

# 監警會里程碑

IPCC Milestones



## 成為法定機構前

### Before becoming a Statutory Body (1974-2008)

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非隸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。

在往後的 30 年，小組的架構和名稱不斷演進，以加強其履行職能時的獨立性，及應付日益繁重的工作量。2007 年，政府向立法會提交《投訴警方獨立監察委員會條例草案》，旨在為當時的投訴警方獨立監察委員會（警監會）在履行職能時，賦予法律依據，並提高公眾對兩層投訴警察制度的信心。《監警會條例》在 2008 年 7 月通過，並於 2009 年 6 月 1 日正式生效。

The establishment of the IPCC can be traced back to 1974, when the Commissioner of Police set up the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO) to investigate complaints against the Police. In 1977, there were views that investigation of complaints against the Police should be conducted by a body that was independent from the Police. Therefore, 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's investigations of complaints.

Throughout the subsequent 30 years, the monitoring group was restructured and renamed at different times to enhance its independence in carrying out its functions and to meet the increasing workload. In 2007, the government introduced the Independent Police Complaints Council Bill into the Legislative Council. The Bill aimed to provide a legal basis for the then IPCC to discharge its functions, and to raise public confidence in the two-tier police complaints system. The IPCC Ordinance (IPCCO) was passed in July 2008 and it came into effect on 1 June 2009.

# 1974

警務處處長成立「投訴警察課」，專責調查市民對警方的投訴。

The Commissioner of Police set up the CAPO to investigate complaints against the Police.



# 1986

時任總督將「行政立法兩局非官守議員警方投訴事宜常務小組」，改組為獨立的「投訴警方事宜監察委員會」。

The then Governor restructured the UMELCO Police Group and set up an independent body named Police Complaints Committee (PCC).



# 1977

成立「行政立法兩局非官守議員警方投訴事宜常務小組」，監察投訴警察課的調查工作，成為兩層架構投訴警察制度的雛型。

The UMELCO Police Group was established to monitor CAPO's investigations of complaints against the Police. It was the prototype of the two-tier police complaints system.





## 1994

設立監警會會面，讓會方可與個案相關人士會面，以澄清事項。

The IPCC Interview was introduced. The IPCC may interview any person who may provide clarifications or other relevant information on a complaint case.



## 1996

推出觀察員計劃，加強監警會的監察職能。

The Observers Scheme was introduced to strengthen the IPCC's monitoring function.



## 1994

「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）。以反映其獨立地位。其後會方透過公開設計比賽選出機構標誌，沿用至今。

The PCC was renamed Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) to better reflect its independence.



## 2008

立法會通過《監警會條例》，警監會成為獨立法定機構，清楚訂明其權力和職能。

The IPCCO was passed in the Legislative Council, and the IPCC became a statutory independent body with its authority and functions clearly set out.



# 成為 法定機構 Became a Statutory Body (2009-Present)

隨著《監警會條例》於 2009 年 6 月 1 日生效，監警會正式成為獨立法定機構，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。警監會改稱為現時的監警會，以強調其獨立監察職能。

多年來，監警會除了致力履行其法定監察職能，亦積極透過不同途徑與持份者保持緊密聯繫，以提升公眾對會方工作和兩層架構投訴警察制度的認識。

The IPCCO came into effect on 1 June 2009, and the IPCC became an independent statutory body on the same day. The main functions of the IPCC are to observe, monitor and review the handling and investigation of Reportable Complaints against the Police by the Commissioner of Police. The official Chinese name of the IPCC was modified in order to emphasise its independence in carrying out its monitoring functions.

Over the years, while discharging its statutory monitoring functions, the IPCC has also proactively engaged with stakeholders through various channels, to raise public awareness of the Council's work as well as the two-tier police complaints system.

## 2009

監警會於 2009 年 6 月 1 日隨著《監警會條例》生效而正式成為獨立法定機構。

The IPCCO came into effect on 1 June 2009 and the IPCC became an independent statutory body on the same day.



## 2010

推出《監警會通訊》，增加會方的透明度和加強與持份者的聯繫。

IPCC Newsletter was first published, to enhance transparency of the Council and strengthen its engagement with stakeholders.



## 2009

委托獨立市場調查公司進行公眾意見調查，了解市民對會方成為獨立法定機構後的認識及期望。其後，會方定期進行調查，以了解公眾對會方的認知度、滿意度和整體形象的觀感。

An independent research company was commissioned to conduct a public opinion survey, to gauge public understanding of and expectations regarding the IPCC. Since then, the Council has periodically conducted public opinion surveys to assess awareness of the IPCC, satisfaction with the Council's work, as well as perception of the Council.



## 2012

監警會委員首次現場觀察七一遊行，了解警方處理大型公眾活動的部署，以協助委員將來考慮大型公眾活動衍生的投訴調查報告。



IPCC Members conducted on-site observation for the first time during the 1 July Procession, to gain an understanding of the Police's handling of large-scale public order events, and facilitate future reviews of complaint cases arising from such events.



發表時任副總理李克強先生訪港而衍生的投訴個案審查報告。

The IPCC released the report on complaint cases against the Police arising from then Vice Premier Mr Li Keqiang's visit to Hong Kong.



監警會與香港電台聯合製作劇集《監警有道》(2012)，向公眾宣傳監警會的職能。

The IPCC and RTHK jointly produced a TV drama series, *IPCC Files* (2012) to introduce the role and functions of the IPCC.

## 2014

會方通過成立「運作及程序諮詢委員會」，以進一步提升監警會個案審核程序的效率及成效。

The Council endorsed the establishment of Operations Advisory Committee to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of vetting procedures.



舉辦《監警有道》研討會，檢討運作了五年的香港投訴警察制度及未來發展方向。

The IPCC Symposium "The Police Complaints System in Hong Kong:

Where are we heading?" was organised to review Hong Kong's police complaints system after operating for 5 years and direction for future development.



監警會委員現場觀察警方處理金鐘佔領區清場行動。

IPCC Members conducted an on-site observation of the police operation in clearing protesters from Admiralty.



## 2015

監警會向公眾匯報佔領事件的最新工作進展。

The IPCC reported its work progress on the Occupy Movement to the public.



監警會和投訴警察課引入「表達不滿機制」，提供一個更有效處理輕微投訴的選擇。

The IPCC and CAPO introduced the "Expression of Dissatisfaction Mechanism" as an alternative means to handle minor complaints more effectively.

## 2016

推行「校園計劃」，增加直接與青少年對話的機會，以及加深他們對監警會職能及工作的認識。

The School Programme was launched to increase opportunities for direct dialogue with the youth, deepening their understanding of the IPCC's functions and work.



## 2015

2012 年製作的《監警有道》廣獲好評，因此會方再度和香港電台聯合製作《監警有道》(2015)。

Considering the favourable feedback received on the *IPCC Files* (2012), the Council decided to produce another series of TV dramas – *IPCC Files* (2015) – jointly with RTHK.



會方開展 18 區撲滅罪行委員會的工作，向地區人士講解會方職能及工作。

The IPCC launched engagement programme with District Fight Crime Committees, to introduce the Council's functions and work to the local community in 18 districts.



## 2016

公布佔領事件相關的投訴調查報告之審核進度及調查結果。

The IPCC announced the classification results and progress for examination of complaint investigation reports arising from the Occupy Movement.



# 2017

會方通過成立「法律事務委員會」，為監警會工作所產生的法律問題提供意見。

The Council endorsed the establishment of Legal Committee to comment and express views on legal issues arising from the Council's work.

加強與 18 區校長聯會的聯繫，以促進「校園計劃」的擴展。

Strengthened engagement with the District Principals' Associations in furtherance of the expansion of the IPCC's School Programme.



# 2019

監警會舉辦「校園計劃標誌及標語設計比賽」，加強和青少年的互動參與，有關獎項已於 3 月舉行的「監警會少青同樂日」中頒發。

Logo and Slogan Design Competition for the IPCC School Programme was conducted to enhance interactive engagement with the youth. Awards were presented on the IPCC Youth Day held in March.



# 2018

為促進持份者對會方的認識，監警會製作了一輯雙語企業宣傳片，深入淺出地簡介會方價值觀及工作。

To facilitate the understanding of IPCC's work by stakeholders, a bilingual corporate video was produced to introduce the Council's values and work.



# 2019

為紀念監警會成為獨立法定機構十周年，會方舉辦「建立互信 迎向未來」研討會，以匯集海外和大灣區學者及專才對監警機構發展的心得，有助會方擬定未來發展策略。

To commemorate IPCC's 10-year anniversary since it became an independent statutory body, the IPCC Symposium "Building Confidence and Trust — Role of IPCC in the Evolving Future" was organised to gather views from attending scholars and experts from overseas as well as the Greater Bay Area on development of police conduct oversight bodies, which would assist the IPCC in developing its forward-looking strategy.

