

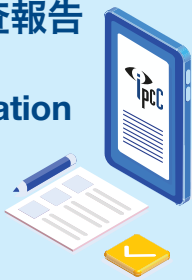


獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會
Independent Police Complaints Council

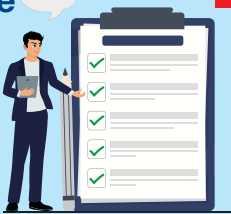
監警會通訊

IPCC NEWSLETTER

審核調查報告
Review investigation reports



向警方提出改善建議
Propose SQIIs to the police



跟進改善建議的落實情況
Follow up on the implementation of SQIIs



提升警隊服務質素
Enhance police service quality



減少不必要的投訴
Reduce unnecessary complaints



服務質素改善建議 優化警務常規及程序 減少不必要的投訴

Service Quality Improvement Initiatives

Enhancing police procedures and practices and reducing unnecessary complaints

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IPCC Members and Observers

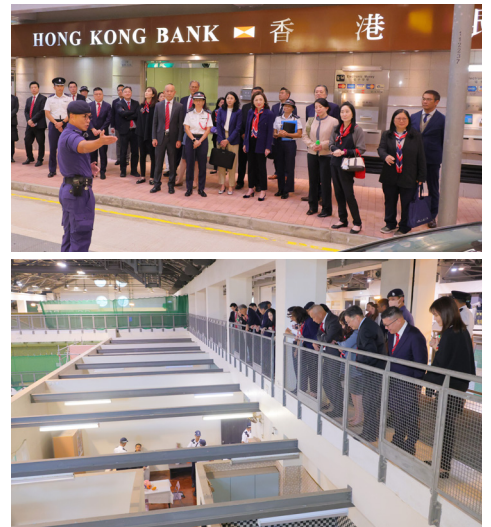
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服務質素改善建議

優化警務常規及程序 減少不必要的投訴

Service Quality Improvement Initiatives

Enhancing police procedures and practices and reducing unnecessary complaints



監警會主席與委員到訪不同警隊的單位，了解警隊的運作並跟進服務質素改善建議的落實情況。

IPCC Chairman and Council Members visiting different police units to gain a better understanding on police operations and follow up on the implementation of SQIIs.

監警會根據《獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會條例》（《監警會條例》）第8(1)(a)條，觀察、監察和覆檢警務處處長對須匯報投訴的處理和調查。在本會主席王沛詩女士的領導下，會方秉持「以事實為基礎、以證據為依歸、在陽光下運作」的原則，公平、公正地審核每宗投訴個案。

除了處理投訴人的不滿外，香港兩層架構投訴警察制度的另一核心宗旨，是優化警務程序與防止不必要的投訴。為此，監警會根據《監警會條例》第8(1)(c)條的法定職能，主動從審核個案中找出引致投訴的根本癥結，從而檢視警隊常規或程序中可改善的空間，並向警方提出相應的改善建議。為有效履行此項法定職能，會方於2021年將這些建議正式命名為「服務質素改善建議」（改善建議），旨在把審核投訴個案中發現可改進的地方，轉化為提升警方服務質素的契機，從源頭減少不必要的投訴。

Under section 8(1)(a) of the Independent Police Complaints Council Ordinance (IPCCO), the Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) observes, monitors and reviews the handling and investigation of Reportable Complaints by the Commissioner of Police. Under the leadership of IPCC Chairman, Ms Priscilla Wong Pui-sze, the Council adheres to the principle of examining each complaint fairly, impartially and strictly on the basis of fact and evidence, honestly, without fear or favour.

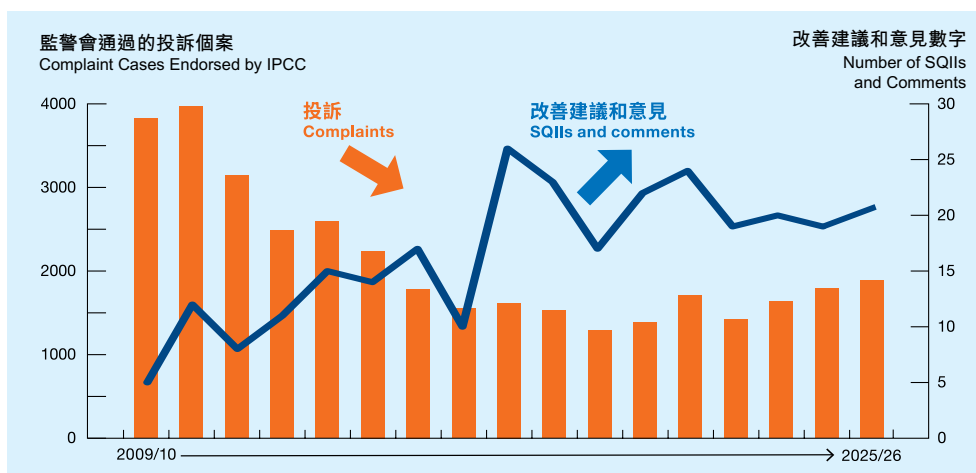
Apart from addressing the grievances of complainants, another core mission of Hong Kong's two-tier police complaints system is to enhance and optimise police procedures as well as to prevent unnecessary complaints. To this end, IPCC, pursuant to its statutory function under section 8(1)(c) of the IPCCO, proactively identifies the root causes of complaints from case reviews to identify areas for improvement in police practices or procedures. To effectively discharge this statutory function, IPCC officially designated these recommendations as "Service Quality Improvement Initiatives" (SQIIs) in 2021. This aims to turn improvements identified through the review of complaints into opportunities for enhancing police service quality, thereby reducing unnecessary complaints at source.

服務質素改善建議機制的運作如下： The SQILs mechanism works as follows:



自2009年成為法定機構至今，監警會已向警方提出超過280項改善建議和意見，以協助警隊持續提升服務質素。會方於成立的首五年，每年平均提出10項改善建議和意見；至近年，每年平均提出的改善建議和意見增至20項，較成立之初增加一倍。這些建議主要涵蓋檢討警方的守則與指引、提升裝備與設施、完善規管督導、強化警務人員培訓、以及加強警務人員與公眾人士溝通技巧和專業性等。隨着監警會累計提出的改善建議按年增加，整體投訴數字亦由成立初期的年均約4,000宗，下降至今年約1,900宗，反映審核投訴與改善建議相輔相成的成果。

Since becoming a statutory body in 2009, IPCC has put forward more than 280 SQILs and comments to the police force, with a view to facilitating it in continuously enhancing the quality of police services. During the five years after its establishment, the Council made an average of 10 SQILs and comments per year. In recent years, the annual average has risen to 20 SQILs and comments, representing a doubling of the number made at the outset. These recommendations mainly cover reviewing police procedures and guidelines, upgrading equipment and facilities, enhancing supervision, strengthening training of police officers, and improving communication skills and professionalism of police officers in public interactions. As the cumulative number of recommendations raised by IPCC has increased year on year, the overall number of complaints have dropped from an annual average of about 4,000 cases at its initial years to around 1,900 this year, reflecting how complaint reviews and SQILs complement each other.



每當監警會提出改善建議後，投訴警察課會展開深入研究，並聯繫警隊內相關政策單位共同檢視有關警隊常規或程序可改善的地方。若有關程序涉及其他政府部門，投訴警察課亦會與相關政府部門商討，以確保改善建議周全可行，得以全面落实。在檢視建議的過程中，監警會與投訴警察課會保持緊密溝通，持續交換意見，以確保改善措施能精準對應問題核心。監警會亦會透過持續監察驗證成效，不僅檢視同類投訴是否再次出現，亦會親身到訪不同警區單位，實地了解措施的落實情況，並聽取前線人員的意見。

Whenever IPCC puts forward SQlls, the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO) conducts in-depth reviews and liaises with relevant policy units within the police force to jointly examine areas for improvement in police practices or procedures. Where procedures involve other government departments, CAPO will consult them to ensure that the recommendations are comprehensive, operationally feasible, and effectively implemented. Throughout the review process, IPCC and CAPO maintain close communication and continuously exchange views to ensure that the improvement measures accurately address the core issues. IPCC also evaluates the effectiveness of the SQlls through ongoing monitoring, not only by tracking whether similar complaints reoccur, but also by visiting different police formations to observe the implementation of the measures on-site and listen to feedback from frontline officers.



監警會在萬聖節當晚於蘭桂坊一帶了解警方的人群管理行動策略。
IPCC receiving a briefing on police's crowd management strategies in Lan Kwai Fong on Halloween night.



監警會到訪牛頭角警署的新一代報案室。
IPCC visiting the New Generation Report Room of Ngau Tau Kok Police Station.

過去監警會曾經提出的改善建議主要涵蓋多個範疇，包括科技應用及設施提升、處理有特別需要人士、財物處理及交通執法等。本期通訊將回顧並介紹其中兩個範疇：科技應用及設施提升與處理有特別需要人士。

The SQlls previously put forward by IPCC have mainly covered a number of areas, including the use of technology and facilities enhancement, the handling of persons with special needs, handling of case property, and traffic enforcement. This issue of the newsletter reviews and introduces two of these areas: the use of technology and facilities enhancement, and the handling of persons with special needs.

科技應用及設施提升

Use of Technology and Facilities Enhancement

科技日新月異，警隊與時並進，積極推動智慧警政，以提升警務人員的工作效率與專業表現。監警會亦曾經提出改善建議，鼓勵警方無論在戶外執勤，或於警署內工作，善用科技與提升設備，為市民提供更快捷、更優質的服務。

積極使用隨身攝錄機

前線警務人員執勤時穿梭大街小巷，與市民頻繁接觸，不時需要處理糾紛甚至衝突場面。因此，監警會過往曾建議警方於執行日常職務時，尤其在面對衝突情況下，應積極使用隨身攝錄機記錄事件。

目前警隊已配備約18,000部隨身攝錄機，讓前線警務人員於處理衝突場面時可客觀搜證，提升行動的透明度與問責性。在執勤時，前線警務人員會依法向現場涉案人士，發出清晰宣告才開始啟動攝錄，讓涉案人士明白他們現場的言行會被即時記錄下來，並作為日後釐清事實的憑據。在這種「言行均有客觀紀錄」的提示下，涉案人士往往會自覺地克制，避免衝突場面進一步激化，從而緩和現場對峙的氣氛，繼而促進警務人員與涉案人士之間的理性溝通。此外，一旦投訴警察課接獲相關投訴，這些隨身攝錄機的錄影片段能為投訴警察課及監警會提供客觀的現場證據，釐清事件真相。

為跟進改善建議的落實情況，監警會更曾到訪香港警察學院，實地了解到學院已將會方的建議加入訓練課程。其中，學院在處理家庭暴力事件的教學中，特別教導學員善用隨身攝錄機，幫助他們處理情緒對立激烈的情況，並記錄糾紛，作客觀紀錄及證據。

Amid the rapid technological advancement, the police have kept pace with the times by actively promoting smart policing to enhance the operational efficiency and professional performance of police officers. IPCC has also previously proposed a number of SQIIs to encourage the police to make use of technology and upgrade their equipment. Whether executing duties outdoors or working inside police stations, such advancements enable the delivery of faster and higher quality services to the public.

Proactive Use of Body Worn Video Cameras

Frontline police officers interact frequently with the public during patrols and are often required to handle disputes or even heated confrontations. IPCC therefore has recommended that the police proactively use Body Worn Video Cameras (BWVCs) to record incidents arising in the course of officers' daily duties, especially when facing volatile situations.

Currently, the police force is equipped with about 18,000 BWVCs, enabling frontline police officers to capture evidence objectively during confrontational situations, and thereby enhancing transparency and accountability in police-public interactions. When executing duties, frontline police officers will, in accordance with operational procedures, make a clear announcement to the persons involved at the scene before commencing recording. This ensures the persons involved understand that their words and actions will be recorded in real time and will serve as evidence to establish the facts in future. Prompted by this reminder that "words and actions are being objectively recorded," the individuals involved often consciously exercise self-restraint to prevent the conflict from escalating further. This effectively defuses the tense atmosphere on-site, subsequently facilitating rational communication between police officers and the individuals. Furthermore, should CAPO receive a related complaint, the recorded footage from BWVCs can provide objective on-site evidence for both CAPO and IPCC to ascertain the facts of the incident.

To follow up on the implementation of the SQIIs, IPCC visited the Hong Kong Police College and observed that the College has integrated the Council's recommendations into their training courses. Specifically, in its training on handling domestic violence incidents, the College teaches trainees to make good use of BWVCs. This training helps officers manage volatile situations while capturing footage to serve as objective records and evidence.



警方在巡邏時配備的隨身攝錄機。
(照片來源：香港警務處)

*BWVCs equipped to police officers while on patrol.
(Photo Credit: Hong Kong Police Force)*

優化警署羈留設施

監警會過往曾建議警方檢討於大型拘捕行動中嫌疑人士被帶進警署的處理程序及相關指引，妥善監管及記錄警方如何處理有關人士。因應會方的意見，警方以旺角警署作為落實改善措施的試點：修訂了相關的常規命令，規定警務人員一旦將嫌疑人士帶進警署，必須隨即向值日官作出通報，並詳細記錄其動向及福利要求；同時，若在大型拘捕行動中，警署內的房間需要暫時用作「特別臨時羈留室」時，亦必須先獲得批准。此外，在「特別臨時羈留室」的通道增設閉路電視鏡頭，亦在「特別臨時羈留室」內增設一部連接至中央系統的電腦，以加強監管和記錄被羈留人士的動向及安排。

為此，監警會主席及委員便到訪旺角警署，實地了解此項建議的落實情況，包括「特別臨時羈留室」的最新設施及配置的安全性及透明度，確保被羈留人士能被妥善看管。目前，全港 41 間警署已參考旺角警署的成功經驗，修訂了使用「特別臨時羈留室」的內部常規命令，同時亦強化了有關羈留設施的硬件配套。

Enhancement of Police Station Detention Facilities

IPCC has recommended that the police review their handling procedures and guidelines for suspects brought into police stations during mass arrest operations. This review aims to ensure proper supervision and documentation of how detainees are handled in custody. In response to the Council's views, the police launched a pilot scheme at Mong Kok Police Station to implement improvement measures. They revised relevant Standing Orders to mandate that police officers immediately report to the Duty Officer upon bringing a suspect into a police station, recording their movements and welfare requests in detail. Meanwhile, prior approval must be obtained if a room inside a police station is to be temporarily used as a "Special Temporary Holding Area" during a mass arrest operation. In addition, CCTV cameras have been installed along the corridors of the "Special Temporary Holding Area", and a computer connected to the central system has been set up inside the room to strengthen the supervision and recording detainees' movements and arrangements.

To follow up on these measures, IPCC Chairman and Members visited Mong Kok Police Station to observe the implementation of this recommendation on-site, including the safety and transparency of the latest facilities and installations in the "Special Temporary Holding Area", ensuring that detainees are properly supervised. Currently, all 41 police stations across Hong Kong have drawn on the successful experience of Mong Kok Police Station to revise their internal Standing Orders governing the use of the "Special Temporary Holding Area" while strengthening the hardware support of these detention facilities.



監警會主席與委員到訪旺角警署視察最新羈留設施。

IPCC Chairman and Members visiting Mong Kok Police Station to observe the newly enhanced detention facilities.

處理有特別需要人士**Handling of Persons with Special Needs**

監警會過往在審核涉及有特別需要人士的投訴個案時，留意到警隊在處理這些人士的常規程序上有可改進的空間。有特別需要人士涵蓋精神上無行為能力人士與身體殘障人士等。為保障這些有特別需要人士的合法權益，協助警隊優化處理流程以減少不必要的投訴，監警會提出了多項針對性的改善建議，並已悉數獲警方採納及落實執行。

In the past reviews of complaint cases involving persons with special needs, IPCC noticed room for improvement in the police's procedures for handling these individuals. Persons with special needs encompass mentally incapacitated persons (MIPs) and those with physical disabilities. To safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of these individuals, and to assist the police force in enhancing handling procedures to reduce unnecessary complaints, IPCC put forward a number of SQILs. All of these have since been adopted and implemented by the police.

提高前線警務人員辨識「精神上無行為能力人士」的警覺性**Enhancing the Alertness of Frontline Police Officers in Identifying MIPs**

前線警務人員在日常執勤時，有時需要接觸精神上無行為能力人士或處理涉及這些人士的案件。由於部分精神上無行為能力人士的外在表徵及言行可能並不明顯，前線警務人員未必能夠即時辨識，對前線執法人員構成一定程度的挑戰，甚至可能導致未能及早察覺當事人的特殊需求，而影響了相應保障程序的安排。警方認同監警會對此的觀察，為對症下藥，警隊積極與各專業部門合作，推出了一系列前瞻性的優化措施，包括制定《行為指標》、推行「守護咕」計劃，以及優化安排「合適成人」陪同機制，以全面提升前線人員在處理精神上無行為能力人士時的專業警覺性。

In the course of their daily duties, frontline police officers occasionally interact with MIPs or handle cases involving them. Since the condition or needs of some MIPs may not display obvious outward signs, frontline police officers may not be able to identify them immediately. This poses a certain degree of operational challenges for frontline law enforcement, as it may delay the recognition of an individual's special needs and affect the timely arrangement of appropriate protective measures. The police agree with IPCC's observations in this regard. To address this issue, the police have actively collaborated with relevant departments to launch a series of forward-looking optimisation measures. These include formulating the "Behavioural Indicators Guide", introducing the "Care Card" Scheme, and enhancing the mechanism for arranging an "Appropriate Adult" to accompany the individual concerned. Collectively, these measures aim to strengthen the professional awareness and readiness of frontline officers when handling MIPs.

警隊的臨床心理學家、醫學專家及社會福利署共同制定了《行為指標》，列出精神上無行為能力人士的常見特徵，為前線人員提供快速參考，及早識別精神上無行為能力人士，確保在處理這些個案時能夠保障他們的權利和需求，並作完備的紀錄。

The clinical psychologists of the force, medical experts, and the Social Welfare Department have jointly formulated the "Behavioural Indicators Guide". It lists the common characteristics of MIPs to provide a quick reference for frontline officers, enabling early identification. This ensures that the rights and needs of MIPs are safeguarded when handling these cases, and that comprehensive records are maintained.

此外，警方推行了「守護咭」計劃，鼓勵精神上無行為能力人士隨身攜帶。此咭記錄了持有人的醫療與溝通需要，以及緊急聯絡人資料。當有關人士在沒有親友陪同下，單獨面對突發狀況或需要配合執法調查時，前線警務人員能透過咭上資料，即時掌握其特定要求並給予適切照料；同時，人員亦能第一時間通知其監護人或緊急聯絡人到場協助，從根本上減少因雙方無法有效溝通而引致不必要的誤會與爭議。

In addition, the police have implemented the “Care Card” Scheme, encouraging MIPs to carry the card with them. This card records the holder’s medical and communication needs, as well as emergency contact information. When the individuals concerned face unexpected situations alone or need to cooperate with law enforcement investigations without the accompaniment of relatives or friends, frontline police officers can immediately ascertain their specific requirements through the card’s information and provide appropriate care. Meanwhile, officers can also notify their guardians or emergency contacts to provide assistance on-site immediately, fundamentally reducing misunderstandings and disputes arising from a communication breakdown between both parties.



我的名字是 My name is : _____	男 ☐ Male 女 ☐ Female
我的緊急聯絡人是 My emergency contact: _____	
他/她的電話號碼是 His/her contact no.: _____	
我有這些殘疾 My illness/disability: _____	
我的藥物及醫療需要 My medication and medical needs are: _____	
我的行為特徵和溝通需要 My behavioural characteristics and communication needs are: _____	

根據警隊常規指引，警方一旦確認或合理相信某人為精神上無行為能力人士，不論他們在案件中的身為為何，均須安排「合適成人」（例如親人、社工等）陪同有關人士，以保障其權益及需要。由於接受警方調查往往令精神上無行為能力人士感到不安與壓力、甚或引致溝通障礙，陪伴在側的「合適成人」對緩解其情緒及促進有效溝通至為重要。不過，「合適成人」有時未必清楚他們的角色和責任。為此，警方特別推出《合適成人通知書》，明確界定「合適成人」的角色及責任，包括為精神上無行為能力人士提供即時的情緒支援及協助他們明白其應有的權利、以證人身分觀察警方會面及調查的公平性，以及協助警方與精神上無行為能力人士的溝通。此項優化措施能確保會面及調查過程公正透明，從根本減少不必要的爭議與投訴。

According to police guidelines, once the police confirm or reasonably believe that a person is an MIP, regardless of their status in the case, they must arrange for an “Appropriate Adult” (such as a relative or social worker) to accompany the person concerned to safeguard their rights and needs. As undergoing police investigation often causes anxiety and stress to the MIP, or even leads to communication barriers, the presence of an “Appropriate Adult” is essential in calming their anxieties and facilitating effective communication. However, “Appropriate Adults” may sometimes be uncertain of their roles and responsibilities. To address this, the police have introduced the “Notice to Appropriate Adult”, which explicitly defines their duties. These include providing immediate emotional support to MIPs, assisting them in understanding their due rights, observing the fairness of police interviews and investigations in the capacity of a witness, and facilitating communication between the police and MIPs. This enhancement measure ensures that the interview and investigation processes are fair and transparent, fundamentally reducing unnecessary disputes and complaints.

以錄影會面方式向視障人士錄取口供

在處理涉及視障人士的個案時，警方會提供適當協助並採取合宜措施，以照顧有關人士的特別需要。警務人員在為視障人士完成錄取書面口供後，由於當事人無法即時查閱書面紀錄，故只能在人員口頭覆讀下確認內容。當警方將口供副本交予當事人後，若當事人在事後翻查副本時發現書面紀錄與當時警務人員的口頭覆讀版本有異，便會衍生爭議並引致投訴。為避免此類情況，監警會建議警方應考慮採用錄影會面方式為視障人士錄取口供，讓他們能夠透過錄影方式，詳細交代事件經過並確認相關內容。警方接納並已更新指引，規定若視障人士是案件的嫌疑人，案件主管必須以錄影方式錄取口供。若視障人士的身分為受害人或證人，案件主管在審視個別案件的取證實際需要時，應優先考慮採用錄影會面，並必須安排一名合適人士在場協助會面及錄取口供；倘若未能安排合適人士在場，錄取口供必須以錄影會面方式進行。

Taking Statements from Visually Impaired Persons by Way of Video-recorded Interviews

When handling cases involving visually impaired persons, the police provide appropriate assistance and adopt suitable measures to address the special needs of the individuals concerned. Currently, after police officers take a written statement from a visually impaired person, the individual cannot immediately review the written document and can only confirm its contents when an officer reads it back to them. If, upon later receiving a copy of the statement, the person identifies discrepancies between the written record and the version read back to them, disputes and complaints may arise. To mitigate such risks, IPCC recommended that the police consider adopting video-recorded interviews (VRIs) when taking statements from visually impaired persons, allowing them to give a detailed account and confirm the contents through video recording. The police accepted the recommendation and have updated their guidelines accordingly. The new guidelines stipulate that if a visually impaired person is a suspect, the officer-in-charge of the case must take the statement by way of a VRI. If the visually impaired person is a victim or a witness, the officer-in-charge, having regard to the practical evidentiary needs of the case, should prioritise the use of VRIs and must arrange for an appropriate person to be present to assist with the interview and statement taking; if an appropriate person cannot be arranged, the statement must be taken by way of a VRI.



上述優化措施說明了監警會過往提出的改善建議，如何幫助警方提升服務質素。下期通訊將會介紹改善建議涵蓋的另外兩個範疇：財物處理及交通執法，進一步展示「服務質素改善建議」如何優化不同層面的警隊服務，有助減少不必要的投訴。

The above optimisation measures illustrate how IPCC's SQIIs have helped the police to enhance their service quality. The next issue of the newsletter will highlight two other areas covered by these initiatives: the handling of case property and traffic enforcement, further demonstrating how SQIIs optimise different aspects of police services and help reduce unnecessary complaints.

持續到訪警隊單位 了解警務工作並跟進改善建議的落實情況

Ongoing visits to various police units to learn about policing duties and follow up on the implementation of SQIIs

監警會主席聯同委員及秘書處職員持續到訪警隊單位，藉以了解不同範疇的警務工作和程序，並與前線警務人員交流，聆聽他們在日常工作中遇到的挑戰，同時跟進改善建議的落實情況。

Through ongoing visits to police units, IPCC Chairman, Members and Secretariat staff gain an understanding of policing duties and procedures across different areas. The Council also exchanges views with frontline police officers to learn about the challenges they encounter in their daily duties, and follow up on the implementation of SQIIs.

2026年3月 鑑證科

March 2026 Identification Bureau



繼去年12月在聯席會議上聽取鑑證科人員簡介最新工作後，監警會今年3月前往位於警察總部的法證指紋實驗室，親身了解鑑證科人員如何運用各種精密儀器、先進技術及人工智能系統，將肉眼無法察覺到的「蛛絲馬跡」變成有力的證據，讓真相水落石出。

監警會亦參觀了罪案現場勘查流動實驗室，了解警隊如何把實驗室「搬到」罪案現場，讓鑑證科人員在分秒必爭的情況下，透過即場蒐集及檢驗證據，並迅速取得初步結果，盡快鎖定疑犯身份，提高刑事調查效率。

期間，監警會委員與鑑證科人員交流，明白到他們的工作十分繁重且責任重大。監警會委員鼓勵鑑證科人員繼續運用專業知識並配合最新科技，從罪案現場及所檢取的證物中取得證據，將罪犯繩之於法，守護香港治安。

Following the Identification Bureau (IB)'s presentation on its latest work at the Joint Meeting last December, IPCC conducted a site visit to the Forensic Fingerprint Laboratory at Police Headquarters in March 2026. IPCC gained first-hand insight into how IB officers utilise various precision instruments, advanced technology and artificial intelligence systems to turn invisible clues into solid evidence that brings the truth to light.

IPCC also visited the Crime Scene Investigation Mobile Laboratory to see how the police “deploy” the laboratory to crime scenes. This facilitates IB officers, who consistently race against time, to collect and examine evidence on the spot and quickly obtain preliminary results, so as to identify suspects as soon as possible and improve the efficiency of criminal investigation.

During the visit, IPCC Members exchanged views with IB officers, gaining a better understanding of their heavy workloads and great responsibilities. IPCC Members encouraged IB officers to continue applying their professional knowledge and leveraging technology to obtain evidence from crime scenes and seized exhibits, thereby helping to bring offenders to justice and safeguard the law and order of Hong Kong.

2025年10月 香港警察學院

October 2025 Hong Kong Police College



香港警察學院（學院）自2006年由警察訓練學校正式升格為學院後，今年已屆20周年。為進一步了解這個警隊「生力軍」的搖籃，監警會早前到訪黃竹坑「學堂」，聽取警方代表介紹學院的歷史、組織架構和警務教學理念，並觀看學員在模擬場景中處理家庭暴力事件。

此外，監警會亦從學員的模擬交通違例場景中，了解到學院的部分基礎訓練課程，已涵蓋會方提出的改善建議，包括建議警務人員在處理衝突場面時善用隨身攝錄機，以及在交通票控時，應以警隊手機清晰拍下可證明違例細節的照片，以有效處理日後在日常工作中可能遇到的情況，從而減少不必要的爭議和投訴。

在交流環節中，學員分享他們加入警隊的初心及抱負。監警會主席和委員樂見一班學員充滿熱忱，實踐抱負守護香港的決心。

主席王沛詩女士表示，監警會一直秉持「以事實為基礎、以證據為依歸、在陽光下運作」的原則，嚴謹審核每宗投訴。監警會同時透過審核投訴的觀察，持續向警隊提出一系列改善建議，並樂見警隊在培訓課程中納入改善建議，有助警隊提升服務質素，而且加強市民對警隊的信心。

Celebrating its 20th anniversary this year, the Hong Kong Police College (the College) was originally founded as the Police Training School before officially becoming a college in 2006. Earlier, IPCC visited the College in Wong Chuk Hang to gain a deeper understanding of this cradle of future police officers. During the visit, IPCC were briefed by police representatives on the College's history, organisational structure and policing teaching philosophy, followed by an observation of police trainees handling domestic violence case in a simulated setting.

IPCC also observed how police trainees handle traffic offences in another simulated setting, and learnt that part of the College's foundation training programmes has been covered with the SQILs proposed by the Council. These include recommendations for police officers to enhance the use of Body Worn Video Cameras when handling confrontational situations, and to utilise Force-issued mobile phones to take photos that clearly show the details of contravention as evidence when issuing traffic tickets. This facilitates officers to effectively handle situations that may arise in their future duties, thereby reducing unnecessary disputes and complaints.

During the exchange session, the trainees shared their faith and aspirations for joining the police force. IPCC Chairman and Members were pleased to see a group of trainees brimming with enthusiasm, determined to realise their aspirations of safeguarding Hong Kong.

IPCC Chairman, Ms Priscilla Wong Pui-sze, remarked that IPCC remains committed to examining each complaint "strictly on the basis of fact and evidence, honestly, without fear or favour". Through observations from complaints vetting, IPCC also proposes a range of SQILs to the police. We are pleased to see that the police have incorporated the SQILs into their training programmes to enhance police service quality and strengthen public confidence in the police.

多元化校園活動 培育青年公民意識

Fostering youth civic awareness through diverse school activities



監警會主席王沛詩女士，SBS，JP(前排中)、宣傳及社區關係委員會主席陳正欣博士，BBS，MH(前排右七)、管理委員會主席陳美寶女士，JP(前排左六)、阮家興醫生(前排右六)、陳永德先生(前排左五)、王賜豪醫生，SBS，JP(前排右五)、莊創業先生，SBS，JP(前排左四)及秘書長梅達明先生(前排左七)與師生和家長合照。

IPCC Chairman, Ms Priscilla Wong Pui-sze, SBS, JP (front row, centre); Chairman of the Publicity and Community Relations Committee, Dr Daniel Chan Ching-yan, BBS, MH (front row, seventh right); Chairman of the Management Committee, Ms Mabel Chan Mei-bo, JP (front row, sixth left); Dr Desmond Nguyen Gia-hung (front row, sixth right); Mr Kevin Chan Wing-tak (front row, fifth left); Dr Jimmy Wong Chi-ho, SBS, JP (front row, fifth right); Mr Jonathon Chong Chong-yip, SBS, JP (front row, fourth left); and Secretary-General, Mr Daniel Mui (front row, seventh left), in a group photo with teachers, students and parents.

年報封面設計比賽

監警會持續透過多元管道推動青少年教育工作。2025年，會方首度舉辦全港中學「年報封面設計比賽」(比賽)，讓同學在發揮藝術創意的同時，亦能加深對監警會的認識。

比賽分為初中組和高中組。所有參賽作品均準確表達出監警會的核心價值和審核原則，而且融合漫畫、寫實等不同風格，亦有同學以電腦繪圖創作，水準之高，令人留下深刻印象。

Annual Report Cover Design Competition

IPCC continues to promote youth education through diverse channels. In 2025, the Council organised the Annual Report Cover Design Competition (the Competition) for the first time for all secondary schools in Hong Kong. This enabled students to showcase their artistic creativity while deepening their understanding of IPCC.

The Competition featured junior and senior secondary categories. All submissions clearly expressed IPCC's core values and vetting principle across a variety of styles, including comics, realistic illustrations and digital creations, demonstrating a high level of proficiency that left a lasting impression.



監警會《2024/25工作報告》封面設計意念來自初中組冠軍作品。

The cover design of IPCC Report 2024/25 drawing inspiration from the winning entry in the junior secondary category of the Competition.



宣傳及社區關係委員會委員評選作品。

Members of the Publicity and Community Relations Committee adjudicating the winning entries.



比賽得獎名單
List of awardees of the Competition



監警會主席頒發獎項予初中組冠軍(左)及高中組冠軍得主。

IPCC Chairman presenting awards to the champions of the junior secondary (left) and senior secondary categories.

為表彰一眾得獎同學及學校，監警會於2026年3月13日舉行頒獎典禮，合共頒發20個獎項，包括初中組及高中組冠、亞、季軍和優異獎，以及最踴躍參與學校獎。

在頒獎典禮上，監警會主席王沛詩女士、出席委員和秘書處代表與師生和家長相互交流，讚揚同學的參賽作品展現極高的原創性及設計水平，並勉勵同學在成長路上努力汲取新知識，同時堅守公正、誠信的待人處事原則，日後積極回饋社會。委員亦感謝學校及家長一直支持會方的校園活動，攜手提升年輕一代的公民意識。

To honour the winning students and schools, IPCC hosted an award presentation ceremony on 13 March 2026. A total of 20 awards were presented, including Champion, First Runner-up, Second Runner-up prizes as well as Merit Awards for both the junior and senior secondary categories, along with the Best Participation School Award.

IPCC Chairman, Ms Priscilla Wong Pui-sze, attending Members and the Secretariat representatives engaged with teachers, students and parents at the ceremony. They commended the students' entries for demonstrating exceptional originality and design skills. They also encouraged the students to pursue continuous learning as they grow, and to make positive contributions to society in the future while upholding the principles of impartiality and integrity in all their endeavours. Members further expressed their appreciation to schools and parents for their support of the Council's educational initiatives in promoting civic awareness across the younger generation.



校園計劃

由2025年4月至2026年3月，監警會合共舉辦近30場校園活動，透過講座、教育短片、展覽及攤位遊戲，向超過一萬名師生深入淺出地介紹香港的兩層架構投訴警察制度，以及投訴人的權利與責任。

為了解活動成效及學習成果，監警會向學生及老師收集意見。結果顯示，近九成同學在活動後，清楚明白投訴人有責任提供真實、準確及全面的資料。有參與計劃的老師表示，監警會的校園計劃能配合公民與社會發展科課程，有助教導學生多角度思考的重要性，並提升學生的守法意識。

此外，自警隊於2024年9月起與明愛社區書院、香港專業進修學校和香港科技專上書院，合辦「應用教育文憑 — 學警預備訓練」課程後，監警會亦夥拍三間院校定期舉辦講座。在講座中，審核團隊會向學員分享處理真實投訴個案的經驗，讓他們了解前線警務人員在日常工作中面對的挑戰，以及市民對警隊的期望。

School Programme

From April 2025 to March 2026, IPCC organised nearly 30 school activities. Through talks, educational videos, exhibitions and game booths, the Council introduced the two-tier police complaints system in Hong Kong and the rights and responsibilities of complainants to over 10,000 teachers and students in a simple and easy-to-understand manner.

To assess the effectiveness and learning outcomes of the activities, IPCC gathered feedback from students and teachers alike. The results showed that approximately 90% of students clearly understood the responsibilities of complainants to provide true, accurate and complete information. Teachers also found that IPCC's School Programme aligned with the Citizenship and Social Development curriculum, enabling students to understand the importance of multi-perspective thinking and raise their law-abiding awareness.

Following the launch of the “Diploma of Applied Education – Police Cadet Training” co-organised by the police and Caritas Institute of Community Education, Hong Kong College of Technology and Hong Kong Institute of Technology in September 2024, IPCC has also partnered with these three education institutions to host regular seminars. During the seminars, members of the vetting team shared their firsthand experience in complaints handling to help participants understand the daily challenges faced by frontline police officers and the public's expectations of the police force.



監警會新委員

New IPCC Members

監警會主席及委員歡迎由行政長官委任的李鎮強議員和簡慧敏議員加入監警會。兩位新委員具備豐富的專業知識和公職經驗，有助監警會發揮其法定監察職能，確保香港享有公平、有效和具透明度的兩層架構投訴警察制度。

IPCC Chairman and Members welcome Ir Hon Michael Lee Chun-keung and Hon Carmen Kan Wai-mun, both appointed by the Chief Executive, to the Council. The two new Members possess a wealth of professional knowledge and experience in public services. Their expertise will assist IPCC in performing its statutory monitoring function and safeguarding a fair, effective and transparent two-tier police complaints system in Hong Kong.



李鎮強議員，BBS，JP

Ir Hon Michael Lee Chun-keung, BBS, JP

- 於2026年3月1日獲委任
- 工程界及商界
- Appointed on 1 March 2026
- Engineering Sector and Commercial Sector

我十分榮幸擔任監警會副主席。我將克盡己任，秉持公正客觀的原則，嚴謹審核每宗投訴個案，確保投訴制度不偏不倚。我亦會與各委員及秘書處緊密合作，繼續履行《監警會條例》賦予的法定職能，向警方提出服務質素改善建議，以減少不必要的投訴。

It is my honour to serve as the Vice-Chairman of IPCC. I will do my utmost to examine each complaint on a fair and objective basis to ensure the impartiality and integrity of the complaints system. I will also work closely with fellow Members and the Secretariat to continue discharging the statutory function under the IPCC Ordinance by making proposals of Service Quality Improvement Initiatives to the police, with a view to reducing unnecessary complaints.

簡慧敏議員，JP

Hon Carmen Kan Wai-mun, JP

- 於2026年3月1日獲委任
- 法律界及金融界
- Appointed on 1 March 2026
- Legal Sector and Finance Sector

本人很榮幸繼擔任監警會觀察員後，再獲委任為監警會委員。我將借助多年累積的法律及金融知識與經驗，按法定職能履職盡責，做好觀察、監察和覆檢警方處理投訴的工作。我亦期待與各委員及秘書處攜手合作，鞏固公眾對兩層架構投訴制度的信心。

I am honoured to be appointed as a Member of the Council while continuing to serve as an IPCC Observer. Leveraging my years of legal and finance expertise and experience, I will fulfill my statutory role to observe, monitor, and review the handling of police complaints. I also look forward to collaborating with fellow Members and the Secretariat to enhance public confidence in the two-tier complaints system.



卸任委員

Outgoing Members

邵家輝議員，BBS，JP(左)
和陳澤銘先生，JP

*Hon Shiu Ka-fai, BBS, JP (left)
and Mr Chan Chak-ming, JP*



監警會衷心感謝已卸任的副主席邵家輝議員和委員陳澤銘先生對會方的鼎力支持及寶貴貢獻。

邵議員及陳先生在任期內積極參與各專責委員會和個案審核小組的事務，協助會方秉持「以事實為基礎，以證據為依歸，在陽光下運作」的原則審核每宗投訴個案，並向各界持份者介紹監警會的工作及法定職能，以加強他們對監警會的認識。

會方衷心祝願他們繼續在其他崗位上竭誠為市民服務，並事事順利。

IPCC expresses its heartfelt gratitude to the outgoing Vice-Chairman, Hon Shiu Ka-fai, and Member, Mr Chan Chak-ming, for their unwavering support and invaluable contributions to the Council.

During their tenure, Hon Shiu and Mr Chan were actively involved in various Committees and Case Vetting Sub-groups. They assisted the Council in examining each complaint strictly on the basis of fact and evidence, honestly, without fear or favour. They also helped promote the work and statutory functions of IPCC to diverse stakeholders, aiming to deepen their awareness of IPCC.

IPCC wishes them every success as they continue to serve the public with the utmost dedication in other capacities.

監警會小知識

More about IPCC



如投訴指控被列為「無法追查」，是否代表不會採取進一步行動？

If an allegation is classified as "Not Pursuable", does it imply that no further action will be taken?

在下述情況下，投訴指控會被列為「無法追查」： An allegation is classified as "Not Pursuable" when:

- 不能確定被投訴的警務人員的身份。
- 未能取得投訴人合作，以致無法繼續追查。
- the identity of the officer in the complaint cannot be ascertained.
- the cooperation of the complainant cannot be obtained to proceed with the investigation.

儘管如此，監警會及投訴警察課會審視已有的資料，包括人證、物證（如閉路電視片段、錄音及傳媒相片），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。

Nevertheless, IPCC and CAPO will examine information available, including information given by witnesses and evidence such as CCTV footage, audio recordings and photos from the media, to ascertain whether full investigation is warranted and/or whether any of the allegations are substantiated on the basis of information available.

為確保調查結果公平公正，投訴人應提供真實、正確和全面的資料，以及有效聯絡方法，並配合投訴警察課的調查工作。

To ensure fair and impartial investigation results, complainants are obliged to provide correct, accurate and complete information, as well as valid means of contact, and to cooperate with CAPO's investigation.



活動花絮 Event Highlights

2025年4月至11月
Apr to Nov 2025

到訪地區撲滅罪行委員會 Visits to District Fight Crime Committees



秘書長梅達明先生、副秘書長(行動)劉雅潔女士、副秘書長(管理)吳淑芳女士和法律顧問何蔚雲女士先後出席南區、灣仔區、元朗區、離島區、大埔區和西貢區撲滅罪行委員會會議，介紹監警會的法定職能，並講解會方提出的改善建議，如何有助警隊提升服務質素，減少不必要的投訴。

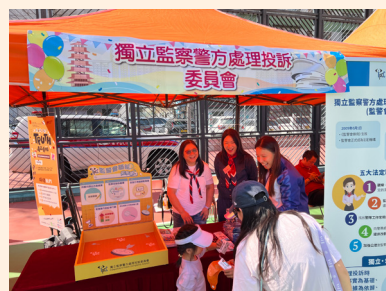
Secretary-General, Mr Daniel Mui; Deputy Secretary-General (Operations), Ms Regina Lau; Deputy Secretary-General (Management), Ms Betty Ng, and Legal Adviser, Ms Vivian Ho, attended the meetings with Southern, Wan Chai, Yuen Long, Islands, Tai Po and Sai Kung District Fight Crime Committees to introduce IPCC's statutory functions and explain how the SQILs proposed by the Council help enhance police service quality and reduce unnecessary complaints.

2025年4月至
2026年3月
Apr 2025 to
Mar 2026

參與地區嘉年華會及教育日 Participation in District Carnivals and Education Days

副秘書長(行動)劉雅潔女士、副秘書長(管理)吳淑芳女士、法律顧問何蔚雲女士和秘書處代表年內到訪葵青區、黃大仙區、北區、元朗區、觀塘區、南區及東區，參與由地區撲滅罪行委員會和青年發展及公民教育委員會舉辦的嘉年華會及教育日，透過攤位遊戲和教育展覽，與市民面對面接觸，向他們講解監警會的工作和法定職能，以及闡釋投訴人的權利與責任。

Throughout the year, Deputy Secretary-General (Operations), Ms Regina Lau; Deputy Secretary-General (Management), Ms Betty Ng; Legal Adviser, Ms Vivian Ho, and representatives from the Secretariat participated in various carnivals and education days organised by District Fight Crime Committees and District Youth Development and Civic Education Committee across Kwai Tsing, Wong Tai Sin, North, Yuen Long, Kwun Tong, Southern and Eastern Districts. Through game booths and educational exhibitions, IPCC engaged directly with the public to introduce the Council's work and statutory functions, and expound on the complainants' rights and responsibilities.



2025年6月5日及
2026年3月11日
5 Jun 2025 &
11 Mar 2026

與律政司培訓計劃的內地代表團會面 Meetings with the Mainland Delegations from the Department of Justice's Training Programmes



法律事務委員會主席許明明女士、運作及程序諮詢委員會主席林峰教授和法律事務委員會委員陳永德先生向來自律政司培訓計劃的內地代表團，簡介香港的兩層架構投訴警察制度。各代表團亦與會方分享內地的法律和監察制度。



Chairman of the Legal Committee, Ms Cindi Hui Ming-ming; Chairman of the Operations Advisory Committee, Prof Lin Feng, and Member of the Legal Committee, Mr Kevin Chan Wing-tak, introduced Hong Kong's two-tier police complaints system to the Mainland delegations from the training programmes organised by the Department of Justice. The delegations also shared with the Council the legal and monitoring systems in the Mainland.

活動花絮

Event Highlights

2025年9月29日
29 Sep 2025

監警會與警隊周年午宴 IPCC and Police Annual Luncheon

主席王沛詩女士與各委員和秘書處職員一同出席周年午宴，與警務處處長及警隊高層，就處理投訴和提升警隊服務質素的工作交換意見，同時繼續通力合作，共同維護公平公正的兩層架構投訴警察制度。

IPCC Chairman, Ms Priscilla Wong Pui-sze, together with Members and Secretariat staff, attended the annual luncheon with the Commissioner of Police and senior police management to exchange views on complaints handling and ways to enhance police service quality, while continuing to work collaboratively to uphold a fair and impartial two-tier police complaints system.



2025年12月9日
9 Dec 2025

監警會《2024/25工作報告》 IPCC Report 2024/25

主席王沛詩女士在宣傳及社區關係委員會主席陳正欣博士和秘書長梅達明先生的陪同下主持傳媒簡布會，發布監警會《2024/25工作報告》，並總結會方過去一年的工作成果。

IPCC Chairman, Ms Priscilla Wong Pui-sze, accompanied by Chairman of the Publicity and Community Relations Committee, Dr Daniel Chan Ching-yan, and Secretary-General, Mr Daniel Mui, hosted a press briefing to release *IPCC Report 2024/25* and conclude the work of the Council over the past year.



2026年3月6日
6 Mar 2026

警隊服務質素監察部運動會 Police Service Quality Wing Sports Day

主席王沛詩女士、管理委員會主席陳美寶女士、委員陳永德先生與秘書處職員一同參與警隊服務質素監察部舉辦的運動會，推動健康生活模式，並加強監警會與警隊之間的聯繫。



IPCC Chairman, Ms Priscilla Wong Pui-sze; Chairman of the Management Committee, Ms Mabel Chan Mei-bo; Member, Mr Kevin Chan Wing-tak, and the Secretariat staff participated in the Sports Day organised by the Police Service Quality Wing to promote a healthy lifestyle and strengthen ties between IPCC and the police force.

監警會委員和觀察員

IPCC Members and Observers

監警會委員 IPCC Members :

(截至2026年4月1日 As at 1 April 2026)

主席 Chairman

1. 王沛詩女士，SBS，JP

Ms Priscilla WONG Pui-sze, SBS, JP

副主席 Vice-Chairmen

2. 陳振英議員，BBS，JP

Hon Ronick CHAN Chun-ying, BBS, JP

3. 吳永嘉議員，SBS，JP

Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, SBS, JP

4. 李鎮強議員，BBS，JP

Ir Hon Michael LEE Chun-keung, BBS, JP

委員 Members

5. 陳正欣博士，BBS，MH

Dr Daniel CHAN Ching-yan, BBS, MH

6. 陳美寶女士，JP

Ms Mabel CHAN Mei-bo, JP

7. 余漢坤先生，BBS，MH，JP

Mr Randy YU Hon-kwan, BBS, MH, JP

8. 許明明女士，MH

Ms Cindi HUI Ming-ming, MH

9. 林峰教授

Prof LIN Feng

10. 阮家興醫生

Dr Desmond NGUYEN Gia-hung

11. 施榮恆先生，BBS，JP

Mr Ivan SZE Wing-hang, BBS, JP

12. 陳永德先生

Mr Kevin CHAN Wing-tak

13. 林建康先生，BBS，MH，JP

Mr Matthew LAM Kin-hong, BBS, MH, JP

14. 王賜豪醫生，SBS，JP

Dr Jimmy WONG Chi-ho, SBS, JP

15. 嚴玉麟博士，SBS，JP

Dr Stanley YIM Yuk-lun, SBS, JP

16. 莊創業先生，SBS，JP

Mr Jonathon CHONG Chong-yip, SBS, JP

17. 龐董晶怡女士，BBS

Mrs Helena PONG TUNG Ching-ye, BBS

18. 簡慧敏議員，JP

Hon Carmen KAN Wai-mun, JP

監警會觀察員 IPCC Observers :

(截至2026年4月1日 As at 1 April 2026)

1. 歐陽鳳盈女士

Ms Michelle AU-YEUNG Fung-ying

2. 陳令紘博士

Dr Lewis CHAN

3. 陳進程先生，MH

Mr CHAN Chun-ching, MH

4. 陳浩華博士

Dr Terence CHAN Ho-wah

5. 陳建邦先生

Mr Edwin CHAN Kin-bong

6. 陳建強醫生，SBS，JP

Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, SBS, JP

7. 陳文洲先生，SBS，JP

Mr CHAN Man-chau, SBS, JP

8. 陳萬聯應先生

Mr CHAN Man Luen-ying

9. 陳明勤先生，MH

Mr CHAN Ming-kan, MH

10. 陳妙蘭女士

Ms Christina CHAN Miu-lan

11. 陳偉泉先生，MH

Mr CHAN Wai-chuen, MH

12. 陳頌峯博士

Dr Raymond Savio CHAN Wing-fung

13. 周駿達先生，MH

Mr Danny CHAU Chun-tat, MH

14. 鄭文昌先生

Mr Jeffrey CHENG Man-cheong

15. 鄭明哲先生

Mr CHENG Ming-git

16. 鄭偉康先生，MH

Mr Henry CHENG Wai-hong, MH

17. 張智彥先生，MH

Mr Human CHEUNG, MH

18. 張馨玲女士，MH

Ms CHEUNG Hing-ling, MH

19. 張文嘉博士，MH

Dr Marcella CHEUNG Man-ka, MH

20. 張呂寶兒女士，JP

Mrs Peggy CHEUNG Po-ye, JP

21. 張華強博士

Dr CHEUNG Wah-keung

22. 張玉其先生，MH

Mr CHEUNG Yuk-kei, MH

23. 趙財龍先生

Mr CHIU Choi-lung

24. 邱詠禧女士

Ms Josephine CHIU Wing-hei

25. 莊翠珊女士

Ms Katina CHONG Chui-shan

26. 莊冬瑩女士

Ms Christina CHONG Dong-ying

27. 蔡永基先生

Mr Ricky CHOY Wing-kay

28. 朱威濤先生

Mr Walter CHU Wai-ho

29. 蔡曜陽先生

Mr Stephen CHUA Yiu-yeung

30. 莊皓麟先生

Mr Matthew CHUANG Ho-loen

31. 何家祈先生

Mr Alan HO Ka-ki

32. 何敬康議員

Hon Adrian Pedro HO King-hong

33. 何兆剛先生

Mr HO Siu-kong

34. 何庭康先生

Mr HO Ting-hong

35. 許晶晶女士

Ms HUI Ching-ching

36. 葉雅文博士

Dr Tiffany IP Nga-min

37. 簡慧敏議員，JP

Hon Carmen KAN Wai-mun, JP

38. 簡吳秋玉女士

Mrs Helen KAN NG Chau-yuk

39. 關超坪先生

Mr KWAN Chiu-ping

監警會委員和觀察員

IPCC Members and Observers

監警會觀察員 IPCC Observers :

(截至2026年4月1日 As at 1 April 2026)

40. 關佐仲先生	Mr Spencer KWAN Chor-chung
41. 賴俊霖先生	Mr LAI Chun-lam
42. 林楚檳醫生	Dr Otis LAM Cho-bun
43. 林孝能先生	Mr Lucas LAM Hau-nang
44. 林裕華先生	Mr Justin LAM Yu-wa
45. 劉駿楷先生	Mr Terence LAU Chun-kai
46. 劉浩然先生	Mr Gary LAU Ho-yin
47. 李錦銘先生	Mr LEE Kam-ming
48. 梁進議員，MH	Hon Jonathan LEUNG Chun, MH
49. 梁賀琪女士	Ms June LEUNG Ho-ki
50. 梁偉達先生	Mr LEUNG Wai-tat
51. 梁琬雯女士	Ms Yvonne LEUNG Yuen-man
52. 李嘉欣女士	Ms LI Ka-yan
53. 李明瀚先生	Mr Matthew LI Ming-han
54. 林曉東先生	Mr Charles LIN Xiao-dong
55. 連綺華女士	Ms LIN Yee-wa
56. 廖玲玲女士，MH	Ms Samantha LIU Ling-ling, MH
57. 羅啟邦先生，MH	Mr LO Kai-pong, MH
58. 呂志宏先生，JP	Mr Robert LUI Chi-wang, JP
59. 呂鈞堯先生，BBS	Mr Quincy LUI Kwan-yiu, BBS
60. 麥穎恩女士	Ms Yanice MAK Wing-yan
61. 麥融斌先生，MH	Mr Andrew MAK Yung-pan, MH
62. 文嘉豪先生，JP	Mr Donald MAN Ka-ho, JP
63. 莫文韜先生，MH	Mr Michael MOK Man-too, MH
64. 孟韋芯女士	Ms April MON
65. 伍毅文先生	Mr Raymond NG Ngai-man
66. 吳柏鴻工程師	Ir NG Pak-hung
67. 伍怡先生	Mr Jonathan NG Yee
68. 顏雋先生	Mr Lucas NGAN Chun
69. 岑榕琛先生	Mr Rex SHAM Pui-sum
70. 謝偉鴻先生，MH	Mr Henry SHIE Wai-hung, MH
71. 邵家欣女士	Ms Flora SHIU Ka-yan
72. 孫康喬先生	Mr Elliott Hancock SUEN
73. 施俊匡先生	Mr Johnny SZE Chun-hong
74. 譚瑋信先生	Mr Wilson TAM Wai-shun
75. 丁天佑先生，MH	Mr TING Tin-yau, MH
76. 唐俊偉先生	Mr Hugh TONG Chun-wai
77. 曾憲江先生	Mr TSANG Hin-kwong
78. 曾紫蕾女士	Ms TSANG Tsz-lui
79. 曹思豪先生	Mr Simon TSO
80. 徐守然女士	Ms Vivian TSUI Sau-yin
81. 董必政先生	Mr TUNG Pit-ching
82. 尹志遠先生	Mr Ranson WAN Chi-yuen
83. 溫佩麟先生	Mr Joe WAN Pui-lun
84. 溫師雁女士	Ms Fiona WAN Zee-ngan
85. 王政芝女士	Ms Gigi WONG Ching-chi
86. 黃俊碩先生，JP	Mr Edmund WONG Chun-sek, JP
87. 黃健誠先生	Mr Alex WONG Kin-shing
88. 黃銘斌先生	Mr David WONG Ming-bun
89. 黃定康先生	Mr WONG Ting-hong
90. 王偉倫先生	Mr WONG Wai-lun
91. 王偉倫博士	Dr Vincent WONG Wai-lun
92. 胡勁恒教授，JP	Prof WOO King-hang, JP
93. 蕭何元鳳女士，MH	Mrs XIAO HE Yuan-feng, MH
94. 許崇凡先生	Mr XU Chong-fan
95. 徐杰夷先生	Mr Jackie XU Jieyi
96. 邱翊菱女士	Ms Elaine YAU Yik-ling
97. 楊卓姿女士	Ms Vivian YEUNG Cheuk-chi
98. 楊卓諺先生	Mr Kyle YEUNG Cheuk-yin
99. 楊貫東先生	Mr YEUNG Kwun-tung
100. 楊燕芝女士，JP	Ms Jennifer YEUNG Yin-chi, JP
101. 嚴紀雯女士	Ms Carmen YIM Kei-man
102. 葉俊賢先生	Mr YIP Chun-yin
103. 楊哲安先生	Mr Jeremy YOUNG Chit-on
104. 阮建中先生，MH	Mr Kenny YUEN Kin-chung, MH
105. 容思瀚先生	Mr Solomon YUNG Sze-hon
106. 余皓媛女士，MH	Ms Grace YU Ho-wun, MH