

Mrs Helen YU LAI Ching-ping, SBS

Mr Randy YU Hon-kwan, MH, JP

(Since Jan 2021)

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 IPCC'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

藍德業資深大律師 (至2020年10月)

林定國資深大律師，SBS，JP (2020年10月起)

委員

吳永嘉議員，BBS，JP
(2021年1月起)

許宗盛先生，SBS，MH，JP
(至2020年12月)

藍德業資深大律師
(2020年10月起)

李曉華女士

彭韻僖女士，BBS，MH，JP

王家揚先生
(至2020年6月)

羅孔君女士，JP

林定國資深大律師，SBS，JP
(至2020年10月)

Chairmen

Mr Douglas LAM Tak-yip, SC (Till Oct 2020)

Mr Paul LAM Ting-kwok, SBS, SC, JP (Since Oct 2020)

Members

Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, BBS, JP
(Since Jan 2021)

Mr Herman HUI Chung-shing, SBS, MH, JP
(Till Dec 2020)

Mr Douglas LAM Tak-yip, SC
(Since Oct 2020)

Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah

Ms Melissa Kaye PANG, BBS, MH, JP

Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung
(Till Jun 2020)

Ms Jane Curzon LO, JP

Mr Paul LAM Ting-kwok, SBS, SC, JP
(Till Oct 2020)

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 歐陽伯權先生，JP	Mr Rex AU YEUNG Pak-kuen, JP
2 鮑誠業先生	Mr BOU Shing-ip
3 陳杏女士，MH，JP	Ms CHAN Hang, MH, JP
4 陳香蓮女士，JP	Ms Jenny CHAN Heung-lin, JP
5 陳家偉先生，MH	Mr Calvin CHAN Ka-wai, MH
6 陳建強醫生，SBS，JP	Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, SBS, JP
● 7 陳茂強先生	Mr Haydn CHAN Mou-keung
8 陳東岳先生	Mr Tony CHAN Tung-ngok
● 9 陳偉泉先生	Mr CHAN Wai-chuen
10 陳穎峯先生	Mr CHAN Wing-fung
11 陳郁傑教授，MH，JP	Prof CHAN Yuk-kit, MH, JP
● 12 葉安潤先生	Mr Aaron Raj CHANDRASAKARAN
13 周嘉弘先生	Mr Calvin CHAU
● 14 鄭明哲先生	Mr CHENG Ming-git
15 鄭木林先生，MH	Mr Mathew CHENG Muk-lam, MH
16 鄭承峰博士，MH，JP	Dr Baldwin CHENG Shing-fung, MH, JP
17 鄭承隆博士，MH	Dr Edwin CHENG Shing-lung, MH
18 張焯堯先生	Mr Charles CHEUNG Cheuk-yiu
19 張呂寶兒女士，JP	Mrs Peggy CHEUNG Po-yee, JP
● 20 張華強博士	Dr CHEUNG Wah-keung
21 張欽龍先生	Mr CHEUNG Yam-lung
22 張依勵博士	Dr CHEUNG Yee-lai
23 張漪薇女士，JP	Ms Mimi CHEUNG Yee-may, JP
24 錢丞海先生	Mr Gordon CHIN Shing-hoi
25 蔡永璣先生	Mr Wilkie CHOI Wing-kee
26 莊冬瑩女士	Ms Christina CHONG Dong-ying
27 張詩培女士，MH	Ms Joanne CHONG Sze-pui, MH
28 周錦威博士，MH	Dr CHOW Kam-wai, MH
29 周耀明先生，BBS，MH	Mr Alan CHOW Yiu-ming, BBS, MH
30 鍾靖薇女士	Ms CHUNG Ching-may

● 2020年4月1日新任命
Newly-appointed Observer (1 Apr 2020)

● 2020年6月1日新任命
Newly-appointed Observer (1 Jun 2020)

● 2020年11月1日新任命
Newly-appointed Observer (1 Nov 2020)

● 2020年11月23日新任命
Newly-appointed Observer (23 Nov 2020)

● 2020年11月1日退休
Retired Observer (1 Nov 2020)

● 2020年–2021年辭任
Resigned Observer (2020–2021)

	觀察員名單	Name of Observers
31	鍾燕婷女士	Ms CHUNG Yin-ting
32	范凱傑先生	Mr Alex FAN Hoi-kit
33	方文傑先生	Mr James Mathew FONG
34	符美玉博士	Dr Shirley FU
35	馮卓能先生，MH	Mr Clement FUNG Cheuk-nang, MH
36	何家祈先生	Mr Alan HO Ka-ki
37	何兆剛先生	Mr HO Siu-kong
38	何庭康先生	Mr HO Ting-hong
39	何子綱先生	Mr James HO Tsz-kong
40	何偉權博士	Dr HO Wai-kuen
41	何逸雲先生	Mr Alec HO Yat-wan
42	何婉嫻女士	Ms HO Yuen-han
●	43 許明明女士	Ms Cindi HUI Ming-ming
44	孔泳淇女士	Ms HUNG Wing-ki
45	葉雅文博士	Dr Tiffany IP Nga-min
46	金晉亨先生	Mr Hugh Alexander KAM Tsun-ting
●	47 簡慧敏女士	Ms Carmen KAN Wai-mun
●	48 關超坪先生	Mr KWAN Chiu-ping
●	49 關佐仲先生	Mr Spencer KWAN Chor-chung
50	林志傑醫生，BBS，MH，JP	Dr Lawrence LAM Chi-kit, BBS, MH, JP
51	林楚檳醫生	Dr Otis LAM Cho-bun
52	林振昇先生	Mr LAM Chun-sing
53	林發耿先生，MH	Mr LAM Faat-kang, MH
54	林浩揚先生	Mr LAM Ho-yeung
55	林開利先生	Mr Laurie LAM Hoy-lee
56	林建康先生，MH，JP	Mr Matthew LAM Kin-hong, MH, JP
57	劉駿楷先生	Mr Terence LAU Chun-kai
58	劉興華先生，MH，JP	Mr LAU Hing-wah, MH, JP
59	樓家強先生，MH，JP	Mr LAU Ka-keung, MH, JP
60	劉文東先生	Mr Benjamin LAU Man-tung
61	劉偉光先生	Mr Billy LAU Wai-kwong
62	劉應東先生	Mr Ellis LAU Ying-tung
63	李富芬女士	Ms LEE Fu-fan
64	李世基先生	Mr LEE Sai-kee

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● 2020年–2021年辭任
Resigned Observer (2020–2021)

	觀察員名單	Name of Observers
65	李穎詩女士	Ms Vivian LEE Ying-shih
66	李許美嫦女士，MH，JP	Mrs Tennessy LEE HUI Mei-sheung, MH, JP
67	梁淑莊女士	Ms LEUNG Suk-chong
68	李嘉欣女士	Ms LI Ka-yan
● 69	李心悅女士	Ms LI Sum-yuet
70	廖舒衡女士	Ms LIAO Shu-hang
● 71	廖啟明醫生，MH	Dr LIU Kai-ming, MH
72	廖錦興博士	Dr LIU Kam-hing
73	羅發強先生	Mr LO Fat-keung
74	羅啟富先生	Mr Vincent LO Kai-fu
● 75	盧錦華先生，MH，JP	Mr Norman LO Kam-wah, MH, JP
76	羅沛然博士	Dr LO Pui-yin
● 77	羅仁禮先生，MH，JP	Mr LO Yan-lai, MH, JP
78	陸海女士，BBS，MH，JP	Ms LU Hai, BBS, MH, JP
79	呂志豪先生	Mr LUI Chi-ho
80	陸勁光先生，MH	Mr LUK King-kwong, MH
81	麥樂嫦女士	Ms Mabel MAK Lok-sheung
82	麥穎恩女士	Ms Yanice MAK Wing-yan
● 83	莫仲輝先生，BBS，MH，JP	Mr Rex MOK Chung-fai, BBS, MH, JP
84	莫潤輝牧師	Rev MOK Yun-fai
85	伍海山先生	Mr Aaron NG Hoi-shan
86	吳玲玲女士，JP	Ms NG Ling-ling, JP
● 87	吳柏鴻工程師	Ir NG Pak-hung
● 88	吳森雋先生	Mr NG Sum-chun
89	吳宏增先生	Mr Andy NG Wang-tsang
90	吳永嘉議員，BBS，JP	Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, BBS, JP
91	顏雋先生	Mr Lucas NGAN Chun
92	彭穎生先生，MH	Mr Victor PANG Wing-seng, MH
93	潘家銘先生	Mr Gavin POON Ka-ming
94	潘國華先生，JP	Mr PUN Kwok-wah, JP
95	岑培琛先生	Mr Rex SHAM Pui-sum
96	蕭澤宇先生，BBS，JP	Mr Simon SIU Chak-yu, BBS, JP
97	蕭楚基先生，BBS，MH，JP	Mr SIU Chor-kee, BBS, MH, JP
98	蘇凱恩女士	Ms Crystal SO Hoi-yan

觀察員名單		Name of Observers
99	孫康喬先生	Mr Elliott Hancock SUEN
100	施家殷先生，MH	Mr Kyran SZE, MH
101	譚瑋信先生	Mr Wilson TAM Wai-shun
102	鄧智宏先生	Mr TANG Chi-wang
103	唐俊偉先生	Mr Hugh TONG Chun-wai
104	唐梓恩女士	Ms TONG Zi-yan
105	蔡靜瑜女士	Ms Rebecca TSAI Ching-yu
106	蔡曉慧女士	Ms Sherry TSAI Hiu-wai
107	曾嘉麗女士	Ms TSANG Ka-lai
108	曾文彪先生	Mr TSANG Man-biu
109	曾文興先生	Mr TSANG Man-hing
110	曾紫蕾女士	Ms TSANG Tsz-lui
● 111	曾耀民先生	Mr Newman TSANG Yiu-man
112	謝炯全博士	Dr Patrick TSE Kwing-chuen
113	王政芝女士	Ms Gigi WONG Ching-chi
114	黃頌良博士，JP	Dr WONG Chung-leung, JP
115	王真妮女士	Ms Jacqueline WONG
116	黃定康先生	Mr WONG Ting-hong
117	胡潔瑩博士，JP	Dr Kitty WU Kit-ying, JP
118	吳德龍先生	Mr Bernard WU Tak-lung
119	任志浩教授	Prof Michael YAM Chi-ho
120	甄懋強先生	Mr YAN Mou-keung
● 121	楊卓姿女士	Ms Vivian YEUNG Cheuk-chi
122	楊偉康博士	Dr YEUNG Wai-hong
● 123	楊燕芝女士	Ms Jennifer YEUNG Yin-chi
124	葉振南先生，BBS，MH，JP	Mr Stephen YIP Chun-nam, BBS, MH, JP
125	姚寶雅女士	Ms Christina YIU Po-nga
126	楊添燦先生	Mr Alan YOUNG Tim-tsan
127	袁達堂先生	Mr YUEN Tat-tong

● 2020年4月1日新任命
Newly-appointed Observer (1 Apr 2020)

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Resigned Observer (2020–2021)

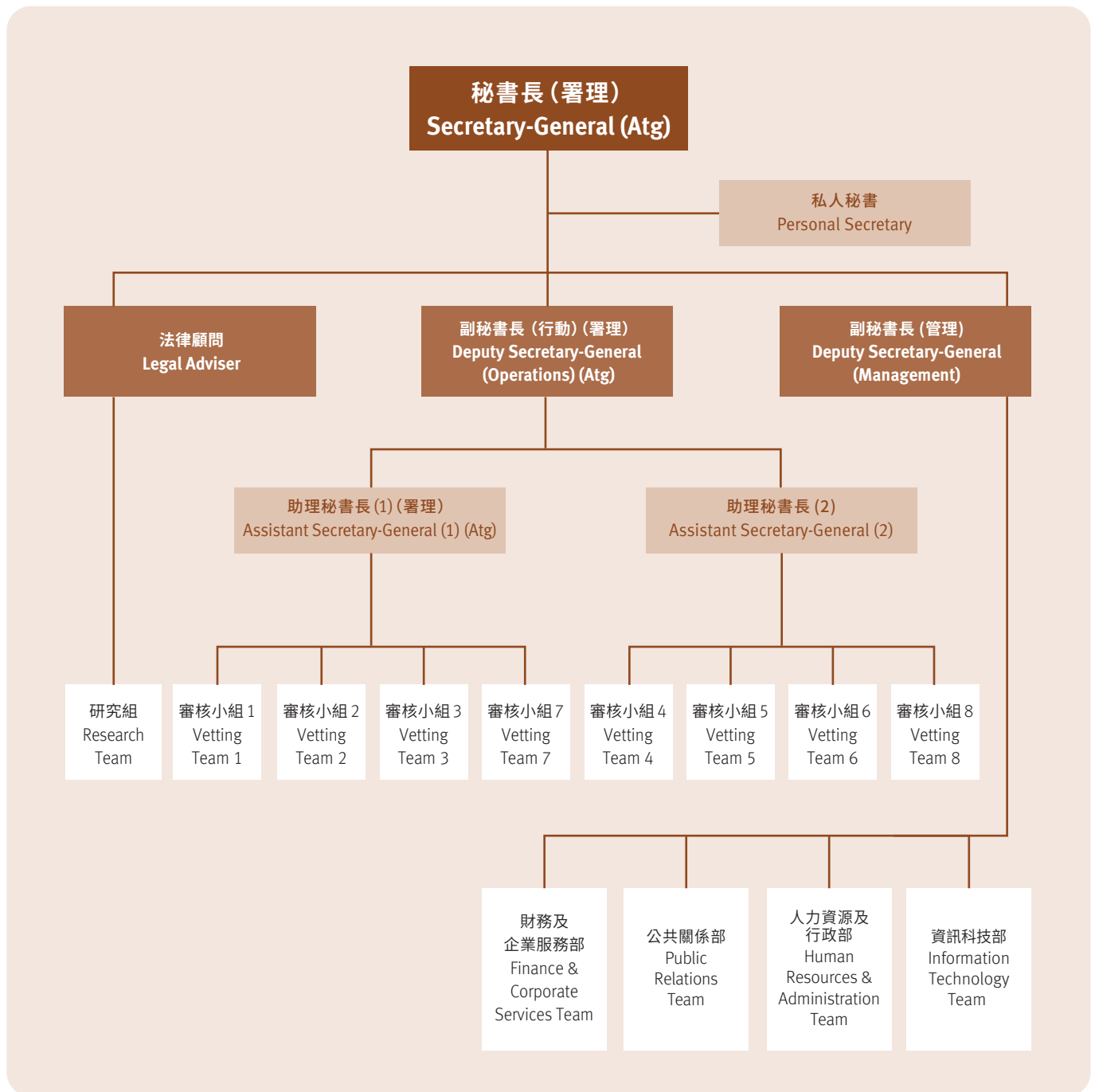
監警會秘書處 IPCC Secretariat

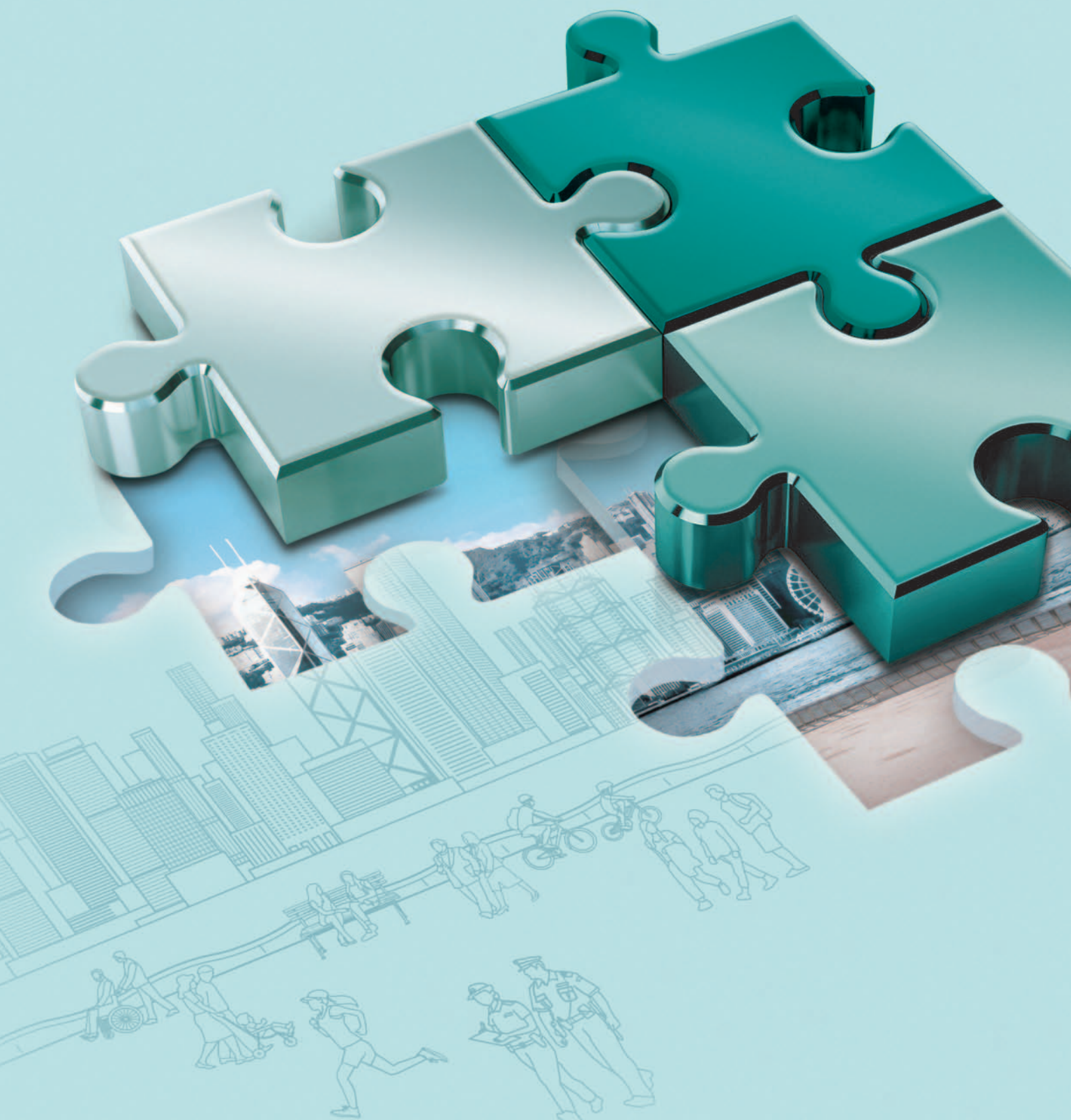
監警會由一個全職的秘書處支援。秘書處由秘書長領導，2020/21年度編制共有74名職員。秘書處的主要職責是協助委員審核投訴個案的調查報告和推廣委員會的工作。

The IPCC is supported by a full-time Secretariat, headed by Secretary-General, with a total of 74 posts on the establishment in 2020/21. The major function of the Secretariat is to assist Council Members in examining complaint investigation reports and promoting the work of the IPCC.

監警會秘書處截至2021年3月31日的組織圖如下：

The organisational chart of the IPCC Secretariat as of 31 March 2021 is as below:





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(以港幣計算，除非另作說明)

(All amounts in Hong Kong Dollars unless otherwise stated)

獨立核數師報告致獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會

Independent Auditor's Report to Independent Police Complaints Council

(根據《獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會條例》成立)
(ESTABLISHED UNDER THE INDEPENDENT POLICE COMPLAINTS COUNCIL ORDINANCE)

截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度
Year ended 31 March 2021



意見

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審計列載於第118至139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,此財務報表包括於二零二一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二零二一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

貴會需對其他信息負責。其他信息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信息,我們亦不對該等其他信息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 118 to 139, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021, 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 2021, 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信息，在此過程中，考慮其他信息是否與財務報表或我們在審計過程中所了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。基於我們已執行的工作，如果我們認為其他信息存在重大錯誤陳述，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布的《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。

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。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匯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

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 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.

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 HKSAs 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 HKSAs, 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 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,

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。

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 the Council 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

二零二一年八月二十四日
香港

PATRICK WONG C.P.A. LIMITED

Certified Public Accountants
LAU YUK MING HAROLD
FCPA (Practising), MSCA
Certified Public Accountant (Practising),
Hong Kong Practising Certificate Number: P05468

24 August 2021
Hong Kong

全面收益表

Statement of Comprehensive Income

截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

Year ended 31 March 2021

	附註 Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
收入 Income			
政府撥款 Government subventions	6	101,538,583	106,230,945
其他收入 Other income	7	2,058,527	547,705
		103,597,110	106,778,650
支出 Expenditure			
員工成本 Staff costs	8	59,825,337	61,233,727
一般及行政費用 General and administrative expenses	8	29,835,614	39,605,855
本會委員酬金 Honorarium to Council members	18	828,580	870,200
財務費用 Finance cost	8	589,873	491,658
		91,079,404	102,201,440
本年度盈餘及全面收益總額			
Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	8	12,517,706	4,577,210

第122頁至第139頁之財務報表附註俱屬本財務報表之一部份

獨立核數師報告書見於第115及117頁

The notes on pages 122 to 139 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report — Pages 115 and 117

財務狀況表

Statement of Financial Position

於二零二一年三月三十一日

At 31 March 2021

	附註 Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
非流動資產 Non-current asset			
固定資產 Fixed assets	10	23,835,785	35,976,369
流動資產 Current assets			
按金及預付款項 Deposits and prepayments		5,557,058	5,084,521
其他應收款項 Other receivables		452,118	13,562
現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents	11	44,649,799	37,979,364
		50,658,975	43,077,447
流動負債 Current liabilities			
遞延政府撥款 Deferred government subventions	12	–	609,583
其他應付款項及應計費用 Other payables and accruals	13	10,449,243	14,469,681
租賃負債 Lease liabilities	15	12,110,852	11,724,179
		22,560,095	26,803,443
流動資產淨值 Net current assets		28,098,880	16,274,004
資產總值減流動負債 Total assets less current liabilities		51,934,665	52,250,373
非流動負債 Non-current liabilities			
員工約滿酬金撥備 Provision for staff gratuities	14	6,156,222	6,878,784
租賃負債 Lease liabilities	15	4,107,538	16,218,390
		10,263,760	23,097,174
資產淨值 Net assets		41,670,905	29,153,199
儲備 Reserves			
累計盈餘 Accumulated surplus	16	41,670,905	29,153,199

本會於二零二一年八月二十四日批准並授權公佈本財務報表。

Approved and authorised for issue by the Council on 24 August 2021.


王沛詩，SBS，JP
主席Priscilla WONG Pui-sze, SBS, JP
Chairman

第122頁至第139頁之財務報表附註俱屬本財務報表之一部份

獨立核數師報告書見於第115及117頁

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儲備變動表

Statement of Changes in Reserves

截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

Year ended 31 March 2021

	累計盈餘 Accumulated surplus \$
於二零一九年四月一日之結餘 Balance at 1 April 2019	24,575,989
年內盈餘及全面收益 Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	4,577,210
於二零二零年三月三十一日及四月一日之結餘 Balances at 31 March 2020 and at 1 April 2020	29,153,199
年內盈餘及全面收益 Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	12,517,706
於二零二一年三月三十一日之結餘 Balance at 31 March 2021	41,670,905

第122頁至第139頁之財務報表附註俱屬本財務報表之一部份

獨立核數師報告書見於第115及117頁

The notes on pages 122 to 139 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report — Pages 115 and 117

現金流量表

Statement of Cash Flows

截至二零二一年三月三十一日止年度

Year ended 31 March 2021

	附註 Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
營運活動 Operating activities			
年內盈餘及全面收益 Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year		12,517,706	4,577,210
已就下列各項作出調整： Adjustments for:			
— 折舊 Depreciation		17,075,534	11,595,644
— 財務費用 Finance cost		589,873	491,658
— 利息收入 Interest income		(705,272)	(543,177)
營運資金變動前之營運盈餘 Operating surplus before working capital changes		29,477,841	16,121,335
按金及預付款項之增加 Increase in deposits and prepayments		(472,537)	(836,462)
其他應收款項之增加 Increase in other receivables		(431,910)	—
遞延政府補助之減少 Decrease in deferred government subventions		(609,583)	(771,945)
其他應付款項及應計費用之（減少）／增加 (Decrease)/increase in other payables and accruals		(4,020,438)	8,108,173
員工約滿酬金撥備之（減少）／增加 (Decrease)/increase in provision for staff gratuities		(722,562)	636,851
來自營運活動產生之現金流入淨額 Net cash generated from operating activities		23,220,811	23,257,952
投資活動 Investing activities			
購入固定資產 Purchase of fixed assets		(4,934,950)	(4,166,494)
已收利息 Interest received		698,626	532,837
用於投資活動之現金流出淨額 Net cash used in investing activities		(4,236,324)	(3,633,657)
融資活動 Financing activities			
已付租賃租金的資本部分 Capital element of lease rentals paid		(11,724,179)	(6,559,246)
已付租賃租金的利息部分 Interest element of lease rentals paid		(589,873)	(491,658)
用於融資活動之現金流出淨額 Net cash used in financing activities		(12,314,052)	(7,050,904)
現金及現金等價物之增加淨額 Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		6,670,435	12,573,391
年初之現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		37,979,364	25,405,973
年末之現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	11	44,649,799	37,979,364

第122頁至第139頁之財務報表附註俱屬本財務報表之一部份

獨立核數師報告書見於第115及117頁

The notes on pages 122 to 139 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report — Pages 115 and 117

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本會的法定角色和職能。

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，包括所有適用的個別香港財務報告準則、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。

(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(如有)後記入財務狀況表。

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.

(b) Fixed assets

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

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(b) 固定資產(續)

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：

自置資產

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

使用權資產

租賃土地及樓宇	按租賃年期
---------	-------

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會以出售所得款項與該資產賬面值之差額計量，並於損益內確認。

(c) 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該金融工具合約條文的訂約方時，於財務狀況表內確認。

當金融資產收取現金流的合約權利屆滿時，則終止確認金融資產；本會會轉移其資產擁有權基本上所有風險及回報；或本會並無轉移或保留資產擁有權基本上所有風險及回報但亦無保留對該資產的控制權。於終止確認金融資產時，資產賬面值與已收代價的差額會於損益內確認。

當有關合約的特定責任獲解除、取消或屆滿時，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會於損益內確認。

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Fixed assets (continued)

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:

Owned assets

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

Right-of-use asset

Leasehold land and building	Over the lease term
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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) 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.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(d) 金融資產

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內的投資則除外。收購按公允價值計入損益內的投資之直接交易成本會即時於損益內確認。

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的現金流僅為支付本金及未償還本金的利息。

按攤銷成本列賬的金融資產其後計量會以實際利率法攤銷成本及減去預期信貸虧損的虧損撥備計算。

(e) 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，若金融工具的信貨風險自初始確認以來大幅增加，本會就該金融工具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。

若於報告期末金融工具的信貨風險自初始確認以來並無大幅增加，則本會按相等於反映該金融工具可能於報告期後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。

於期末的預計信貸虧損金額或因為調整虧損撥備至所需金額所作的撥回會於損益內確認為減值盈虧。

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) 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.

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

(e) 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"), 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 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.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(f) 租賃

(i) 租賃的定義

如合約可給予在一段時間內控制一個可識別資產的使用權利以換取代價，則該合約屬於或包含租賃。

就已訂立或修改首次應用日期或之後的合約，本會根據香港財務報告準則第16號的定義評估該合約於開始、修訂當日或收購當日(視何者合適而定)是否屬於或包含租賃。除非合約的條款及條件其後出現變動，否則有關合約將不予重新評估。

(ii) 本會作為承租人

短期租賃及低價值資產租賃

本會對租賃期為開始日期起計為期十二個月或以下及並無購買權的短期租賃採用豁免確認安排。本會亦豁免確認低價值資產租賃。短期租賃及低價值資產租賃的租賃付款按直線法於租期內確認為開支。

使用權資產

使用權資產的成本包括：

- (a) 租賃負債的初步計量金額；
- (b) 於開始日期或之前所作的任何租賃付款，減去任何已收取的租賃優惠；及
- (c) 本會產生的任何初始直接成本。

使用權資產是按成本減任何累計折舊及減值虧損計量，並會就租賃負債的任何重新計量而作出調整。

於合理地確定已取得相關租賃資產租賃期屆滿時的使用權，本會會由開始日期至可使用年期結束內計算折舊。除此以外，使用權資產會按其估計可使用年期或租賃期限的較短者以直線法折舊。

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Leases

(i) Definition of a lease

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

For contracts entered into or modified on or after the date of initial application, the Council assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition under HKFRS 16 at inception, modification date or acquisition date, as appropriate. Such contract will not be reassessed unless the terms and conditions of the contract are subsequently changed.

(ii) The Council as a lessee

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Council applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the recognition exemption for lease of low-value assets. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Right-of-use assets

The cost of right-of-use asset includes:

- (a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- (b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received; and
- (c) any initial direct costs incurred by the Council.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Right-of-use assets in which the Council is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the underlying leased assets at the end of the lease term is depreciated from commencement date to the end of the useful life. Otherwise, right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life or the lease term.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(f) 租賃(續)

(ii) 本會作為承租人(續)

租賃負債

於租賃開始日期，本會會按該日未付的租賃款現值確認及計量租賃負債。於計算租賃款現值時，若租賃隱含的利率仍未能釐定，本會會於租賃開始日期使用遞增借款利率計算。

租賃款包括固定付款(包括實質性的固定付款)減任何已收取的租賃優惠。

於開始日期後，租賃負債會按利息增加及租賃款作出調整。

若出現以下情況，本會會重新計量租賃負債(並就相關使用權資產作出相應調整)：

- (a) 租賃期有所變動或行使購買選擇權的評估發生變化，在該情況下，相關租賃負債會於重新評估日期使用經修訂折現率對經修訂租賃款進行折現，並根據已變動的租賃期重新計量。
- (b) 租賃款因進行市場租金調查後按市場租金變動而出現變動，在該情況下，相關租賃負債會重新計量並使用初始折現率對該經修訂租賃款進行折現。

(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允價值確認，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) Leases (continued)

(ii) The Council as a lessee (continued)

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of a lease, the Council recognises and measures the lease liability at the present value of lease payments that are unpaid at that date. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Council uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable.

After the commencement date, lease liabilities are adjusted by interest accretion and lease payments.

The Council remeasures lease liabilities (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use assets) whenever:

- (a) the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the date of reassessment.
- (b) the lease payments change due to changes in market rental rates following a market rent review, in which cases the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate.

(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) 政府撥款

當可以合理地確定本會將會收到政府撥款並履行該撥款的附帶條件時，政府撥款便會按其公允價值確認。

有關購置固定資產的政府撥款歸入遞延政府撥款，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

利息收入按照實際利率法確認。

(iii) 雜項收入

雜項收入是以應計制確認。

(k) 有形資產減值

於報告期末，本會會檢討具有限可使用年期的有形及無形資產的賬面值，以判斷該資產是否出現減值虧損。當顯示可能出現減值虧損時，該資產的可收回值會被評估以計算其虧損幅度。

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 subventions

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

Government subventions 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.

(iii) Sundry income

Sundry income is recognised on an accrual basis.

(k) Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of reporting period, the Council reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(l) 員工福利

(i) 僱員可享有的假期及約滿酬金

僱員所累積的應得有薪年假及約滿酬金會被確認。在報告期末，由僱員提供服務而產生的預計有薪年假及約滿酬金會被計提撥備。

僱員可享有的病假及產假或待產假會於假期開始時才計算。

(ii) 退休福利成本

本會合約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會於供款到期日列作支出。

(m) 關聯方

(i) 個人或其近親家庭成員被視為本會的關聯方，如該人士：

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

(ii) 一個實體可視為本會的關聯方，如該實體符合以下任何情況：

- (a) 該實體為本會僱員或本會關聯方的僱員提供離職後的福利計劃；
- (b) 該實體由(i)中描述的人士控制或共同控制；或
- (c) (i)(a)中描述的個人對該實體構成重大影響，或為該實體的關鍵管理人員。
- (d) 該實體或該實體所屬集團的任何成員為本會提供主要管理人員服務。

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Employee benefits

(i) Employee leave and gratuity entitlements

Employee entitlements to annual leave and gratuity are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave and gratuity 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 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.

(m) Related parties

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

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

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

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

本會已採納香港會計師公會頒佈於二零二零年四月一日或之後開始之年度期間起生效的新訂或經修訂的香港財務報告準則，當中包括：

香港財務報告準則第3號(修訂本)，
業務的定義

香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號及香港財務報告準則第7號(修訂本)，利率基準改革

香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號(修訂本)，重大性的定義

於本年度應用的香港財務報告準則修訂本對本會於本年度及過往年度之財務狀況及表現及／或載於財務報表之披露並無重大影響。

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以導致下一財政年度資產及負債的賬面值需作大幅修訂。

6. 政府撥款

政府撥款是指香港政府的撥款以供本會履行服務的資金。有關撥款是按照本會年度預算及建議項目的需要而釐定。

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 2020, including:

Amendments to HKFRS 3, *Definition of a business*

Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39 and HKFRS 7, *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*

Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8, *Definition of material*

The application of the amendments to HKFRSs in the current year has had no material impact on the Council's financial positions and performance for the current and prior years and/or on the disclosures set out in these financial statements.

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 subventions

Government subventions represent the funds subvented by the Hong Kong 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

	2021 \$	2020 \$
利息收入 Interest income	705,272	543,177
雜項收入 Sundry income	1,353,255	4,528
	2,058,527	547,705

8. 年內盈餘及全面收益

年內盈餘及全面收益已計入：

8. Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year

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

	2021 \$	2020 \$
(a) 員工成本 Staff costs		
— 強制性公積金供款 Contributions to Mandatory Provident Funds	1,131,102	1,108,008
— 薪金、工資及其他福利 Salaries, wages and other benefits	58,694,235	60,125,719
	59,825,337	61,233,727
(b) 一般及行政費用 General and administrative expenses		
核數師酬金 Auditor's remuneration	40,000	39,500
物業的營運租賃及管理費用 Rent, rates and management fee	2,444,130	5,530,994
宣傳及公眾教育事務 Publicity and public educational affairs	846,031	8,820,942
觀察員計劃 Observers' scheme	523,733	495,052
保險 Insurance	97,889	69,066
維修和保養 Repairs and maintenance	2,636,708	3,006,268
海外職務訪問 Overseas duty visit	—	160,010
公用設施 Utilities	537,039	403,935
折舊 Depreciation	17,075,534	11,595,644
非經常性項目 Non-recurrent projects	1,715,637	7,536,695
其他 Others	3,918,913	1,947,749
	29,835,614	39,605,855
(c) 融資成本 Finance cost		
租賃負債之利息 Interest on lease liabilities	589,873	491,658

9. 稅項

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

9. Taxation

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

10. 固定資產

10. Fixed assets

	自置資產 Owned assets					使用權 資產 Right-of-use assets	總額 Total \$
	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 \$	小計 Sub-total \$	租賃土地 及樓宇 Leasehold land and buildings \$	
成本 Cost							
於二零二零年四月一日							
At 1 April 2020	6,171,337	1,052,114	1,628,074	22,996,806	31,848,331	34,501,815	66,350,146
增置 Additions	1,401,751	329,696	392,859	2,810,644	4,934,950	–	4,934,950
棄置 Disposals	–	(2,646)	(40,560)	–	(43,206)	–	(43,206)
於二零二一年三月三十一日							
At 31 March 2021	7,573,088	1,379,164	1,980,373	25,807,450	36,740,075	34,501,815	71,241,890
累計折舊 Accumulated depreciation							
於二零二零年四月一日							
At 1 April 2020	6,029,635	987,231	1,302,103	15,210,944	23,529,913	6,843,864	30,373,777
年內折舊 Charge for the year	413,173	120,731	166,685	4,521,538	5,222,127	11,853,407	17,075,534
棄置核銷 Write back on disposals	–	(2,646)	(40,560)	–	(43,206)	–	(43,206)
於二零二一年三月三十一日							
At 31 March 2021	6,442,808	1,105,316	1,428,228	19,732,482	28,708,834	18,697,271	47,406,105
賬面淨值 Net book value							
於二零二一年三月三十一日							
At 31 March 2021	1,130,280	273,848	552,145	6,074,968	8,031,241	15,804,544	23,835,785
成本 Cost							
於二零一九年四月一日							
At 1 April 2019	6,171,337	1,077,539	1,578,694	18,879,692	27,707,262	–	27,707,262
增置 Additions	–	–	49,380	4,117,114	4,166,494	34,501,815	38,668,309
棄置 Disposals	–	(25,425)	–	–	(25,425)	–	(25,425)
於二零二零年三月三十一日							
At 31 March 2020	6,171,337	1,052,114	1,628,074	22,996,806	31,848,331	34,501,815	66,350,146

10. 固定資產(續)

10. Fixed assets (continued)

	自置資產 Owned assets					使用權 資產 Right-of-use assets	總額 Total
	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 \$	小計 Sub-total \$	租賃土地 及樓宇 Leasehold land and buildings \$	
累計折舊 Accumulated depreciation							
於二零一九年四月一日							
At 1 April 2019	5,247,097	825,311	1,170,026	11,561,124	18,803,558	–	18,803,558
年內折舊 Charge for the year	782,538	187,345	132,077	3,649,820	4,751,780	6,843,864	11,595,644
棄置核銷 Write back on disposals	–	(25,425)	–	–	(25,425)	–	(25,425)
於二零二零年三月三十一日							
At 31 March 2020	6,029,635	987,231	1,302,103	15,210,944	23,529,913	6,843,864	30,373,777
賬面淨值 Net book value							
於二零二零年三月三十一日							
At 31 March 2020	141,702	64,883	325,971	7,785,862	8,318,418	27,657,951	35,976,369

11. 現金及現金等價物

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 \$	2020 \$
銀行存款 Bank balances	9,649,799	27,979,364
到期期限少於三個月的定期存款 Time deposits with original maturity less than 3 months	35,000,000	10,000,000
現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents	44,649,799	37,979,364

12. 遞延政府撥款

12. Deferred government subventions

	2021 \$	2020 \$
於二零二零年／二零一九年四月一日的結餘 Balance as at 1 April 2020/2019	609,583	1,381,528
年內確認為收入的數額 Recognised as income in the year	(609,583)	(771,945)
於二零二一年／二零二零年三月三十一日的結餘 Balance as at 31 March 2021/2020	–	609,583

有關已收撥款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 subventions received were 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

	2021 \$	2020 \$
財務負債 Financial liabilities	7,195,003	11,504,056
未放取的有薪年假結餘 Unutilised annual leave balances	3,254,240	2,965,625
	10,449,243	14,469,681

其他應付款項及應計費用預計於一年內償還。

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

	2021 \$	2020 \$
於二零二零年／二零一九年四月一日的結餘 Balance as at 1 April 2020/2019	6,878,784	6,241,933
本年度已計提撥備 Provision made for the year	5,236,017	5,067,194
本年度已用撥備 Provision utilised for the year	(5,958,579)	(4,430,343)
於二零二一年／二零二零年三月三十一日的結餘 Balance as at 31 March 2021/2020	6,156,222	6,878,784

員工約滿酬金撥備是為了支付已完成合約的員工於受聘當日起計的約滿酬金而設立。

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

15. 租賃負債

15. Lease liabilities

	2021 \$	2020 \$
最低租賃款項 Minimum lease payments due		
— 一年內 Within 1 year	12,389,604	12,314,052
— 一年以上但五年內 1 to 5 years	4,129,868	16,519,472
	16,519,472	28,833,524
減：未來融資支出 Less: future finance charges	(301,082)	(890,955)
租賃負債現值 Present value of lease liabilities	16,218,390	27,942,569
分析作為： Analysed as:		
流動部分 Current portion	12,110,852	11,724,179
非流動部分 Non-current portion	4,107,538	16,218,390
	16,218,390	27,942,569

16. 累計盈餘

根據香港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香港政府。

本會認為由於直至報告日未能確定本財政年度超額儲備的數額，故本會沒有就該等退還予香港政府的超額儲備於二零二一年三月三十一日進行撥備(二零二零年：無)。

17. 金融工具

本會將其金融資產分為以下類別：

16. Accumulated surplus

In accordance with section 6 of the Memorandum of Administrative Arrangements ("MAA") dated 22 June 2017 signed between the Hong Kong 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 Hong Kong Government, except with the approval of Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury.

The Council considers the amount of excessive reserve for the year has not been conclusive up to the reporting date, no provision for the refund of excessive reserve to the Hong Kong Government has been made as at 31 March 2021 accordingly (2020: nil).

17. Financial instruments

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

	2021 \$	2020 \$
按攤銷成本列賬的金融資產 Financial assets at amortised cost		
按金 Deposits	3,574,106	3,574,106
其他應收款項 Other receivables	452,118	13,562
現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents	44,649,799	37,979,364
	48,676,023	41,567,032

17. 金融工具(續)

本會將其金融負債分為以下類別：

17. Financial instruments (continued)

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

	2021 \$	2020 \$
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	7,195,003	11,504,056
租賃負債 Lease liabilities	16,218,390	27,942,569
	23,413,393	39,446,625

所有金融工具的賬面值相對二零二零年及二零二一年三月三十一日的公允價值均沒有重大差別。

All financial instruments are carried at amounts not materially different from their fair values as at 31 March 2020 and 2021.

本會的營運活動及金融工具使其面對信貸風險，流動資金風險及利率風險。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 interest rate 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.

(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。銀行存款的信貸風險有限，因存款之銀行均為受香港銀行條例規管的財務機構。

(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.

	2021 \$	2020 \$
數據摘要 Summary quantitative data		
按金 Deposits	3,574,106	3,574,106
其他應收款項 Other receivables	452,118	13,562
銀行存款 Bank balances	9,649,799	27,979,364
到期期限少於三個月的定期存款 Time deposits with original maturity less than 3 months	35,000,000	10,000,000
	48,676,023	41,567,032

17. 金融工具(續)

(b) 流動資金風險

本會的流動資金風險主要來自其財務負債。本會對資金作出謹慎管理，維持充裕的現金和現金等價物，以滿足持續運作的需要。

下表載列了本會於報告期末剩餘合約年期的金融負債。該等金融負債是根據未折現的合約現金流(包括使用已訂合約利率或按報告期末的利率(如屬浮息)計算所付利息款)以及本會可能被要求付款的最早日期編制：

	賬面價值	已訂合約未折現 現金流總額 Total contractual undiscounted cash flow	一年內或 按要求償還 Within 1 year or on demand	超過一年 但不超過五年 Over 1 year but within 5 years
	Carrying amount \$	\$	\$	\$
2021				
其他應付款項及應計費用 Other payables and accruals	7,195,003	7,195,003	7,195,003	–
租賃負債 Lease liabilities	16,218,390	16,519,472	12,389,604	4,129,868
	23,413,393	23,714,475	19,584,607	4,129,868
2020				
其他應付款項及應計費用 Other payables and accruals	11,504,056	11,504,056	11,504,056	–
租賃負債 Lease liabilities	27,942,569	28,833,524	12,314,052	16,519,472
	39,446,625	40,337,580	23,818,108	16,519,472

(c) 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。

17. Financial instruments (continued)

(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.

The details of remaining contractual maturities at the end of the reporting period of the financial liabilities, which are based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (including interest payments computed using contractual rates or, if floating, based on rates current at the end of the reporting period) and the earliest date the Council can be required to pay are as follows:

(c) Interest rate risk

The Council's exposure on 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 interest rate risk is expected.

17. 金融工具 (續)**(c) 利率風險 (續)****數據摘要**

	2021 \$	2020 \$
浮息金融資產 Floating-rate financial assets		
銀行結存 Deposits with banks	5,704,482	11,307,397
到期期限少於三個月的定期存款 Time deposits with original maturity less than 3 months	35,000,000	10,000,000
	40,704,482	21,307,397

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

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

(d) 以公允價值計量之金融工具

於報告期末，本會並沒有金融工具以公允價值列賬。

(d) Financial instrument at fair value

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

18. 重大關聯方交易

本會與重大關聯方於年內進行之交易摘要如下：

18. Material related party transactions

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

	2021 \$	2020 \$
本會委員酬金 Honorarium paid to Council members	828,580	870,200

有關所有在日常業務過程中採購貨品及服務的交易，如當中涉及本會委員及主要管理人員可能持有權益的機構，本會會按照本會的財務責任及正常採購程序進行。

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

19. 融資活動產生負債的對賬

下表詳述本會於融資活動所產生負債的變動，包括現金及非現金變動。融資活動所產生的負債乃為現金流或未來現金流所致，本會會於現金流量表中歸類為融資活動所產生的現金流。

19. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below details changes in the Council's liabilities from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Council's statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	租賃負債 Lease liabilities	
	2021 \$	2020 \$
於年初 At beginning of the year	27,942,569	—
融資現金流量產生之變動： Changes from financing cash flows:		
已付租賃租金的資本部分 Capital element of lease rentals paid	(11,724,179)	(6,559,246)
已付租賃租金的利息部分 Interest element of lease rentals paid	(589,873)	(491,658)
融資現金流產生之變動總額 Total changes from financing cash flows	(12,314,052)	(7,050,904)
	15,628,517	(7,050,904)
其他變動： Other changes:		
租賃負債利息 Interest on lease liabilities	589,873	491,658
於年內訂立新租賃而增加的租賃負債 Increase in lease liabilities from entering into new leases during the year	—	34,501,815
其他變動總額 Total other changes	589,873	34,993,473
於年末 At end of the year	16,218,390	27,942,569

20. 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，這些準則或與本會的營運及財務報表有關：

20. 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17號 保險合約及相關修訂本 HKFRS 17, Insurance Contracts and the related Amendments	二零二三年一月一日 1 January 2023
香港財務報告準則第3號（修訂本） 概念框架之提述 Amendments to HKFRS 3, Reference to the Conceptual Framework	二零二二年一月一日 1 January 2022

20. 已頒佈但於年內尚未生效的香港財務報告準則（續）

20. Hong Kong financial reporting standards issued but not yet effective for the year (continued)

	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9號、香港會計準則第39號、香港財務報告準則第7號、香港財務報告準則第4號及香港財務報告準則第16號（修訂本） 利率基準改革 — 第二階段 Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16, <i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform — Phase 2</i>	二零二一年一月一日 1 January 2021
香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號（修訂本） 投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業之間的資產出售或注資 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
香港財務報告準則第16號（修訂本） Covid-19相關租金寬免 Amendments to HKFRS 16, <i>Covid-19 — Related Rent Concessions</i>	二零二零年六月一日 1 June 2020
香港會計準則第1號（修訂本） 將負債分類為流動或非流動以及香港詮釋第5號（二零二零年）之相關修訂 Amendments to HKAS 1, <i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and related amendments to Hong Kong Interpretation 5 (2020)</i>	二零二三年一月一日 1 January 2023
香港會計準則第16號（修訂本） 物業、廠房及設備 — 擬定用途前之所得款項 Amendments to HKAS 16, <i>Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceeds before Intended Use</i>	二零二二年一月一日 1 January 2022
香港會計準則第37號（修訂本） 虧損合約 — 履行合約的成本 Amendments to HKAS 37, <i>Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract</i>	二零二二年一月一日 1 January 2022
香港財務報告準則（修訂本） 香港財務報告準則二零一八年至二零二零年的年度改進 Amendments to HKFRS, <i>Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018–2020</i>	二零二二年一月一日 1 January 2022

本會於本年度並無提早採納該等香港財務報告準則。本會現正評估這些修訂及新準則對首次應用期間所造成的影響。至目前為止，本會認為採納有關修訂及新準則不大可能會對本會的財政報表有重大影響。

The Council has not early adopted these HKFRSs. The Council is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these developments is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the Council's financial statements.

21. 通過財務報表

本財務報表已於二零二一年八月二十四日得到本會的同意下發佈。

21. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Council on 24 August 2021.

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

監警會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
does its utmost to discharge statutory duties
and identify improvements during vetting
to further enhance the service quality of the Police.**



封面設計以代表監警會三個核心價值「獨立」、「公正」、「誠信」的拼圖為主體，表達會方秉持一貫以證據為依歸、不偏不倚的原則處理投訴。三塊環環緊扣的拼圖亦象徵監警會、警方和市民透過加強溝通和合作，建立互信，同心鞏固兩層架構投訴警察制度，攜手為提升警隊服務質素出一分力。

Jigsaw puzzle was applied as the design theme for this Report. The interlocked jigsaw puzzle pieces engraved with the three core values of the IPCC, viz. independence, impartiality and integrity, signified the IPCC's commitment in upholding its principles of handling all complaint cases fairly, impartially and based on evidence. The puzzle pieces also represented that by reinforcing communication and collaboration between the IPCC, the Police and the public, mutual trust could be built to strengthen the two-tier police complaints system and to rally concerted efforts to enhance the service quality of the Police Force to our community.



香港灣仔港灣道26號華潤大廈10樓1006-10室
Rooms 1006-10, 10/F, China Resources Building,
No. 26 Harbour Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong

電話 Tel : 2524 3841 / 2862 8399
傳真 Fax : 2524 1801 / 2525 8042
電郵 Email : enq@ipcc.gov.hk
網址 Website : www.ipcc.gov.hk



監警會網站
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