

監警會 通訊

IPCC NEWSLETTER

公眾對監警會信心持續提升

Public Confidence in the IPCC Continues to Rise



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

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公眾對監警會信心持續提升 舉辦研討會以擬定未來發展路向

Public confidence in the IPCC continues to rise Organises Symposium to Map Out Future Development

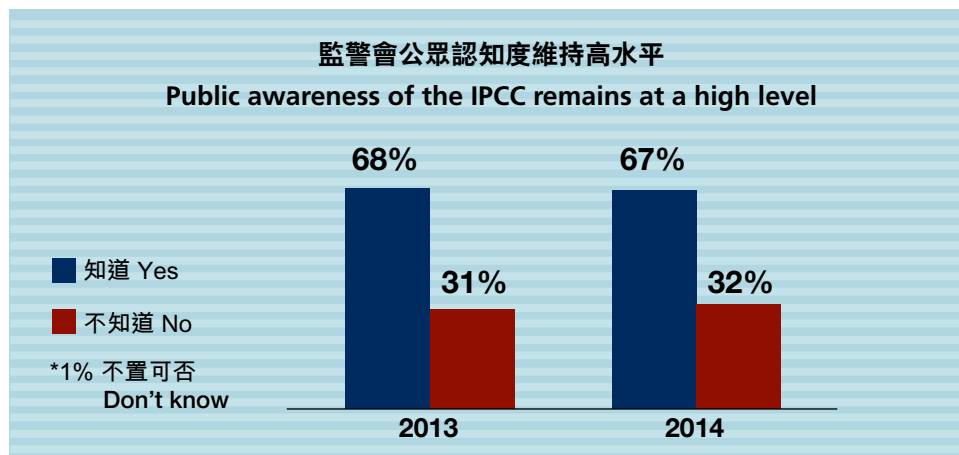


為了解公眾對監警會及其職能的認識，以及市民對兩層架構投訴警察制度和投訴警察相關議題的觀感，讓監警會更有效履行《監警會條例》賦予的法定職能，會方在2014年3月再次委託香港大學民意研究計劃進行公眾意見調查。這次調查於2014年3月3日至3月14日期間，以隨機抽樣電話訪問的形式進行，並成功訪問了1,039位18歲或以上的香港居民。

監警會自2009年6月1日隨《監警會條例》的生效，由一家在幕後默默耕耘，審核警察投訴個案的單位，蛻變為全方位監察警察投訴工作的獨立法定機構。為積極履行《監警會條例》增進市民對監警會角色的認識，會方於今年初進一步開拓社交媒體，在YouTube設立「監警會頻道」及與Now TV聯合製作《監警透視》

In order to assess general public perception of the IPCC and its duties, as well as views on the two-tier police complaints system and related issues regarding police complaints – so that the IPCC can more effectively carry out its statutory duties set out in the IPCC Ordinance (IPCCO) – the IPCC again commissioned the University of Hong Kong (HKU) Public Opinion Programme to conduct a public opinion survey in March 2014. The survey was conducted by telephone interview on a random sample between 3 March and 14 March 2014. There were 1,039 successful interviews of Hong Kong residents age 18 or above.

Since the IPCCO went into effect on 1 June 2009, the IPCC has transformed from a “back-seat” review and monitoring body to a multi-faceted independent police complaints oversight organisation. As part of its responsibility under the IPCC Ordinance (IPCCO) to promote public awareness of its work, the IPCC further expanded its social media presence at the beginning of this year by setting up an IPCC Channel on YouTube and collaborating with Now TV to produce a TV programme, *The IPCC Perspective*. In May the IPCC, the Centre for



電視節目，今年5月監警會與香港大學比較法與公法研究中心及犯罪中心治安與警政研究論壇合辦《監警有道》研討會，邀請海外及本地學者、相關機構代表、警方代表、本地持份者和公眾人士參加，一同檢討現時香港的投訴警察制度。

除了就公眾關注的議題和警方及持份者加強聯繫外，監警會亦積極加強對外傳訊工作，包括將《監警會通訊》由半年刊轉為季刊、定期舉行新聞發佈會、安排傳媒訪問，及製作迷你電視劇集《監警有道》等。

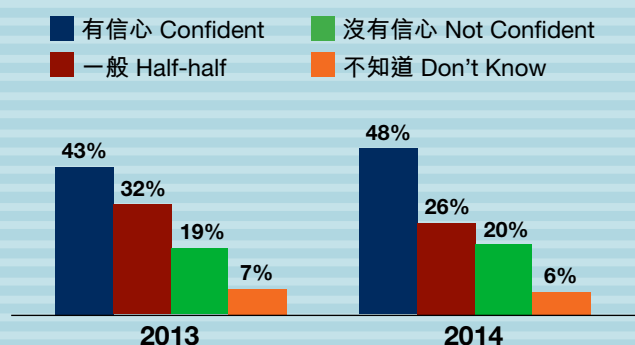
近年監警會透過積極與傳媒聯絡和各項宣傳活動，成功提升公眾信心。會方特意於去年進行的公眾調查中，開始加入市民對監警會及兩層架構投訴警察制度信心的問題，結果亦令人欣慰。今年整體受訪者當中對監警會有信心的佔48%，較去年的43%為高；另外有52%的受訪者對現時投訴警察兩層架構的制度有信心，較2013年的44%提升近兩成。

Comparative and Public Law and Policing Studies Forum at the Centre for Criminology from the University of Hong Kong will co-host a symposium titled, "The Police Complaints System in Hong Kong: Where are we heading?". Overseas and local representatives from academia and police complaints oversight bodies, police representatives, local stakeholders and the public are invited to attend to review the police complaints system in Hong Kong.

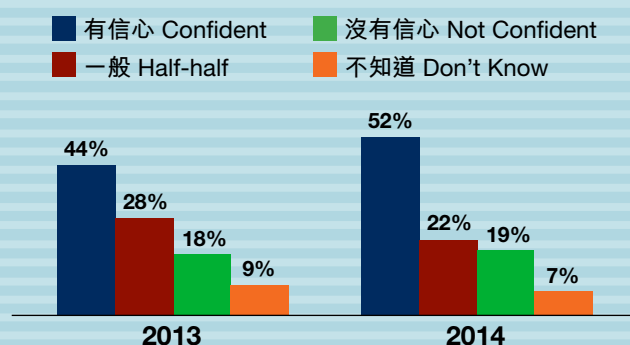
Not only has the IPCC strengthened its engagement with the Police and stakeholders on issues of public interest, it has also expanded its external communications, including converting the IPCC Newsletter from a biannual publication to a quarterly publication, holding regular press briefings, conducting media interviews and producing a mini TV series, *The IPCC Files*.

In recent years, the IPCC has boosted public confidence in its work through proactive media engagement and publicity activities. In the HKU survey conducted last year, the IPCC introduced a question concerning public confidence in the IPCC and the two-tier police complaints system. The results were reassuring, as 48% of respondents expressed confidence in the IPCC, an increase from 43% in 2013. At the same time, the results revealed that 52% of respondents had confidence in the two-tier police complaints system, an increase of 20% over the 44% in 2013.

對監警會有信心佔整體受訪者的48%
Overall 48% of respondents expressed confidence in the IPCC

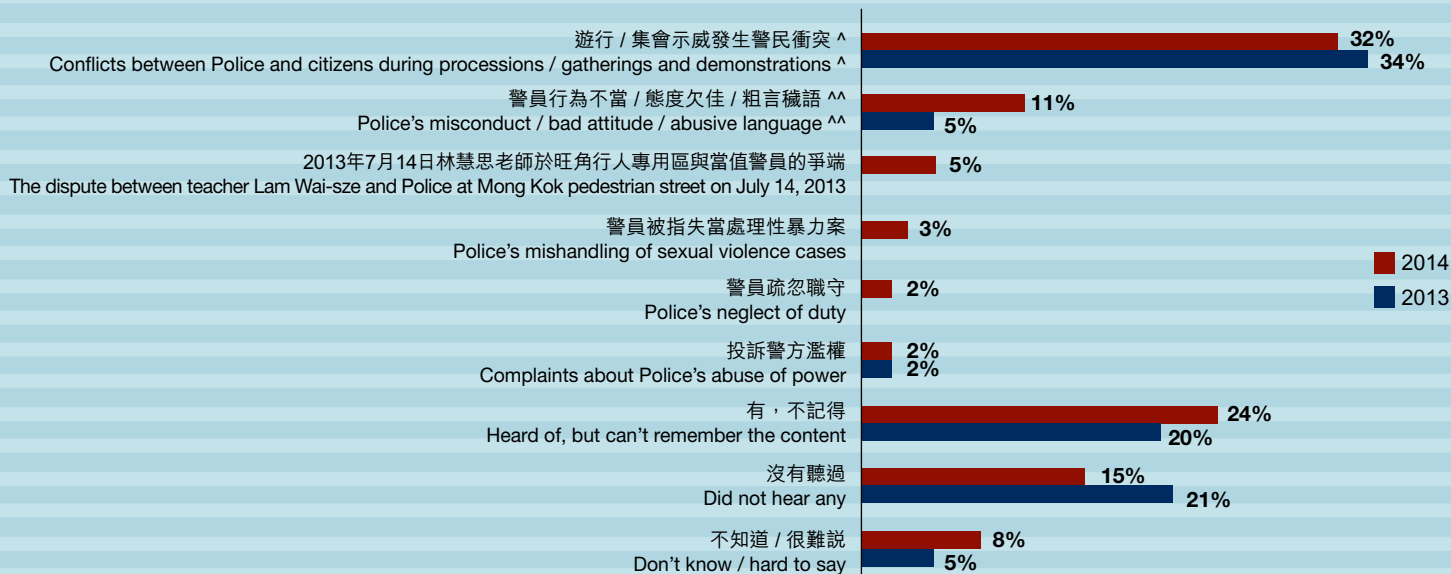


超過一半受訪者對兩層架構投訴警察制度有信心
Over half of respondents expressed confidence in the two-tier police complaints system



市民最關注遊行 / 集會示威警民衝突的新聞

News on conflicts between Police and citizens during protests received the most public attention



^ 2013年調查選項為“遊行/集會人士控訴警員濫權”
The wording of this item was “Protestors complained about Police’s abuse of Power” in 2013’s survey.

^^ 2013年調查選項為“警方行為問題”
The wording of this item was “Police’s misconduct (e.g. violence, attitude)” in 2013’s survey.

此外，調查結果亦反映公眾認識監警會及其獨立性質的比率持續上升。2013年的調查顯示監警會的公眾認知度高達68%，今年亦維持於67%的高水平，較2010年會方成為獨立機構初期的33%，大幅提升逾倍。與此同時，調查顯示有63%有聽過監警會的受訪者知道監警會為獨立於警察部門的機構，較去年的60%，同樣錄得增幅，證明有更多市民了解監警會的獨立性質。

然而，對監警會職能認識方面，雖然有23%受訪者知道監警會主要工作為「監察投訴警察課處理個案的程序」，並有近4成受訪者了解監警會的職能，但數字仍較去年的49%遜色。由此可見，公眾對監警會職能仍存有誤解。是次調查讓會方了解市民的意見，聆聽大眾的建議，利用更多不同的渠道加強公眾對監警會角色的認識，進一步加強監警會的透明度，增強大眾對投訴警察制度的兩層架構的信心。

公眾意見調查的結果反映監警會自2009年成為法定機構後市民對會方的觀感，事實上經過五年的運作，亦是監警會回顧過去的工作成果並展望

In addition, the survey showed that public awareness of the IPCC as well as its independent nature continues to rise. In 2013, public awareness of the IPCC surged to 68% and remains at a similar level this year at 67%. The figure has doubled compared with 33% in 2010 when the IPCC becoming a statutory body. At the same time, 63% of respondents who have heard of the IPCC were aware that the Council is independent of the Police, an increase from 60% in 2013. This shows that public awareness of the IPCC’s independence has risen.

However, on questions concerning the IPCC’s work, although 23% of respondents recognised that the main duty of the IPCC is to “monitor CAPO’s case handling process”, and that around 40% of respondents understood the work of the IPCC; the finding was much lower than the 49% in 2013. Thus concerns remain regarding public misunderstanding of the IPCC’s function. The HKU survey allows the IPCC to better understand the views of the public and to solicit their suggestions. It also helps to identify different channels to enhance public understanding of the IPCC, improve the IPCC’s transparency and strengthen public confidence in the two-tier police complaints system.

The public opinion survey’s findings are a reflection of public perceptions of the IPCC since it became a statutory body in 2009. Indeed, five years after the enactment of the IPCCCO, 2014 is an appropriate time to take stock of what the IPCC has achieved and to reflect on its way forward. To this end, the IPCC is organising

《監警有道》研討會程序表

IPCC Symposium 2014 Programme Rundown

The Police Complaints System in Hong Kong: Where are we heading?

日期： 2014年5月27日（星期二）

Date: 27 May 2014 (Tuesday)

時間： 早上9時至下午6時（早上8時30分開始登記）

Time: 09:00 to 18:00 (registration starts at 08:30)

地點： 香港大學鄭裕彤教學樓二層模擬法庭

Venue: Large Moot Court, 2/F, Cheng Yu Tung Tower, the University of Hong Kong

上午 Morning

時間 Time 內容 Programme

08:30	登記入座 Registration / Arrival of guests and participants
09:00	歡迎辭 Introduction and Welcoming Remarks
09:15	主禮嘉賓致辭 Speech by Guest of Honour
09:30	監警會主席致辭 Welcome Speech by IPCC Chairman
10:00	茶點 Morning Tea
10:30	第一節：投訴警察制度概覽及經驗分享 First Plenary Session — An Overview of the Police Complaints Systems by International Experience Sharing

下午 Afternoon

時間 Time 內容 Programme

14:00	第二節：香港投訴警察制度之挑戰及機遇 Second Plenary Session — The Police Complaints System in Hong Kong: Challenges & Opportunities
15:30	茶點 Afternoon Tea
15:45	第三節：如何平衡警權與民權 Third Plenary Session — Balance between Police Power and Civil Rights
17:30	閉幕辭 Closing remarks
18:00	研討會結束 End of programme

將來的時機。故此，監警會將與香港大學比較法與公法研究中心及犯罪學中心治安與警政研究論壇合辦《監警有道》研討會，以擬定香港投訴警察制度的未來發展方向。

研討會將於2014年5月27日假香港大學模擬法庭舉行，旨在加深公眾對監警會作為監察處理警察投訴及推廣投訴警察制度的兩層架構，同時亦可了解公眾和持份者對兩層架構投訴警察制度的意見，以便制定監警會的未來發展路向。

監警會將分別邀請本港司法機關代表、海外學者及海外監察機構的代表出席研討會，程序主要有三個討論環節：第一個環節是先由海外的講者概述世界各地的投訴警察制度及相關經驗，從宏觀的角度作出分享；第二個環節是結合世界各地的有關經驗，以剖析香港投訴警察制度之挑戰及機遇；最後一個討論環節探討如何平衡警權和民權，加入持份者及關注團體的意見，務求集思廣益，以擬定香港投訴警察制度的未來發展方向。

a symposium in collaboration with the Centre for Comparative and Public Law and Policing Studies Forum at the Centre for Criminology from the University of Hong Kong, with a view to mapping out the future development of the police complaints system in Hong Kong.

The symposium, to be held on 27 May 2014 at the Large Moot Court of the University of Hong Kong, aims at strengthen understanding of the IPCC as a monitor of police complaints and to promote the two-tier police complaints system, and also to gather views from the public and stakeholders regarding the two-tier police complaints system and the future direction of the IPCC.

The IPCC will invite representatives from local judiciary, overseas academia and oversight bodies to attend the symposium. There will be three main plenary sessions. In the first session, overseas speakers will provide an overview of police complaints systems around the world by international experience sharing, and review the systems from a macro perspective. In light of these international experiences, the second plenary session will feature an analysis of the challenges and opportunities facing Hong Kong's police complaints system. In the third plenary session, stakeholders and concerned groups will offer views and share strategies on how to achieve a balance between police powers and civil rights. By bringing different perspectives together, the IPCC aims to map out the future development of the police complaints system in Hong Kong.

監警會歷史

History of the IPCC



- 1998年1月，警監會為臨時區議會議員和分區撲滅罪行委員會委員舉辦了兩次主題為「未來路向」的午餐研討會。
Two luncheon seminars with a common theme of "The Way Forward" were organised for Members of Provisional District Boards and District Fight Crime Committees in January 1998.

- 2001年3月8日，警監會舉行了一個研討會，標題為「警權、民權與警監」，由陳方安生女士出任主禮嘉賓。
The IPCC organised a seminar on 8 March 2001 with the motto "The Police, The People, The IPCC". Ms Anson Chan was the Officiating Guest.

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。

UMELCO Police Group

The establishment of the IPCC can be traced back to 1974 when the Commissioner of Police set up CAPO, responsible for investigating police complaints from the public. In 1977, it was believed that the investigations should involve an independent body not under the Police. The Commissioner of Police thus invited a 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; this was the prototype of the two-tier police complaints system. In 1978, the UMELCO Police Group presented its first report to the Governor (reporting period from 1 September 1977 to 30 April 1978), which was then submitted to the Legislative Council to review on 16 August 1978. From then on, the UMELCO Police Group prepared a progress report annually.

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。工作量的大幅增加，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。

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，由當時的總督將行政立法兩局非官守議員警方投訴事宜常務小組，改組為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。

投訴警方獨立監察委員會（警監會）

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，並著手策劃將委員會轉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，將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，以鞏固其在處理投訴警察制度方面所擔當的角色，讓市民更加認識警監會的獨立監察職能。

由於立法會議員在委員會審議階段所提出的部份修訂建議，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。

獨立監察警方處理投訴警方委員會（監警會）

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

立法會於2008年7月通過《監警會條例》。保安局局長其後指定2009年6月1日為《監警會條例》的生效日期。投訴警方獨立監察委員會（警監會）改稱為獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會（監警會），以強調其獨立監察職能。監警會於《監警會條例》生效同日成為法定機構。

After the set-up of the UMELCO Police Group, the number of police complaints it monitored rose dramatically. The high workload indicated there was a need to strengthen and broaden the monitoring system structure. Thus, in 1984 the Government set up a working group to review the UMELCO Police Group's monitoring of CAPO.

Police Complaints Committee

In 1986, after the Government meticulously reviewed the recommendations offered by the working group, the Governor restructured the UMELCO Police Group to become an independent police complaints monitoring council. According to the new organisational structure, the Council Members included Justices of the Peace and a supporting secretariat was set up. The group was renamed the Police Complaints Committee (PCC).

Independent Police Complaints Council – before becoming a statutory body

In December 1994, the Council was further revamped to pave the way for becoming an independent statutory body, which clarified the Council's powers and functions. Both the English and Chinese names of the Council were modified to better reflect its independence.

The Bill that suggested changing the IPCC into a statutory body was introduced to the Legislative Council in July 1996. The Bill proposed to clarify the powers and functions of the IPCC in order to reinforce its authority in handling police complaints, and to heighten public awareness of the IPCC as an independent monitoring entity.

As some Legislative Council Members raised a number of Committee Stage Amendments that might bring fundamental change to the police complaints system, the Bill was withdrawn by the Government on 23 June 1997.

Independent Police Complaints Council – after becoming a statutory body

In 2004 the Government relaunched its plan to change the IPCC into a statutory body, giving it a legal basis to discharge its functions and to raise public confidence in the two-tier police complaints system. The Independent Police Complaints Council Bill was gazetted on 29 June 2007 and was tabled at the Legislative Council on 11 July 2007 for First Reading.

The Legislative Council passed the IPCC Ordinance (IPCCO) in July 2008. The Secretary of Security then decided that the IPCCO would come into effect on 1 June 2009, at which time the IPCC became a statutory body. The Chinese name of the Council was modified to highlight its monitoring role, while the English name was retained.

監警會在2014年2月至2014年4月的活動

IPCC's recent activities from February to April 2014

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2月 FEB

第十一期《監警會通訊》新聞發佈會

Release of the IPCC Newsletter Issue No. 11



監警會推出第十一期「監警會通訊」，並舉行新聞發佈會介紹通訊內容。發佈會當日，翟紹唐主席在梅達明副秘書長陪同下，向傳媒講解監警會的最新活動及通訊精華，包括在YouTube設立「監警會頻道」及與Now TV聯合製作互動電視節目《監警透視》，開拓社交媒體以加強公眾認知度。此外，梅達明副秘書長詳細講述一宗市民在自動櫃員機拾獲現金並帶往警署報告「拾獲財物」的案件，反映警方在處理同類案件的警務程序上可改善的空間，以及監警會建議改善警務程序的法定職能，以避免衍生相類的投訴。

A media briefing was held to release the eleventh issue of the IPCC Newsletter. Mr Jat Sew-Tong (Chairman) and Mr Daniel Mui (Deputy Secretary-General) presented the highlights of the IPCC's latest publicity initiatives. These included the setting up of an IPCC Channel on YouTube and collaboration with Now TV to produce an interactive TV programme called The IPCC Perspective. Both are efforts to develop IPCC's social media presence to enhance public awareness. Moreover, Mr Daniel Mui detailed a complaint case in which a complainant found cash at a bank's automated teller machine (ATM) and filed a "Found Property" report at a police station. This case identified room for improvement in police procedures when dealing with similar cases, and highlighted the IPCC's statutory function in advising on police procedures with a view to preventing the recurrence of similar complaints.

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2月 FEB



監警會和投訴警察課聯席會議

Joint IPCC and CAPO Open Meeting

是次公開會議上，警方向監警會報告2014年元旦遊行的觀察及安排，並簡報警方攝錄大型公眾活動的情況及成效，雙方並討論有關議題。

At an open meeting between the IPCC and CAPO, the Police presented to the IPCC its observations on and arrangements for the 1 January procession. The Police also briefed the IPCC on the implementation and effectiveness of filming public events. The two parties then discussed these matters.

7

3月 MAR

出席警隊預防投訴警察委員會舉辦的「勵影計劃」頒獎典禮 Attended "Project Lighthouse" Award Presentation Ceremony held by the Force Committee on Complaints Prevention

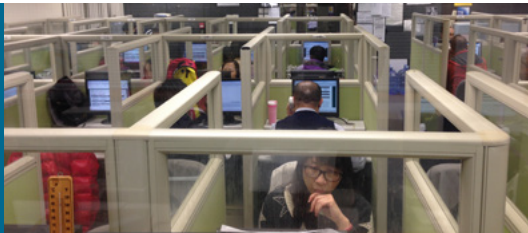


陳健波副主席、馬恩國先生、劉玉娟女士、黃德蘭女士及陸貽信資深大律師出席警隊預防投訴警察委員會舉辦的「勵影計劃」頒獎典禮。「勵影計劃」為預防投訴警察委員會舉辦的短片創作比賽，由投訴及內部調查科以五個警隊近年經常遇到的衝突情景為題，供全體警務人員參閱，再由警務人員就該等情景，以短片或劇本形式創作參賽作品，提交最佳的處理方法和建議。評審委員會從參賽的36段短片及14個劇本中，選出優異作品並頒發兩個組別的金、銀、銅獎及優異獎共17個獎項予以鼓勵。

Hon Chan Kin-por (Vice-Chairman), Mr Lawrence Ma Yan-kwok, Ms Noeline Lau Yuk-kuen, Miss Mary Teresa Wong Tak-lan, Mr Arthur Luk Yee-shun attended the "Project Lighthouse" Award Presentation Ceremony. "Project Lighthouse" is a short film competition held by the Force Committee on Complaints Prevention. The competition featured five videos on different scenarios which depicted confrontational situations between the Police and members of the public. In response to one of the five videos of their choice, members of the Police were invited to submit a video or a written script suggesting how the scenario should be handled. Out of 36 videos and 14 written scripts, the adjudicating panel presented a total of 17 Gold, Silver, Bronze and Merit Awards to the winners in the two categories.

3-14

3月 MAR



香港大學民意研究計劃進行意見調查 Public opinion survey by the University of Hong Kong Public Opinion Programme

監警會今年再次委託香港大學民意研究計劃進行公眾意見調查，以了解公眾對監警會及其職能的認識。調查以隨機抽樣電話訪問形式進行，並成功訪問了1,039位18歲或以上的香港居民。

This year, the IPCC again commissioned the University of Hong Kong Public Opinion Programme to conduct a public opinion survey for accessing general public awareness of the IPCC and its duties. The survey was conducted by telephone interview on a random sample. There were 1,039 successful interviews of Hong Kong residents age 18 or above.

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3月 MAR



與的士司機團體會面 Meeting with taxi drivers' groups

張達明先生、方敏生女士、黃德蘭女士、鄭承隆先生、杜國鏗先生、何世傑博士及劉文文女士與的士司機團體代表會面，聆聽他們就交通警執法的意見。監警會將會作出內部討論，並將有關意見予警方參考。

Mr Eric Cheung Tat-ming, Ms Christine Fang Meng-sang, Miss Mary Teresa Wong Tak-lan, Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung, Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau, Ir Dr Vincent Simon Ho and Miss Lisa Lau Man-man met with representatives from taxi drivers' groups to obtain their opinions on current traffic police law enforcement. The IPCC will discuss these issues internally and share its opinions with the Police for reference.

最新動態

Recent Activities

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3月 MAR



與警隊員佐級協會會面

Meeting with Junior Police Officers' Association (JPOA)

葉成慶先生、劉玉娟女士、黃幸怡女士、黃德蘭女士、葉振都先生、杜國鑾先生、陸貽信資深大律師及劉文文女士與香港警察隊員佐級協會會面，聆聽前線警務人員的意見。

Mr Simon Ip Shing-hing, Ms Noeline Lau Yuk-kuen, Miss Sandy Wong Hang-ye, Miss Mary Teresa Wong Tak-lan, Mr Adrian Yip Chun-to, Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau, Mr Arthur Luk Yee-shun and Miss Lisa Lau Man-man met with the Junior Police Officers' Association in order to obtain their opinions.

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4月 APR



與警隊高層聯繫

Engaging with the Commissioner of Police and other senior police officers

翟紹唐主席、陳健波副主席、方敏生女士、陳培光醫生、馬恩國先生、葉成慶先生、劉玉娟女士、梁繼昌議員、黃幸怡女士、黃碧雲議員、黃德蘭女士、葉振都先生、鄭承隆先生、杜國鑾先生、甄孟義資深大律師、陳建強醫生、何世傑博士、陸貽信資深大律師、劉文文女士及蘇麗珍女士與警務處處長及警隊高層聯繫。



Mr Jat Sew-Tong (Chairman), Hon Chan Kin-por (Vice-Chairman), Ms Christine Fang Meng-sang, Dr Chan Pui-kwong, Mr Lawrence Ma Yan-kwok, Mr Simon Ip Shing-hing, Ms Noeline Lau Yuk-kuen, Hon Kenneth Leung Kai-cheong, Miss Sandy Wong Hang-ye, Dr Hon Helena Wong Pik-wan, Miss Mary Teresa Wong Tak-lan, Mr Adrian Yip Chun-to, Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung, Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau, Mr John Yan Mang-ye, Dr Eugene Chan Kin-keung, Ir Dr Vincent Simon Ho, Mr Arthur Luk Yee-shun, Miss Lisa Lau Man-man and Ms Ann So Lai-chun engaged with the Commissioner of Police and other senior police officers.

最新動態

Recent Activities

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4月 APR

出席新界北總區預防投訴警察委員會會議

Attended New Territories North Regional Complaints Prevention Committee Meeting



鄭承隆先生應邀出席新界北總區預防投訴警察委員會會議，總區代表向委員介紹近期警方預防投訴工作，並指出該區於2013年全年接獲投訴的數字比2012年增加。

Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung was invited to attend the New Territories North Regional Complaints Prevention Committee Meeting, at which the Police updated their recent police complaints prevention initiatives. They stated that the number of complaints received in 2013 had increased compared to those in 2012.

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4月 APR

參與警隊服務質素監察部運動會

Attended the Police Service Quality Wing Sports Day



張達明先生、馬恩國先生、黃德蘭女士、杜國鏞先生及何世傑博士與監警會秘書處職員一同參與警隊服務質素監察部運動會。

Mr Eric Cheung Tat-ming, Mr Lawrence Ma Yan-kwok, Miss Mary Teresa Wong Tak-lan, Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau, Ir Dr Vincent Simon Ho, and IPCC Secretariat staff took part in the Sports Day of the Police Service Quality Wing.



最新動態

Recent Activities

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4月 APR

監警會觀察員工作坊

Briefing for IPCC Observers



監警會為新任命的觀察員舉辦工作坊，介紹監警會的角色及職能、觀察員計劃的內容，以及觀察投訴警察課調查工作要注意的事項。



The IPCC organised a briefing for newly appointed Observers to introduce the role and functions of the IPCC, the details of the Observers Scheme, and the criteria to employ when observing CAPO's investigations.

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4月 APR

探訪九龍總區指揮及控制中心和油尖警區

Visit to Kowloon Regional Command and Control Centre and the Yau Tsim District

翟紹唐主席、張達明先生、陳培光醫生、馬恩國先生、葉成慶先生、梁繼昌議員、馬學嘉博士、黃幸怡女士、黃碧雲議員、黃德蘭女士、葉振都先生、杜國塗先生、甄孟義資深大律師、陳建強醫生、何世傑博士、劉文文女士及蘇麗珍女士，與秘書處職員一同探訪九龍總區指揮及控制中心及油尖警區。

Mr Jat Sew-Tong (Chairman), Mr Eric Cheung Tat-ming, Dr Chan Pui-kwong, Mr Lawrence Ma Yan-kwok, Mr Simon Ip Shing-hing, Hon Kenneth Leung Kai-cheong, Miss Sandy Wong Hang-ye, Dr Hon Helena Wong Pik-wan, Miss Mary Teresa Wong Tak-lan, Mr Adrian Yip Chun-to, Mr Clement Tao Kwok-lau, Mr John Yan Mang-ye, Dr Eugene Chan Kin-keung, Ir Dr Vincent Simon Ho, Miss Lisa Lau Man-man, Ms Ann So Lai-chun, and IPCC Secretariat staff visited the Kowloon Regional Command and Control Centre and the Yau Tsim District.



最新動態

Recent Activities

主席及秘書長傳媒訪問

Media Interviews with Chairman and Secretary-General



翟紹唐主席於4月接受了亞洲電視節目《亞洲政策組 - 港人不能治港？》的訪問，講述監警會的歷史及職能，並討論監警會如何就公眾關注的議題，和警方及持份者加強聯繫。朱敏健秘書長亦於報告期間接受傳媒訪問，包括 Now TV 節目《時事全方位》、鳳凰衛視節目《時事大破解》、商業電台節目《左右大局》及《在晴朗的一天出發》，以及香港電台英文節目《The Pulse》等，介紹監警會的工作。

In April, Mr Jat Sew-Tong (Chairman) was interviewed by the TV programme “Asia Policy Unit 5” on ATV to introduce the IPCC’s history and functions, and discuss how the IPCC can strengthen its engagement with the Police and stakeholders on issues of public interest. During the same reporting period, Mr Ricky Chu (Secretary-General) was also interviewed by Now TV’s “News Magazine”, Phoenix TV’s “News Decoder”, Commercial Radio Hong Kong’s “The Tipping Point” and “On a Clear Day”, and RTHK’s English programme “The Pulse”, to introduce the IPCC’s work.



新任命監警會委員：富使命感有意義的公職

Newly appointed IPCC Member: This is a meaningful public duty with a mission



監警會委員劉文文女士

Miss Lisa LAU Man-man, IPCC Member

出任監警會委員的確是當公職的一個極大挑戰。要每星期閱覽複雜的投訴調查報告，須好好掌握時間，才能準時完成交還回覆。而作為一名「新丁」，面對報告內無數的字母簡稱(abbreviations)，確實增加閱讀文件的難度，加上要速成了解警察的工作程序及術語，起初真是有點困難。幸好經過多月的努力，我在過去數周已漸能掌握到閱讀文件的竅門，總算能逐步適應監警會委員的生活。

監警會的委員跟秘書處職員，不論在會議上的接觸或是聚餐的交流，均可感受到他們每一位的專業精神，以及對工作的投入。而各名當義工的委員，更可見到他們每位都有着一份使命感。我很高興能加入其中，期望向各人多多學習，為社會盡點綿力。

Serving as an IPCC Member is indeed a very challenging public duty. Reviewing case documents every week and responding on time require careful time management. As a “newcomer” of the Council, understanding the abbreviations in the documents and quickly grasping police procedures and jargon were somewhat difficult at the beginning. Fortunately, I have gradually grasped the key to reviewing the documents over the past few months and have become accustomed to the process.

Through my interaction with fellow Members and the Secretariat staff, whether at meetings or during other occasions, I can feel each person’s professionalism and dedication to his or her duties. Members who serve as volunteers all possess a sense of mission. I am glad to join the Council. I hope to be able to learn from everybody, and to make my contribution to society.



監警會委員蘇麗珍女士
Ms Ann SO Lai-chun, IPCC Member

第一天成為監警會委員的首項工作，就是實地觀察元旦遊行。當日連同另外11位委員，由起點的維園出發，一直到中環遮打花園，沿途了解警方的部署之外，也看到遊行人士的秩序和素質，反映彼此尊重法治精神。

除了實地觀察警方處理大型公眾活動的安排外，在擔任監警會委員的四個多月時間，亦參與了監警會大大小小的會議，每次會議都富有意義，獲益良多。而在《監警會條例》下，委員需要以公平公正的態度審核須匯報投訴的個案，公平地對待市民的同時，亦需要以同樣的態度對待執法人員，使每一宗投訴均能得到不偏不倚的調查及處理。

在香港這個多元的社會當中，不同的團體有不同的訴求，他們擁有各自的權利但亦有其義務，只有這樣，香港才可繁榮穩定，成為一個大家安居樂業的地方。

My first duty as an IPCC Member was to observe the 1 January procession on site. With 11 other Members, I started from Victoria Park and proceeded to Chater Garden in Central to understand the police deployment along the route. We also observed the order and behaviour of the protestors, and saw how both the protestors and the Police demonstrated their respect for the spirit of the law.

Apart from observing the police handling of various public order events on site, over the past four months as an IPCC Member I also attended different IPCC meetings. Each meeting was meaningful and rewarding. As mandated by the IPCC Ordinance, IPCC Members have to review reportable complaints fairly and justly. We have to apply the same standard to both the public and the law enforcement officers, so that every complaint receives an impartial investigation and handling.

In a diverse society like Hong Kong, different groups have different demands; they all have their rights as well as their responsibilities. Only by respecting and protecting everyone's rights equally can the Police help maintain Hong Kong as a prosperous, stable and safe city.

監警會委員和觀察員

IPCC Members and Observers

新任命的監警會觀察員 Names of newly appointed IPCC Observers:

1 陳稼晉先生	Mr Patrick CHAN Ka-chun	12 江澤濠先生 · MH	Mr KONG Chack-ho, MH
2 陳毅生先生	Mr Kenny CHAN Ngai-sang	13 賴心先生	Mr Sam LAI Sum
3 陳偉佳博士	Dr CHAN Wai-kai	14 林啟暉先生 · MH	Mr LAM Kai-fai, MH
4 陳偉坤先生	Mr Andie CHAN Wai-kwan	15 梁啟元博士	Dr Kelvin LEUNG Kai-yuen
5 陳耀雄先生	Mr Jimmy CHAN Yiu-hung	16 梁心端女士	Ms Cynthia LEUNG Sum-tuen
6 鄭偉雄先生	Mr Nelson CHENG Wai-hung	17 吳守基先生 · SBS · MH · JP	Mr Wilfred NG Sau-kee, SBS, MH, JP
7 張嫻珠女士	Ms Diana CHEUNG Han-chu	18 龐朝輝醫生	Dr PONG Chiu-fai
8 趙耀年先生	Mr CHIU Yiu-nin	19 蘇紹聰博士	Dr Thomas SO Shiu-tsung
9 朱兆麟先生	Mr Ivan CHU Siu-lun	20 曾憲強先生 · MH	Mr TSANG Hin-keung, MH
10 傅鄭穎婷女士	Ms Francine FU KWONG Wing-ting	21 楊明悌先生	Mr YEUNG Ming-tai
11 何鉅業先生	Mr HO Kui-yip		

(任期由2014年4月1日至2015年10月31日 Appointment period from 1 April 2014 to 31 October 2015)

再獲任命的監警會觀察員 Names of re-appointed IPCC Observers:

1 陳文佑先生	Mr Henry CHAN Man-yu	6 潘國華先生	Mr PUN Kwok-wah
2 李子榮先生	Mr Alvin LEE Chi-wing	7 譚兆炳先生	Mr George TAM Siu-ping
3 馬盧金華女士	Mrs Virginia MA LO Kam-wah	8 黃志偉先生	Mr WONG Chi-wai
4 吳玲玲女士 · JP	Ms NG Ling-ling, JP	9 胡楚南先生 · JP	Mr WU Chor-nam, JP
5 顏少倫先生	Mr NGAN Siu-lun	10 任志浩博士	Dr Michael YAM Chi-ho

(任期由2014年4月1日至2015年10月31日 Appointment period from 1 April 2014 to 31 October 2015)

任期已屆滿的監警會觀察員 Names of retired IPCC Observers:

1 譚見強先生	Mr Terry TAM King-keung	11 龔靜儀女士	Miss Athena KUNG Ching-ye
2 張妙嫦女士	Ms Emily CHEUNG Mui-seung	12 溫國雄先生	Mr Joseph WAN Kwok hung
3 高寶齡女士	Ms KO Po-ling	13 陳仁川女士	Ms CHAN Yan-chuen
4 林寶苓女士	Ms Pearl LAM Po-ling	14 周浩鼎先生	Mr Holden CHOW ho-ding
5 鄧仕堅先生	Mr Eric TANG Sze-kin	15 何厚祥先生	Mr HO Hau-cheung
6 梁芙詠女士 · BBS · MH	Ms LEUNG Fu-wing, BBS, MH	16 周玉堂先生	Mr CHOW Yuk-tong
7 王威信先生	Mr WONG Wai-shun	17 陳學鋒先生	Mr CHAN Hok-fung
8 馮美雲女士	Ms FUNG Mei-wan	18 陳富明先生	Mr CHAN Fu-ming
9 金佩璋女士	Ms Mary Ann KING Pui-wai	19 陳秀雲女士	Ms CHAN Sau-wan
10 謝永齡博士 · MH	Dr John TSE Wing-ling, MH	20 魏明德先生	Mr Michael NGAI Ming-tak

(任期於2014年3月31日屆滿 Terms of appointment ends on 31 March 2014)

梁志培先生於2014年3月離世，截至2014年4月1日共有109位觀察員。

Mr LEUNG Chi-pui passed away in March 2014 and the total number of Observers as of 1 April 2014 is 109.

以證據為基礎衡量證人供詞的標準

Evidence-based Approach in Evaluating Witness Statement

個案重點 Highlights of the Case

	指控 Allegation(s)	被投訴人 Complainee(s)	投訴警察課原來分類 Original Classification(s) by CAPO	最後分類 Final Classification(s)
1	粗言穢語 Offensive Language	一名警員 A Police Constable	虛假不確 False	虛假不確 False

此個案反映監警會以證據為基礎的審核方針，並顯示監警會衡量證人供詞的標準。當一名警員與市民接觸時被指控使用粗言穢語，基於兩者之間的對話內容難以被證實，一般情況下很難取得肯定的調查結果，因此這類指控（粗言穢語）通常會被分類為「無法證實」。但個案中的兩名獨立證人，不但證明被指控的警員沒有使用粗言穢語，更反指投訴人曾使用粗言穢語辱罵該名警員。因此，個案中警員使用粗言穢語的指控被分類為「虛假不確」。

個案背景

2011年底，一名警員票控一輛閒置的輕型貨車違例泊車。及後投訴人回來，將輕型貨車駛前三米

This case illustrates the evidence-based approach adopted by the IPCC and the criteria it uses to evaluate the statements of a witness. It is generally difficult to reach a definitive finding in a scenario where a police officer is alleged to have used offensive language in an encounter with a civilian, as it is usually impossible to determine exactly what verbal exchange took place. Therefore such allegation (i.e. "offensive / foul language") is usually classified as "Unsubstantiated". In this instance, during the complaint investigation two independent witnesses confirmed that the Police Constable (PC) had not used foul language. On the contrary, they claimed that the complainant had scolded the PC using foul language during the encounter. Hence, the "Offensive Language" allegation in this particular case was classified as "False".

Case Background

In late 2011, a PC ticketed an unattended Light Goods Vehicle (LGV) for illegal parking. The complainant arrived, drove the LGV three

至指定貨物裝卸區，但沒有裝貨或卸貨。該名警員三次警告投訴人把車駛開卻不被理會，警員於是再次票控投訴人違反交通標誌。同日，投訴人向投訴警察課投訴，指控該名警員在票控時使用粗言穢語，說「抄你就抄你，咁點呀，x你老母」

[指控1 – 粗言穢語]。

投訴警察課的調查

投訴警察課確認兩名在案發地點附近商舖工作的證人，兩人表示目睹事發時該輕型貨車在路中央停泊，並憶述當日該警員在發出違例泊車告票前，曾嘗試尋找輕型貨車的司機。正當警員發出告票時，投訴人回來以粗言穢語辱罵該警員，並表示會作出投訴，該警員亦應要求報上警員編號。兩名證人均表示目睹整個過程，並證實該名警員沒有使用任何粗言穢語。投訴警察課確認兩名證人與案件及涉案雙方沒有任何關係，認為兩人的供詞能有效地駁回指控，指控因而被分類為「虛假不確」。

監警會的觀察

監警會審視相關文件後，認同該兩名市民為獨立及可信的證人，因此同意投訴警察課的分析。

監警會通過這宗個案的調查結果。

metres forward and stopped in a designated loading area, but did not load or unload goods. The PC warned the complainant to leave three times; upon being ignored, he further issued a ticket to the complainant for contravening a traffic sign. Later the same day, the complainant lodged a complaint with CAPO, alleging that the PC had used offensive language, saying “I am now ticketing you. So what? Fxxx your mother” (抄你就抄你，咁點呀，x你老母) while issuing the ticket **[Allegation 1 - Offensive Language]**.

CAPO's Investigation

CAPO identified two civilian witnesses who worked in shops near the location where the incident occurred. They recalled seeing the unattended LGV parked in the middle of the road at the relevant time and location. They reported that a PC had arrived and attempted in vain to locate the driver of the vehicle in the vicinity before issuing a ticket to the LGV for illegal parking. At this juncture, they confirmed that the complainant returned to the vehicle and scolded the PC, using foul language and stating that he would file a complaint against him. In response, the PC told the complainant his Unique Identification (UI) number. Both witnesses stated that they had observed the entire incident until the complainant left the scene, and verified that the PC had not used any offensive language with the complainant. CAPO determined that neither witness had been involved in the incident or was related to either party, and thereby considered that their statements clearly rebutted the allegation. Therefore the allegation was classified as “False”.

IPCC's Observation

Upon examination of the case document, the IPCC was satisfied that the two civilian witnesses were independent and credible witnesses, and therefore agreed with CAPO's assessment.

The IPCC endorsed CAPO's findings in this case.

仔細衡量證人供詞的可靠性

Meticulous Approach in Evaluating the Weight of Evidence Provided by Witnesses

個案重點 Highlights of the Case

	指控 Allegation(s)	被投訴人 Complainee(s)	投訴警察課原來分類 Original Classification(s) by CAPO	最後分類 Final Classification(s)
1	粗言穢語 Offensive Language		無法證實 Unsubstantiated	無法證實 Unsubstantiated
2	行為不當 Misconduct	一名警員 A Police Constable	獲證明屬實 Substantiated	獲證明屬實 Substantiated
3	疏忽職守 Neglect of Duty		無法證實 Unsubstantiated	無法完全證明屬實 Not Fully Substantiated

此個案顯示監警會如何仔細分析證人供詞的可靠性。

個案背景

2011年中，一名警員截停並票控投訴人「在車輛行駛時使用包括手提式流動電話或其他通訊設備」。投訴人不滿警員在簽發告票時的態度，投訴該名警員及提出三項指控。投訴人指控該警員在查問時使用粗言穢語 **[指控1 - 粗言穢語]**。據投訴人指，該警員曾張開雙手，並說：「你打我丫！你打我丫！」來挑釁投訴人襲警 **[指控2 - 行為不當]**。最後，投訴人要求警員提供投訴警察課熱線，但該警員的回答方法令投訴人難以清楚聽到 **[指控3 - 疏忽職守]**。

This case illustrates that the IPCC is meticulous in evaluating the weight of evidence provided by witnesses.

Case Background

In mid-2011, a Police Constable (PC) intercepted and ticketed the complainant for "Using a mobile telephone or other telecommunications equipment while the vehicle is in motion". Dissatisfied with the PC's demeanor while issuing the ticket, the complainant lodged a complaint with three allegations. The complainant alleged that the PC had used offensive language while conducting his enquiry **[Allegation 1 - Offensive Language]**. According to the complainant, the PC had also provoked the complainant to hit him by saying, "Hit me! Hit me!" (你打我丫！你打我丫!) with his hands wide open **[Allegation 2 - Misconduct]**. In the end, the complainant asked the PC for the number of the CAPO hotline. However, the PC replied to the complainant in such a way that the complainant could not clearly catch the number **[Allegation 3 - Neglect of Duty]**.

投訴警察課的調查

當時一名市民正橫過事發的馬路，他憶述曾看見該名警員張開雙手說：「你打我丫!」，同時亦聽到投訴人當場表示警員無禮，並要求警員提供投訴警察課熱線號碼。但該名警員的急促回答，令人難以清楚聽到熱線號碼。然而，這名市民並沒有聽到警員使用粗言穢語。投訴人及後發現這名市民在場，並邀請他作為此案的證人。

投訴警察課與證人會面並錄取供詞，認為證人的供詞獨立而可信。然而，證人表明他並沒有目擊整個過程，亦沒有聽到警員使用粗言穢語，因此，投訴警察課認為雙方只是在語言上發生衝突，將指控1分類為「無法證實」。而警員曾張開雙手說：「你打我丫!」，由於證人與投訴人供詞一致，因此投訴警察課將指控2分類為「獲證明屬實」。至於指控3，投訴警察課與被投訴警員會面時，發現他說話急促，並經常喃喃自語，認為這可能是該警員個人的說話方式，而且形容某人的說話速度感覺主觀，因此投訴警察課將指控3分類為「無法證實」。

監警會的觀察

經審視個案文件後，監警會認為一名理性的警員在任何情況下，在執行職務時都不應該挑釁公眾襲警。監警會認為該名警員張開雙手並出言不慎是極不妥當的行為，屬嚴重過失，不應草率對待。至於指控3，監警會認為既有獨立證人在場，而他的供詞亦充份地支持了投訴人的指控，故此投訴警察課應作出覆查。

投訴警察課接受監警會的建議並再次與證人會面，為指控3的調查釐清事實。投訴警察課根據覆查結果，認為有更多的可靠證據，因此投訴警察課把指控3的分類由「無法證實」改為「無法完全證明屬實」。

監警會滿意投訴警察課的跟進工作，並通過這宗個案的調查結果。

CAPO's Investigation

A civilian witness who happened to be crossing the road at the time and place of the incident recalled seeing the PC gesturing with open hands and saying, "Hit me!". The witness also heard the complainant respond by saying to the PC that he was impolite and asking for the CAPO hotline. He heard the PC reply in a rapid manner that was not easy to catch. However, the witness did not hear any offensive language uttered by the PC. The complainant later noticed the presence of the witness and invited him to be a witness to the incident.

Having interviewed the witness and taken a statement from him, CAPO considered the witness to be independent and credible. However, the witness said he did not witness the entire incident and that he did not hear the PC utter any offensive language. CAPO therefore considered Allegation 1 came down to a situation of one person's word against another's, and classified the allegation as "Unsubstantiated". As the witness's account of seeing the PC say, "Hit me!" with his hands wide open substantially corroborated the complainant's version of events, CAPO classified Allegation 2 as "Substantiated". As for Allegation 3, CAPO observed that the PC spoke quickly and sometimes mumbled during his interview. CAPO considered that this might be his natural way of speaking and that describing the pace of someone's speech was rather subjective. As such, CAPO classified Allegation 3 as "Unsubstantiated".

IPCC's Observation

Upon examination of the case document, the IPCC was of the view that under no circumstances should a reasonable police officer, in the course of executing his duty, provoke a member of the public to assault him. It considered that the PC had acted inappropriately by spreading his hands and saying such words, which was clearly a serious misdemeanor and should not be taken lightly. As for Allegation 3, the IPCC noted that an independent witness had been identified at the scene whose evidence largely supported the complainant's version of events. CAPO was then asked to re-examine this allegation.

Upon the IPCC's recommendation, CAPO re-interviewed the witness, which shed further light on Allegation 3 by clarifying some ambiguities. Based on this additional information, CAPO considered there was reliable evidence to support the allegation. Therefore, Allegation 3 was re-classified to "Not Fully Substantiated".

The IPCC was satisfied with CAPO's follow-up actions and endorsed CAPO's findings in this case.