

本年重點工作

Highlights of the Year





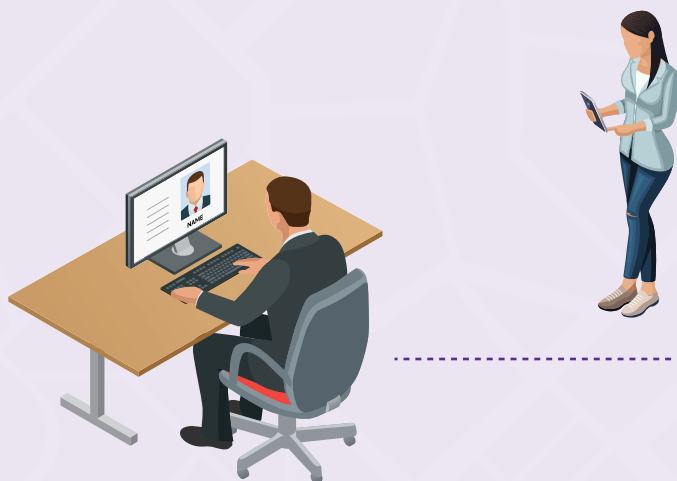


實施《2021年個人資料(私隱)(修訂)條例》

為打擊侵犯個人資料私隱的「起底」行為，《修訂條例》已於2021年10月8日刊憲生效。《修訂條例》主要內容包括：

Implementing the Personal Data (Privacy) (Amendment) Ordinance 2021

To combat doxxing acts which are intrusive to personal data privacy, the Amendment Ordinance was gazetted and came into effect on 8 October 2021. The main content of the Amendment Ordinance included:



- 訂立未經同意下披露個人資料（俗稱「起底」）的兩級制刑事罪行；
 - 賦權私隱專員就「起底」相關罪行進行刑事調查及檢控；及
 - 賦權私隱專員發出停止披露通知，要求任何有能力移除「起底」訊息的人士（包括在電子訊息方面的非港人服務提供者）停止披露「起底」訊息。
- Enacting two-tier criminal offences for disclosing personal data without consent, commonly known as doxxing;
 - Empowering the Privacy Commissioner to conduct criminal investigations and institute prosecutions related to doxxing offences; and
 - Empowering the Privacy Commissioner to issue cessation notices directing any persons who can remove doxxing messages (including a non-Hong Kong service provider for electronic messages) to cease the disclosure of a doxxing message.

視乎案件的嚴重性，私隱專員可以以她的名義在裁判法院就「起底」相關罪行以簡易程序提出檢控。至於循公訴程序審訊的「起底」罪行或涉及其他刑事罪行的個案，則會轉介予警方作進一步調查和檢控。

以上賦予私隱專員的新增權力，讓私隱專員公署能夠在處理「起底」案件時進行刑事調查以至提出檢控，簡化執法流程並提升公署打擊「起底」個案的執法效率。其中一個值得注意的例子是在首宗的「起底」罪定罪案件，公署在

The Privacy Commissioner can, depending on the gravity of the cases, institute prosecution in her name against doxxing-related summary offences in the Magistrates' Courts. Cases involving the commission of indictable doxxing offences or other offences would be referred to the Police for further investigation and prosecution.

The new powers given to the Privacy Commissioner enabled the PCPD to handle doxxing cases from the beginning of criminal investigations to prosecutions in a streamlined process and effectively expedited enforcement actions against doxxing cases. One of the noteworthy examples is that the PCPD was able to secure its first conviction in a doxxing case



2022年6月拘捕案中被告，並於不足四個月內(即同年10月)成功將被告入罪。

概述「起底」個案

於報告年度內，私隱專員公署共收到676宗由市民作出的與「起底」有關的投訴，展開83項刑事調查，並作出19次拘捕行動(其中三次為公署與警方採取的聯合行動)，共19人被捕。

此外，私隱專員公署向警方轉介了38宗與「起底」有關的個案(因該等個案涉及《私隱條例》第64(3C)條下的第二級「起底」罪行，及／或涉及其他不屬於《私隱條例》範圍內的罪行)，以供警方調查及考慮作出檢控。

拘捕個案重點

在採取了拘捕行動的19宗個案中，10宗(53%)涉及金錢糾紛、四宗(21%)涉及職場糾紛、三宗(16%)涉及人際糾紛，其餘兩宗(10%)源於因政見不同而造成的糾紛(圖1.1)。

in October 2022, less than four months after the defendant was arrested in June that year.

Overview of Doxxing Cases

During the reporting year, the PCPD received 676 doxxing-related complaints lodged by members of the public, commenced 83 criminal investigations and mounted 19 arrest operations (with three of them being joint operations of the PCPD and the Police) with 19 persons arrested.

Besides, 38 referrals of doxxing cases, which involved the second-tier doxxing offence under section 64(3C) of the PDPO and/or other crimes outside the purview of the PDPO, were made to the Police for their investigations and consideration of prosecutions.

Highlights of Arrest Cases

Among the 19 arrested cases, 10 (53%) were related to monetary disputes, four (21%) were related to workplace disputes, three (16%) were related to relationship disputes and the remaining two (10%) originated from disputes caused by differences in political opinions (Figure 1.1).

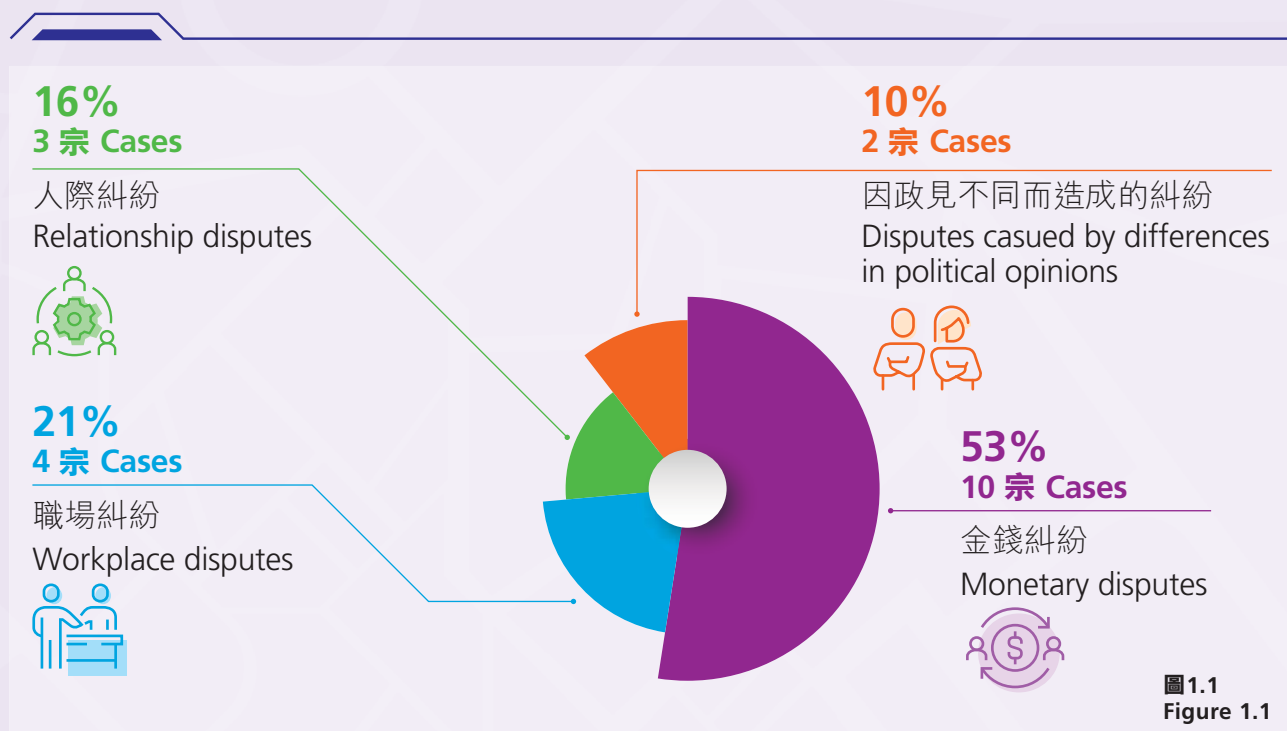


圖 1.1
Figure 1.1

在上述 10 宗與金錢糾紛有關的案件中，其中七宗（70%）與合約及／或租賃糾紛有關。至於涉及職場糾紛的案件除源於勞資雙方的矛盾外，亦有源於同事之間的爭端。而與人際糾紛有關的案件，則主要涉及感情瓜葛。

至於「起底」的方式，被捕案件中有 16 宗（84%）是透過社交媒體平台及即時通訊軟件作出的，其餘三宗則涉及張貼實體單張。

私隱專員曾在不同場合中提醒市民大眾，「起底」屬嚴重罪行。市民應循合法途徑處理糾紛，將他人「起底」並不是解決問題的方法，相反往往只會令衝突升級。

「起底」訊息的移除

根據《修訂條例》，私隱專員獲賦權發出停止披露通知，要求將「起底」訊息移除，減低對相關資料當事人及其家人造成的傷害。私隱專員會根據案件的實際情況，向有能力就訊息採取停止披露行動的人士或團體發出停止披露通知，當中可能包括網上平台營運商、互聯網服務提供者或主機服務提供者。

Among the 10 arrested cases relating to monetary disputes, seven (70%) of them were related to contractual and/or rental disputes. Cases relating to workplace disputes concerned not only conflicts between employers and employees but also conflicts between colleagues at work, while cases originating from relationship disputes were mainly related to emotional entanglements.

As far as the means of doxxing are concerned, 16 (84%) of the arrested cases involved doxxing through social media platforms and instant messaging applications and three other cases involved putting up physical posters.

The Privacy Commissioner has reminded members of the public in various occasions that doxxing is a serious offence. Disputes should be resolved by lawful means and doxxing is not an option to resolve disputes as it would only escalate conflicts.

Removal of Doxxing Messages

Under the Amendment Ordinance, the Privacy Commissioner is empowered to issue and serve cessation notices to demand the removal of doxxing messages so as to minimise the harms caused to the data subjects concerned and their family members. Depending on the circumstances of the case, the Privacy Commissioner may serve cessation notices on individuals or entities who are able to take cessation actions, which may include operators of online platforms, internet service providers or hosting service providers.

由於網絡世界沒有地域限制，若有關標的訊息屬電子訊息，根據《修訂條例》，私隱專員有權向非港人服務提供者，例如社交媒體平台的海外營運商，發出停止披露通知，指示該服務提供者採取停止披露行動。私隱專員發出停止披露通知的域外權力，大大加強了私隱專員公署對網上「起底」活動的執法效果，因這些活動常有涉及由香港以外的服務供應商營運的社交媒體平台。

於報告年度內，私隱專員公署共向28個網上平台（主要由海外的服務供應商營運）發出1,006份停止披露通知，要求它們移除17,829個「起底」訊息，整體遵從率超過95%。除「起底」訊息外，在一些個案中，用於「起底」的整個頻道也被成功移除。

法院對「起底」案件的判刑所傳遞的明確信息

在報告年度內，共有三宗「起底」罪行的定罪案件。

首宗案件涉及感情糾紛，亦是《修訂條例》新訂立的「起底」罪行的首宗定罪案件。27歲的男被告在結束與前女友的短暫交往後，在四個社交媒體平台上披露了她的個人資料，亦在當中三個平台冒認事主開設帳戶，並邀請他人到她的住址找她。於2022年10月，被告在認罪下被裁定七項「在未獲同意下披露個人資料」的「起底」罪名成立。法院於判刑時考慮到被告的「起底」行為對受害人造成不可估量的傷害，並判處被告監禁八個月。法院明言必須給予合乎比

Given that the cyberworld has no borders, in case the subject message is an electronic message, the Amendment Ordinance has empowered the Privacy Commissioner to issue and serve cessation notice(s) on a non-Hong Kong service provider, such as the overseas service operator of a social media platform, directing it to take cessation action(s) pursuant to the PDPO. Such extra-territorial power of the Privacy Commissioner to issue cessation notice(s) has significantly strengthened the enforcement of the PCPD against online doxxing activities which commonly involve social media platforms operated by service providers outside Hong Kong.

During the reporting year, a total of 1,006 cessation notices were served on 28 online platforms, which were mostly operated by overseas service providers, to request the removal of 17,829 doxxing messages. The compliance rate of the removal of doxxing messages was over 95%. Apart from individual doxxing messages, on some occasions, the entire channels for doxxing purposes were also successfully removed.

A Clear Message from the Court's Sentencing on Doxxing Cases

There were three conviction cases relating to doxxing offences during the reporting year.

The first case involved a relationship dispute and is the first conviction case of the new doxxing offence introduced by the Amendment Ordinance. The defendant, a 27-year-old male, disclosed his ex-girlfriend's personal data on four social media platforms after a brief relationship and impersonated her to invite others to visit her residence. He was convicted of seven charges of the new doxxing offence relating to "disclosing personal data without consent" in October 2022 upon his guilty plea. The Court considered that the defendant's doxxing behaviour had caused immeasurable harm to the victim and sentenced the defendant to eight months' imprisonment.

重的判刑，以達致懲罰、阻嚇、譴責作用。法院在此案的判刑向社會帶出明確的訊息—「起底」屬嚴重罪行，違者可被處即時監禁。

在第二宗個案中，兩位事主聘請被告為其住所裝修，但雙方其後發生金錢糾紛。被告在社交媒體平台上公開了事主的姓名、職業、居住地址等個人資料，並對其作出負面評論。32歲的被告經審訊後於2022年12月被裁定兩項「起底」罪名成立，並被判處160小時社會服務令。

在第三宗個案中，36歲的女士從事網上買賣，事主是她的供應商，二人關係因金錢糾紛惡化。被告在社交媒體平台上多個群組披露了事主及其丈夫的個人資料，並指控事主欺詐。被告在認罪下於2023年2月被裁定14項「起底」罪名成立。法院於判刑時表示雖然明白被告因金錢糾紛而受影響，但她試圖以「起底」方式作出追討屬不智的行為，而她亦須為自己的錯誤行為承擔法律責任。經考慮案件的整體情況(包括被告的悔意及其個人處境)後，法院判處被告監禁兩個月，緩刑24個月。

從上述判刑可見，法庭認為「起底」為嚴重罪行，並認為須以相稱的刑罰(包括即時監禁)以帶來阻嚇作用。

The Court emphasised that a proportionate sentence must be imposed to achieve the effects of punishment, deterrence and condemnation. This has sent a clear message to the public that doxxing constitutes a serious crime which may lead to immediate custodial sentence.

In the second case, the victims engaged the defendant as a renovation contractor for their residence but a monetary dispute later arose between the parties. The defendant disclosed the personal data of the victims such as their names, occupations and residential addresses on a social media platform with negative comments on them. The 32-year-old defendant was convicted of two charges of the doxxing offences after trial in December 2022 and was sentenced to community service order of 160 hours.

The third case involved a 36-year-old female who was an online trader, while the victim was her supplier. Their business relationship turned sour because of a monetary dispute. The defendant disclosed the personal data of the victim and her husband in multiple groups on a social media platform, and the posts also contained allegations about the victim's fraudulent behaviour. The defendant was convicted of 14 charges of the doxxing offence in February 2023 upon her guilty plea. In considering her sentence, the Court acknowledged that the defendant was adversely affected by the monetary disputes but commented that it was unwise of her to seek redress by way of doxxing. The defendant had to bear the legal consequences for her wrongdoing. Taking into account the overall situation, including the remorsefulness and personal circumstances of the defendant, the Court sentenced the defendant to 2 months' imprisonment, suspended for 24 months.

From the above sentences, it is clear that the Court considers doxxing as a serious offence, which ought to be deterred by penalties commensurate with the severity of the offences, including immediate custodial sentences.

宣傳及教育以遏止「起底」

在報告年度內，私隱專員公署積極向學生和教師傳遞反「起底」的訊息。在2022年11月，私隱專員在一所本地小學為超過200名小學生舉辦了一場「網上保護個人資料、尊重個人資料私隱」講座。2023年1月，私隱專員在與香港電腦教育學會聯合舉辦的網上講座中，向來自小學和中學的500多名校長和教師講解「預防及處理學生的網絡欺凌與『起底』行為」。在針對專業人士或公眾的其他講座或網上講座中，新的反「起底」制度和公署的新權力亦得到充分的說明。

Publicity and Education to Curb Doxxing

During the reporting year, the PCPD reached out to students and teachers to spread the anti-doxxing message. In particular, in November 2022, the Privacy Commissioner delivered a talk on “Protecting and Respecting Personal Data Privacy Online” to over 200 primary school students at a local primary school. In January 2023, the Privacy Commissioner spoke to over 500 principals and teachers from primary and secondary schools at a webinar on “Preventing and Handling of Students’ Misbehaviour involving Cyberbullying and Doxxing” jointly organised with the Hong Kong Association for Computer Education. Explanations of the new anti-doxxing regime and the PCPD’s new powers were also included in other talks or webinars for professionals or members of the public.



為提醒市民在網上或社交媒體平台轉載「起底」訊息前要三思，私隱專員公署製作了電視宣傳短片及電台宣傳聲帶，從2022年7月開始在40個電視頻道和12個廣播頻道播放。相關短片及聲帶的推廣亦見於不同的線上平台，包括私隱專員公署的網站和社交媒體平台。

To remind members of the public to think twice before reposting any doxxing messages on the internet or social media platforms, the PCPD produced a TV and radio Announcement in the Public Interest (API) that were aired on 40 TV channels and 12 radio channels commencing in July 2022. The API was also advertised on different online platforms, including the PCPD's website and social media platforms.



私隱專員公署將繼續密切關注「起底」活動，在各個方面採取及時有效的執法行動，包括發出停止披露通知以刪除「起底」訊息，對「起底」人士進行刑事調查和起訴，並通過宣傳和教育來提高公眾意識，共同打擊「起底」行為。

The PCPD would continue to closely monitor doxxing activities, take timely and effective enforcement actions on all fronts, including issuing cessation notices to remove doxxing messages and pursuing criminal investigations and prosecutions against doxxers and enhance public awareness to combat doxxing through publicity and education programmes.

打擊資料詐騙

私隱專員公署留意到，近年來出現多宗形形色色的詐騙個案，當中有騙徒假冒政府部門、執法機構、銀行等不同機構以電話、電郵或短訊方式接觸市民，藉以套取市民敏感的個人資料，包括個人姓名、電話號碼、身份證號碼、銀行帳戶號碼／密碼及信用卡資料，引致事主或親友蒙受金錢損失。

面對層出不窮的詐騙手法，提高市民的防騙意識至關重要。因此，私隱專員公署設立了「個人資料防騙熱線」及開設了防騙專題網站，以加強市民提防詐騙和保障個人資料私隱的意識。

Combatting Data Fraud

The PCPD noted that numerous fraud cases in various forms were reported in recent years, involving the use of phishing calls, emails or SMS messages by swindlers who impersonated officers of different organisations, such as government departments, enforcement authorities and banks, etc., with the intention of obtaining sensitive personal data from the public. The personal data included the victims' names, phone numbers, Hong Kong Identity Card numbers, bank account numbers/passwords and credit card information. The disclosure of such information caused monetary losses to the victims, their friends or relatives.

In the face of ever-changing fraud tricks, raising the level of awareness to fraud among members of the public is crucial. Hence, the PCPD set up an anti-fraud hotline and launched a thematic webpage to increase public awareness of guarding against fraud and protecting personal data privacy.

私隱專員提醒大家
8招防騙貼士

- 1 「+852」字頭的來電有可能是詐騙電話
- 2 不要輕信陌生來電、電郵或短訊內容
- 3 聯絡相關機構查證
- 4 切勿隨意披露任何個人資料
- 5 切勿開啟可疑電郵或短訊內的連結或附件
- 6 留意帳戶登入的紀錄
- 7 不時更換帳戶的密碼
- 8 提醒親友小心詐騙

個人資料防騙熱線
3423 6611

香港個人資料私隱專員公署
Office of the Privacy Commissioner
for Personal Data, Hong Kong

設立「個人資料防騙熱線」

私隱專員公署於2022年9月設立「個人資料防騙熱線」3423 6611，以處理懷疑誘騙個人資料的查詢或投訴。在報告年度內，公署接獲732宗懷疑誘騙個人資料的查詢，較上一報告年度的511宗增加43%。公署向查詢的市民提供保障個人資料的建議，並在部分個案中成功堵截騙案。

Setting up “Personal Data Fraud Prevention Hotline”

The PCPD set up the “Personal Data Fraud Prevention Hotline” 3423 6611 in September 2022 to handle enquiries or complaints about suspected personal data fraud cases. During the reporting year, the PCPD received 732 enquiries relating to telephone scams, with an increase of 43% when compared to 511 cases in the previous reporting year. The PCPD provided the enquirers with advice on the protection of personal data, and successfully intercepted fraudulent acts in some cases.



開設防騙專題網站

私隱專員公署開設全新的「防騙貼士」專題網站，為市民提供一站式網上資源平台，內容包括防騙貼士、相關詐騙例子、教育資訊及活動，以及求助途徑。

Launching Anti-Fraud Thematic Webpage

The PCPD launched a new webpage entitled “Anti-Fraud Tips” to provide a one-stop portal for members of the public, covering tips on avoiding personal data fraud, relevant examples of fraud cases, educational information and activities, as well as ways to seek assistance.

作為防騙活動的一部分，私隱專員公署亦發表建議以提醒市民提防最新的詐騙手法，並提供一些防騙貼士，而這些建議亦獲傳媒廣泛報導。而在2022年10月，私隱專員於香港電台第一台發表《香港家書》，呼籲市民保護其個人資料，慎防墮入騙徒陷阱。

As part of its anti-fraud education campaign, the PCPD also published advisories to remind the public to be cautious of new fraud tricks and provide tips to prevent personal data fraud. These advisories received widespread media coverage. In October 2022, the Privacy Commissioner published a “Hong Kong Letter” on RTHK Radio 1, urging the public to protect their personal data and avoid falling into the traps of scammers.

有鑑於長者常是騙徒的主要目標，私隱專員公署的「防疫抗疫關愛義工隊」於2022年10月向兩間社福機構派發防騙貼士海報。關愛義工隊亦於2023年1月為長者安排講座及遊戲以提高他們的防騙意識。公署將會繼續為長者舉辦更多講座，讓他們了解常見的詐騙手法，避免受騙蒙損。

As the elderly are prime targets for scammers, the Volunteer Team of the PCPD distributed anti-fraud posters to two social welfare organisations in October 2022. Additionally, the Volunteer Team arranged a talk and games session for the elderly in January 2023 to raise their awareness of scams. The PCPD will continue to organise more talks for the elderly, helping them recognise common scam tactics and avoid becoming victims of scams.



調查

發表兩份與投訴有關的調查報告

私隱專員於報告年度發表了兩份調查報告。

為提升物業管理業界別對保障業戶及訪客的個人資料私隱的意識，私隱專員於2022年6月就接獲的四宗有關物業管理公司的投訴發表調查報告。私隱專員調查後發現，四宗個案的物業管理公司分別違反了《私隱條例》保障資料原則有關個人資料收集、保留、使用和保安的規定。

此外，私隱專員就一個醫療集團透過內部統一系統互用旗下品牌客戶個人資料一事進行調查，並於2022年11月發表調查報告。調查源於私隱專員公署收到兩宗投訴，涉及該醫療集團營運的四個品牌。調查發現該醫療集團違反了《私隱條例》下保障資料第3原則有關使用（包括披露或轉移）個人資料的規定。

在上述調查中，私隱專員向所有涉案的資料使用者發出了執行通知，指示他們糾正其違規事項，以及防止類似的違規行為再發生。

Investigations

Publishing of Two Complaint Investigation Reports

During the reporting year, the Privacy Commissioner published two investigation reports.

To raise awareness in the property management sector of the need to protect residents' and visitors' personal data privacy, the Privacy Commissioner published an investigation report in June 2022 regarding four complaints received by the PCPD against property management companies. Upon investigation, the Privacy Commissioner found that the property management companies in the four cases had respectively contravened the requirements on collection, retention, use and security of personal data under the Data Protection Principles (DPP) of the PDPO.

Besides, the Privacy Commissioner conducted an investigation into a medical group's sharing of clients' personal data among its various brands through an internal integrated system, and published an investigation report in November 2022. The investigation arose from two complaint cases received by the PCPD, involving four brands operated by the medical group. The investigation found that the medical group had contravened DPP 3 of the PDPO on the use (including disclosure and transfer) of personal data.

In the above investigations, Enforcement Notices were served on the data users concerned, directing them to remedy their respective contraventions and prevent recurrence of similar contraventions in future.

發表四份有關資料外洩事故的調查報告

在報告年度內，私隱專員公署就資料使用者作出的五宗資料外洩事故通報發表四份調查報告。2022年6月及11月，公署分別就一間醫療機構意外棄置病人醫療紀錄一事，以及一間影像沖曬公司的數據庫遭勒索軟件攻擊一事發表調查報告。在2022年12月，公署就某政府部門通報的兩宗個人資料外洩事故發表調查報告，兩宗事故分別涉及該政府部門把載有選民資料的檔案以電郵誤送至不明收件人，以及將一名選舉委員會委員及其助理的個人資料誤送予其他委員。2023年2月，公署就一間非牟利組織的伺服器遭勒索軟件攻擊一事發表報告。

私隱專員裁定，上述個案的資料使用者均違反了《私隱條例》保障資料第4(1)原則有關個人資料保安的規定；私隱專員已向相關的資料使用者送達執行通知，指示其糾正違規事項並防止違規情況再度發生。

Publishing Four Investigation Reports on Data Breach Incidents

During the reporting year, the PCPD published four investigation reports related to five data breach incidents reported by data users. In June and November 2022, the PCPD respectively published investigation reports on an accidental disposal of patients' medical records by a medical institution and a ransomware attack on the database of a photofinishing company. In December 2022, the PCPD published an investigation report on two personal data breach incidents reported by a government department. The two incidents respectively involved the wrongful dispatch of files containing electors' personal data by email to an unknown recipient and the wrongful disclosure of the personal data of an Election Committee member and their assistant to other Election Committee members. In February 2023, the PCPD published an investigation report on a ransomware attack on the servers of a non-profit-making organisation.

The Privacy Commissioner found that the data users in the above cases had contravened DPP 4(1) of the PDPO concerning the security of personal data. Enforcement Notices were served on the data users concerned, directing them to remedy and prevent the recurrence of the contraventions.



推動數據安全

培養公眾對數據安全的意識

鑑於資料外洩事件呈上升趨勢，提高資料使用者對數據安全重要性的認知變得更為必要，令他們採取適當的政策和措施來保障數據安全。為此，私隱專員公署於2022年8月發出《資訊及通訊科技的保安措施指引》(指引)，為資料使用者建議相關的資料保安措施，以協助他們遵從《私隱條例》的規定。



報告年度內，私隱專員公署積極推廣指引及提高公眾對保障數據安全重要性的意識。為達到更廣泛的受眾，公署於2022年9月舉辦「網絡世界中的數據安全管理一個人資料保安及事故應變實用貼士」網上講座。公署在講座期間闡釋指引的內容，並提供有關資訊及通訊科技的資料安全措施的實務建議。該講座獲香港電腦保安事故協調中心及香港電腦學會支持。

Promoting Data Security

Nurturing Data Security Awareness in the Public

In the light of an increasing trend in data breach incidents, there is a need to raise the awareness of data users to the importance of data security so that they would adopt appropriate policies and measures to safeguard data security. For this purpose, the PCPD issued the “Guidance Note on Data Security Measures for Information and Communications Technology” in August 2022. The Guidance provides data users with recommended data security measures for ICT, making it easier for them to comply with the requirements of the PDPO.



During the reporting year, the PCPD made concerted efforts in promoting the Guidance and raising public awareness of the importance of safeguarding data security. To reach a wider audience, the PCPD organised a webinar on “Data Security Management in the Cyber World – Practical Tips on Personal Data Security and Incident Response” in September 2022. During the webinar, the PCPD provided an overview of the Guidance and highlighted practical recommendations for data security measures for ICT systems. The event was supported by the Hong Kong Computer Emergency Response Team Coordination Centre and the Hong Kong Computer Society.

除了舉辦講座外，私隱專員公署亦在不同的專業期刊上發表文章，例如香港律師會的《香港律師》會刊和香港公司治理公會的《CGj》會刊，倡議在現今數碼時代中數據安全的重要性。透過在專業期刊上發表文章，公署能接觸到不同行業的專業人士和持份者及更多元化的受眾。

為了進一步推廣指引，私隱專員公署於2023年2月發布了一份簡明的單張，以強調指引建議的數據安全措施的要點。

In addition to hosting seminars, the Privacy Commissioner also published articles in various professional journals, such as “Hong Kong Lawyer” of The Law Society of Hong Kong and “CGj” of the Hong Kong Chartered Governance Institute, to advocate the importance of data security in today’s digital era. Through publishing articles in different media, the PCPD has been able to reach professionals and stakeholders across different industries and a diverse audience.

To further promote the Guidance, the PCPD published a reader-friendly information leaflet in February 2023 to highlight the key points of the recommended data security measures.



與國際社群合作

在國際層面上，私隱專員公署於2022年10月舉行的第44屆環球私隱議會上，與其他資料保障機構共同發起《在完善網絡安全監管和了解網絡風險方面提升國際合作能力決議》(《決議》)，並獲得成員通過。《決議》要求議會成員就資料保障機構在網絡安全方面的職責加深了解，並探索在應對網絡風險方面的國際合作契機。

私隱專員公署亦於2022年12月加入環球私隱議會下的國際執法合作工作小組的網絡安全分組，與國際私隱社群互相學習及協作，以在未來數年內履行《決議》。

第57屆亞太區私隱機構論壇

「亞太區私隱機構論壇」是亞太區內私隱和資料保障機構加強合作及討論最佳行事常規的主要平台，論壇中各機構亦就私隱規例、新科技以及處理私隱相關的查詢和投訴交換資訊。私隱專員公署一直積極參與「亞太區私隱機構論壇」的活動，並於2022年7月以視像舉辦「第57屆亞太區私隱機構論壇」。來自亞太區不同資料保障機構、超過110名代表齊聚論壇，討論廣泛的環球私隱問題，並分享監管和執法經驗。

Collaborating with International Community

On the international front, the PCPD co-sponsored the “Resolution on International Cooperation Capacity Building for Improving Cybersecurity Regulation and Understanding Cyber Incident Harms” at the 44th Global Privacy Assembly (GPA) annual conference in October 2022. The Resolution, which was adopted by GPA members, aims to develop an understanding of the remits and responsibilities of data protection authorities in relation to cybersecurity, as well as explore opportunities for international cooperation in tackling cybersecurity risks.

Furthermore, the PCPD has joined the Cybersecurity Subgroup under the GPA’s International Cooperation Enforcement Working Group since December 2022. The aim is to learn from and collaborate with the international privacy community in delivering the mandate of the Resolution in the years to come.

The 57th Asia Pacific Privacy Authorities Forum

The PCPD has been an active member of the Asia Pacific Privacy Authorities (APPA), which is a principal forum for privacy and data protection authorities in the Asia Pacific Region. The APPA serves to strengthen cooperation, discuss best practices, and share information on privacy regulations, new technologies, and the handling of enquiries and complaints related to privacy. In the year, the PCPD hosted the 57th APPA Forum in July 2022 through video conferencing. Over 110 representatives from various data protection authorities across the Asia Pacific region gathered at the forum to discuss a wide array of global privacy issues and share regulatory and enforcement experiences.

論壇是香港特別行政區成立25周年的慶祝活動之一，並由政制及內地事務局局長曾國衛，GBS，IDSM，JP在開幕儀式上擔任主禮嘉賓，以及發表祝賀詞。

The forum, which was held as one of the celebratory events of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, was officiated by Mr Erick TSANG Kwok-wai, GBS, IDSM, JP, Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs, who delivered a congratulatory message at the forum.



在論壇期間，私隱專員主持了一場題為「新興科技引起的私隱議題和監管路線圖」的專題討論，嘉賓講者包括來自澳洲、加拿大、日本和英國的私隱及／或資訊專員或高級代表。討論既深入探討人臉識別和人工智能等科技快速發展所帶來的私隱影響，亦探討了不同地區監管方法的差異性，而參與各方均獲得寶貴的見解。

During the forum, the Privacy Commissioner led a highly engaging panel discussion entitled "Privacy Issues Arising from Emerging Technologies and the Regulatory Roadmaps". Privacy/information commissioners or senior representatives from Australia, Canada, Japan, and the United Kingdom joined as panellists. The discussion explored in depth many of the privacy implications arising from rapid advancements in technologies such as facial recognition and artificial intelligence. Valuable insights were gained into the divergent approaches to regulation across jurisdictions.

私隱專員公署亦藉論壇展示公署的工作成果，介紹了公署對「起底」罪行的最新執法行動，及分享公署在《社交媒體私隱設定大檢閱》報告中的檢視結果；該報告全面檢視了香港十大最常使用的社交媒體在私隱功能方面的表現。

論壇的其他主要議題包括執法和法例的發展、指引和推廣及跨境資料流通。

The PCPD also showcased its work at the forum by giving an update on the enforcement actions on doxing and sharing its findings in the report on “Comparison of Privacy Settings of Social Media”, which holistically reviewed the performance of the top 10 most commonly used social media platforms in Hong Kong in terms of their private functions.

Other major topics of the forum included enforcement and legislative development, guidance and outreach, and cross-border data flows.

