



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



2022/23
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



價值觀 Values

- ✱ 獨立 Independence
- ✱ 公正 Impartiality
- ✱ 誠信 Integrity

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

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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

獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會（監警會）一如往年，嚴謹審核每宗投訴個案。報告期內，會方通過2,218項投訴指控，當中1,975項屬性質輕微的指控，包括行為不當、態度欠佳等。鑒於性質輕微的指控佔整體投訴數字接近90%，會方在去年聯同投訴警察課研究加快處理輕微投訴的程序，重點之一是精簡「透過簡便方式解決投訴」的工作流程。試行計劃於2022年5月展開。在精簡程序後，投訴警察課處理「透過簡便方式解決投訴」個案的效率有所提升，計劃試行11個月以來，每宗個案的平均處理時間縮短近三成（由平均99日降至71日），而投訴人選擇以此方式解決

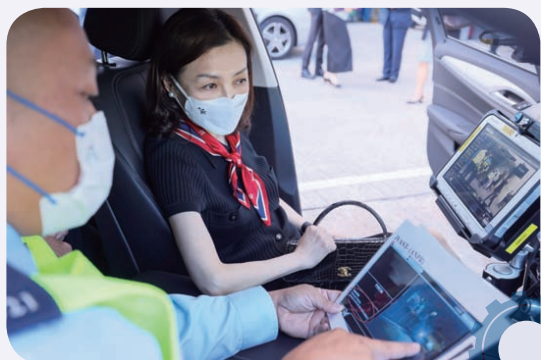
As in previous years, the Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) has meticulously examined every single complaint. During the reporting period, the Council endorsed a total of 2,218 allegations, 1,975 of which were minor in nature, including misconduct, impoliteness, etc. Given that close to 90% of the allegations were minor in nature, the Council worked with the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO) last year to expedite the handling of minor complaints, with a focus on streamlining the procedure for Informal Resolution (IR). A pilot programme was rolled out in May 2022. After the procedure was streamlined, CAPO's efficiency in handling complaints through IR improved considerably. During the first 11 months of the pilot programme, the average time for a complaint processed through IR was reduced by nearly 30% (from an average of 99 days to 71 days). The number of complaints resolved by way of IR also increased by 17%. From the complainants' perspective, IR can promptly resolve their

的個案亦上升了17%；站於投訴人的立場，「透過簡便方式解決投訴」可在短時間內處理他們的個案。從有效調配資源角度出發，會方和投訴警察課可將更多人力和物力投放於性質較為嚴重，或需深入調查的個案，以及跟進由監警會提出的服務質素改善建議(改善建議)，令社會資源發揮更大功效。

自我擔任主席一職以來，監警會繼續秉持公平公正的原則審核投訴，又常常向警隊提出務實的改善建議，協助警隊優化服務，減少不必要的投訴。為親自了解改善建議的落實進度，我和委員在本年度先後到訪警察機動部隊總部和西九龍交通行動基地，並藉這些交流機會加深認識警方不同單位的工作。

complaints. The Council and CAPO can as a result devote more manpower and resources to dealing with complaints that are more serious in nature or require in-depth investigation, and following up on Service Quality Improvement Initiatives (SQIIs) raised by IPCC, so that public resources can be used more effectively.

Since I took on the role as Chairman, IPCC has continued to firmly uphold the principles of fairness and impartiality in examining complaints, and to frequently suggest pragmatic SQIIs to the police force, aiming to enhance their services and reduce unnecessary complaints. During the year, I visited the Police Tactical Unit Headquarters and the Traffic Kowloon West Operational Base with other Members to look at the implementation progress of some of the SQIIs. We also took these opportunities to familiarise ourselves with the work of different police units.



監警會主席和委員在本年度先後到訪警察機動部隊總部和西九龍交通行動基地。
During the year, Council Chairman and Members visited the Police Tactical Unit Headquarters and the Traffic Kowloon West Operational Base.



監警會在本年度向警隊提出19項改善建議，範疇涵蓋交通執法、證物處理、錄影會面等。會方特別注意到，近年牽涉電腦科技和網上騙案的投訴個案有上升趨勢，因此監警會在報告期內建議警方提升鑑證電腦、手機等電子證物的效率。警隊已積極增加人手，改良數碼法理鑑證的系統，並且加強培訓，提升前線人員進行基礎法理鑑證的能力，加快處理網絡和科技罪案。

去年整體投訴數字回落跟疫情有關。今年一至三月，社會全面復常後，警務人員因執行日常警務工作而衍生的投訴數字有所回升，主要涉及交通執法、處理街頭糾紛、截停搜查等工作。監警會會繼續密切留意投訴趨勢，並提出具前瞻性的改善建議。

過去一年，我和委員們在不同場合強調投訴人的配合對投訴機制運作的重要性。與此同時，我們多管齊下，透過定期舉辦傳媒發布會、出版《監警會通訊》、接觸不同地區組織，並到訪本港多所學校舉辦講座，闡釋投訴人的權與責。會方欣見公民教育的工作漸有成效，令「無法追查」和「虛假不確」的指控數字回落。在2022/23年度，分類為「無法追查」的指控共610項，較上年度的826項下降26%，而「虛假不確」的指控則較2021/22年度的62項減約30%，至2022/23年度的43項。會方在來年會進一步加強宣傳，以提升投訴機制的公信力。

投訴機制行之有效，監警會的觀察員功不可沒。他們以公正持平的態度，協助會方履行法定職能。我代表監警會鳴謝逾百名觀察員在報告期內合共出席1,914次由投訴警察課進行的會面和證據收集工作，出席率高達98%，進一步鞏固市民對兩層架構投訴制度的信心。

During the year, IPCC has made 19 SQIIs to the police, covering traffic enforcement, handling of exhibits, video-recorded interviews, etc. IPCC has particularly noted the upward trend in complaints involving computer technology and online fraud in recent years. Hence, during the reporting period, IPCC recommended that the police enhance the efficiency of forensic examination on seized digital devices, such as computers and mobile phones. The police have proactively increased manpower, upgraded their digital forensics examination system, as well as enhanced training to develop frontline officers' abilities in carrying out basic forensics examination, and speeding up the handling of cyber and technology crimes.

The overall number of complaints declined last year owing to the COVID-19 outbreak. As the society returned to normalcy from January to March this year, the number of complaints arising from daily policing duties experienced an uptick. These complaints mainly involved traffic enforcement, handling of street disputes and stop-and-search, etc. IPCC will continue to closely monitor the complaints trend, and propose forward-looking and pragmatic SQIIs.

Over the past year, Members and I have emphasised at different forums the importance of complainants' cooperation in the operation of our police complaints system. We have taken a multi-pronged approach to highlight the rights and responsibilities of complainants by hosting regular media briefings, publishing *IPCC Newsletters*, reaching out to various district organisations and holding seminars at a number of schools. The Council is pleased that, as a result of these civic education activities, the number of allegations classified as "Not Pursuable" and "False" has dropped. In 2022/23, the total number of allegations classified as "Not Pursuable" decreased by 26% to 610 from 826 in the preceding year; while allegations classified as "False" dropped by approximately 30% from 62 in 2021/22 to 43 in 2022/23. In the coming year, the Council will further step up its publicity efforts to enhance public trust in the complaints system.

IPCC Observers are indispensable for maintaining an effective police complaints system. They have assisted the Council in the performance of its statutory functions in a fair and impartial manner. On behalf of the Council, I would like to express my gratitude to over one hundred IPCC Observers for attending a total of 1,914 interviews and collection of evidence conducted by CAPO during the reporting period, representing a 98% attendance rate. Their efforts have served to further boost public confidence in the two-tier complaints system.

我亦衷心感謝各委員和秘書處職員克盡厥職，不偏不倚地處理每宗投訴。我同時向榮休委員歐楚筠女士、朱永耀先生、李曉華女士、李家仁醫生、彭韻僖女士、黃至生教授和楊華勇先生致以謝意，他們在任內對監警會的工作不遺餘力，貢獻良多。

I would also like to extend my heartfelt appreciation to all Council Members and Secretariat staff for their unwavering commitment to their duties, and impartial handling of each and every complaint. At the same time, I also express my gratitude to our retired Members — Ms Ann Au Chor-kwan, Mr Alex Chu Wing-yiu, Miss Sylvia Lee Hiu-wah, Dr David Lee Ka-yan, Ms Melissa Kaye Pang, Prof Martin Wong Chi-sang and Mr Johnny Yu Wah-yung — for their dedication and valuable contributions to IPCC during their tenure.



監警會主席(中)在秘書長(左四)陪同下感謝並歡送七名榮休委員。

Council Chairman (centre), accompanied by Secretary-General (fourth from left), thanked and bid farewell to seven retired Members.

香港正步入良政善治的新時代，社會各界砥礪前行，警方亦銳意提升服務質素，並且廣納人才。我在今年初檢閱警察學院結業會操時，特別寄語一眾警隊生力軍在打擊罪案時，要以「剛」為本，不畏懼，不徇私，而在日常與市民接觸時，則要「剛中有柔」，善用溝通技巧來化解危機。警隊亦可運用多元溝通渠道，讓警隊與市民，特別是年青人共建互信，協助香港「由治及興」。

Hong Kong is entering a new era of good governance, and all sectors of the community are striving ahead with perseverance. The police are also determined to enhance their service quality and enlist a wider range of talent. When I inspected the Hong Kong Police College's passing-out parade earlier this year, I particularly encouraged new police graduates to be firm, fearless and impartial in combating crime. Yet, when communicating with the public in daily policing, they should be tactful, flexible while remaining firm, and make good use of communication skills to defuse any potential crisis. The police should also make use of multiple communication channels to reinforce mutual trust with the public, especially with our young generation, in order to contribute towards Hong Kong's progress from stability to prosperity.



監警會主席於本年初為香港警察學院結業典禮擔任檢閱官。

Council Chairman inspected the passing-out parade as Reviewing Officer at the Hong Kong Police College earlier this year.



在兩層架構投訴機制下，會方定必繼續恪守「以事實為基礎、以證據為依歸」的原則審核投訴個案，並與社會同步發展，提出適時、適切的改善建議，與警方一同帶動改變，提升服務質素，從而加強大眾對投訴制度的信心，穩固互信基礎。會方亦會與各界同心協力，共築更美好的香港。

Under the two-tier complaints system, the Council will continue to adhere to the principle of handling each complaint strictly on the basis of fact and evidence. We will keep pace with societal developments, make timely and practical SQIIs, and drive changes alongside the police force to enhance their service quality. This will promote public confidence in the police complaints system and consolidate the foundation of mutual trust. Last but not least, IPCC will work together with every sector of the community to create a better 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

截至 2023 年 3 月 31 日
As at 31 March 2023

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, GBS, JP
Hon Frankie YICK
Chi-ming, GBS, 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

監警會委員 Members of the IPCC

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,
BBS, MH, JP
Mr Clement CHAN
Kam-wing,
BBS, MH, JP

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



管理委員會主席
Management
Committee Chairman

鄺永銓先生
Mr Wilson KWONG
Wing-tsun

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



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

陳正欣博士, BBS, MH
Dr Daniel CHAN
Ching-yan, BBS, 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 Service and
Philanthropic Sector



法律事務委員會主席
Legal Committee Chairman

陳澤銘先生
Mr CHAN Chak-ming

- 於2023年1月1日獲委任
- Appointed on 1 January 2023
- 法律界
- Legal Sector

委員 Members



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



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



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

監警會委員 Members of the IPCC

委員 Members



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 Service Sector



陳美寶女士, JP
Miss Mabel
CHAN Mei-bo, JP

- 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



許明明女士
Ms Cindi HUI
Ming-ming

- 於2023年1月1日獲委任
- Appointed on 1 January 2023
- 法律界
- Legal Sector

委員 Members



林峰教授
Prof LIN Feng

- 於2023年1月1日獲委任
- Appointed on 1 January 2023
- 教育界
- Education Sector



阮家興醫生
Dr Desmond
NGUYEN Gia-hung

- 於2023年1月1日獲委任
- Appointed on 1 January 2023
- 醫學界
- Medical Sector



施榮恆先生, BBS, JP
Mr Ivan SZE
Wing-hang, BBS, JP

- 於2023年1月1日獲委任
- Appointed on 1 January 2023
- 商界
- Commercial Sector

年度概覽 Highlights of the Year



主席王沛詩女士於香港警察學院結業典禮擔任檢閱官。
Ms Priscilla Wong Pui-sze (Council Chairman) officiated at the Passing Out Parade of Hong Kong Police College as the Reviewing Officer.



監警會主席和委員到訪警察機動部隊總部及西九龍交通行動基地，了解警隊不同部門的運作。
IPCC Chairman and Members visited the Police Tactical Unit Headquarters and the Traffic Kowloon West Operational Base to understand the operations of various police departments.



監警會主席和委員與警方管理層和投訴警察課代表午宴，就近年投訴趨勢互相分享意見。
午宴後，會方代表參與由警隊服務質素監察部舉辦的運動會。
IPCC Chairman and Members attended a networking luncheon with the police management and CAPO representatives to exchange views on recent complaint trends. After the luncheon, IPCC representatives took part in the Sports Day hosted by the Police Service Quality Wing.



監警會委員和秘書處職員出席多個撲滅罪行委員會會議，介紹會方的角色和法定職能。

IPCC Members and Secretariat staff attended various meetings with the Fight Crime Committees to introduce the role and statutory functions of the Council.



監警會接待來自律政司「普通法訓練計劃」的內地法律工作人員，向代表團闡釋香港的兩層架構投訴警察制度。

IPCC received a delegation of Mainland legal officials, who participated in the Common Law Training Scheme organised by the Department of Justice, to explain the two-tier police complaints system in Hong Kong.



監警會於「沙田區滅罪嘉年華」擺設互動攤位遊戲，加強公眾對監警會工作和投訴人權責的認識。 IPCC set up an interactive game booth at the Sha Tin District Fight Crime Carnival to promote public awareness of the Council's work and the rights and responsibilities of complainants.



雖受疫情影響，監警會於本年度仍積極推廣校園計劃，以網上課堂和親身到訪的形式，完成 20 場講座，接觸逾 7,500 名師生。

Despite the impact of COVID-19, IPCC continued to promote its School Programme during the year. Through webinars and in-person visits, IPCC reached more than 7,500 teachers and students in 20 occasions.

主要統計數字 (2022年4月 – 2023年3月)

Key Statistics (April 2022 – March 2023)



2,218

通過的指控
Allegations endorsed



89%

輕微指控*比例
Percentage of minor
allegations*



1,419

通過的須匯報投訴個案
Reportable Complaint cases
endorsed



766

經檢視的須知會投訴摘要
Summary of Notifiable Complaints
examined



98%

觀察員出席比率
Observers'
attendance rate

* 輕微指控包括「疏忽職守」和「行為不當／態度欠佳／粗言穢語」。
Minor allegations include "Neglect of Duty" and "Misconduct/Improper Manner/Offensive Language".



116

通過的經修訂
分類結果
Changes of
classification endorsed



941

向投訴警察課
提出的質詢
Queries raised
with CAPO



19

服務質素改善建議
Service Quality
Improvement Initiatives
(SQIIs)



5,304

接獲的公眾查詢
Public enquiries received



10,000+

接觸
Reached out to
人次
stakeholders



關於監警會 About the IPCC



香港的投訴警察制度 Police Complaints System in Hong Kong

香港的投訴警察制度是由兩層架構組成，所有投訴警察的個案，均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 handled and investigated by the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO) of the Hong Kong Police Force. 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 the 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 is completely satisfied that the complaint case has been properly handled will it endorse the investigation report. This is the second tier of the police complaints system.



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 objectively observes, monitors and reviews the handling and investigation of Reportable Complaints by the Commissioner of Police, and puts 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2023年3月31日，監警會共有19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 from different walks of life. This composition enables the IPCC to draw upon the diverse expertise and experience of its Members to monitor CAPO's investigation of complaints in an independent, impartial and thorough manner. As of 31 March 2023, the IPCC comprises 19 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25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 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 raise further Queries and discuss the case with CAPO at Working Level Meetings or Joint Meetings if necessary.

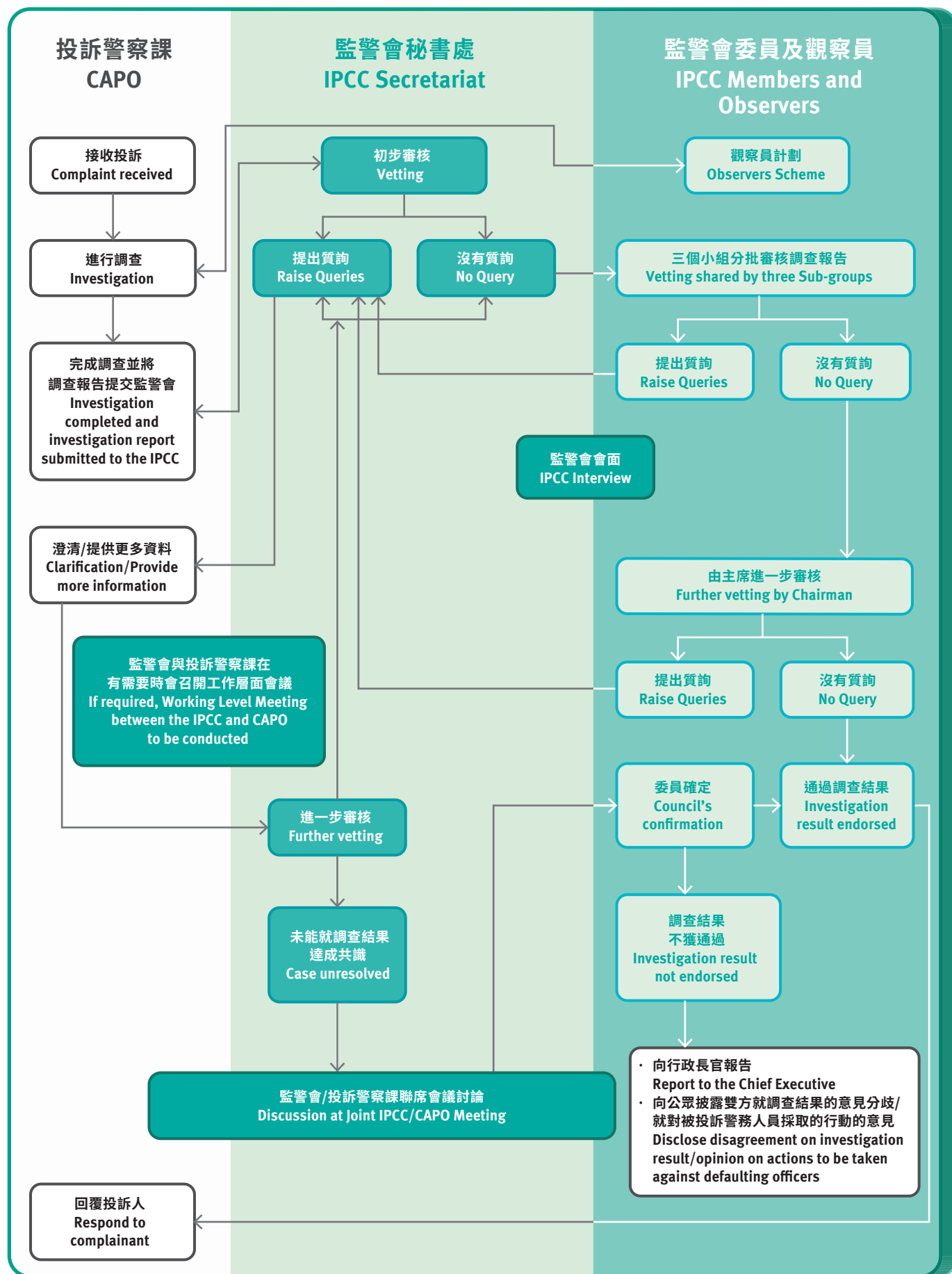
The IPCC also administers an Observers Scheme (please refer to page 25 for details) to enhance its monitoring function and ensure that interviews and collection of evidence are conducted by CAPO in a fair and impartial manner during the investigation process. In addition, the IPCC may decide on a case-by-case basis to interview complainants, complainees, witnesses or other persons concerned with a view to assisting Members in understanding the complaints and clarifying any 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 with CAPO over the findings 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。

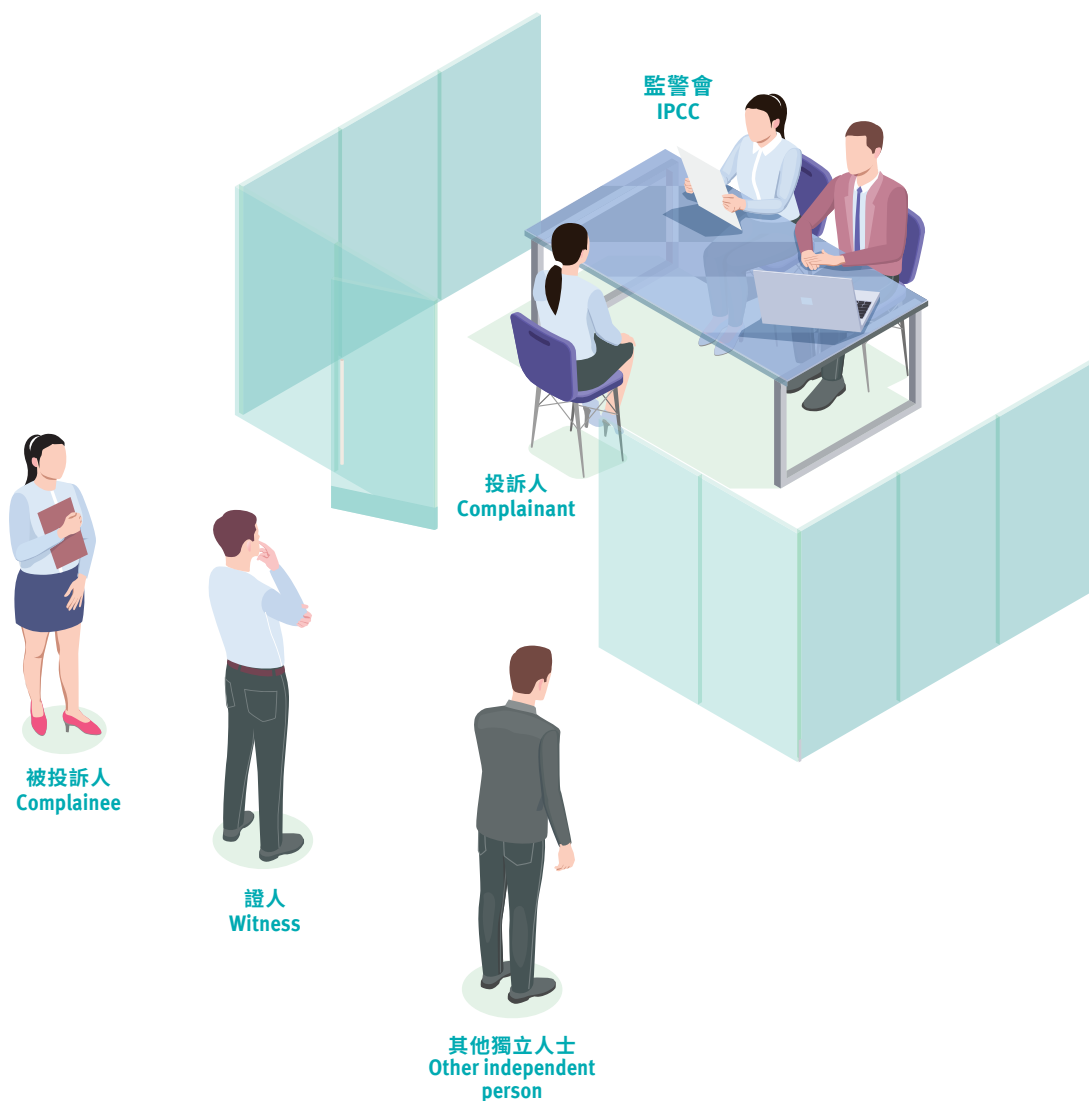
Note: IPCC Observers may attend interviews and site visits to observe the collection of evidence by CAPO for investigation of Reportable Complaints.



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

監警會透過《監警會條例》下的觀察員計劃加強其監察職能。在這計劃下，監警會的委員和觀察員可在預先安排或未經預約的情況下，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。

監警會的觀察員來自社會不同界別，他們由保安局局長委任，以義務性質履行觀察職務。

監警會觀察員的角色是觀察和匯報。他們必須保持最高標準的誠信，並秉持中立和公正的準則進行觀察。觀察員不會參與或干預搜證或會見的過程。當觀察員完成觀察後，會向監警會匯報投訴警察課進行的會面或證據收集是否公平公正，若察覺有不當之處，監警會必定與投訴警察課跟進。

投訴人如認為有需要，可要求投訴警察課安排觀察員出席他與該課的會面。監警會將盡力安排觀察員到場。在觀察過程中收集到的所有資料均會保密。

In accordance with IPCCO, IPCC administers an Observers Scheme to strengthen its monitoring function. Under the Scheme, IPCC Members and Observers may attend interviews and site visits to observe the collection of evidence in connection with CAPO's investigation of Reportable Complaints. The observations can be carried out on a pre-arranged basis or without appointment.

Appointed by the Secretary for Security, IPCC Observers are drawn from a wide spectrum of society. They serve on a voluntary basis.

The role of an IPCC Observer is primarily to observe and report. Observers must maintain the highest standard of integrity and remain neutral and impartial during observation, without participating in or interfering with the collection of evidence or conduct of interviews. After each observation, Observers will advise IPCC whether or not the interview or collection of evidence was conducted in a fair and impartial manner. Should any irregularities be reported, IPCC will take up the matter with CAPO.

Complainants can tell CAPO if they wish an IPCC Observer to be present during their interview with CAPO. IPCC will endeavour to arrange for an Observer to be present. All information acquired in the course of observations will be kept confidential.

觀察員 OBSERVERS

截至2023年3月31日，
監警會共有120名觀察員。

As of 31 March 2023, there are
120 IPCC Observers.



觀察員的委任

監警會觀察員是由保安局局長委任。為確保觀察員的中立，《監警會條例》第33條訂明以下人士均**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

IPCC Observers are appointed by the Secretary for Security. To ensure their impartiality, Section 33 of IPCCO stipulates that 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 agenda 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。監警會審核投訴個案時，倘若發現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，可向警方提出改善建議。

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 alleged misconduct.

CAPO must submit investigation reports to the IPCC for scrutiny pursuant to the Ordinance. In the event that any fault or deficiency in the police practices or procedures that has led to or might lead to complaint is identified during the course of case vetting, the IPCC may make recommendations to the Force for service improvement.



須知會投訴

凡不屬「須匯報投訴」，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載有「須知會投訴」摘要的列表予監警會檢視。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，投訴警察課會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。

根據條例，與下述事項有關的投訴既非「須匯報投訴」，亦不屬「須知會投訴」，而該等投訴並不納入兩層架構內處理。

- 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

Notifiable Complaints

“Notifiable Complaints” are complaints not categorised as “Reportable Complaints”. These include anonymous complaints or complaints lodged by persons who are not directly affected by the case.

CAPO must regularly submit a list of “Notifiable Complaints” with brief description to the IPCC for examination. If the IPCC considers any of these cases to be “Reportable Complaints”, the IPCC may raise with CAPO, and CAPO will 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.

According to the IPCCO, complaints relating to the following matters are neither Reportable Complaints nor Notifiable Complaints, and they are not dealt with under the two-tier complaints system.

- 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



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，確保投訴人是自願作出有關決定。

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。

此外，即使未能核實被投訴警務人員的身份或投訴人未有提供協助，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。

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。

根據條例，投訴經由「透過簡便方式解決」處理則不設任何覆核途徑。

Withdrawn

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

Even when a complainant withdraws a complaint, the IPCC will ensure that the complainant has made the decision voluntarily.

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.

Even though the officer in question remains unidentified or the complainant fails to render assistance, the IPCC and CAPO will examine the evidence available to ascertain whether full investigation is warranted and/or whether any of the allegations are substantiated on the basis of information available.

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.

According to IPCCO, there is no procedure for review once a complaint has been dealt with by way of “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 then 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 had 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。

由於一些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 for handling police complaints and enhance public awareness of the Council as an independent monitoring entity.

As some former 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 would become a statutory body on the same date. The Chinese name of the Council was modified to highlight its independent monitoring role while the English name was retained.



監察投訴處理 Monitoring the Handling of Complaints



調查報告及指控數字 Number of Investigation Reports and Allegations

接獲及通過的須匯報投訴個案數字

Number of Reportable Complaint cases received and endorsed

	2022/23	2021/22
接獲的須匯報投訴個案 Reportable Complaint cases received	1,413	1,590
通過的須匯報投訴個案 Reportable Complaint cases endorsed	1,419	1,705

在本報告期內（2022年4月1日至2023年3月31日），監警會共接獲投訴警察課1,413宗新的須匯報投訴個案的調查報告，按年減少11.1%。

During the reporting period (1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023), the IPCC received reports from CAPO on the investigation of 1,413 new Reportable Complaint cases, representing a decrease of 11.1% compared to the previous year.

同期，監警會通過了1,419宗須匯報投訴個案的調查結果（包括47宗覆檢個案），按年減少16.8%。除了覆檢個案外，涉及的指控有2,218項，按年減少19.3%，其中首三類指控依次序為「疏忽職守」、「行為不當／態度欠佳／粗言穢語」及「毆打」。

In the same period, the IPCC endorsed the results of investigation for 1,419 Reportable Complaint cases (including 47 reviewed cases), representing a decrease of 16.8% compared to the previous year. There were a total of 2,218 allegations excluding the reviewed cases, representing a decrease of 19.3% compared to the previous year. The top three allegations in descending order were “Neglect of Duty”, “Misconduct/Improper Manner/Offensive Language” and “Assault”.

經監警會嚴謹審核後，被列為「獲證明屬實」、「未經舉報但證明屬實」或「無法完全證明屬實」的「疏忽職守」指控共有81項（佔該指控的7.8%），「行為不當／態度欠佳／粗言穢語」指控共有17項（佔該指控的1.8%），「毆打」指控則共有零項（佔該指控的0%）（詳細數字請參閱第42至43頁）。

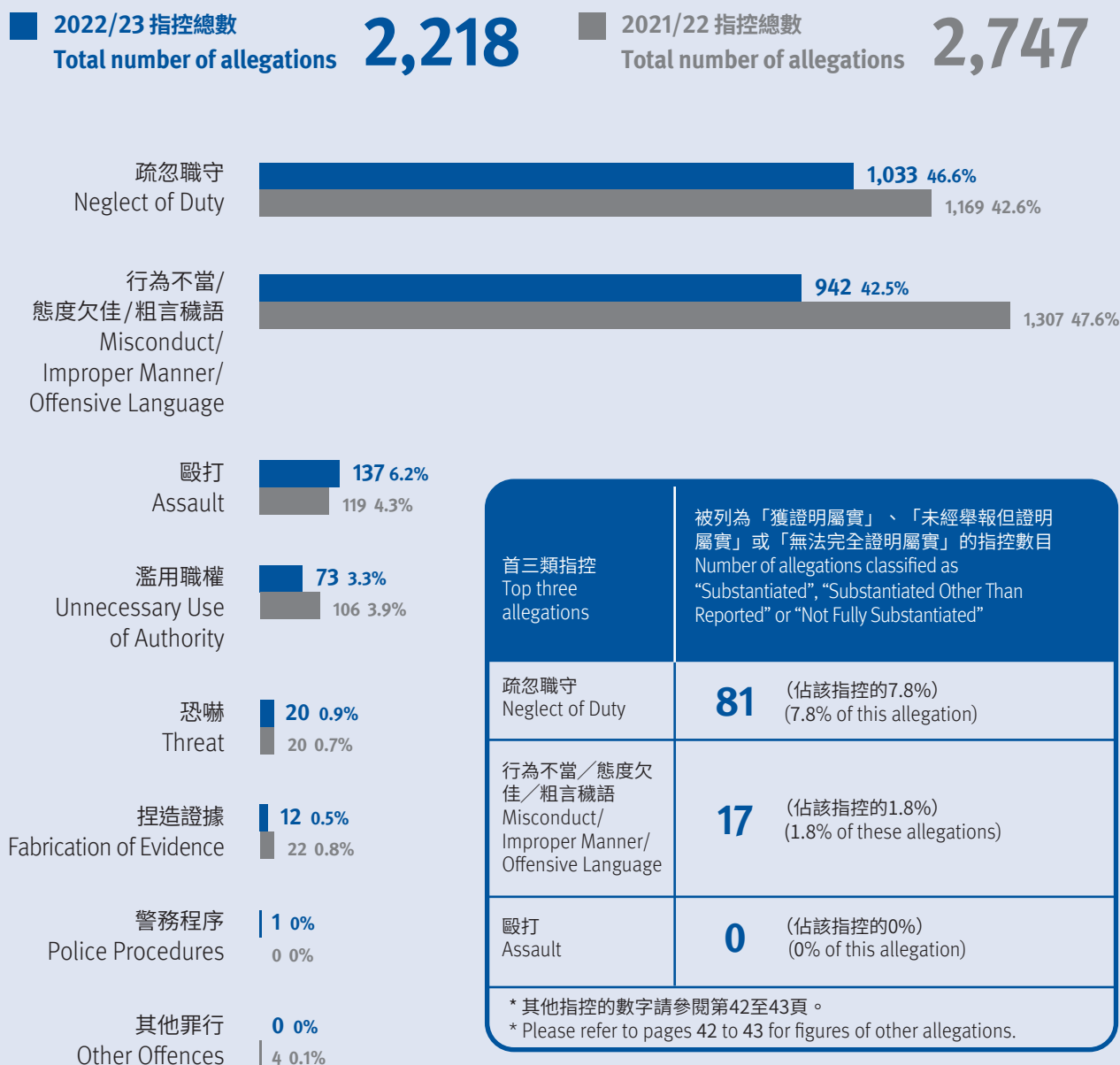
After IPCC’s meticulous examination, a total of 81 counts of “Neglect of Duty” allegation (7.8% of this allegation) were classified as “Substantiated”, “Substantiated Other Than Reported” or “Not Fully Substantiated” (S/SOTR/NFS), while 17 counts (1.8% of these allegations) of “Misconduct/Improper Manner/Offensive Language” allegation and zero count (0% of this allegation) of “Assault” allegation were classified as S/SOTR/NFS respectively (please refer to pages 42 to 43 for detailed figures).

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2022/23年度獲通過的2,218項指控中，經全面調查的指控有554項，當中52項被列為「獲證明屬實」，佔所有經全面調查指控的9.4%。45項被列為「未經舉報但證明屬實」（佔8.1%），3項被列為「無法完全證明屬實」（佔0.5%），177項被列為「無法證實」（佔32.0%），234項被列為「並無過錯」（佔42.2%），43項則被列為「虛假不確」，佔總數的7.8%。

在其餘的1,664項無需進行全面調查的指控中，389項「透過簡便方式解決」，佔無需進行全面調查指控中的23.4%。665項被列為「投訴撤回」（佔40.0%），610項被列為「無法追查」（佔36.6%）。沒有指控被列為「終止調查」。

Among the 2,218 allegations endorsed in 2022/23, 554 were fully investigated. 52 (9.4% of those fully investigated) were classified as “Substantiated”, 45 (8.1%) as “Substantiated Other Than Reported”, 3 (0.5%) as “Not Fully Substantiated”, 177 (32.0%) as “Unsubstantiated”, 234 (42.2%) as “No Fault”, and 43 (7.8%) as “False”.

Among the remaining 1,664 allegations which did not require full investigation, 389 (23.4% of those not fully investigated) were “Informally Resolved”, 665 (40.0%) were classified as “Withdrawn”, 610 (36.6%) as “Not Pursuable”. There was no allegation classified as “Curtailed”.



2021/22 和 2022/23 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 2021/22 and 2022/23:

監警會通過的調查結果

Investigation results endorsed by the IPCC

2022/23 指控總數

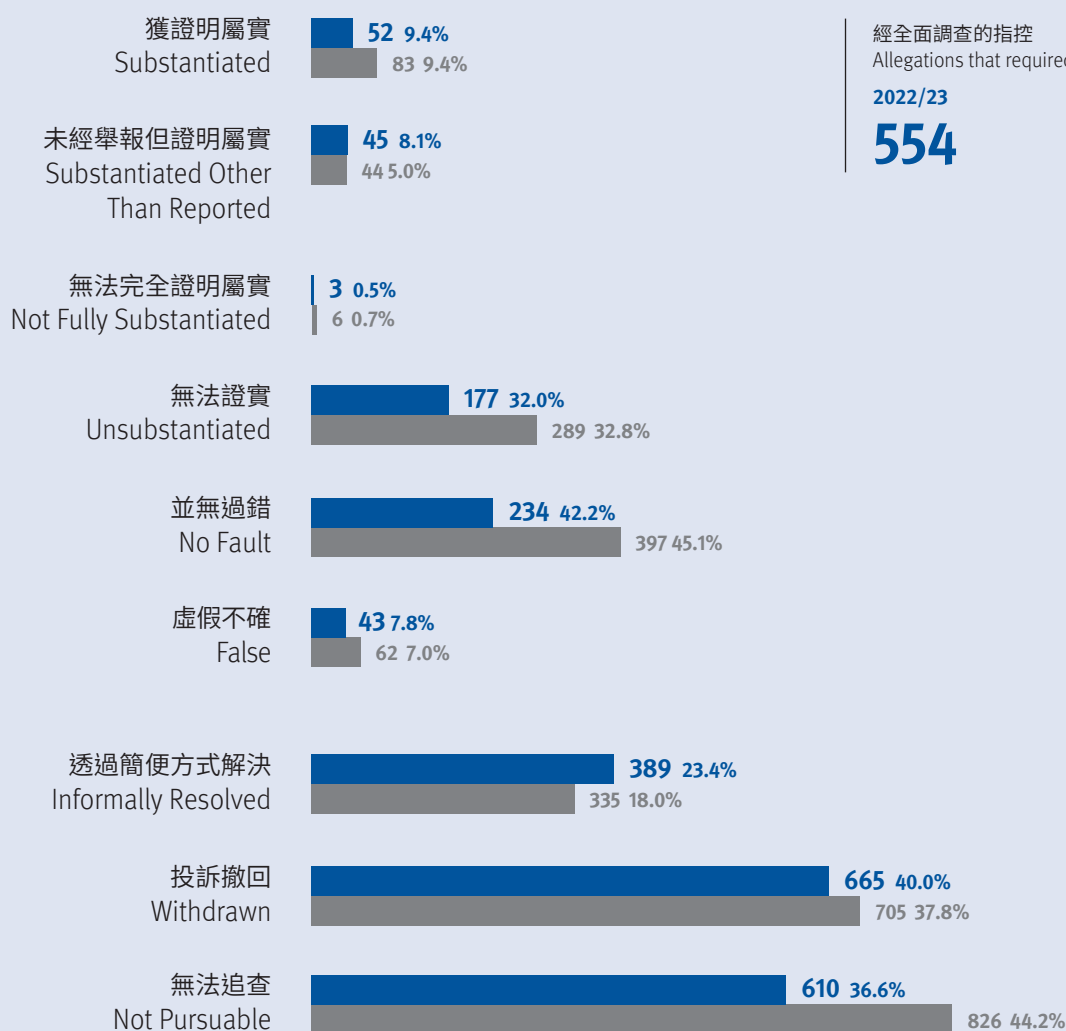
Total number of allegations

2,218

2021/22 指控總數

Total number of allegations

2,747



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 may not add up to exactly 100% due to rounding of figures.
Figures are as of 31 March of the respective reporting year.

經全面調查的指控

Allegations that required full investigation

2022/23

554

2021/22

881

無需進行全面調查的指控

Allegations that did not require full investigation

2022/23

1,664

2021/22

1,866

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)

	疏忽職守 Neglect of Duty		行為不當／ 態度欠佳／粗言穢語 Misconduct/ Improper Manner/ Offensive Language		毆打 Assault		濫用職權 Unnecessary Use of Authority	
年份 Year	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22
經全面調查的指控 Allegations that required full investigation								
獲證明屬實 Substantiated	36	52	14	26	0	3	2	2
未經舉報 但證明屬實 Substantiated Other Than Reported	44	41	1	3	0	0	0	0
無法完全證明屬實 Not Fully Substantiated	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	1
無法證實 Unsubstantiated	49	97	106	159	14	16	7	15
並無過錯 No Fault	159	244	37	103	2	11	35	38
虛假不確 False	6	7	12	25	17	10	1	0
小計 Subtotal	295	443	172	317	33	40	45	56
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	158	113	231	222	0	0	0	0
投訴撤回 Withdrawn	339	325	280	349	34	23	4	3
無法追查 Not Pursuable	241	288	259	419	70	56	24	47
小計 Subtotal	738	726	770	990	104	79	28	50
總數 Total	1,033	1,169	942	1,307	137	119	73	106

	恐嚇 Threat		捏造證據 Fabrication of Evidence		警務程序 Police Procedures		其他罪行 Other Offences		總數 Total	
	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	83
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	44
	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	6
	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	177	289
	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	234	397
	2	4	5	15	0	0	0	1	43	62
	2	5	6	18	1	0	0	2	554	881
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	389	335
	5	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	665	705
	13	11	3	4	0	0	0	1	610	826
	18	15	6	4	0	0	0	2	1,664	1,866
	20	20	12	22	1	0	0	4	2,218	2,747

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102名警務人員需接受跟進行動，涉及69宗個案。分項數字見下表：

During the reporting year, actions were taken against 102 police officers regarding 69 cases endorsed by the IPCC. The following table shows the breakdown of figures:

警方於2021/22及2022/23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 2021/22 and 2022/23

	人員數目 Number of officers	
	2022/23	2021/22
A 刑事訴訟 Criminal proceedings	0	7 ¹
B 紀律覆檢 Disciplinary review	0	2
C 其他內部行動 Other internal actions		
警告 Warnings	20	34
訓諭 Advice	82	96
總數 Total	102	139

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.

向投訴警察課提出質詢 Queries Raised with CAPO

在2022/23年度，監警會向投訴警察課合共提出941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，以及就報告內容提供更多資料及澄清。監警會亦就警方的工作常規或程序提供改善建議。

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574項質詢需要再作跟進，其餘的質詢則經由投訴警察課作澄清或解釋後得以圓滿解決。

The IPCC raised a total of 941 Queries with CAPO in 2022/23. These Queries included various requests to CAPO, for example, amending the content of investigation reports, and providing more information and clarification regarding the reports. The IPCC also made 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 574 Queries requiring further actions. The remaining Queries were satisfactorily resolved upon clarification or explanation by CAPO.



監警會提出質詢的詳細數據請見下表：

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

質詢總數 Total number of Queries		需要再作跟進的質詢 Number of Queries requiring further actions		
941		574		
		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	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22
質詢性質 Nature of Queries				
調查結果分類 Classification of investigation results	227	377	113	209
改善警隊常規和程序的建議 Recommended improvements to police practices and procedures	19	24	19	24
遵從警務常規和程序 Compliance with police practices and procedures	10	8	4	2
行使警權的理由 Reasons for exercising police power	5	6	1	1
對處理違規人員的行動提出意見 Comments on actions against defaulting officers	16	17	11	12
澄清調查報告資料 Clarification of information in investigation reports	474	663	324	431
調查透徹度 Investigation thoroughness	143	132	78	73
其他質詢 Other Queries	47	57	24	36
總數 Total	941	1,284	574	788

調查結果分類

監警會在2022/23年度就調查結果分類提出227項質詢，而投訴警察課需要再作跟進的質詢共有113項，因此予以修訂調查結果的指控有116項，包括：

Classification of investigation results

A total of 227 Queries were raised by the IPCC in 2022/23 regarding the classification of investigation results, of which 113 required further actions by CAPO and consequently the investigation results of 116 allegations were reclassified, including:

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

經修訂分類的詳細數據請參考下表：

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

2022/23 年度監警會通過的經修訂分類結果 Changes of classification endorsed by the IPCC in 2022/23

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	1	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	1
無法證實 Unsubstantiated	8	1	N/A	21	1	4	4	39
並無過錯 No Fault	4	0	20	N/A	2	6	5	37
虛假不確 False	0	0	0	3	N/A	0	1	4
無法追查 Not Pursuable	5	0	2	12	10	N/A	1	30
投訴撤回 Withdrawn	1	0	0	4	0	0	N/A	5
總數 Total	19	1	22	40	13	10	11	116

此外，監警會年內通過了45項「未經舉報但證明屬實」的指控，當中有九項是經監警會提出質詢後而增加的。另外有25宗事件記錄為「旁支事項」*。

Moreover, the IPCC endorsed 45 counts of “Substantiated Other Than Reported” allegations, nine of which were registered after the IPCC raised Queries. Another 25 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19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 19 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10項。

Compliance with police practices and procedures

The IPCC may raise Queries with CAPO to ascertain whether the police officers involved in a complaint have complied with relevant police practices and procedures in exercising their constabulary powers. During the reporting period, 10 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五項質詢。

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 five 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16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 16 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474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 474 Queries regarding ambiguous points in the investigation reports. In such cases, CAPO was requested to provide more background information on the complaints.

調查透徹度

報告期內，監警會共提出143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 143 Queries regarding the thoroughness of police investigations. These Queries included requests to CAPO for more in-depth investigation by conducting interviews with witnesses and collection of more evidence.

觀察員計劃 Observers Scheme

2022/23 觀察總數
Total number of observation

1,915

2021/22 觀察總數
Total number of observation

1,848

預先安排和未經預約觀察的分項數字

Number of scheduled observation and observation without appointment

	2022/23	2021/22
預先安排 Scheduled	1,905	1,832
未經預約 Without appointment	10	16
總數 Total	1,915	1,848

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

	2022/23	2021/22
觀察會面 Interviews	1,427	1,443
證據收集 Collection of evidence	488	405
總數 Total	1,915	1,848

2022/23年度，監警會的委員及觀察員共進行了1,915次觀察，較去年上升3.6%，當中預先安排的有1,905次，未經預約的有10次。在1,915次觀察中，有1,427次是觀察會面，其餘488次是觀察證據收集的工作。

Under the Observers Scheme, 1,915 observation sessions were conducted by Members and Observers of the IPCC in the year 2022/23, representing an increase of 3.6% compared to the previous year. Among them, 1,905 were scheduled observation sessions and 10 were conducted without appointment. Out of the 1,915 observation sessions, 1,427 involved the conduct of interviews and 488 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

	2022/23	2021/22
出席觀察 Observation attended	1,915	1,848
接獲通知 Notification received	1,953	1,864
出席比率(觀察／接獲通知) Attendance rate (Observation/Notification received)	98.1%	99.1%

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2022/23年度，監警會接獲投訴警察課1,953次通知。

在本報告期內，監警會觀察員出席了1,915次觀察，包括觀察會面和證據收集，佔整體通知的98.1%，出席比率和前一年相若。

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 2022/23, 1,953 counts of notification were received from CAPO.

During the reporting period, IPCC Observers attended 1,915 observation sessions, including interviews and collection of evidence, amounting to 98.1% of the notification received. The attendance rate is similar to that of the previous year.

須知會投訴 Notifiable Complaints

須知會投訴數字

Number of Notifiable Complaints

	2022/23	2021/22
經監警會檢視的須知會投訴 Notifiable Complaints examined by the IPCC	766	690
重新歸類為須匯報投訴 Re-categorised as Reportable Complaint	1	2

根據《監警會條例》第9條，投訴警察課須定期向監警會提交載有「須知會投訴」摘要的列表以供檢視，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，監警會檢視了766宗須知會投訴的摘要，較去年同期上升11.0%。經監警會檢視後，投訴警察課應監警會建議將其中一宗投訴重新歸類為須匯報投訴。

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

During the reporting period, brief description of 766 Notifiable Complaints were examined by the IPCC, representing an increase of 11.0% compared to the previous year. After examination by the IPCC, CAPO re-categorised one case as Reportable Complaint on the IPCC's recommendation.

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。

According to section 20 of the IPCCO, in the course of examining CAPO's investigation reports, 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 reports. 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.

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5,304宗公眾透過電話、郵寄、電郵、傳真及親臨的查詢。與監警會工作有關的查詢，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 5,304 public enquiries via telephone, post, email, fax and in person. Enquiries relating to the work of IPCC 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



改善建議 Recommended Improvements

根據《監警會條例》，會方除了觀察、監察和覆檢警方處理和調查須匯報投訴的工作，亦會在嚴謹的審核程序中，積極找出警隊常規或程序可作改進的地方，並透過「服務質素改善建議」（改善建議）機制，向警方適時提出切實可行的改善建議。監警會自2009年成為獨立法定機構至今，已累積向警方提出超過220項改善建議。每項改善建議都有助警隊在不同範疇上提升服務質素，減少不必要的投訴，並加強公眾對兩層投訴制度的信心。

報告期內，會方合共提出19項改善建議[詳見第66至67頁]，涵蓋不同的警務範疇。部分與市民的日常生活關係密切，例如是優化交通執法和截停搜查的程序；部分涉及科技運用，包括建議警方善用電腦鑑證設備和隨身攝錄機，以提升警務工作的效率和準確性；部分則與溝通技巧和培訓工作有關，加強警務人員在執行任務時應對各種情況的能力。

以下是監警會於報告期內向警方提出的服務質素改善建議例子：

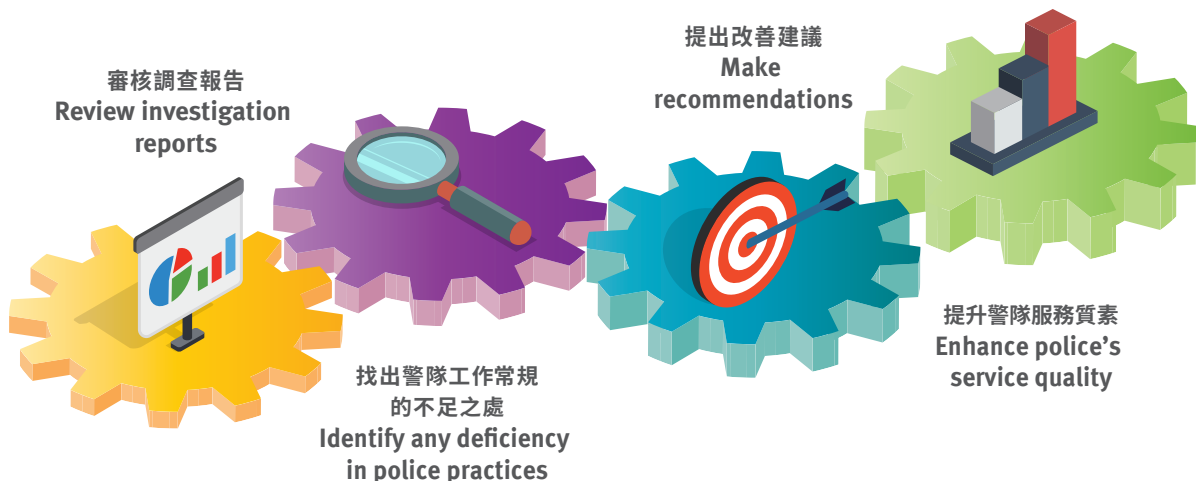
- (1) 提醒駕駛人士就交通違例或意外事故向警方提供行車記錄儀片段
- (2) 提高處理數碼法理鑑證的效率
- (3) 檢視提取及歸還「錄影會面」光碟的程序
- (4) 確保警方妥善處理及歸還涉案證物
- (5) 提醒前線警務人員妥善填寫警察記事冊

Under the Independent Police Complaints Council Ordinance (IPCCO), apart from observing, monitoring and reviewing the police's handling and investigation of Reportable Complaints, the IPCC also actively identifies areas for improvement in police practices and procedures through a rigorous vetting process, and makes timely and practical suggestions for improvement to the police through the Service Quality Improvement Initiative (SQII) mechanism. Since its establishment as an independent statutory body in 2009, the Council has made more than 220 SQIIs to the police. Each SQII has contributed to the enhanced service quality of the police in different aspects, and thus the reduction of unnecessary complaints, while strengthening public confidence in the two-tier complaints system.

During the reporting period, a total of 19 SQIIs were put forward [please refer to pages 66–67 for details], covering various policing areas — some of which are closely related to the daily lives of the public, such as optimising traffic enforcement and stop-and-search procedures; while some are related to the use of technology, including recommendations to make good use of computer forensic equipment and body-worn video cameras, thereby enhancing the efficiency and accuracy of policing work; and some are related to communication skills and training, with a view to enhancing police officers' capability to respond to different situations in performing their duties.

The following are examples of SQIIs made by the IPCC to the police during the reporting period:

- (1) Remind drivers to provide the police with car camcorder footage for traffic contraventions or accidents
- (2) Improve the efficiency of handling digital forensics evidence
- (3) Review procedures for collection and return of video-recorded interview discs
- (4) Ensure proper handling and return of exhibits by the police
- (5) Remind frontline police officers to keep proper records in their notebooks



1. 提醒駕駛人士就交通違例或意外事故向警方提供行車記錄儀片段

Remind drivers to provide the police with car camcorder footage for traffic contraventions or accidents



過去五年，每年與交通執法相關的投訴個案均佔整體投訴數字接近20%。於上述期間，監警會合共提出14項與交通執法有關的改善建議，以助警隊提升服務質素。這些建議涵蓋不同範疇，當中包括：提升前線警務人員識別有問題或非法改裝車輛的能力；優化處理《交通意外傷亡援助計劃》表格的處理程序；以及修訂警方內部指引，要求人員記錄輕微交通事故中涉事雙方司機的和解事宜等。

隨著行車記錄儀日益普及，不少車輛已安裝攝錄器材，記錄車輛行駛時周遭的情況和影像。倘若駕駛人士發生意外或涉嫌違反交通規例，有關行車錄影片段往往是重要和有利的證據，有助釐清事件經過及責任誰屬，亦可協助警方跟進調查。

在一宗投訴個案中，警員駕駛警車途經尖沙咀時，遇上一輛的士突然切線而需急煞停車。警員隨即截停的士，告知的士司機（即投訴人）涉嫌「不小心駕駛」，並會被票控。投訴人其後收到警方傳票檢控「不小心駕駛」。投訴人否認控罪，並向法院提交其的士行車記錄儀拍攝的片段，顯示其駕駛行為並未構成「不小心駕駛」，最終獲判無罪。投訴人事後投訴負責調查的警務人員沒有向他查詢便作出檢控[指控：疏忽職守]。

In the past five years, traffic enforcement-related complaints accounted for nearly 20% of the total number of complaints each year. During the above period, the IPCC put forward a total of 14 SQIs regarding traffic enforcement to enhance the service quality of the police. These recommendations cover various areas, including: strengthening frontline officers' ability to identify vehicles with defects or illegal alterations; optimising the procedures for handling Traffic Accident Victims Assistance Scheme application forms; and amending the police's internal guidelines on requiring officers to record settlements of the drivers involved in minor traffic accidents.

With the increasing popularity of car camcorders, many vehicles have installed video-recording devices to record the surrounding situations and images of vehicles while driving. If a driver is involved in an accident or suspected of contravening traffic regulations, the video footage taken while driving is often important and strong evidence to clarify the course of the incident and who is responsible, and assist the police in follow-up investigations.

In a complaint case, a police officer driving a police vehicle passing through Tsim Sha Tsui was suddenly cut off by a taxi and had to brake abruptly. The police officer immediately intercepted the taxi, and told the driver (the complainant, COM) that he was suspected of careless driving and would be summonsed. Subsequently, COM received a summons for "Careless Driving". Pleading not guilty, COM submitted to the court video footage captured by his taxi's camcorder, showing that his driving behaviour did not constitute "Careless Driving". He was eventually acquitted. COM then complained that the investigating officers prosecuted him without conducting enquiry with him [Allegation: Neglect of Duty].

經調查後，投訴警察課原先將指控分類為「並無過錯」，理由是投訴人並無主動告知警方他可提供行車記錄儀拍攝的影片協助調查個案；而現場截停投訴人的士的警員也沒有記錄投訴人的車輛有否安裝行車記錄儀。因此，投訴警察課認為負責調查的警務人員無從得知投訴人有行車影片可以提供，故他們沒有就此向投訴人查詢亦屬合理。

然而，就本案而言，較佳的做法是調查人員在檢控投訴人前先詢問他有否任何回應或能否提供證據協助警方調查個案。不過，向投訴人作出查詢與否，乃取決於調查人員的當下判斷，包括是否已掌握充分證據作出檢控。有關調查人員衡量過現場截停投訴人的士的警員所作之觀察、供詞及紀錄，認為已達致足夠證據檢控投訴人，故此不向投訴人再作查詢並非不可接受，亦難而斷定他的做法是否有不恰當之處。因此，該課最終將調查結果重新分類為「無法證實」。

監警會在審核投訴個案時，發現警方沒有明確規定警務人員在決定檢控違規司機前，必須向其作出查詢，或確認司機有否任何行車記錄儀拍攝的影片可提供予警方作為證據，協助調查案件。有見及此，監警會建議警方優化處理交通違例檢控的程序，在警方檢控涉嫌違例的駕駛人士前，應確保涉案司機有機會作出解釋，尤其是提醒他們如有行車記錄片段，應盡快提供給警方，以支持他們的解釋。

警方同意監警會的建議，並在向涉案駕駛人士發出的「擬檢控通知書」中，提醒他們可以提供任何資料協助警方調查個案。投訴警察課亦透過外展計劃和培訓，提醒前線警務人員在處理交通案件時，應留意車輛有否安裝行車記錄儀，以便檢取相關影片協助調查。如涉案駕駛人士同意提交行車片段予警方作證物，前線警務人員亦應妥善記錄。

Upon investigation, CAPO originally classified the allegation as “No Fault” on the grounds that COM did not take the initiative to tell the police that he could provide video footage taken by his car camcorder to assist in the investigation of the case. Moreover, the police officer who intercepted COM’s taxi did not record whether the taxi was equipped with a car camcorder. Therefore, CAPO considered that the investigating officers had no way of knowing that COM had car camcorder footage to provide, and it was reasonable that they did not enquire with COM in this regard.

In the present case, it would have been better if — before prosecuting COM — the investigating officers had enquired whether he had any response to the allegation of careless driving, or whether he could provide evidence to assist the police in investigating the case. However, whether to enquire with COM depended on the investigating officers’ judgement, including whether sufficient evidence is available to prosecute COM or whether further clarification is required from COM. The investigating officers evaluated the observations, statement and record of the police officer who intercepted COM’s taxi at the scene and concluded that there was sufficient evidence to lay a charge on COM. Therefore, it was not unacceptable that the police officer did not enquire with COM, and it was difficult to determine whether his conduct was inappropriate. As a result, CAPO reclassified the finding of the investigation as “Unsubstantiated”.

While vetting the complaint case, the IPCC found that the police did not specify that police officers were required to enquire with a driver accused of an offence before deciding to prosecute him or her, or to confirm whether the driver had any video taken by a car camcorder that could be used as evidence by the police to assist in the case investigation. To this end, the IPCC has proposed that the police should enhance the procedures for handling traffic offence prosecutions. Before prosecuting drivers suspected of offences, the police should ensure that the drivers have the opportunity to explain their actions, and in particular to remind drivers that if they have any car camcorder footage, they should provide it to the police as soon as possible to support their explanations.

The police agreed with IPCC’s recommendation, and will remind drivers involved in traffic incidents to provide any information for police investigations regarding the “Notice of Intended Prosecution” issued to them. CAPO will, through their outreach programme and training, remind frontline officers to pay attention to whether car camcorders are installed in vehicles when handling traffic cases, so as to obtain any relevant videos to assist in investigations. If the driver concerned agrees to provide the police with the car camcorder footage as evidence, frontline officers should make a proper record of it.

2. 提高處理數碼法理鑑證的效率

Improve the efficiency of handling digital forensics evidence



現今社會資訊科技發達，科技應用及數碼商貿早已成為市民生活不可或缺的一部分。然而，不法之徒看準網絡空間的保安漏洞，伺機利用數碼科技犯案。根據警方公布的數字顯示，警方在2022年接獲的科技罪案高達22,797宗，對比2020年的12,916宗上升近一倍。當中常見的罪案包括商業詐騙、網上購物騙案、網上戶口盜用等等，受害市民往往在精神和金錢上蒙受不少損失。

警隊的網絡安全及科技罪案調查科(網罪科)負責處理有關網絡安全的事項及調查科技罪案，當中包括檢取案件中的電腦、手機等數碼證物，進行數碼法理鑑證檢驗的工作，以供日後呈堂之用。面對科技罪案率不斷攀升，數碼科技日新月異，應用於罪案的科技亦日漸繁複，網罪科的工作也相應增加。

在一宗投訴個案中，投訴人被指竊取了前僱主研發的電腦軟件程式編碼，涉嫌「有犯罪或不誠實意圖而取用電腦」而被捕。他的兩台電腦被警方檢取並轉交網罪科檢驗，以查看電腦中有否包含投訴人竊取電腦軟件程式編碼的證據。最終因前僱主不予追究，導致證據不足而終止調查。投訴人不滿警方調查時間過長，以致長時間扣查他的電腦[指控：疏忽職守]。投訴警察課調查過後，發現警務人員在向網罪科提出數碼法理鑑證的申請上確實有所延誤，因此將指控分類為「獲證明屬實」，並對相關警務人員作出訓諭但無須將事件記入其分區報告檔案中。

With the development of information technology, technology application and digital commerce have long become an integral part of people's lives. However, criminals are taking advantage of security loopholes in cyberspace to commit crimes using digital technology. According to figures published by the police, the number of cybercrimes received by the police in 2022 reached 22,797, nearly doubling from 12,916 cases in 2020. Commercial fraud, online shopping fraud and online account theft are among the most common types of cybercrimes, and the victims often suffer a great deal both emotionally and financially.

The police's Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB) is responsible for handling cyber security-related matters and investigating cybercrimes, including the seizure of digital evidence from computers and mobile phones in crime cases and conducting digital forensics examinations for future court proceedings. Given the surge in cybercrimes, the rapid development of digital technology, and the increasing sophistication of technology applied to crime, the workload of CSTCB has also increased accordingly.

In a complaint case, the complainant (COM) was arrested on suspicion of the offence of "Access to Computer with Criminal or Dishonest Intent" for stealing computer software codes developed by his former employer. Two of his computers were seized by the police, and handed over to CSTCB for examination to see whether they contained evidence that COM had stolen the alleged computer software codes. The police eventually ceased the investigation due to insufficient evidence, as the former employer decided not to pursue the case. COM felt aggrieved by the lengthy police investigation, which resulted in the prolonged custody of his computers [Allegation: Neglect of Duty]. CAPO investigation revealed that there was indeed a delay in filing an application by the police officer for digital forensics evidence to CSTCB. Therefore, CAPO classified the allegation as "Substantiated" and the police officer concerned was given an advice without Divisional Record File entry.

監警會在審核個案時，留意到除了前線警務人員在向網罪科提出申請上有延誤外，網罪科亦花了約36個月才完成個案的數碼法理鑑證工作。就此，投訴警察課解釋網罪科近年要處理之案件數量大增，網罪科會根據案件之嚴重性去訂立優先次序進行數碼法理鑑證。因此，有個別案件的輪候時間可能相對較長。有見及此，監警會建議警方制定有效措施，以提升網罪科處理數碼法理鑑證的效率。

警方已著手制定多項措施提升數碼法理鑑證效率，到目前為止已落實的措施包括：

- (1) 增加網罪科人手，以紓緩日益繁重的工作；
- (2) 改良現有申請數碼法理鑑證的電腦系統，確保前線警務人員於申請數碼法理鑑證時提供詳細資料，以減少網罪科需要向申請警務人員澄清事項或索取相關資料的次數及時間；
- (3) 推行「攝證計劃」，為全部警署的錄影會面室添置實物投影支援系統，讓前線警務人員在錄影會面中可使用系統拍下與案有關的電子裝置畫面內容，並將拍下的影像在日後審訊時直接作呈堂及舉證之用。此舉可免卻再花額外時間把電子裝置交到網罪科作數碼法理鑑證以擷取有關電子裝置的內容。這既可加快處理涉及電子裝置的案件，同時亦可減輕網罪科的工作負荷；及
- (4) 加強培訓，提升前線警務人員進行簡單法理鑑證及處理數碼證據的能力，讓人員在合適的情況下初步檢視數碼證據。

除此之外，警隊的數碼法理鑑證中心於2023年7月正式投入服務。此全新設備取代已使用近20年的電腦法理實驗室，進一步協助警隊處理案件的調查協作、檢驗、數據分析、數據檢視和證物管理等工作；加強協作成效，並提升警隊的調查效率。會方樂見警方實行上述的改善措施，並會繼續留意有關措施的成效。

In reviewing the case, the IPCC noticed that, apart from the delay in the filing of an application by the frontline police officer, CSTCB had taken about 36 months to complete the digital forensics work for the case. In this regard, CAPO explained that CSTCB has seen a significant upsurge in caseload in recent years. CSTCB prioritised the forensics examination according to the seriousness of the case. As such, some cases might have experienced a longer waiting time. In view of the situation, the IPCC recommended that the police formulate effective measures to enhance the efficiency of CSTCB in handling digital forensics evidence.

CSTCB has devised a number of projects so as to enhance the efficiency of digital forensics examination. The measures implemented so far included:

- (1) Increasing the manpower of CSTCB to alleviate the increasingly heavy workload;
- (2) Upgrading the existing computer system at CSTCB for the application of digital forensics evidence to ensure that frontline police officers provide detailed information when applying for digital forensics evidence, thereby reducing the number and time required by CSTCB to clarify matters or request relevant information from the officers applying for digital forensics evidence;
- (3) Implementing “Project CAPTURE”, which involves installing visualisation support systems in video interview rooms of all police stations. This enables frontline police officers to use these systems to capture content on the screens of electronic devices that are related to crime cases, thus recording videos that can be used for direct presentation of evidence in future court proceedings. This can obviate the need to submit the electronic devices to CSTCB in order to extract their contents, in turn expediting the processing of cases involving electronic devices and reducing the workload of CSTCB; and
- (4) Strengthening training to enhance the ability of frontline police officers to conduct simple forensics evidence examination and handle digital evidence, so that they can perform preliminary examination on digital evidence under appropriate circumstances.

In addition, the police’s Digital Forensics Complex was officially launched in July 2023. The new facility replaces the Computer Forensics Laboratory, which has been in use for nearly 20 years, and further assists the police in handling case investigation, collaboration, examination, data analysis, data review and evidence management. This helps enhance collaboration effectiveness and efficiency of the police’s investigation. The IPCC welcomes the implementation of the above-mentioned improvement measures by the police and will continue to monitor their effectiveness.

3. 檢視提取及歸還「錄影會面」光碟的程序

Review procedures for collection and return of video-recorded interview discs



在刑事調查的過程中，警務人員可透過筆錄或錄影會面形式，向受查人士錄取警誡口供。當警方進行錄影會面時，不論受查人士有否招認，其錄影片段均會被儲存並燒錄成光碟作日後呈堂之用。每一次錄影會面必須使用一套全新的錄影會面光碟，每套光碟皆獲編配獨一無二的光碟序號。而光碟只可使用一次，不能重用、修改或刪除內容。相對筆錄形式，錄影會面不僅省時，更重要的是整個會面都在高透明度的情況下進行，更好呈現受查人士在會面時的對答及舉止，有助減少日後在法庭審訊時，就會面自願性或安排是否妥當的爭議。

為免會面紀錄的內容或錄取過程在法庭審訊時遭到質疑，警方須確保各個環節均處理得當，保存證據鏈的完整性。負責調查工作的警務人員必須妥善記錄錄影會面光碟的提取、使用及交還詳情。然而，監警會在審核投訴個案時發現，警務人員在提取及歸還錄影會面光碟時，偶爾未有嚴格執行有關程序，並留意到相關分發及交還光碟的程序有改善空間。

在一宗投訴個案中，投訴人因「盜竊」被捕，警方以錄影會面方式向投訴人錄取警誡口供。投訴人指，警方跟他進行了兩次錄影會面。投訴人指稱兩名調查人員（一名警員及一名警長）在第二次錄影會面誘使他認罪[指控：行為不當]。該兩名調查人員否認有關指控，並表示警方只跟投訴人進行過一次錄影會面。

In the course of a crime investigation, a police officer may take a cautioned statement from a person under investigation by way of a written statement or a video-recorded interview (VRI). When the police conduct a VRI, the video footage will be stored and burnt onto a disc for possible future submission to court, regardless of whether the person under investigation has confessed or not. Each VRI must use a new set of discs marked with a unique serial number. These discs can only be used once, and cannot be reused, modified or deleted. Compared with written statement, VRI not only saves time but, more importantly, enables the whole interview to be conducted with a high degree of transparency, and better presents the response and behaviour of the interviewee during the interview. In subsequent court proceedings, this can help reduce any controversy over voluntariness or proper arrangements of the interviews.

To forestall any challenge against the content of a VRI or the statement-taking process during court proceedings, the police must ensure that every step of the procedure is properly managed to preserve the integrity of the chain of evidence. Police officers conducting investigations are required to properly record the details of collection, use and return of the VRI discs. However, in vetting complaint cases, the IPCC found that police officers occasionally did not strictly follow the procedures when collecting and returning the VRI discs, and observed that there was room for improvement in the procedures.

In a complaint case, the complainant (COM) was arrested for “Theft” and his cautioned statement was taken by the police in a VRI. COM claimed that the police had conducted two VRIs with him. COM alleged that the two interviewing officers (one police constable and one sergeant) induced him to admit the offence during the second VRI [Allegation: Misconduct]. Denying the allegation, the two interviewing officers argued that they had conducted only one VRI with COM.

鑑於沒有證據證明警方與投訴人進行了一次還是兩次錄影會面，或有關調查人員有否誘使投訴人認罪，因此無法斷定任何一方的說法，投訴警察課遂將指控列為「無法證實」。儘管如此，投訴警察課在調查時發現，兩名調查人員遺失了一套錄影會面光碟，但他們並沒有遵從《警察通例》的規定，向分區指揮官匯報遺失光碟一事。故此，投訴警察課向該兩名調查人員新增了一項「未經舉報但證明屬實」的指控，並對他們作出警告，但無須將事件記入其分區報告檔案中。

在審核該投訴個案期間，監警會注意到根據《警察程序手冊》（「程序手冊」）的規定，各警署須備存一本分發及交還錄影會面光碟的登記冊，以記錄警務人員提取的光碟序號、提取及交還光碟的時間，以及未交還光碟的原因。投訴警察課應監警會的要求，向多區警署查詢，發現各警署備存登記冊的格式並不統一。同時，程序手冊未有確切列明監督人員需要檢查登記冊上的資料是否完整無誤。

為確保警務人員準確記錄相關光碟的提取及交還情況，並及時交還所有未使用的光碟，監警會認為警方有必要全面檢視及優化相關程序指引，統一各警署的做法，並制定監察機制。

投訴警察課同意監警會的建議，修訂了有關程序手冊，列明所有警察單位須對光碟的分發和交還進行監督。同時投訴警察課亦透過預防投訴刊物，提醒前線警務人員在提取及交還錄影會面光碟時必須妥善記錄。監警會認為，上述修訂程序能有效改善及監察錄影會面光碟分發及交還的程序。

As there was no evidence indicating whether the police conducted one or two VRIs with COM and whether the interviewing officers had induced COM to admit the offence, it was not possible to conclude either party's version, and CAPO classified the allegation as "Unsubstantiated". Nevertheless, CAPO noted during the investigation that the two interviewing officers had lost one set of VRI disc, but they had not complied with the Police General Orders by reporting the loss of the discs to their Divisional Commander. Therefore, CAPO registered an additional count of "Substantiated Other Than Reported" against the two officers, and issued warnings against them without Divisional Record File entry.

During the scrutiny of this complaint, it came to the attention of the IPCC that, according to the Force Procedures Manual (FPM), police stations are required to maintain a register of the collection and return of VRI discs, in order to record the serial number of each disc collected by police officers, the time of retrieval and return of the discs, and the reasons for any non-return of discs. At the request of the IPCC, CAPO enquired with various police stations and found that the formats of their registers varied. Also, the FPM does not specifically state that supervisors should check the completeness of the information in the registers.

To ensure that police officers accurately record the collection and return of relevant discs and return all unused discs in a timely manner, the IPCC considers it necessary for the police to comprehensively review and refine the relevant procedural guidelines, standardise the practices of every police station, and formulate a monitoring mechanism.

CAPO agreed with the IPCC's recommendations and had amended the guidelines and procedures, requiring all police units to supervise the distribution and return of VRI discs, and CAPO had reminded frontline police officers to make proper records when collecting and returning VRI discs through its publications regarding complaints prevention. The IPCC is of the view that these measures will effectively improve and monitor the procedures for the distribution and return of VRI discs.

4. 確保警方妥善處理及歸還涉案證物

Ensure proper handling and return of exhibits by the police



警方在查案時經常會檢取證物。結案後，除非案中證物需銷毀或充公，否則警方會將證物歸還物主。然而，在歸還的過程中，偶爾會因為案件的後續發展，以致未能即時物歸原主。有些個案甚至因警務人員疏忽，導致本來需要歸還的證物被銷毀，令市民蒙受損失。由2021年至今，每年約有20宗因警方未有妥善處理及歸還涉案證物而衍生的投訴個案，較以往每年平均約12宗個案有所增加。以下是三個案例：

個案一：因案件尚未正式完結而未能即時歸還證物

在一宗投訴個案中，投訴人因「刑事毀壞」而被警方拘捕。被捕後，警務人員檢取了投訴人的手提電話作證物。其後，法庭裁定投訴人罪名成立。投訴人之後向警方查詢歸還手提電話事宜。警方告知投訴人將於結案後將手提電話還給他。然而，投訴人罪成三個月後，仍未收到該手提電話[指控：疏忽職守]。投訴警察課在調查時發現，投訴人罪成後，警方緝捕了另一名與該「刑事毀壞」案有關的疑犯。由於投訴人的手提電話資料可能有助證實該名疑犯有份參與「刑事毀壞」，故警方繼續保留投訴人的手提電話作進一步調查，並於該名疑犯的案件結束後才將電話歸還投訴人。投訴警察課遂把指控分類為「並無過錯」。就本個案而言，監警會認為儘管警方有合理原因未能即時將電話歸還物主，但警方應盡快通知物主未能即時歸還證物的原因，以免引起不必要的投訴。

個案二：因警方延誤處理及未能聯絡物主而無法盡快歸還證物

在個案中，投訴人被控「詐騙」罪。投訴人指控警方結案後未有及時將證物歸還[指控：疏忽職守]。投訴警察課調查後，確認證物在刑事審訊完結後21個月才發還投訴

The police often seize properties as exhibits when investigating cases. After a case is closed, the police will return the case exhibits to the property owners unless there is an order for them to be destroyed or confiscated. Occasionally, due to the subsequent development of the cases, it is not possible to return the exhibits to the property owners. In some cases, however, exhibits were wrongly destroyed because of the negligence of some police officers, resulting in losses to citizens. From 2021 till now, there have been about 20 complaint cases per year arising from the police's failure to properly handle and return case exhibits, which is higher than the annual average of approximately 12 complaint cases in previous years. Here are three examples:

Case 1: Failure to return exhibits immediately because the case had not yet been concluded

In a complaint case, the complainant (COM) was arrested by the police for "Criminal Damage". After arrest, the police seized COM's mobile phone as an exhibit. Later, COM was convicted of the offence. COM then enquired with the police about the return of his mobile phone. The police informed COM that the phone would be returned to him upon conclusion of the case. Nevertheless, COM did not receive his phone although three months had passed after his conviction [Allegation: Neglect of Duty]. CAPO's investigation revealed that after COM was convicted, the police arrested another suspect in connection with the "Criminal Damage" case. As COM's mobile phone might contain some information that may help prove that the suspect was involved in the "Criminal Damage" case, the police continued to retain COM's mobile phone for further investigation and returned the phone to COM only after the conclusion of the suspect's case. CAPO thus classified the allegation as "No Fault". In this case, the IPCC held that although the police had a legitimate reason for failing to return the mobile phone to the owner immediately, the police should inform the owner as soon as possible of the reason for the failure to promptly return the exhibit so as not to cause unnecessary complaints.

Case 2: Unable to return the exhibits as soon as possible due to delay in processing by the police and failure to contact the owner

In this complaint, the complainant (COM), who was charged with "Deception", alleged that the police failed to return the exhibits right after the conclusion of the case [Allegation: Neglect of Duty]. After investigation, CAPO confirmed that the exhibits were returned to COM only 21 months

人。根據警方內部指引，刑事調查隊需於法庭發出指令六星期後盡快處置證物。投訴警察課發現該案的刑事調查隊在限期過後四個月才指示證物室人員處置證物，實有疏忽之處。而證物室人員收到指示後，花了一年多時間嘗試聯絡投訴人，但不果。證物室人員表示，曾經向投訴人發出兩封通知信，並嘗試致電聯絡但均未能找到投訴人。然而，該證物室人員沒有記錄何時致電投訴人。根據警方內部指引，如未能於三個月內成功聯絡物主，證物室人員需向案件主管匯報，以作進一步跟進。然而，此個案中的證物室人員卻沒有跟從指引要求，在三個月限期過後向案件主管匯報，延誤歸還程序。最終，證物室人員在一年後才向案件主管報告情況，主管安排人手再於兩個月後成功聯絡投訴人並歸還物件。投訴警察課審視個案後，認為該刑事案件的主管、調查人員及證物室人員均有疏忽，因此將指控分類為「獲證明屬實」，並對他們作出警告，但無須將事件記入其分區報告檔案中。監警會留意到，警方現時未有指引規定證物室人員，需將曾經聯絡物主的所有日期及時間記錄在檔案上，以致未能掌握證物室人員與物主聯絡的情況及經過。監警會認為這個做法不理想，並要求投訴警察課檢視警方歸還證物的程序。即使未能成功聯絡物主，證物室人員亦應在檔案中妥善記錄詳情，以便適切跟進。

個案三：因疏忽而銷毀需歸還的證物

警方以「盜竊」罪拘捕投訴人，並檢取了犯案時所穿著的衣物作證據。審訊後，法庭指示警方需將衣物歸還投訴人。然而，投訴人指控警方未有發還衣物[指控：疏忽職守]。投訴警察課調查後發現案件主管錯誤指示證物室人員銷毀投訴人的衣物。投訴警察課遂把指控分類為「獲證明屬實」，並對他作出警告，但無須將事件記入其分區報告檔案中。

歸納上述三宗投訴個案，監警會認為警方如有合理原因未能將證物即時歸還物主，相關人員應盡快通知物主並說明原因，避免引起誤會或不必要的投訴。另外，警方應優化歸還證物的指引，規定證物室人員要記錄所有曾經聯絡物主的日期及時間。警方同意檢視及優化有關程序。警方亦會多加提醒警務人員，確保前線人員能妥善處理及歸還證物。

after the conclusion of the court case. As stipulated in the police internal guidelines, a crime team is required to promptly process the disposal of exhibits six weeks after a court order is issued. CAPO revealed that the crime team in this complaint had negligent in instructing the Property Office to dispose of the exhibits only four months after the deadline. And upon receipt of the instruction, the staff member of Property Office spent more than a year trying to contact COM, but to no avail. The staff member claimed that two notification letters were sent to COM, and he tried to contact COM by phone but could not find him. Nevertheless, the staff member did not record when COM was called. According to the police internal guidelines, if the owner is not successfully contacted within three months, the staff of Property Office is required to report to the officer in charge of the case (OC Case) for further follow-up. Yet, the staff member in the said Property Office failed to follow the guidelines and reported to the OC Case after the three-month deadline, delaying the property returning process. In the end, the staff member of Property Office did not report the situation to the OC Case until one year later, and the OC Case arranged for his own officers to successfully contact COM and returned the exhibits to him two months later. After examining the case, CAPO concluded that the OC Case as well as the investigating officers of the crime team and the staff member of Property Office had been negligent in their duties. Therefore, the allegation against them was classified as “Substantiated”, and they were given warnings without Divisional Record File entry. The IPCC noticed that at present there are no guidelines for the staff of Property Office to record the time and date of all contacts with the property owners in their files, rendering it impossible to trace when and how the Property Office had tried to contact the owners. The IPCC found this undesirable and asked CAPO to review the procedures for the return of exhibits by the police. Even if the owner could not be reached successfully, the staff of Property Office should properly record the details in the file for appropriate follow-up.

Case 3: Negligent destruction of exhibits to be returned

The police arrested the complainant (COM) for “Theft”, and seized the clothing he was wearing at the time of the offence as evidence. After the trial, the court ordered the police to return the clothing to COM. However, COM alleged that the police failed to return the clothing [Allegation: Neglect of Duty]. CAPO’s investigation found that the OC Case had wrongfully instructed the staff of Property Office to destroy COM’s clothing. CAPO thus classified the allegation as “Substantiated” and gave the OC Case a warning without Divisional Record File entry.

In summary, the IPCC, based on the above three cases, opined that if the police fail to return the exhibits to the owner immediately for legitimate reasons, the relevant officer should notify the owner with explanation as soon as possible to avoid misunderstanding or unnecessary complaints. In addition, the police should improve the guidelines for the return of exhibits by requiring the staff of Property Office to record the date and time of all contacts with the owner. The police accepted the IPCC’s recommendation, and agreed to review and enhance the relevant procedures. Moreover, the police will remind their officers of the guidelines from time to time to ensure that frontline officers handle and return exhibits in a proper manner.

5. 提醒前線警務人員妥善填寫警察記事冊

Remind frontline police officers to keep proper records in their notebooks

根據《警察通例》，警務人員須在當值時隨身攜帶警察記事冊，以記錄與職務有關的事情，特別是行使權力的詳情及理據。

然而，會方在審核投訴個案時留意到，有部分前線人員未有在警察記事冊妥善記錄其日常職務及行使警權的詳情，例如進行截停搜查的搜身範圍、處理交通意外的過程，以及檢取證物的程序。在2021/22及2022/23年度，分別有26及29項因未有妥善填寫警察記事冊的指控被分類為「未經舉報但證明屬實」。

以截停搜查為例，香港法例授權警方在特定情況下截停市民搜身，例如是懷疑個別人士藏有武器或毒品，藉以偵查及防止罪案。市民在公眾地方被警員搜身時可能感到尷尬或有損尊嚴，容易引起投訴。就截停搜查的工作，《警察通例》訂明，警務人員在搜身後須把搜身詳情記錄在警察記事冊內。監警會在審核由截停搜查衍生的投訴個案時，也會審核警察記事冊，以了解事件的經過。妥善的警察記事冊紀錄有助還原事件經過，甚至可以證明警務人員行為合理和恰當。然而，若警務人員未有根據指示在警察記事冊作出應有的紀錄，而有關事項與投訴人的指控有密切關係，這便會被列為一項「未經舉報但證明屬實」指控。

就處理輕微交通意外方面，警務人員須邀請同意和解的涉事司機在警察記事冊簽署確認他們的和解意願。另外，警務人員需將其進入處所搜查時之權力及理據，檢走的財物的詳情記錄在警察記事冊內，並邀請相關人士簽署確認。不過，投訴警察課和監警會偶有發現有警務人員在上述情況中沒有按照規定，要求有關人士簽署確認，因而將其疏忽列為「未經舉報但證明屬實」指控。

前線警務人員在日常執勤時，必須填寫警察記事冊，記錄行使有關警權的理據和相關詳情。這對日後警務人員準備就相關事項於法庭作供尤其重要。有見及此，會方建議警隊加強提醒前線人員遵守警隊相關的指引，在警察記事冊妥善記錄執法詳情和理由，以助釐清事發經過。這不單有助警務人員在事後重溫相關事件，更可讓案件及事故有關人士保留證據資料，對警務人員及市民雙方均有好處。

According to Police General Orders, police officers on duty are required to carry their notebooks with them to record matters relating to their duties, especially the details of and reasons for exercising their powers.

However, in reviewing the complaints, the IPCC noticed that some frontline police officers did not properly record in their notebooks the details of their daily duties and the reasons they exercised their police powers, such as the scope of a body search when carrying out a stop-and-search, the process of handling a traffic accident, and the procedures for seizing an exhibit. In 2021/22 and 2022/23, there were 26 and 29 allegations, respectively, involving improper recording in notebooks that were classified as “Substantiated Other Than Reported” (SOTR).

Taking stop-and-searches as an example. The Laws of Hong Kong empower police officers to intercept and search a citizen under certain circumstances, such as suspecting that an individual is in possession of weapons or drugs, in order to detect and prevent crime. Members of the public may feel embarrassed or detrimental to their dignity when they are searched by police officers in public places. This may sometimes lead to complaints. The Police General Orders stipulate that when conducting stop-and-searches, police officers are required to jot down details of the searches in their notebooks. When reviewing complaints arising from stop-and-searches, the IPCC also examines police notebooks to understand what happened. A proper notebook record helps with understanding the course of an incident, and may serve as proof that the police officers' act is reasonable and proper. However, if a police officer has not made due records in the notebook as instructed, and the missing record is closely related to the allegation, a count of SOTR will be registered.

When dealing with minor traffic accidents, police officers are required to invite the drivers involved who have agreed to settle the case to sign in the notebook to confirm their willingness to settle. In addition, during house search, police officer is required to record in the notebook the authority under which he/she is exercising and the details of the seized property, as well as the acknowledgement of the seized property in the notebook. Nevertheless, both CAPO and the IPCC occasionally found that police officers had failed to comply with the signing requirement in the above circumstances, and registered counts of SOTR as a result of their negligence.

Frontline police officers are required to record the reasons for and details of the exercise of their police powers in the course of their daily duties. This is particularly important for police officers to be prepared to give evidence in court in the future. In view of the above, the IPCC recommends that the police should put more efforts into reminding frontline officers to diligently record the details of and rationales for their enforcement actions in the notebooks, in compliance with the relevant instructions. This can help clarify the circumstances of incidents, and assist police officers with recalling the incidents. It can even help the parties involved to retain evidence that is beneficial to both police officers and citizens.



監警會於2022/23年度提出的19項服務質素改善建議和意見

19 SQIs and comments proposed by IPCC in 2022/23

1. 提醒涉及交通意外的駕駛人士向警方提供行車記錄儀片段，以協助個案調查。	1. To remind driver(s) involved in traffic accidents to provide the police with dash camera footage to assist case investigations.
2. 增加報案室電話錄音系統的電話線路數目，以迎合市民對警隊服務的需求。	2. To increase the number of call lines in the report room recording system to cater to the public demand for police services.
3. 檢討指引及制定改善措施，確保警方能盡快將涉案證物歸還物主。	3. To review guidelines and formulate improvement measures to ensure that the police can return case exhibits to property owners as soon as practicable.
4. 如警方因特殊情況未能即時將涉案證物歸還物主，應及時通知物主。	4. To promptly notify property owners if case exhibits cannot be immediately returned to them due to special circumstances.
5. 制定措施以提醒槍械庫的警務人員須在巡邏裝備登記冊上作妥善記錄，以及前線警務人員須就其武力使用在警察記事冊內作妥善記錄。	5. To formulate improvement measures to remind armoury officers to keep proper records in the beat equipment register. Frontline officers should also be reminded to properly document their use of force in their police notebooks.
6. 提高網絡安全及科技罪案調查科處理數碼法理鑑證的效率。	6. To enhance the efficiency of processing digital forensics evidence in the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau.
7. 檢視提取及歸還「錄影會面」光碟的程序。	7. To review procedures for collection and return of video-recorded interview discs.
8. 進一步評估在警署以外的場所（例如警車）進行搜身是否合法和恰當。	8. To further assess the legality and appropriateness of conducting body searches in locations other than police stations (such as in police vehicles).
9. 改善投訴警察課聯繫投訴人的指引，以確保該課有效地取得投訴人的協助。	9. To enhance CAPO's guidelines regarding contacting complainants to secure assistance from them effectively.
10. 制定措施，以協助投訴警察課有效地及早辨認被投訴警務人員的身分。	10. To devise effective measures for early identification of complainees by CAPO.

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| <p>11. 檢討公眾人士被警方帶進警署的處理程序及指引，確保警方就過程作出妥善記錄，並按照警方指引處理該人士。同時，確保該人士在警署內獲得合適照顧。</p> | <p>11. To review the handling procedures and guidelines regarding persons brought into police stations to ensure that frontline officers properly record the whole process, handle such persons in compliance with police guidelines, and uphold the police's duty of care to such persons.</p> |
| <p>12. 加強警署報案室的警務人員在處理市民查詢時的溝通技巧。</p> | <p>12. To enhance the communication skills of report room officers in their handling of public enquiries.</p> |
| <p>13. 提醒在報案室值班的警員需確保適時接待親身到訪的市民。</p> | <p>13. To remind report room officers regarding the need for timely receiving members of the public visiting the report room.</p> |
| <p>14. 提醒前線警務人員在處理與抗疫有關的報案時，在警察記事冊內作妥善記錄。</p> | <p>14. To remind frontline officers to make proper police notebook records when handling anti-epidemic-related reports.</p> |
| <p>15. 提醒前線警務人員須依照警察通例，在向外籍或非以廣東話為母語的人士錄取口供時，須按該人士的意願，以其選擇的方言進行會面。</p> | <p>15. To remind frontline officers about the requirements for taking statements with foreign nationals or non-local Chinese in their preferred dialects as stipulated in current guidelines.</p> |
| <p>16. 提醒前線警務人員需按警方指引在其警察記事冊內記錄搜身的必要性及範圍。</p> | <p>16. To remind frontline officers to record the necessity and scope of searches in their notebooks in compliance with police guidelines.</p> |
| <p>17. 提醒警務人員改善溝通以防止因誤會令隨身攝錄機之影片被刪除。</p> | <p>17. To remind officers to prevent reoccurrence of misunderstanding which led to the overwriting of Body Worn Video Camera footage.</p> |
| <p>18. 要求督導人員加強檢查「取消法庭手令登記冊」，以確保警方適時及準確地把不再被法庭通緝的人士從通緝名單中刪除。</p> | <p>18. To require supervisory officers to strengthen inspection of the "Register for Cancellation of Warrants" to ensure that the police promptly and correctly remove persons who are no longer wanted for court warrants from the wanted list.</p> |
| <p>19. 提醒投訴警察課應只對性質輕微的個案採用「透過簡便方式解決投訴」。</p> | <p>19. CAPO is reminded to be mindful and adopt Informal Resolution only for cases of a minor nature.</p> |



傳訊工作
Communications



根據《監警會條例》，會方的其中一項法定職能是「加強公眾對監警會的角色認識」。近年，監警會重點講解會方向警方提出的改善建議，如何有助提升警隊的服務質素，並減少不必要的投訴。會方亦加大力度向公眾闡釋投訴人的權利和責任。

為此，會方持續透過多元化活動及不同渠道，與持份者建立良好關係。報告期內，監警會舉辦和參與超過30項外展活動，接觸逾10,000名市民、師生，以及警方、傳媒和專業團體的代表。

同時，監警會致力加強對外傳訊工作，透過機構刊物、網頁、YouTube頻道、報刊專題文章等，向公眾發布監警會的最新資訊，讓公眾進一步了解會方的工作。

In accordance with the IPCC Ordinance, one of the Council's statutory functions is "to promote public awareness of the role of the Council". In recent years, the IPCC's publicity work has focused on ways the Council's Service Quality Improvement Initiatives help to enhance the service quality of the police force and reduce unnecessary complaints. IPCC has also stepped up its efforts to explain to the community the rights and responsibility of complainants.

To this end, the Council continues to establish good rapport with stakeholders through diverse activities and various channels. During the reporting period, IPCC held and participated in more than 30 outreach activities, engaging over 10,000 members of the public, teachers and students, as well as representatives of the police, media and professional groups.

Meanwhile, IPCC is committed to strengthening its external communication efforts. Through corporate publications, the IPCC's website and YouTube channel, newspaper feature articles and other platforms, the Council disseminates up-to-date information to the community, enabling the public to have a better understanding of the work of IPCC.

與持份者聯繫 Stakeholder Engagement

校園計劃 School Programme

會方自2016年11月展開校園計劃，向本地大專院校、中學和小學的師生介紹監警會的法定職能。

會方設有到校和網上講座，與參與計劃學校通力合作，攜手加深年輕一代對本會工作以及本港兩層架構投訴警察制度的認識。會方代表透過影片、互動遊戲等形式，講解監警會的審核工作如何重重把關，確保投訴結果公平公正。會方更特別解構不同的真實投訴個案，藉此培育學生的多角度思考能力和公民意識，並讓他們清楚認識投訴人的權與責。

監警會在本年度合共完成20場講座，向超過7,500名師生講解監警會的工作。

Launched in November 2016, the IPCC's School Programme aims to introduce the statutory functions of IPCC to teachers and students of local tertiary institutions, secondary and primary schools.

In collaboration with participating schools, talks in both on-site and online formats were offered to deepen the younger generation's understanding of the work of the Council and the two-tier police complaints system in Hong Kong. Through videos and interactive games, IPCC representatives demonstrated how the Council meticulously examines each complaint to ensure a fair and impartial result. Real cases were also covered to cultivate students' thinking from multiple perspectives and raise their civic awareness. This also helped the students to better comprehend complainants' rights and responsibility.

During the reporting period, IPCC gave a total of 20 talks, explaining the IPCC's work to more than 7,500 teachers and students.



與警方交流

Engaging with the police

監警會不僅觀察、監察和覆檢警方處理和調查須匯報投訴的工作，更致力找出警隊工作常規或程序中可能引致投訴的不足之處，適時向警方提出服務質素改善建議。

會方和警隊各部門保持緊密溝通，除了與警方舉辦交流活動外，亦到訪警隊不同單位，了解前線警務人員面對的各種挑戰，並密切跟進警方落實改善建議的進度。

監警會和警方在年內的交流活動如下：

IPCC is empowered to observe, monitor and review the handling and investigation of Reportable Complaints by the police, to identify any deficiency in police practices or procedures that might lead to complaints, and to propose Service Quality Improvement Initiatives to the police in a timely manner.

The Council maintains close communications with various police departments. In addition to organising exchange activities with the force, the Council visited various police units to understand the challenges faced by frontline police officers, and to closely follow up the progress of police's implementation of improvement initiatives.

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



2022年5月11日
11 May 2022

時任運作及程序諮詢委員會主席朱永耀先生及榮休委員黃至生教授應警方邀請，擔任由警隊服務監察部舉辦的「2021年優質服務獎勵計劃」的評審委員，並就各部門呈交的計劃進行評審。該計劃旨在鼓勵警務人員提出建議，持續提升工作表現及成效，以改善警隊的專業水平及服務質素。

Mr Alex Chu Wing-yiu (then Chairman of the Operations Advisory Committee) and retired Member Prof Martin Wong Chi-sang were invited by the police force to join the Judging Panel for the Service Quality Award Scheme 2021, and took part in adjudicating projects submitted by several formations. The awards scheme is organised by the Service Quality Wing of the force, and aims to encourage police officers to submit suggestions for enhancing their performance and effectiveness, in order to improve the professionalism and service quality of the force.





2022年5月30日
30 May 2022

主席王沛詩女士聯同多名委員和秘書處職員前往警察機動部隊(部隊)總部，跟進警方就監警會於2020年發表的專題審視報告內提出的改善建議落實情況。警方向監警會代表團講述部隊於五大範疇採取的跟進行動，包括(一)前線人員的防暴訓練；(二)處理騷亂的指揮和協調工作；(三)在騷亂中向公眾發放訊息；(四)催淚煙的效果；及(五)警方處理騷亂的指引。

An IPCC delegation comprising Council Members and Secretariat staff members, led by Ms Priscilla Wong Pui-sze (Council Chairman), visited the Police Tactical Unit (PTU) Headquarters. The visit was to follow up the police's implementation progress of recommendations made by the IPCC in its Thematic Study Report published in 2020. The police briefed the delegation of follow up actions PTU had taken in five major areas: (1) Riot training for frontline officers; (2) Command and coordination in tackling riots; (3) Dissemination of information to public in riots, (4) Effects of tear gas; and (5) Police guidelines on handling riots.





2022年11月29日
29 November 2022

主席王沛詩女士與各委員和秘書處職員前往西九龍交通行動基地，了解警方如何運用科技協助交通執法，以及減少相關的投訴。一眾委員亦與前線交通警員會面，聆聽他們分享在執勤時所需應對的各種挑戰。

Ms Priscilla Wong Pui-sze (Council Chairman), IPCC Members and Secretariat staff members visited the Traffic Kowloon West Operational Base. During the visit, the delegation learned how the police have been adopting technology to support traffic enforcement and help reduce related complaints. Members also met with frontline traffic police officers to understand the challenges they face while performing their daily duties.





2023年2月11日
11 February 2023

主席王沛詩女士為香港警察學院結業典禮擔任檢閱官。她勉勵26名見習督察及89名學警以「堅志而勇為」的態度，以及「剛柔並濟」的處事方法，迎接未來的挑戰，協助香港「由治及興」。

Ms Priscilla Wong Pui-sze (Council Chairman) inspected the passing-out parade as Reviewing Officer at the Hong Kong Police College. She encouraged the 26 probationary inspectors and 89 recruit police constables to contribute to Hong Kong's progress from stability to prosperity with resolve, courage, tact and tenacity.





2023年3月24日
24 March 2023

主席王沛詩女士連同委員和秘書處代表出席交流午宴，與警方管理層和投訴警察課代表就近年投訴趨勢互相分享意見。隨後，眾委員和秘書處職員參與由警隊服務質素監察部舉辦的運動會，在多個競賽項目中一展身手。

Ms Priscilla Wong Pui-sze (Council Chairman), together with Council Members and representatives of IPCC Secretariat, attended a networking luncheon with the police management and CAPO representatives to exchange views on recent complaint trends. After the luncheon, Members and Secretariat staff took part in the Sports Day hosted by the Police Service Quality Wing, and tried their very best in a series of contests.



與其他團體會面

Liaison with other organisations



2022年5月26日
26 May 2022

監警會接待來自律政司「普通法訓練計劃」的內地法律工作人員。時任法律事務委員會主席林定國資深大律師、監警會副主席兼法律事務委員會委員吳永嘉議員，以及秘書長梅達明先生向代表團介紹香港的兩層投訴警察制度、會方的法定職能和角色，以及會方向警隊提出服務質素改善建議的工作。代表團與會方就投訴制度交換意見，並分享他們的法律和執法經驗。

IPCC received a delegation of Mainland legal officials, who had participated in the Common Law Training Scheme organised by the Department of Justice. Mr Paul Lam Ting-kwok (then Chairman of the Legal Committee), Hon Jimmy Ng Wing-ka (IPCC Vice-Chairman and Member of the Legal Committee), and Mr Daniel Mui (Secretary-General) introduced the two-tier police complaints system in Hong Kong, the statutory functions and role of IPCC, and the Council's efforts in proposing Service Quality Improvement Initiatives to the police. The delegates exchanged views with IPCC on the complaints handling system, and shared their experiences in legal practice and law enforcement.





**2022年8月26日、8月31日
及9月26日
26 August, 31 August and 26
September 2022**

時任個案審核小組第四組主席歐楚筠女士聯同秘書長梅達明先生出席深水埗區撲滅罪行委員會會議，介紹監警會的角色和法定職能。梅達明先生亦先後出席北區和沙田區撲滅罪行委員會的會議，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。出席委員對會方為維持投訴制度公平公正所作出的不懈努力表示讚賞。

Ms Ann Au Chor-kwan (then Chairman of Case Vetting Sub-group 4), accompanied by Mr Daniel Mui (Secretary-General), attended a meeting with the Sham Shui Po District Fight Crime Committee (DFCC) and introduced the role and statutory functions of IPCC. Mr Daniel Mui also attended Fight Crime Committee meetings of North District and Shatin District, to exchange views with the attending members on the trends in complaints, as well as complainants' rights and responsibility. The DFCC members expressed their appreciation of the Council's unwavering efforts in upholding a fair and impartial complaints system.





2022年12月4日
4 December 2022

監警會獲地區撲滅罪行委員會邀請參與「沙田區滅罪嘉年華」，透過互動攤位遊戲、教育展覽，以及播放《監警最前線》電視劇等輕鬆有趣的活動，加強公眾對監警會工作的認識。活動成功吸引逾1,000名公眾人士參與，反應熱烈。

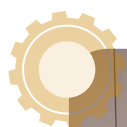
IPCC was invited by the District Fight Crime Committee to set up an interactive game booth and educational exhibition at the Sha Tin District Fight Crime Carnival. The TV drama series, *IPCC Frontline*, was also shown. Through a range of fun-filled activities, members of the public gained a better understanding of the IPCC's work. The event received overwhelming response and attracted over 1,000 participants.



公開會議 Open meetings

報告期內，監警會於2022年6月21日、9月20日、12月29日和2023年3月21日與投訴警察課合共舉行四次聯席會議。投訴警察課在會議上匯報最新投訴數字，亦就公眾關注的事項進行討論，包括有關武力使用的監警會建議、保護及支援易受傷害證人的工作、警隊預防投訴策略，以及數碼警政。

During the reporting period, IPCC held four joint meetings with CAPO — on 21 June, 20 September and 29 December 2022, and 21 March 2023. During the meetings, CAPO reported the latest complaint figures and discussed matters of public concern. Topics discussed included IPCC's recommendations on the use of force, protection and support of vulnerable witnesses, complaints prevention strategies of the force, and digital policing.



傳媒聯繫

Engaging with the media

監警會在2022/23年度舉行四次新聞發布會，與媒體及公眾分享會方的最新工作，並回應傳媒提問。

In 2022/23, IPCC held four news conferences to update the press and the public on the Council's latest work and address media enquiries.



2022年6月21日
21 June 2022

主席王沛詩女士在宣傳及社區關係委員會主席陳錦榮先生和秘書長梅達明先生的陪同下主持傳媒簡布會，概述會方跟進2020年專題審視報告52項建議的落實進度，並發布第二十九期《監警會通訊》。

Ms Priscilla Wong Pui-sze (Council Chairman) accompanied by Mr Clement Chan Kam-wing (Chairman of the Publicity and Community Relations Committee) and Mr Daniel Mui (Secretary-General) hosted a media briefing to update the follow-up work on implementation of the 52 recommendations proposed by IPCC in its Thematic Study Report of 2020, and to launch the 29th issue of *IPCC Newsletter*.



2022年9月20日
20 September 2022

主席王沛詩女士聯同宣傳及社區關係委員會主席陳錦榮先生和秘書長梅達明先生會見傳媒。陳錦榮先生簡介第三十期《監警會通訊》的封面故事，而梅達明先生則匯報由大型公眾活動衍生的最新投訴數字。

Ms Priscilla Wong Pui-sze (Council Chairman), together with Mr Clement Chan Kam-wing (Chairman of the Publicity and Community Relations Committee) and Mr Daniel Mui (Secretary-General), hosted a media briefing. Mr Clement Chan briefed the media regarding the cover story of the 30th issue of *IPCC Newsletter*, while Mr Daniel Mui reported on the latest complaints statistics arising from public order events.





2022年12月29日
29 December 2022

主席王沛詩女士在宣傳及社區關係委員會主席陳錦榮先生和秘書長梅達明先生的陪同下發表《2021/22工作報告》，總結會方過去一年的主要投訴數字和工作成果。

Ms Priscilla Wong Pui-sze (Council Chairman), accompanied by Mr Clement Chan Kam-wing (Chairman of the Publicity and Community Relations Committee) and Mr Daniel Mui (Secretary-General), hosted a media briefing to publish the *Report 2021/22*. Key complaints figures and achievements in the reporting period were presented.



2023年3月21日
21 March 2023

主席王沛詩女士聯同宣傳及社區關係委員會主席陳錦榮先生和秘書長梅達明先生在傳媒簡布會上發表第三十一期《監警會通訊》，簡介數宗因處理糾紛和日常執法而衍生的投訴個案、相關個案的統計數字，以及監警會向警方提出的改善建議。

Ms Priscilla Wong Pui-sze (Council Chairman), accompanied by Mr Clement Chan Kam-wing (Chairman of the Publicity and Community Relations Committee) and Mr Daniel Mui (Secretary-General), hosted a media briefing to launch the 31st issue of *IPCC Newsletter*. Several complaint cases arising from handling of disputes and routine law enforcement, along with relevant statistics and improvement initiatives IPCC proposed to the police, were presented.

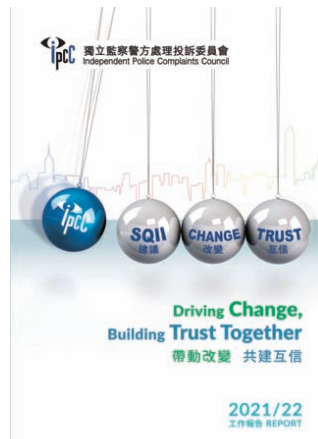


監警會刊物 IPCC publications

《監警會通訊》 IPCC Newsletters



《監警會2021/22 工作報告》 IPCC Report 2021/22



報刊專題文章 Newspaper feature articles

會方在本地報章刊登專欄文章，讓更多市民了解到監警會的最新工作和動向。

Feature articles were published in local newspaper, allowing a wider public to learn more about the latest work and developments of IPCC.





組織架構 Organisational Structure



委員會 The Council

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

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

主席 Chairman		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
副主席 Vice-Chairmen		任期 Appointment
易志明議員，GBS，JP Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, GBS, JP	嚴重投訴個案委員會主席	2019年1月1日起
	個案審核小組主席 Serious Complaints Committee Chairman Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman	Since 1 January 2019
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
	Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman	Since 1 January 2021
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
	Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman	Since 1 January 2021
委員 Members		任期 Appointment
陳錦榮先生，BBS，MH，JP Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, BBS, MH, JP	宣傳及社區關係委員會主席	2016年6月1日起
	Publicity and Community Relations Committee Chairman	Since 1 June 2016
朱永耀先生 Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu	運作及程序諮詢委員會主席（任期至2022年12月）	2017年1月1日至2022年12月31日
	Operations Advisory Committee Chairman (Until December 2022)	From 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2022
陳正欣博士，BBS，MH Dr Daniel CHAN Ching-yan, BBS, MH	運作及程序諮詢委員會主席（任期由2023年1月起）	2021年1月1日起
	Operations Advisory Committee Chairman (Since January 2023)	Since 1 January 2021
王家揚先生 Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung	管理委員會主席（任期至2022年6月）	2018年6月1日起
	Management Committee Chairman (Until June 2022)	Since 1 June 2018
鄭永銓先生 Mr Wilson KWONG Wing-tsuen	管理委員會主席（任期由2022年6月起）	2016年6月1日起
	Management Committee Chairman (Since June 2022)	Since 1 June 2016
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）	2019年9月4日至2022年6月20日
	Legal Committee Chairman (Until June 2022)	From 4 September 2019 to 20 June 2022

* 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
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8月至12月) Legal Committee Chairman (From August to December 2022)	2017年1月1日至2022年12月31日 From 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2022
陳澤銘先生 Mr CHAN Chak-ming 法律事務委員會主席 (任期由2023年1月起) Legal Committee Chairman (Since January 2023)	2023年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2023
歐楚筠女士，JP Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan, JP 個案審核小組主席 (任期至2022年12月) Case Vetting Sub-group Chairman (Until December 2022)	2017年1月1日至2022年12月31日 From 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2022
藍德業資深大律師 Mr Douglas LAM Tak-yip, SC	2017年1月1日至2022年5月31日 From 1 January 2017 to 31 May 2022
李曉華女士 Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah	2017年1月1日至2022年12月31日 From 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2022
李家仁醫生，BBS，MH，JP Dr David LEE Ka-yan, BBS, MH, JP	2017年1月1日至2022年12月31日 From 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2022
黃至生教授 Prof Martin WONG Chi-sang	2017年1月1日至2022年12月31日 From 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2022
楊華勇先生，JP Mr Johnny YU Wah-yung, JP	2017年1月1日至2022年12月31日 From 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2022
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
陳美寶女士，JP Miss Mabel CHAN Mei-bo, JP	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
許明明女士 Ms Cindi HUI Ming-ming	2023年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2023
林峰教授 Prof LIN Feng	2023年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2023
阮家興醫生 Dr Desmond NGUYEN Gia-hung	2023年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2023
施榮恆先生，BBS，JP Mr Ivan SZE Wing-hang, BBS, JP	2023年1月1日起 Since 1 January 2023

監警會內務會議出席紀錄

IPCC Members' Attendance at In-house Meetings

時期：2022年4月至2023年3月
Period: April 2022 to March 2023

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				
	2022			2023	總數 Total
	6月7日 7 Jun	9月6日 6 Sep	12月6日 6 Dec	3月7日 7 Mar	
主席 Chairman					
王沛詩女士，SBS，JP Ms Priscilla WONG Pui-sze, SBS, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
副主席 Vice-Chairmen					
易志明議員，GBS，JP Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, GBS, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
陳振英議員，JP Hon Ronick CHAN Chun-ying, JP	●	●	○	○	2/4
吳永嘉議員，BBS，JP Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, BBS, JP	●	●	○	○	2/4
委員 Members					
陳錦榮先生，BBS，MH，JP Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, BBS, MH, JP	●	●	●	○	3/4
朱永耀先生 [^] Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu [^]	●	●	●	N/A	3/3
陳正欣博士，BBS，MH Dr Daniel CHAN Ching-yan, BBS, MH	●	●	●	●	4/4
王家揚先生 Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung	●	●	●	○	3/4
鄺永銓先生 Mr Wilson KWONG Wing-tsuen	●	●	●	●	4/4
林定國資深大律師，SBS，JP* Mr Paul LAM Ting-kwok, SBS, SC, JP*	○	N/A	N/A	N/A	0/1
彭韻僊女士，BBS，MH，JP [^] Ms Melissa Kaye PANG, BBS, MH, JP [^]	○	●	●	N/A	2/3
陳澤銘先生 [#] Mr CHAN Chak-ming [#]	N/A	N/A	N/A	●	1/1

* 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.

	2022			2023	總數 Total
	6月7日 7 Jun	9月6日 6 Sep	12月6日 6 Dec	3月7日 7 Mar	
歐楚筠女士，JP [^] Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan, JP [^]	●	●	●	N/A	3/3
李曉華女士 [^] Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah [^]	●	○	●	N/A	2/3
李家仁醫生，BBS，MH，JP [^] Dr David LEE Ka-yan, BBS, MH, JP [^]	●	●	●	N/A	3/3
黃至生教授 [^] Prof Martin WONG Chi-sang [^]	●	●	●	N/A	3/3
楊華勇先生，JP [^] Mr Johnny YU Wah-yung, JP [^]	●	●	●	N/A	3/3
陳黃麗娟博士，SBS，MH，JP Dr Anissa CHAN WONG Lai-kuen, SBS, MH, JP	●	○	●	○	2/4
李文斌先生，MH，JP Mr LEE Man-bun, MH, JP	○	●	●	●	3/4
羅孔君女士，BBS，JP Ms Jane Curzon LO, BBS, JP	●	●	●	○	3/4
余黎青萍女士，SBS Mrs Helen YU LAI Ching-ping, SBS	●	●	●	●	4/4
陳美寶女士，JP Miss Mabel CHAN Mei-bo, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
余漢坤先生，MH，JP Mr Randy YU Hon-kwan, MH, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
許明明女士 [#] Ms Cindi HUI Ming-ming [#]	N/A	N/A	N/A	●	1/1
林峰教授 [#] Prof LIN Feng [#]	N/A	N/A	N/A	●	1/1
阮家興醫生 [#] Dr Desmond NGUYEN Gia-hung [#]	N/A	N/A	N/A	●	1/1
施榮恆先生，BBS，JP [#] Mr Ivan SZE Wing-hang, BBS, JP [#]	N/A	N/A	N/A	○	0/1

[^] 任期至2022年12月31日[^] Until 31 December 2022[#] 於2023年1月1日獲委任[#] Appointed on 1 January 2023

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：2022年4月至2023年3月

Date: April 2022 to March 2023

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

	2022			2023	總數 Total
	6月21日 21 Jun	9月20日 20 Sep	12月29日 29 Dec	3月21日 21 Mar	
主席 Chairman					
王沛詩女士，SBS，JP Ms Priscilla WONG Pui-sze, SBS, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
副主席 Vice-Chairmen					
易志明議員，GBS，JP Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, GBS, JP	●	●	○	●	3/4
陳振英議員，JP Hon Ronick CHAN Chun-ying, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
吳永嘉議員，BBS，JP Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, BBS, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
委員 Members					
陳錦榮先生，BBS，MH，JP Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, BBS, MH, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
朱永耀先生 ^ Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu^	●	●	●	N/A	3/3
陳正欣博士，BBS，MH Dr Daniel CHAN Ching-yan, BBS, MH	●	●	●	●	4/4
王家揚先生 Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung	●	●	●	●	4/4
鄺永銓先生 Mr Wilson KWONG Wing-tsuen	○	○	●	●	2/4
彭韻僖女士，BBS，MH，JP^ Ms Melissa Kaye PANG, BBS, MH, JP^	○	○	○	N/A	0/3
陳澤銘先生 # Mr CHAN Chak-ming#	N/A	N/A	N/A	●	1/1
歐楚筠女士，JP^ Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan, JP^	●	●	●	N/A	3/3
李曉華女士 ^ Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah^	●	●	●	N/A	3/3

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

	2022			2023	總數 Total
	6月21日 21 Jun	9月20日 20 Sep	12月29日 29 Dec	3月21日 21 Mar	
李家仁醫生，BBS，MH，JP [^] Dr David LEE Ka-yan, BBS, MH, JP [^]	●	●	●	N/A	3/3
黃至生教授 [^] Prof Martin WONG Chi-sang [^]	●	●	○	N/A	2/3
楊華勇先生，JP [^] Mr Johnny YU Wah-yung, JP [^]	○	●	●	N/A	2/3
陳黃麗娟博士，SBS，MH，JP Dr Anissa CHAN WONG Lai-kuen, SBS, MH, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
李文斌先生，MH，JP Mr LEE Man-bun, MH, JP	○	○	●	○	1/4
羅孔君女士，BBS，JP Ms Jane Curzon LO, BBS, JP	●	●	○	●	3/4
余黎青萍女士，SBS Mrs Helen YU LAI Ching-ping, SBS	○	●	●	●	3/4
陳美寶女士，JP Miss Mabel CHAN Mei-bo, JP	●	●	●	●	4/4
余漢坤先生，MH，JP Mr Randy YU Hon-kwan, MH, JP	●	○	○	○	1/4
許明明女士 [#] Ms Cindi HUI Ming-ming [#]	N/A	N/A	N/A	●	1/1
林峰教授 [#] Prof LIN Feng [#]	N/A	N/A	N/A	●	1/1
阮家興醫生 [#] Dr Desmond NGUYEN Gia-hung [#]	N/A	N/A	N/A	○	0/1
施榮恆先生，BBS，JP [#] Mr Ivan SZE Wing-hang, BBS, JP [#]	N/A	N/A	N/A	●	1/1

[^] 任期至2022年12月31日[^] Until 31 December 2022[#] 於2023年1月1日獲委任[#] Appointed on 1 January 2023

專責委員會 Committees

監警會委員分為三個小組，審核投訴警察課提交的調查報告。此外，監警會就不同工作範疇設立了五個專責委員會，以便更有效地履行職能。

五個專責委員會的職權範圍和成員名單如下：

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

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

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

職權範圍

- (a) 訂定準則，用以界定應受委員會監察的嚴重個案；
- (b) 研究和制定監察嚴重投訴個案的特別程序；
- (c) 研究是否需要尋求外間的專業意見／服務，協助審核投訴個案；
- (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/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 its 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，GBS，JP

委員

陳錦榮先生，BBS，MH，JP
歐楚筠女士，JP (2022年12月止)
李曉華女士 (2022年12月止)
李家仁醫生，BBS，MH，JP
(2022年12月止)
黃至生教授 (2022年12月止)
楊華勇先生，JP (2022年12月止)
陳黃麗娟博士，SBS，MH，JP
王家揚先生 (2023年1月起)
李文斌先生，MH，JP
陳正欣博士，BBS，MH
陳美寶女士，JP
陳澤銘先生 (2023年1月起)
許明明女士 (2023年1月起)
林峰教授 (2023年3月起)
阮家興醫生 (2023年1月起)

Chairman

Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, GBS, JP

Members

Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, BBS, MH, JP
Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan, JP (Until December 2022)
Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah (Until December 2022)
Dr David LEE Ka-yan, BBS, MH, JP
(Until December 2022)
Prof Martin WONG Chi-sang (Until December 2022)
Mr Johnny YU Wah-yung, JP (Until December 2022)
Dr Anissa CHAN WONG Lai-kuen, SBS, MH, JP
Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung (Until January 2023)
Mr LEE Man-bun, MH, JP
Dr Daniel CHAN Ching-yan, BBS, MH
Miss Mabel CHAN Mei-bo, JP
Mr CHAN Chak-ming (Since January 2023)
Ms Cindi HUI Ming-ming (Since January 2023)
Prof LIN Feng (Since March 2023)
Dr Desmond NGUYEN Gia-hung (Since January 2023)

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 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 progress and quality of the projects in (b);
- (d) To consider and advise on the 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，BBS，MH，JP

委員

歐楚筠女士，JP (2022年12月止)
 朱永耀先生 (2022年12月止)
 李曉華女士 (2022年12月止)
 楊華勇先生，JP (2022年12月止)
 余黎青萍女士，SBS
 陳正欣博士，BBS，MH (2022年5月止)
 陳美寶女士，JP
 許明明女士 (2023年2月起)
 阮家興醫生 (2023年1月起)
 施榮恆先生，BBS，JP (2023年1月起)

Chairman

Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, BBS, MH, JP

Members

Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan, JP (Until December 2022)
 Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu (Until December 2022)
 Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah (Until December 2022)
 Mr Johnny YU Wah-yung, JP (Until December 2022)
 Mrs Helen YU LAI Ching-ping, SBS
 Dr Daniel CHAN Ching-yan, BBS, MH (Until May 2022)
 Miss Mabel CHAN Mei-bo, JP
 Ms Cindi HUI Ming-ming (Since February 2023)
 Dr Desmond NGUYEN Gia-hung (Since January 2023)
 Mr Ivan SZE Wing-hang, BBS, JP (Since January 2023)

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 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)
鄭永銓先生 (2022年6月起)

委員

陳振英議員，JP
歐楚筠女士，JP (2022年12月止)
朱永耀先生 (2022年12月止)
李曉華女士 (2022年12月止)
彭韻僊女士，BBS，MH，JP
(2022年12月止)
黃至生教授 (2022年12月止)
李文斌先生，MH，JP
羅孔君女士，BBS，JP
余黎青萍女士，SBS
陳正欣博士，BBS，MH
余漢坤先生，MH，JP
許明明女士 (2023年1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
Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan, JP (Until December 2022)
Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu (Until December 2022)
Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah (Until December 2022)
Ms Melissa Kaye PANG, BBS, MH, JP
(Until December 2022)
Prof Martin WONG Chi-sang (Until December 2022)
Mr LEE Man-bun, MH, JP
Ms Jane Curzon LO, BBS, JP
Mrs Helen YU LAI Ching-ping, SBS
Dr Daniel CHAN Ching-yan, BBS, MH
Mr Randy YU Hon-kwan, MH, JP
Ms Cindi HUI Ming-ming (Since January 2023)

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 co-ordinate 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 Vetting Manual, police manuals, orders, standing procedures, instructions or guidelines which are related to complaints or complaints handling, and, where it deems appropriate, make recommendations for the IPCC's consideration;
- (d) To advise the Secretariat on research projects and studies to be undertaken by the Secretariat in relation to the work of IPCC, and, where it deems appropriate, make recommendations for the IPCC's consideration.

成員 Membership

主席

朱永耀先生 (2022年12月止)
陳正欣博士，BBS，MH (2023年1月起)

委員

陳錦榮先生，BBS，MH，JP
歐楚筠女士，JP (2022年12月止)
黃至生教授 (2022年12月止)
余黎青萍女士，SBS
陳美寶女士，JP (2023年1月起)
余漢坤先生，MH，JP
陳澤銘先生 (2023年1月起)
阮家興醫生 (2023年1月起)
施榮恆先生，BBS，JP (2023年1月起)

Chairmen

Mr Alex CHU Wing-yiu (Until December 2022)
Dr Daniel CHAN Ching-yan, BBS, MH (Since January 2023)

Members

Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, BBS, MH, JP
Ms Ann AU Chor-kwan, JP (Until December 2022)
Prof Martin WONG Chi-sang (Until December 2022)
Mrs Helen YU LAI Ching-ping, SBS
Miss Mabel CHAN Mei-bo, JP (Since January 2023)
Mr Randy YU Hon-kwan, MH, JP
Mr CHAN Chak-ming (Since January 2023)
Dr Desmond NGUYEN Gia-hung (Since January 2023)
Mr Ivan SZE Wing-hang, BBS, JP (Since January 2023)

5 法律事務委員會 Legal Committee

職權範圍

在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

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
(由2022年8月至12月止)
陳澤銘先生 (2023年1月起)

委員

吳永嘉議員，BBS，JP
鄺永銓先生 (2022年12月起)
藍德業資深大律師 (2022年5月止)
李曉華女士 (2022年12月止)
羅孔君女士，BBS，JP
許明明女士 (2023年1月起)
林峰教授 (2023年1月起)

Chairmen

Mr Paul LAM Ting-kwok, SBS, SC, JP (Until June 2022)
Ms Melissa Kaye PANG, BBS, MH, JP
(From August to December 2022)
Mr CHAN Chak-ming (Since January 2023)

Members

Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, BBS, JP
Mr Wilson KWONG Wing-tsuen (Since December 2022)
Mr Douglas LAM Tak-yip, SC (Until May 2022)
Miss Sylvia LEE Hiu-wah (Until December 2022)
Ms Jane Curzon LO, BBS, JP
Ms Cindi HUI Ming-ming (Since January 2023)
Prof LIN Feng (Since January 2023)

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 鮑誠業先生	Mr BOU Shing-ip
2 陳杏女士，MH，JP	Ms CHAN Hang, MH, JP
3 陳香蓮女士，JP	Ms Jenny CHAN Heung-lin, JP
4 陳浩華博士	Dr Terence CHAN Ho-wah
5 陳家偉先生，MH	Mr Calvin CHAN Ka-wai, MH
● 6 陳建邦先生	Mr Edwin CHAN Kin-bong
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 周嘉弘先生，JP	Mr Calvin CHAU, JP
13 鄭明哲先生	Mr CHENG Ming-git
14 鄭木林先生，MH	Mr Mathew CHENG Muk-lam, MH
15 鄭承峰博士，MH，JP	Dr Baldwin CHENG Shing-fung, MH, JP
16 鄭承隆博士，MH	Dr Edwin CHENG Shing-lung, MH
17 張呂寶兒女士，JP	Mrs Peggy CHEUNG Po-yee, JP
18 張華強博士	Dr CHEUNG Wah-keung
19 張欽龍先生	Mr CHEUNG Yam-lung
● 20 張依勵博士	Dr CHEUNG Yee-lai
● 21 張漪薇女士，JP	Ms Mimi CHEUNG Yee-may, JP
22 錢丞海先生	Mr Gordon CHIN Shing-hoi
23 蔡永璣先生	Mr Wilkie CHOI Wing-kee
● 24 莊翠珊女士	Ms Katina CHONG Chui-shan
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，BBS，MH	Dr CHOW Kam-wai, BBS, MH
● 28 蔡永基先生	Mr Ricky CHOY Wing-kay
● 29 蔡佩珊女士	Ms Linda CHUA Pui-shan
30 蔡曜陽先生	Mr Stephen CHUA Yiu-yeung

● 2022年4月1日新任命
Newly-appointed Observers (1 Apr 2022)

● 2023年4月1日退休
Retired Observers (1 Apr 2023)

● 2022年11月1日新任命
Newly-appointed Observers (1 Nov 2022)

● 2022年–2023年辭任
Resigned Observer (2022–2023)

● 2022年11月1日退休
Retired Observers (1 Nov 2022)

	觀察員名單	Name of Observers
●	31 鍾靖薇女士，MH	Ms CHUNG Ching-may, MH
	32 鍾燕婷女士	Ms CHUNG Yin-ting
	33 范凱傑先生	Mr Alex FAN Hoi-kit
	34 方文傑先生	Mr James Mathew FONG
	35 符美玉博士	Dr Shirley FU
	36 馮卓能先生，MH	Mr Clement FUNG Cheuk-nang, MH
	37 何家祈先生	Mr Alan HO Ka-ki
	38 何敬康議員	Hon Adrian Pedro HO King-hong
	39 何兆剛先生	Mr HO Siu-kong
	40 何庭康先生	Mr HO Ting-hong
	41 何子綱先生	Mr James HO Tsz-kong
	42 何偉權博士	Dr HO Wai-kuen
●	43 何逸雲先生	Mr Alec HO Yat-wan
	44 何婉嫻女士	Ms HO Yuen-han
●	45 許晶晶女士	Ms HUI Ching-ching
	46 許明明女士	Ms Cindi HUI Ming-ming
	47 葉雅文博士	Dr Tiffany IP Nga-min
	48 簡慧敏議員	Hon 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，BBS，MH，JP	Mr Matthew LAM Kin-hong, BBS, MH, JP
	58 劉駿楷先生	Mr Terence LAU Chun-kai
●	59 劉興華先生，BBS，MH，JP	Mr LAU Hing-wah, BBS, 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，MH	Mr Billy LAU Wai-kwong, MH
	63 劉應東先生	Mr Ellis LAU Ying-tung

● 2022年4月1日新任命
Newly-appointed Observers (1 Apr 2022)

● 2023年4月1日退休
Retired Observers (1 Apr 2023)

● 2022年11月1日新任命
Newly-appointed Observers (1 Nov 2022)

● 2022年–2023年辭任
Resigned Observer (2022–2023)

● 2022年11月1日退休
Retired Observers (1 Nov 2022)

	觀察員名單	Name of Observers
●	64 李富芬女士	Ms LEE Fu-fan
	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 梁琬雯女士	Ms Yvonne LEUNG Yuen-man
	70 李嘉欣女士	Ms LI Ka-yan
	71 廖舒衡女士	Ms LIAO Shu-hang
	72 林曉東先生	Mr Charles LIN Xiao-dong
●	73 連綺華女士	Ms LIN Yee-wa
●	74 廖錦興博士，MH	Dr Bobby LIU Kam-hing, MH
	75 廖玲玲女士，MH	Ms Samantha LIU Ling-ling, MH
●	76 廖添誠博士	Dr Marcus LIU Tin-shing
●	77 羅發強先生	Mr LO Fat-keung
	78 羅啟富先生	Mr Vincent LO Kai-fu
	79 羅沛然博士	Dr LO Pui-yin
	80 陸海女士，BBS，MH，JP	Ms LU Hai, BBS, MH, JP
	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，MH	Mr Aaron NG Hoi-shan, MH
	87 吳玲玲女士，JP	Ms NG Ling-ling, JP
●	88 伍毅文先生	Mr Raymond NG Ngai-man
	89 吳柏鴻工程師	Ir NG Pak-hung
	90 吳宏增先生	Mr Andy NG Wang-tsang
	91 顏雋先生	Mr Lucas NGAN Chun
	92 彭穎生先生，MH	Mr Victor PANG Wing-seng, MH
	93 岑培琛先生	Mr Rex SHAM Pui-sum
●	94 蕭澤宇先生，BBS，JP	Mr Simon SIU Chak-yu, BBS, JP
	95 蕭楚基先生，BBS，MH，JP	Mr SIU Chor-kee, BBS, MH, JP
	96 蘇凱恩女士	Ms Crystal SO Hoi-yan

● 2022年4月1日新任命
Newly-appointed Observers (1 Apr 2022)

● 2023年4月1日退休
Retired Observers (1 Apr 2023)

● 2022年11月1日新任命
Newly-appointed Observers (1 Nov 2022)

● 2022年–2023年辭任
Resigned Observer (2022–2023)

● 2022年11月1日退休
Retired Observers (1 Nov 2022)

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

● 2022年4月1日新任命
Newly-appointed Observers (1 Apr 2022)

● 2023年4月1日退休
Retired Observers (1 Apr 2023)

● 2022年11月1日新任命
Newly-appointed Observers (1 Nov 2022)

● 2022年–2023年辭任
Resigned Observer (2022–2023)

● 2022年11月1日退休
Retired Observers (1 Nov 2022)

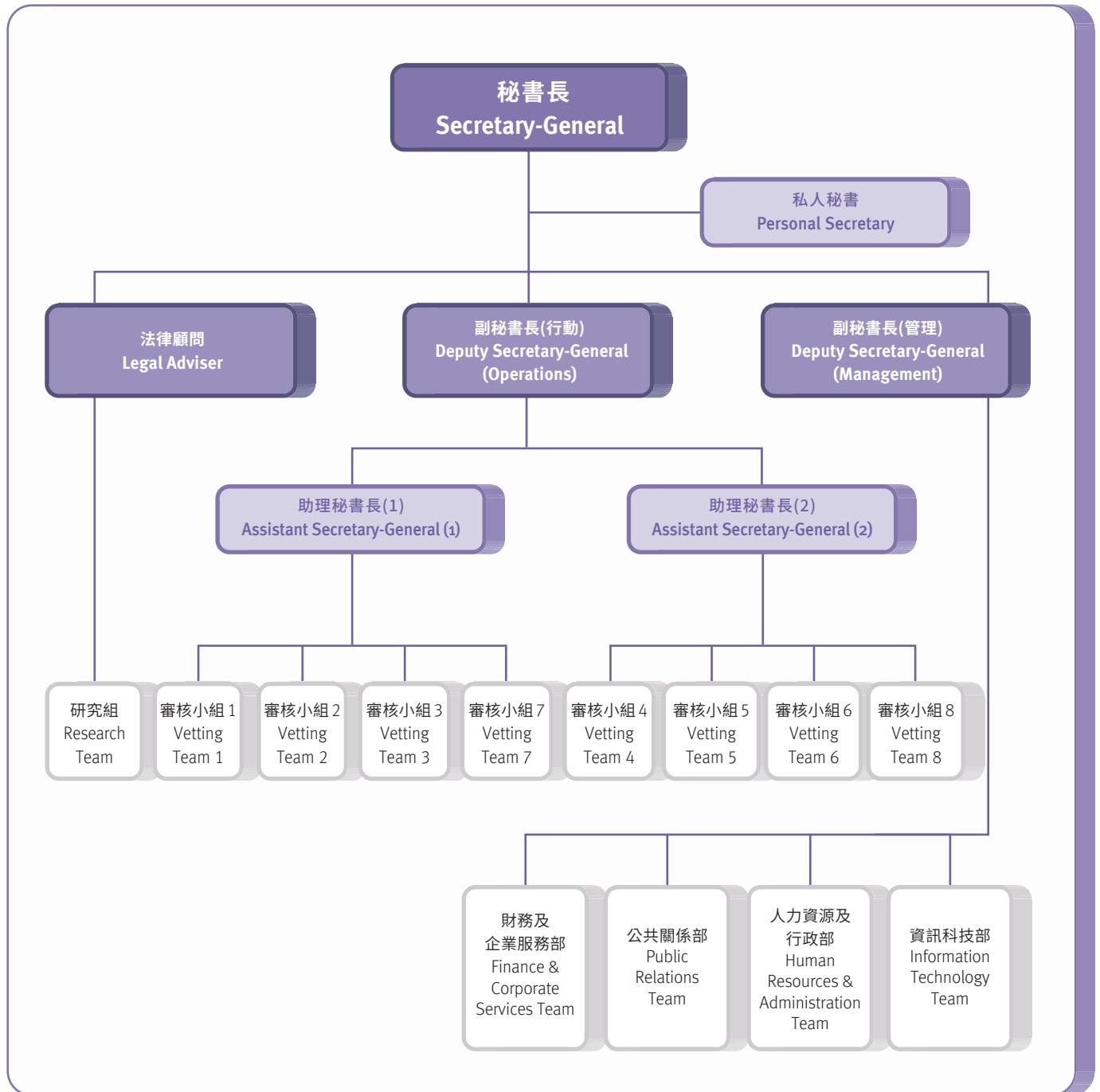
監警會秘書處 IPCC Secretariat

監警會由一個全職的秘書處支援。秘書處由秘書長領導，2022/23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 2022/23. 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2023年3月31日的組織圖如下：

The organisational chart of the IPCC Secretariat as of 31 March 2023 is as below:





財務報表
Financial
Statements



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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)

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

Year ended 31 March 2023



意見

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審計列載於第108至131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,此財務報表包括於二零二三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二零二三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 108 to 131, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, 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 2023, 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 (“HKSA”) 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.

Patrick Wong CPA Ad

黃龍德會計師事務所有限公司

執業會計師

劉旭明

香港執業會計師

執業證書號碼:P05468

二零二三年八月三十一日

香港

檔案編號: I113/A/PW/HL/1345/486

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

31 August 2023

Hong Kong

Ref: I113/A/PW/HL/1345/486

全面收益表

Statement of Comprehensive Income

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度
Year ended 31 March 2023

	附註 Notes	2023 \$	2022 \$
收入 Income			
政府撥款 Government subventions	5	100,807,000	100,529,000
其他收入 Other income	6	1,625,369	341,310
		102,432,369	100,870,310
支出 Expenditure			
員工成本 Staff costs	7	59,523,970	58,927,087
一般及行政費用 General and administrative expenses	7	27,580,578	27,025,433
本會委員酬金 Honorary to Council members	16	699,013	780,560
財務費用 Finance cost	7	444,099	278,752
		88,247,660	87,011,832
本年度盈餘及全面收益總額			
Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	7	14,184,709	13,858,478

第112頁至第131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105至107頁
The notes on pages 112 to 131 are an integral part of these financial statements.
Independent Auditor's Report — Pages 105 to 107

財務狀況表

Statement of Financial Position

於二零二三年三月三十一日
At 31 March 2023

	附註 Notes	2023 \$	2022 \$
非流動資產 Non-current asset			
固定資產 Fixed assets	9	24,477,413	9,838,153
流動資產 Current assets			
按金及預付款項 Deposits and prepayments		5,470,043	5,848,059
其他應收款項 Other receivables		3,896	493
原到期期限多於三個月之定期存款 Time deposits with original maturity over 3 months		19,000,000	—
現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents	10	25,721,622	41,077,955
		50,195,561	46,926,507
流動負債 Current liabilities			
其他應付款項及應計費用 Other payables and accruals	11	6,643,124	6,585,499
租賃負債 Lease liabilities	13	9,232,639	4,107,538
		15,875,763	10,693,037
流動資產淨值 Net current assets		34,319,798	36,233,470
資產總值減流動負債 Total assets less current liabilities		58,797,211	46,071,623
非流動負債 Non-current liabilities			
員工約滿酬金撥備 Provision for staff gratuities	12	6,805,862	6,980,895
租賃負債 Lease liabilities	13	12,674,390	—
		19,480,252	6,980,895
資產淨值 Net assets		39,316,959	39,090,728
儲備 Reserves			
累計盈餘 Accumulated surplus	14	39,316,959	39,090,728

本會於二零二三年八月三十一日批准並授權公佈本財務報表。
Approved and authorised for issue by the Council on 31 August 2023.



王沛詩，SBS，JP
主席

Priscilla Pui-sze WONG, SBS, JP
Chairman

第112頁至第131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105至107頁
The notes on pages 112 to 131 are an integral part of these financial statements.
Independent Auditor's Report — Pages 105 to 107

儲備變動表

Statement of Changes in Reserves

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度
Year ended 31 March 2023

	附註 Note	累計盈餘 Accumulated surplus \$
於二零二一年四月一日之結餘 Balance 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")		(16,438,655)
於二零二二年三月三十一日及四月一日之結餘 Balances at 31 March 2022 and at 1 April 2022		39,090,728
年內盈餘及全面收益 Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year		14,184,709
退還予香港政府的超額儲備 Excess reserve refunded to the Government	14	(13,958,478)
於二零二三年三月三十一日之結餘 Balance at 31 March 2023		39,316,959

第112頁至第131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105至107頁
The notes on pages 112 to 131 are an integral part of these financial statements.
Independent Auditor's Report — Pages 105 to 107

現金流量表

Statement of Cash Flows

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度
Year ended 31 March 2023

	附註 Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
營運活動 Operating activities			
年內盈餘及全面收益 Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year		14,184,709	13,858,478
已就下列各項作出調整： Adjustments for:			
— 折舊 Depreciation		13,559,306	16,366,872
— 財務費用 Finance cost		444,099	278,752
— 利息收入 Interest income		(1,623,853)	(286,085)
— 退還予香港政府的超額儲備 Excess reserve refunded to the Government		(13,958,478)	(16,438,655)
營運資金變動前之營運盈餘 Operating surplus before working capital changes		12,605,783	13,779,362
按金及預付款項之減少／(增加) Decrease/(increase) in deposits and prepayments		378,016	(291,001)
其他應收款項之減少 Decrease in other receivables		—	431,910
其他應付款項及應計費用之增加／(減少) Increase/(decrease) in other payables and accruals		57,625	(3,863,744)
員工約滿酬金撥備之(減少)／增加 (Decrease)/increase in provision for staff gratuities		(175,033)	824,673
來自營運活動產生之現金流入淨額 Net cash generated from operating activities		12,866,391	10,881,200
投資活動 Investing activities			
購入固定資產 Purchase of fixed assets		(263,307)	(2,369,240)
原到期期限多於三個月之定期存款 Placement of time deposits with original maturity over 3 months		(19,000,000)	—
已收利息 Interest received		1,620,450	305,800
用於投資活動之現金流出淨額 Net cash used in investing activities		(17,642,857)	(2,063,440)
融資活動 Financing activities			
已付租賃租金的資本部分 Capital element of lease rentals paid		(10,135,768)	(12,110,852)
已付租賃租金的利息部分 Interest element of lease rentals paid		(444,099)	(278,752)
用於融資活動之現金流出淨額 Cash used in financing activities		(10,579,867)	(12,389,604)
現金及現金等價物之減少淨額 Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(15,356,333)	(3,571,844)
年初之現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		41,077,955	44,649,799
年末之現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	10	25,721,622	41,077,955

第112頁至第131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105至107頁

The notes on pages 112 to 131 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report — Pages 105 to 107

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。

在截至二零二三年三月三十一日的年度內，本會已採納香港會計師公會頒佈於二零二二年四月一日或之後開始生效的新訂或經修訂的香港財務報告準則。這些新訂或經修訂的香港財務報告準則對本會之財務狀況及表現並無重大影響。

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.

In the year ended 31 March 2023, 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 2022. The application of these HKFRSs has no material effects on the Council’s financial performance and positions.

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。

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。

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.

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.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(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。

(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。

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(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.

(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.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(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。

(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。

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(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.

(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.

3. 主要會計政策 (續)

(f) 租賃 (續)

(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 (continued)

(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。

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.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(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，幾乎不受價值變動風險所影響，並於購入後三個月內到期之短期高度流通性投資項目。

(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。

(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。如果資金的時間價值重大，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。

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(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, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition.

(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.

(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.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(j) 收入確認(續)

(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。

(l) 員工福利

(i) 僱員可享有的假期及約滿酬金

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

僱員可享有的病假及產假或待產假會於假期開始時才計算。

(ii) 退休福利成本

本會合約僱員已經加入強制性公積金條例下成立的強制性公積金計劃(強積金計劃)。本會為該等僱員向強積金計劃作出有關入息的5%供款，以每月\$1,500為上限。該計劃之資產與本會之資產分開持有，並由信託人以基金託管。

向強積金計劃支付的供款會於供款到期日列作支出。

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Revenue recognition (continued)

(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.

(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.

3. 主要會計政策(續)

(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)

(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. 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15。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。

5. 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。

6. 其他收入

4. 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 15. 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.

5. 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.

6. Other income

	2023 \$	2022 \$
利息收入 Interest income	1,623,853	286,085
雜項收入 Sundry income	1,516	55,225
	1,625,369	341,310

7. 年內盈餘及全面收益

年內盈餘及全面收益已計入：

7. Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year

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

	2023 \$	2022 \$
(a) 員工成本 Staff costs		
— 強制性公積金供款 Contributions to Mandatory Provident Funds	1,151,186	1,171,311
— 薪金、工資及其他福利 Salaries, wages and other benefits	58,372,784	57,755,776
	59,523,970	58,927,087
(b) 一般及行政費用 General and administrative expenses		
核數師酬金 Auditor's remuneration	42,000	41,000
差餉及管理費用 Rates and management fee	2,310,410	2,441,330
宣傳及公眾教育事務 Publicity and public educational affairs	1,338,083	1,334,870
觀察員計劃 Observers' scheme	468,388	404,280
保險 Insurance	80,552	76,983
維修和保養 Repairs and maintenance	3,866,403	3,224,490
公用設施 Utilities	648,471	508,965
折舊 Depreciation	13,559,306	16,366,872
其他 Others	5,266,965	2,626,643
	27,580,578	27,025,433
(c) 融資成本 Finance cost		
租賃負債之利息 Interest on lease liabilities	444,099	278,752

8. 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。

8. 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.

9. 固定資產

9. 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							
於二零二二年四月一日							
At 1 April 2022	7,573,088	1,383,629	2,043,993	28,035,465	39,036,175	34,501,815	73,537,990
增置 Additions	–	5,844	44,270	213,193	263,307	27,935,259	28,198,566
棄置 Disposals	–	(89,797)	(6,950)	–	(96,747)	–	(96,747)
於二零二三年三月三十一日							
At 31 March 2023	7,573,088	1,299,676	2,081,313	28,248,658	39,202,735	62,437,074	101,639,809
累計折舊 Accumulated depreciation							
於二零二二年四月一日							
At 1 April 2022	6,911,150	1,219,569	1,649,564	23,368,876	33,149,159	30,550,678	63,699,837
年內折舊 Charge for the year	467,250	111,806	138,119	2,683,160	3,400,335	10,158,971	13,559,306
棄置核銷 Write back on disposals	–	(89,797)	(6,950)	–	(96,747)	–	(96,747)
於二零二三年三月三十一日							
At 31 March 2023	7,378,400	1,241,578	1,780,733	26,052,036	36,452,747	40,709,649	77,162,396
賬面淨值 Net book value							
於二零二三年三月三十一日							
At 31 March 2023	194,688	58,098	300,580	2,196,622	2,749,988	21,727,425	24,477,413
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

9. 固定資產(續)

9. 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

10. 現金及現金等價物

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 \$	2022 \$
銀行存款 Bank balances	25,721,622	21,077,955
原到期期限少於三個月之定期存款 Time deposits with original maturity less than 3 months	—	20,000,000
現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents	25,721,622	41,077,955

11. 其他應付款項及應計費用

11. Other payables and accruals

	2023 \$	2022 \$
財務負債 Financial liabilities	3,475,566	3,146,904
未放取的有薪年假結餘 Unutilised annual leave balances	3,167,558	3,438,595
	6,643,124	6,585,499

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.

12. 員工約滿酬金撥備

12. Provision for staff gratuities

	2023 \$	2022 \$
於二零二二年／二零二一年四月一日的結餘 Balance as at 1 April 2022/2021	6,980,895	6,156,222
本年度已計提撥備 Provision made for the year	5,393,057	5,073,798
本年度已用撥備 Provision utilised for the year	(5,568,090)	(4,249,125)
於二零二三年／二零二二年三月三十一日的結餘 Balance as at 31 March 2023/2022	6,805,862	6,980,895

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.

13. 租賃負債

13. Lease liabilities

	2023 \$	2022 \$
最低租賃款項 Minimum lease payments due		
— 一年內 Within 1 year	9,675,000	4,129,868
— 一年以上但五年內 1 to 5 years	12,900,000	—
	22,575,000	4,129,868
減：未來融資支出 Less: future finance charges	(667,971)	(22,330)
租賃負債現值 Present value of lease liabilities	21,907,029	4,107,538
分析作為： Analysed as:		
流動部分 Current portion	9,232,639	4,107,538
非流動部分 Non-current portion	12,674,390	—
	21,907,029	4,107,538

14. 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二零二三年三月三十一日進行撥備。於本年度，本會就截至二零二二年三月三十一日財政年度之超額儲備退還港幣13,958,478元予香港政府。

15. 金融工具

本會將其金融資產分為以下類別：

14. 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 2023 accordingly. During the year, the excess reserve of \$13,958,478 for the year ended 31 March 2022 has been refunded to the Government by the Council.

15. Financial instruments

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

	2023 \$	2022 \$
按攤銷成本列賬的金融資產 Financial assets at amortised cost		
按金 Deposits	2,883,093	3,574,106
其他應收款項 Other receivables	3,896	493
原到期期限多於三個月之定期存款 Time deposits with original maturity over 3 months	19,000,000	—
現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents	25,721,622	41,077,955
	47,608,611	44,652,554

15. 金融工具(續)

本會將其金融負債分為以下類別：

15. Financial instruments (continued)

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

	2023 \$	2022 \$
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	3,475,566	3,146,904
租賃負債 Lease liabilities	21,907,029	4,107,538
	25,382,595	7,254,442

所有金融工具的賬面值相對二零二二年及二零二三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 2022 and 2023.

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.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
數據摘要 Summary quantitative data		
按金 Deposits	2,883,093	3,574,106
其他應收款項 Other receivables	3,896	493
銀行存款 Bank balances	25,721,622	21,077,955
原到期期限少於三個月之定期存款 Time deposits with original maturity less than 3 months	—	20,000,000
原到期期限多於三個月之定期存款 Time deposits with original maturity over 3 months	19,000,000	—
	47,608,611	44,652,554

15. 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 \$
2023				
其他應付款項及應計費用 Other payables and accruals	3,475,566	3,475,566	3,475,566	–
租賃負債 Lease liabilities	21,907,029	22,575,000	9,675,000	12,900,000
	25,382,595	26,050,566	13,150,566	12,900,000
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	–

(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。

15. 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.

15. 金融工具 (續)**(c) 利率風險 (續)****數據摘要**

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
浮息金融資產 Floating-rate financial assets		
銀行結存 Deposits with banks	16,867,768	14,912,275
原到期期限少於三個月之定期存款 Time deposits with original maturity less than 3 months	–	20,000,000
原到期期限多於三個月之定期存款 Time deposits with original maturity over 3 months	19,000,000	–
	35,867,768	34,912,275

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.

16. 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：

16. Material related party transactions

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

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
本會委員酬金 Honorarium paid to Council members	699,013	780,560

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.

17. 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。

17. 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	
	2023 \$	2022 \$
於年初 At beginning of the year	4,107,538	16,218,390
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	(10,135,768)	(12,110,852)
已付租賃租金的利息部分 Interest element of lease rentals paid	(444,099)	(278,752)
融資現金流產生之變動總額 Total changes from financing cash flows	(10,579,867)	(12,389,604)
	(6,472,329)	3,828,786
其他變動： Other changes:		
租賃負債利息 Interest on lease liabilities	444,099	278,752
於年內訂立新租賃而增加的租賃負債 Increase in lease liabilities from entering into new lease during the year	27,935,259	—
其他變動總額 Total other changes	28,379,358	278,752
於年末 At end of the year	21,907,029	4,107,538

18. 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：

18. 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, <i>Insurance Contracts and the related Amendments</i>	二零二三年一月一日 1 January 2023
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>	二零二四年一月一日 1 January 2024
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

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.

19. 通過財務報表

本財務報表已於二零二三年八月三十一日得到本會的同意下發佈。

19. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Council on 31 August 2023.

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



本年報以齒輪為設計概念。封面的三個緊扣齒輪互相帶動，象徵監警會秉持獨立、公正、誠信的價值觀（左方齒輪），審核每宗投訴個案，並透過提出改善建議（中央齒輪），與警方一同帶動改變，協助警隊提升服務質素，從而鞏固互信基礎（右方齒輪），加強公眾對本港兩層架構投訴警察制度的信心。

The Annual Report has cogwheels as the design concept, with three interlocking wheels on the cover symbolising the values of independence, impartiality and integrity upheld by the IPCC (left wheel) in examining each complaint case. By proposing Service Quality Improvement Initiatives (central wheel), the IPCC drives changes with the police to enhance their service quality, and lay a solid foundation for mutual trust (right wheel) to strengthen public confidence in Hong Kong's two-tier police complaints system.



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