



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



Driving Change,
Building Trust Together
帶動改變 共建互信

2021/22
工作報告 REPORT

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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主席前言 Chairman's Foreword



王沛詩女士, SBS, JP
Ms Priscilla WONG Pui-sze,
SBS, JP

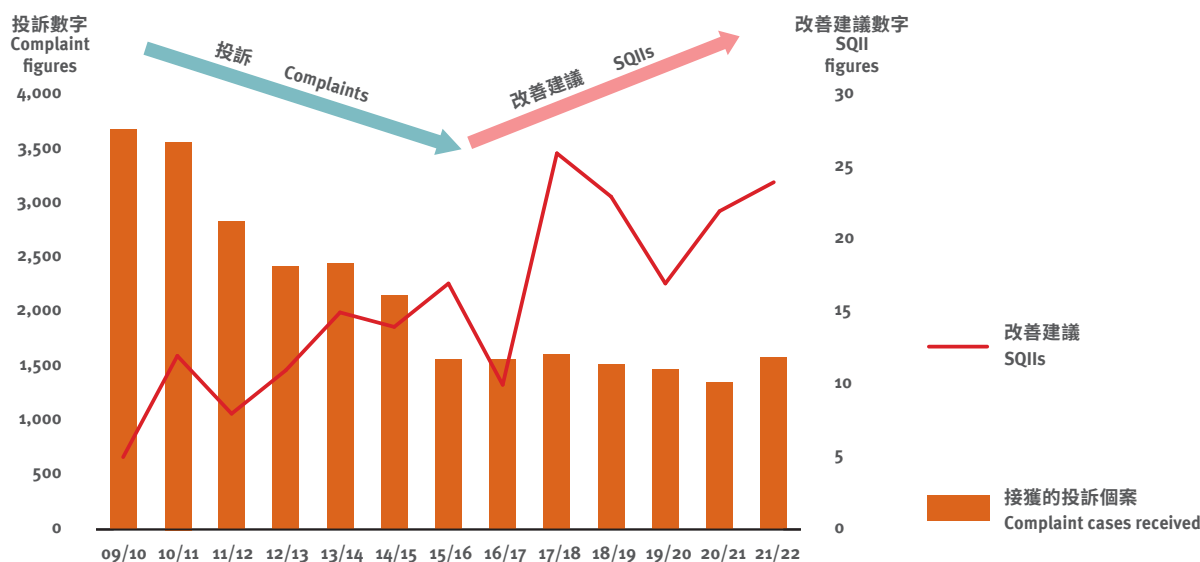
我很榮幸獲委任為獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會（監警會）主席。

監警會在過去一年雖然會務繁重，但意義深遠。一如往年，會方在審核投訴個案的過程中，就警隊常規和程序提出了一系列服務質素改善建議（改善建議），而改善建議數目亦由2009/10年度的5項，遞增至2021/22年度的24項。縱觀12年間，會方累積提出超過200項改善建議，另外尚有專題審視報告中作出的52項建議。這些改善建議涉獵甚廣，範疇涵蓋警務守則和常規、培訓和執勤工作、設備和資訊科技，而這些涉及警方職責的建議更與本港市民的日常生活息息相關，譬如交通執法、截停搜查、處理公眾查詢等。

It is my honour to be appointed Chairman of the Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC).

As in previous years, the past year has been a busy year at IPCC laden with meaningful work, notably, in making recommendations to the police on improvement of their practices and procedures that IPCC had identified in the examination of complaint cases. The number of such recommendations increased from 5 in 2009/10 to 24 in 2021/22, with an aggregate of more than 200 suggestions over the 12 years in the interim, without counting the 52 recommendations that IPCC made in the Thematic Study Report. IPCC's improvement suggestions, now titled "Service Quality Improvement Initiatives" (SQIIs), span police codes and practices, training and execution of duties, equipment and information technology, all relevant to police duties affecting daily lives of Hong Kong citizens, such as traffic enforcement, stop-and-search, dealing with public enquiries, et cetera.

2009/10至2021/22年度的投訴個案及改善建議數字 COMPLAINT AND SQII FIGURES FROM 2009/10 TO 2021/22



隨著改善建議數字連年攀升，投訴數字亦逐步下降，顯然投訴減少與警隊服務質素持續提高，兩者關係密不可分。一直以來，獨立、誠信和公正是監警會維持公信力的重要基石。我常與委員和秘書處職員分享，處理每宗投訴都必須秉持「以事實為基礎，以證據為依歸，在陽光下辦事」的原則。

The increase in the number of SQIIs over time has resulted in the reduction of the number of complaints. Quite clearly, continuous improvement of police service quality results in reduction of complaints. Of course, the very foundation of the credibility of IPCC rests firmly in its independence, integrity and fairness. I often share with Members and Secretariat staff the principle of handling each complaint strictly on the basis of fact and evidence, honestly, without fear or favour.

監警會對維護整個投訴警察制度的運作責無旁貸。會方注意到每年分類為「無法追查」或「投訴撤回」的指控總數超過50%，箇中原因在於部分投訴人作出投訴後隨即杳如黃鶴，即使多番聯絡亦全無音訊；又或他們最終決定撤回投訴。在報告期內，這兩類調查結果分類的數字均居高不下。投訴警務人員乃嚴肅之事，務必認真對待。投訴人在提出投訴時，應留下聯絡方式，並在投訴警察課展開調查後，須及早就投訴事宜提供完整、真實和準確的資料。這是投訴人在享有投訴權利的同時，必須肩負的基本責任。我和委員去年亦屢次公開呼籲，投訴人向投訴警察課作出投訴後，應當一盡己任，積極履行公民義務。

IPCC has a duty to safeguard the integrity of our police complaints system. Each year, more than 50% of the total number of allegations have been classified as “Not Pursuable” or “Withdrawn” because the complainants became out of reach after filing their complaints or withdrew their complaints. The figures in the reporting period remain at high levels. Lodging a complaint against a police officer is a solemn act which ought to be taken seriously. Whenever a complainant lodges a complaint, he ought to provide means of contact and, when CAPO makes enquiries with him, ought to promptly provide complete, true and accurate details regarding the complaint. This is the basic responsibility of a complainant that comes with the right to make a complaint. On many occasions last year, Members and I publicly appealed to complainants to fulfil their civic obligations after registering their complaints with CAPO.

監警會與本港各大公營機構一樣，在報告期內竭力應對第五波新冠疫情來襲。會方不僅嚴格遵守政府指引，更迅速採取措施保障所有人員的健康和安全，同時盡力確保委員會運作如常。我們的觀察員亦全力以赴，充分履行監察職能，在2021/22年度合共出席1,848次由投訴警察課進行的會面和證據收集工作，出席率高達99.1%，連續第六年呈上升趨勢。在會議安排方面，監警會各個小組委員會繼續以視像形式召開會議。即使在疫情高峰期，會方亦僅取消了一場公開聯席會議，其餘三場則透過現場直播方式如期舉行，致力維持透明度，讓公眾緊貼會方工作的最新進展。

為提升公眾對監警會角色的認知，委員會以真實投訴個案為藍本，製作並播放一連四集的電視劇《監警最前線》，吸引超過130萬人次觀看。在疫情下，我們繼續舉行網上講座和會議，與多所院校和各界持份者保持聯繫。我和一眾委員亦先後到訪港島總區指揮及控制中心和牛頭角警署，親身接觸前線警務人員，聆聽他們在執勤時所面對的種種挑戰，並了解警方落實服務質素改善建議的進度。會方計劃在來年探訪更多警隊單位，從而加深認識不同範疇的前線警務工作。

During the reporting period, IPCC, like other public organisations in Hong Kong, faced the fifth wave of the COVID-19 outbreak. IPCC rose quickly to the occasion by adopting measures to protect the health and safety of all concerned, in strict compliance with Government guidelines and, at the same time, maintaining as much as possible, a normal level of operation. Our Observers have remained fully committed to their monitoring function, attending 1,848 observations of interviews and collection of evidence conducted by CAPO with an attendance rate of 99.1% in 2021/22, the sixth consecutive year that the figures have been on the rise. The Council's committee meetings continued to be held, made possible by video-conferencing. One Joint Meeting was cancelled at the peak of the COVID-19 outbreak; three others held according to schedule were broadcast live to keep the public informed of our work.

To promote public awareness of the role of IPCC, the Council produced for broadcast a four-episode TV drama based on real complaint cases, the *IPCC Frontline*. There have been over 1.3 million views. We continued to hold school seminars and meetings with stakeholders, via the internet during the pandemic. To reach out to frontline officers, Members and I visited the Hong Kong Island Regional Command and Control Centre and Ngau Tau Kok Police Station to engage with officers, hearing from them first hand the challenges they face at work and to observe the progress of police's implementation of SQIIs. We intend to visit more police formations to gain a better understanding of frontline work.



監警會到訪港島總區指揮及控制中心，視察999控制台在落實改善措施後的運作情況。

IPCC visited the Regional Command and Control Centre (Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters) to observe the operational circumstances of the 999 Console after improvement measures had been implemented.

監警會前往牛頭角警署，了解新一代報案室的優化設施如何協助警隊提升整體運作效率並減少投訴。

IPCC paid a visit to Ngau Tau Kok Police Station to learn how the enhanced facilities in the New Generation Report Room helped strengthen the overall operational efficiency of the police and reduce complaints.



我衷心感謝上屆主席梁定邦博士為監警會奠下堅實基礎，讓會方一如既往，悉力履行各項法定職能。我亦向現任委員、觀察員和秘書處職員致以由衷謝意，感謝大家一直全力維護公平公正、對公眾問責的投訴制度。我同時多謝榮休委員錢志庸先生、藍德業先生和林定國先生在任內對監警會貢獻良多。

香港是全球最安全的都會之一，犯罪率素來維持在極低水平，讓港人引以為傲。得此美譽，實有賴我城擁有敬業、專業和盡責的警隊、行之有效的投訴制度，以及市民奉公守法的優良文化。時代在變，但我深信監警會在未來定當堅守使命，全「心」全「力」履行會方職能，「心」繫市民，「力」臻至善。

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to my predecessor, Dr Anthony Neoh, for laying a solid foundation on which IPCC can continue to discharge its statutory duties well. I thank our current Members and Observers, as well as our Secretariat staff, who never falter in their commitment towards a fair complaints system which is accountable to the public. I also thank Messrs. Barry Chin, Douglas Lam and Paul Lam, Members who have departed IPCC, for their invaluable contribution to IPCC's work.

Hong Kong takes pride in being one of the safest cities in the world with a very low crime rate. We have a highly committed, professional and responsible police force, an effective complaints system and an admirable law-abiding culture among citizens. I am confident that, whatever the future holds, IPCC will remain true to its mission and capable of fully discharging its duties, always committed to serving the best interest of the people of Hong Kong.

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

監警會主席
IPCC Chairman

監警會委員 Members of the IPCC

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



主席 Chairman

王沛詩女士,
SBS, JP

Ms Priscilla WONG
Pui-sze, SBS, JP

- 於2021年6月1日獲委任
- Appointed on 1 June 2021
- 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



宣傳及社區關係委員會主席
Publicity and
Community Relations
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
(任期至2022年6月止)
Management Committee
Chairman
(Until June 2022)

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
(任期至2022年6月止)
Legal Committee Chairman
(Until June 2022)

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

- 任期：2019年9月至
2022年6月*
- Appointment: September 2019
to June 2022*
- 法律界
- Legal Sector

* 獲中央人民政府任命為香港特別行政區政府律政司司長，於2022年7月1日生效。

* Appointed by the Central People's Government as the Secretary for Justice of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 2022.

監警會委員 Members of the IPCC

委員會主席 Committee Chairmen



管理委員會主席
(任期由2022年6月起)
Management Committee
Chairman
(Since June 2022)

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



法律事務委員會主席
(任期由2022年9月起)
Legal Committee Chairman
(Since September 2022)

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

委員 Members



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

歐楚筠女士, JP
Ms Ann AU
Chor-kwan, JP

- 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

- 任期：2016年1月至
2021年12月
- Appointment: January 2016
to December 2021
- 法律界
- Legal Sector



藍德業資深大律師
Mr Douglas LAM
Tak-yip, SC

- 任期：2017年1月至2022年5月
- Appointment: January 2017 to May 2022
- 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



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, BBS, JP
Ms Jane
Curzon LO, BBS, 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 reports and the relevant materials, the IPCC will ask CAPO for clarification or further information. If the IPCC finds the investigation inadequate, it will request that the case be further investigated. Only when the IPCC completely agrees that the complaint case has been properly handled will it endorse the investigation report. This is the second tier of the police complaints system.

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

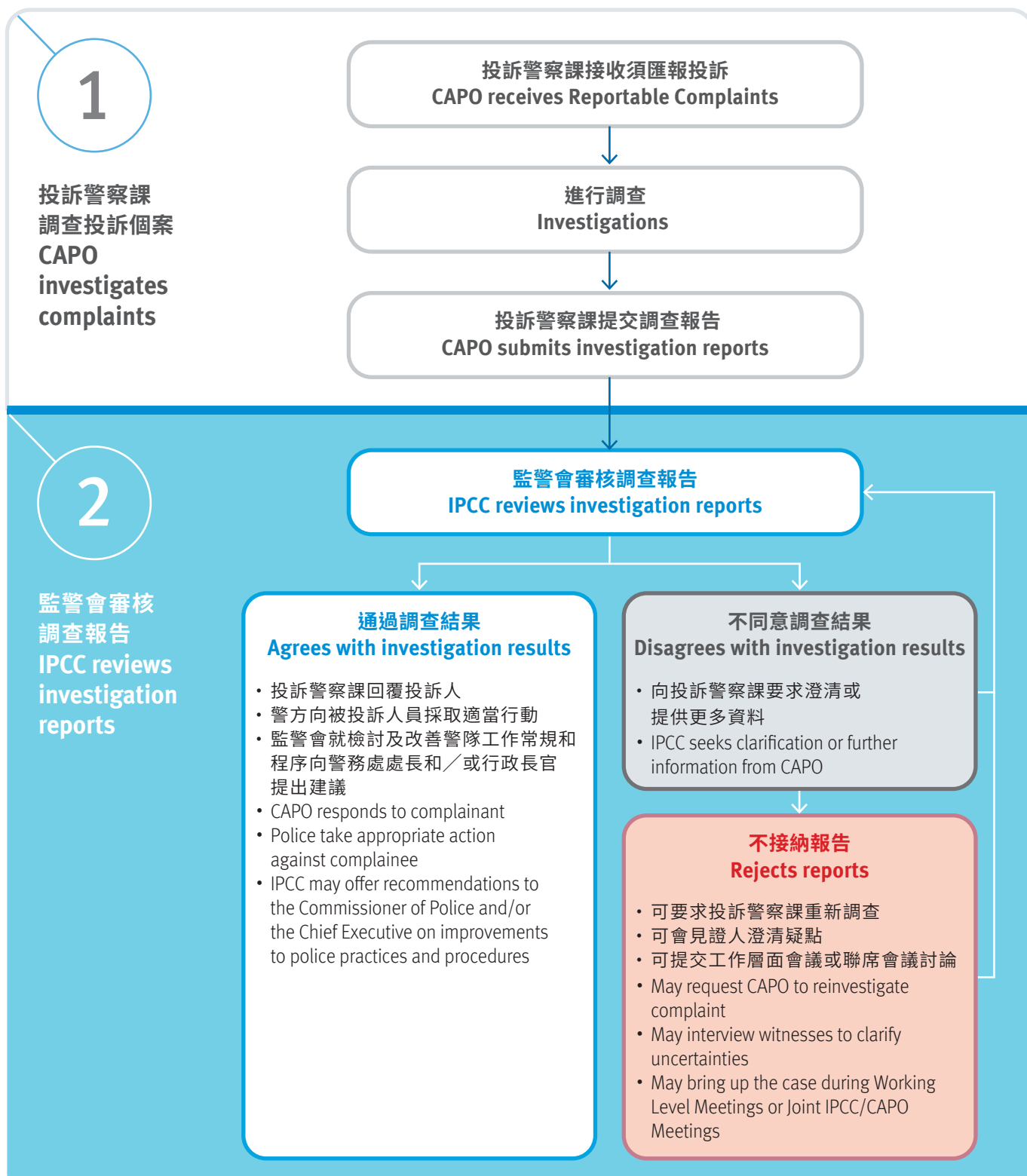
監警會審核調查報告
IPCC reviews
investigation reports

香港投訴警察制度的兩層架構

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

Hong Kong's two-tier police complaints system

The advantage of the two-tier system is that it ensures 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。條例確保監警會的獨立性，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2022年3月31日，監警會共有23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 ensures 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 2022, the IPCC comprises 23 Members.



《監警會條例》賦予監警會的主要職能如下：

The main functions of the IPCC 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（詳情請參閱第21頁），以提升監察作用，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 (please refer to page 21 for details) to enhance 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。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 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 aims 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 observation.

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 observation. Apart from pre-arranged observation, Observers can also attend and observe investigations by CAPO without making prior appointment.

The role of Observers 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 accordingly.

觀察員 OBSERVERS

截至2022年3月31日，
監警會共有120名觀察員。

As of 31 March 2022, 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 website. Minutes of the open part of each meeting are also uploaded to the IPCC 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：

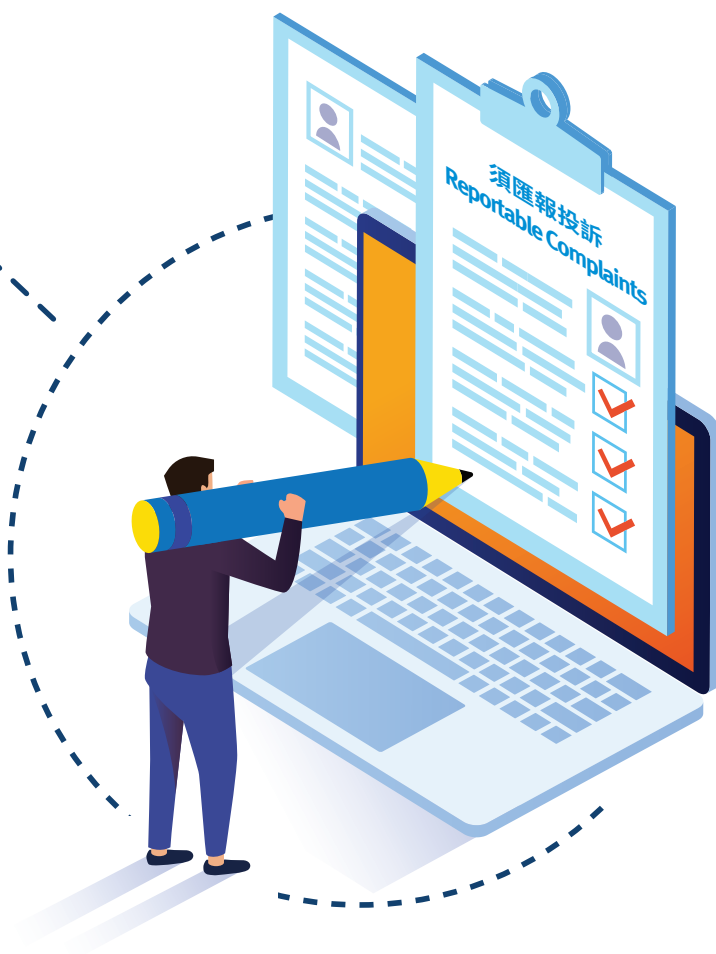
- 純粹關乎發出傳票或施加定額罰款通知書是否有效而引致的投訴
- 投訴人以自己作為警務人員的身份作出的投訴
- 屬於其他法定機構調查範圍內的投訴

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」，亦非第 24 頁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 on page 24. 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 with CAPO, and CAPO will 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，考慮控告投訴人故意誤導警務人員。

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, whether to prosecute the complainant for knowingly or wilfully 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 full investigation is not necessary. These complaints can be classified as:

1 投訴撤回

「投訴撤回」是指投訴人不打算追究。

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

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

2 無法追查

在下述情況下，指控會被列為「無法追查」：

- 不能確定被投訴的警務人員的身份
- 未能取得投訴人的合作，以致無法繼續追查

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

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

3 終止調查

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

4 透過簡便方式解決

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

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

Withdrawn

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

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

A complainant’s withdrawal does not necessarily result in the case being classified as “Withdrawn”. The IPCC and CAPO will examine the 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 every effort to identify the complainee(s) on the basis of the information available. Only after such effort fails 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. Consequently, 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 an independent statutory body with specific powers and functions. Both the English and Chinese names of the Council were modified to better reflect its independence.

A Bill with proposals for 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

調查報告及指控數字

Number of Investigation Reports and Allegations

接獲及通過的須匯報投訴個案數字

Number of Reportable Complaint cases received and endorsed

	2021/22	2020/21
接獲的須匯報投訴個案 Reportable Complaint cases received	1,590	1,363
通過的須匯報投訴個案 Reportable Complaint cases endorsed	1,705	1,390

在本報告期內（2021年4月1日至2022年3月31日），監警會共接獲投訴警察課1,590宗新的須匯報投訴個案的調查報告，按年增加16.7%。

同期，監警會通過了1,705宗須匯報投訴個案的調查結果（包括67宗覆檢個案），按年增加22.7%。除了覆檢個案外，涉及的指控有2,747項，按年上升18.9%，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 2021 to 31 March 2022), the IPCC received reports from CAPO on the investigation of 1,590 new Reportable Complaint cases, representing an increase of 16.7% compared to the previous year.

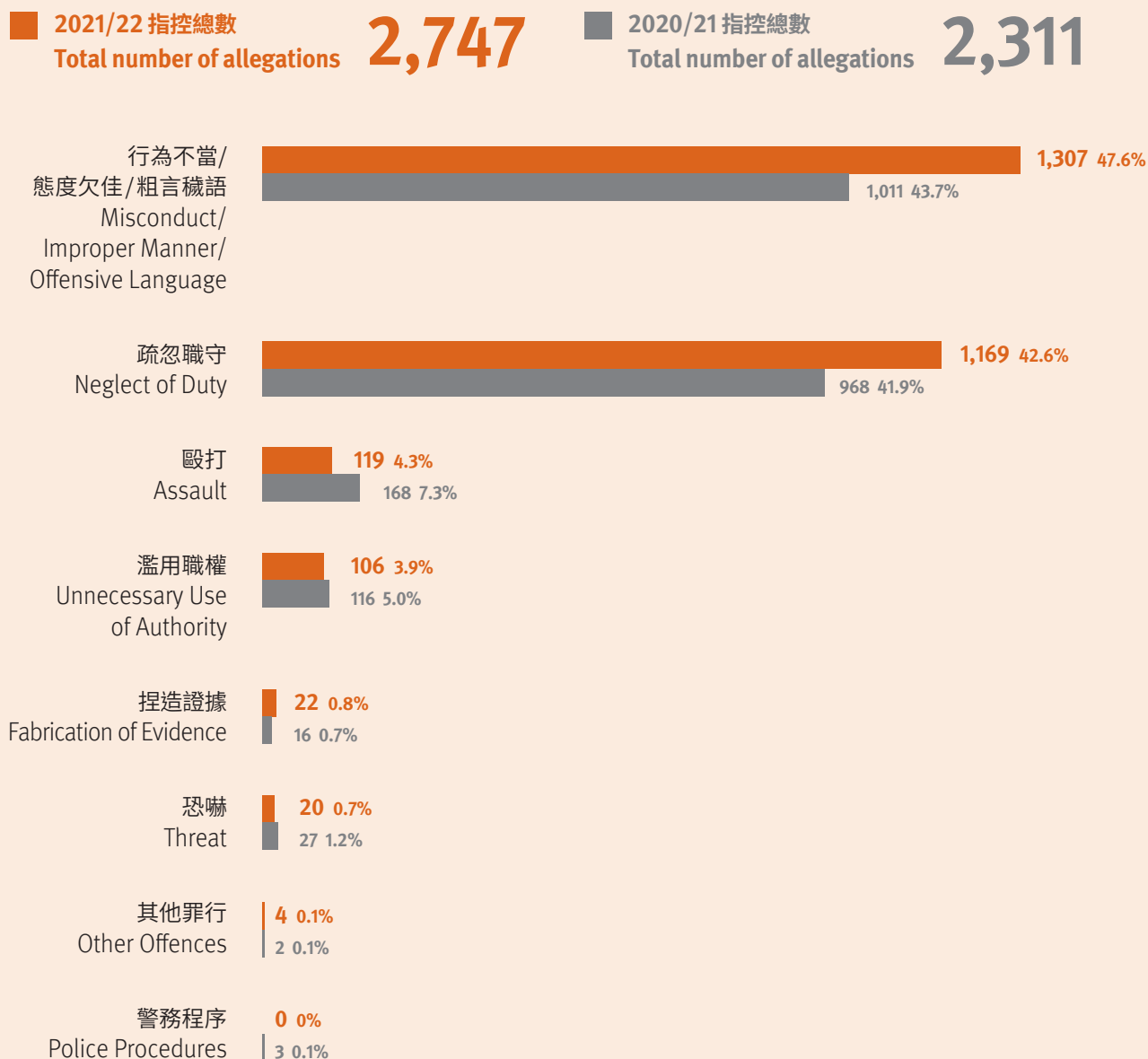
In the same period, the IPCC endorsed the results of investigation for 1,705 Reportable Complaint cases (including 67 reviewed cases), representing an increase of 22.7% compared to the previous year. There were a total of 2,747 allegations excluding the reviewed cases, representing an increase of 18.9% 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2021/22年度獲通過的2,747項指控中，經全面調查的指控有881項，當中83項被列為「獲證明屬實」，佔所有經全面調查指控的9.4%。44項被列為「未經舉報但證明屬實」（佔5.0%），6項被列為「無法完全證明屬實」（佔0.7%），289項被列為「無法證實」（佔32.8%），397項被列為「並無過錯」（佔45.1%），62項則被列為「虛假不確」，佔總數的7.0%。

在其餘的1,866項無需進行全面調查的指控中，335項「透過簡便方式解決」，佔無需進行全面調查指控中的18.0%。705項被列為「投訴撤回」（佔37.8%），826項被列為「無法追查」（佔44.3%）。沒有指控被列為「終止調查」。

Among the 2,747 allegations endorsed in 2021/22, 881 were fully investigated. 83 (9.4% of those fully investigated) were classified as “Substantiated”, 44 (5.0%) as “Substantiated Other Than Reported”, 6 (0.7%) as “Not Fully Substantiated”, 289 (32.8%) as “Unsubstantiated”, 397 (45.1%) as “No Fault”, and 62 (7.0%) as “False”.

Among the remaining 1,866 allegations which did not require full investigation, 335 (18.0% of those not fully investigated) were “Informally Resolved”, 705 (37.8%) were classified as “Withdrawn”, 826 (44.3%) as “Not Pursuable”. There was no allegation being classified as “Curtailed”.



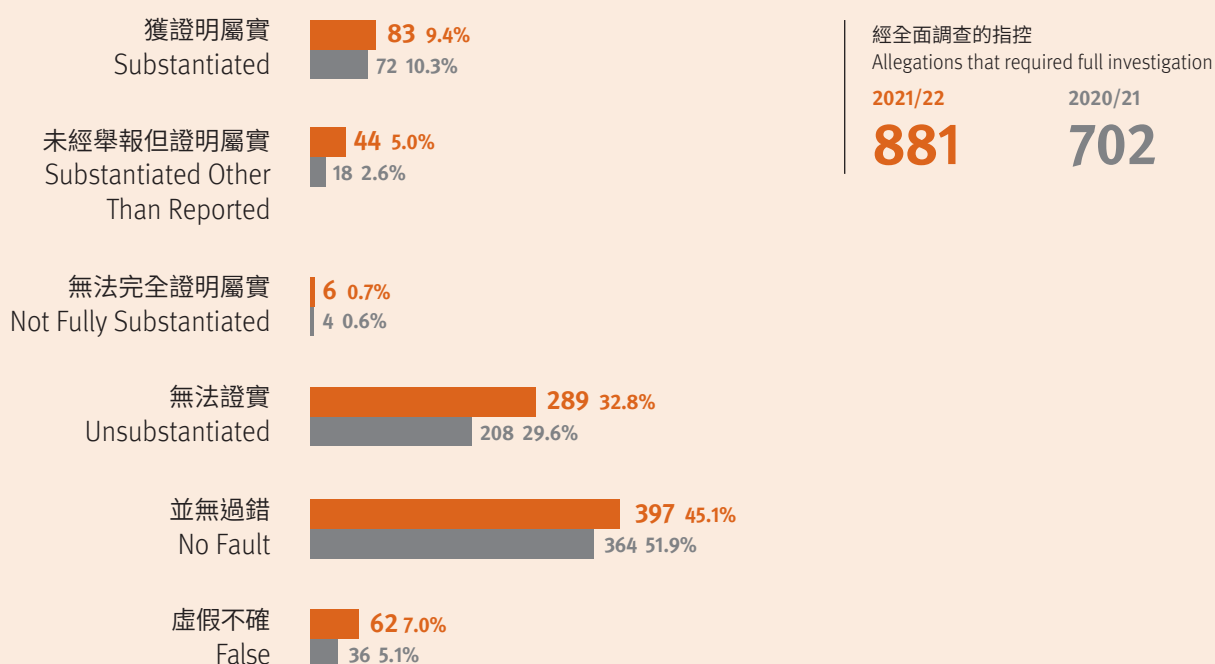
2020/21 和 2021/22 年度的調查結果數據比較可見下表：

The following table shows a comparison of figures regarding investigation results in 2020/21 and 2021/22:

監警會通過的調查結果

Investigation results endorsed by the IPCC

2021/22 指控總數 **2,747** 2020/21 指控總數 **2,311**
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)

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

2021/22 **881** 2020/21 **702**

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

2021/22 **1,866** 2020/21 **1,609**

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.

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	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21
經全面調查的指控 Allegations that required full investigation								
獲證明屬實 Substantiated	26	16	52	54	3	0	2	2
未經舉報 但證明屬實 Substantiated Other Than Reported	3	1	41	16	0	0	0	1
無法完全證明屬實 Not Fully Substantiated	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	0
無法證實 Unsubstantiated	159	106	97	79	16	9	15	9
並無過錯 No Fault	103	90	244	239	11	4	38	27
虛假不確 False	25	13	7	6	10	9	0	1
小計 Subtotal	317	228	443	396	40	22	56	40
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	222	137	113	102	0	0	0	0
投訴撤回 Withdrawn	349	271	325	243	23	43	3	37
無法追查 Not Pursuable	419	375	288	227	56	103	47	39
小計 Subtotal	990	783	726	572	79	146	50	76
總數 Total	1,307	1,011	1,169	968	119	168	106	116

	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	
	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	72
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	18
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4
	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	289	208
	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	397	364
	15	5	4	1	0	0	1	1	62	36
	18	8	5	3	0	3	2	2	881	702
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	239
	0	3	4	9	0	0	1	0	705	606
	4	5	11	15	0	0	1	0	826	764
	4	8	15	24	0	0	2	0	1,866	1,609
	22	16	20	27	0	3	4	2	2,747	2,311

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139名警務人員需接受跟進行動，涉及91宗個案。分項數字見下表：

During the reporting year, actions were taken against 139 police officers regarding 91 cases endorsed by the IPCC. The following table shows the breakdown of figures:

警方於2020/21及2021/22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 2020/21 and 2021/22

	人員數目 Number of officers	
	2021/22	2020/21
A 刑事訴訟 Criminal proceedings	7¹	0
B 紀律覆檢 Disciplinary review	2	8
C 其他內部行動 Other internal actions		
警告 Warnings	34	28
訓諭 Advice	96	53
總數 Total	139	89 ²

註1： 七名警務人員分別涉及兩宗刑事案件。當中，兩名警務人員因於2019年在北區醫院襲擊被羈押人士而遭起訴，並於2020年被判「公職人員行為失當」罪成；另一宗案件，五名警務人員因於2014年在中環襲擊一名參與佔領事件的示威人士而遭起訴，於2017年分別被判「襲擊致造成身體傷害」和「普通襲擊」罪成。在刑事訴訟完結後，投訴警察課重啟投訴調查，參考法庭裁決完成調查報告，並提交予監警會審核。

Note 1: Seven police officers were involved in two separate criminal cases. In one case, two police officers were charged with assaulting a detainee in the North District Hospital in 2019 and convicted of "Misconduct in Public Office" in 2020. In the other case, five police officers were charged with assaulting an Occupy Movement protester in Central in 2014 and convicted of "Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm" and "Common Assault" respectively in 2017. After conclusion of the criminal proceedings, CAPO re-opened the complaint investigation and submitted the investigation reports with reference to the court's rulings to the IPCC for examination.

註2： 2020/21年度的數字已因應部分個案覆核後，予以調整。

Note 2: Figures for 2020/21 have been adjusted following case reviews.

向投訴警察課提出質詢 Queries Raised with CAPO

在2021/22年度，監警會向投訴警察課合共提出1,284項質詢，內容包括監警會向投訴警察課提出的各類要求，例如修正調查報告的內容，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。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788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 1,284 Queries with CAPO in 2021/22. 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.

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. 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. Investigation reports will be endorsed only when the IPCC is satisfied with CAPO's explanation.

During the reporting period, there were 788 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		1,284	需要再作跟進的質詢 Number of Queries requiring further actions		788
		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		2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21
質詢性質 Nature of Queries					
調查結果分類 Classification of investigation results		377	391	209	207
改善警隊常規和程序的建議 Recommended improvements to police practices and procedures		24	22	24	21
遵從警務常規和程序 Compliance with police practices and procedures		8	12	2	5
行使警權的理由 Reasons for exercising police power		6	10	1	0
對處理違規人員的行動提出意見 Comments on actions against defaulting officers		17	23	12	16
澄清調查報告資料 Clarification of information in investigation reports		663	736	431	439
調查透徹度 Investigation thoroughness		132	184	73	85
其他質詢 Other Queries		57	67	36	33
總數 Total		1,284	1,445	788	806

調查結果分類

監警會在2021/22年度就調查結果分類提出377項質詢，而投訴警察課需要再作跟進的質詢共有209項，因此予以修正調查結果的指控有225項，包括：

Classification of investigation results

A total of 377 Queries were raised by the IPCC in 2021/22 regarding the classification of findings, of which 209 required further actions by CAPO and consequently the investigation results of 225 allegations were reclassified, including:

14	項 reclassified from	「無法證實」 “Unsubstantiated”	改列為 to	「獲證明屬實」 “Substantiated”
11	項 reclassified from	「並無過錯」 “No Fault”	改列為 to	「獲證明屬實」 “Substantiated”
8	項 reclassified from	「無法追查」 “Not Pursuable”	改列為 to	「獲證明屬實」 “Substantiated”
2	項 reclassified from	「投訴撤回」 “Withdrawn”	改列為 to	「獲證明屬實」 “Substantiated”
40	項 reclassified from	「並無過錯」 “No Fault”	改列為 to	「無法證實」 “Unsubstantiated”
38	項 reclassified from	「無法證實」 “Unsubstantiated”	改列為 to	「並無過錯」 “No Fault”
29	項 reclassified from	「無法追查」 “Not Pursuable”	改列為 to	「並無過錯」 “No Fault”
5	項 reclassified from	「無法證實」 “Unsubstantiated”	改列為 to	「虛假不確」 “False”
6	項 reclassified from	「無法追查」 “Not Pursuable”	改列為 to	「虛假不確」 “False”
11	項 reclassified from	「並無過錯」 “No Fault”	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:

2021/22 年度監警會通過的再分類調查結果 Changes of classification endorsed by the IPCC in 2021/22

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	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
無法證實 Unsubstantiated	14	5	N/A	38	5	3	1	66
並無過錯 No Fault	11	1	40	N/A	11	19	4	86
虛假不確 False	0	0	2	3	N/A	3	0	8
無法追查 Not Pursuable	8	0	0	29	6	N/A	3	46
投訴撤回 Withdrawn	2	0	0	15	2	0	N/A	19
總數 Total	35	6	42	85	24	25	8	225

此外，監警會年內通過了44項「未經舉報但證明屬實」的指控，當中有18項是經監警會提出質詢後而增加的。另外有23宗事件記錄為「旁支事項」*。

Moreover, the IPCC endorsed 44 counts of “Substantiated Other Than Reported” allegations, 18 of which were registered after the IPCC raised Queries. Another 23 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24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 24 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八項。

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, eight 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六項質詢。

Reasons for exercising police powers

The use of police powers by officers in the discharge of their duties is a concern to the IPCC. During the reporting period, the IPCC raised six Queries in respect of reasons for the use of police powers.

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17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 are commensurate with the seriousness of the offences. The IPCC raised 17 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663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 663 Queries regarding ambiguous points in the investigation reports. In such cases, 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132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 132 Queries regarding the thoroughness of the 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

2021/22 觀察總數

Total number of observation

1,848

2020/21 觀察總數

Total number of observation

2,198

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

	2021/22	2020/21
預先安排 Scheduled	1,832	2,158
未經預約 Without prior appointment	16	40
總數 Total	1,848	2,198

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

	2021/22	2020/21
觀察會面 Interviews	1,443	1,760
證據收集 Collection of evidence	405	438
總數 Total	1,848	2,198

2021/22年度，監警會的委員及觀察員共進行了1,848次觀察，較去年下降15.9%，當中預先安排的有1,832次，未經預約的有16次。在1,848次觀察中，有1,443次是觀察會面，其餘405次是觀察證據收集的工作。

Under the Observers Scheme, 1,848 observation sessions were conducted by Members and Observers of the IPCC in the year 2021/22, representing a decrease of 15.9% compared to the previous year. Among them, 1,832 were scheduled observation sessions and 16 were conducted without prior appointment. Out of the 1,848 observation sessions, 1,443 involved the conduct of interviews and 405 involved the collection of evidence.

投訴警察課的通知 Notification from CAPO

觀察員出席觀察及接獲通知的數字

Number of observation attended by IPCC Observers and notification received

	2021/22	2020/21
出席觀察 Observation attended	1,848	2,198
接獲通知 Notification received	1,864	2,228
出席比率(觀察／接獲通知) Attendance rate (Observation/Notification received)	99.1%	98.7%

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2021/22年度，監警會接獲投訴警察課1,864次通知。

在本報告期內，監警會觀察員出席了1,848次觀察，包括觀察會面和證據收集，佔整體通知的99.1%，出席比率較去年上升了0.4%。

CAPO has agreed that, as practicable, the IPCC will be notified at least 48 hours in advance of any impending interview or collection of evidence. In 2021/22, 1,864 counts of notification were received from CAPO.

During the reporting period, IPCC Observers attended 1,848 observation sessions, including interviews and collection of evidence, amounting to 99.1% of the notification received. The attendance rate increased by 0.4% 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

	2021/22	2020/21
經監警會審核的須知會投訴個案 Notifiable Complaint cases examined by the IPCC	690	860
重新歸類為須匯報投訴 Cases re-categorised as Reportable Complaints	2	1

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690宗須知會投訴的個案撮要，較去年同期下降19.8%。經審核後，其中兩宗投訴個案應監警會建議被重新歸類為須匯報投訴。

Under section 9 of the IPCCO, CAPO must regularly submit 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 make suggestions to CAPO accordingly, and CAPO will then need to reconsider the categorisation.

During the reporting period, summaries of 690 Notifiable Complaints were examined by the IPCC, representing a decrease of 19.8% compared to the previous year. After examination, two cases were re-categorised as Reportable Complaints on the IPCC's recommendations.

監警會進行會面 IPCC Interviews Conducted

《監警會條例》第20條列明，監警會在審核報告期間，可以會見任何能夠或可能就調查報告向委員會提供資料或協助的人士。投訴警察課會維持調查的角色，監警會進行會面是為了向有關人士澄清事項，以便會方更全面地了解證據和情況。

報告期內，共有兩位人士應監警會邀請出席會面，共涉及一宗投訴個案。

According to section 20 of the IPCCO, in the course of examining CAPO's investigation report, the IPCC may interview any person who is or may be able to provide information or assistance to the Council in relation to the investigation report. While CAPO maintains its investigative role, the purpose of IPCC interview is to clarify matters with the concerned persons to obtain more comprehensive understanding of evidence and circumstances.

During the reporting period, two persons were invited by the IPCC to attend interviews for one complaint.

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6,993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 6,993 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

改善建議 Recommended Improvements

除了審慎觀察、監察和覆檢警方處理和調查須匯報投訴的工作，以化解投訴人真誠地向警務人員反映的不滿外，香港兩層架構投訴警察制度的最終目標是提升警方的服務質素，從而減少投訴，並加強公眾對投訴制度的信心。

為達成目標，監警會根據《監警會條例》第8條(1)(c)，在嚴謹的投訴審核程序中找出警隊常規或程序可作改善的地方，並透過「服務質素改善建議」機制，向警方適時提供切實可行的建議。

在報告期內，會方合共提出24項改善建議[詳見第63頁]，以優化警隊的常規和程序，當中不少與市民的日常生活息息相關。這些改善建議涵蓋的範疇包括：(一) 優化刑事調查及交通執法行動的程序；(二) 加強培訓，以確保前線警務人員就公眾人士採取執法行動時，妥善記錄行動的理據；以及(三) 運用科技和新設備，例如使用隨身攝錄機和電子定額罰款通知書，以優化日常警務工作。

以下是監警會於過往及報告期內提出的服務質素改善建議例子：

- (1) 優化處理懷疑有缺點車輛的程序
- (2) 加強隨身攝錄機的應用
- (3) 與懲教署建立更有效的溝通機制，以確保妥善收發在囚人士提交的「求警協助表格」
- (4) 精簡處理輕微投訴的程序並儘速處理蓄意作出的虛假投訴

Apart from meticulously observing, monitoring and reviewing the handling and investigation of Reportable Complaints by the police to address complainants' genuine grievances against police officers, the ultimate goal of the two-tier police complaints system in Hong Kong is to enhance the service quality of the police, thereby reducing complaints and strengthening public confidence in the complaints system.

To achieve this goal, the IPCC identifies possible areas of improvement in police practices or procedures during the stringent case examination and makes timely and practical recommendations to the police via the Service Quality Improvement Initiative (SQII) mechanism pursuant to section 8(1)(c) of the IPCC Ordinance.

During the reporting period, the Council made a total of 24 SQIIs [refer to Page 63] to enhance police practices and procedures, many of which are closely linked to the daily life of the general public. The SQIIs cover areas including (i) enhancing procedures in crime investigation and traffic enforcement actions; (ii) reinforcing training for frontline officers to make proper records to account for their actions when dealing with members of the public; and (iii) making use of technology and new equipment, such as the Body Worn Video Cameras and e-ticketing to optimise daily policing.

Below are some examples of IPCC's SQIIs put forward in the past and during the reporting period:

- (1) Enhance procedures for handling suspected defective vehicles
- (2) Enhance the use of Body Worn Video Cameras
- (3) Establish a more effective communication protocol with Correctional Services Department for ensuring the safe transmission of inmates' "Request for Police Assistance Forms"
- (4) Streamline procedures for handling minor complaints and promptly handle knowingly made false complaints



1. 優化處理懷疑有缺點車輛的程序

1. Enhance Procedures for Handling Suspected Defective Vehicles



照片來源：星島日報

Photo Credit: Sing Tao Daily

有缺點或經非法改裝的車輛不僅對道路使用者的安全構成威脅，更可能引致交通事故，造成嚴重人命傷亡。因此，警務人員必須具備足夠能力識別車輛懷疑有缺點或經非法改裝的地方，並要求車主及時修正。

Vehicles with defects or illegal alterations pose threat to the safety of road users and may cause serious casualties in traffic accidents. It is therefore of paramount importance for police officers to be capable of identifying suspected defects or illegal alterations on vehicles and demand the vehicle owners to rectify the defects or illegal alterations promptly.

根據《道路交通條例》第79條，警方有權向車主發出「車輛檢驗命令」，以確定其車輛是否與登記冊內所載資料相符，或適宜在道路上行駛，部分被命令須檢驗的車輛經運輸署檢驗後未有發現任何缺點或非法改裝的情況。其中一個原因可能是車主將車輛送交檢驗前，已事先修正有關缺點。面對這種情況，若前線警務人員配備攝影機或智能手機等科技設備，便可即場保存證據，並避免出現有關警務人員濫用職權要求車輛進行檢驗的指控。

According to s79 of Road Traffic Ordinance (RTO), the police is vested with power to serve vehicle owner a Vehicle Examination Order (VEO) to have his/her vehicle examined for the purpose of ascertaining whether it accords with its registered particulars or is roadworthy. In some cases, however, no defect or illegal alteration was found after examination by the Transport Department (TD). One possible reason is that the alleged defects might have been rectified by the car owners before the vehicle examination. In such cases, if frontline police officers had been equipped with device such as camera or smartphone to preserve evidence at the scene, allegations of officers abusing authority to cause the vehicles to be examined can be avoided.

在一宗投訴個案中，一名女警懷疑一輛高性能車輛有缺點並經非法改裝，惟該名女警並無即場拍攝照片記錄車輛懷疑有缺點的地方，包括（一）加裝的擾流器、（二）不合規格的座位，以及（三）懸掛在車頭防撞槓上的玩偶狀物件。她返回警署後，就該車輛的缺點填寫「欠妥車輛報告」（報告），並交予交通部執行及管制組行動支援小隊一名高級督察作進一步處理。該高級督察其後將報告轉交予運輸署，由運輸署向車主（即投訴人）發出「車輛檢驗命令」，要求他檢查車輛以確定是否有任何非法改裝的情況。

It was noted from a complaint case that a high-performance vehicle with suspected defects and illegal alterations were observed by a Woman Police Constable (WPC). However, the WPC did not take any photos of the suspected defects found on the vehicle on the spot, including (i) an additional spoiler, (ii) improper seats, and (iii) a doll-like object being hung on the front bumper. When she returned to the police station, she filed a Defective Vehicle Report (DVR) on that vehicle and passed the same to a Senior Inspector (SIP) of the Operational Support Sub-Unit Commander of Enforcement & Control Division of the Traffic Formation for further processing. The SIP then referred the DVR to the TD to cause a VEO to be issued to the vehicle owner — the complainant (COM), requiring him to have his vehicle examined to ascertain whether any illegal alteration had been made.

在一個多月後，投訴人將車輛送交檢驗，惟經檢驗後並無發現車輛有任何缺點或經非法改裝的情況。投訴人稱其車輛從未出現警方所指的缺點或改裝情況，於是投訴該女警提交「欠妥車輛報告」的決定並無理據[指控：濫用職權]。由於投訴人有可能在將車輛送交檢驗前，已預先將女警於事發當日觀察到的缺點加以修正，投訴警察課遂把指控分類為「無法證實」。

為向監警會委員提供更多資料，以助審核投訴個案，會方根據《監警會條例》第20條邀請該名女警及高級督察出席監警會會面。在會面過程中，二人能夠釐清警方決定對投訴人車輛提交「欠妥車輛報告」的情況，並闡明處理懷疑有缺點車輛的警隊工作常規和程序。然而，他們未能提供獨立及實質證據來支持他們的說法以及當日所採取的行動。由於會面後仍然未有獨立證據證明該名女警有否犯錯，因此該課維持指控分類為「無法證實」。儘管如此，監警會與該名女警和高級督察會面後發現：

- (一) 提供予前線警務人員以協助他們識別有缺點和/或經非法改裝的車輛的訓練和支援未見足夠；
- (二) 並非所有前線警務人員隨身配備警方派發的攝影器材，用作即場拍攝懷疑有缺點或經非法改裝的車輛，以致無法保留證據支持他們的觀察；以及
- (三) 在警方提交報告後，運輸署不會回覆警務人員所觀察的缺點或非法改裝情況是否恰當。因此，發出報告的警務人員無法得知其觀察或知識是否正確。

就此，監警會建議警方為前線警務人員提供(一)更系統化的培訓，以識別有缺點或經非法改裝的車輛，以及(二)合適的隨身攝錄裝置，以助保存證據。

Over one month later, COM arranged for his vehicle to be examined. The examination, however, did not find any defects or illegal alterations on the vehicle. COM argued that none of the alleged defects or alterations had ever existed on his vehicle, and complained that the WPC had filed the DVR without justification [Allegation: Unnecessary Use of Authority]. CAPO classified the allegation as “Unsubstantiated” on the ground that it could not rule out the possibility that the alleged defects as observed by the WPC on the incident day might have been rectified by COM before the vehicle examination.

With a view to providing information and assistance to Council Members in examining the complaint case, the WPC and the SIP were invited to attend IPCC Interviews pursuant to section 20 of the IPCCO. In the interviews, they clarified the circumstances surrounding the decision to file a DVR against COM's vehicle, and the overall police practice and procedure related to the handling of suspected defective vehicles. Yet they could not provide substantial independent evidence to support their versions and the action taken. As a result, the allegation remained “Unsubstantiated” for lack of independent evidence to prove if the WPC was at fault or not. Nevertheless, the IPCC Interviews with the WPC and the SIP revealed that:

- (i) Frontline officers' training and support to assist them in identifying defects and/or illegal alterations on vehicles were deemed inadequate;
- (ii) Not all frontline officers were equipped with force-issued cameras on-duty to take photos of suspected vehicle defects or illegal alterations on the spot; hence they were unable to retain evidence to support their observations; and
- (iii) Following the submission of the DVR to TD, the police did not receive any feedback from TD as to whether the defects or illegal alterations the officers had observed were justified. The officer who issued the DVR would therefore not know if his or her observations or knowledge were correct or not.

Accordingly, the IPCC recommended the police to provide frontline officers with (i) more structured training in identifying vehicle defects or illegal alterations, and (ii) appropriate personally equipped recording devices to preserve evidence.

因應監警會的建議，警方正逐步落實下列改善措施：

- (一) 交通總部與運輸署建立渠道，讓驗車主任就車輛檢驗結果提供意見。警方會將運輸署的意見刊登於交通總部每月出版的刊物《交通·通通識》，並計劃納入電子學習資源作培訓用途，讓前線警務人員掌握如何識別有缺點或經非法改裝的車輛；
- (二) 前線警務人員會於當值時盡量獲發智能手機，以便他們在有需要時對懷疑有缺點或經非法改裝的車輛拍攝照片作為佐證；以及
- (三) 運輸署與交通總部共同設計全新意見回饋表格，讓驗車主任能就警務人員所報告的缺點或非法改裝情況作出回應，以助警務人員汲取經驗。

在上述措施落實後，會方相信前線警務人員能更有效地針對懷疑有缺點或經非法改裝的車輛採取執法行動，從而保障道路使用者的安全，並減少投訴。監警會將繼續跟進警方的行動，以及相關改善措施的落實情況。

In response, the police will put in place the following improvement measures by phase:

- (i) The Traffic Branch Headquarters (TBHQ) has established with TD a channel for receiving feedback from Vehicle Examiners. Their observations on vehicle examination results will be published in the monthly “Traffic Bulletin” to keep frontline officers abreast of how to identify defects or illegal alterations on vehicles. TBHQ is also considering to compile an e-Learning package on the subject;
- (ii) Force-issued smartphones, as far as practicable, will be made available to on-duty frontline officers for taking photos of suspected defects or illegal alterations observed on vehicles as supporting evidence, wherever appropriate; and
- (iii) TD, in collaboration with TBHQ, has designed a new feedback form for Vehicle Examiners to return their observations on the defects and illegal alterations reported by the police officer so that the officer would learn from the experience.

By implementing these measures, it is expected that frontline officers will be in a better position to carry out enforcement action on vehicles with suspected defects or illegal alterations, thereby protecting the safety of road users and reducing complaints. The IPCC will continue to follow up the actions taken by the police and the implementation of the enhancement measures.

2. 加強隨身攝錄機的應用

2. Enhance the Use of Body Worn Video Cameras



照片來源：星島日報

Photo Credit: Sing Tao Daily

隨身攝錄機可用作記錄衝突場面、已出現或可能出現破壞社會安寧的事件。相關記錄片段既可用作後續刑事訴訟的證據，亦有助緩和激烈場面。警方於2013年就在本港引入隨身攝錄機展開可行性研究。為確保引入隨身攝錄機符合法例規定，警方分別諮詢律政司和個人資料私隱專員公署，並自2013年3月起進行實地測試，向前線警務人員收集意見，以評估隨身攝錄機的成效。

警方於2017年的聯席會議上，向監警會匯報使用隨身攝錄機的情況。結果顯示，警務人員配備隨身攝錄機後，可在近九成衝突場面中緩和激進行為，有助警民之間保持理性溝通。

警方一直研究運用科技以提升警務人員的專業能力。監警會支持前線警務人員使用隨身攝錄機，並鼓勵警方在日常工作中更廣泛地使用隨身攝錄機，同時就如何善用隨身攝錄機，以提高執法和調查投訴成效向警隊提出建議。截至2020年底，警方已採購逾一萬部隨身攝錄機，提供予前線巡邏警員使用。會方對於警隊廣泛使用隨身攝錄機表示歡迎，並認為這可在三方面帶來好處：首先，隨身攝錄機有助提高警方行動的透明度和問責性；其次，隨身攝錄機可有效阻止激進行為；最後，監警會可借助隨身攝錄機片段，了解警民接觸期間引致投訴的情況。

Body Worn Video Cameras (BWVCs) can be used to record confrontational scenarios or incidents in which a breach of the peace has occurred or is considered likely to occur. The footage can be used as evidence in subsequent criminal proceedings and deescalate a heated situation. In 2013, the police rolled out a feasibility study on the introduction of BWVCs in Hong Kong. To ensure that the introduction of BWVCs was consistent with legal requirements, the police consulted the Department of Justice and the Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data. The police introduced a field trial in March 2013 to collect feedback from frontline officers for the assessment of the effective use of BWVCs.

During a Joint Meeting held in 2017, the police presented findings on their use of BWVCs to the IPCC, which indicated that placing BWVCs on police officers improved the civility of police-citizen encounters, as nearly 90% of aggressive behaviour in confrontational situations could be deescalated.

Technology is one of the areas that the police have been exploring to enhance their officers' professional ability. The IPCC supported the use of BWVCs by frontline officers and encouraged a wider use of BWVCs in their daily policing duties and made suggestions to the force on how to better utilise BWVCs to enhance effectiveness of law enforcement and complaint investigation. By the end of 2020, the police had procured more than 10,000 BWVCs to equip frontline patrolling officers. The IPCC welcomes the wide adoption of BWVCs as it is advantageous in three aspects — first, BWVCs help enhance transparency and accountability of police actions; second, BWVC is an effective deterrent against aggressive behaviour; and third, with footage from BWVCs, the IPCC would know what happens in the police-citizen encounters that lead to complaints.

在近年個案中，部分投訴結果因應隨身攝錄機影片證據而分類為「並無過錯」。其中一個個案的投訴人指稱警務人員對他不禮貌，但隨身攝錄機影片證明有關指控絕非事實。在另一個案中，投訴人指稱警務人員未有依照他的要求出示委任證。隨身攝錄機影片顯示當時情況混亂，警務人員無法應要求立即出示委任證。影片亦顯示該名警務人員在待情況許可後，即向投訴人出示委任證。

在另一宗投訴個案，投訴人因拒絕在餐廳內佩戴口罩而與職員發生爭執。餐廳職員隨後報警，被投訴人（警長）及其他警務人員到場處理糾紛。由於投訴人當時情緒激動並懷有敵意，其中一名在場的警員遂開啟隨身攝錄機。經警方向餐廳職員查問，並檢視餐廳的閉路電視片段後，警員最終票控投訴人未有佩戴口罩。投訴人其後作出投訴，指稱被投訴人沒有向他解釋票控原因[指控：疏忽職守]。而投訴人向投訴警察課作出投訴後，並未有協助調查，但繳付了定額罰款。

儘管投訴人不再跟進投訴，但該課仍然檢視了警察記事冊的紀錄和隨身攝錄機影片，並會見了餐廳職員。隨身攝錄機影片顯示投訴人當時向警務人員高聲叫喊，並在警務人員向他查問期間情緒激動。片段亦證明被投訴人已清楚向投訴人指出他未有遵守政府規定佩戴口罩。

投訴警察課根據隨身攝錄機影片將指控分類為「並無過錯」，監警會同意該結果。在隨身攝錄機的輔助下，監警會和投訴警察課均可客觀地釐清投訴個案的事實，所得影片亦可保護警務人員免遭惡意投訴。監警會將繼續留意前線警務人員使用隨身攝錄機的情況，並評估隨身攝錄機影片如何有效協助投訴警察課和會方得出公平公正的投訴分類結果。

In recent years, there were complaint cases endorsed with “No Fault” findings based on BWVC footage. One of these cases concerned a police officer who had allegedly treated a complainant impolitely but the BWVC footage rebutted the allegation. In another case, a police officer had allegedly failed to produce his warrant card upon the complainant’s request. The BWVC footage proved that the situation was chaotic at that moment which did not allow the police officer to show his warrant card immediately upon request. The footage also revealed that the police officer eventually showed his warrant card to the complainant when the situation allowed.

In another complaint case, a dispute erupted between the complainant (COM) and a restaurant staff member, as COM refused to wear a face mask in the restaurant. The restaurant staff called the police and a Sergeant (COMEE) and other police officers went to the restaurant to handle the dispute. As COM was emotional and hostile, one of the attending Police Constables (PCs) turned on BWVC. After making enquiries with the restaurant staff and examining the restaurant CCTV footage, the police issued a fixed penalty ticket to COM for failing to wear a face mask. COM later lodged a complaint, alleging that COMEE had failed to explain the reason for issuing the fixed penalty ticket to him. [Allegation: Neglect of Duty]. After lodging the complaint with CAPO, COM did not come forward to assist in the complaint investigation but settled the fixed penalty.

Although COM did not pursue the complaint, CAPO examined the notebook records, reviewed the BWVC footage, and interviewed the restaurant staff. The BWVC footage showed that COM had yelled at the police officers and behaved emotionally when they were making enquiries with him. The footage also showed that COMEE had clearly pointed out to COM his failure to comply with Government’s regulation to wear a mask.

Based on the BWVC footage, CAPO classified the allegation as “No Fault”, and the finding was agreed by the IPCC. With the aid of BWVCs, both the IPCC and CAPO could clarify facts of a complaint case in an objective manner, and the footage obtained could also protect police officers from complaints of malicious intent. The IPCC will continue to observe the use of BWVCs by frontline officers to gauge how BWVC footage would assist CAPO and the IPCC in reaching fair and just findings for complaint cases.

3. 與懲教署建立更有效的溝通機制，以確保妥善收發在囚人士提交的「求警協助表格」

3. Establish a more effective communication protocol with Correctional Services Department for ensuring the safe transmission of inmates' "Request for Police Assistance Forms"



警務人員除了在日常工作中要與市民接觸外，亦要與各政府部門緊密合作，處理不同範疇的公務，例如，警方與運輸署共同處理驗車程序等交通相關事宜；與社會福利署合作處理交通意外傷亡援助計劃的申請，以及就刑事調查向律政司尋求法律意見。監警會在審核投訴個案時，留意到警隊可進一步加強與部分政府部門之間的溝通機制，以促進警方與其他部門間的合作，並減低可能衍生投訴的機會。

In addition to everyday encounters with members of the public during their work, police officers also need to work closely with various Government departments to handle a wide range of issues to serve the community. For instance, the police collaborate with the Transport Department on traffic related issues including vehicle examination procedures, with the Social Welfare Department in regard to the application of Traffic Accident Victims Assistance Scheme, and with the Department of Justice for seeking legal advice for crime investigation purpose. While examining complaint cases, the Council noted that protocols for certain interdepartmental communications between the police and other Governmental bodies could be further enhanced, to better facilitate police cooperation with them, as well as to reduce possible complaints.

在一宗個案中，投訴人被還押在荔枝角收押所（收押所），他曾因其他在囚人士對他數度作出威脅而多次請求警方協助。因此，懲教署在10個月內合共將八份求警協助表格（表格）以傳真方式發送至警署。然而，警方只確認收到其中一份表格，並曾就此派出一名刑事調查隊員前往收押所與投訴人會面。投訴人其後投訴警方未有處理餘下七份表格，導致其刑事案件的調查延誤。[指控：疏忽職守]

In a complaint case, a detainee (COM) in Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre (LCKRC) had made multiple requests for police assistance in relation to a number of threats he had received from other inmates. Consequently, a total of eight Request for Police Assistance (RPA) Forms were sent via the Correctional Services Department (CSD) to a police station by means of facsimile transmission over a period of 10 months. However, the police confirmed having received only one of the eight RPA Forms, and deployed a crime team officer to interview COM at LCKRC. COM later lodged a complaint against the police's failure to handle the other seven RPA Forms, resulting in delay in investigation of his crime cases [Allegation: Neglect of Duty].

投訴警察課檢視懲教署提供的紀錄後，發現懲教署將八份表格以同一方式傳真至長沙灣警署（即收押所的所屬警區警署）。監警會和投訴警察課在權衡可能性後，均認為有關警署確實收到其餘七份表格，但負責接收表格的警務人員卻在未知的原因下，沒有把表格交予刑事調查隊再作處理。故此，投訴警察課將指控分類為「獲證明屬實」。

為提升服務質素，監警會建議警方與懲教署制定機制，確保警方妥為接收並處理由懲教署轉交的所有表格。

警方應監警會的建議，與懲教署設立查核機制跟進經傳真方式接收的表格。當表格傳真至警方後，懲教署會以電郵通知警方。警方隨後會回覆確認收妥表格，並轉交表格予負責單位再作跟進。上述建議將有助加強警方與懲教署的溝通和協調，並減少日後出現類似的投訴。監警會將繼續跟進警方的行動、相關優化程序的落實情況，以及警隊與其他政府部門之間的溝通機制。

After examining the records provided by CSD, CAPO found that CSD had faxed all eight RPA Forms to Cheung Sha Wan Police Station, which is the responsible police district where LCKRC was located. The IPCC and CAPO were of the view that, on the balance of probabilities, the police station concerned had indeed received the seven RPA Forms, but the officer(s) who received the forms, for unknown reason, had failed to pass them to the crime team for further handling. In view of this, CAPO classified the allegation as “Substantiated”.

From the perspective of service improvement, the IPCC made a recommendation to the police that a mechanism be established between CSD and the police to ensure that all RPA Forms sent from CSD would be duly received and processed by the police.

Upon the IPCC's advice, the police and CSD set up a cross-check mechanism to follow up on the RPA Forms sent in by fax. After sending the RPA Form to the police by fax, CSD will notify the police by email. The police will then reply to confirm receipt of the RPA Form and pass it on to the responsible unit to follow up. The proposed changes will help strengthen communication and coordination between the police and CSD, and thereby minimise similar complaints in future. The IPCC will continue to follow up the actions taken by the police and the implementation of the enhanced procedures, as well as communication protocols between the police and other Government departments.

4. 精簡處理輕微投訴的程序並儘速處理蓄意作出的虛假投訴

如上述三個例子所示，監警會除了提出切實可行的建議協助警方提升服務質素外，亦一直與投訴警察課緊密合作，精簡處理投訴的程序，務求以有效及便捷方式調查並審核所有投訴個案。

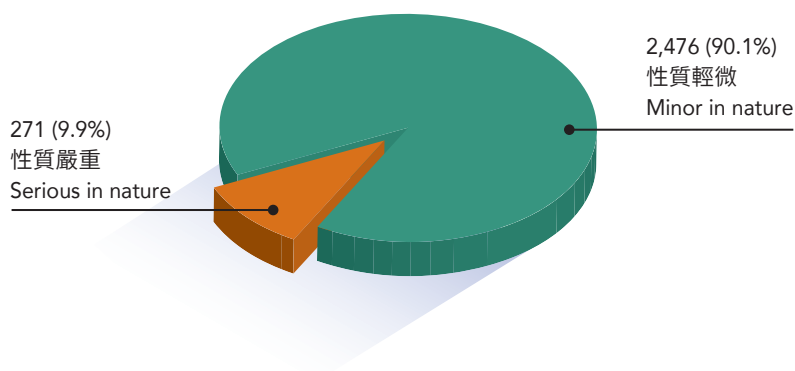
(一) 精簡處理輕微投訴的程序

4. Streamline Procedures for Handling Minor Complaints and Promptly Handle Knowingly Made False Complaints

In addition to enhancing service quality of the police by making practical recommendations as illustrated in the three examples above, the IPCC has been working closely with CAPO to streamline the complaint handling process so as to ensure that all complaints will be investigated and examined as efficiently and effectively as possible.

(i) Streamline Procedures for Handling Minor Complaints

2021/22年度通過的指控逾九成性質輕微
Over 90% allegations endorsed in 2021/22 were minor in nature



監警會注意到在 2021/22 年度通過的指控中，逾九成性質輕微，包括「行為不當／態度欠佳／粗言穢語」（1,307 項）和「疏忽職守」（1,169 項）。會方從善用資源的角度出發，認為符合公眾利益的做法，是將資源集中投放在指控性質較嚴重或需要深入調查的個案，以確保有限的公共資源用得其所。有見及此，投訴警察課和監警會共同檢視並優化處理輕微投訴的程序，當中涵蓋四大範疇：

- (一) 要求投訴人在投訴時提供完整、準確的個人資料；
- (二) 運用網上會議軟件等新技術，與被投訴人進行會面，以加快調查過程；
- (三) 精簡「透過簡便方式解決投訴」的工作流程；以及

It came to the IPCC's attention that over 90% of allegations endorsed in 2021/22 were minor, including "Misconduct/Improper Manner/Offensive Language" (1,307 allegations) and "Neglect of Duty" (1,169 allegations). From the perspective of resource optimisation, the Council deems that it is in the public interest to allocate resources to cases that are more serious in nature or require thorough investigation so that the limited public resources are used more proportionally. In view of this, CAPO and IPCC reviewed and enhanced the procedures for handling minor complaints, in four key ways:

- (i) requiring complainants to provide full and accurate personal particulars when filing complaints;
- (ii) employing new technology, such as online meeting software, to conduct interviews with complainees in order to expedite the investigation processes;
- (iii) streamlining the workflow of cases handled by Informal Resolution; and

(四) 邀請被投訴人的上級出席「透過簡便方式解決投訴」的會面，加強督導和問責。

上述措施有助提升投訴警察課的調查效率，以至整個投訴制度的成效，使公共資源得以有效運用。

(二) 儘速處理蓄意作出的虛假投訴

為善用公共資源，投訴制度亦應集中處理真誠作出的投訴，而非惡意投訴。因此，迅速處理虛假投訴亦十分重要。

在報告期內，共有62項指控被分類為「虛假不確」，與上年度的36項相比，按年增加72%。

在這62項的指控中，共48項是通過司法程序解決後，被列作「虛假不確」。監警會注意到部分個案的投訴人首先在警方調查刑事案件期間作出指控，其後基於抗辯上的需要在法庭提出這些指控。然而經法庭判決後，該些指控最終證實為「虛假不確」。

在一宗經法庭審訊證實指控為「虛假不確」的投訴個案中，投訴人被警方拘捕，並落案起訴「盜竊罪」。投訴人其後作出投訴，指在警署扣留時遭警務人員毆打。然而，投訴警察課調查後發現，羈留室的閉路電視拍攝到投訴人自行撞向走廊牆壁的過程，證明投訴人被警務人員毆打的說法絕非真確。

警方在徵詢法律意見後，落案起訴投訴人「虛報有人犯罪」。投訴人在庭上同時承認「盜竊罪」和「虛報有人犯罪」兩項控罪，分別被判監禁三個月和四個月。根據法庭判決，投訴警察課把指控歸類為「虛假不確」。

投訴警務人員是嚴肅的事情。若果投訴警察課發現有足夠證據證明投訴人在調查期間故意作出虛假投訴，該課會一如上述例子，對投訴人採取刑事行動追究。然而，由於資源有限，加上罪行設有六個月的檢控法定時限，該課以往無法對所有故意作出虛假投訴的投訴人提出刑事檢控，但會向這些投訴人發出警告信。為維護整個投訴制度，防止濫用情況出現，監警會建議警方檢討投訴處理的程序，讓該課可調配

(iv) inviting complainees' supervisors to attend Informal Resolution interviews with a view to strengthening supervision and accountability.

The above initiatives have improved not only the efficiency of CAPO's investigation but also the effectiveness of the complaints system. As a result, the public resources are better deployed.

(ii) Promptly Handle Knowingly Made False Complaints

With respect to optimisation of public resources, it is also important to ensure that the complaint system can focus on dealing with complaints made in good faith, instead of those made with malicious intent. Hence, the prompt handling of false complaints is also of vital importance.

During the reporting period, there were 62 allegations classified as "False", representing a year-on-year increase of 72% over the 36 such allegations in the previous year.

Of the 62 "False" allegations, 48 were resolved based on court rulings. The IPCC noted that in some of the cases, allegations were made initially by complainants while their criminal cases were under police investigation. These allegations were later raised in court as a line of defence and proved to be "False" after judicial proceedings.

In one of such complaint cases involving an allegation proven as "False" after it was judicially resolved, the complainant (COM) was arrested and charged with "Theft" by the police. COM lodged a complaint alleging that a police officer had assaulted him during his detention in the police station. CAPO's investigation, however, revealed that CCTV camera at the detention cell captured COM bumping himself into the corridor wall, which rebutted his claim of being assaulted by a police officer.

Upon legal advice, COM was charged with the offence of "Making False Report of Commission of Offence". In court, COM pleaded guilty to both charges of "Theft" and "Making False Report of Commission of Offence," and was sentenced to three months' and four months' imprisonment respectively. In accordance with the court judgment, CAPO classified the complaint allegation as "False".

Lodging complaints against police officers is a serious matter. If CAPO finds sufficient evidence during investigation that a complainant had knowingly made a false complaint, CAPO will take criminal action against the complainant just as the example above. Owing to limited resources and the statutory six-month prosecution time limit, CAPO in the past could not instigate criminal prosecution against all complainants who were found to have knowingly made false complaints. Instead, CAPO issued warning letters to those complainants. With a view to upholding the integrity and preventing abuse of the complaints system, the IPCC recommended the police to review its complaints handling procedures, so

更多資源處理性質嚴重的投訴，同時加倍留意所得證據是否可以證明投訴人故意作出「虛假不確」的投訴，警方亦應適時採取行動，尋求法律意見或起訴投訴人。

監警會在所有情況下都會以事實和證據為基礎，不偏不倚地處理每宗投訴個案，以確保投訴人和被投訴人得到公平公正的結果。同時，廣大市民需明白投訴機制是自由社會的一大基石，務必以真誠態度對待。因此，投訴人在行使公民權利時，亦有責任確保給予投訴警察課的所有資料均準確、真實和全面。

會方亦留意到近年涉及「無法追查」的指控為數不少，平均每年有逾700項，佔指控總數超過三成，當中不少源於投訴人在作出投訴後拒絕提供所需資料或聯絡方法，以致無法繼續追查個案。就此，會方將加強向公眾闡釋投訴人的權與責，確保投訴制度得以有效發揮職能，並防止制度被濫用。

結語

監警會在13年來提出超過200項服務質素改善建議，並獲警方積極跟進。同期，投訴個案數字由每年近4,000宗大幅減少至本年度約1,500宗，這足以證明服務質素改善建議機制的成效，以及警方提升服務質素的堅定決心和承諾。

監警會作為獨立監察機構，會繼續適時向警方提出服務質素改善建議，並在合適情況下聯同投訴警察課檢視投訴處理程序，以確保投訴制度發揮效率和成效。

that CAPO can allocate more resources to deal with serious complaints, and at the same time be more alert regarding whether the available evidence supports a prima facie case against a complainant for knowingly making a “False” complaint, and take timely action in seeking legal advice or prosecuting a complainant.

Under all circumstances, the IPCC handles complaint cases fairly and impartially based on fact and evidence to ensure justice and unbiased results for both complainants and complainees. Members of the public need to understand that the complaints mechanism is one of the cornerstones for a liberal society and must be treated with sincerity and honesty. A complainant therefore has the responsibility to ensure that all information provided upon CAPO’s inquiry is accurate, true and complete when exercising his/her civil rights.

The IPCC also notes that in the past few years, quite a number of allegations have been classified as “Not Pursuable”, with an average of 700 counts per year, accounting for more than 30% of the total number of allegations. In most cases, the complainants had refused to provide the necessary information or contact method after lodging complaints, and hence their cases could not be pursued. The Council will make more efforts in explaining to the general public the rights and responsibilities of complainants, so as to ensure the effective operation of the complaints system and prevent the mechanism from being misused.

Conclusion

Over the past 13 years, the IPCC had proposed more than 200 SQIIs, which were actively followed up by the police. During the same period, the number of complaints had decreased significantly, from nearly 4,000 cases per annum to this year’s approximately 1,500 cases — which is testimony to the effectiveness of the SQII mechanism, and the determination and unwavering commitment of the police to enhance their service quality.

As an independent oversight body, the IPCC will continue proposing SQIIs to the police in a timely manner and review, in collaboration with CAPO, the complaints handling procedures whenever appropriate so as to ensure both efficiency and effectiveness of the complaints system.

監警會於2021/22年度提出的24項服務質素改善建議

24 SQIIs proposed by IPCC in 2021/22

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. 優化警隊和社會福利署之間收發「交通意外傷亡援助計劃」申請表格的程序。</p> | <p>1. To enhance procedures for sending and receiving Traffic Accident Victims Assistance Scheme application forms between the police and Social Welfare Department.</p> |
| <p>2. 提升前線警務人員在採取拘捕行動前應審慎考慮的意識，並將其考慮的因素記錄在記事冊內。</p> | <p>2. To raise frontline officers' awareness of what should be considered before making arrest, and what should be recorded in their notebooks in support of the decision.</p> |
| <p>3. 制定程序要求警務人員邀請涉事司機或車主在警察記事冊上簽署，以確認同意讓警方檢取其行車紀錄儀或相關錄像片段作調查之用。</p> | <p>3. To devise procedures requiring officers to invite vehicle driver/owner to sign on police notebook to confirm their consent to police seizure of their relevant car camera or footage for investigation.</p> |
| <p>4. 優化處理懷疑有缺點或非法改裝車輛的程序，提升前線警務人員識別有關缺點或非法改裝車輛的知識，並妥善記錄所偵察到的缺點或者非法改裝的地方。</p> | <p>4. To enhance the handling procedures and frontline officers' knowledge in identifying vehicles with defects/illegal alterations and recording the defects/illegal alterations found thereon.</p> |
| <p>5. 與司法機構建立機制，讓警務人員跟從該機制，尋求司法機構人員就刑事案件調查提供協助。</p> | <p>5. To establish a proper channel between the Hong Kong Police Force and the Judiciary, through which police officers may seek assistance from staff members of the Judiciary for crime investigation purpose.</p> |
| <p>6. 提高前線警務人員適時處理法律探訪要求的意識，並提醒警務人員將與法律探訪相關的事項，包括作出法律探訪要求的時間妥善記錄在報案室的事件記錄冊中。</p> | <p>6. To raise frontline officers' awareness of handling legal visit requests in a timely manner, and remind officers to record all relevant details, including the time of a legal visit request being raised, in the Occurrence Book of the report room.</p> |
| <p>7. 透過提醒前線警務人員就曾採取的行動作出充分和即時記錄的重要性，並在出庭前需要參閱其警察記事冊和相關警務紀錄，以重溫事件始末，從而提升他們在法庭作供時的專業表現。</p> | <p>7. To devise measures for enhancing frontline officers' performance when testifying in court, such as reminding frontline officers to make sufficient and contemporaneous records of their actions and to refresh memory with the notebooks and relevant police records before they attend courts.</p> |
| <p>8. 與懲教署建立更有效的溝通機制，以確保妥善收發在囚人士提交的「求警協助表格」。</p> | <p>8. To establish a more effective communication protocol with Correctional Services Department for ensuring the safe transmission of inmates' "Request for Police Assistance Forms".</p> |

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| <p>9. 檢視現行有關檢取電子設備的指引，考慮要求警務人員邀請物主在有關警方紀錄上簽署，確認同意向警方提供密碼以解鎖被檢取的電子設備。</p> | <p>9. To review the current police guidelines on the seizure of electronic devices and consider requiring police officers to invite the owner to sign on police record to confirm his/her consent of providing the password to unlock the seized mobile device.</p> |
| <p>10. 確保警署設備正常運作及方便市民使用，包括提醒報案室值日官採取合理措施，確保錄影會面設備正常運作；並檢視在警署外的升降機安裝對講機的可行性，以便當升降機被上鎖停用時，可供有需要人士在升降機外與警署內的職員聯絡，並要求警務人員啟動升降機。</p> | <p>10. To ensure police facilities are functional and user-friendly to the public, including to remind Duty Officer of the report room to take reasonable steps to ensure that video-recorded interview facilities are working properly before use; and to consider the feasibility of installing intercom at the lift outside the police stations, so that those with need to use the lift could communicate with the officers in the police station and request the officers to activate the lift for their use in case the lift is not in use while it is locked up.</p> |
| <p>11. 提醒警務人員在情況允許下，盡量在設有閉路電視的房間內接見公眾人士，以避免任何不當待遇的指控。</p> | <p>11. To remind frontline officers to interview members of the public in rooms with CCTV facilities where possible, so as to avoid any allegations of maltreatment.</p> |
| <p>12. 提醒前線警務人員在記錄和使用「防干擾財物封套」封存被捕人士的財物時，避免中途中斷程序；加強相關財物處理程序，以確保妥善處理及存放封存於「防干擾財物封套」的財物；修訂相關工作指引，要求警務人員在交還財物予物主或申索人時，須於物主或申索人在場時才開封「防干擾財物封套」。</p> | <p>12. To remind frontline officers to avoid interruption when recording and packing properties seized from the arrested person with the use of “Tamper Evident Property Envelopes” (TEPE); to enhance relevant procedures to ensure properties kept in TEPE are properly handled and stored in a secure location; and to revise relevant guidelines requiring officers to unseal the TEPE in the presence of the owner or claimant of the properties when returning the properties kept in TEPE to the owner or claimant.</p> |
| <p>13. 提醒前線警務人員須將涉及案件的證物存放在安全地方，以及適時交予證物室保管，並應在兩名警務人員在場的情況下，才將證物交還物主。</p> | <p>13. To remind frontline officers that case property should be stored in a secure place, timely deposited to Property Office for safekeeping, and returned to the property owner in the presence of two officers.</p> |
| <p>14. 提醒防暴警員有效使用催淚彈，以達至驅散目標群眾的目的。</p> | <p>14. To remind anti-riot officers of the effective use of tear gas grenade, so that it would better achieve the purpose of dispersing a targeted crowd.</p> |

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| <p>15. 提醒前線警務人員在進行截停搜查時，須與其他在場人士（例如旁觀者）保持安全及有效的行動距離，以免他們妨礙警方工作。</p> | <p>15. To remind frontline officers of the importance of maintaining safe and effective operational distance with other members of the public at the scene (e.g. bystanders) during stop-and-search, so as to avoid interruption of police action.</p> |
| <p>16. 提醒前線警務人員向違例車輛發出電子定額罰款通知書並在現場拍照取證時，不要將市民拍攝入鏡。</p> | <p>16. To remind frontline officers not to capture images of civilians while taking photos of the offending vehicle as evidence during e-ticketing action.</p> |
| <p>17. 提醒前線警務人員在發出「擬檢控通知書」予車主或違例司機時，應按照警方電腦內有關車主或司機地址的格式和語言，填寫有關通知書，不要將英文地址翻譯成中文，以免造成錯誤及寄失通知書。</p> | <p>17. To remind frontline officers to adopt the format and language of the address of the driver or registered owner in accordance with the relevant police computer record when issuing a Notice of Intended Prosecution, and not to translate the English address into Chinese to avoid mistake and mis-delivery of notice.</p> |
| <p>18. 提醒防暴警員不要在制服上佩戴任何非官方徽章以作鼓舞士氣之用。</p> | <p>18. To remind anti-riot officers not to use any unofficial emblems on their uniforms for morale boosting purpose.</p> |
| <p>19. 提醒警務人員在應其他單位要求提供警署內的閉路電視片段時，需確保有關片段符合所需日期和時間等。</p> | <p>19. To remind frontline officers that when handling requests for provision of CCTV footage of the police station from other formations, they should check and confirm the extracted footage complies with the request, such as the date and time of the footage requested.</p> |
| <p>20. 提醒所有指揮及控制中心人員（一）當來電者要求即時處理其個案時，須保持警覺提供適切協助；（二）在交更時，妥善做好交接工作，確保下一更份的人員妥善跟進未完成的工作；及（三）及時調配警務人員前往現場處理緊急案件。</p> | <p>20. To remind all console staff to (i) stay alert to offer appropriate assistance when callers request police immediate attention to his report; (ii) give proper “hand-over” briefing to colleagues of the next shift so that the outstanding tasks would be followed up properly by the staff members of the next shift; and (iii) deploy police officers to the scene promptly in urgent cases.</p> |
| <p>21. 提醒前線警務人員在迫切且沒有其他即時通訊設備使用的情況下，方可在執行職務時使用其私人手提電話。</p> | <p>21. To remind frontline officers to use their private mobile phones only in the situation where police officers require to discharge their duties immediately, and where no more expedient means of communication is immediately available.</p> |

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| <p>22. 提醒前線警務人員在警署以外的地方(例如醫院)處理被捕人士的要求後,若當時無法使用警方電腦系統作即時記錄,應在警察記事冊或在報案室的事件記錄冊中作妥善記錄。</p> | <p>22. To remind frontline officers to make proper records in police notebook or Occurrence Book after entertaining requests made by the arrested persons who are detained outside a police premises, such as a hospital, where instant computer record could not be made on the police computer system.</p> |
| <p>23. 提醒前線警務人員處理市民求助時須更具敏感度及富彈性,例如留意市民是否需要協助、有技巧地處理糾紛事件中各方的矛盾等。</p> | <p>23. To remind frontline officers to be more sensitive and flexible when handling members of the public, such as paying attention to civilians that may be in need of assistance and being more tactful in handling conflicting parties in dispute cases.</p> |
| <p>24. 提醒投訴警察課人員需嚴謹地考慮投訴個案是否適合透過簡便方式處理,並且避免在投訴調查中忽略重要證據。</p> | <p>24. To remind CAPO officers of the need to conduct a critical assessment on the suitability of using Informal Resolution to deal with complaints and not to overlook crucial evidence during complaint investigation.</p> |

就監警會52項建議獲警方落實78項改善措施 78 Improvement Measures in Response to the IPCC's 52 Recommendations Being Implemented by the Police

會方於2020年5月發表《監警會專題審視報告 — 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》(專題審視報告)，當中就警方處理大型公眾活動的常規及程序提出52項建議。

在報告發表後，由保安局局長督導的專責小組隨即成立，就會方作出的52項建議進行研究，並在轄下設立工作小組，分別聚焦跟進以下五大範疇的工作：

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

過去兩年，警方就監警會在各個範疇提出的建議，積極推出並落實共78項改善措施，全面優化警隊處理大型公眾活動的工作。

“A Thematic Study by the IPCC on the Public Order Events (“POEs”) arising from the Fugitive Offenders Bill since June 2019 and the Police Actions in Response” (the Report) was published in May 2020, in which 52 recommendations were made regarding the police practices and procedures for handling POEs.

After publication of the Report, a task force steered by the Secretary for Security was swiftly formed to study the 52 recommendations made by the IPCC, and sub-groups were set up to focus on following up the work in five major areas, including:

- (i) Enhancement of dissemination of public information and review of media relations
- (ii) Review of guidelines on the use of force
- (iii) Improvement of arrangements for temporary holding areas (THAs)
- (iv) Enhancement of police operational deployment and strategies
- (v) Strengthening of the police's internal management, coordination and training

In the past two years, the police took the initiative to introduce and implement 78 improvement measures in response to the IPCC's recommendations in all five areas, enabling the police to optimise its overall handling of POEs.

(一) 加強公眾訊息發放和檢討與傳媒關係

(i) Enhancement of dissemination of public information and review of media relations

監警會的建議摘要如下：	Highlights of the IPCC's recommendations were as follows:
1. 檢討警隊的公共和社區關係及傳媒關係策略；	1. Review Force Public and Community Relations and Media Relations Strategies;
2. 加強與公眾的溝通，改善向公眾發放資訊的機制；	2. Enhance communication with the public and the mechanism to disseminate information;
3. 提升警隊監察及運用社交媒體的能力；及	3. Enhance the ability of the police to monitor and make use of social media; and
4. 制定程序和方案以迅速及有效地處理公眾的關注和反駁不實或惡意的消息。	4. Devise procedures and plans to deal with public concerns and rebut untrue or malicious messages promptly and effectively.

警方推出相應的改善措施，要點包括：

Key corresponding improvement measures introduced by the police included:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 增加傳媒聯絡隊人手協調傳媒採訪，讓警務人員及記者在大型行動中，既能履行各自的職責同時確保自身的安全；定期舉辦傳媒簡報會及傳媒訪問，安排警務人員與不同傳媒機構進行茶聚，透過更多接觸機會，加深雙方對彼此工作的認識和諒解。 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded the Force Media Liaison Cadre to coordinate media interviews, enabling police officers and journalists to perform their duties while ensuring their own safety in large-scale operations; organised media briefings and interviews regularly and arranged sharing sessions between police officers and different media agencies to create more opportunities in facilitating mutual understanding. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 於大型行動中設立警察公共關係科(現稱「公共關係部」) 指揮中心，以加強與前線單位和公眾的溝通；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，更快捷及有效地澄清假新聞及謠言，加強公眾對政府的聯合行動的理解。 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up Police Public Relations Branch (PPRB, now known as “Public Relations Wing”) command posts during major operations to enhance communication with frontline units and the public; reviewed protocol in collaboration with the Information Services Department 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. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 製作一系列影片在警隊社交媒體平台播放，以輕鬆手法講解使用武力的基本原則及警方如何使用不同類型的低殺傷力武器，令公眾明白警方在公眾活動時，如何維持法紀及治安。 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produced and broadcast a series of lively video clips via the police’s social media platforms to explain to the public the basic principles of the police’s use of force and the use of different options of less-lethal weapons, so as to facilitate public understanding of how the police have maintained law and order during POEs. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 增加使用社交媒體，擴充現有網絡以覆蓋不同組別；購置「社群聆聽服務」，以便在互聯網中分析了解社群情緒，及就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；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，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。 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased the use of social media and expanded the existing network to engage wider community sectors; procured a “Social Listening Service” to help analyse social sentiments on the internet and make timely clarification, rebuttal or other appropriate responses on misleading or untrue messages on social media platforms; formed Social Media Live Teams to conduct live broadcasts of on-site situation and the police actions during chaotic POEs; and produced thematic videos on issues of public concern to disseminate instant and accurate messages to the public. |

(二) 檢討武力使用指引

(ii) Review of guidelines on the use of force

監警會的建議摘要如下：	<i>Highlights of the IPCC's recommendations were as follows:</i>
1. 制定場景為本的指引，以補充現時《警察通例》和《程序手冊》中的使用武力指引；	1. Develop scenario-based guidelines to supplement the use of force guidelines now in existence in Police General Orders and Force Procedures Manual;
2. 檢討現行在維持公共秩序情況下使用刺激性裝備和低殺傷力武器的指引；及	2. Review current guidelines for the use of irritant devices and less-lethal weapons to maintain public order; and
3. 制定處理暴動的明確指引。	3. Devise clear guidelines on handling riots.
警方推出相應的改善措施，要點包括：	<i>Key corresponding improvement measures introduced by the police included:</i>
強化情境為本的培訓並引進新科技以增加培訓的真實性，加強人員以適當武力和策略性判斷來處理暴亂情況的能力。	Strengthened scenario-based training and introduced new technology to enhance the sense of reality in training and police officers' ability to resolve riots with options for appropriate use of force and tactical judgement.
針對香港獨有的環境制定額外指引，說明在何種情況下應使用催淚彈和其他刺激性裝備；引入不同類型的低殺傷力武器，讓前線人員在進行驅散行動時有更多選擇。	Drew up additional guidelines to specify the situations in which tear gas and other irritant devices should be deployed, in order to better address the Hong Kong environment; introduced different types of less lethal weapons, with the aim of providing a wider range of choices for frontline police officers conducting dispersal operations.
根據法庭就《公安條例》的條文中有關如何構成參與非法集結或暴動作出的裁決及說明進行批註，並納入警方內部指引，讓前線警務人員了解如何區分暴徒與非暴徒，以及在暴動情況下可使用的武力程度和武器。	Incorporated into internal guidelines the observations distilled from the court judgements on the provisions of the Public Order Ordinance, regarding what constitutes participation in an unlawful or riotous assembly, with a view to enhancing frontline police officers' understanding of how to differentiate between rioters and non-rioters, and the levels of force and weapons that can be used when tackling riots.

(三) 臨時羈留處的安排

(iii) Improvement of arrangements for temporary holding areas (THAs):

監警會的建議摘要如下：	<i>Highlights of the IPCC's recommendations were as follows:</i>
1. 挑選適合的警署作為臨時羈留處，並考慮合理距離之內是否有醫院及救護站；及	1. Identify appropriate police stations as THAs and consider the availability of hospitals and ambulance depots within reasonable distance; and
2. 改善臨時羈留處的警力編配並完善設備，以確保能夠有效率地在同一時間內處理大量被捕人士。	2. Enhance manpower allocation and facilities of THAs to ensure a large number of arrested persons (APs) can be handled efficiently and simultaneously.

警方推出相應的改善措施，要點包括：	<i>Key corresponding improvement measures introduced by the police included:</i>
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的臨時羈留處，並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。	Identified two suitable police stations as designated THAs in each of the five Land Regions for handling and detaining arrestees during POEs, and promulgated a set of internal guidelines on THA operations; facilitated the police stations designated as THAs in formulating relevant command and training.
增加人手、改善流程、制定具審核追蹤功能的中央電腦系統，確保適時及準確記錄被羈留人士的活動及去向；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。	Deployed additional manpower, streamlined workflow, enhanced computer system with audit trail functions to ensure timely and accurate record of activities and whereabouts of detainees; and installed CCTV cameras at THAs to safeguard detainees' rights and welfare.

(四) 優化警方行動部署和策略

(iv) Enhancement of police operational deployment and strategies

監警會的建議摘要如下：	<i>Highlights of the IPCC's recommendations were as follows:</i>
1. 檢討在處理大型公眾活動期間的人手調動及編配；	1. Review the mobilisation and allocation of manpower to deal with POEs;
2. 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；	2. Review riot control manpower requirements with a view to strengthening the logistical and manpower deployments to deal with arrested APs during POEs;
3. 改善警方內部及與其他部門在大型行動中的協調工作；	3. Review the coordination among police themselves and with other departments in major operations;
4. 檢討警方使用武力拘捕大量示威者的行動策略，以及在港鐵站或人多擠迫的場所內的行動策略；	4. Review police strategies on making a large number of individual arrests with the use of force, and on operations inside MTR stations or premises crowded with people;
5. 檢討警方風險評估，包括識別及評估潛在弱點的能力，並改善相關程序和指揮架構；及	5. Review the police ability to assess risk (including identification and evaluation of potential vulnerability) and enhance related procedures and command structures; and
6. 檢視999控制台應對超負荷時的情況，並探討應對措施。	6. Review how the 999 Console copes with extreme stress and explore countermeasures.

警方推出相應的改善措施，要點包括：	<i>Key corresponding improvement measures introduced by the police included:</i>
在大型公眾活動期間，公共關係部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位指定聯絡人士，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。	Assigned the Social Media Communication Section of the PR Wing to disseminate timely information in relation to police actions during POEs on social media platforms; required organisers of the POEs under the “Letter of No Objection” to provide a contact person and to deploy liaison officers to the site to ensure effective communication with the organisers; and strengthened training for Police Tactical Unit (PTU) on providing the public with clear guidance regarding escape routes for situations where tear gas might be used.

警方推出相應的改善措施，要點包括：

Key corresponding improvement measures introduced by the police included:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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。 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewed the strategies and tactics adopted in large-scale arrests 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, procured protective equipment and provided corresponding training to reinforce protection for frontline officers. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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。 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added the element of “Internal Security” to the regular contingency management training programme to enhance interdepartmental communication and coordination to handle public disorder. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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，以加強應對在港鐵站內可能發生的事故。 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established a working platform to facilitate the cooperation and communication among the Police Railway District, Mass Transit Railway Corporation and Fire Services Department, and conducted scenario-based exercises for better handling of incidents that might happen inside MTR stations. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 重新審視不同的風險緩解措施，就高風險目標制定保安計劃；清楚界定前線人員收集、分析及應用情報的角色和職責，並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，提高處理公眾活動情報的能力。 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewed various risk mitigation measures and put in place a security plan to protect high-risk targets; clearly defined the roles and duties of frontline officers in the areas of collecting, analysing and applying intelligence, and devised a list of factors to be taken into account in risk assessment and operational deployment with a view to enhancing the existing intelligence system and the intelligence handling ability pertinent to POEs. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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。 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devised contingency plan, guidelines and trainings to police officers for possible prolonged conflicts in high risk areas so as to reduce conflicts with protestors and protect public infrastructures. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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。 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved the measures of 999 Console to enhance manpower deployment and the ability in dealing with unexpected circumstances; adopted advanced technology, conducted scenario-based training and introduced standard command structure to enhance the ability in communication, manpower deployment and allocation when dealing with several POEs simultaneously, and strengthened cooperation between officers from different police units to take enforcement actions. |

(五) 加強警隊內部管理、協調和培訓**(v) Strengthening of the police's internal management, coordination and training****監警會的建議摘要如下：*****Highlights of the IPCC's recommendations were as follows:***

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| 1. 向各級指揮官提供清晰指引，訂定指揮官和前線警務人員在不同情況下使用武力應負上的責任，確保警務人員在行動中確切遵守警隊指引； | 1. Provide clear guidelines to commanders at all levels and delineate the role of commanders and frontline officers on their accountability in the use of force in different scenarios to ensure that police officers do adhere to police guidelines in the operational circumstances; |
| 2. 加強各隊警務人員之間的協調，制定有關使用催淚劑裝置和低殺傷力武器的情境為本培訓，並定期就警務人員處理示威活動的武力使用進行考核；及 | 2. Enhance coordination among different teams, devise scenario-based training on the use of irritant agent devices and less-lethal weapons, and conduct periodic accreditation of officers on the use of force in handling protests; and |
| 3. 考慮從律政司民事法律科中借調全職人員，以加強部門內部的法律支援。 | 3. Consider to enhance legal capability within the police, by full-time secondment from the Civil Division of the Department of Justice. |

警方推出相應的改善措施，要點包括：***Key corresponding improvement measures introduced by the police included:***

- | | |
|---|---|
| • 確立新的警隊指揮架構，包含「策略」、「行動」和「戰術」三個指揮層面；重組核心指揮部隊成員，修訂核心指揮部隊成員的遴選過程，並為每一層面制定一系列「監管公眾活動備忘錄」，以就三個不同指揮層面所須擔任的角色、負起的責任和要作出的行動考慮提供指引。 | • Formalised a new Force Command Structure comprising three levels, termed “Strategic” Command, “Operational” Command and “Tactical” Command; rationalised and revised the selection process for Command Cadre (CC) Membership and prepared a series of “Aide Memoire for Policing Public Events” for each of the three levels of command in order to provide guidelines on their respective roles, accountability and operational considerations required. |
| • 推行核心指揮部隊成員考核制度，以確保核心指揮部隊成員的認知及指揮狀態處於高水平。 | • Introduced an accreditation system for CC members to ensure that their knowledge and state of command readiness would be maintained at a high level. |
| • 為指揮官制定考慮因素清單，以協助指揮官於公眾活動時作出持續風險評估及在充分掌握資訊的條件下，能隨情況發展迅速地作出行動決定。 | • Drew up a list of factors for consideration in order to assist commanders to continuously assess risks in POEs and make swift and informed decisions as situations evolve. |

警方推出相應的改善措施，要點包括：	<i>Key corresponding improvement measures introduced by the police included:</i>
引入不同類型低殺傷力武器，例如胡椒彈手槍及胡椒水發射器等較易命中特定目標及能較有效地減低間接損害的設備。	Introduced different options for less-lethal weapons, such as pepper ball pistols and oleoresin capsicum launchers, which are considered more target-specific and more effective in minimising collateral damage.
修訂「使用武器的初步報告」，要求警務人員在使用武力後提交初步報告，以確保人員嚴格遵守使用武力的指引，合理地使用武力。	Revised the “Initial Report for Use of Weapons” and required individual police officers to submit the initial reports after the use of force, with a view to ensuring police officers’ strict compliance with the relevant guidelines on appropriate use of force.
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。	Formulated training programmes to help officers make sound judgment on the use of irritant agent devices and less-lethal weapons during dispersal actions.
制定一系列以實踐和情境為本的演習，引進虛擬實境技術設備及新科技，模擬不同程度的公眾騷亂情況；加入多個場景如市區、港鐵站和室內範圍，以強化人員在武力使用及戰術運用上對環境因素的決策能力。	Devised a series of scenario-based exercises and introduced virtual reality equipment and new technology to simulate public disorder situations of different magnitudes; training sessions simulating settings such as urban locales, MTR stations and indoor areas were added to strengthen police officers’ ability to evaluate environmental factors while using force and applying tactics.
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。	Developed “Simulated Interactive Multi-media System” training for PTU to assess and strengthen the commanders’ ability in the deployment and application of tactics.
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。	Introduced cross-contingent training in the Regional Response Contingents Field Day exercise so as to strengthen contingents’ coordination and their use of force.
加強警隊內部的法律支援，由律政司派調兩位高級政府律師，在行動及政策方面為警隊提供專業法律意見。	Enhanced legal capability within the police, with two Senior Government Counsels being seconded to the police from the Department of Justice to provide professional legal advice on police actions and policies.

在過去兩年間，警方先後於七次聯席會議（自2020年9月至2022年6月）向監警會匯報建議的落實進度及有關改善措施。監警會亦透過聯席會議的公開部分，讓公眾知悉改善建議的跟進工作，以提升透明度。

此外，監警會曾三度到訪警方單位實地視察，了解警方落實監警會改善建議的進度：

- 2021年2月4日 — 到訪紅磡警署，了解警方臨時羈留處的優化工作。
- 2021年6月17日 — 到訪港島總區指揮及控制中心，視察999控制台的最新運作情況，了解警方如何處理大型公眾活動期間大量來電的安排。
- 2022年5月30日 — 到訪警察機動部隊總部，了解警方有關檢討武力使用指引和守則，並加強警務人員就處理騷亂培訓方面的進度。

監警會樂見警方一直從善如流，採納會方在專題審視報告提出的建議，並投放人力、資源和時間，就監警會的各项建議制定一系列的改善措施。會方對警隊不斷優化警務工作質素所付出的努力予以肯定。

Over the past two years, the police reported to the IPCC regarding the progress with their implementation of the recommendations and the relevant improvement measures, through seven Joint Meetings held from September 2020 to June 2022. During the open part of each Joint Meeting, the IPCC also kept the public informed about the work following up on these recommendations with a view to enhancing transparency.

Furthermore, the IPCC conducted three on-site visits to police units to understand the progress of the police in implementing the IPCC's recommendations:

- 4 February 2021 — Visited the Hung Hom Police Station to gain an understanding of the enhancements made to THAs.
- 17 June 2021 — Visited the Regional Command and Control Centre (Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters) to observe the latest operational circumstances of the 999 Console and understand how the police would handle high volume of calls during POEs.
- 30 May 2022 — Visited the PTU Headquarters to follow up on progress with the police review regarding the use of force guidelines and practices, as well as measures to strengthen police officer training in dealing with riots.

The IPCC was pleased to see that the police had been receptive to the recommendations made in the IPCC's Thematic Study Report, and had deployed manpower, resources and time to develop a series of improvement measures in response to the Council's recommendations. The IPCC fully recognised the police's continued efforts in enhancing their service quality.



The image features a large, glossy red sphere hanging from a black cord. The sphere is the central focus, with the text '傳訊工作' and 'Communications' written in white on its surface, followed by a large white number '4'. The background is a solid pink color with a large, lighter pink circular shape behind the sphere. At the bottom of the image, there is a white line-art illustration of a city skyline, including several tall buildings and a mountain range in the background.

傳訊工作
Communications 4

為增進公眾對監警會工作的了解，以及對兩層架構投訴警察制度的信心和信任，監警會透過面對面和網上活動形式，主動與社會不同界別的持份者聯繫，竭力履行《監警會條例》第8條(1)(e)的法定職能，加強公眾對監警會角色的認識。

在報告期內，因應新型冠狀病毒病疫情，監警會充分利用各種媒體，包括電視、電台、報章及社交媒體平台，以便在社交距離措施下，繼續宣傳會方工作並與不同持份者聯繫。同時，監警會透過網頁、通訊、YouTube頻道等恆常渠道發放最新資訊，與公眾保持緊密聯繫。

To enhance public understanding of the IPCC's work and reinforce public confidence and trust in the two-tier police complaints system — whilst also better discharging the IPCC's statutory function of promoting public awareness of its role under section 8(1)(e) of the IPCC Ordinance — the IPCC takes the initiative to engage with stakeholders from different segments of the community through a series of face-to-face and online activities.

In response to the situation regarding COVID-19 during the reporting period, the IPCC explored the use of media including television, radio, newspapers, and social media platforms, to carry out its publicity initiatives and engage with different stakeholders despite the social distancing measures. Meanwhile, the IPCC continued disseminating the latest information through its established platforms, including the website, newsletter, and YouTube channel, to maintain close ties with members of the public.

與持份者聯繫 Stakeholder Engagement

校園計劃 School Programme

為加強青少年對監警會以及兩層架構投訴警察制度的認知，會方自2016年11月展開校園計劃，積極接觸本地大專院校、中學和小學的師生。

在報告期內，監警會到訪九間中學和兩間專上院校，接觸超過2,500名師生，透過介紹會方的法定職能和角色、分享投訴統計數字和討論真實投訴個案，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。

雖然部分活動因配合政府的防疫工作而需改為網上進行，但參與師生仍然反應熱烈。他們對投訴指控性質、調查結果分類、觀察員計劃和服務質素改善建議機制尤感興趣。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 young people's understanding of the IPCC and the two-tier police complaints system, the Council has been reaching out to teachers and students from local tertiary institutions as well as secondary and primary schools through its School Programme since November 2016.

During the reporting period, the IPCC visited nine secondary schools and two post-secondary institutions, reaching out to over 2,500 teachers and students. Through introducing the statutory functions and role of the IPCC, sharing the latest complaint statistics and discussing real complaint 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.

Although some meetings had been changed to online format, to align with the Government's anti-pandemic measures, 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, the Observers Scheme, and the Service Quality Improvement Initiatives mechanism. 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獲學校師生積極參與，會方期望藉此計劃，讓年輕人明白到監警會獨立、公正、誠信的核心價值，以及投訴人的權利和責任。

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 comprehend the core values of the IPCC — namely independence, impartiality and integrity, as well as the rights and responsibilities of complainants.



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和調查有關警務人員的須匯報投訴，找出警隊工作常規或程序中可能引致投訴的不足之處，並向警方作出改善建議。因此，監警會有必要與警隊各部門和各階層的代表保持緊密溝通，了解前線警務人員執行職務所遇到的各種情況，以及警方在提升服務質素方面的計劃。

監警會除了不時與警方舉辦交流活動之外，在報告期內亦到訪警方多個單位實地視察，以密切跟進警方就監警會提出的各項服務質素改善建議，以及專題審視報告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 and investigation of Reportable Complaints against police officers, identify any deficiency in police practices or procedures that might lead to complaints, and make recommendations for improvements to the police. It is therefore essential for the IPCC to maintain close communication with representatives from different departments and levels of the police force, to gain a better understanding of various situations encountered by frontline police officers when performing their duties as well as the police's plans for enhancing service quality.

In addition to the regular engagement activities with the police, the IPCC conducted on-site visits to various police units during the reporting period to closely follow up regarding the police's progress with implementing the Service Quality Improvement Initiatives made by the IPCC, as well as the 52 recommendations in the IPCC's Thematic Study Report.

The engagement activities between the IPCC and the police during the year were as follows:

2021年6月17日 17 June 2021

主席王沛詩女士帶領14名委員及秘書處職員參觀港島總區指揮及控制中心，詳細了解999控制中心經優化後的措施和人手安排，如何協助警隊全面應對各類緊急情況。

Council Chairman Ms Priscilla Wong Pui-sze led a delegation comprising 14 Council Members and Secretariat staff members to visit the Regional Command and Control Centre (Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters). The IPCC delegation observed the enhanced measures and manpower deployment of the 999 Console to understand how such improvements can fully prepare the police for handling a variety of emergency situations.



2021年12月6日 6 December 2021

主席王沛詩女士率領九名委員及秘書處職員參觀牛頭角警署的新一代報案室，視察一系列經優化的設備，包括屏風分隔式櫃位、供公眾輪候查詢和其他警隊服務的電子系統，以及新添置的自助服務機。監警會委員亦視察了警署的羈留設施，了解警示系統和閉路電視監控系統的運作如何有助確保羈留室的安全。

An IPCC delegation comprising nine Council Members and Secretariat staff members, led by Council Chairman Ms Priscilla Wong Pui-sze, visited the New Generation Report Room of Ngau Tau Kok Police Station to observe several enhanced facilities, including semi-enclosed reporting booths, an electronic queuing system for public enquiries and other police services, as well as the newly installed self-service kiosk. The IPCC delegation also visited the detention facilities, and learnt more about the e-alert system and CCTV system that help ensure the security of detention cells.



與其他團體會面

Liaison with other organisations

2021年6月3日
3 June 2021

監警會接待來自律政司「普通法訓練計劃」的十名內地法律工作人員。會方向代表團介紹香港的兩層架構投訴警察制度、監警會的法定職能和角色，以及會方透過服務質素改善建議機制，提升警隊服務質素的成果。代表團亦與會方就投訴制度交換意見，並分享他們在法律事務和執法方面的經驗。

The IPCC received a delegation of 10 mainland China legal officials who participated in the Common Law Training Scheme organised by the Department of Justice. During the meeting, IPCC representatives introduced the two-tier police complaints system in Hong Kong, the statutory functions and role of the IPCC, and the Council's efforts in putting forward Service Quality Improvement Initiatives to enhance the service quality of the police. The delegates exchanged views with the IPCC on their complaints handling system, and shared their experience in legal practice and law enforcement.



2021年6月9日
9 June 2021

監警會接待來自香港青年聯會「青年領袖培訓系列 — 政治及公共行政」培訓課程的代表團。會方向代表團介紹香港的兩層架構投訴警察制度，以及監警會的法定職能和監察程序。雙方亦討論如何加強在社區宣傳教育，以及持份者聯繫方面的合作。

The IPCC received a delegation from the Youth Leadership Training Programme organised by the Hong Kong United Youth Association (HKUYA). During the meeting, the IPCC gave a presentation on the two-tier police complaints system in Hong Kong, and the statutory functions and monitoring procedures of the IPCC. The participants also discussed how to strengthen cooperation between the IPCC and the HKUYA in community education and stakeholder engagement.



2021年10月7日、2021年12月8日及2022年1月5日 7 October and 8 December 2021, and 5 January 2022

秘書長梅達明先生先後出席黃大仙區、九龍城區和葵青區撲滅罪行委員會的會議，介紹監警會的法定職能和角色，並與出席委員就投訴趨勢、投訴人的權利及責任等議題交流意見。

Secretary-General Mr Daniel Mui attended Fight Crime Committee meetings of Wong Tai Sin District, Kowloon City District and Kwai Tsing District, to introduce the statutory functions and role of the IPCC. He also exchanged views with the attending members on the trends in complaints, as well as complainants' rights and responsibilities.



監警會觀察員工作坊 IPCC Observers Workshop

監警會在2021年4月27日舉辦「監警會觀察員工作坊2021」，促進與內部持份者的溝通和聯繫。近50名觀察員參與活動，並分享了他們觀察投訴警察課就須匯報投訴進行的會面及證據收集工作的經驗。時任主席梁定邦博士、12名委員、秘書處職員和警方代表亦有出席工作坊。

To facilitate communication and engagement amongst internal stakeholders, the “IPCC Observers Workshop 2021” (Workshop) was held on 27 April 2021. Around 50 Observers participated in the event, and shared their experience in observing interviews and collection of evidence in connection with CAPO’s investigation of Reportable Complaints. The Workshop was also attended by Dr Anthony Francis Neoh (the then Council Chairman), 12 Council Members, Secretariat staff members and police representatives.



公開會議 Open meetings

在報告期內，監警會於2021年6月22日、9月28日和12月13日與投訴警察課合共舉行三次聯席會議。投訴警察課在會議上匯報最新投訴數字。公開會議亦討論了公眾關注的投訴事項，以及有關改善警隊服務質素等的重要議題，範疇包括電子定額罰款通知書、流動攝錄隊、「行必易」、汽車檢驗與道路安全的執法情況，以及有關騙案的統計數字和反詐騙協調中心的工作。

During the reporting period, the IPCC held three joint meetings with CAPO — on 22 June, 28 September and 13 December 2021. CAPO reported the latest complaint figures at the meetings. Complaint matters of public concern and key issues related to enhancement of the police's service quality were also discussed in the meetings' open sessions. Topics discussed included electronic ticketing, mobile video teams, the *Beat App* mobile app, law enforcement related to vehicle examinations and road safety, as well as statistics on scams and the work of the Anti-Deception Coordination Centre.



傳媒聯繫

Engaging with the media

在報告期內，監警會一共舉行三次新聞發布會，向傳媒及公眾闡述警方就監警會專題審視報告52項改善建議的落實進度，分享會方最新的工作，並回應傳媒提問。

During the reporting period, the IPCC held three press conferences. Apart from updating the media and the public regarding progress by the police with implementing the 52 recommendations in the IPCC's Thematic Study Report, the Council also shared its latest work and addressed media enquiries.

2021年6月22日 22 June 2021

王沛詩主席在宣傳及社區關係委員會主席陳錦榮先生和梅達明秘書長的陪同下主持傳媒簡布會，分享上任感受。陳錦榮先生向傳媒介紹會方第二十八期通訊，以及電視劇集《監警最前線》的製作情況。梅達明先生則闡述由大型公眾活動衍生的最新投訴統計數字。

Council Chairman Ms Priscilla Wong Pui-sze hosted a media briefing together with Mr Clement Chan Kam-wing (Chairman of the Publicity and Community Relations Committee) and Mr Daniel Mui (Secretary-General). During the event, Ms Wong shared her thoughts on her appointment. Mr Chan introduced the media to the 28th issue of *IPCC Newsletter* as well as the production of the TV drama series *IPCC Frontline*, while Mr Mui shared the latest statistics on complaints arising from large-scale public order events.



2021年9月28日 28 September 2021

王沛詩主席在陳錦榮先生和梅達明先生陪同下會見傳媒，闡述投訴調查報告的最新審核進度，以及會方在審核工作中的各項觀察。

Council Chairman Ms Priscilla Wong Pui-sze, accompanied by Mr Clement Chan Kam-wing and Mr Daniel Mui, met with the media to provide an update regarding progress with vetting complaint investigation reports, and observations made by the Council while examining these reports.



2021年12月13日 13 December 2021

王沛詩主席在陳錦榮先生和梅達明先生的陪同下發表《監警會 2020/21 工作報告》，並即場回應傳媒提問。

During the press conference, Council Chairman Ms Priscilla Wong Pui-sze, accompanied by Mr Clement Chan Kam-wing and Mr Daniel Mui, released the *IPCC Report 2020/21* and responded to media enquiries.



電視劇集《監警最前線》 TV drama series *IPCC Frontline*



為積極履行《監警會條例》第8條(1)(e)的法定職能，加強公眾對監警會角色的認識，會方製作了一套四集的電視劇《監警最前線》，讓觀眾輕鬆了解監警會的工作。《監警最前線》故事內容根據真實投訴個案改編，會方特別挑選與市民日常生活息息相關的題材，例如涉及交通執法和截停搜查，向公眾展示兩層架構投訴警察制度的運作，以及監警會委員、觀察員及秘書處審核團隊工作的點滴。

To proactively discharge its statutory function of promoting public awareness of the role of the IPCC under section 8(1)(e) of the IPCC Ordinance, the Council produced a four-episode TV drama series, *IPCC Frontline*, which offered the audience a glimpse of the IPCC's work. Adapted from real complaint cases, *IPCC Frontline* illustrated the operation of the two-tier police complaints system and work of IPCC Members, Observers and the Secretariat's vetting teams, by covering topics pertinent to the public's daily life, such as traffic enforcement and police powers to stop and search.

《監警最前線》於2021年10月至11月在多個平台播映，以迎合不同年齡層人士的觀看習慣。觀眾除了可以在本港電視台及監警會YouTube頻道觀看劇集外，亦可透過電子平台重溫完整劇集，並在網上傳媒的新聞網站和手機應用程式觀賞製作特輯及每集精華片段。

在每集劇集播出前，監警會亦安排在報章刊登專欄文章，預告劇集的精彩內容。專欄文章附設有獎問答遊戲，吸引讀者收看劇集，並加深對會方工作的了解。

IPCC Frontline was broadcast from October to November 2021 on multiple platforms to cater for the viewing habits of different age groups. Apart from watching the drama series on local TV and IPCC YouTube channels, viewers could also revisit the full series on digital platform, and watch making-of clips and highlights via online media portals and mobile apps.

Prior to the airing of each episode, newspaper advertorials were published to offer readers a sneak peek into the story highlights. Coupled with quizzes offering prizes, the advertorials aimed to encourage readers to watch the TV drama series and gain a better understanding of the Council's work.



監警會在港鐵站網絡中超過140個位置播放《監警最前線》預告片段，並在30條巴士路線車身展示劇集海報，以收宣傳之效。

To promote *IPCC Frontline*, trailers for the TV drama were broadcast at over 140 locations across the MTR network, and posters were displayed on buses travelling 30 routes.



傳媒專訪 Media interviews



監警會於2021年11月至12月一連五星期在電台節目中播出主席王沛詩女士、副主席易志明議員、宣傳及社區關係委員會主席陳錦榮先生、秘書長梅達明先生以及署理副秘書長劉雅潔女士的專訪，讓聽眾加深了解監警會的運作。專訪內容包括監警會的法定職能、兩層架構投訴警察制度、秘書處的角色、審核程序、嚴重投訴個案委員會的職責、服務質素改善建議的目標、觀察員計劃、投訴人的權利及責任，以及與持份者的聯繫。

Exclusive radio interviews with Council Chairman Ms Priscilla Wong Pui-sze; Vice-Chairman Hon Frankie Yick Chi-ming; Chairman of Publicity and Community Relations Committee, Mr Clement Chan Kam-wing; Secretary-General Mr Daniel Mui; and Acting Deputy Secretary-General Ms Regina Lau were broadcast for five weeks in a row during November and December 2021, allowing listeners to learn more about the operations of the IPCC. The interviews covered a series of topics, including the statutory functions of the IPCC, the two-tier police complaints system, the role of the Secretariat, vetting procedures, duties of the Serious Complaints Committee, objectives of Service Quality Improvement Initiatives, the Observers Scheme, the rights and responsibilities of complainants, and stakeholder engagement.

監警會刊物 IPCC publications



《監警會通訊》
IPCC Newsletter



《監警會 2020/21 工作報告》
IPCC Report 2020/21



《監警會校園計劃小冊子》
IPCC School Programme Booklet

社區關係 — 同心抗疫

Community Relations – Together, We Fight the Virus



監警會響應政府號召，全力支持本港抗疫工作。梅達明秘書長率領20名秘書處職員參與由保安局牽頭的抗疫行動，前往深水埗區派發防疫服務包，為協助社會儘快穩控疫情出一分力。秘書處職員除了派送物資外，亦向居民送上問候，並呼籲市民加強防疫意識，團結一致，讓香港早日走出疫情陰霾。

The IPCC responded to the Government's call and rendered ardent support to the anti-pandemic campaign across the territory. Mr Daniel Mui, Secretary-General of IPCC, led 20 Secretariat staff members to participate in an anti-pandemic event initiated by the Security Bureau. During this event, the Secretariat staff delivered anti-pandemic service bags to residents in Sham Shui Po area in an effort to help control the pandemic situation. In addition to distributing supplies, the Secretariat staff also sent well wishes to the residents and encouraged them to enhance personal protection in a concerted bid to fight against COVID-19 and lead the city out of the pandemic as soon as possible.



組織架構
Organisational
Structure

5

委員會 The Council

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

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

主席 Chairmen		任期 Appointment
王沛詩女士，SBS，JP Ms Priscilla WONG Pui-sze, SBS, JP		2021年6月1日起 Since 1 June 2021
梁定邦博士，QC，SC，JP Dr Anthony Francis NEOH, QC, SC, JP		2018年6月1日至2021年5月31日 From 1 June 2018 to 31 May 2021
副主席 Vice-Chairmen		任期 Appointment
易志明議員，SBS，JP Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, SBS, JP	嚴重投訴個案委員會主席	2019年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2019
	個案審核小組主席	
	Serious Complaints Committee Chairman Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman	
陳振英議員，JP Hon Ronick CHAN Chun-ying, JP	個案審核小組主席	2021年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2021
	Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman	
吳永嘉議員，BBS，JP Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, BBS, JP	個案審核小組主席	2021年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2021
	Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman	
委員 Members		任期 Appointment
陳錦榮先生，MH，JP Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, MH, JP	宣傳及社區關係委員會主席	2016年6月1日起 Since 1 June 2016
	Publicity and Community Relations Committee Chairman	
朱永耀先生 Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu	運作及程序諮詢委員會主席	2017年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2017
	Operations Advisory Committee Chairman	
王家揚先生 Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung	管理委員會主席（任期至2022年6月止）	2018年6月1日起 Since 1 June 2018
	Management Committee Chairman (Until June 2022)	
鄭永銓先生 Mr Wilson KWONG Wing-tsun	管理委員會主席（任期由2022年6月起）	2016年6月1日起 Since 1 June 2016
	Management Committee Chairman (Since June 2022)	
林定國資深大律師，SBS，JP* Mr Paul LAM Ting-kwok, SBS, SC, JP*	法律事務委員會主席（任期至2022年6月止）	2019年9月至2022年6月 From September 2019 to June 2022
	Legal Committee Chairman (Until June 2022)	
彭韻僊女士，BBS，MH，JP Ms Melissa Kaye PANG, BBS, MH, JP	法律事務委員會主席（任期由2022年9月起）	2017年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2017
	Legal Committee Chairman (Since September 2022)	
歐楚筠女士，JP Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan, JP	個案審核小組主席	2017年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2017
	Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman	

* 獲中央人民政府任命為香港特別行政區政府律政司司長，於2022年7月1日生效。

* Appointed by the Central People's Government as the Secretary for Justice of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 2022.

委員 Members	任期 Appointment
錢志庸先生 Mr Barry CHIN Chi-yung	2016年1月至2021年12月 From January 2016 to December 2021
藍德業資深大律師 Mr Douglas LAM Tak-yip, SC	2017年1月至2022年5月 From January 2017 to May 2022
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
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，BBS，JP Ms Jane Curzon LO, BBS, 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：2021年4月至2022年3月
Period: April 2021 to March 2022

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				
	2021			2022	總數 Total
	5月24日 24 May	9月14日 14 Sep	12月7日 7 Dec	3月1日* 1 Mar	
主席 Chairmen					
王沛詩女士，SBS，JP Ms Priscilla WONG Pui-sze, SBS, JP	N/A	●	●	—	2/2
梁定邦博士，QC，SC，JP Dr Anthony Francis NEOH, QC, SC, JP	●	N/A	N/A	—	1/1
副主席 Vice-Chairmen					
易志明議員，SBS，JP Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, SBS, JP	●	●	●	—	3/3
陳振英議員，JP Hon Ronick CHAN Chun-ying, JP	●	●	●	—	3/3
吳永嘉議員，BBS，JP Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, BBS, JP	●	●	●	—	3/3
委員 Members					
陳錦榮先生，MH，JP Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, MH, JP	●	●	●	—	3/3
朱永耀先生 Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu	●	●	●	—	3/3
王家揚先生 Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung	●	●	●	—	3/3
林定國資深大律師，SBS，JP Mr Paul LAM Ting-kwok, SBS, SC, JP	●	●	○	—	2/3
歐楚筠女士，JP Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan, JP	●	●	●	—	3/3
錢志庸先生 Mr Barry CHIN Chi-yung	●	●	●	—	3/3
鄺永銓先生 Mr Wilson KWONG Wing-tsuen	●	●	●	—	3/3

* 原訂於2022年3月1日舉行的內務會議因應2019冠狀病毒病的第五波疫情取消。
In-house meeting on 1 March 2022 was cancelled due to outbreak of fifth wave of COVID-19.

	2021			2022	總數 Total
	5月24日 24 May	9月14日 14 Sep	12月7日 7 Dec	3月1日* 1 Mar	
藍德業資深大律師 Mr Douglas LAM Tak-yip, SC	○	○	○	—	0/3
李曉華女士 Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah	●	○	●	—	2/3
李家仁醫生，BBS，MH，JP Dr David LEE Ka-yan, BBS, MH, JP	●	●	●	—	3/3
彭韻僖女士，BBS，MH，JP Ms Melissa Kaye PANG, BBS, MH, JP	●	●	●	—	3/3
黃至生教授 Prof Martin WONG Chi-sang	●	●	●	—	3/3
楊華勇先生，JP Mr Johnny YU Wah-yung, JP	●	●	●	—	3/3
陳黃麗娟博士，SBS，MH，JP Dr Anissa CHAN WONG Lai-kuen, SBS, MH, JP	●	●	○	—	2/3
李文斌先生，MH，JP Mr LEE Man-bun, MH, JP	●	●	●	—	3/3
羅孔君女士，BBS，JP Ms Jane Curzon LO, BBS, JP	●	●	●	—	3/3
余黎青萍女士，SBS Mrs Helen YU LAI Ching-ping, SBS	●	●	●	—	3/3
陳正欣博士，MH Dr Daniel CHAN Ching-yan, MH	●	●	●	—	3/3
陳美寶女士 Miss Mabel CHAN Mei-bo	●	●	●	—	3/3
余漢坤先生，MH，JP Mr Randy YU Hon-kwan, MH, JP	●	●	●	—	3/3

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

日期：2021年4月至2022年3月

Date: April 2021 to March 2022

● 出席 Attended ○ 缺席 Did not attend

	2021			2022	總數 Total
	6月22日 22 Jun	9月28日 28 Sep	12月13日 13 Dec	3月15日* 15 Mar	
主席 Chairman					
王沛詩女士，SBS，JP Ms Priscilla WONG Pui-sze, SBS, JP	●	●	●	—	3/3
副主席 Vice-Chairmen					
易志明議員，SBS，JP Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, SBS, JP	●	●	●	—	3/3
陳振英議員，JP Hon Ronick CHAN Chun-ying, JP	●	●	●	—	3/3
吳永嘉議員，BBS，JP Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, BBS, JP	●	●	●	—	3/3
委員 Members					
陳錦榮先生，MH，JP Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, MH, JP	●	●	●	—	3/3
朱永耀先生 Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu	●	●	●	—	3/3
王家揚先生 Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung	●	●	●	—	3/3
林定國資深大律師，SBS，JP Mr Paul LAM Ting-kwok, SBS, SC, JP	●	●	○	—	2/3
歐楚筠女士，JP Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan, JP	●	●	●	—	3/3
錢志庸先生 Mr Barry CHIN Chi-yung	●	○	●	—	2/3
鄺永銓先生 Mr Wilson KWONG Wing-tsuen	●	●	●	—	3/3
藍德業資深大律師 Mr Douglas LAM Tak-yip, SC	○	○	○	—	0/3
李曉華女士 Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah	●	●	●	—	3/3

* 原訂於2022年3月15日舉行的聯席會議因應2019冠狀病毒病的第五波疫情取消。

Joint IPCC/CAPO meeting on 15 March 2022 was cancelled due to outbreak of fifth wave of COVID-19.

● 出席 Attended ○ 缺席 Did not attend

	2021			2022	總數 Total
	6月22日 22 Jun	9月28日 28 Sep	12月13日 13 Dec	3月15日* 15 Mar	
李家仁醫生，BBS，MH，JP Dr David LEE Ka-yan, BBS, MH, JP	○	●	●	—	2/3
彭韻僊女士，BBS，MH，JP Ms Melissa Kaye PANG, BBS, MH, JP	●	●	●	—	3/3
黃至生教授 Prof Martin WONG Chi-sang	●	●	●	—	3/3
楊華勇先生，JP Mr Johnny YU Wah-yung, JP	●	●	○	—	2/3
陳黃麗娟博士，SBS，MH，JP Dr Anissa CHAN WONG Lai-kuen, SBS, MH, JP	●	○	●	—	2/3
李文斌先生，MH，JP Mr LEE Man-bun, MH, JP	○	●	●	—	2/3
羅孔君女士，BBS，JP Ms Jane Curzon LO, BBS, JP	●	●	●	—	3/3
余黎青萍女士，SBS Mrs Helen YU LAI Ching-ping, SBS	●	●	●	—	3/3
陳正欣博士，MH Dr Daniel CHAN Ching-yan, MH	●	●	●	—	3/3
陳美寶女士 Miss Mabel CHAN Mei-bo	●	●	○	—	2/3
余漢坤先生，MH，JP Mr Randy YU Hon-kwan, MH, JP	●	●	●	—	3/3

專責委員會 Committees

監警會委員分為四個小組，審核投訴警察課提交的調查報告。此外，監警會就不同工作範疇設立了五個專責委員會，以便更有效地履行職能。

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.

五個專責委員會的職權範圍和成員名單如下：

The terms of reference and members of the 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

易志明議員，SBS，JP

Chairman

Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, SBS, JP

委員

陳錦榮先生，MH，JP
王家揚先生
歐楚筠女士，JP
李曉華女士
李家仁醫生，BBS，MH，JP
黃至生教授
楊華勇先生，JP
陳黃麗娟博士，SBS，MH，JP
李文斌先生，MH，JP
陳正欣博士，MH
陳美寶女士

Members

Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, MH, JP
Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung
Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan, JP
Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah
Dr David LEE Ka-yan, BBS, MH, JP
Prof Martin WONG Chi-sang
Mr Johnny YU Wah-yung, JP
Dr Anissa CHAN WONG Lai-kuen, SBS, MH, JP
Mr LEE Man-bun, MH, JP
Dr Daniel CHAN Ching-yan, MH
Miss Mabel CHAN Mei-bo

2 宣傳及社區關係委員會 Publicity and Community Relations 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社區關係相關活動，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；
 - 推展宣傳活動及意見調查；
 - 挑選和委聘承辦商協助推展有關計劃；
- (c) 監察 (b) 項所載計劃的進度 and 質素；
- (d) 審議年度宣傳計劃並就計劃提出意見，供監警會考慮；
- (e) 提出委員會認為適當並與宣傳及社區關係有關的任何事宜，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 and community relations-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 and surveys;
 - Selection and commissioning of contractors to assist in such projects;
- (c) To monitor the progress and quality of the projects in (b);
- (d) To consider and advise on annual publicity plan for the IPCC's consideration;
- (e) To put forward any publicity and community relations-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

朱永耀先生
歐楚筠女士，JP
李曉華女士
楊華勇先生，JP
余黎青萍女士，SBS
陳正欣博士，MH (2022年2月起)
陳美寶女士

Chairman

Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, MH, JP

Members

Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu
Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan, JP
Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah
Mr Johnny YU Wah-yung, JP
Mrs Helen YU LAI Ching-ping, SBS
Dr Daniel CHAN Ching-yan, MH (Since Feb 2022)
Miss Mabel CHAN Mei-bo

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，但不包括宣傳及社區關係委員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 Community Relations 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

王家揚先生 (2022年6月止)
 鄺永銓先生 (2022年6月起)

委員

陳振英議員，JP
 朱永耀先生
 歐楚筠女士，JP
 李曉華女士
 彭韻僊女士，BBS，MH，JP
 黃至生教授
 李文斌先生，MH，JP
 羅孔君女士，BBS，JP (2022年3月起)
 余黎青萍女士，SBS (2022年3月起)
 陳正欣博士，MH
 余漢坤先生，MH，JP (2022年3月起)

Chairmen

Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung (Until June 2022)
 Mr Wilson KWONG Wing-tsuen (Since June 2022)

Members

Hon Ronick CHAN Chun-ying, JP
 Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu
 Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan, JP
 Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah
 Ms Melissa Kaye PANG, BBS, MH, JP
 Prof Martin WONG Chi-sang
 Mr LEE Man-bun, MH, JP
 Ms Jane Curzon LO, BBS, JP (Since Mar 2022)
 Mrs Helen YU LAI Ching-ping, SBS (Since Mar 2022)
 Dr Daniel CHAN Ching-yan, MH
 Mr Randy YU Hon-kwan, MH, JP (Since Mar 2022)

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 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

朱永耀先生

委員

陳錦榮先生，MH，JP
歐楚筠女士，JP
黃至生教授
余黎青萍女士，SBS
余漢坤先生，MH，JP

Chairman

Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu

Members

Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, MH, JP
Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan, JP
Prof Martin WONG Chi-sang
Mrs Helen YU LAI Ching-ping, SBS
Mr Randy YU Hon-kwan, MH, JP

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

林定國資深大律師，SBS，JP (2022年6月止)*
彭韻僊女士，BBS，MH，JP (2022年9月起)

委員

吳永嘉議員，BBS，JP
藍德業資深大律師 (2022年5月止)
李曉華女士
羅孔君女士，BBS，JP

Chairmen

Mr Paul LAM Ting-kwok, SBS, SC, JP (Until June 2022)*
Ms Melissa Kaye PANG, BBS, MH, JP (Since September 2022)

Members

Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, BBS, JP
Mr Douglas LAM Tak-yip, SC (Until May 2022)
Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah
Ms Jane Curzon LO, BBS, JP

* 獲中央人民政府任命為香港特別行政區政府律政司司長，於2022年7月1日生效。

* Appointed by the Central People's Government as the Secretary for Justice of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 2022.

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 歐陽伯權博士，GBS，JP	Dr Rex AU YEUNG Pak-kuen, GBS, 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 陳浩華博士	Dr Terence CHAN Ho-wah
	6 陳家偉先生，MH	Mr Calvin CHAN Ka-wai, MH
	7 陳建強醫生，SBS，JP	Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, SBS, JP
	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 張呂寶兒女士，JP	Mrs Peggy CHEUNG Po-yee, JP
	19 張華強博士	Dr CHEUNG Wah-keung
	20 張欽龍先生	Mr CHEUNG Yam-lung
	21 張依勵博士	Dr CHEUNG Yee-lai
	22 張漪薇女士，JP	Ms Mimi CHEUNG Yee-may, JP
	23 錢丞海先生	Mr Gordon CHIN Shing-hoi
	24 蔡永璣先生	Mr Wilkie CHOI Wing-kee
	25 莊冬瑩女士	Ms Christina CHONG Dong-ying
	26 張詩培女士，MH	Ms Joanne CHONG Sze-pui, MH
	27 周錦威博士，MH	Dr CHOW Kam-wai, MH
●	28 周耀明先生，BBS，MH	Mr Alan CHOW Yiu-ming, BBS, MH
●	29 蔡曜陽先生	Mr Stephen CHUA Yiu-yeung
	30 鍾靖薇女士	Ms CHUNG Ching-may

● 2021年4月1日新任命
Newly-appointed Observers (1 Apr 2021)

● 2022年4月1日退休
Retired Observers (1 Apr 2022)

● 2021年11月1日新任命
Newly-appointed Observers (1 Nov 2021)

● 已離任
Resigned Observers

● 2021年11月1日退休
Retired Observers (1 Nov 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 何敬康先生	Mr Adrian Pedro HO King-hong
	38 何兆剛先生	Mr HO Siu-kong
	39 何庭康先生	Mr HO Ting-hong
	40 何子綱先生	Mr James HO Tsz-kong
	41 何偉權博士	Dr HO Wai-kuen
	42 何逸雲先生	Mr Alec HO Yat-wan
	43 何婉嫻女士	Ms HO Yuen-han
	44 許明明女士	Ms Cindi HUI Ming-ming
●	45 孔泳淇女士	Ms HUNG Wing-ki
	46 葉雅文博士	Dr Tiffany IP Nga-min
●	47 金晉亭先生	Mr Hugh Alexander KAM Tsun-ting
	48 簡慧敏女士	Ms Carmen KAN Wai-mun
●	49 顧曉楠女士	Ms Anna-Mae KOO Mei-jong
	50 關超坪先生	Mr KWAN Chiu-ping
	51 關佐仲先生	Mr Spencer KWAN Chor-chung
	52 林志傑醫生，BBS，MH，JP	Dr Lawrence LAM Chi-kit, BBS, MH, JP
	53 林楚檳醫生	Dr Otis LAM Cho-bun
	54 林振昇先生	Mr LAM Chun-sing
	55 林發耿先生，MH	Mr LAM Faat-kang, MH
	56 林開利先生	Mr Laurie LAM Hoy-lee
	57 林建康先生，MH，JP	Mr Matthew LAM Kin-hong, MH, JP
	58 劉駿楷先生	Mr Terence LAU Chun-kai
	59 劉興華先生，MH，JP	Mr LAU Hing-wah, MH, JP
	60 樓家強先生，MH，JP	Mr LAU Ka-keung, MH, JP
	61 劉文東先生	Mr Benjamin LAU Man-tung
	62 劉偉光先生	Mr Billy LAU Wai-kwong
	63 劉應東先生	Mr Ellis LAU Ying-tung
	64 李富芬女士	Ms LEE Fu-fan

● 2021年4月1日新任命
Newly-appointed Observers (1 Apr 2021)

● 2022年4月1日退休
Retired Observers (1 Apr 2022)

● 2021年11月1日新任命
Newly-appointed Observers (1 Nov 2021)

● 已離任
Resigned Observers

● 2021年11月1日退休
Retired Observers (1 Nov 2021)

	觀察員名單	Name of Observers
65	李世基先生	Mr LEE Sai-kee
66	李穎詩女士	Ms Vivian LEE Ying-shih
67	李許美嫦女士，MH，JP	Mrs Tennessy LEE HUI Mei-sheung, MH, JP
68	梁淑莊女士	Ms LEUNG Suk-chong
69	李嘉欣女士	Ms LI Ka-yan
●	70 李心悅女士	Ms LI Sum-yuet
	71 廖舒衡女士	Ms LIAO Shu-hang
●	72 林曉東先生	Mr Charles LIN Xiao-dong
	73 廖錦興博士	Dr LIU Kam-hing
●	74 廖玲玲女士	Ms Samantha LIU Ling-ling
●	75 廖添誠博士	Dr Marcus LIU Tin-shing
	76 羅發強先生	Mr LO Fat-keung
	77 羅啟富先生	Mr Vincent LO Kai-fu
	78 羅沛然博士	Dr LO Pui-yin
	79 陸海女士，BBS，MH，JP	Ms LU Hai, BBS, MH, JP
●	80 呂志豪先生	Mr LUI Chi-ho
●	81 呂鈞堯先生，BBS	Mr Quincy LUI Kwan-yiu, BBS
	82 陸勁光先生，MH	Mr LUK King-kwong, MH
	83 麥樂嫦女士	Ms Mabel MAK Lok-sheung
	84 麥穎恩女士	Ms Yanice MAK Wing-yan
	85 莫潤輝牧師	Rev MOK Yun-fai
	86 伍海山先生	Mr Aaron NG Hoi-shan
	87 吳玲玲女士，JP	Ms NG Ling-ling, JP
	88 吳柏鴻工程師	Ir NG Pak-hung
	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

* 吳永嘉議員將繼續以副主席身份支持監警會工作。

* Hon Jimmy NG will continue to support IPCC's work in his capacity as Vice-Chairman.

● 2021年4月1日新任命
Newly-appointed Observers (1 Apr 2021)

● 2022年4月1日退休
Retired Observers (1 Apr 2022)

● 2021年11月1日新任命
Newly-appointed Observers (1 Nov 2021)

● 已離任
Resigned Observers

● 2021年11月1日退休
Retired Observers (1 Nov 2021)

	觀察員名單	Name of Observers
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
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	謝炯全博士	Dr Patrick TSE Kwing-chuen
112	王政芝女士	Ms Gigi WONG Ching-chi
113	黃頌良博士，JP	Dr WONG Chung-leung, JP
114	王真妮女士	Ms Jacqueline WONG
115	黃定康先生	Mr WONG Ting-hong
● 116	胡勁恒先生	Mr WOO King-hang
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

● 2021年4月1日新任命
Newly-appointed Observers (1 Apr 2021)

● 2022年4月1日退休
Retired Observers (1 Apr 2022)

● 2021年11月1日新任命
Newly-appointed Observers (1 Nov 2021)

● 已離任
Resigned Observers

● 2021年11月1日退休
Retired Observers (1 Nov 2021)

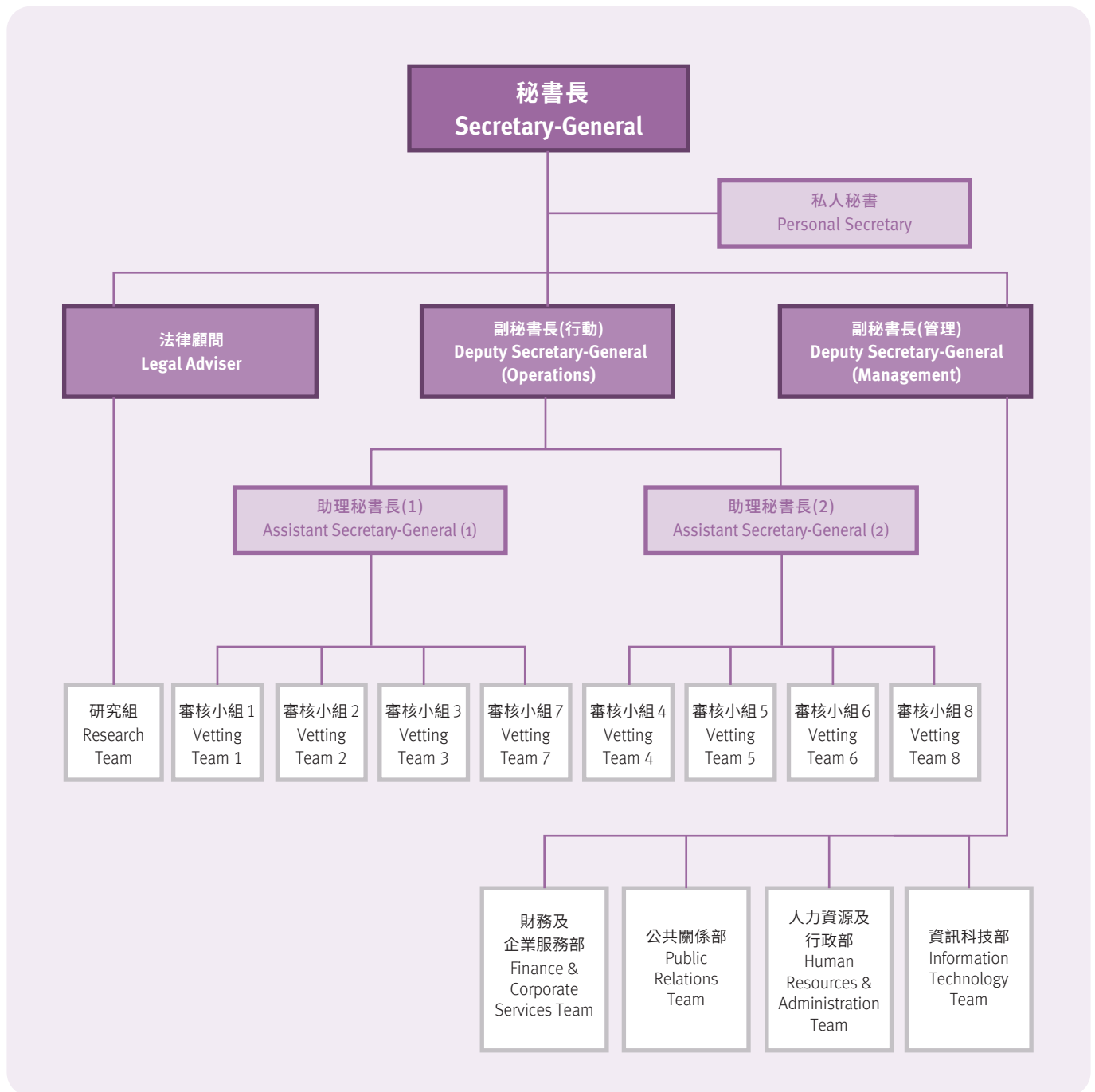
監警會秘書處 IPCC Secretariat

監警會由一個全職的秘書處支援。秘書處由秘書長領導，2021/22 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 2021/22. 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 2022 年 3 月 31 日的組織圖如下：

The organisational chart of the IPCC Secretariat as of 31 March 2022 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)

截至二零二二年三月三十一日止年度

Year ended 31 March 2022



意見

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審計列載於第114至135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,此財務報表包括於二零二二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二零二二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。

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。

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the **Independent Police Complaints Council** (the “Council”) set out on pages 114 to 135, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, 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 2022, 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.

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.

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滙總起來可能影響財務報表使用者依賴財務報表所作出的經濟決定，則有關的錯誤陳述可被視作重大。

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

- 識別和評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致財務報表存在重大錯誤陳述的風險，設計及執行審計程序以應對這些風險，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制之上，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險。
- 了解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程序，但目的並非對貴會內部控制的有效性發表意見。

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 cease 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, 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.

- 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。
- 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.

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。

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

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

二零二二年八月二十九日

香港

29 August 2022

Hong Kong

全面收益表

Statement of Comprehensive Income

截至二零二二年三月三十一日止年度
Year ended 31 March 2022

	附註 Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
收入 Income			
政府撥款 Government subventions	6	100,529,000	101,538,583
其他收入 Other income	7	341,310	2,058,527
		100,870,310	103,597,110
支出 Expenditure			
員工成本 Staff costs	8	58,927,087	59,825,337
一般及行政費用 General and administrative expenses	8	27,025,433	29,835,614
本會委員酬金 Honorary to Council members	18	780,560	828,580
財務費用 Finance cost	8	278,752	589,873
		87,011,832	91,079,404
本年度盈餘及全面收益總額			
Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	8	13,858,478	12,517,706

第118頁至第135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111至113頁

The notes on pages 118 to 135 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report — Pages 111 to 113

財務狀況表

Statement of Financial Position

於二零二二年三月三十一日
At 31 March 2022

	附註 Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
非流動資產 Non-current asset			
固定資產 Fixed assets	10	9,838,153	23,835,785
流動資產 Current assets			
按金及預付款項 Deposits and prepayments		5,848,059	5,557,058
其他應收款項 Other receivables		493	452,118
現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents	11	41,077,955	44,649,799
		46,926,507	50,658,975
流動負債 Current liabilities			
其他應付款項及應計費用 Other payables and accruals	13	6,585,499	10,449,243
租賃負債 Lease liabilities	15	4,107,538	12,110,852
		10,693,037	22,560,095
流動資產淨值 Net current assets		36,233,470	28,098,880
資產總值減流動負債 Total assets less current liabilities		46,071,623	51,934,665
非流動負債 Non-current liabilities			
員工約滿酬金撥備 Provision for staff gratuities	14	6,980,895	6,156,222
租賃負債 Lease liabilities	15	–	4,107,538
		6,980,895	10,263,760
資產淨值 Net assets		39,090,728	41,670,905
儲備 Reserves			
累計盈餘 Accumulated surplus	16	39,090,728	41,670,905

本會於二零二二年八月二十九日批准並授權公佈本財務報表。
Approved and authorised for issue by the Council on 29 August 2022.



王沛詩，SBS，JP
主席

Priscilla Pui-sze WONG, SBS, JP
Chairman

第118頁至第135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111至113頁
The notes on pages 118 to 135 are an integral part of these financial statements.
Independent Auditor's Report — Pages 111 to 113

儲備變動表

Statement of Changes in Reserves

截至二零二二年三月三十一日止年度
Year ended 31 March 2022

	附註 Note	累計盈餘 Accumulated surplus \$
於二零二零年四月一日之結餘 Balance 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及四月一日之結餘 Balances at 31 March 2021 and at 1 April 2021		41,670,905
年內盈餘及全面收益 Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year		13,858,478
退還予香港特別行政區政府（「香港政府」）的超額儲備 Excess reserve refunded to the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("the Government")	16	(16,438,655)
於二零二二年三月三十一日之結餘 Balance at 31 March 2022		39,090,728

第118頁至第135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111至113頁
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Independent Auditor's Report — Pages 111 to 113

現金流量表

Statement of Cash Flows

截至二零二二年三月三十一日止年度
Year ended 31 March 2022

	附註 Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
營運活動 Operating activities			
年內盈餘及全面收益 Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year		13,858,478	12,517,706
已就下列各項作出調整： Adjustments for:			
— 折舊 Depreciation		16,366,872	17,075,534
— 財務費用 Finance cost		278,752	589,873
— 利息收入 Interest income		(286,085)	(705,272)
— 退還予香港政府的超額儲備 Excess reserve refunded to the Government		(16,438,655)	—
營運資金變動前之營運盈餘 Operating surplus before working capital changes		13,779,362	29,477,841
按金及預付款項之增加 Increase in deposits and prepayments		(291,001)	(472,537)
其他應收款項之減少／(增加) Decrease/(increase) in other receivables		431,910	(431,910)
遞延政府補助之減少 Decrease in deferred government subventions		—	(609,583)
其他應付款項及應計費用之減少 Decrease in other payables and accruals		(3,863,744)	(4,020,438)
員工約滿酬金撥備之增加／(減少) Increase/(decrease) in provision for staff gratuities		824,673	(722,562)
來自營運活動產生之現金流入淨額 Net cash generated from operating activities		10,881,200	23,220,811
投資活動 Investing activities			
購入固定資產 Purchase of fixed assets		(2,369,240)	(4,934,950)
已收利息 Interest received		305,800	698,626
用於投資活動之現金流出淨額 Net cash used in investing activities		(2,063,440)	(4,236,324)
融資活動 Financing activities			
已付租賃租金的資本部分 Capital element of lease rentals paid		(12,110,852)	(11,724,179)
已付租賃租金的利息部分 Interest element of lease rentals paid		(278,752)	(589,873)
用於融資活動之現金流出淨額 Cash used in financing activities		(12,389,604)	(12,314,052)
現金及現金等價物之(減少)／增加淨額 Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(3,571,844)	6,670,435
年初之現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		44,649,799	37,979,364
年末之現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	11	41,077,955	44,649,799

第118頁至第135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111至113頁

The notes on pages 118 to 135 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report — Pages 111 to 113

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. 概述

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

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

本會的資金主要源自香港政府撥款。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
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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侍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二零二一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16號之修訂本
2019冠狀病毒病相關之租金寬減

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號之修訂本利率指標變革 — 第二階段

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 2021, including:

Amendments to HKFRS 16, *Covid-19 — Related Rent Concessions*

Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16, *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform — Phase 2*

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 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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
利息收入 Interest income	286,085	705,272
雜項收入 Sundry income	55,225	1,353,255
	341,310	2,058,527

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:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
(a) 員工成本 Staff costs		
— 強制性公積金供款 Contributions to Mandatory Provident Funds	1,171,311	1,131,102
— 薪金、工資及其他福利 Salaries, wages and other benefits	57,755,776	58,694,235
	58,927,087	59,825,337
(b) 一般及行政費用 General and administrative expenses		
核數師酬金 Auditor's remuneration	41,000	40,000
差餉及管理費用 Rates and management fee	2,441,330	2,444,130
宣傳及公眾教育事務 Publicity and public educational affairs	1,334,870	846,031
觀察員計劃 Observers' scheme	404,280	523,733
保險 Insurance	76,983	97,889
維修和保養 Repairs and maintenance	3,224,490	2,636,708
公用設施 Utilities	508,965	537,039
折舊 Depreciation	16,366,872	17,075,534
非經常性項目 Non-recurrent projects	—	1,715,637
其他 Others	2,626,643	3,918,913
	27,025,433	29,835,614
(c) 融資成本 Finance cost		
租賃負債之利息 Interest on lease liabilities	278,752	589,873

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							
於二零二一年四月一日							
At 1 April 2021	7,573,088	1,379,164	1,980,373	25,807,450	36,740,075	34,501,815	71,241,890
增置 Additions	–	4,465	63,620	2,301,155	2,369,240	–	2,369,240
棄置 Disposals	–	–	–	(73,140)	(73,140)	–	(73,140)
於二零二二年三月三十一日							
At 31 March 2022	7,573,088	1,383,629	2,043,993	28,035,465	39,036,175	34,501,815	73,537,990
累計折舊 Accumulated depreciation							
於二零二一年四月一日							
At 1 April 2021	6,442,808	1,105,316	1,428,228	19,732,482	28,708,834	18,697,271	47,406,105
年內折舊 Charge for the year	468,342	114,253	221,336	3,709,534	4,513,465	11,853,407	16,366,872
棄置核銷 Write back on disposals	–	–	–	(73,140)	(73,140)	–	(73,140)
於二零二二年三月三十一日							
At 31 March 2022	6,911,150	1,219,569	1,649,564	23,368,876	33,149,159	30,550,678	63,699,837
賬面淨值 Net book value							
於二零二二年三月三十一日							
At 31 March 2022	661,938	164,060	394,429	4,666,589	5,887,016	3,951,137	9,838,153
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

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

11. 現金及現金等價物

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 \$	2021 \$
銀行存款 Bank balances	21,077,955	9,649,799
到期期限少於三個月的定期存款 Time deposits with original maturity less than 3 months	20,000,000	35,000,000
現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents	41,077,955	44,649,799

12. 遞延政府撥款

12. Deferred government subventions

	2022 \$	2021 \$
於二零二一年／二零二零年四月一日的結餘 Balance as at 1 April 2021/2020	–	609,583
年內確認為收入的數額 Recognised as income in the year	–	(609,583)
於二零二二年／二零二一年三月三十一日的結餘 Balance as at 31 March 2022/2021	–	–

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
財務負債 Financial liabilities	3,146,904	7,195,003
未放取的有薪年假結餘 Unutilised annual leave balances	3,438,595	3,254,240
	6,585,499	10,449,243

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
於二零二一年／二零二零年四月一日的結餘 Balance as at 1 April 2021/2020	6,156,222	6,878,784
本年度已計提撥備 Provision made for the year	5,073,798	5,236,017
本年度已用撥備 Provision utilised for the year	(4,249,125)	(5,958,579)
於二零二二年／二零二一年三月三十一日的結餘 Balance as at 31 March 2022/2021	6,980,895	6,156,222

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
最低租賃款項 Minimum lease payments due		
— 一年內 Within 1 year	4,129,868	12,389,604
— 一年以上但五年內 1 to 5 years	–	4,129,868
	4,129,868	16,519,472
減：未來融資支出 Less: future finance charges	(22,330)	(301,082)
租賃負債現值 Present value of lease liabilities	4,107,538	16,218,390
分析作為： Analysed as:		
流動部分 Current portion	4,107,538	12,110,852
非流動部分 Non-current portion	–	4,107,538
	4,107,538	16,218,390

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二零二二年三月三十一日進行撥備。於本年度，本會就截至二零二一年三月三十一日財政年度之超額儲備退還港幣16,438,655元予香港政府。

16. Accumulated surplus

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

The Council considers the amount of excess reserve for the year has not been conclusive up to the reporting date, no provision for the refund of excess reserve to the Government has been made as at 31 March 2022 accordingly. During the year, the excess reserve of \$16,438,655 for the year ended 31 March 2021 has been refunded to the Government by the Council.

17. 金融工具

本會將其金融資產分為以下類別：

17. Financial instruments

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
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	493	452,118
現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents	41,077,955	44,649,799
	44,652,554	48,676,023

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:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
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	3,146,904	7,195,003
租賃負債 Lease liabilities	4,107,538	16,218,390
	7,254,442	23,413,393

所有金融工具的賬面值相對二零二一年及二零二二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 2021 and 2022.

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.

	2022 \$	2021 \$
數據摘要 Summary quantitative data		
按金 Deposits	3,574,106	3,574,106
其他應收款項 Other receivables	493	452,118
銀行存款 Bank balances	21,077,955	9,649,799
到期期限少於三個月的定期存款 Time deposits with original maturity less than 3 months	20,000,000	35,000,000
	44,652,554	48,676,023

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 Carrying amount \$	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 \$
2022				
其他應付款項及應計費用 Other payables and accruals	3,146,904	3,146,904	3,146,904	—
租賃負債 Lease liabilities	4,107,538	4,129,868	4,129,868	—
	7,254,442	7,276,772	7,276,772	—
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

(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**

	2022 \$	2021 \$
浮息金融資產 Floating-rate financial assets		
銀行結存 Deposits with banks	14,912,275	5,704,482
到期期限少於三個月的定期存款 Time deposits with original maturity less than 3 months	20,000,000	35,000,000
	34,912,275	40,704,482

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:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
本會委員酬金 Honorarium paid to Council members	780,560	828,580

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	
	2022 \$	2021 \$
於年初 At beginning of the year	16,218,390	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	(12,110,852)	(11,724,179)
已付租賃租金的利息部分 Interest element of lease rentals paid	(278,752)	(589,873)
融資現金流產生之變動總額 Total changes from financing cash flows	(12,389,604)	(12,314,052)
	3,828,786	15,628,517
其他變動： Other changes:		
租賃負債利息 Interest on lease liabilities	278,752	589,873
其他變動總額 Total other changes	278,752	589,873
於年末 At end of the year	4,107,538	16,218,390

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號之修訂本 提述概念框架 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10號及香港會計準則第28號之修訂本 投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業之資產出售或注資 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
香港會計準則第1號之修訂本 流動或非流動負債分類 Amendments to HKAS 1, <i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i>	二零二三年一月一日 1 January 2023
香港會計準則第1號及香港財務報告準則實務報告第2號之修訂本 會計政策披露 Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2, <i>Disclosure of Accounting Policies</i>	二零二三年一月一日 1 January 2023
香港會計準則第8號之修訂本 會計估計之定義 Amendments to HKAS 8, <i>Definition of Accounting Estimates</i>	二零二三年一月一日 1 January 2023
香港會計準則第12號之修訂本 來自單一交易有關資產及負債的遞延稅項 Amendments to HKAS 12, <i>Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction</i>	二零二三年一月一日 1 January 2023
香港會計準則第16號之修訂本 物業、廠房及設備 — 作擬定用途前的所得款項 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號之修訂本 虧損合約 — 履行合約之成本 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
香港財務報告準則之修訂本 香港財務報告準則二零一八年至二零二零年之年度改進 Amendments to HKFRSs, <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

本財務報表已於二零二二年八月二十九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 29 August 2022.

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

監警會充分履行法定職能，
公平審核每宗投訴個案，
並積極提出改善建議，
以提升警隊服務質素。

The IPCC fully performs its statutory functions by
examining each complaint case impartially, and
proactively recommending improvements
to enhance the police service quality.



本封面的設計概念源自牛頓擺。牛頓擺以球體撞擊傳送動能，透過一個球體的動能輸送，帶動另一個球體的擺動。設計概念展現「監警會」(球一)透過提出一系列「改善建議」(球二)，與警方一同帶動「改變」(球三)，提升警隊的服務質素，從而建立堅實的「互信」(球四)基礎，加強公眾對本港兩層架構投訴警察制度的信心。

The Newton's cradle is the inspiration behind the cover design concept. As one sphere strikes its neighbour, its kinetic energy is transferred, driving another sphere to swing out. The design illustrates how the "IPCC" (Sphere 1), by putting forward a range of "SQIs" (Sphere 2), drives "Change" (Sphere 3) with the police to enhance the Force's service quality, and thereby builds a solid foundation for mutual "Trust" (Sphere 4) to strengthen public confidence in Hong Kong's two-tier police complaints system.



獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會
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監警會網站
IPCC Website



監警會YouTube頻道
IPCC YouTube Channel

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