



律政司
香港特別行政區政府
Department of Justice
The Government of the Hong Kong
Special Administrative Region



香港刑事檢控 2025
PROSECUTIONS HONG KONG

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律政司司長林定國先生, GBS, SC, JP

林司長：

謹呈上刑事檢控科 2025 年的工作回顧。

對本科而言，2025 年同樣是成果豐碩、饒具意義的一年。本科有幸承辦由中華人民共和國最高人民檢察院主辦的第 15 屆中國 – 東盟成員國總檢察長會議。會議提供一個極具意義的平台，讓我們與國際同業展開對話，探討在科技時代檢控洗錢和貪污罪行，以及追討資產的工作。會議充分彰顯香港特別行政區在“一國兩制”方針下，矢志維護法治的決心。

過去一年，本科人員作為秉行公義者，依舊守正不阿、專業幹練，竭誠服務社會。我們會繼續以獨立檢控權作為運作的基石，持之以恆追求公義。同時，我們會繼續致力推動國際合作，確保我們在瞬息萬變的世界中，為伸張公義做好準備。

最後，我謹對司長及各位同事一直以來給予的堅定支持，致以衷心謝意。正是憑藉各位的鼎力襄助，我方能履行刑事檢控專員一職所肩負的公共責任。在各位的支持下，我們方能齊心協力，共同維護香港的法治。



刑事檢控專員

楊美琪

2026 年 5 月 19 日

The Honourable Mr Paul Lam Ting-kwok, GBS, SC, JP
The Secretary for Justice

19 May 2026

Dear Secretary for Justice,

I am pleased to submit to you the Yearly Review of the Prosecutions Division for 2025.

2025 was yet another fruitful and important year for the Division. We had the honour of organizing the 15th China-ASEAN Prosecutors-General Conference, hosted by the Supreme People's Procuratorate of the People's Republic of China. The Conference served as a meaningful platform through which we engaged our international counterparts in dialogue on the prosecution of money laundering and corruption offences, as well as asset recovery in the technological age. It was also testament to the fact that the Hong Kong SAR is deeply committed to upholding the rule of law under the auspices of the "One Country, Two Systems" principle.

Throughout the year, officers of the Division continued to serve the community as ministers of justice with integrity, dedication, and professionalism. We will continue our fervent pursuit of justice with prosecutorial independence as the cornerstone of our operations. At the same time, we will continue our endeavour in international collaboration to ensure that we are well-equipped to deliver justice in an ever-changing world.

It remains for me to express my sincere gratitude to you and my colleagues for the unwavering support I have received, which has been instrumental in my discharge of the public responsibility that comes with the position of Director of Public Prosecutions. I am indebted to you all for your support in our collective endeavour to uphold the rule of law for Hong Kong.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Maggie Yang', written in a cursive style.

Maggie Yang
Director of Public Prosecutions

刑事檢控專員的序言

Director's Overview

2025年，刑事檢控科在日益複雜的刑事環境中砥礪前行，寫下成果豐碩且饒具意義的新篇章。年內，本科人員始終堅定不移維護法治，克盡厥職，秉行公義，時刻以廣大市民及社會的最佳利益為依歸。

2025 marks another fruitful and important chapter for the Prosecutions Division as we continued to navigate an increasingly complex criminal landscape. Throughout the year, officers of the Division remained steadfast in upholding the rule of law, discharging their duties as ministers of justice with unwavering dedication, and serving the best interest of the public and the community at large.

本年度的工作回顧以“踐行公義，矢志不移”為主題，彰顯我們對追求公義和維護法治恆久不變的承擔。現代科技日新月異，新型罪案形式層出不窮。我們一如既往，恪守公平、正直、勇於承擔等歷久不衰的根本價值以應對各種形式的罪行。《基本法》第六十三條確立了刑事檢控獨立的根本原則，是本科運作的基石，讓我們主管刑事檢察工作，不受任何干涉。在祖國的鼎力支持下，我們將繼續竭誠盡心地尋求普惠共享的公義，並以最高的專業標準執行各項檢控工作。

何謂“踐行公義”？我認為這關乎透過公平地執行刑事司法程序各個階段的檢控工作，來達致追求公義。作為檢控人員，我們的日常工作時刻以秉持公正的責任為依歸，行事須符合公眾利益。舉例說，只有在有充分證據顯示有合理機會達致定罪，以及進行檢控是合乎公眾利益的情況下才會提出檢控。在提出檢控時，目的並不是要令被告入罪，而是透過客觀地提出證據及堅定而謙恭地進行訟辯，協助法庭或陪審團作出公正的判決。同時，我們竭盡所能，保障被告的權利及利益，並確保他們得到公平審訊。“踐行公義”是指以公平、公正和不偏不倚的態度，全力為罪行受害者、被指控犯罪者以至整個社會伸張正義。畢竟，檢控官代表的是社會大眾，同時亦向他們負責。



The theme of this year's review, "Walk in Justice, Now and Forever More", highlights our enduring commitment to justice and the rule of law. Amidst the ever-changing landscape of crime in the technological age, we remain and will remain anchored by the timeless values of fairness, integrity, and accountability as we confront new and evolving forms of criminality. Article 63 of the Basic Law, which enshrines the cardinal principle of prosecutorial independence, continues to be the bedrock of our operations, enabling us to control criminal prosecutions free from any interference. With invaluable support from our motherland, we continue our fervent and passionate pursuit of justice for all, whilst at the same time maintaining the highest prosecutorial standards in all that we do.

What, then, does it mean to "Walk in Justice"? In my view, it entails the pursuit of justice by the fair conduct of all prosecutorial work at all stages of the criminal justice process. Our day-to-day work as prosecutors is at all times guided by a duty of fairness to do what is for the public good. For instance, a prosecution will only be initiated where there is sufficient evidence demonstrating a reasonable prospect of conviction, and where the public interest requires the prosecution to proceed. Where a prosecution is brought, the purpose is not to secure a conviction, but to assist the court or jury to arrive at a just result by the objective presentation of evidence, and the exercise of firm but courteous advocacy. At the same time, we make every effort to safeguard the rights and interests of accused persons, and to ensure that they receive a fair trial. To "Walk in Justice" means to deliver justice unreservedly to victims of crime, to persons accused of having committed crimes, and to the community as a whole, and to do so in a fair, impartial, and even-handed manner. At the end of the day, it is the community which we prosecutors represent, and to whom we are ultimately accountable.

在 2025 年，本科繼續勤勉警覺地應對科技罪行的新趨勢。儘管科技罪行日趨精密，影響範圍日益廣泛，但我們打擊罪行的決心亦越發堅定。除了科技罪行案件的檢控工作外，科技罪行分科的檢控人員亦為制定《保護關鍵基礎設施（電腦系統）條例》（第 653 章）作出貢獻。這項新條例旨在保障香港關鍵基礎設施的電腦系統安全。此外，本科正與香港法律改革委員會緊密合作，研究制訂立法建議，引入一項針對電腦網絡罪行的特定法例，把一系列針對電腦數據及系統的非法行為定為刑事罪行。展望未來，我們會繼續齊心合力，協助制訂與時並進、穩妥健全的法律框架，確保司法體系不僅能跟上跨境科技罪行的步伐，更能防患於未然。

正如我在前文所述，打擊科技罪行的工作不能單靠任何一個司法管轄區獨自進行，國際間通力合作至關重要。2025 年 9 月，本科非常榮幸能承辦由中華人民共和國最高人民檢察院主辦的第 15 屆中國－東盟成員國總檢察長會議。是次會議以“數字時代打擊洗錢、腐敗犯罪及資金追繳”為主題，匯聚約 80 名與會者（包括中國及東南亞國家聯盟成員國的總檢察長及代表），為他們提供饒富意義的平台，深入探討共同關注的議題。是次會議展現了香港特別行政區在“一國兩制”下維護法治的堅定決心。

年內，本科的檢控人員也積極參與海外會議和研討會，與其他司法管轄區同業交流經驗、最佳實踐及見解，了解這些地區的最新法律發展。這些交流活動印證我們在踐行公義的道路上並不孤單。我們與國際同業攜手並肩，團結一致，共同履行我們對社會的承擔。

Throughout 2025, the Division has continued to tackle emerging trends of technology crimes with diligence and vigilance. Whilst the sophistication and reach of technology crimes continued to expand, our determination to fight against them has only grown stronger than ever. Apart from prosecuting cases of technology crimes, prosecutors from our Technology Crime Sub-division contributed to the enactment of the Protection of Critical Infrastructures (Computer Systems) Ordinance (Cap. 653), a new ordinance which aims to protect the security of computer systems of Hong Kong's critical infrastructures. The Division also joined hands with the Law Reform Commission of Hong Kong in ongoing efforts to recommend the introduction of a piece of bespoke legislation on cybercrime, which criminalises a range of illicit conduct targeting computer data and systems. Looking ahead, we will continue to make concerted effort in assisting in the development of updated and robust legal frameworks, to ensure that justice not only keeps pace with cross-border technology crimes, but stays well ahead of them.

As I have said before, the fight against technology crimes cannot be fought by any one jurisdiction alone. Collaborative international effort is crucial. In September 2025, the Division had the honour of organizing the 15th China-ASEAN Prosecutors-General Conference, hosted by the Supreme People's Procuratorate of the People's Republic of China. The Conference, which embraced the theme "Combatting Money Laundering and Corruption, and Recovering Assets in the Technological Age", brought together some 80 participants (including Prosecutors General, Attorneys General, and representatives from China and member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) and served as a meaningful platform for high-level exchanges on issues of common interest. We took pride in showcasing to the international community Hong Kong SAR's deep commitment to upholding the rule of law under the auspices of the "One Country, Two Systems" principle.

Throughout the year, prosecutors of the Division also participated actively in meetings and conferences abroad to exchange experience, best practices, and ideas, and to keep abreast of the latest legal developments in other jurisdictions. These engagements are testament to the fact that we walk in justice not alone, but hand-in-hand with our international counterparts, united in our shared commitment to the communities we serve.





為恪守檢控專業的最高標準，力臻卓越，本科一向把同事的持續培訓與發展列為工作重點。我們邀得資深同事主持多場關於刑事法律與研究的內部研討會，並舉辦為新入職同事而設的刑事訟辯課程，以及供各決策局及部門非專業檢控人員參加的部門檢控人員培訓課程，讓參加者掌握如何在法庭上公正而有效地執行檢控工作。此外，我們挑選了一些檢控人員到海外參加訟辯培訓課程，以進一步磨練他們在審訊和上訴層面的刑事訟辯技巧。我深信，透過促進檢控人員的專業發展，本科定能保持一流檢控機構的水準，持續維護公義。

回顧 2025 年，本科成果斐然，謹此向每一位同事由衷致謝，感謝同事對本人和本科的支持，更感佩各位堅決維護社會法治，熱切追求公義，為檢控精神的本質立下典範。各位克盡厥職，盡心竭力，我深信本科今後會繼續以正直無私、不亢不卑的態度，踐行公義，矢志不移。

In holding ourselves to the highest standards of prosecutorial excellence, the continued training and development of our colleagues always remain one of the Division's priorities. Various in-house seminars on criminal law practice and research were delivered by experienced colleagues. The Division also held the Criminal Advocacy Course (for new recruits) and the Departmental Prosecutors Training Course (for lay prosecutors from government bureaux and departments), preparing participants for conducting fair and effective prosecution in Court. Moreover, selected prosecutors attended overseas advocacy training courses to hone their skills in criminal advocacy at both the trial and appellate levels. With our commitment to professional development, I have every confidence that the Division will continue to deliver justice as a first-class prosecution service.

Looking back on the achievements of the Division in 2025, it remains for me to thank, wholeheartedly and unreservedly, each and every one of my esteemed colleagues. To each of you I am indebted, not only for the support you have rendered to me and the Division, but more importantly, for your unyielding tenacity to uphold the rule of law for our community, and for epitomising the essence of the prosecutorial spirit: a passion for justice. With your conscientiousness and dedication, I have no doubt that our Division will continue to walk in justice with integrity, humility and dignity, and that we will do so for many, many years to come.

服務承諾

Performance Pledge

本科負責向執法機關提供有關刑事方面的法律指引，並代表律政司司長行使《基本法》第六十三條規定的酌情權，以決定是否提出刑事訴訟。本科並負責於香港各級法院進行一切刑事案件的主控工作。

本科承諾如下：

- 在刑事訴訟程序方面執行律政司的檢控守則；
- 就提出和進行刑事訴訟的決定，周詳考慮所有有關事宜；
- 在接獲執法機關要求提供法律指引時，於 14 個工作天內作覆；如問題較為複雜，則於 14 個工作天內給予初步回覆，說明估計可於何時提供指引；如投訴警察課要求提供指引，於法律程序完成並取得所有資料後的 14 天內作覆；
- 在法院所定的期限內就案件有關事宜提供法律指引；
- 在裁判法院命令將被控人交付審判後七天內，擬備公訴書並送交原訟法庭；
- 在裁判法院命令將案件移交區域法院的日期後 14 天內，擬備控罪書並交付區域法院司法常務官；
- 在刑事訴訟中，恪守充分而適當地向辯方披露資料的責任，尤其遵行與香港大律師公會和香港律師會就送達文件所達成的協議；
- 按照《罪行受害者約章》規定，將不提出檢控的決定通知罪行受害者並處理他們的查詢；以及
- 在接獲關於檢控政策或決定的查詢時，於 14 個工作天內作覆；如果未能在這限期內詳盡作覆，也會給予初步回覆。

The Division advises law enforcement agencies in relation to criminal matters and exercises on behalf of the Secretary for Justice the discretion of whether or not to bring criminal proceedings, in accordance with Article 63 of the Basic Law. It also has conduct of all criminal cases in the Courts of Hong Kong.

Our pledges are:

- To apply the Prosecution Code of the Department of Justice in relation to criminal proceedings;
- To give thorough consideration to all matters relevant to the making of decisions in relation to the institution and conduct of criminal proceedings;
- Upon the receipt of a request from a law enforcement agency for legal advice, to provide such advice within 14 working days, and in more complex cases to provide an interim reply within 14 working days with an estimated time within which the advice will be provided; for requests from the Complaints Against Police Office of the Police, to provide information about Court proceedings within 14 days after all materials are available upon completion of those proceedings;
- To provide legal advice in matters connected with Court cases within the time limit set by the Courts;
- To prepare and file indictments in the Court of First Instance within 7 days of committal of the defendant in the Magistracy;
- To prepare and deliver charge sheets to the Registrar of the District Court within 14 days after the date of the order of transfer of the case from the Magistracy to the District Court;
- To rigorously comply with our obligation to make full and proper disclosure of material to the defence in criminal proceedings and in particular to abide by agreements reached with the Hong Kong Bar Association and the Law Society of Hong Kong in respect of the service of documents;
- To inform victims of crime of the decision not to prosecute, and to attend to their enquiries, in accordance with the Victims of Crime Charter; and
- To reply to enquiries on matters related to prosecution policy or decision within 14 working days of receipt of such enquiries, and to issue an interim reply if a substantive reply is not available within this period.

事實及統計數字

Facts and Statistics



事實及統計數字

Facts and Statistics

執法機關

Law Enforcement Agencies

刑事檢控科與不同政府部門緊密合作。2025 年，本科檢視了源於多個執法機關的案件，並就該等案件提供法律指引。該等機關包括：

The Division works closely with different government departments. In 2025, the Division reviewed and advised on cases originating from multiple law enforcement agencies, including:



香港警務處
Hong Kong
Police Force



廉政公署
Independent Commission
Against Corruption



香港海關
Customs and Excise
Department



入境事務處
Immigration
Department



勞工處
Labour
Department



衛生署
Department of
Health



房屋署
Housing
Department



屋宇署
Buildings
Department



差餉物業估價署
Rating and Valuation
Department



水務署
Water Supplies
Department



地政總署
Lands
Department



消防處
Fire Services
Department



食物環境衛生署
Food and
Environmental
Hygiene Department



機電工程署
Electrical and
Mechanical Services
Department



證監會
Securities
and Futures
Commission



及更多
and more

罪行類別

Types of Offences

本科在 2025 年處理的案件涵蓋多類罪行。罪行類別按案件數量由多至少臚列如下：

The Division's caseload in 2025 covered a wide range of offences. Ranked in descending order by volume, the matters handled were as follows:



統計數字 Statistics

在 2025 年，刑事檢控科除處理出庭檢控的工作外，也向政府決策局及執法機關提供了共 18,085 份涉及刑事事宜的法律指引。在所有尋求法律指引的案件中，96.8% 符合本科的服務承諾，即在 14 個工作天內作出回覆，而 2024 年則是 96.7%。

In 2025, in addition to court work, the Division gave a total of 18,085 legal advice on criminal matters to government bureaux and law enforcement agencies. Of all the requests for legal advice, 96.8% were replied to within 14 working days in accordance with our performance pledge, as compared to 96.7% in 2024.

(I) 工作量 Caseload

審訊籌備及提供法律指引的工作 Trial preparation and advisory work

本科在 2025 年提供法律指引的次數較 2024 年增加 1.9%。本科檢控人員會確保提出和進行檢控方面的處理手法貫徹一致，以及在向執法機關提供法律指引時充分斟酌最新法律發展。

The number of legal advice given in 2025 increased by 1.9% as compared to 2024. Prosecutors will ensure that there is consistency in their approach in initiating and conducting prosecutions, and that recent developments in the law are adequately addressed in their advice to law enforcement agencies.

本科檢控人員及外判律師處理的案件數目 Number of cases conducted by In-house Prosecutors and Fiat Counsel

本科年內處理的案件總數錄得上升。與 2024 年相比，由本科檢控人員處理的案件數目上升 3.0%，由外判律師處理的案件數目則下跌 0.4%。

There was an increase in the total number of cases conducted for the year. As compared to 2024, the number of cases conducted by in-house prosecutors increased by 3.0% while the number of cases conducted by fiat counsel decreased by 0.4%.

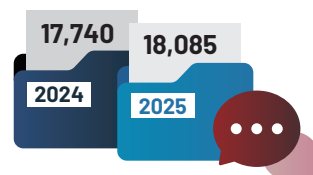
* 包括裁判法院上訴案件，以及在上訴法庭和終審法院聆訊的上訴案件。

^ 包括限制令申請、死因研訊、保釋申請、訟費評定及高等法院的雜項程序。

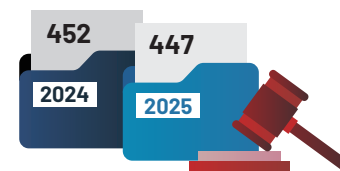
* This includes magistracy appeals and appeals heard in the Court of Appeal and the Court of Final Appeal.

^ This includes restraint order applications, death inquests, bail applications, taxations of costs, and High Court miscellaneous proceedings.

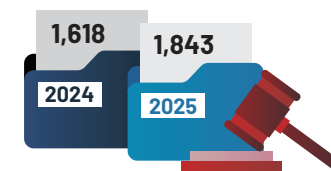
提供
法律指引次數
Number of
legal advice given



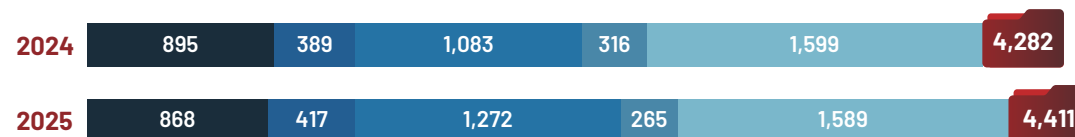
籌備由
原訟法庭審理的案件數目
Number of cases prepared for
the Court of First Instance



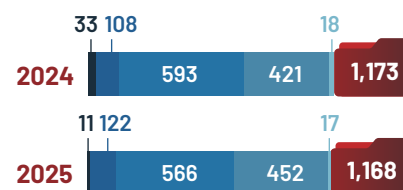
籌備由
區域法院審理的案件數目
Number of cases prepared for
the District Court



本科檢控人員處理的案件數目
Number of cases conducted by In-house Prosecutors



外判律師處理的案件數目
Number of cases conducted by Fiat Counsel



■ 上訴法院 Appellate Courts*

■ 原訟法庭 Court of First Instance

■ 區域法院 District Court

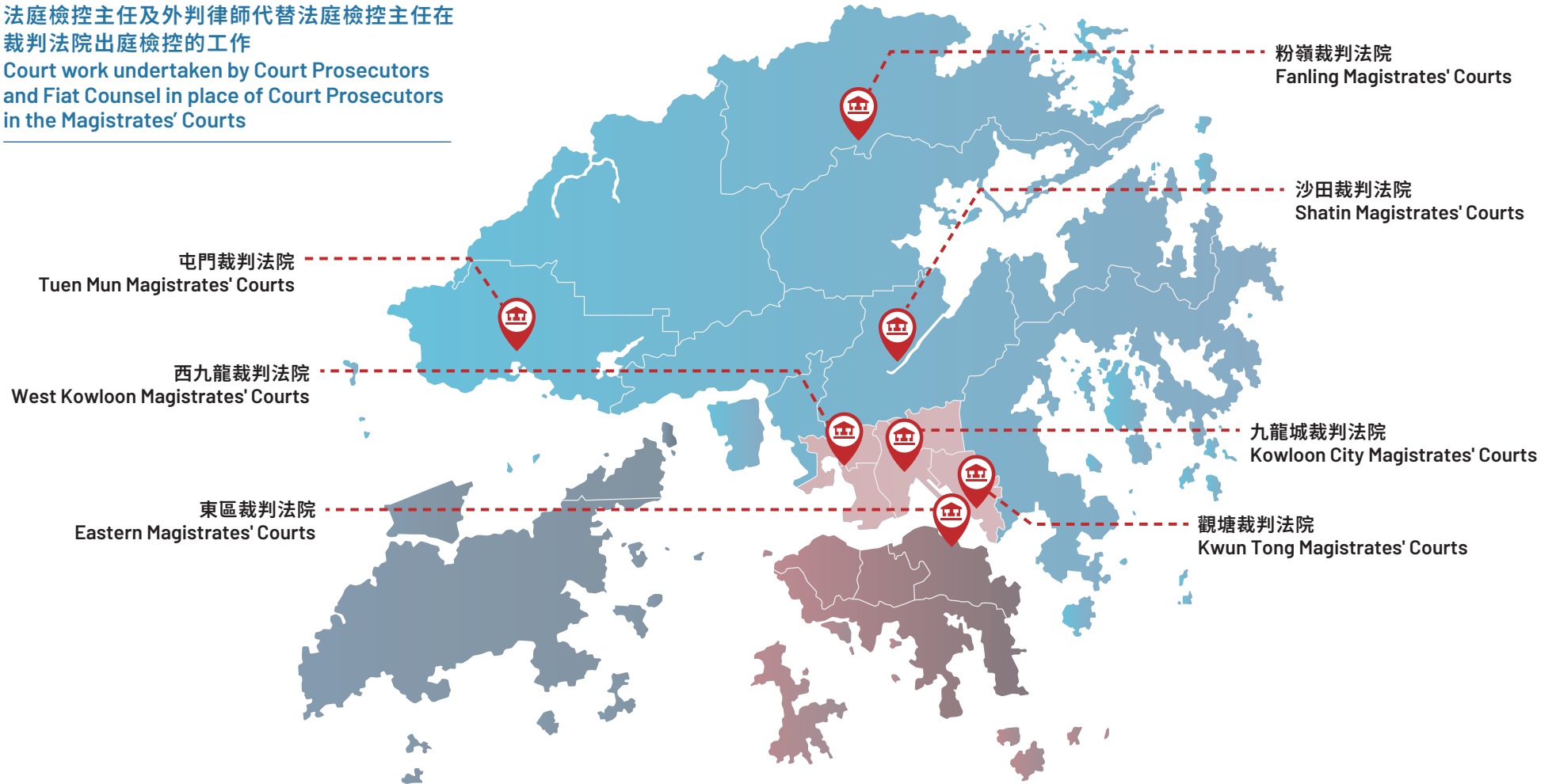
■ 裁判法院 Magistrates' Courts

■ 其他 Others^

■ 總數 Total



法庭檢控主任及外判律師代替法庭檢控主任在
 裁判法院出庭檢控的工作
 Court work undertaken by Court Prosecutors
 and Fiat Counsel in place of Court Prosecutors
 in the Magistrates' Courts



法庭檢控主任及外判律師代替法庭檢控主任在裁判法院處理的案件數目
 Number of cases conducted by Court Prosecutors and Fiat Counsel in
 place of Court Prosecutors in the Magistrates' Courts



(II) 案件的結果 Case Outcomes

定罪率 Conviction rates

刑事檢控科用以計算定罪率的統計數字，是以被告人數為基礎*。

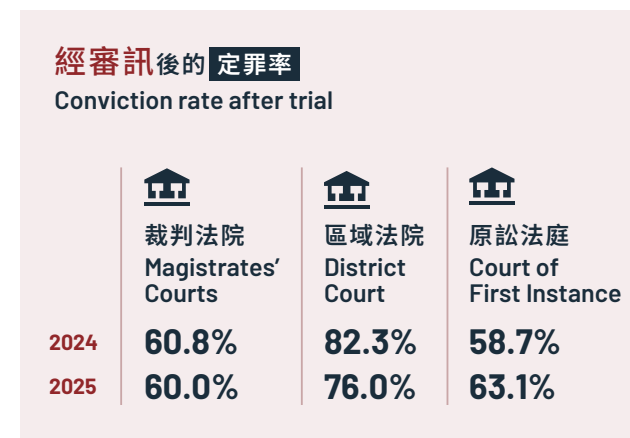
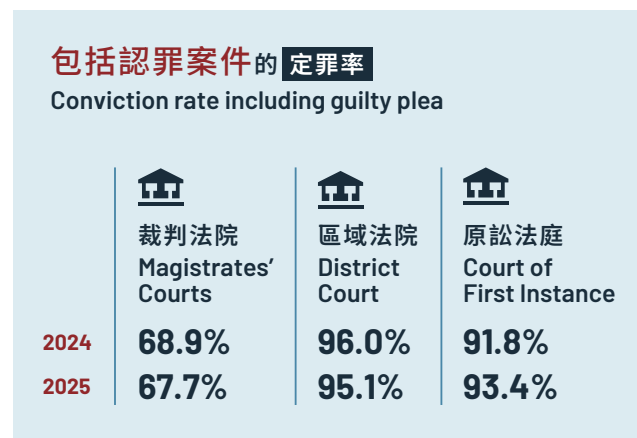
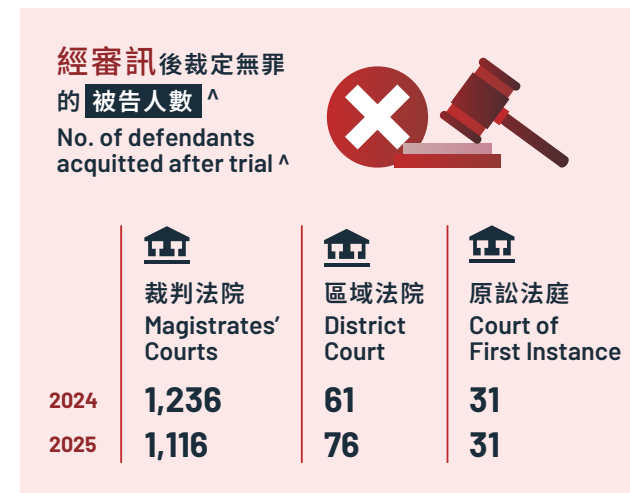
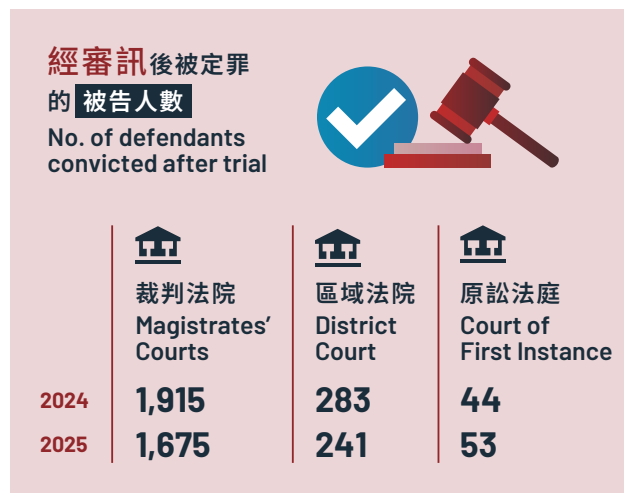
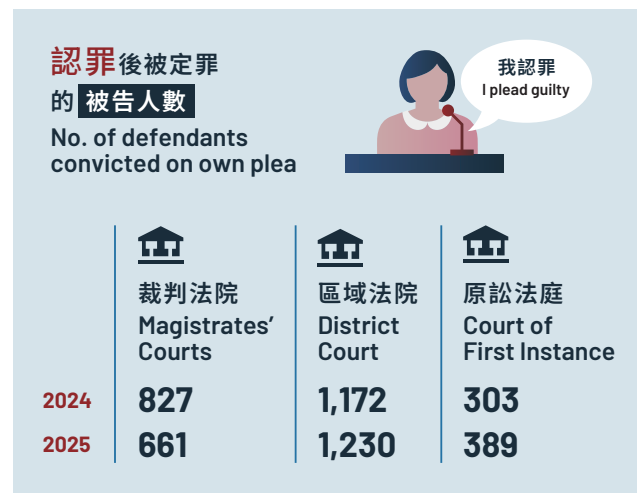
The statistics used by the Prosecutions Division to calculate conviction rates are defendant-based*.

* 舉例而言，一名被告如被控以四項罪名，最終被裁定一項罪名成立而其他三項罪名不成立，由於定罪率是以被告人數為基礎，這會視為一宗被定罪的案件。

^ 此欄包括“不提證據起訴”及“簽保守行為”案件的數目。

* For example, if a defendant faces four charges and if he has been convicted of one charge but not the other three charges, because the conviction rates are defendant-based, this will be regarded as a conviction case.

^ The numbers in this column include “offering no evidence” and “bindover” cases.

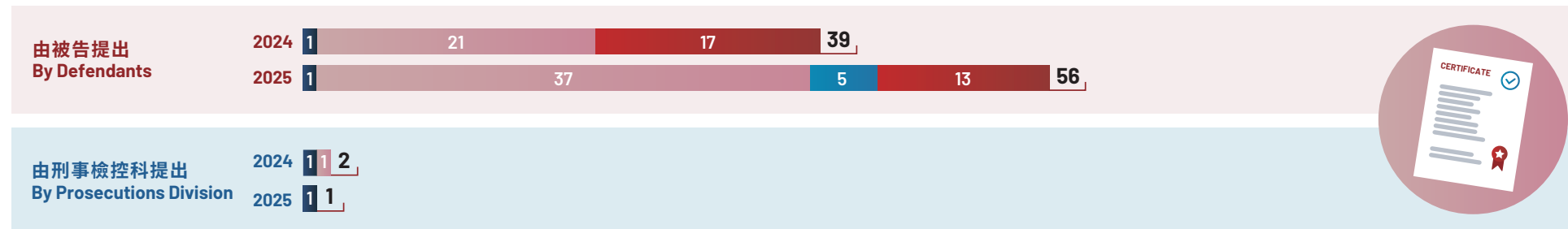


終審法院及相關申請

Court of Final Appeal and related applications

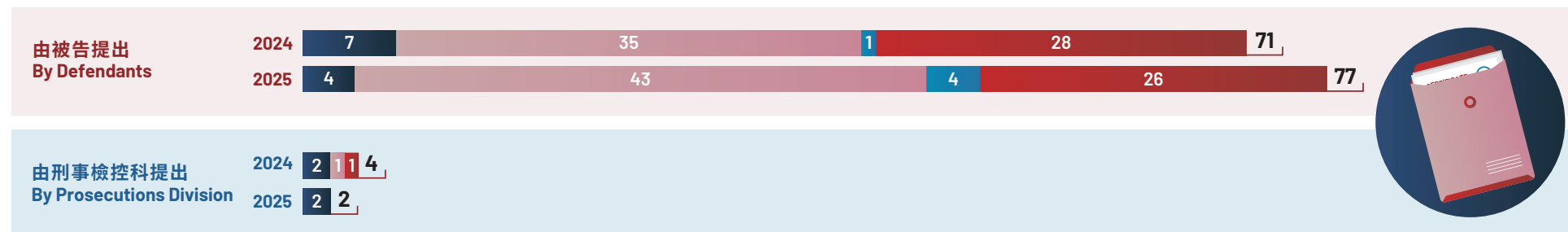
向原訟法庭或上訴法庭**申請證明書**以上訴至終審法院：

Applications for certificates in the Court of First Instance or Court of Appeal for appeal to the Court of Final Appeal:



向終審法院提出的**上訴許可**申請：

Applications for leave to appeal to the Court of Final Appeal:



向終審法院提出的**上訴**：

Appeals to the Court of Final Appeal:






■ 得直 Allowed
 ■ 駁回 Dismissed
 ■ 撤銷 Withdrawn
■ 待決^註 Pending^{Note}
 ┌─┐ 總數 Total


註 – 指於該年提出但尚未完成處理的申請數目。

Note - This refers to the number of applications initiated but had not yet been concluded in the respective year.

上訴法庭 Court of Appeal




被告提出的上訴 Appeals by Defendants


		2024	2025
	得直 Allowed	32	33
	駁回 Dismissed	116	103
	撤銷 Withdrawn	134	132
	總數 Total	282	268






原訟法庭 Court of First Instance


被告提出的上訴 Appeals by Defendants

		2024	2025
	得直 Allowed	60	56
	駁回 Dismissed	340	313
	撤銷 Withdrawn	147	119
	總數 Total	547	488







刑事檢控科以案件呈述方式提出的上訴 Appeals by Prosecutions Division by way of case stated

		2024	2025
	得直 Allowed	0	0
	駁回 Dismissed	0	0
	待決 ^註 Pending ^{Note}	5	2
	總數 Total	5	2







刑事檢控科以案件呈述方式提出的上訴 Appeals by Prosecutions Division by way of case stated

		2024	2025
	得直 Allowed	0	0
	駁回 Dismissed	1	0
	待決 ^註 Pending ^{Note}	1	1
	總數 Total	2	1



刑事檢控科提出的覆核刑罰申請 Applications by Prosecutions Division to review sentences

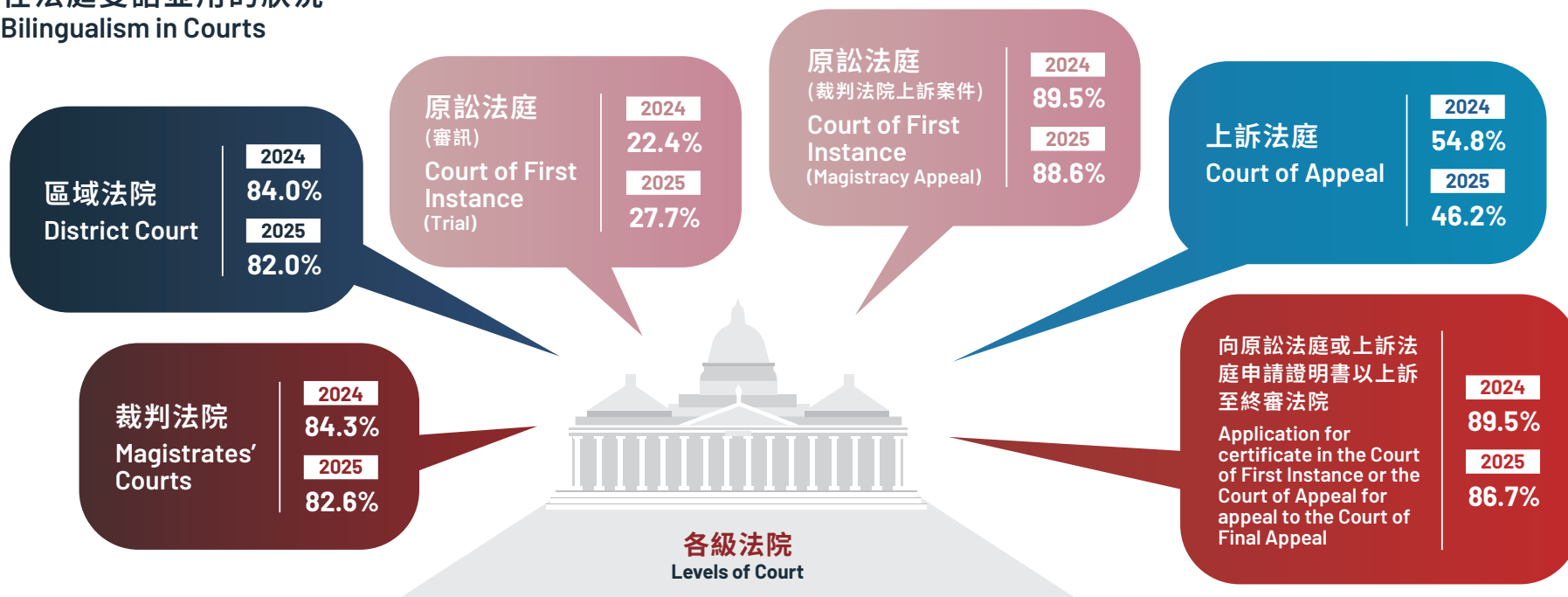
		2024	2025
	得直 Allowed	2	0
	駁回 Dismissed	0	2
	待決 ^註 Pending ^{Note}	2	13
	總數 Total	4	15



註 – 指於該年提出但尚未完成處理的申請數目。

Note – This refers to the number of applications initiated but had not yet been concluded in the respective year.

(III) 在法庭雙語並用的狀況 Bilingualism in Courts



以中文審理的刑事案件百分率
Percentage of criminal cases conducted in Chinese

死因研訊 Death Inquests



展開死因研訊的目的是調查若干類須呈報的死亡個案，以確定死因及肇事情況。研訊時，死因裁判官或陪審團會確定死者的身分，以及死者是如何、何時和在何處死亡，但不會決定民事法律責任誰屬。律政司司長可應死因裁判官的要求，委派一名政府律師擔任死因研訊主任，協助進行研訊。

2025 年，死因研訊共有 67 宗，所作的裁斷包括意外、死於不幸、死於自然原因、非法被殺及存疑裁決。

Death inquests are held to investigate the causes and circumstances of certain reportable deaths. At an inquest, the Coroner or jury determines the identity of the deceased, as well as how, when, and where the death occurred, but does not assign civil liability. The Secretary for Justice may, at the request of the Coroner, appoint a Government Counsel to be the Coroner's Officer to assist at an inquest.

In 2025, a total of 67 death inquests were heard, with findings including accident, misadventure, natural cause, unlawful killing, and open verdict.

法案及政策建議 Advice on Bills and Policies

刑事檢控專員辦公室於 2025 年曾就以下重要法例提供法律指引：

Key legislations advised upon by the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions in 2025 include:

- 1 《2025 年道路交通 (修訂) (網約車服務) 條例草案》(網約車服務的規管框架，以及網約車平台、網約車車輛及其司機的發牌制度)
Road Traffic (Amendment) (Ride-hailing Service) Bill 2025 (regulatory framework for online ride-hailing service and licensing regime for ride-hailing platforms, ride-hailing vehicles and their drivers)
- 2 《簡樸房條例草案》(住用建築物分間單位的出租的規管制度)
Basic Housing Units Bill (regulatory regime for the letting of subdivided units in domestic buildings)
- 3 《香港中醫醫院條例草案》(設立香港中醫醫院)
Chinese Medicine Hospital of Hong Kong Bill (establishment of the Chinese Medicine Hospital of Hong Kong)
- 4 《2025 年控煙法例 (修訂) 條例草案》
Tobacco Control Legislation (Amendment) Bill 2025
- 5 《2025 年火器及彈藥 (修訂) 條例草案》
Firearms and Ammunition (Amendment) Bill 2025
- 6 《商船 (安全與無害環境拆船) 條例草案》
Merchant Shipping (Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships) Bill



投訴及意見 Complaints and Feedback

刑事檢控專員辦公室於 2025 年共處理 702 宗投訴和查詢。

The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions handled 702 complaints and enquiries in 2025.



職能和職責

Functions and Duties



職能和職責

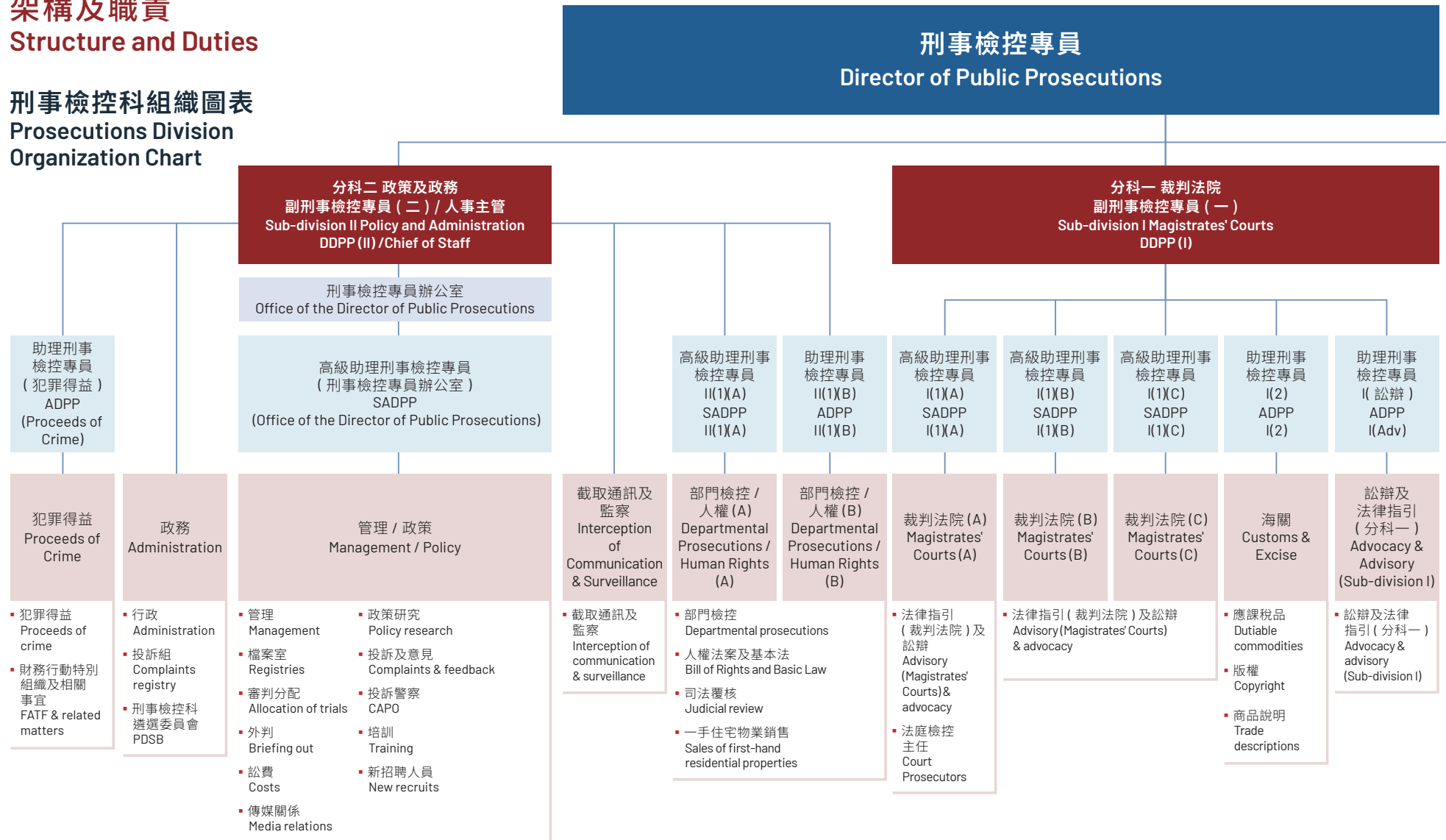
Functions and Duties

架構及職責

Structure and Duties

刑事檢控科組織圖表

Prosecutions Division Organization Chart

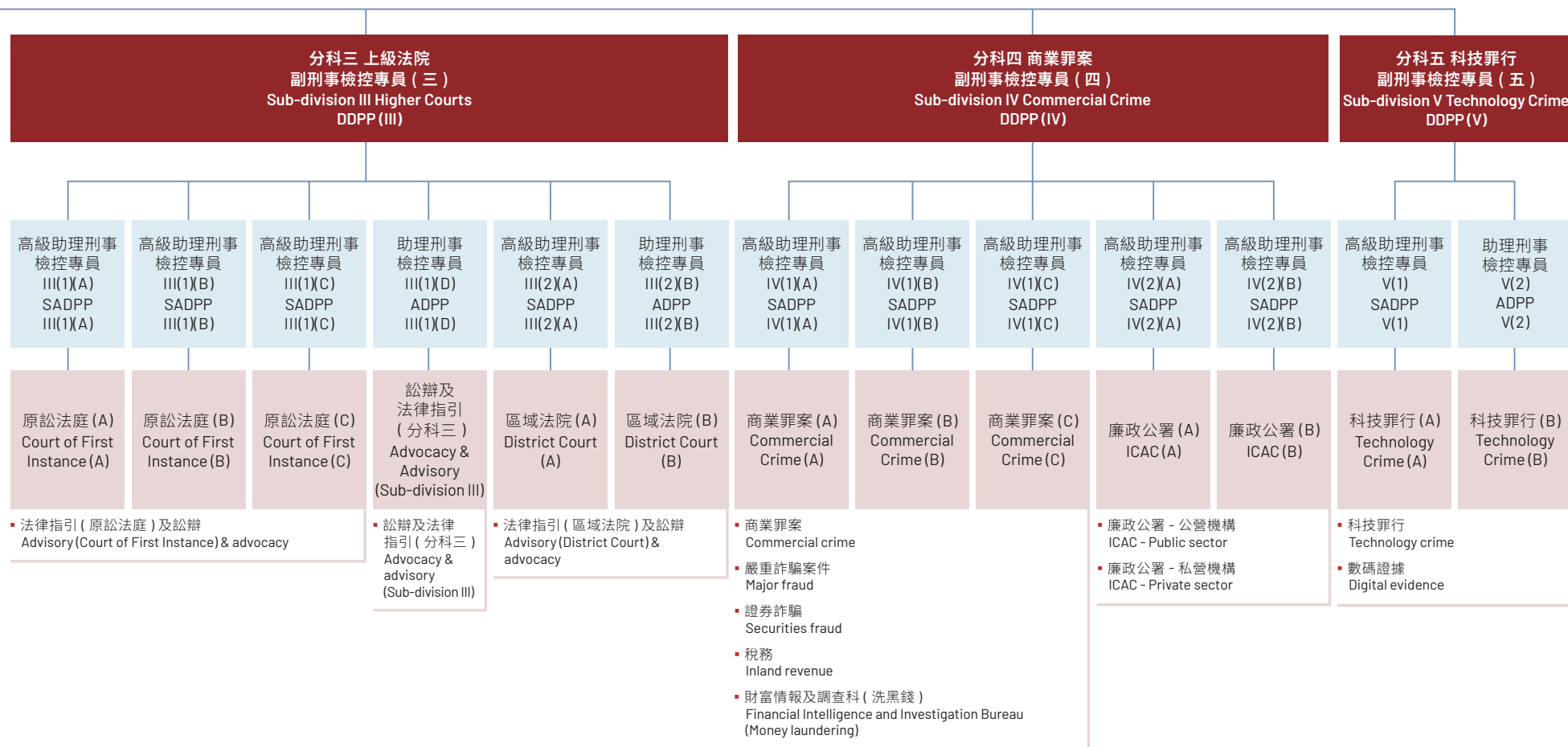


圖例 Legend

DDPP = Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions
 SADPP = Senior Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions
 ADPP = Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions

PDSB = Prosecutions Division Selection Board
 CAPO = Complaints Against Police Office

FATF = Financial Action Task Force
 ICAC = Independent Commission Against Corruption



刑事檢控專員辦公室

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions



PROSECUTIONS DIVISION
刑事檢控科

刑事檢控專員辦公室(專員辦公室)致力維持刑事檢控科日常運作暢順和高效,其律師專注於五個主要範疇:管理、政策研究、培訓、傳媒關係和投訴及意見。專員辦公室亦監督科內各組法律支援人員(包括法律翻譯主任和律政書記),這些人員提供的協助對律師得以專業地履行職務至關重要。

The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (“ODPP”) is committed to the smooth and efficient daily operation of the Prosecutions Division. Its counsel focus on five key areas: management, policy research, training, media relations, and complaints, and feedback. The ODPP also oversees legal support teams, comprising Law Translation Officers and Law Clerks, whose assistance is vital to the professional discharge of counsel’s duties.

管理 Management



專員辦公室負責審視法庭案件,將案件分派給合適的檢控人員或外判律師,確保本科運作暢順。專員辦公室也把尋求法律指引的個案轉交具備有關專門知識的檢控人員跟進,確保所有案件均依專業方式得到妥善處理。鑑於複雜案件持續繁多,專員辦公室審慎委聘律師,並有效調配資源,致力維持最高專業水平,同時支援律師的專業發展。

The ODPP ensures the Division operates smoothly by reviewing and assigning court cases to suitable in-house prosecutors or counsel on fiat. It also refers requests for legal advice to prosecutors with the appropriate expertise to ensure all cases are handled properly and professionally. Particular diligence is exercised in engaging counsel and deploying resources effectively amid the continued prevalence of complex cases, upholding high standards while supporting counsel’s professional growth.

政策 Policy



專員辦公室的律師負責在刑事法律層面，就擬議的新法例和現行法例的修訂建議提供法律指引。專員辦公室也就不同政策議題向政府決策局及部門提供指引，並代表律政司出席青少年罪犯問題常務委員會的會議。2025 年，專員辦公室曾就多項重要的擬議法例提供法律指引，詳情請參閱第 16 頁。

Counsel in the ODPP advise on the criminal law aspects of proposed new legislation or amendments to existing laws. The ODPP also offers guidance to government bureaux and departments on a diverse range of policy issues and represents the Department at meetings of the Standing Committee on Young Offenders. Please refer to page 16 for notable proposed legislations advised upon in 2025.

培訓 Training



刑事檢控科致力培訓檢控人員，讓他們掌握最新法律知識及訟辯技巧。2025 年，每半年一度的刑事訟辯課程、每年一度的部門檢控人員培訓課程及為執法機關而設的培訓活動均已圓滿舉行。這些培訓活動透過講座和模擬法庭實習訓練，將理論和實踐結合，協助參加者為應對法庭程序作好準備。

The Division is committed to equipping prosecutors with up-to-date legal knowledge and advocacy skills. In 2025, the bi-annual Criminal Advocacy Course, the annual Departmental Prosecutors Training Course, and training for law enforcement agencies were successfully organized. These programmes combine theory and practice through lectures and mock court exercises to prepare participants for court proceedings.

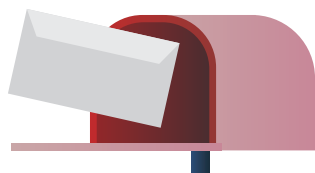
傳媒關係 Media Relations



專員辦公室認同傳媒在增進公眾對刑事司法制度的了解方面扮演至關重要的角色，因此依據《檢控守則》適時提供關於刑事案件的準確資訊。專員辦公室亦會分享已在公開聆訊中披露的事宜和其他相關資訊，以提高透明度和問責性，務求在公眾知情權與個人私隱之間取得平衡。

Recognising the media's vital role in informing the public about the criminal justice system, the ODPP provides timely and accurate information on criminal cases in accordance with the Prosecution Code. Matters presented in open court and other pertinent information are shared to promote transparency and accountability, while balancing the public's right to know with individual privacy.

投訴及意見 Complaints and Feedback



專員辦公室負責處理公眾對刑事檢控科工作的投訴和查詢。專員辦公室會對每宗個案進行調查，並以公正專業的態度採取適當的跟進行動。這方面的工作包括獨立覆核不作出檢控的決定、檢討檢控工作，以及向相關組別提出建議。2025 年，專員辦公室處理了 702 宗有關刑事檢控科工作的投訴和查詢。

The ODPP handles complaints and enquiries from the public concerning the Division's work. Each matter is investigated, and appropriate follow-up actions are taken fairly and professionally. This includes conducting independent reviews of decisions not to prosecute, reviewing prosecutorial conduct, and making recommendations to the relevant Sections. In 2025, the ODPP handled 702 complaints and enquiries about the Division's work.

裁判法院 Magistrates' Courts



裁判法院 (A)、(B) 及 (C) 三組就一系列於裁判法院審理的刑事案件提供法律指引和提出檢控，當中涉及的罪行範圍廣泛，涵蓋傳統罪行 (例如性罪行、危險藥物罪行、涉及不誠實行為的罪行、虐兒和道路交通罪行)，以至近年趨增的罪行 (例如洗黑錢、殘酷對待動物和起底的罪行)。

The Magistrates' Courts Sections (A), (B) and (C) advise on and prosecute a broad range of criminal offences at the Magistrates' Courts, from conventional crimes such as sexual offences, dangerous drugs, dishonesty offences, child abuse, and road traffic offences to emerging crimes including money laundering, animal cruelty, and doxing.

下文載述該組在 2025 年處理的一些值得關注的案件。

Some notable cases handled by the Sections in 2025 are highlighted below.

1



在**香港特別行政區訴陳子健** [2026] HKCFI 650 一案，被告於交通意外中受傷，其後向社會福利署申請交通意外傷亡援助，並提交虛假醫療記錄作為證明文件。他被控一項“欺詐”罪。他承認控罪，向署方全數歸還款項，被判入獄五個月。高等法院駁回他就刑罰提出的上訴，確認案中所判的監禁刑罰恰當，反映濫用公共援助計劃須承擔的嚴重後果。

In **HKSAR v Chan Tsz-kin** [2026] HKCFI 650, after being injured in a traffic accident, the defendant applied to the Social Welfare Department for Traffic Accident Victims Assistance and submitted false medical certificates in support. He was prosecuted for one count of “fraud”. He pleaded guilty, repaid the full amount to the Department, and was sentenced to five months’ imprisonment. The High Court dismissed his appeal against sentence, affirming the custodial sentence as appropriate to reflect the seriousness of abusing a public assistance scheme.

2



在**香港特別行政區訴賈鵬及另一人** TMCC 2408/2025 案中，兩名中國內地學生各自被控“企圖以欺騙手段取得服務”罪。二人為一間本地大學學士學位課程四年級學生，因其英語測試成績未能符合大學畢業要求，而安排人假冒他們於海外應考托福 (TOEFL) 考試，並向大學提交經修改的考試成績單。校方察覺成績單上所見的考生與該兩名學生的外貌不符，遂揭發罪行。兩名學生認罪後被裁定罪名成立，各被判監三個月。

In **HKSAR v Jia Peng and another** TMCC 2408/2025, two Chinese Mainland students were each charged with “attempting to obtain services by deception”. They were final year undergraduate students at a local university who failed to achieve satisfactory English test results to fulfil the university’s graduation requirements, so they arranged for impostors to sit overseas TOEFL tests on their behalf and submitted edited TOEFL score reports to the university. The university discovered the offences upon noting that the candidates shown in the TOEFL reports did not match the students’ appearances. The two students were convicted upon their own pleas and sentenced to three months’ imprisonment each.

3



在**香港特別行政區訴蔣定邦** [2025] HKCFI 5217 一案，一名警員被控一項“對所看管兒童虐待或忽略”罪。他曾先後八次用被子蓋住其九個月大兒子的身體（包括頭部），每次歷時由 14 秒至 1 小時 48 分鐘不等。其子在最後一次事件中身亡。被告經審訊被裁定罪名成立，判處入獄 14 個月。他就定罪及刑期提出上訴，但被駁回。

In **HKSAR v Chiang, Filomeno** [2025] HKCFI 5217, a police officer was charged with one count of “ill-treatment or neglect by those in charge of a child”. He used a blanket to cover the body, including the head, of his nine-month-old son on eight separate occasions, lasting from 14 seconds to one hour and 48 minutes. His son passed away on the last occasion. The defendant was convicted and sentenced to 14 months’ imprisonment after trial. His appeal against the conviction and sentence was dismissed.

4



在**香港特別行政區訴余令科** KCCC 3027/2024 案中，被告的室友目睹被告兩度踢室友所養貓隻的腹部，導致貓隻撞向乾衣機。該貓隻被送往診所，翌日死亡，死因不明。經審訊，裁判官裁定被告毫無原因踢貓隻，行為殘酷。被告被裁定“殘酷對待動物”罪成，判處監禁五個月。

In **HKSAR v Yu Lingke** KCCC 3027/2024, the defendant was witnessed by his roommate to have kicked his roommate’s cat twice in the stomach, causing the cat to slam into a clothes dryer. The cat was sent to a clinic but died the next day, with the cause of death undetermined. After trial, the magistrate ruled that the defendant had no reason to kick the cat and his actions must be cruel. The defendant was convicted of “cruelty to animal” and sentenced to five months’ imprisonment.

5



在**香港特別行政區 訴 黃樂** ESCC 3400/2024 案中，一宗非禮案的受害人 X 匿名作證，而被告經審訊獲判無罪。其後網上出現有關該案的討論。本案被告利用網上討論區帳戶，鼓勵他人公開 X 的身分。他隨後被控一項“煽惑他人未獲資料當事人同意下披露其個人資料（起底）”罪。他承認控罪，被裁定罪名成立。法院考慮到他有悔意、初犯及其他減刑因素，判處他 120 小時社會服務令。

In **HKSAR v Wong Lok Martin** ESCC 3400/2024, after an acquittal in an indecent assault case in which the victim X had testified anonymously, there was online discussion about the case. Using an online forum account, the defendant encouraged others to expose X's identity. He was then charged with one count of “inciting another person to disclose personal data without the data subject's consent (doxing)”. He was convicted on his own guilty plea. Taking into account his remorse, previous clear record and other mitigating factors, the Court sentenced him to 120 hours of community service.

為維護簡易程序司法公正，裁判法院組會就適當的案件提出覆核，以確保裁決符合法律原則，並在有需要時向上級法院提出上訴。

To safeguard the proper administration of justice at summary level, the Magistrates' Courts Sections would initiate reviews in appropriate cases to ensure decisions accord with legal principles and, where necessary, conduct subsequent appeals in higher courts.

6



在**香港特別行政區 訴 周寶江及另四人** [2025] HKCFI 1735 案中，五名被告被發現在工業大廈一個房間內的非法賭場打麻雀。裁判官裁定被告“在賭場內賭博”罪罪名不成立時，沒有考慮到《賭博條例》（第 148 章）第 19 條訂明的相關法定推定。因此，控方基於裁判官犯了法律上的錯誤，根據《裁判官條例》（第 227 章）第 104 條申請覆核。經覆核，裁判官撤銷無罪裁決，並基於法定推定裁定五名被告上述罪名成立，判處每名被告罰款港幣 4,000 元。該五名被告的定罪上訴被駁回。其中四名被告在 FAMC 17-20/2025 向終審法院提出上訴許可申請，亦被終審法院上訴委員會駁回。

In **HKSAR v Chau Po-kong and 4 others** [2025] HKCFI 1735, five defendants were found playing mahjong in an unlawful gambling establishment located at a room in an industrial building. The magistrate, in acquitting the defendants of the charge of “gambling in a gambling establishment”, failed to take into account the relevant statutory presumptions under section 19 of the Gambling Ordinance (Cap. 148). As a result, the Prosecution applied for a review under section 104 of the Magistrates Ordinance (Cap. 227) on the basis that the magistrate erred in law. After review, the magistrate set aside the acquittal, convicted the five defendants of the said charge on the basis of the statutory presumption and sentenced each of them to a fine of HK\$4,000. The five defendants' appeals against conviction were dismissed. Applications for leave to appeal to the Court of Final Appeal made by four of these defendants were also dismissed by the Appeal Committee of the Court of Final Appeal in FAMC 17-20/2025.

區域法院 District Court



區域法院 (A) 及 (B) 組就將由區域法院審理的案件的調查工作，向執法機關提供必要、清晰且全面的法律指引，並提出切實可行的建議。

該組除提供法律指引，還負責審前準備工作、出庭檢控、參與答辯及判刑聆訊、出席答辯日聆訊，以及處理向原訟法庭提出的保釋申請。此外，該組亦處理區域法院案件所衍生，並由上訴法庭及終審法院審理的上訴及覆核案件。

District Court Sections (A) and (B) provide essential, comprehensible and comprehensive legal advice, with practical recommendations, to law enforcement agencies regarding their investigations for cases to be tried in the District Court.

Apart from advisory duties, the Section is also responsible for preparing for and prosecuting trials, plea and sentence hearings, plea days, bail applications at the Court of First Instance, as well as handling appeals and reviews at the Court of Appeal and the Court of Final Appeal arising from these District Court cases.

下文載述該組在 2025 年處理的一些值得關注的案件。

Some notable cases handled by the Sections in 2025 are highlighted below.

1



在 **香港特別行政區 訴 陸建廷** [2025] HKDC 2083 案中，受害女童在案發時是一名 12 歲的中一學生，而被告則是一名 39 歲的事務律師。該女童透過社交媒體平台結識被告。被告曾兩度把她帶回自己的住所並發生性行為，其間拍攝了該女童的照片及錄像，屬兒童色情物品。此外，被告曾多次要求該女童向他發送含有色情成分的照片。被告承認兩項“與年齡在 13 歲以下的女童非法性交”罪、兩項“製作兒童色情物品”罪及一項“促使未滿 16 歲的另一人以製作色情物品”罪，被判監合共 43 個月。

In **HKSAR v Luk Kin-ting** [2025] HKDC 2083, the victim girl was a 12-year-old Form 1 student whilst the defendant was a 39-year-old solicitor at the material time. The girl became acquainted with the defendant via a social media platform. On two occasions, the defendant brought her to his residence and had sexual intercourse with her, during which he took photos and videos of the girl which amounted to child pornography. The defendant also made multiple requests to the girl to send him photos of pornographic nature. The defendant pleaded guilty to two counts of “unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 13”, two counts of “making child pornography” and one count of “procuring another person under 16 for making pornography”, and was sentenced to a total of 43 months’ imprisonment.

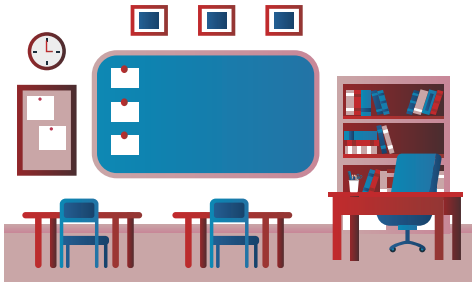
2



在 **香港特別行政區 訴 L.Y.F.** [2025] HKDC 1855 案中，被告被控兩項“煽惑年齡在 16 歲以下的兒童向他作出嚴重猥褻作為”罪。有關事件因一名 12 歲女童 X 自殺而被揭發。在 X 去世後，她被發現曾使用其流動電話向 17 歲的被告發送 190 張裸照。經進一步調查，警方發現被告亦曾要求 X 的 12 歲朋友 Y 向他發送多張其裸體照片及錄像。被告承認控罪，被判入勞教中心。

In **HKSAR v L.Y.F.** [2025] HKDC 1855, the defendant was charged with two counts of “inciting a child under the age of 16 to commit an act of gross indecency towards him”. The discovery of the incidents stemmed from the suicide of X, a 12-year-old girl. After X passed away, it was discovered from her mobile phone that she had sent 190 nude photos to the 17-year-old defendant. Subsequent investigation revealed that the defendant had also asked X’s 12-year-old friend Y to send him multiple nude photos and videos of herself. D was convicted on his own plea and was sentenced to Detention Centre.

3



在 **香港特別行政區 訴 何永恒** [2025] HKCA 801 案中，42 歲被告經審訊被裁定一項“猥褻侵犯”罪名成立，判處監禁七個月。受害男童是被告功課輔導班的學生。至於另外兩項涉及同一男童的“猥褻侵犯”控罪則被裁定不成立。男童未有出庭作供，控方案情主要依賴閉路電視錄影片段，該些片段記錄了被告與男童在功課輔導班上的互動。被告就定罪提出上訴，而控方則就其餘兩項控罪的無罪裁決提出上訴。上訴法庭駁回被告的定罪上訴許可申請，同時裁定控方就無罪裁決提出的上訴得直，理由是原審法官的裁定有悖常理。法庭撤銷該等無罪裁決，下令被告須就該兩項控罪重新受審。

In **HKSAR v Ho Wing-hang** [2025] HKCA 801, a 42-year-old tutor was convicted after trial of one count of “indecent assault” of his then 11-year-old student and was sentenced to seven months’ imprisonment. He was acquitted of two other counts of “indecent assault” of the same boy. The boy did not testify and the prosecution case mainly relied on the CCTV footage which captured their interactions during the tutorial. The defendant appealed against his conviction, while the Prosecution appealed against the acquittal of the other two charges. The Court of Appeal dismissed the defendant’s application for leave to appeal against conviction and allowed the Prosecution’s appeal against the acquittals on the basis that the trial judge’s findings were perverse, set aside those acquittals, and ordered a retrial of those two charges.

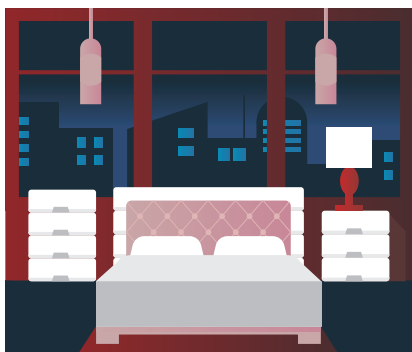
4



在**香港特別行政區 訴 王秉亮** [2025] HKDC 1199 案中，被告醫生在 2022 年 2 月至 6 月期間，透過醫院管理局的電腦系統簽發了超過 6,600 張醫學豁免證明書。他並未對其中四名獲發豁免證明書的人士進行適當及充分的評估，評定他們是否適合接種新冠疫苗。該等人士實際上並非因系統中輸入的醫學原因而不適合接種疫苗。被告承認四項“不誠實地意圖欺騙而取用電腦”罪，最終被判處監禁合共九個月。

In **HKSAR v Wong Ping-leung** [2025] HKDC 1199, the defendant, a medical doctor, issued over 6,600 Medical Exemption Certificates (“MECs”) between February and June 2022 through a computer system maintained by the Hospital Authority. He had not conducted proper and adequate assessment on four of the persons who were issued with MECs on their suitability to receive COVID-19 vaccines, and those persons were not in fact unsuitable for vaccination by reason of the medical conditions input into the system. The defendant pleaded guilty to four counts of “access to computer with a dishonest intent to deceive” and was sentenced to a total of nine months’ imprisonment.

5



在**香港特別行政區 訴 陳映彤及另二人** [2024] HKDC 1631 及**香港特別行政區 訴 謝紫晴及另三人** [2025] HKDC 1829 兩案中，兩名男受害人在酒店房間與第一被告發生性行為後，遭到各被告襲擊、勒索及搶劫。其中一名受害人被拍下裸照。結果，兩名受害人銀行帳戶內的款項被人轉走或提取。各被告被控“串謀勒索”、“非法禁錮”、“搶劫”及“洗黑錢”等罪名。其中三名被告認罪後被裁定罪名成立，另外四名被告經審訊後被定罪。法庭根據各人的罪責及個人背景，分別判處不同的刑罰。其中，第五被告及第八被告分別被判處監禁 39 個月及 42 個月。

In **HKSAR v Chan Ying-tung and 2 others** [2024] HKDC 1631 and **HKSAR v Tse Tsz-ching and 3 others** [2025] HKDC 1829, two male victims were assaulted, blackmailed and robbed by the defendants after having sexual intercourse with D1 in a hotel room. Naked photos of one of the victims were taken. As a result, money was transferred or withdrawn from the bank accounts of both victims. Charges including “conspiracy to blackmail”, “false imprisonment”, “robbery” and “money laundering” were laid against the defendants. Three defendants were convicted on their own pleas and four were convicted after trial. Depending on their culpability and personal circumstances, different sentences were imposed on each of them. Amongst them, D5 and D8 were sentenced to 39 and 42 months’ imprisonment respectively.

6



在**香港特別行政區 訴 姚新榮** [2025] HKDC 1481 案中，被告為一名休班督察，在交通路口衝紅燈，結果與一輛的士相撞，導致該輛的士失控撞倒附近一名行人，令該名行人腿部嚴重骨折。被告經審訊後被裁定“危險駕駛引致他人身體受嚴重傷害”罪罪成，被判處 240 小時社會服務令及停牌兩年。

In **HKSAR v lu San-san** [2025] HKDC 1481, the defendant was an off-duty Police Inspector who ran a red light at a traffic junction and collided with a taxi, causing the taxi to spin out of control and hit a pedestrian nearby. The pedestrian suffered serious fractures in her leg as a result. The defendant was convicted after trial of “causing grievous bodily harm by dangerous driving” and was sentenced to a 240-hour Community Service Order and a disqualification order of two years.

原訟法庭 Court of First Instance

原訟法庭(A)、(B)、(C)及(D)組的檢控官負責處理原訟法庭審理的嚴重案件，例如謀殺、誤殺、販毒、強姦及綁架等案件。檢控官根據《檢控守則》評估證據，向執法機關提供法律指引，準備案件以交付原訟法庭審訊或判刑。檢控官除了負責提供法律指引外，還負責各類法庭訟辯工作，包括在審訊中出庭檢控、處理上訴、參與答辯及判刑聆訊、出席提訊日聆訊，以及處理保釋申請。

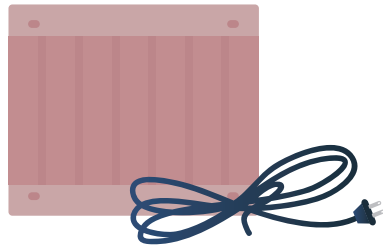
Public Prosecutors in Court of First Instance Sections (A), (B), (C) and (D) handle serious cases in the Court of First Instance ("CFI") such as murder, manslaughter, drug trafficking, rape, and kidnapping. They assess evidence in accordance with the Prosecution Code, advise law enforcement agencies, and prepare cases for committal to the CFI for trial or sentence. In addition to advisory duties, they undertake a full range of court advocacy work including the prosecution of trials and appeals, the conduct of plea and sentence hearings, attending return day hearings and handling of bail applications.



下文載述該組在 2025 年處理的一些值得關注的案件。

Some notable cases handled by the Sections in 2025 are highlighted below.

1



在**香港特別行政區 訴 張祺忠** [2025] HKCFI 5292 案中，被告是本港一所大學的工程學院副教授。他用電線勒斃妻子，並製作木箱，把屍體藏在其大學辦公室內。他最初被裁定謀殺罪成，經上訴後獲法庭撤銷定罪並下令重審。重審期間，在控方同意下，被告以當時患有未經確診的重度抑鬱症，出現減責神志失常為理由承認誤殺。被告認罪後，被判監七年四個月。

In **HKSAR v Cheung Kie-chung** [2025] HKCFI 5292, the defendant was an Associate Professor at the engineering faculty of a local university. He killed his wife by strangulation with an electric wire and constructed a wooden box to hide the corpse in his university office. His first murder conviction was quashed on appeal, with a retrial ordered. On retrial, the Prosecution acceded to his offer to plead to manslaughter by reason of diminished responsibility, on the ground that he was then suffering from undiagnosed major depression. Upon pleading guilty, he was sentenced to seven years and four months' imprisonment.

2



在**香港特別行政區 訴 鍾士康** [2025] HKCFI 2355 案中，被告持刀襲擊其 68 歲兄長，導致對方全身多處刀傷，傷重不治。在審訊前，控方拒絕被告以被激怒為理由承認誤殺。審訊期間，被告供稱自己嘗試從祖屋救走母親，其間兩兄弟發生爭執。他聲稱目睹其兄多次對年邁母親態度惡劣，在被激怒下殺害其兄。陪審團一致裁定被告謀殺罪罪成，法庭判處其終身監禁。

In **HKSAR v Chung Sze-hong** [2025] HKCFI 2355, the defendant killed his 68-year-old elder brother with a knife in a frenzied manner, inflicting a large number of wounds on him. Prior to trial, his offer to plead guilty to manslaughter by reason of provocation was rejected by the Prosecution. At trial, he testified that the brothers had a fight when the defendant tried to rescue their mother from their ancestral house. He claimed to have been provoked into killing his brother upon witnessing various ill-treatment of their elderly mother. The defendant was unanimously convicted of murder by the jury and sentenced to life imprisonment.

3



香港特別行政區 訴 劉佳坪 [2025] HKCFI 2051 案關乎一宗謀殺及虐待兒童案件。案中受害人年僅三歲，為被告的親生女兒。被告在約兩個月內不斷對受害女童施以襲擊，導致女童在 2020 年 7 月出現硬腦膜下血腫而死亡。醫學專家診斷死者傷勢屬搖晃嬰兒綜合症，有嚴重虐待性創傷。被告承認一項虐待兒童罪，但就謀殺罪進行抗辯。經審訊後，陪審團一致裁定被告謀殺罪名成立。法庭就謀殺罪判處被告終身監禁，另就虐待兒童罪判處被告監禁六年五個月。

HKSAR v Lau Kai-ping [2025] HKCFI 2051 concerns a murder and child abuse case involving a three-year-old victim, the defendant's biological daughter. The defendant subjected the victim to repeated assaults over a period of about two months, culminating in July 2020 when she sustained a subdural haematoma which led to her death. Medical experts diagnosed shaken baby syndrome and severe abusive trauma. The defendant pleaded guilty to the child abuse charge but contested the murder charge. After trial, the jury unanimously found him guilty of murder. The Court sentenced him to life imprisonment for murder and an additional six years and five months' imprisonment for the child abuse offence.

4



香港特別行政區 訴 Hossain Md Imran 及另一人 [2025] HKCFI 2917 案是香港首宗涉及夥同犯罪的“搖晃嬰兒謀殺”案件。案中一對已婚夫婦被控謀殺及殘酷對待其幼子，受害嬰兒死時只有 52 日大。父母二人否認兩項控罪，並試圖將殺人行為歸咎於其 22 個月大的長子。專家醫學證據證實受害人全身多處骨折，並有致命的虐待性頭部創傷，與被告的辯解不一致。被告被裁定罪名成立。法官形容案件為“完全可恥的連環事件”，判處兩名被告終身監禁。

HKSAR v Hossain Md Imran and another [2025] HKCFI 2917 was the first joint enterprise “shaken baby murder” case in Hong Kong. A married couple was charged with the murder of their younger son who died when he was 52 days old, and with child cruelty in respect of him. The parents pleaded not guilty to both charges and sought to attribute the killing to their 22-month-old firstborn son. The defendants were convicted after expert medical evidence established that the victim sustained multiple fractures and fatal abusive head trauma which were inconsistent with the defendants' claim. Describing the case as a “completely disgraceful saga”, the judge sentenced both defendants to life imprisonment.

5



在**香港特別行政區 訴 蘇翰韜** CACC 39/2022 案中，申請人唆使密謀使用多件槍械及爆炸物料殺害一名綽號為“哈比人”的熟人，招募了數人擔當殺手和把風者。經審訊後，他被裁定“串謀謀殺”罪及“串謀無牌管有槍械及彈藥罪”罪成，判處監禁合共 27 年。他就定罪及刑罰申請上訴許可。經聆訊後，上訴法庭駁回其就定罪提出的上訴許可申請，但對於刑罰的上訴許可則押後宣告判決。

In **HKSAR v So Hon-to, Stephen** CACC 39/2022, the applicant instigated a plot to kill an acquaintance known as “Hobbit”, using multiple firearms and explosive materials. He recruited a few people to act as the killers and lookout. He was convicted after trial of “conspiracy to murder” and “conspiracy to possess arms and ammunition without a licence” and was sentenced to a total of 27 years' imprisonment. He applied for leave to appeal against his conviction and sentence. Following a hearing, the Court of Appeal dismissed the application for leave to appeal against conviction but reserved its judgment on sentence.

6



香港特別行政區 訴 黃瑞芳 (第 3 號) [2025] 2 HKLRD 138 案是一宗刑罰上訴案件。上訴法庭就此案檢視了關於販運海洛英、可卡因及甲基苯丙胺鹽酸鹽(通稱“冰毒”)的現行判刑指引是否適當，尤其是關於涉及大量毒品的案件的指引。鑑於近年關於販毒罪行量刑的法律發展，法庭就上述三種毒品發布新判刑指引，以取代先前的指引。

HKSAR v Huang Ruifang (No. 3) [2025] 2 HKLRD 138 was a sentence appeal in which the Court of Appeal reviewed the appropriateness of the existing sentencing guidelines for trafficking in heroin, cocaine and methamphetamine hydrochloride (commonly referred to as “Ice”), in particular in cases involving very large quantities of narcotics. Having regard to the legal development on sentencing for drug trafficking offences in recent years, the Court promulgated new guidelines for all three types of drugs, replacing the previous sentencing guidelines.

商業罪案 Commercial Crime

商業罪案 (A)、(B) 及 (C) 組致力打擊商業罪案，當中有不少為跨境罪行，並涉及複雜精密的計劃。該組專責就商業詐騙、洗黑錢、市場失當行為、保險業失當行為及稅務詐騙等罪行的審訊及上訴，提供法律指引和作出檢控。該組尤與香港警務處商業罪案調查科和財富情報及調查科、證券及期貨事務監察委員會 (證監會)、保險業監管局 (保監局) 及稅務局緊密合作。

下文載述該組在 2025 年處理的一些值得關注的案件。

Commercial Crime Sections (A), (B) and (C) are dedicated to combatting commercial crimes. Many of these crimes cross borders and involve complex and intricate schemes. These Sections specialise in advising on and prosecuting the trials and appeals for crimes such as commercial deception, money laundering, market misconduct, insurance industry misconduct, and revenue fraud. These Sections work closely in particular with the Commercial Crime Bureau and the Financial Intelligence and Investigation Bureau of the Hong Kong Police Force, the Securities and Futures Commission ("SFC"), the Insurance Authority ("IA") and the Inland Revenue Department ("IRD").

Some notable cases handled by the Sections in 2025 are highlighted below.



商業詐騙及洗黑錢案件

Commercial deception and money laundering cases

1



在**香港特別行政區訴何天藍** [2026] HKCFI 217 案中，有人在社交媒體發帖向公眾徵求銀行帳戶。一名臥底警員參與“放蛇”行動，回覆帖文。在幕後犯罪集團擔任“步兵”的上訴人慫恿該警員把其銀行帳戶售予該犯罪集團使用。上訴人被控“煽惑他人處理已知道或相信為代表從可公訴罪行的得益的財產”罪，違反普通法及《有組織及嚴重罪行條例》（第 455 章）第 25(1) 條，並被裁定罪名成立。裁判官以 24 個月監禁為量刑起點，因應上訴人認罪及其他減刑因素扣減刑期，判處上訴人監禁 12 個月。上訴人以裁判官應考慮判處社會服務令或緩刑為由，針對判刑提出上訴。法庭駁回該上訴，裁定上訴人在案中扮演關鍵角色，比純屬傀儡戶口持有人更為嚴重。最重要的是，法庭認同雖然案中沒有實際受害人和清洗資金，也不涉及國際元素，但就此等性質的案件而言，24 個月監禁是初犯者的適當量刑起點。

In **HKSAR v Ho Tin-lam** [2026] HKCFI 217, there were social media posts soliciting bank accounts from the general public. An undercover police officer in a decoy operation responded to the threads, and the appellant, being a “foot soldier” of the syndicate behind, incited the officer to sell his bank account to the syndicate for its use. The appellant was charged with and convicted of “incitement to deal with property known or believed to represent proceeds of an indictable offence”, contrary to common law and section 25(1) of the Organized and Serious Crimes Ordinance (Cap. 455). He was sentenced by the magistrate to 12 months’ imprisonment after the adoption of a 24-month starting point with discounts for his guilty plea and other mitigating factors. He appealed against his sentence on the ground that the magistrate should have considered a community service order or a suspended sentence. The Court dismissed the appeal and held that the appellant played a key and more serious role than a mere stooge account holder. Most importantly, the Court approved a starting point of 24 months’ imprisonment for a case of such nature against a first-time offender despite that there was no actual victim, no funds were laundered and no international element was involved.

2



在**香港特別行政區訴丁世澤** [2025] HKCFI 501 案中，被告在原訟法庭承認一項“使用虛假文書”罪。被告明知而利用兩張看來由銀行向律師行發出的偽造本票，誘使受害人把合共約港幣 4,290 萬元轉入被告的帳戶。法庭以六年六個月監禁為量刑起點，以反映涉案的偽造銀行本票金額甚高，令受害人蒙受逾港幣 4,200 萬元的實際損失。法庭就被告認罪扣減刑期，並基於被告提出遲來的還款建議、有限地償還約港幣 200,000 元，再減刑一個月，最終判處被告監禁四年三個月。

In **HKSAR v Ding Shize** [2025] HKCFI 501, the defendant pleaded guilty to one count of “using false instruments” at the Court of First Instance for knowingly using two forged cashier orders purportedly issued by a bank to a law firm to induce the victim to transfer a total of about HK\$42.9 million into the defendant’s account. The Court took six years and six months’ imprisonment as the starting point to reflect the fact that the forged cashier orders were of very high value which caused the victim to have suffered an actual loss of over HK\$42 million. After discount for the guilty plea and a further one-month reduction for the defendant’s limited and late offer to repay HK\$200,000, the Court passed a final sentence of four years and three months’ imprisonment.

證監會或證券相關案件

Securities and Futures Commission or securities-related cases

3



在證監會訴黃栢鳴 ESS 1735/2025 案中，一間娛樂公司的前主席兼控股股東被指在 2017 年 8 月 25 日至 10 月 17 日期間，在掌握關於上述娛樂公司的股價敏感內幕消息的情況下，慫恿或促使另一人進行該公司的股份交易。他被控一項“內幕交易”罪，違反《證券及期貨條例》(第 571 章)第 291(1)(b)及 291(8)條。該案審訊於 2025 年 11 月在東區裁判法院展開，押後至 2026 年 5 月作出裁決。

In *SFC v Wong Pak-ming* ESS 1735/2025, the former chairman and controlling shareholder of an entertainment company was alleged to have counselled or procured another person to trade the shares of the said entertainment company between 25 August and 17 October 2017 while being in possession of price-sensitive inside information about the company. He faced a count of “insider dealing”, contrary to sections 291(1)(b) and 291(8) of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571). The trial commenced in the Eastern Magistrates’ Courts in November 2025, and was adjourned to May 2026 for verdict.

4



在香港特別行政區訴李景康及另三人 [2026] HKDC 118 案中，其中一名被告倚賴若干微信用戶提供的股市“貼士”，卻因而蒙受虧損。其後，四名被告(兩對夫婦)不再根據所得“貼士”買入股票，而是分析“貼士”，預測哪些股票的價格會因犯罪集團操控股市而急跌，繼而就該等股票作出賣空指示，並向證券公司訛稱他們在其他公司擁有涉案股票，從而獲利合共港幣 336 萬元。四名被告經審訊後被裁定合共九項“欺詐”罪罪成。兩名男被告分別判監 22 個月及 24 個月，而其妻子則被判處 120 小時及 180 小時社會服務令。這是香港首宗涉及非法賣空的“欺詐”案件。

In *HKSAR v Li King-hong and 3 others* [2026] HKDC 118, one of the defendants made investments relying on stock market tips received from users on WeChat but lost money. Later, instead of buying the stocks based on the “tips” given, the four defendants, who were two couples, analysed the “tips” to predict stock prices as caused by the market manipulation syndicate. The defendants then placed short-selling orders on those shares, and falsely represented to the securities firm that they owned the shares in issue in other firms. As a result, the defendants profited HK\$3.36 million in total. The four defendants were convicted of a total of nine counts of “fraud” after trial. The two male defendants were sentenced to 22 and 24 months’ imprisonment respectively, while their wives were sentenced to 120 and 180 hours of community service. It was the first “fraud” case in Hong Kong involving illegal short selling.

稅務局案件 Inland Revenue Department case

5



在**香港特別行政區 訴 符致鵬及另一人** ESS 30325-30337/2024 案中，稅務局的執法對象是把物業以分間單位形式出租但未有在報稅表中如實申報租金收入的業主。本案被告為一對夫婦，他們在接受稅務局調查時給予虛假答覆，被控合共 13 項逃稅罪行。兩名被告漏報和少報的租金收入總額分別約為港幣 140 萬元及港幣 170 萬元，各被判監三個月，其中一名被告緩刑三年。他們亦分別被判罰款港幣 338,068 元及港幣 405,300 元，金額相等於逃繳稅款的 200%。

In **HKSAR v Fu Chi-pang and another** ESS 30325-30337/2024, the IRD targeted homeowners who rented out their properties in the form of subdivided units but failed to properly state their rental income in their tax returns. The defendants were a couple and gave false answers to the IRD upon investigation. A total of 13 counts of tax evasion offences were laid against the defendants. The total rental income omitted and understated by the two defendants was around HK\$1.4 million and HK\$1.7 million respectively. The defendants were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment, one of which was suspended for three years. They were also fined HK\$338,068 and HK\$405,300 respectively, equivalent to 200% of the tax evaded.

保險業管理局案件 Insurance Authority case

6



在**保險業監管局 訴 歐力保險顧問有限公司** ESS 33120-33121/2024 案中，一間持牌經紀公司兩度未能在財政年度終結後的六個月內向保監局提交經審計的財務報表，被裁定《保險業條例》(第 41 章)第 73 條所訂的兩項傳票控罪罪成。被告公司被判罰款港幣 26,060 元。這是首案由保監局提起的檢控。

In **Insurance Authority v Aurex Insurance Brokers Limited** ESS 33120-33121/2024, a licensed broker company failed to submit its audited financial statements to the IA within six months after the end of the financial year on two occasions, and was convicted of two summonses for the offence under section 73 of the Insurance Ordinance (Cap. 41). The defendant company was fined HK\$26,060. This was the first prosecution instituted by the IA.

廉政公署

Independent Commission Against Corruption

廉政公署 (A) 及 (B) 組就廉政公署調查的案件提供法律指引，並處理相關的檢控工作及上訴。(A) 組集中處理涉及公營機構貪污和選舉罪行的案件，包括公職人員行為失當和涉及公職人員及公共機構的賄賂行為。(B) 組主要處理私營機構貪污案件，包括在商業或機構環境中的賄賂及詐騙行為。兩組均根據《檢控守則》評估證據是否充分、就控罪和審訊法院提供法律指引、在適當情況下進行檢控、監察審訊結果，並在必要時提出上訴或覆核。

下文載述該組在 2025 年處理的一些值得關注的案件。

ICAC Sections (A) and (B) advise on cases investigated by the Independent Commission Against Corruption and handle related prosecutions and appeals. Section (A) focuses on public sector corruption and electoral offences, including misconduct in public office and bribery involving public servants and public bodies. Section (B) focuses on private sector corruption, including bribery and fraud in commercial and institutional settings. In accordance with the Prosecution Code, the Sections assess the sufficiency of evidence, advise on charges and venue, conduct prosecutions where appropriate, monitor trial outcomes, and pursue appeals or reviews when necessary.

Some notable cases handled by the Sections in 2025 are highlighted below.



公營機構貪污案件

Public sector corruption cases

1



在 **香港特別行政區 訴 羅世華及另七人** [2025] HKDC 1024 案中，食物環境衛生署的八名首席小販管理主任被裁定“串謀犯藉公職作出不當行為罪”罪成，違反普通法及《刑事罪行條例》(第 200 章) 第 159A 條。各被告在 2019 年助理小販管理主任招聘工作中，傳閱部分應徵者的面試時間表，並編製“自己人”名單，以便遴選委員會成員優待該等應徵者，違背了公務員招聘工作必須公開、公平且富競爭性的規定。雖然無法證明該等應徵者曾得到實際利益或評分優待，但這項計謀仍有損招聘工作的公正和公信力。第一被告認罪後被判處 150 小時社會服務令，第二至第八被告經審訊後被判處 220 至 240 小時社會服務令。

In **HKSAR v Lo Sai-wah and 7 others** [2025] HKDC 1024, eight Principal Hawker Control Officers of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department were convicted of “conspiracy to commit misconduct in public office”, contrary to common law and section 159A of the Crimes Ordinance (Cap. 200). The defendants circulated interview schedules of certain candidates in the 2019 recruitment exercise of Assistant Hawker Control Officers and compiled a “buddy” list so that selection board members could give those candidates preferential treatment. This was contrary to the civil service requirement of open, fair and competitive recruitment. Although no actual advantage or preferential marking was proved, the scheme undermined the fairness and credibility of the recruitment exercise. D1, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to 150 hours’ community service, while D2-D8 were sentenced to 220 to 240 hours’ community service after trial.

2



在**香港特別行政區 訴 楊敬倫及另二人** [2025] HKDC 635 案中，一名懲教署人員、一名在囚人士及一名釋囚經審訊後被裁定“串謀犯藉公職作出不當行為罪”罪成。該懲教署人員與該在囚人士串謀，讓後者在未經授權下於塘福懲教所內管有和使用手提電話。該在囚人士又與該釋囚及其他人串謀，為自己取得增值服務、電話卡及違禁香煙。法庭裁定該在囚人士是幕後主腦，判監 24 個月。該懲教署人員及釋囚分別判監 18 個月和九個月。

In **HKSAR v Yeung King-lun and 2 others** [2025] HKDC 635, a Correctional Services Department (“CSD”) officer, a serving prisoner and a released prisoner were convicted after trial of “conspiracy to commit misconduct in public office”. The CSD officer and the serving prisoner conspired over the prisoner’s unauthorised possession and use of a mobile phone in Tong Fuk Correctional Institution, while the serving prisoner also conspired with the released prisoner and others to arrange for top-up services, SIM cards and prohibited cigarettes for himself. The Court found the serving prisoner to be the instigator and sentenced him to 24 months’ imprisonment. The CSD officer was sentenced to 18 months’ imprisonment, and the released prisoner was sentenced to nine months’ imprisonment.

3



在**香港特別行政區 訴 陳志昌及另十人** [2025] HKCA 1150 案中，11 名原居男村民參與一項違反地政總署所訂小型屋宇政策的“套丁”(出售興建小型屋宇的權利)計劃，被裁定“串謀欺詐罪”罪成。上訴法庭裁定，《基本法》第四十條保障的“合法傳統權益”只保護一項公法權利，即申請人有權要求按照申請時適用的政策準則處理申請，並受地政總署依法行使的酌情權所規限。然而，上訴法庭撤銷所有定罪，裁定各申請人的律師涉及嚴重利益衝突和失職，致使各申請人無法得到公平審訊。

In **HKSAR v Chan Chi-cheong and 10 others** [2025] HKCA 1150, 11 indigenous male villagers were convicted of “conspiracy to defraud” over a “To Ding” (selling the rights to build small houses) scheme in violation of the small house policy of the Lands Department. The Court of Appeal held that the “lawful traditional rights and interests” protection by Article 40 of the Basic Law is only protecting a public law right to have one’s application dealt with according to the criteria of the policy that was current at the time of the application and subject to the lawfully exercised discretion of the Lands Department. Yet, the Court quashed all convictions, finding that the applicants had been denied a fair trial due to their lawyers’ serious conflicts of interest and incompetence.

私營機構貪污案件 Private sector corruption cases

4



在**香港特別行政區 訴 周貴輝** WKCC 5542/2024 案中，任職地盤工人的被告經審訊後被裁定“代理人接受利益”罪及“勒索”罪罪成，分別違反《防止賄賂條例》(第 201 章)第 9(1)(a) 及 12(1) 條，以及《盜竊罪條例》(第 210 章)第 23(1) 及 (3) 條。被告向一名受其監督的建築工人索取每日港幣 350 元回佣，並以失去工作等損害威脅該工人。在 2020 年 10 月至 2021 年 4 月期間，被告共向該工人勒索港幣 43,925 元。被告被裁定罪成，判監合共六個月。法庭依據《防止賄賂條例》第 12 條，命令被告須向僱主歸還所有款項。

In **HKSAR v Chow Kwai-fai** WKCC 5542/2024, the defendant, being a construction site worker, was convicted after trial of a charge of “agent accepting advantage”, contrary to sections 9(1)(a) and 12(1) of the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance (Cap. 201) (“POBO”), and a charge of “blackmail”, contrary to section 23(1) and (3) of the Theft Ordinance (Cap. 210) for demanding HK\$350 kickback on a daily basis from a construction worker under his supervision while threatening harm, such as the loss of job. Between October 2020 and April 2021, a total of HK\$43,925 was extorted. Upon conviction, the defendant was sentenced to a total of six months’ imprisonment and ordered to repay his employer in full pursuant to section 12 of the POBO.

5



在**香港特別行政區 訴 翟國雄** [2025] HKCFI 4164 案中，受僱於殯儀館的上訴人為招攬生意而提供港幣 3,000 元回佣，經審訊後被裁定一項“向代理人提供利益”罪罪成，違反《防止賄賂條例》第 9(2)(a) 及 12(1) 條。上訴人向教友提供回佣，而該教友受託為同一教會的一名成員安排殯葬服務。上訴人在上訴時辯稱，該教友並非死者的遺產執行人，兩人沒有事先存在的法律關係，故該教友並非死者的遺產代理人。原訟法庭維持定罪，並引用終審法院在**香港特別行政區 訴 趙鶯** (2020) 23 HKCFAR 194 案及**香港特別行政區 訴 陸健** (2016) 19 HKCFAR 619 案中確立的法律原則，指出要建立主事人與代理人關係，兩人無須有事先存在的法律關係。就本案而言，在該教友同意代表死者遺產行事而安排殯葬服務時，主事人與代理人關係便告成立。

In **HKSAR v Chak Kwok-hung** [2025] HKCFI 4164, the appellant, an employee of a funeral parlour, was convicted after trial of one count of “offering an advantage to an agent”, contrary to sections 9(2)(a) and 12(1) of the POBO for offering kickback of HK\$3,000 with a view to business touting. The offer was made to a church-goer who had been entrusted to make arrangement for the funeral service of a fellow member of the same congregation. On appeal, it was argued that the church-goer was not the executor of the deceased’s estate, thus not an agent of the deceased’s estate for want of a pre-existing legal relationship. In upholding the conviction, the Court of First Instance applied the legal principles set down by the Court of Final Appeal in **HKSAR v Chu Ang** (2020) 23 HKCFAR 194 and **HKSAR v Luk Kin Peter Joseph** (2016) 19 HKCFAR 619 that no pre-existing legal relationship was required for establishing a principal-agent relationship. In the context of the present case, such relationship was created when the church-goer agreed to act for the deceased’s estate in arranging the funeral service.

6



在**香港特別行政區 訴 梁偉鍵** [2025] 4 HKLRD 897 案中，上訴人在原訟法庭承認兩項“串謀詐騙”罪，判監合共 54 個月。控方案情指，患有癌症的上訴人與保險代理及醫療保單持有人串謀，冒充該保單持有人接受約值港幣 100 萬元的醫學檢查及治療，使該保險代理及保單持有人可在扣除所招致的費用後，平分根據保單所得、總額逾港幣 880 萬元的危疾賠償。上訴法庭把總刑期減至監禁 2 年 11 個月，理由是上訴人沒有策劃該欺詐行為，且其動機主要出於個人需要而非貪念，有別於另外兩名串謀者。

In **HKSAR v Leung Wai-kin** [2025] 4 HKLRD 897, the appellant was convicted upon his own plea of two charges of “conspiracy to defraud” in the Court of First Instance, and was sentenced to a total of 54 months’ imprisonment. It was the prosecution’s case that the appellant, a cancer patient, conspired with an insurance agent and a medical insurance policy holder to pose as the policy holder to attend medical examinations and treatment worth some HK\$1 million, so that the insurance agent and the insurance policy holder could share equally the critical illness compensation obtained under the policy, after deducting the costs incurred, in a total sum of over HK\$8.8 million. On appeal, the total sentence was reduced by the Court of Appeal to 2 years and 11 months’ imprisonment on the basis that the appellant did not engineer the fraud and was motivated more by need than greed, unlike the other two conspiring parties.

科技罪行 Technology Crime

近年來，香港特別行政區的複雜電腦網絡罪行急劇增加。這些罪行利用日新月異的科技，對市民造成重大傷害和金錢損失，亦對公共安全構成嚴重威脅。此外，與使用數碼證據相關的法律問題也越趨複雜。為應對這些挑戰，分科五除了繼續致力打擊複雜的高科技罪行，特別是涉及加密貨幣、加密貨幣交易平台、暗網、元宇宙等的案件，還在訂立相關法例和提出法律改革建議方面作出貢獻。該分科亦在本地和國際層面，積極加強與執法機構、網絡安全專家及法證專家的合作，以加強防止和偵查罪案的工作。

In recent years, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region has seen a sharp increase in sophisticated cybercrime that exploits evolving technologies, resulting in substantial harm and financial loss to citizens and posing serious threats to public safety and security. Legal issues relating to the use of digital evidence are also getting more complicated. To address these challenges, Sub-division V continued its commitment to combatting complex high-tech crimes, particularly cases involving cryptocurrencies, cryptocurrency trading platforms, the dark web, the Metaverse and the like. Contributions were made in the drafting of relevant legislation and in making law reform recommendations. Efforts have also been stepped up to strengthen cooperation with law enforcement agencies, cyber experts and forensic experts, locally and internationally, to enhance crime prevention and detection.



制定《保護關鍵基礎設施(電腦系統)條例》(第 653 章)

Enactment of the Protection of Critical Infrastructures (Computer Systems) Ordinance (Cap. 653)



《保護關鍵基礎設施(電腦系統)條例》(第 653 章)於 2025 年 3 月制定，並於 2026 年 1 月 1 日生效，成為香港特區首部全面保障重要數碼系統免受網絡攻擊的網絡安全法律。分科五在該條例的立法過程中提供支援，就該條例所訂刑事罪行和相關事宜提供實質的法律指引。該條例訂立規管框架，旨在提升香港特區關鍵基礎設施電腦系統的安全及復原能力，以及對能源、資訊科技、銀行、運輸、醫療和電訊等界別的指定營運者施加法定責任，規定這些營運者須採取適當措施保護其電腦系統。主要責任包括關於組織架構規定、預防措施(例如安全管理計劃和風險評估)，以及事故通報及應對的責任。該條例使香港特區與全球趨勢一致，以可強制執行的規則取代自願性標準，由新設的專員辦公室負責監督指定工作和執行情況。

Enacted in March 2025 and brought into operation on 1 January 2026, the Protection of Critical Infrastructures (Computer Systems) Ordinance (Cap. 653) marks the HKSAR's first comprehensive cybersecurity law to safeguard essential digital systems against cyberattacks. Sub-division V supported the legislative process of the Ordinance and provided substantive legal advice on the criminal offences and related matters under the Ordinance. It establishes a regulatory framework to enhance the security and resilience of the HKSAR's critical infrastructure computer systems, and imposes statutory obligations on designated operators in sectors like energy, IT, banking, transport, healthcare, and telecoms to adopt appropriate measures to protect their computer systems. Key obligations include organizational requirements, preventive measures such as security management plans and risk assessments, and incident reporting and response obligations. It aligns the HKSAR with global trends, shifting from voluntary standards to enforceable rules, with the new Commissioner's Office overseeing designations and enforcement.

香港法律改革委員會電腦網絡罪行小組委員會 Cybercrime Sub-committee of the Law Reform Commission of Hong Kong

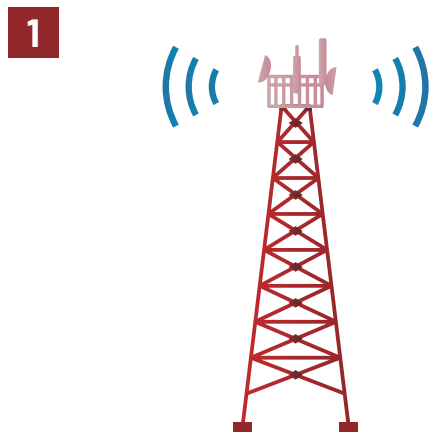


香港法律改革委員會(法改會)在2025年繼續進行相關工作,並在2026年1月9日發表報告書,建議引入全新針對電腦網絡罪行的特定法例,以處理五類依賴電腦網絡的罪行,即非法取覽、截取、干擾數據或系統,以及提供或管有用作干犯該等罪行的工具。這是法改會繼在2022年發出諮詢文件後,就其電腦網絡罪行研究首度發表的報告書。該報告書指出《刑事罪行條例》(第200章)及《電訊條例》(第106章)所訂的現有罪行已不合時宜。電腦網絡罪行小組委員會參考了澳洲、加拿大、英國、中國內地、新西蘭、新加坡及美國的法例後,提出有關建議。分科五的一名代表擔任該小組委員會的成員,積極參與小組委員會的工作。

Following continued effort in 2025, on 9 January 2026, the Law Reform Commission of Hong Kong (“LRC”) released a report recommending new bespoke legislation on cybercrime to address five cyber-dependent crimes, namely illegal access, interception, interference with data or systems, and making available or possessing tools for such crimes. The report, the first in the LRC’s cybercrime study following a 2022 consultation paper, notes that current offences in the Crimes Ordinance (Cap. 200) and the Telecommunications Ordinance (Cap. 106) are outdated. The Cybercrime Sub-committee reviewed laws in Australia, Canada, the UK, the Chinese Mainland, New Zealand, Singapore, and the US in making the recommendations. A representative of Sub-division V actively participated in the Sub-committee as a member.

下文載述該分科在2025年處理的一些值得關注的案件。

Some notable cases handled by the Sub-division in 2025 are highlighted below.



香港特別行政區 訴 蘇華諤 [2025] ESCC 452 案是本港首宗涉及偽基站的案件。2025年2月,安裝在一輛GoGoVan貨車上的偽基站發出懷疑詐騙短訊。該短訊具有以“#”號開頭的發送人名稱,內含釣魚網站連結。操作人(即被告)於2025年2月17日被捕,當時他正利用手提電話操控該偽基站,向附近的手提電話發送虛假的“#ALIPAY”訊息。被告承認“串謀詐騙”罪及“無牌管有或使用無線電通訊器具”罪,於2025年12月9日被判處監禁合共15個月。裁判官在判刑時指出,本案是本港首宗涉及偽基站的案件,並指出利用科技進行詐騙,犯案容易,無須面對面接觸,受害人難以察覺或追討損失。此類案件的嚴重程度不低於街頭騙案或電話詐騙,必須判處嚴厲和具阻嚇性的刑罰。

HKSAR v So Wai-yin [2025] ESCC 452 was the first local case involving a pseudo base station (“PBS”). In February 2025, suspected fraudulent SMS messages with “#” sender IDs linked to phishing sites were sent via a PBS mounted in a GoGoVan. The defendant operator was arrested on 17 February 2025 with a mobile phone controlling the PBS, which broadcast fake “#ALIPAY” messages to nearby mobile phones. The defendant pleaded guilty to “conspiracy to defraud” and “unlicensed possession or use of radiocommunication apparatus”. On 9 December 2025, he was sentenced to a total of 15 months’ imprisonment. In sentencing, the magistrate remarked that this was the first local case involving a PBS, and that technology-based frauds are easy to perpetrate, involve no face-to-face contact, and make detection or recovery of losses difficult. Their seriousness is no less than that of street scams or telephone frauds. A severe and deterrent sentence was warranted.

2

在**香港特別行政區 訴 繆招興及另二人** [2025] HKDC 680 案中，三名被告使用電話卡及電話數據機發送釣魚短訊，冒充某合法速遞公司，誘騙受害人提供信用卡資料支付虛假的手續費。被盜取的信用卡憑證其後被用於進行未經授權的購物交易。三名被告犯案時年僅 17 至 18 歲，共同被控一項“串謀詐騙”罪，全部認罪並罪名成立。法庭指第一被告及第二被告如非犯案時年少和各自具有可獲減刑的酌情因素，適用的量刑起點應分別為監禁三年及三年半。第三被告在串謀中擔當較重要的角色，被判處監禁兩年四個月。

In **HKSAR v Mio Chiu-hing and 2 others** [2025] HKDC 680, the three defendants used SIM cards and a modem pool to send phishing SMS messages mimicking a legitimate courier company. Victims were tricked into providing credit card details to pay a fake handling fee. The stolen credentials were then exploited to make unauthorised purchases. The defendants, aged only between 17 and 18 at the time of the offence, were jointly charged with and convicted of one count of “conspiracy to defraud” upon their guilty pleas. The Court remarked that the respective proper starting point for D1 and D2 would have been three years’ and three and a half years’ imprisonment but for their young age and individual mitigating circumstances. D3, who played a more serious role in the conspiracy, was sentenced to two years and four months’ imprisonment.

3

香港特別行政區 訴 楊尚樺 [2025] HKCA 735 是一宗就一項“煽惑他人有意圖而傷人”的定罪提出的上訴許可申請。申請人於網上討論區帖文下發表回應（屬公開性質），煽惑讀者襲擊及殺害警務人員，經審訊後罪成，被判處監禁 13 個月。申請人辯稱原審法官把某些材料接納為證據是錯誤的。這些材料包括申請人的其他帖文、顯示申請人手提電話屏幕正在瀏覽該網上討論區的照片，以及顯示申請人對該討論區具有認知及熟悉程度的錄影會面片段。上訴法庭認為這些材料與案中爭議點有關聯，裁定把它們接納為證據實屬恰當。上訴法庭亦裁定該則回應確構成非法煽惑，遂拒絕就定罪批出上訴許可。

HKSAR v Yeung Sheung-wa [2025] HKCA 735 was an application for leave to appeal against a conviction of “incitement to wound with intent”. The applicant, who was convicted after trial and sentenced to 13 months’ imprisonment, made a single comment on a publicly accessible online forum inciting readers to attack and kill police officers. The applicant argued that the trial judge erred in admitting into evidence his other posts, photographs of his mobile phone showing the online forum, and parts of the applicant’s video-recorded interviews in which he demonstrated his knowledge and familiarity with the said forum. Finding that these materials were relevant to the issues in dispute, the Court of Appeal held that they were properly admitted into evidence, and that the comment amounted to unlawful incitement. Leave to appeal against conviction was refused.

部門檢控／人權 Departmental Prosecutions / Human Rights

部門檢控／人權組的主要職責包括為入境事務處、勞工處、屋宇署、地政總署、消防處、社會福利署、差餉物業估價署等逾 30 個部門執法機關提供法律指引。該組的律師也就刑事訴訟及司法覆核中出現的《基本法》和人權問題提供法律指引。

下文載述該組在 2025 年處理的一些值得關注的案件。

The major responsibilities of the Departmental Prosecutions / Human Rights Sections include giving legal advice to over 30 departmental law enforcement agencies including the Immigration Department, Labour Department, Buildings Department (“BD”), Lands Department (“LandsD”), Fire Services Department, Social Welfare Department and Rating and Valuation Department. Counsel in the Sections also advise on Basic Law and human rights issues arising in criminal proceedings and judicial reviews.

Some notable cases handled by the Sections in 2025 are highlighted below.



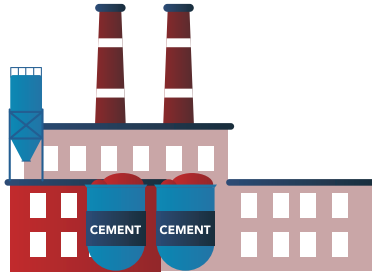
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部門檢控／人權組一直就大潭紅山半島的多項僭建物向屋宇署及地政總署提供法律指引。八間獨立屋的業主及一間獨立屋的租客承認干犯《土地(雜項條文)條例》(第 28 章)所訂罪行，而 22 間獨立屋的業主亦承認干犯《建築物條例》(第 123 章)所訂罪行。該組會繼續與執法機關合力處理餘下案件。

The Sections have been giving advice to BD and LandsD in relation to unauthorised building works at Redhill Peninsula in Tai Tam. Owners of eight houses and the tenant of one house pleaded guilty to offences under the Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 28), and owners of 22 houses pleaded guilty to offences under the Buildings Ordinance (Cap. 123). The Sections continue to work with the law enforcement agencies to handle the remaining cases.

2



部門檢控／人權組一直與環境保護署（環保署）跟進有關油塘混凝土廠的事宜。經營涉案混凝土廠的公司承認違反《空氣污染管制條例》（第 311 章）第 10 及 13 條所訂的“沒有遵從空氣污染消減通知”及“無牌運作”的傳票控罪，並被判處罰款。該組會繼續與環保署合力處理餘下案件。涉案混凝土廠已經停止運作。

The Sections have been following up with the Environmental Protection Department (“EPD”) on matters relating to concrete batching plants in Yau Tong. The company operating the plants pleaded guilty to and was fined for offences of “failing to comply with abatement notice” and “operating without licence”, contrary to sections 10 and 13 of the Air Pollution Control Ordinance (Cap. 311) respectively. The Sections continue to work with EPD to handle the remaining cases. The concrete batching plants have already ceased operation.

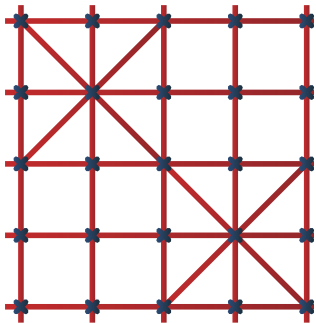
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在**香港特別行政區 訴 協盛建造有限公司** WKS 7076, 7078-7082, 7084/2024 案中，一名工人在 SkyCity 航天城一幢興建中的建築物的假天花內進行電力裝置工作時觸電身亡。該建築地盤的總承建商承認干犯《工廠及工業經營條例》（第 59 章）及其附屬法例所訂的罪行，起初被判罰款合共港幣 261,000 元。控方申請覆核刑罰，理由是在 2023 年修訂的法例大幅提高了職業安全及健康罪行的最高罰則，故原定罰款明顯過低。法庭就四項直接導致該宗致命意外的主要安全違規行為批准覆核申請，罰款總額因而大幅增至港幣 521,000 元。

In **HKSAR v Hip Seng Builders Limited** WKS 7076, 7078-7082, 7084/2024, a worker died from electrocution while carrying out electrical installation work on the false ceiling of a building under construction at SkyCity. The principal contractor of the construction site pleaded guilty to the offences under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance (Cap. 59) and its subsidiary legislations and was initially fined a total of HK\$261,000. The Prosecution applied for a sentence review on the ground that the original fines were manifestly inadequate following the legislative amendment in 2023, which substantially increased maximum penalties for occupational safety and health offences. The review application was granted in respect of four core safety breaches that directly contributed to this fatal accident, resulting in substantially increased fines totalling HK\$521,000.

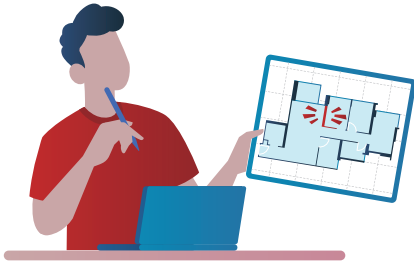
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香港特別行政區 訴 許佰成 KTS 23895-97/2022 案涉及一宗致命棚架事故。遇難的工人被指派在外牆搭建棚架，其間從高處墮下身亡。調查顯示現場沒有工作平台、適當的繫穩物、救生索及安全網，也沒有確保工人遵從須配戴頭盔的規定。被告被裁定三項《建築地盤（安全）規例》（第 59I 章）的罪行罪成。他原被判處罰款港幣 90,000 元，分 90 期繳付，原因是他聲稱財務拮据，無力繳付罰款。其後控方成功申請覆核刑罰，罰款總額增至港幣 160,000 元，每月須繳付的分期罰款額加倍。

HKSAR v Hui Kui-shing KTS 23895-97/2022 concerns a fatal scaffolding incident. The deceased worker, assigned to erect a scaffold on the external wall, fell from height and passed away. Investigations revealed the absence of a working platform, proper anchorage, lifeline, safety nets and helmet compliance. The defendant was convicted of three offences under the Construction Sites (Safety) Regulations (Cap. 59I). He was initially fined HK\$90,000, payable in 90 instalments, as he claimed impecunity and a lack of financial means to pay the fines. The Prosecution successfully applied for a sentence review, with the total fines increased to HK\$160,000 and the amount of monthly instalment doubled.

5



在**香港特別行政區 訴 辜晉豪及另二人** KTS 11159-11164/2024 案中，一個住用樓宇單位內的結構牆在未有事先獲得建築事務監督批准的情況下被拆除。該單位的業主、設計師及負責拆除工程的承建商被控干犯《建築物條例》(第 123 章)所訂罪行。涉案的設計師及承建商各自承認控罪，而業主經審訊後被裁定罪名成立。三名被告被判處罰款港幣 60,000 元至 200,000 元。

In **HKSAR v Ku Chun-ho and 2 others** KTS 11159-11164/2024, a structural wall inside a domestic flat was found being demolished without prior approval of the Building Authority. The owner of the flat, the designer and the contractor responsible for the demolition work were prosecuted for offences under the Buildings Ordinance (Cap. 123). The designer and the contractor pleaded guilty to their respective offences while the owner was convicted after trial. The defendants were fined between HK\$60,000 and HK\$200,000.

6



香港特別行政區 訴 李慶彬 (2025) 28 HKCFAR 270 案是關乎《入境條例》(第 115 章)所訂“對入境事務主任作出虛假的陳述或申述”罪及“使用虛假旅行證件”罪的上訴。一名中國內地居民因其護照及《往來港澳通行證》載有錯誤的出生日期，被裁定上述罪行罪成。他聲稱曾試圖更正錯誤的出生日期但不果。在被告就定罪提出的上訴中，終審法院因應五個問題作出以下裁決：要構成陳述罪行中的犯罪行為，該項陳述或申述須在客觀上屬於虛假；“自身謊言”原則只適用於“偽造”而非“虛假”旅行證件；出生日期是個人身分的基本元件，明顯對入境管制的運作非常重要；控方無須舉證被告意識到虛假項目為要項；這些罪行不存在解讀隱含合理辯解作抗辯理由的空間；以及法庭會考慮被告在使用自動化身份核實系統後向入境事務主任就其旅行證件載有錯誤出生日期所作之解釋。終審法院一致駁回上訴。

HKSAR v Li Qingbin (2025) 28 HKCFAR 270 was an appeal relating to the offences of “making false statement or representation to an immigration officer” and “using a false travel document” under the Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 115). A Chinese Mainland resident was convicted of the said offences due to incorrect dates of birth on his passport and exit-entry permit. He claimed that his efforts to correct the dates of birth had been unsuccessful. In the defendant’s appeal against conviction, the Court of Final Appeal addressed five questions: it held that it was an *actus reus* requirement of the representation offence that the statement or representation was objectively false; the automendacity principle only applied to “forged” but not “false” travel documents; a person’s date of birth was a basic attribute and was obviously material to the operation of immigration control; it was not necessary to prove that a defendant was aware of the materiality of the false particular; there was little room for implying a reasonable excuse defence for these offences; and the Court would consider a defendant’s explanations given to immigration officers regarding the inaccurate birth date in his travel document after having used the automated clearance facilities. The appeal was unanimously dismissed.

海關 Customs and Excise



海關組的律師專責處理由香港海關執法的案件。這些案件涉及多類罪行，包括走私、洗黑錢、逃稅、違反產品安全法例、不良營商、侵犯知識產權，以及違反規管金錢服務經營者和貴金屬及寶石交易商的規例。這些案件主要在裁判法院及區域法院審理，而較嚴重的案件則會在高等法院原訟法庭審理。下文載述 2025 年數宗值得留意的判刑案件。

Counsel of the Customs and Excise Section specialise in handling the broad spectrum of offences enforced by the Customs and Excise Department. These include smuggling, money laundering, tax evasion, product safety breaches, trade malpractices, infringement of intellectual property rights, and violations of regulations governing money service operators, and dealers in precious metals and stones. These offences are primarily prosecuted at the Magistrates' Courts and District Court, while the more serious cases would be dealt with in the Court of First Instance of the High Court. Below are some noteworthy cases sentenced in 2025.

1



在**香港特別行政區 訴 Myo Aung** [2025] HKDC 1395 案中，一名船長把大約 3,000 萬支香煙經水路走私來港。他承認“輸入未列艙單貨物”罪，被裁定罪成。該批香煙的估計價值為港幣 1.368 億元，應課稅值為港幣 1.005 億元。他被判處監禁三年。

In **HKSAR v Myo Aung** [2025] HKDC 1395, a ship captain was convicted upon his guilty plea of “importing unmanifested cargo” for smuggling approximately 30 million sticks of cigarettes into Hong Kong by sea. The cigarettes had an estimated value of HK\$136.8 million, with a duty potential of HK\$100.5 million. He was sentenced to three years’ imprisonment.

2



在**香港特別行政區 訴 麥雲生** [2025] HKDC 368 案中，被告企圖走私 20 公斤總值超過港幣 1,000 萬元的金塊離港，在出入境管制站被截查。他被控一項“企圖輸出未列艙單貨品”罪。被告認罪，法庭判刑時強調，走私貨品逃避關稅屬嚴重罪行，判處被告監禁 22 個月。

In **HKSAR v Mak Wan-sang** [2025] HKDC 368, the defendant was intercepted at a border control point while attempting to smuggle 20 kg of gold slabs out of Hong Kong and was charged with one count of “attempting to export unmanifested cargo”. The gold slabs were valued at over HK\$10 million. In sentencing the defendant following his guilty plea, the Court emphasised that smuggling to evade duties is a serious offence and sentenced him to 22 months’ imprisonment.

3



在**香港特別行政區 訴 Samdimon Asia Limited** KCS 25422-25459/2025 案中，被告公司在 2024 年 1 月至 10 月期間進行多宗金額為港幣 12 萬元或以上的貴金屬及寶石交易，但該公司沒有根據貴金屬及寶石交易商監管制度的規定註冊，因而被發出 38 張傳票。該制度是根據《打擊洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集條例》（第 615 章）設立，由香港海關負責監管和執行，旨在更有效地打擊洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集。本案的交易總額約為港幣 7,100 萬元。被告公司在認罪後被罰款合共港幣 562,000 元，是該制度實施以來最高的罰款金額。

In **HKSAR v Samdimon Asia Limited** KCS 25422-25459/2025, 38 summonses were laid against the defendant company for conducting precious metals and stones transactions valued at or above HK\$120,000 between January and October 2024 without registration under the Dealers in Precious Metals and Stones Regulatory Regime. This regime, established under the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Ordinance (Cap. 615), was implemented to more effectively combat money laundering and terrorist financing, and is supervised and enforced by the Customs and Excise Department. The total transaction amount was approximately HK\$71 million. The defendant company was fined a total of HK\$562,000 after pleading guilty, marking the heaviest fine imposed under this regime to date.

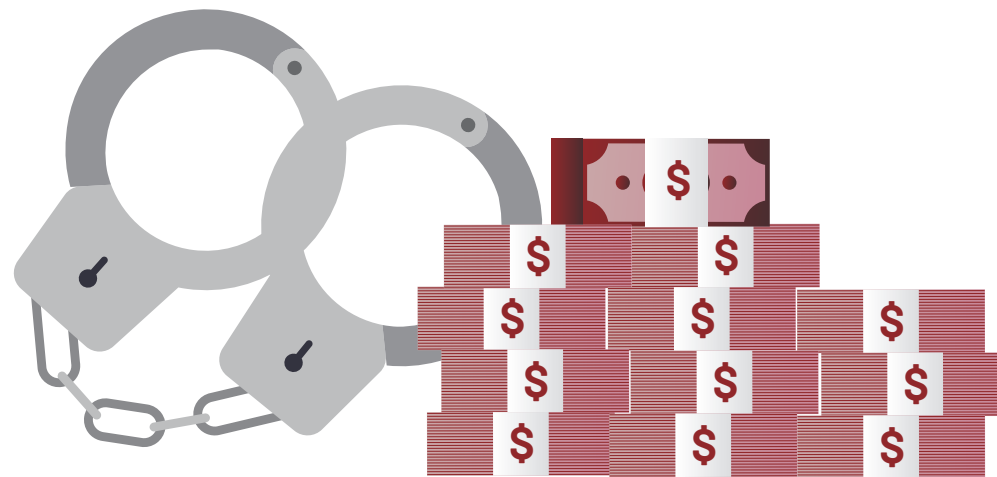
犯罪得益 Proceeds of Crime

資產追討對打破犯罪循環至關重要。2025 年，犯罪得益組繼續與執法機關及海外同業緊密合作，聯手追查、凍結和扣押犯罪財產及與之價值相當的財產，以待沒收。年內，該組取得 33 項限制令和 40 項沒收令，因此而被限制的可變現財產價值為港幣 347,017,471.33 元，被法院頒令沒收的犯罪得益則合共港幣 150,580,919.17 元。

下文載述該組在 2025 年處理的一些值得關注的案件。

Asset recovery plays a crucial role in disrupting the cycle of criminal activities. In 2025, the Proceeds of Crime Section continued to work closely with law enforcement agencies and overseas counterparts to trace, freeze and seize criminal property and property of corresponding value for confiscation. In 2025, 33 restraint orders and 40 confiscation orders were successfully obtained, with HK\$347,017,471.33 worth of realisable property restrained, and crime proceeds of HK\$150,580,919.17 ordered to be confiscated.

Some notable cases handled by the Section in 2025 are highlighted below.



1



在 **香港特別行政區 訴 林忠耀** [2025] HKCFI 3294 案中，一名銀行聯席董事在偷竊僱主 1,875,030.64 美元後，通過奢華腕錶銷售商和以假名開立的銀行帳戶清洗得益。他被裁定干犯“盜竊”罪及“處理已知道或相信為代表從可公訴罪行的得益的財產”罪罪成，判監七年。根據控方向法院申請沒收令的陳詞，被告的可變現財產價值包含多筆已匯出香港的大額現金及 38 隻只尋回吊牌的奢華腕錶的價值。法院接納控方的陳詞，命令被告向政府繳付港幣 12,200,461.79 元。

In **HKSAR v Lam Chung Yiu Charles** [2025] HKCFI 3294, an associate director of a bank stole US\$1,875,030.64 from his employer and laundered the proceeds through luxury watch vendors and bank accounts opened under false names. He was convicted of “theft” and “dealing with property known or believed to represent proceeds of an indictable offence” and sentenced to seven years’ imprisonment. The Prosecution applied for a confiscation order and submitted to the Court that the value of the defendant’s realisable property included the value of large sums of cash transferred out of Hong Kong and the value of 38 luxury watches for which only their hangtags could be recovered. The Court accepted the Prosecution’s submission and ordered the defendant to pay HK\$12,200,461.79 to the Government.

2



在**香港特別行政區 訴 姚樹穩及另一人** [2025] HKDC 1712 案中，一家泥水工程分判商的董事兼股東與他人串謀捏造向某紡織品供應商進行採購的文件，以此誇大三個課稅年度的開支，逃避港幣 14,617,812 元利得稅。他被裁定“串謀捏改帳目”罪罪成，判監十個月。法院向他發出補償令，全數追收逃繳的稅款。

In **HKSAR v Yiu Shu-wan and another** [2025] HKDC 1712, a director-cum-shareholder of a masonry subcontractor was convicted of “conspiracy to falsify accounts” for conspiring with others to fabricate procurement documents with a textile supplier, thereby inflating the costs for three assessment years and evading HK\$14,617,812 in profits tax. He was sentenced to ten months’ imprisonment with a compensation order made against him to recover the full sum of tax evaded.

3



在**香港特別行政區 訴 謝聲德** [2025] HKCFI 6495 案中，一名機電工程署高級屋宇裝備工程師向某承辦商提供有利中標的情報，繼而收受港幣 4 萬元現金。在 2012 至 2019 年期間，他利用三間本地銀行的帳戶清洗港幣 626 萬元，並與任職社會福利署的妻子消費共計港幣 1,190 萬元，款項來歷不明。被告被裁定《防止賄賂條例》(第 201 章)所訂的罪行、洗黑錢罪行及“藉公職作出不當行為”罪罪名成立，判監五年三個月。法院向被告頒令沒收他所得的港幣 380 萬元。

In **HKSAR v Zsa Sing-tak** [2025] HKCFI 6495, a senior building services engineer of the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department provided tender tips to and accepted HK\$40,000 cash from a contractor. He laundered HK\$6.26 million via three local bank accounts and he and his wife, a Social Welfare Department officer, spent unexplained funds totalling HK\$11.9 million between 2012 and 2019. The defendant was convicted of offences under the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance (Cap. 201), money laundering offences, and “misconduct in public office”. He was sentenced to five years and three months’ imprisonment with a confiscation order in the sum of HK\$3.8 million made against him.

除了在法院處理案件外，犯罪得益組成員也為執法機關及海外同業主講關於刑事資產追討的研討會。5 月，該組一名檢控官主講一場關於限制和沒收法律程序的研討會。8 月，該組的主管於一場為本港及海外金融情報機構及執法機關舉辦關於本地資產追討的講座擔任講者。

該組成員亦積極參加海外培訓和知識交流，緊貼資產追討工作的最新發展。2 月，該組一名高級檢控官出席財務行動特別組織全體會議及工作組會議，討論如何提升資產追討所需的標準。5 月，該組一名檢控官參加了在澳門舉行的第五輪亞洲／太平洋反清洗黑錢組織評估人員培訓。6 月，該組主管出席在北京舉行的《聯合國反腐敗公約》審議締約國國別訪問，講解香港特別行政區政府如何成功實施《公約》有關資產追討的條文，以及解答審議締約國專家提出的問題。

Apart from conducting cases in Court, members of the Section delivered seminars to law enforcement agencies and overseas counterparts on criminal asset recovery. In May, a Public Prosecutor gave a seminar on restraint and confiscation proceedings. In August, the Section Head delivered a talk on domestic asset recovery to local and overseas financial intelligence units and law enforcement agencies.

Members of the Section also actively participated in overseas training and knowledge sharing to keep abreast of the current development in asset recovery. In February, a Senior Public Prosecutor attended the Financial Action Task Force – Plenary and Working Group Meetings with discussions on upgrading the standard required in asset recovery. In May, a Public Prosecutor attended the 5th Round Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering Assessor Training in Macao. In June, the Section Head attended the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) Reviewing States Parties Country Visit held in Beijing to explain how the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region had successfully implemented the UNCAC provisions relating to asset recovery and to address the issues raised by the experts of the reviewing States Parties.

保護易受傷害證人及兒童專責小組 Vulnerable Witness and Child Protection Task Force

為加強保護刑事案件中的易受傷害證人，刑事檢控科於 2022 年成立保護易受傷害證人及兒童專責小組。專責小組與警務處及社會福利署緊密合作，處理涉及兒童及精神上無行為能力人士的案件。專責小組的成員來自刑事檢控科轄下不同分科，專責小組的工作屬於他們的額外職務。他們就該等案件，在調查階段迅速提供法律指引，建議適當的控罪，並在由審訊至上訴的整個後續法律程序中擔當積極的角色。專責小組致力確保該等案件處理過程迅速，並顧及證人感受，務求秉行公義。

To strengthen the protection of vulnerable witnesses in criminal cases, the Prosecutions Division established the Vulnerable Witness and Child Protection Task Force in 2022. The Task Force works closely with the Hong Kong Police Force and the Social Welfare Department in handling cases involving children and mentally incapacitated persons. Its members, drawn from different sub-divisions of the Division and serving on the Task Force as part of their additional duties, provide prompt legal advice during the investigative stage, recommend appropriate charges, and play an active role throughout subsequent proceedings – from trials to appeals. The Task Force strives to ensure that such cases are handled swiftly, sensitively, and in the interest of justice.



1 童樂居案件 Children's Residential Home Cases



針對童樂居的一連串虐兒案件，警方在 2021 年 12 月底至 2022 年 3 月期間採取拘捕行動，而專責小組於短時間內提供法律指引。被控的 34 名被告中有 33 人被定罪。所有審訊於 2023 年 5 月 15 日完成，當中最後一宗案件於 2024 年 10 月 7 日判刑。隨着上訴法庭在 **香港特別行政區 訴 梁曉彤** [2025] HKCA 814 案駁回定罪上訴許可申請，專責小組就該連串案件進行的工作於 2025 年 9 月 5 日完結。

In the series of child abuse cases involving the Children's Residential Home, the arrest operation took place between late December 2021 and March 2022, with legal advice given shortly thereafter. Out of the 34 defendants charged, 33 were convicted. All trials were completed by 15 May 2023, with sentences concerning the last case in the series delivered on 7 October 2024. The Task Force's work on this series of cases concluded on 5 September 2025, with the Court of Appeal dismissing the application for leave to appeal against conviction in **HKSAR v Leung Hiu-tung** [2025] HKCA 814.

2



在**香港特別行政區 訴 L.L.K. 及另一人** [2025] HKDC 400 案中，一對年輕父母當三歲兒子暫時離開寄養家庭回家留宿度假時，多次對他施以虐待，但卻妥善照顧他們的年幼女兒。受害男童有發展遲緩的問題，難以表達自己想法。他遭人掌摑腳踢，以金屬尺抽打，還被鎖在漆黑的廁所內，被迫睡在地板或馬桶上。他亦被迫挨餓，在寒冷天氣下赤身露體、滿身污垢，更從未被帶往接受治療。受害男童全身多處瘀傷，腦部和眼睛傷勢嚴重，須入住兒童深切治療部，接受治療後出院。該名母親承認“虐待或忽略兒童”罪，被判監 30 個月。其男友承認“虐待或忽略兒童”罪及“有意圖而導致身體受嚴重傷害”罪，被判監共 36 個月。

In **HKSAR v L.L.K. and another** [2025] HKDC 400, two young parents repeatedly abused their three-year-old son, who was a foster child, during the latter's home leave, while caring properly for their younger daughter. The victim, a developmentally delayed child who struggled to express himself, was slapped, kicked, hit with a metal ruler, locked in a dark toilet, forced to sleep on the floor or toilet bowl, starved, left naked and soiled in cold weather, and was never taken for medical treatment. He sustained extensive bruising over his body and serious brain and eye injuries requiring admission to the Paediatric Intensive Care Unit before eventual discharge. The mother pleaded guilty to “ill-treatment or neglect of child” and received 30 months' imprisonment. Her boyfriend pleaded guilty to “ill-treatment or neglect of child” and “causing grievous bodily harm with intent” and was sentenced to a total of 36 months' imprisonment.

3



在**香港特別行政區 訴 趙家興** [2025] HKCFI 542 案中，26 歲的被告誘識及性侵犯七名年齡介乎 9 至 13 歲的男童。被告在公園及籃球場結識這些男童後，多次把男童帶到公廁，對他們作出猥褻侵犯或與他們進行肛交，並用手提電話拍攝該等行為。此外，他曾要求其中一名男童在視像通話中露出其私處。被告承認 19 項性罪行控罪，被判處監禁 13 年 4 個月。

In **HKSAR v Zhao Jiaxing** [2025] HKCFI 542, the 26-year-old defendant groomed and sexually abused seven boys, aged 9 to 13, whom he had befriended at public parks or basketball courts. On multiple occasions, he had brought the boys to public toilets where he would indecently assault or commit buggery on them and film the acts. He had also asked one of the boys to expose his private parts during a video call. The defendant pleaded guilty to 19 charges of sexual offences and was sentenced to 13 years and 4 months' imprisonment.

4



在**香港特別行政區 訴 全志明及另二人** [2025] HKCFI 3259 案中，一名八歲女童遭其母親的前任伴侶非禮。兩年後，女童母親的新伴侶多次對她作出猥褻侵犯及與她性交。他亦曾非禮女童當時八歲的妹妹。事件隨後被揭發，女童母親試圖阻止她們向警方報案。調查進一步發現，該名母親經常襲擊及虐待她們。三名被告在認罪或經審訊後，各自被裁定所有罪名成立，包括“猥褻侵犯”罪、“與年齡在 13 歲以下的女童非法性交”罪、“妨礙司法公正”罪及“虐待兒童”罪。女童母親的現任伴侶被判處監禁 16 年，而她及其前任伴侶則各被判處監禁四年。

In **HKSAR v Quan Zhiming and 2 others** [2025] HKCFI 3259, an eight-year-old girl was molested by her mother's former partner. Two years later, her mother's new partner indecently assaulted her and had sexual intercourse with her on multiple occasions. He had also molested the girl's then eight-year-old younger sister. When the incidents were later uncovered, their mother attempted to prevent them from reporting the case to the Police. It was further discovered that the mother had often assaulted and ill-treated them. Upon their guilty pleas or after trial, the three defendants were convicted of all their respective charges, including “indecent assault”, “unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 13”, “perverting the course of justice” and “cruelty to child”. The mother's partner was sentenced to 16 years' imprisonment, while the mother and her former partner were each sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

司法人員任命

Judicial Appointment

吳卓樺裁判官

Ms Claudia Ng Cheuk-hwa, Magistrate

吳女士於 2008 年加入律政司，出任見習律政人員。她於 2010 年獲委任為政府律師，並於 2017 年晉升為高級政府律師。

吳女士在律政司工作期間，負責就各級法院的刑事案件提供法律指引和進行訟辯。

吳女士在 2010 年及 2020 年在香港分別獲事務律師及大律師資格。她在 2025 年 10 月獲委任為常任裁判官。

Ms Ng joined the Department of Justice as a Legal Trainee in 2008. She was appointed as a Government Counsel in 2010 and was promoted to Senior Government Counsel in 2017.

Over the years in the Department, Ms Ng was responsible for advising and advocating on criminal cases in all levels of courts.

Ms Ng was admitted as a Solicitor and called to the Bar in Hong Kong in 2010 and 2020 respectively. In October 2025, she was appointed as a Permanent Magistrate.



其他活動 Other Events



第 15 屆中國—東盟成員國總檢察長會議 15th China-ASEAN Prosecutors-General Conference



2025 年 9 月 23 日，第 15 屆中國—東盟成員國總檢察長會議在香港舉行。是次會議由中華人民共和國最高人民檢察院（最高人民檢察院）主辦，律政司承辦。

該會議由最高人民檢察院於 2004 年發起，是中國與東南亞國家聯盟（東盟）成員國檢察機關就共同關注議題展開高層級交流的常規多邊平台，也是中國與東盟全面戰略夥伴關係的重要組成部分。

是次會議以“數字時代打擊洗錢、腐敗犯罪及資金追繳”為題，吸引了約 80 名檢察人員出席，包括來自中國及東盟成員國檢察機關的首長及高級官員。中國首席大檢察官、最高人民檢察院檢察長應勇，行政長官李家超及律政司司長林定國資深大律師擔任開幕典禮主禮嘉賓。

各代表團團長共同簽署《會議聯合聲明》，宣告並重申中國與東盟成員國致力加強合作，打擊跨國犯罪。

The 15th China-ASEAN Prosecutors-General Conference was hosted by the Supreme People's Procuratorate of the People's Republic of China ("SPP") and organized by the Department of Justice in Hong Kong on 23 September 2025.

Initiated by the SPP in 2004, the Conference is a regular multilateral platform for high-level exchanges between prosecution authorities of China and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations ("ASEAN") member states on issues of common interest, and forms part of the comprehensive strategic partnership between China and ASEAN.

The Conference in 2025, themed "Combatting Money Laundering and Corruption, and Recovering Assets in the Technological Age", was attended by around 80 prosecutors, including heads and high-ranking officials of prosecution authorities from China and ASEAN member states. The opening ceremony was officiated by the Chief Grand Prosecutor and Prosecutor General of the SPP, Mr Ying Yong, the Chief Executive, Mr John Lee, and the Secretary for Justice, Mr Paul Lam SC.

Heads of delegations signed the Joint Declaration of the Conference, declaring and reaffirming the commitment of China and ASEAN member states to strengthen co-operation in the fight against transnational crimes.

國際交流 International Exchange

一如往年，本科繼續加強與國際同業交流和合作。2月和10月，檢控人員參與在法國巴黎舉行的財務行動特別組織全體會議及工作組會議。有超過200個司法管轄區的代表出席會議。

為進行能力建設，本科律師出席了國際檢察官聯合會主辦的多項活動，包括在蒙古烏蘭巴托舉行的第10屆東歐及中亞地區會議、在新加坡舉行的第30屆年會暨會員大會，以及在韓國龍仁和首爾舉行的第4屆亞太區研討會。

本科律師亦參與在新加坡舉行的第8屆東盟成員國打擊電腦網絡罪行檢察官圓桌會議，以及在卡塔爾多哈舉行的《聯合國反腐敗公約》締約國會議第11屆大會，與海外同仁分享最佳做法。

本科亦接待了來自格魯吉亞、肯尼亞、韓國和新加坡的檢察機關和執法機關的代表。此外，新加坡總檢察署的副檢察官 Andrew Chia 先生曾暫駐本科工作兩個月。

The Division continued to strengthen exchange and collaboration with international counterparts. In February and October, prosecutors participated in the Financial Action Task Force Plenary and Working Group Meetings in Paris, France with delegates from over 200 jurisdictions.

For capacity building, counsel attended events hosted by the International Association of Prosecutors, namely, the 10th Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Conference in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, the 30th Annual Conference and General Meeting in Singapore, and the 4th Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop in Yongin and Seoul, Korea.

Counsel also joined the 8th ASEAN Cybercrime Prosecutors' Roundtable Meeting in Singapore, and the 11th Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in Doha, Qatar to share best practices with colleagues abroad.

The Division has also received delegations from prosecution authorities and law enforcement agencies of Georgia, Kenya, Korea and Singapore. In addition, Mr Andrew Chia, Deputy Public Prosecutor from the Attorney-General's Chambers of Singapore, was attached to the Division for two months.



中國內地交流 Exchange with Chinese Mainland

2025年，多名中國內地機構官員到刑事檢控科實習，以考察和更深入了解香港刑事司法制度的運作和檢控工作。實習人員包括：

In 2025, a number of Chinese Mainland officials from various institutions were attached to the Prosecutions Division to observe and gain a deeper understanding of the operation of the criminal justice system and prosecution work in Hong Kong. The participants include:



12-16 / 05

北京市司法局劉炫先生
Mr Liu Xuan, from the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Justice

19-23 / 05

河北省石家莊監獄劉鵬先生
Mr Liu Peng, from Hebei Shijiazhuang Prison

26-30 / 05

最高人民檢察院王舒橋女士
Ms Wang Shuqiao, from the Supreme People's Procuratorate

16-20 / 06

香港中聯辦鄧錦新先生
Mr Deng Jinxin, from the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

16-27 / 06

西安市司法局楊蓓蕾女士
Ms Yang Beilei, from the Xi'an Municipal Bureau of Justice



此外，刑事檢控科亦參與互訪，旨在交流最佳做法、促進專業對話，以及加強跨境檢控合作。到訪代表團成員來自多個省份及城市，包括廣東、福建、深圳和雲南。本科參與的交流包括：

In addition, the Division took part in mutual visits to share best practices, foster professional dialogue, and strengthen cross-border prosecutorial collaboration. Visiting delegates were representatives from various provinces and cities, including Guangdong, Fujian, Shenzhen, and Yunnan. Visits to Chinese Mainland agencies include:



24 / 04

國家檢察官學院粵港澳大灣區分院
Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao
Greater Bay Area Branch of the
National Prosecutors College

27-28 / 10

深港刑事檢控研討交流活動
Shenzhen-Hong Kong Criminal
Prosecution Exchange Visit

24-27 / 11

福建省人民檢察院
The People's Procuratorate of
Fujian Province



深港刑事检控研讨交流活动

开班仪式

国家检察官学院粤港澳大湾区分院
2025年10月 广东·深圳

福建省检察院与香港律政司代表团座谈会

2025.11.26 福州

培訓 Training



本科在 2025 年舉辦了多個交流會，由來自不同分科的同事主講，題目包括以案件呈述方式提出的上訴中妥善送達的問題、法律研究技巧及性罪行檢控。

In 2025, various sharing sessions were given by colleagues from different sub-divisions on topics including the issue of proper service in case stated appeals, legal research skills, and sexual offences prosecution.



刑事訟辯課程 Criminal Advocacy Course

我們在 2025 年為新入職的檢控官、見習律政人員及有意提高刑事法律知識的其他科別的律師舉辦了兩輪刑事訟辯課程。課程為期 12 星期，包括 (i) 由資深同事主講的課堂講座，內容涵蓋有關刑事法律及訴訟程序的不同課題；(ii) 參觀警署、政府化驗所及裁判法院；(iii) 模擬審訊實習訓練；以及 (iv) 派駐裁判法院實習一段時間，親自進行檢控工作。

In 2025, two rounds of Criminal Advocacy Course were held for our newly recruited Public Prosecutors, Legal Trainees and counsel from other divisions who wished to enhance their knowledge on criminal law. The 12-week course comprised (i) lectures given by experienced colleagues, covering different topics of criminal law and procedures, (ii) visits to a police station, the Government Laboratory and the Magistrates' Courts, (iii) mock trial exercises, and (iv) a period of attachment to the Magistrates' Courts with the opportunity to prosecute actual criminal cases.



部門檢控人員培訓課程 Departmental Prosecutors Training Course

我們在 2025 年為來自不同政府決策局和部門及自主機構的非法律專業檢控人員舉辦了一輪部門檢控人員培訓課程。課程為期 14 天，包括：課堂講座，內容涵蓋有關刑事法律及審訊程序的不同課題，參觀裁判法院，以及模擬審訊實習訓練。

In 2025, one round of Departmental Prosecutors Training Course was organized for lay prosecutors from different government bureaux and departments as well as autonomous bodies. The 14-day course comprised lectures covering various topics of criminal law and trial procedures, a visit to the Magistrates' Courts, and mock trial exercises.

為本科人員而設的培訓活動 Training Activities Offered to Colleagues

在 2025 年，本科人員參加了多個培訓活動，藉以增進所需的知識和技巧，以便更有效地履行檢控人員的職務。這些培訓活動包括：

In 2025, our colleagues attended a number of training activities to enhance their knowledge and skills necessary for more effective discharge of their duties as a prosecutor, including:

中殿大律師學院訟辯課程
(英國倫敦)

Middle Temple Advocacy
Training Course (London,
United Kingdom)



提供對外培訓 Training Offered to External Parties

在 2025 年，資深同事為警務處、廉政公署及社會福利署等部門和機構舉辦不同的交流會，內容涵蓋廣泛課題，包括刑事司法制度、刑事調查及檢控程序，以及在法庭作供的實務建議。

In 2025, different sharing sessions were provided by experienced colleagues to external parties, including the Police, the ICAC and the Social Welfare Department, covering a wide range of topics including the criminal justice system, the criminal investigation and prosecution process, and practical advice for giving evidence in Court.

在英國牛津大學基布爾學院舉辦的 South Eastern Circuit, Tim Dutton CBE KC, 2025 年高級國際訟辯課程 (英國牛津)

The South Eastern Circuit, Tim Dutton CBE KC, Advanced International Advocacy Course 2025 at Keble College, Oxford (Oxford, United Kingdom)



練習計劃

Understudy Programme

自 2020 年起，獲認許後執業少於五年的私人執業大律師及律師可於此計劃下輪流擔任資深大律師或資歷較深的大律師的副手，並以收取每日定額酬金的方式在合適的外判案件中協助進行檢控工作。這項計劃為資歷較淺的律師提供寶貴的學習機會，讓他們汲取檢控複雜和敏感案件的經驗和技巧。在 2025 年，共有十名私人執業的新晉律師參與這項計劃。

Since 2020, barristers and solicitors in private practice with less than five years' post call or admission experience can be engaged, on a rotating basis, to act as an understudy to Senior Counsel or senior junior counsel and to take part in the prosecution work of suitable briefed out cases at a fixed daily rate. This programme has provided valuable learning opportunities to junior counsel for gaining experience and skills in prosecuting cases of complexity and sensitivity. A total of 10 junior counsel in private practice participated in the programme in 2025.



參觀及示範

Visits and Demonstration Sessions

在 2025 年，本科律師參與了其他部門舉辦的多項參觀及示範活動，有助增進同事對後者日常工作的認識。該等活動包括：

In 2025, counsel attended a number of visits and demonstration sessions organized by external parties, which enriched colleagues' knowledge on the actual daily work undertaken by the latter. Such visits include:

技術服務部在 7 月 14 日及 9 月 26 日舉辦兩場交流會

Two sharing sessions organized by the Technical Services Division on 14 July and 26 September

警務處有組織罪案及三合會調查科在 4 月 8 日及 12 月 19 日在爆炸品處理課基地舉辦兩場工作坊

Two workshops at the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Depot organized by the Organized Crime and Triad Bureau of the Police on 8 April and 19 December

警務處網絡安全及科技罪案調查科在 8 月 11 日舉辦一場示範會

A demonstration session organized by the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau of the Police on 11 August



香港海關在 11 月 8 日舉辦海關船隊基地及香園圍邊境管制站參觀活動

A visit to the Customs Marine Base and Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point organized by the Customs & Excise Department on 8 November

社區外展活動 Community Outreach



2025 年，刑事檢控科繼續致力深化與社區（特別是青年和有志成為法律專才的人士）的聯繫，以推廣法治和維護公眾對刑事司法制度的信心。

本科律師在 8 月接待了 20 多名參與第 22 屆《基本法》大使培訓計劃“社會議題深度行”活動的青年。參加者在導賞員講解下參觀前法國外方傳道會大樓及律政中心，然後進行互動模擬法庭審訊。該活動成功增進參加者對《基本法》及司法工作的理解。

In 2025, the Prosecutions Division remained dedicated to deepening community engagement, particularly with youths and aspiring legal professionals, to promote the rule of law and uphold public confidence in the criminal justice system.

In August, counsel of the Division hosted over 20 youths for the 22nd Basic Law Ambassador Training Scheme “Societal Issues In-depth Tour”. Through a guided tour of the Former French Mission Building and Justice Place, followed by an interactive mock court exercise, the event successfully enhanced participants’ appreciation of the Basic Law and the administration of justice.



為培養未來法律人才，本科在 11 月於本地大學就業講座進行演講，以配合見習律政人員的招募工作。在律政 i-Day 當日，政府律師亦分享實務經驗，為學生提供第一手資訊，讓他們了解刑事檢控工作。

除了參與外展教育工作，檢控人員亦在 6 月舉行的《香港國安法》公布實施五周年論壇中擔當接待人員。此外，本科為在 12 月舉行的香港法律周 2025 提供接待及後勤支援，以確保該項國際盛事順利舉行，展示香港作為國際法律及爭議解決服務中心的領導地位。

To nurture future legal talents, the Division supported the Legal Trainee recruitment exercise by delivering career talks at local universities in November. At the DoJ i-Day, counsel also shared their practical experiences, providing students with first-hand insights into public prosecution work.

Beyond educational outreach, prosecutors served as minders at the 5th Anniversary of Promulgation and Implementation of the Hong Kong National Security Law Forum in June. Furthermore, the Division provided hospitality and logistical support for Hong Kong Legal Week 2025 in December, ensuring the success of this major international event which showcased Hong Kong's status as a leading international legal and dispute resolution services centre.



支援辦公室

Supporting Offices

裁判法院辦公室

Magistrates' Courts Offices

裁判法院是所有刑事控罪及傳票開展的地方。法庭檢控主任主力負責處理這些案件。他們站在前線維護公眾利益，確保案件得到妥善處理。2025年，法庭檢控主任與代替法庭檢控主任行事的外判律師共處理全港七所裁判法院的144,330宗案件。

All criminal charges and summonses begin in the Magistrates' Courts where our Court Prosecutors are primarily responsible for the conduct of these cases. Court Prosecutors stand on the frontline to safeguard the public interest and ensure proper case disposal. In 2025, a total of 144,330 cases were conducted by Court Prosecutors and Fiat Counsel acting in place of Court Prosecutors across the seven Magistrates' Courts.



行政及支援

Administration and Support

本科的法律輔助人員及行政人員致力支援律師的工作。法律輔助人員提供必要的法律、行政及文書服務，協助檢控人員專業幹練地履行職務。團隊包括法律翻譯主任、律政書記及其他為本科提供法律支援的支援人員。

行政組由行政主任職系和文書及秘書職系人員組成，為本科提供行政及後勤支援。行政組職責包括管理人力及財務資源、辦公地方及行政事務，並監督投訴組的工作。

The work of counsel is supported by a team of dedicated paralegal and administrative staff. The paralegal staff provide legal, administrative and clerical services essential to the professional discharge of prosecutors' duties. The team comprises Law Translation Officers, Law Clerks and other supporting staff members providing legal support within the Division.

The Administration Unit, which is composed of officers of the executive officer, clerical and secretarial grades, provides administrative and logistical support to the Division. The Unit's responsibilities include the management of human and financial resources, office accommodation and administration as well as overseeing the work of the Complaints Registry.



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