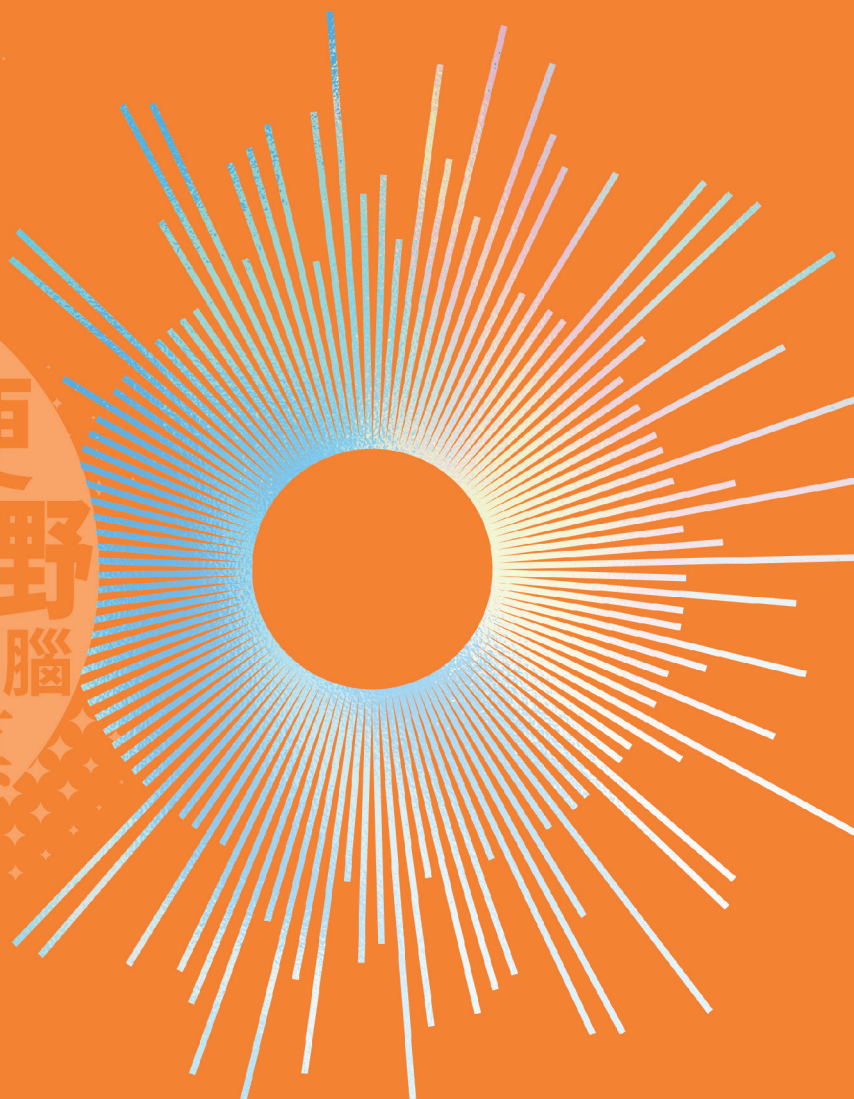


大麻
係毒品
美好人生
切勿吸毒
不可一 不可再
一齊企硬
唔Take嘢
「冰」會溶咗你個腦
生龍活虎莫
追龍



禁毒常務委員會六十周年 紀念特刊

Action Committee Against Narcotics 60th Anniversary
Commemorative Book



禁毒常務委員會60周年
60th Anniversary of ACAN





禁毒常務委員會60周年
60th Anniversary of ACAN

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M e s s a g e s



李家超先生
Mr John Lee Ka-chiu

香港特別行政區行政長官
Chief Executive of the Hong Kong
Special Administrative Region



禁毒常務委員會（禁常會）於 1965 年成立，一直向政府出謀獻策，協助香港打擊毒禍，是政府的重要諮詢機構。今年欣逢禁常會成立 60 周年，謹此致賀。

過去 60 年來，禁常會與政府同心同力，制訂多項禁毒舉措，並監察實施情況，包括推行預防教育和宣傳計劃，評估治療方法、復康服務和它們的成效，以及立法和執法等，範圍廣泛。該委員會亦與保安局禁毒處合作，支援針對濫用毒品的研究項目，並與世界各地的禁毒機構聯繫，協力打擊販運和濫用毒品活動。

透過禁常會、政府以至全社會的努力，本港的吸毒人數已由 1977 年有記錄以來所呈報的逾 17 600 人下降至去年約 5 000 人，減幅達 71%，成績令人鼓舞。要推動香港成為無毒城市，大家必須堅持不懈，繼續奮鬥。

為慶祝成立 60 周年的里程碑，禁常會籌劃多項公眾活動，包括 60 周年電視和電台節目，商場、大專院校和香港書展內的互動巡迴展覽，以及粵港澳大灣區禁毒高峰會等。該委員會還舉辦了中小學生填色及繪畫比賽，共收到逾 3 600 份參賽作品。得獎作品用於印製禁常會 60 周年紀念郵票，饒具意義。

我再次恭賀禁常會邁進新里程，並向所有與該委員會和政府合力打擊毒禍的人士致意。就讓我們繼續並肩攜手，共建無毒香港。



M e s s a g e s

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate the Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN) on its 60th anniversary. Established in 1965, ACAN is the primary advisory body assisting the Government in combatting drug abuse in Hong Kong.

Over the past six decades, ACAN has worked closely with the Government in creating and monitoring a wide variety of anti-drug initiatives. These range from preventive education and publicity programmes, to assessing treatment and rehabilitation services and their effectiveness, as well as legislation and law enforcement. ACAN also works with the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau to support research projects targeting drug abuse and co-operates with anti-drug agencies worldwide to combat drug trafficking and abuse.

It is encouraging to note that, with the concerted efforts of ACAN, the Government and the entire community, the number of reported drug abusers in Hong Kong since records were kept dropped from more than 17 600 in 1977 to just over 5 000 last year, a decrease of 71 per cent. Continuing efforts are required to work toward building a drug-free Hong Kong.

ACAN is marking this milestone anniversary with a variety of public events, including anniversary TV and radio programmes, an interactive roving exhibition taking place at shopping malls, tertiary institutions and the Hong Kong Book Fair, and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Anti-drug Summit. In addition, a Colouring and Drawing Competition for primary and secondary school students took place, receiving more than 3 600 entries in all. The winning entries have been included in the commemorative stamps marking the committee's 60th anniversary.

Once again, my heartfelt congratulations to ACAN and all those working with the committee and the Government to create a drug-free Hong Kong.



獻辭



M e s s a g e s



陳國基先生
Mr Chan Kwok-ki

政務司司長
Chief Secretary for Administration

禁毒常務委員會（禁常會）在 1965 年成立，一直為政府就禁毒策略方面出謀獻策。今日香港的禁毒工作取得驕人成果，禁常會實屬功不可沒。欣逢禁常會成立 60 周年的重要時刻，我謹藉此向所有曾參與禁毒工作的人士，致以衷心的感謝。

毒品對社會的禍害不容忽視，需要政府採取多管齊下的策略來打擊。保安局、香港警務處、香港海關、懲教署、教育局、衛生署、社會福利署、政府化驗所等部門既各司其職，亦齊心協力，共同打擊毒害，包括從源頭堵截毒品流入社會，大力打擊不同類型的毒品罪行，同時亦不遺餘力在學校和社區宣傳教育，提高市民的禁毒意識，並為吸毒人士提供適切的戒毒治療和康復服務，協助他們重返社會。

政府將繼續與禁常會並肩同行，積極探索創新的禁毒策略。同時，我們會加強與廣東、澳門和國際間的禁毒合作，共同應對跨境販毒活動。作為撲滅罪行委員會主席，我會在宏觀層面統籌資源，凝聚各方力量和督導各政府部門，提升打擊毒品罪行的效能，一同建設無毒、健康、安全的社會。



M e s s a g e s

Established in 1965, the Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN) has been providing strategic advice to the Government on anti-drug measures and has been instrumental in the remarkable achievements witnessed in Hong Kong's anti-drug efforts. On this momentous occasion of the 60th anniversary of ACAN, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all those who have contributed to the fight against drugs.

The scourge of drugs on society should never be overlooked, and requires the Government to adopt a multi-pronged strategy to combat it. Various agencies including the Security Bureau, the Hong Kong Police Force, the Customs and Excise Department, the Correctional Services Department, the Education Bureau, the Department of Health, the Social Welfare Department and the Government Laboratory, not only perform their respective duties but also collaborate closely in the fight against drugs, including intercepting the inflow of illicit drugs at the source and rigorously combatting drug-related crimes. At the same time, the Government spares no effort in raising public anti-drug awareness through publicity and educational activities in schools and communities, as well as providing appropriate treatment and rehabilitation programmes for drug abusers to assist them in reintegrating into society.

The Government will continue to work closely with ACAN and proactively explore new anti-drug strategies. Meanwhile, we will step up collaboration with Guangdong, Macao and the international community to jointly combat cross-boundary drug trafficking activities. As the Chairperson of the Fight Crime Committee, I will co-ordinate resources at the macro level, bring together stakeholders and steer government departments to enhance the effectiveness of combatting drug crimes, thereby building a drug-free, healthy, and safe society.



獻辭



M e s s a g e s



鄧炳強先生
Mr Tang Ping-keung

保安局局長
Secretary for Security



禁毒常務委員會（禁常會）自 1965 年成立以來，一直在禁毒路上風雨兼程、勇毅前行，適值 2025 年禁常會成立一個甲子的歷史時刻，我謹此向歷任主席與委員的辛勤努力和無私付出，致以崇高的敬意和衷心的謝意！

禁常會作為政府的禁毒諮詢組織，多年來在打擊毒品方面擔當了舉足輕重的角色：當年海洛英為患社會，禁常會積極推動美沙酮自願門診治療計劃，大力提倡社區教育，最終成功控制海洛英毒禍。千禧之際，氯胺酮日益猖獗，禁常會與政府合力推出多項防範青年吸毒的措施，至今仍然適用。最近幾年，大麻二酚的潛在風險日漸浮現，禁常會配合政府對大麻二酚進行立法規管，推出大量宣傳，向市民解惑釋疑。到現時依托咪酯在青少年間肆虐，禁常會積極凝聚社會共識，大力支持政府將依托咪酯及其類似物列為危險藥物（即毒品），向市民發出清晰信息、增強阻嚇作用，對禁毒工作作出了卓越貢獻！

根據政府統計數字，過去十年被呈報的整體吸毒人數由 2015 年的 8 777 人下降至 2024 年的 5 068 人，跌幅逾四成。而自 1977 年有紀錄以來，跌幅更顯著高達七成。禁毒成果來之不易，禁常會可謂功不可沒！

除了在禁毒工作上為政府出謀獻策，禁常會亦支持提供多模式的戒毒治療和康復服務。本書亦有收錄戒毒者的經歷，每當看到市民掙脫毒品禍害，我均深受鼓舞，足證禁常會多年來的努力耕耘碩果累累，並期望這些成功案例能夠轉化成啟迪人心的教材，為進一步加強全社會的禁毒教育提供助力。

展望未來，保安局絕不辜負前人努力，將矢志不渝奮戰在抗毒的最前線，誓要大力阻截毒品供應，將毒販繩之於法。與此同時，我亦衷心期望繼續和禁常會合作無間、並肩同行，以創新手法宣傳毒害和協助吸毒者戒毒，用行動守護好我們的下一代，向無毒香港的願景邁進！



M e s s a g e s

The Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN) has been overcoming hurdles with determination and sailing forward in the anti-drug journey since its establishment in 1965. On the historic occasion of the ACAN's 60th anniversary in 2025, I would like to extend my utmost respect and sincere gratitude to all the former Chairmen and members of ACAN for their diligent efforts and selfless contributions!

As the Government's advisory body on anti-drug matters, ACAN has taken an important role in combatting dangerous drugs over the years. When the society was once rife with heroin abuse, ACAN actively pushed forward the voluntary out-patient methadone treatment programme, and vigorously advocated community-based education, successfully containing the heroine problems at the end. At the turn of the century, ketamine abuse became increasingly alarming, ACAN worked with the Government and launched a host of measures to prevent drug abuse among the younger generation, which are still applicable today. In recent years, as the potential risks of cannabidiol (CBD) gradually surfaced, ACAN rolled out a profusion of publicity work to clear up the public's doubts, well in line with the Government's legislative control on this dangerous drug. Nowadays, as with the rampancy of etomidate among the youth, ACAN proactively forged societal consensus and pledged its strong support for the Government's listing of etomidate and its analogues as dangerous drugs, sending a clear message to the public and strengthening deterrence effect, all of which showed the tremendous contributions ACAN has made towards the anti-drug cause.

According to the Government's statistics, the total number of reported drug abusers has dropped from 8 777 in 2015 to 5 068 in 2024 over the past decade, representing a decline of more than 40 per cent. According to available data on record since 1977, the decrease is even more notable at around 70 per cent. Such fruitful result of combatting drug problems is hard-won, and ACAN has made an indelible contribution!

Apart from rendering advice on anti-drug work, ACAN has long been supportive of the multi-modality approach to drug treatment and rehabilitation. This book also features the experiences of rehabilitees, and I am always touched to witness individuals breaking free from addiction. This well proves that ACAN's efforts over the years have yielded promising results. I hope that these successful stories can be turned into inspirational education resources, providing further support to reinforce anti-drug education in the whole society.

Looking ahead, the Security Bureau will never let down the efforts of our predecessors and we are determined to stay on the anti-drug frontline. We will continue to take resolute actions to intercept drug supply and bring drug dealers to justice. At the same time, it is my sincere wish that we will continue to work closely with ACAN to publicise the harms of drugs in a creative manner and help the rehabilitation of drug abusers. I believe we can safeguard our next generation with actions and stride towards the vision of a drug-free Hong Kong together!



獻辭

F o r e w o r d



李國棟醫生
Dr Donald Li Kwok-tung

禁毒常務委員會主席

Chairman of the Action Committee
Against Narcotics



60 載砥礪前行，禁毒常務委員會（禁常會）在 2025 年迎來成立 60 周年的重要里程。我在此謹代表禁常會衷心感謝歷年來為香港禁毒工作作出貢獻的同仁和社會各界人士。

自 1965 年成立至今，禁常會不斷吸納和凝聚更多社會力量，提升禁毒工作的專業性，致力於香港推動禁毒，並在預防教育和宣傳、戒毒治療和康復服務、立法和執法、對外合作和研究工作等向政府提供最前線的資訊和建議。

過去 60 年，香港的禁毒工作取得了顯著進展。早於 1970 年代開始推行逾 50 年的美沙酮自願門診治療計劃，結合專業輔導和社福支援，為有需要人士提供全人治理，成效在國際間備受肯定。1996 年，禁毒基金成立，支持非政府機構開展多元化的禁毒項目，以覆蓋預防教育和宣傳、戒毒治療和康復服務、研究等各個方面的工作。而政府的禁毒宣傳教育亦不斷推陳出新，從海報、單張、宣傳片，到校園社區互動巡迴展覽、禁毒劇場、流動展覽車、線上線下宣傳活動及近年透過禁毒大使冬冬和希希宣傳等，務求將禁毒信息傳遞到社會的每個角落。

毒品問題形勢複雜而多變，20 世紀中葉流行的鴉片和海洛英，今天在年輕吸毒者間已由其他毒品替代，現時在網上買賣毒品亦是以前未有之情況。因此，禁毒工作任重道遠，我們絕不能鬆懈。展望未來，禁常會將繼續為政府的禁毒工作出謀獻策，匯聚社會共識，構建更強大的禁毒網絡，創造更健康、更安全的無毒社會。



F o r e w o r d

60 years on, the Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN) greets a major milestone of its 60th anniversary in 2025. On behalf of ACAN, I would like to express heartfelt gratitude to all colleagues and members of the community who have contributed to the anti-drug cause in Hong Kong.

Since its establishment in 1965, ACAN has been mobilising and solidifying strengths in the community and enhanced the professionalism of anti-drug efforts in the fight against drug abuse in Hong Kong. It provides the Government with frontline information and advice in areas including preventive education and publicity, treatment and rehabilitation services, legislation and law enforcement, external co-operation, and research.

Over the past 60 years, Hong Kong's anti-drug work has made notable progress. The voluntary out-patient methadone treatment programme, which started in the 1970s, has been in operation for over 50 years. It integrates professional counselling and social welfare support to provide holistic care for people in need, and its effectiveness is well recognised internationally. In 1996, the Beat Drugs Fund was established to support a range of anti-drug projects launched by non-government organisations covering preventive education and publicity, treatment and rehabilitation services as well as research. The Government's anti-drug publicity campaign also keeps evolving over the years, ranging from posters, leaflets, videos to interactive roving exhibitions in schools and community, anti-drug drama programme, mobile exhibition vehicles, online and offline publicity campaigns, as well as promotion through anti-drug ambassadors Agent Don't and Agent Hope in recent years, with a view to conveying anti-drug messages to every corner of the society.

Drug abuse problems are complex and ever-changing. Opium and heroin, which were prevalent in the mid-twentieth century, are now replaced by other drugs among young drug abusers, and online drug trafficking nowadays is a new phenomenon unforeseen in the past. It is a long and challenging battle to fight against drug problems, and we must stay vigilant at all times. Looking ahead, ACAN will continue to provide advice and support to the Government, foster social consensus, and build a stronger anti-drug network with a view to creating a healthier and safer drug-free society.



序言



M e s s a g e



陳建強醫生 Dr Eugene Chan Kin-keung

陳建強醫生自 2021 年起為
禁毒常務委員會委員。

Dr Eugene Chan has been a member
of ACAN since 2021.

2025 年是禁毒常務委員會（禁常會）成立 60 周年的重要里程碑。作為本特刊的總編輯，我非常榮幸能參與編纂工作，藉以回顧禁常會 60 年的發展歷程，與社會共同見證禁毒工作的成就。

自 1965 年成立以來，禁常會一直致力凝聚社會各界的力量共同應對毒品挑戰。過去 60 年，禁常會在預防教育和宣傳、戒毒治療和康復服務、立法和執法、對外合作和研究工作等禁毒範疇向政府提出建議，並推動社會參與，對香港的禁毒工作貢獻良多。即使毒品問題隨著時代變遷和科技發展日益變得複雜，禁常會定必將繼續與各界攜手合作，不時調整禁毒策略，與時俱進，建設無毒香港。

這本禁常會 60 周年紀念特刊，匯聚了禁毒界別的夥伴、編輯委員會及保安局禁毒處人員的心血，旨在為讀者全面展示香港禁毒工作的成功經驗。我們特別收錄了多位曾經投身禁毒工作以及成功戒毒人士的故事。這些發人深省的故事，讓我們更堅信以人為本、以實證為本的禁毒工作，一定可以為市民的生活帶來好的改變。

展望未來，我們深信，在中央政府的大力支持、特區政府的帶領以及禁常會與社會各界的共同努力下，香港的禁毒工作勢必邁步向前。我們希望這本紀念特刊不僅能成為一份珍貴的歷史記錄，亦能啟發更多有志之士參與禁毒工作，奮力共創一個健康、安全、無毒的香港。

最後，我謹代表編輯委員會，感謝所有參與本紀念特刊製作的同仁、提供內容資料的單位，以及一直支持禁毒工作的各位。讓我們攜手邁向下一個 60 年，繼續守護香港市民的健康與幸福！



M e s s a g e

2025 marks an important milestone: the 60th anniversary of the Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN). As the editor-in-chief of this commemorative book, I am truly honoured to participate in its compilation, taking stock of ACAN's development in the past six decades and sharing the achievements of anti-drug work with everyone.

Since its establishment in 1965, ACAN has been committed to rallying people from all walks of life in dealing with drug-related challenges together. Over the past 60 years, ACAN has made a tremendous contributions to Hong Kong's anti-drug efforts through its advice tendered to the Government covering all aspects of anti-drug work, including preventive education and publicity, treatment and rehabilitation services, legislation and law enforcement, external co-operation, and research, as well as through its work in promoting public participation. Despite the increasing complexity of the drug problems in light of the changes of the times and technological advancement, ACAN remains dedicated to working hand in hand with all sectors, continuing to adjust its anti-drug strategies and keeping pace with the times to build a drug-free Hong Kong.

This ACAN 60th anniversary commemorative book represents the fruits of the labour of anti-drug partners, the Editorial Board and the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau. It aims to provide readers with a comprehensive overview of Hong Kong's successful experiences in anti-drug work. We have included the stories of several anti-drug workers and individuals who successfully quit drugs in this publication. These inspiring stories reinforce our belief that a people-oriented and evidence-based approach in anti-drug work would surely bring changes to people's life for the better.

Looking ahead, we are confident that, with the strong support of the Central People's Government, the leadership of the Government, and the joint efforts of ACAN and all sectors of society, Hong Kong's anti-drug work will take a great step forward. We hope that this book will not only serve as a valuable historical record, but also inspire more people with an aspiration to join the anti-drug work and together strive towards creating a healthy, safe, and drug-free Hong Kong.

Finally, on behalf of the Editorial Board, I would like to express my gratitude to all the colleagues who participated in the production of this commemorative book, the organisations that provided content and information, as well as everyone who has consistently supported anti-drug work. Let us join forces together to move towards the next six decades and continue to guard the health and happiness of Hong Kong people.



總編輯的話



守護

同行。

禁毒常務委員會六十周年紀念特刊



第一章

六十年來

禁毒常務委員會簡介



Introduction of the Action Committee Against Narcotics

禁毒常務委員會（禁常會）為非法定諮詢機構，協助政府打擊毒品問題。香港特別行政區行政長官委任非官方人士擔任委員會主席，並委任醫療、教育、社會工作、社區服務界別的傑出和資深人士為委員，就禁毒政策和活動向政府作出建議。

The Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN) is a non-statutory advisory body that assists the Government in combatting drug abuse problems. The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region appoints a non-official member as the Chairman of the committee, and prominent and experienced individuals from the medical, education, social work, and community service sectors as members. They provide advice to the Government on anti-drugs policies and activities.

禁常會的職權範圍，包括向政府提供意見，確保政策有效實施，以及定期監察及檢討相關政策。

禁常會向政府建議訂定有關禁止危險藥物（即毒品）非法運入或運經香港的政策，並經常檢討此等政策，同時向政府建議採取根除社會吸毒行為的措施。

為確保政策有效實施，禁常會就人力物力的適當分配問題，向政府提供意見，確保各政府部門和非政府機構作出合適的協調和通力合作，讓政策得到社會大眾支持。

The terms of reference of ACAN include advising the Government to ensure the effective implementation of policies and conducting regular monitoring and review of relevant policies.

ACAN assists the Government in formulating policies to interdict the illicit trafficking of dangerous drugs into or through Hong Kong, and to keep these policies under review, whilst at the same time advising the Government on the measures necessary to eradicate drug abuse from the community.

To ensure effective implementation of these policies, ACAN expresses its views to the Government on the appropriate distribution of resources to ensure proper co-ordination and co-operation among government departments and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in Hong Kong, such that the policies receive public support.



禁毒常務委員會於1965年6月16日舉行首次會議。圖為華僑日報剪報。

The Action Committee Against Narcotics held its first meeting on 16 June 1965. Pictured is a newspaper clipping from the Wah Kiu Yat Po.



1973年11月28日，華僑日報報導禁毒常務委員會改組及禁毒處成立。

On 28 November 1973, the Wah Kiu Yat Po reported on the reorganisation of the Action Committee Against Narcotics and the establishment of the Narcotics Division.

禁毒常務委員會改組後於 1974 年 1 月 7 日舉行的首次會議。

The reconstituted Action Committee Against Narcotics held the first meeting on 7 January 1974.



禁常會不時檢討政府部門和非政府機構為配合政策而進行的各項計劃和工作，評估其成效；凡禁常會認為應予修改的政策、計劃、工作、法例和程序，均促請政府注意，為使政府政策得以更有效地推行。

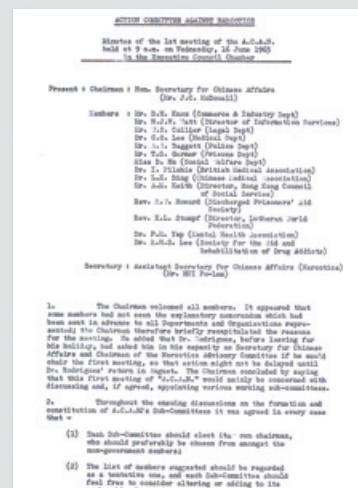
禁常會現時有兩個小組委員會。禁毒教育及宣傳小組委員會負責就禁毒教育和宣傳政策和計劃向禁常會提出意見，監察政策和計劃的成效；以及統籌政府在這方面的工作。戒毒治療及康復小組委員會負責監察藥物濫用趨勢和藥物倚賴者特性的轉變；檢討由政府撥款舉辦的戒毒治療和康復計劃的進展和成效；以及向禁常會提出有關戒毒治療和康復設施發展的意見。

禁常會曾設有一研究小組委員會。為使行政安排和成員組合更具彈性，以及加強學術界與業內人士的互動，於 2005 年起，由直接向保安局禁毒處（禁毒處）負責的研究諮詢小組取代。除監察研究項目外，研究諮詢小組亦在詮釋統計數字，以及綜合最新研究結果等方面，提供專業意見。

ACAN, from time to time, reviews and evaluates the effectiveness of the policy-related programmes and projects undertaken by the government departments and NGOs. It draws the attention of the Government to those policies, programmes, projects, laws and procedures which, in the opinion of ACAN, should be changed in order to implement the Government's policies more effectively.

There are currently two sub-committees under ACAN. The ACAN Sub-committee on Preventive Education and Publicity advises ACAN on preventive education and publicity policy and programmes, monitors their effectiveness, and co-ordinates government efforts in this area. The ACAN Sub-committee on Treatment and Rehabilitation monitors the trend in the characteristics of drug abuse and drug dependent persons, reviews the progress and effectiveness of government-funded treatment and rehabilitation programmes, and advises ACAN on the development of treatment and rehabilitation facilities.

In the past, there was the ACAN Sub-committee on Research. It was replaced by the Research Advisory Group (RAG) in 2005, so as to give more flexibility in administrative arrangement and membership composition, and to enhance interface between academics and practitioners. RAG reports directly to the Narcotics Division (ND) of the Security Bureau. Apart from monitoring research, RAG provides expert advice on interpreting statistics and drawing together latest research findings.



1965 年禁毒常務委員會舉行首次會議的會議記錄。

Minutes of the first meeting of the Action Committee Against Narcotics in 1965.

K e y M i l



鑑於1950年代香港毒品問題嚴重，於1959年11月11日發表的《香港毒品問題》白皮書建議成立禁毒諮詢委員會。1964年10月，官民共同倡議成立禁常會。

The drug problems in Hong Kong were severe in the 1950s. The White Paper "The Problem of Narcotic Drugs in Hong Kong" published on 11 November 1959 recommended the establishment of the Narcotics Advisory Committee as a response. In October 1964, there was a recommendation on the setting up of ACAN by officials and the non-governmental sector.

禁常會於1967年首次參加工展會，向市民宣傳禁毒。下圖為禁常會於1968年第26屆工展會設置攤位展示香港毒品問題。

ACAN joined the Hong Kong Brands and Products Expos the first time in 1967 to promote anti-drug messages to the public. The photo below shows the display of panels on Hong Kong's drug problems in ACAN's exhibition booth at the 26th Exhibition of Hong Kong Products held in 1968.

踏入1970年代，香港仍受毒品問題困擾。1973年，禁常會改組，繼續由社區領袖擔任主席，並加入具有專門知識並曾參與各方面禁毒工作的非官方人士。同年，禁毒處成立。

Hong Kong continued to be plagued by drug problems as it entered the 1970s. In 1973, ACAN was reconstituted with a community leader continuing to be the Chairman, and non-official individuals with expert knowledge and experience in different aspects of anti-drug work were invited to join. In the same year, the Narcotics Division was established.

禁常會於1975年同意以美沙酮戒毒的建議。隨後，香港於1976年推行大規模的美沙酮戒毒計劃，為吸毒者提供嶄新的治療方法，使戒毒工作的發展達到另一個里程碑。1976年6月1日，第一所美沙酮戒毒診所所在灣仔貝夫人分科診所設立。1977年，香港已有21間美沙酮診所，向有需要的藥物倚賴者提供門診代用治療或戒毒療程。

ACAN endorsed the recommendation of using methadone for detoxification. Following that, Hong Kong passed another milestone in the development of its drug addiction treatment facilities when it launched a massive methadone detoxification programme in 1976, offering a completely new mode of treatment for local drug abusers. The first methadone detoxification clinic was opened at the Violet Peel Polyclinic in Wan Chai on 1 June 1976. In 1977, there were 21 methadone clinics, offering out-patient maintenance or rehabilitation treatment to drug dependent persons in need.

1959



1967



1973



禁常會改組後的主席
羅理基爵士。

Sir Albert Rodrigues,
the Chairman of the
reconstituted ACAN.

1976



1965



禁常會於1965年6月16日舉行首次會議，協調各政府機關就打擊販毒及戒毒工作交換意見。之後數年，禁常會陸續繼承禁毒諮詢委員會的工作，並自此一直協助解決因販毒和吸毒造成的健康、社會和經濟問題，讓這些問題由原本資料混亂和缺乏社會人士關注，轉變為條理分明及獲得社會人士熱心參與。

ACAN held its first meeting on 16 June 1965 to co-ordinate various government departments to exchange views on combatting drug trafficking and rehabilitation work. Following that, ACAN took over the work of the Narcotics Advisory Committee in the next few years. Since then, ACAN has been assisting in addressing the health, social and economic problems brought by drug trafficking and drug abuse, improving the situation from confused information and lack of community involvement to organise and informed progress with active participation from society.

1972

政府設立禁毒專員一職，負責協調禁毒工作，並增設吸毒者中央檔案室，讓禁常會能準確掌握藥物倚賴者的資料。

同時，美沙酮能有效治療鴉片類毒癮。禁常會贊同美沙酮代用治療的試驗計劃，並成立監督委員會。美沙酮代用治療診所於1972年在九龍和灣仔兩地設立。

國際毒癮問題研討會在1971年10月於香港舉行，禁常會委員在會上發言。

The position of the Commissioner for Narcotics was created to co-ordinate anti-drug work, and the Central Registry of Drug Addicts was set up to facilitate ACAN to accurately track information on drug dependent persons.

At the same time, Methadone was found to be helpful for treating opiate abuse. With the endorsement by ACAN, the Methadone Maintenance Pilot Scheme was launched with a supervisory committee under ACAN formed. In 1972, two methadone maintenance clinics were set up in Kowloon and Wan Chai.

The International Symposium of Drug Dependence was held in Hong Kong in October 1971, and ACAN members made presentation.

1974

禁常會改組後於1974年1月7日舉行了首次會議。

The reconstituted ACAN held its first meeting on 7 January 1974.



1979

1979年4月，禁常會在政府大球場以主題「生龍活虎群英會」舉辦一次自禁常會成立以來最大規模的市民參與活動，約有三萬名人士參加。

In April 1979, ACAN held a mass rally with theme "Hong Kong's Youth Against Drugs" at the Hong Kong Stadium, attended by some 30 000 people and was the biggest community involvement project launched by ACAN since its establishment yet.

e s t a b l i s h e d

在1981年修訂的《危險藥物條例》（第134章），以法律保障藥物濫用資料中央檔案室（檔案室）及其呈報機構所儲存的記錄均可保密。這項法例的實施加強了吸毒者的私隱和信賴，藉以鼓勵他們主動接受治療。

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134) was amended in 1981 to offer statutory protection of the confidentiality of records kept by the Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) and its reporting agencies. This has greatly enhanced the privacy and confidence of drug abusers, thus encouraging them to come forward for treatments.

1989年，《販毒（追討得益）條例》（第405章）通過，除打擊販毒活動外，更授權執法人員追溯、凍結、沒收和追討販毒得益。

In 1989, with the passage of the Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance (Cap. 405), apart from combatting drug trafficking, law enforcement agencies are authorised to trace, freeze, confiscate and recover the drug proceeds.

醫院管理局（醫管局）於1994年在九龍醫院首次以試驗性質開設物質誤用診所。時至今日，於2025年，香港共有九間物質誤用診所。

The Hospital Authority (HA) established a pilot Substance Abuse Clinic in Kowloon Hospital in 1994, the first in Hong Kong. Now, in 2025, there are nine Substance Abuse Clinics (SACs) in the territory.

1996年，禁毒基金成立，向非政府機構提供資助各類值得推行的禁毒計劃和研究工作。禁毒基金由禁毒基金會管理。基金會是依據《公司條例》（第622章）註冊的非牟利有限公司。基金會設有管理委員會，並按照禁常會的意見審批申請。

In 1996, BDF was established. BDF provides funding to NGOs for implementing various worthwhile anti-drug programmes and researches. It is administered by the Beat Drugs Fund Association, a non-profit-making limited company incorporated under the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622). A Governing Committee was set up to decide on the applications to BDF on the advice of ACAN.

1981

1989

1988

1994

1995

1996

1993

2001

在禁常會支持下，香港首個濫用精神藥物者輔導中心「PS33」於1988年3月在尖沙咀開辦，為吸食危害精神毒品人士提供非住院式輔導、戒毒治療和康復服務。「PS」是英文「Psychotropic Substances」的簡寫，而「33」則是地址門牌號碼。

首次學生濫用影響精神的藥物情況調查於1987年展開，其結果於1988年向禁常會報告。調查涉及十萬名學生，而濫用毒品主要為忽得、大麻和速可眠。

With the support from ACAN, the first counselling centre for psychotropic substance abusers in Hong Kong, PS33, was opened in Tsim Sha Tsui in March 1988. "PS" stands for "Psychotropic Substances" and "33" stands for street number of the centre. The centre provides non-residential counselling, as well as treatment and rehabilitation services to psychotropic substance abusers. The first survey of use of psychotropic substances among students was carried out in 1987 and its result was reported to ACAN in 1988. 100 000 students were surveyed and the top drugs abused were Mandrax, cannabis and Seconal.

1993年，禁常會再次重組，成員來自社福、教育、醫療、社區服務等多個界別的代表，讓更多社會人士參與禁毒行列，並透過全新的研究小組委員會展開與禁毒有關的研究工作。

In 1993, ACAN was reconstituted again. Members included representatives from the fields of social work, education, medicines and community service, enhancing community participation in anti-drug efforts. Moreover, researches related to drug prevention were to be conducted through a new Sub-committee on Research.

1995年，首個關注毒品問題高峯會議召開，促成於1996年成立禁毒基金。翌年第二次毒品問題高峯會議召開，檢討了首次會議所定下的禁毒工作進展，並提出多項未來行動計劃，包括在政府部門增設額外職位、修訂《危險藥物條例》（第134章）和《藥劑業及毒藥條例》（第138章）、宣布與其他地方就合作調查販毒活動和沒收販毒得益所簽訂的雙邊協定的延續等。

In 1995, the first Summit Meeting on Drugs was convened, leading to the establishment of the Beat Drugs Fund (BDF) in 1996. The second Summit Meeting on Drugs was held the following year to review the progress made since the first meeting and proposed several action plans, including providing additional posts in government departments, introducing amendments to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134) and the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap. 138) as well as announcing the extension of the bilateral agreements with other places on mutual co-operation to investigate drug trafficking and the confiscation of proceeds of drug trafficking.

2001年11月8日，禁毒處與禁常會首次舉辦粵、港、澳打擊濫用及販賣毒品政策研討會議，讓三地官員、專家、禁毒工作人員及青少年就禁毒議題互相交流及提出建議。2005年，禁毒處與禁常會首次合辦大規模國際禁毒會議，接近400名來自世界各地，從事禁毒相關工作的專家出席，就防止及打擊濫用問題分享最新資訊和經驗。

On 8 November 2001, ND and ACAN jointly hosted the first Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Conference on Policy to Tackle Drug Abuse and Trafficking, enabling officials, professionals, anti-drug workers and youths from the three places to exchange views and forward suggestions on anti-drug issues. In 2005, ND and ACAN jointly organised a large-scale international anti-drug conference for the first time, with the attendance of nearly 400 experts from around the world engaged in anti-drug work. These experts shared up-to-date information and their experience at the international anti-drug conference.

K e y M i l



特區政府積極帶領禁毒工作邁進千禧。2004年6月21日，香港賽馬會藥物資訊天地（現為香港賽馬會禁毒資訊天地）正式全面啟用，前行政長官董建華主持揭幕儀式。它是全港首個以藥物教育為主題的永久展覽館，透過生動輕鬆的手法，配合多媒體展品及互動遊戲，向市民傳達禁毒信息。

Anti-drug efforts entered the millennium under the proactive leadership of the Government. On 21 June 2004, the Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre (DIC) formally commenced full operation. The unveiling ceremony was officiated by the former Chief Executive, Mr Tung Chee-hwa. It is the first permanent anti-drug educational exhibition centre in Hong Kong. DIC aims to deliver anti-drug messages to the public, using interactive presentations with multimedia exhibits and games.

由禁毒處及禁常會贊助攝製的20集電視連續劇《美麗高解像》於2009年12月在本地電視頻道播放。

The 20-episode television drama series "The Beauty of the Game", sponsored by ND and ACAN, was broadcast on a local television channel in December 2009.

2011/12學年全港推出含測檢元素的「健康校園計劃」。「健康校園計劃」是一個包含多元化個人成長活動和校園測檢元素的校本計劃，目的是要協助學生發展健康的生活習慣、建立正面的人生觀與價值觀，從而加強他們的抗逆能力。禁常會大力呼籲學校參與。

The Healthy School Programme with a Drug Testing Component (HSP(DT)) was launched across Hong Kong in the 2011/12 school year. The HSP(DT) is a school-based programme comprising both diversified personal growth programmes and a drug testing component. It is designed to help students develop healthy habits and a positive outlook on life and values, thereby enhancing their resilience to adversity. ACAN strongly encourages schools to participate in the programme.

2013年，為響應聯合國國際禁毒日和凝聚社會各界的抗毒力量，禁毒處、禁常會和香港電台在沙田馬場合辦「同行抗毒Sun力量」活動，由前政務司司長林鄭月娥主禮。

禁毒處於2013年開設「唔Take嘢」YouTube頻道，分享有關禁毒短片，宣傳毒品禍害。

In 2013, to tie in with the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (World Drug Day) and to rally community support for the anti-drug cause, the former Chief Secretary for Administration, Mrs Carrie Lam Cheng Yuet-ngor, officiated at an anti-drug event, co-organised by ND, ACAN and Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK) at Sha Tin Racecourse.

ND launched "Say NO to Drugs" YouTube channel in 2013 to share anti-drug videos and promote awareness about the harms of drug abuse.

2004



2008

2008年9月，禁常會和政府推出「友出路」計劃，動員社會各界的力量，締造無毒的關懷文化。這計劃為社會上的有心人提供一個平台，幫助年輕人「向毒品說不」。2008年11月11日，由律政司司長領導的青少年毒品問題專責小組發表報告，詳述專責小組透過現有的減罪和禁毒網絡進行廣泛諮詢後而整合的策略。這些策略包括：政府應製作資源套，以協助學校制訂包含禁毒元素的校本健康校園政策。同年11月17日，禁常會舉行特別會議討論專責小組的報告，並歡迎專責小組的建議。

In September 2008, ACAN and the Government launched the Path Builders to mobilise the whole community to foster a drug-free and caring culture. It provided a platform for those who cared to help young people "Say NO to Drugs".

On 11 November 2008, the Task Force on Youth Drug Abuse, chaired by the Secretary for Justice, released its report after consulting widely through the fight crime and anti-drug networks to consolidate strategies to combat drug problems among youngsters. These strategies include the development of resource kits to help schools formulate a healthy school policy with an anti-drug element.

ACAN held a special meeting on 17 November in the same year to discuss the report of the task force and welcomed the recommendations.

2009



2010

2010年，為支援學校制訂含禁毒元素的「健康校園政策」，幫助學生發展健康生活習慣及建立正面價值觀，教育局、禁毒處及禁常會委託香港青年協會製作了《健康校園新一代 學校禁毒資源套》。該資源套在2010年3月17日推出，派發予中小學及各校的家長教師會。資源套的製作由禁毒基金資助。

In 2010, to help schools formulate a Healthy School Policy with an anti-drug element and to help students develop a healthy lifestyle and positive values, the Education Bureau, ND and ACAN commissioned the Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups (HKFYG) to produce an anti-drug resource kit for schools. The anti-drug resource kit, which was launched on 17 March 2010, was delivered to primary and secondary schools and parent-teacher associations. The production of the anti-drug resource kit was sponsored by BDF.

2011



2012

2012年，超過1300名青少年及社會人士出席在沙田馬場舉行的大型禁毒活動「打開TEEN窗 愛@無毒SHOW」，由前行政長官曾蔭權主禮，展示共同抗毒的決心。

In 2012, over 1 300 youths and people from the community attended a large-scale anti-drug publicity event held at Sha Tin Racecourse. The event was officiated by the former Chief Executive, Mr Donald Tsang Yam-kuen, demonstrating a collective commitment to fighting drugs.

2013



2014

禁常會舉辦大型禁毒活動「我敢抗毒齊出發2014」，啟動禮在旺角麥花臣場館舉行，特別邀請了著名藝人郭富城為活動的「抗毒榮譽大使」，並獲前保安局副局長李家超頒發委任證書。

ACAN organised a large-scale anti-drug event in 2014, and its opening ceremony was held at the MacPherson Stadium in Mong Kok. Popular artiste Mr Aaron Kwok was invited as "Anti-drug Ambassador" of the anti-drug campaign, the former Under Secretary for Security, Mr John Lee Ka-chiu, presented the certificate of appointment to Mr Aaron Kwok.

e s t o n e s

前行政長官梁振英於2015年6月27日主持大型禁毒活動「2015抗毒者聯盟」啓動禮，為當年的全港青少年禁毒運動揭開序幕。為響應6月26日聯合國國際禁毒日，禁毒處、禁常會和香港電台在旺角麥花臣場館合辦該場活動，以凝聚社會各界力量，齊心抗毒。

The former Chief Executive, Mr Leung Chun-ying, officiated at the opening ceremony of the large-scale anti-drug event "Anti-drug Alliance 2015" on 27 June 2015, raising the curtain for that year's territory-wide campaign against youth drug abuse. In support of the World Drug Day on 26 June, ND, ACAN and RTHK co-organised the event at the MacPherson Stadium in Mong Kok to rally community support for the anti-drug cause.

2015



2021

禁毒處於2021年開設「唔take嘢」Facebook專頁和Instagram帳戶，分享有關毒品的正確知識，以及香港賽馬會禁毒資訊天地活動的詳情等。

ND launched Facebook page and Instagram account "narcotics.divisionhk" in 2021 to share knowledge of drugs and DIC activities updates.

禁常會和政府於2022年9月17日起動全新禁毒宣傳，當中包括禁毒口號「一齊企硬 唔Take嘢！」及禁毒大使冬冬和希希等。同日下午，大型禁毒電視節目《SHOW 出脫毒新作風》在本地電視台舉行。

2022年12月5日，翻新後的香港賽馬會禁毒資訊天地重新開放予公眾免費入場參觀。禁毒資訊天地曾在2021年2月開始進行大規模翻新工程，以提升其角色及功能，進一步加強禁毒預防教育及宣傳工作。

ACAN and the Government launched a brand-new anti-drug promotion on 17 September 2022, which included an anti-drug slogan "Let's Stand Firm. Knock Drugs Out!", anti-drug ambassadors Agent Don't and Agent Hope, etc. A large-scale anti-drug television programme was held at a local television studio in the afternoon on the same day.

On 5 December 2022, the revamped DIC was reopened for public to visit free of charge. DIC underwent major renovation from February 2021 with a view to upgrading its role and functions in delivering anti-drug preventive education and publicity.

2022



2023

為響應6月26日聯合國國際禁毒日，禁常會在社會從新冠疫情復常後，於2023年6月26日在銅鑼灣舉辦禁毒預防教育和宣傳活動，凝聚社會各界的禁毒力量。當天，禁常會委員向市民派發禁毒宣傳物品。

禁常會支持政府立法加強管制大麻二酚（CBD）。政府聽取意見後，於2023年2月1日，將CBD列為毒品，受《危險藥物條例》（第134章）管制。

To echo the World Drug Day on 26 June, ACAN held a preventive education and publicity event on 26 June 2023 to unite different sectors of the community in the fight against drugs after the resumption of normality from COVID-19. On that day, ACAN members distributed anti-drug promotional materials to the public. ACAN supported the Government in stepping up the control of cannabidiol (CBD) through legislation. Taking into account its views, on 1 February 2023, the Government listed cannabidiol (CBD) as a dangerous drug under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134).

禁毒處公布由禁常會轄下戒毒治療及康復小組委員會領導擬備的香港戒毒治療和康復服務三年計劃（2024至2026年），為2024至2026年間的戒毒治療和康復服務訂定策略性方向。這是自1997年第一份三年計劃發布後的第十份三年計劃。

禁毒處和禁常會在2024年6月26日啟動「禁毒知識站：勇闖未來 • 遠離毒害」巡迴展覽。此禁毒巡迴展覽設有不同主題展區，包括遊戲區、電子展板區及「打卡」區等，綜合STEM（即科學、科技、工程及數學）元素及多媒體向公眾傳遞正確的毒品知識，並且講解毒品罪行刑責、求助方法等資訊。

ND promulgated the Three-year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong for 2024-2026, which was prepared under the leadership of the ACAN Sub-committee on Treatment and Rehabilitation. It sets out the strategic directions for the drug treatment and rehabilitation services between 2024 and 2026. This is the tenth Three-year Plan published since the first one was published in 1997.

ND and ACAN launched the "Anti-drug Info Zone: Stride Ahead Into A Drug-free Future" Roving Exhibition on 26 June 2024. With the elements of STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) and multimedia, this anti-drug roving exhibition had different theme zones with games, digital exhibition panels and photo booths to share anti-drug knowledge with visitors, and provide them with information about criminal liability for drug offences and how to seek help, etc.

2024



2025



《2025年危險藥物條例修訂附表1令》

第1條

《2025年危險藥物條例(修訂附表1)令》

(由行政長官在徵詢行政會議的意見後根據《危險藥物條例》(第134章)第50(1)條作出)

- 生效日期
本命令自2025年2月14日起實施。
- 修訂《危險藥物條例》
《危險藥物條例》(第134章)現予修訂，修訂方式列於第3條。
- 修訂附表1
(1) 附表1，第1部，第1(a)段，"N-[1-(氨基羰基)-2,2-二甲基丙基]-1-丁基-1H-吡嗪-3-甲酰胺 (ADB-BUTINACA)"項目——
廢除
"ADB-BUTINACA"
代以
"N-[1-(aminocarbonyl)-2,2-dimethylpropyl]-1-butyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide"
(第1部，第1(a)段，在"進"字)

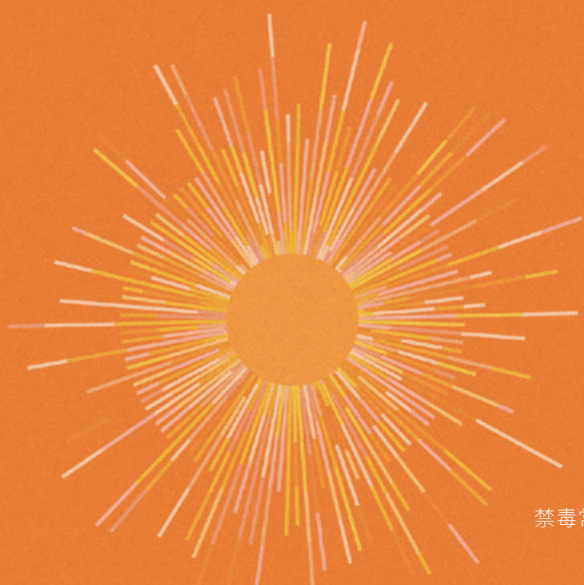
2025

政府於2025年2月14日刊登憲報將依托咪酯及其三種類似物列為毒品，並即時生效。禁常會表示大力支持。

The Government published in the Gazette listing etomidate and its three analogues as dangerous drugs with immediate effect on 14 February 2025. It received full support from ACAN.

齊心合力奮迎

挑戰



第二章

多管

齊下遏制毒禍



預防教育和宣傳

Preventive Education and Publicity

「任何禁毒運動，若無整個社會的支持，勢難望其成功。」1959 年的第一份《毒品問題白皮書》已闡明運動成功的關鍵。其後，禁常會全面檢討過往的預防教育和宣傳工作，向政府建議增撥資源推行新策略，提高市民對毒品禍害的認知。自此，預防教育和宣傳成為禁毒工作中重要的一環，目標是透過不同平台和渠道，宣揚預防吸毒的信息，推廣及早辨識隱蔽吸毒者，鼓勵吸毒者盡早求助。

"No campaign against drugs can hope to succeed without the backing of the people as a whole." The first White Paper "The Problem of Narcotic Drugs in Hong Kong" published in 1959 outlined the key factor for success. Subsequently, ACAN comprehensively reviewed the previous efforts, recommending the Government to increase resources to enhance public awareness of drug harms. Since then, preventive education and publicity have become an essential component of anti-drug efforts, aiming to disseminate drug prevention information through various platforms and channels, promote early identification of drug abusers, and encourage them to seek help.

善用傳媒提升公眾禁毒意識

Raising Public Anti-drug Awareness through Media

電視及電台廣播

Television and Radio Broadcasts

上世紀 70、80 年代，電視台和電台是大眾的主要資訊渠道，政府透過宣傳片和聲帶向公眾傳遞禁毒信息。自 2000 年後，合作形式更多元化，包括與廣播機構合作戲劇節目、歌唱比賽、短片比賽等，從多角度宣傳毒品的禍害。

In the 1970s and 1980s, television and radio were the primary media channels for disseminating anti-drug messages to the general public. The Government utilised TV Announcements in the Public Interest (APIs) and audio clips to convey these messages to the public. Since the 2000s, collaborations with broadcasting organisations have taken on a more multi-faceted approach, including drama programmes, singing competitions, and short film competitions, to raise public awareness of the harms of drugs.

電視節目

Television Programmes

電視節目對於大眾的觀念和意識具有影響力，禁毒處和禁常會透過與電視台合作，以潛移默化的方式向市民灌輸禁毒知識，提高警覺。

Television programmes can significantly shape public perception and awareness. ND and ACAN collaborate with television broadcasters to subtly integrate anti-drug information into programmes, raising public awareness.



香港電台電視部於 1999 年至 2013 年間推出由禁毒基金贊助的《毒海浮生》實況紀錄劇，以戲劇及紀錄片形式闡述及分析青少年的吸毒問題，鼓勵他們遠離毒品。

From 1999 to 2013, the Television Department of Radio Television Hong Kong launched the reality documentary series "Drug Battle Series", sponsored by the Beat Drugs Fund. This series used a blend of drama and documentary to illustrate and examine the drug problems among young people, encouraging them to stay away from drugs.

80 年代，香港無綫電視《歡樂今宵》中的「禁毒特輯」吸引了超過 200 萬觀眾收看，在觀眾和大眾媒體中引起了極大的關注和熱烈反響，為禁毒常務委員會的禁毒工作帶來了廣泛的宣傳效果。圖中為節目主持何守信在禁毒常務委員會標誌布景前介紹節目。

In the 1980s, the "Anti-narcotics Special" on Hong Kong Television Broadcasts Limited's "Enjoy Yourself Tonight" attracted over two million viewers. The programme generated significant attention and enthusiastic responses from the audience and the mass media, bringing widespread publicity to the anti-drug efforts of the Action Committee Against Narcotics. The picture shows the programme host Mr Ivan Ho Sau Sun talking with the Action Committee Against Narcotics logo as the backdrop.



政府電視宣傳短片

TV Announcements in the Public Interest

短短數十秒的政府電視宣傳短片，在不知不覺間成為市民的集體記憶。政府歷年來製作過大量的禁毒宣傳短片，當中不少畫面和對白皆成為膾炙人口的經典。

APIs lasting just several tens of seconds have unknowingly become collective memories of the public. The Government has produced numerous anti-drug promotional videos over the years, many of which have left a lasting impression with their iconic visuals and memorable dialogues.



1981

《毒品害人 生人勿近》*



1988

《亂咁食丸仔唔係好玩架》*



2008

《向毒品說不（最差損友）》
No Drugs (Friend)



2017

《企硬 2017（「冰」會溶咗你！）》
Anti-drug 2017 ("Ice" can dissolve your brain!)



2025

《勿墮「太空油毒品」陷阱！》
Don't fall into "space oil drug" traps!

電台活動

Activities Hosted with Radio Broadcasters

通過與電台合作舉辦活動，邀請新一代歌手及藝人向青少年宣揚禁毒信息，鼓勵他們以正向態度面對逆境，活出健康人生。

By collaborating with radio broadcasters to organise activities, the new-generation singers and artists were invited to promote anti-drug messages to young people, encouraging them to adopt a positive outlook and live healthy lives.



保安局禁毒處、禁毒常務委員會與新城電台合辦禁毒歌唱比賽《夢想事大 無毒超新 SING》，總決賽於 2019 年 12 月 11 日舉行。九位年輕參賽者憑歌聲鼓勵年輕人建立健康無毒的生活方式，勇敢追尋夢想。前禁毒常務委員會禁毒教育及宣傳小組委員會主席陳永堅（左二）頒獎予冠軍參賽者。

The final of the "Anti-drug Supernova Singing Contest", co-organised by the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau, the Action Committee Against Narcotics and Metro Radio, was held on 11 December 2019. Nine young finalists made use of their singing skills to encourage young people to steadfastly pursue their dreams while developing healthy and drug-free lifestyles. The former Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics Sub-committee on Preventive Education and Publicity, Mr Chan Wing-kin (second left), presented the award to the champion.



禁毒常務委員會與房屋委員會於 1995 年 12 月至 1996 年 9 月期間合辦禁毒活動。兩輯共十場現場直播節目分別由香港電台及新城電台製作，跨越港、九、新界多區公共屋邨舉行，吸引約 2 500 名現場觀眾參與，聽眾人數接近 20 萬人。

The Action Committee Against Narcotics and the Housing Authority jointly organised anti-drug events from December 1995 to September 1996. A total of ten live broadcasts of two programmes, produced by Radio Television Hong Kong and Metro Broadcast, were held across various public housing estates in Hong Kong, Kowloon, and the New Territories. These events attracted approximately 2 500 live audiences and nearly 200 000 listeners.

善用數碼媒體 與時並進

Moving with the Times: Leveraging Digital Media

資訊及通訊科技發展一日千里，青少年的禁毒工作進入新一頁。禁毒處和禁常會陸續開發社交媒體和網站接觸市民，更廣泛宣傳禁毒信息。

另一方面，禁常會關注到網上有關毒品的社交媒體帖文湧現，當中不少帖文更鼓吹吸毒、提供錯誤毒品資訊，並涉嫌利用社交媒體作非法毒品交易，因此致函本港較常用的社交媒體和網站的營運機構，呼籲它們貫徹企業的社會責任，協助阻截不當資訊的傳播。



2007年推出手機及電腦遊戲《Evil Killer》，禁毒大使孫耀威（右二）與年輕人在登場儀式上一同鎚打扮演手機遊戲角色的K魔和E魔，以顯示打擊「搖頭丸」和「K仔」的決心。孫耀威是香港流行歌星。

In 2007, a mobile and computer game “Evil Killer” was launched. On the launching ceremony, anti-drug ambassador Mr Eric Sun (second from right) and young people symbolically “hammered” the in-game characters Evil K and Evil E to demonstrate the determination to combat MDMA and ketamine. Mr Eric Sun is a Hong Kong pop singer.



保安局禁毒處於2021年開設「唔take嘢」Facebook專頁和Instagram帳戶，分享有關毒品的正確知識，以及香港賽馬會禁毒資訊天地活動詳情等。由禁毒大使冬冬和希希組成的「唔take嘢聯盟」，從2022年底起更不時出現於禁毒處的社交媒體帳戶，以機智形象傳遞禁毒信息。

The Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau launched the account “narcotics.divisionhk” on Facebook and Instagram in 2021 to share correct knowledge of drugs and details of activities organised by the Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre. “Beat Drugs Squad”, formed by anti-drug ambassadors Agent Don’t and Agent Hope, has been showing up on the Narcotics Division’s social media accounts from time to time since the end of 2022 to disseminate anti-drug messages through their resourceful image.

With the rapid evolution of information and communication technology, anti-drug strategies for young people have entered a new phase. Over the years, ND and ACAN have expanded to social media and websites to promote anti-drug information to reach a wider audience.

However, the rise of drug-related content on social media has caught the attention of ACAN. Many posts promote drug abuse, deliver misinformation about drugs, or even facilitate illegal drug transactions through social media. Addressing the issue, ACAN has written to the operators of the most commonly used social media platforms and websites in Hong Kong, urging them to fulfil their corporate social responsibility by helping curb the spread of harmful content.

保安局禁毒處和禁毒常務委員會亦與關鍵意見領袖（KOL）和網媒合作，例如網媒「歡樂馬介休」及旅遊達人梁芷珮等，並推出禁毒影片向不同目標群眾宣傳毒品的禍害，在社交媒體共累積近120萬瀏覽量。此外，2024年禁毒處和禁毒常務委員會於香港書展舉辦期間舉辦家長講座，邀請人稱「超級奶爸」的跨媒體創作人何基佑及鍾凱瑩從育兒及親子溝通的角度講解如何培養子女的抗毒能力。有關活動花絮亦上載至「唔take嘢」Facebook專頁和Instagram帳戶。

The Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau and the Action Committee Against Narcotics also collaborate with key opinion leaders and online media, such as online media “Bacalhau” and travel guru Ms Christy Leung, and launch anti-drug videos to publicise the harms of drugs to different target audiences, which have achieved a total of about 1.2 million views on social media platforms. In addition, in 2024, the Narcotics Division and the Action Committee Against Narcotics organised a parental talk during the Hong Kong Book Fair, inviting Mr Kay Ho, also known as “Super Daddy”, and Ms Charis Chung, to talk about how to strengthen children’s determination to stay away from drugs in terms of parenting and parent-child communication. The highlights of the event were also uploaded onto the Narcotics Division’s account “narcotics.divisionhk” on Facebook and Instagram.



在社區層面加強市民對毒害的認識

Strengthening Community Awareness of Drug Harms

上世紀 70 年代，禁常會提出增加用於預防教育和宣傳的經費以推行新策略，意見獲政府接納，1976 年起於全港各區舉辦各式各樣的禁毒活動。時至今日，禁常會每年透過禁毒基金資助不同機構在社區推展宣傳活動，延續從地區層面提升禁毒意識的理念。

In the 1970s, ACAN proposed increasing funding for preventive education and publicity to implement new strategies, which was accepted by the Government. From 1976, numerous anti-drug activities have been organised across all districts in Hong Kong. Today, ACAN continues to support community-based promotional activities with the funding from BDF, continuing the concept of raising drug awareness at the community level.



60 年代，由有吸食鴉片習慣的著名南音藝人杜煥創作了一首南音禁毒歌，於綜合晚會上演奏，成為本港禁毒史上一段小插曲。南音現時為香港的非物质文化遗产。

In the 1960s, Mr Dou Wun, a famous Nanyin (southern tunes, Cantonese traditional singing style) artist, who had an opium habit, composed a Nanyin anti-drug song. He performed it at an evening variety party, which became an episode in the history of Hong Kong's anti-drug campaign. Nanyin is an intangible cultural heritage of Hong Kong.



禁毒常務委員會自 1967 年至 2021 年曾連續多屆參加工展會，於場內搭建禁毒攤位，透過展板、遊戲及影片宣傳禁毒信息。

From 1967 to 2021, the Action Committee Against Narcotics participated in numerous Hong Kong Brands and Products Expos, setting up anti-drug booths inside the venues. Exhibition boards, games, and videos were used to promote anti-drug messages.

早期禁毒運動

Anti-drug Campaigns in the Early Days

透過巴士車身廣告、禁毒綜藝表演、環區大遊行、歌唱比賽等宣傳禁毒訊息，提高整個社會的參與度。

Through bus advertisements, anti-drug variety shows, district parades, and singing competitions, anti-drug messages were promoted to increase the public engagement in anti-drug campaigns.

「齊心禁毒樂善行 1998」於沙田中央公園舉行，前保安局局長葉劉淑儀（左三）、前禁毒常務委員會主席陳佳鼎教授（左四）、前禁毒常務委員會轄下禁毒教育及宣傳小組委員會主席王津（左一）及前禁毒專員盧古嘉利（左二），帶領參加者環繞城門河。

“Anti-drugs Charity Walk 1998” was held at Sha Tin Central Park. The event was led by key figures including Mrs Regina Ip Lau Suk-ye, the former Secretary for Security (third left), Prof. Chen Char-nie, the former Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics (fourth left), Mr Justein Wong Chun, the former Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics Sub-committee on Preventive Education and Publicity (first left) and Mrs Clarie Lo Ku Ka-lee, the former Commissioner for Narcotics (second from left). They led the participants along the path around Shing Mun River during the walk.



為響應首個聯合國國際禁毒日，1987 年香港小姐楊寶玲於 6 月 26 日在沙田協助派發禁毒宣傳物品。

In support of the first International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Miss Hong Kong '87, Pauline Yeung, distributed anti-drug publicity packs in Sha Tin on 26 June 1987.



禁毒常務委員會於 1974 年在觀塘舉行禁毒運動開幕典禮。

The Action Committee Against Narcotics hosted the opening ceremony of an anti-drug campaign in Kwun Tong in 1974.

常設展覽館及禁毒展覽

Permanent Exhibition Centre and Anti-drug Exhibitions

為加強禁毒教育工作，禁常會於 1999 年通過設立香港賽馬會禁毒資訊天地，成為禁毒資訊和活動的樞紐。此外，禁毒處和禁常會定期於社區舉辦禁毒展覽，加深公眾對毒害的認識，鼓勵市民同心抗毒。

To bolster anti-drug education efforts, ACAN endorsed the development of DIC as a hub for anti-drug information and activities in 1999. In addition, ND and ACAN regularly organise community-based anti-drug exhibitions to raise public awareness about drug harms, encouraging community involvement in the fight against drugs.

香港賽馬會禁毒資訊天地

Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre

位於金鐘道政府合署低座頂層的禁毒資訊天地，佔地約九百平方米，獲香港賽馬會慈善信託基金捐助興建，於 2004 年啟用，是香港首個以禁毒教育為主題的常設展覽館。

DIC, located on the roof floor at the Low Block of Queensway Government Offices, covers an area of about 900 square meters. The establishment was funded by the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust and opened in 2004. It is Hong Kong's first permanent anti-drug educational exhibition centre.



為提升禁毒教育功能及豐富市民的參觀經驗，禁毒資訊天地於 2021 年暫停開放進行大規模翻新工程，加設多媒體互動展品和設施，並於 2022 年 12 月重開。圖為 2022 年 11 月 28 日的重啟典禮，保安局局長鄧炳強（右四）、保安局常任秘書長李百全（左三）、禁毒常務委員會主席李國棟醫生（右三）等人蒞臨主禮。

To enhance the anti-drug education function and enrich the public's visiting experience, the Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre was temporarily closed in 2021 for extensive revamp and reopened in December 2022, with various interactive multi-media facilities and devices installed. The photo shows the reopening ceremony held on 28 November 2022, the Secretary for Security, Mr Tang Ping-keung (fourth right), the Permanent Secretary for Security, Mr Li Pak-chuen (third left), the Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics, Dr Donald Li Kwok-tung (third right) and others attended as the officiating guests.

禁毒展覽

Anti-drug Exhibitions

為增強社區人士對毒品的認識，禁毒處和禁常會不時合辦禁毒展覽，有助市民了解不同毒品的禍害及影響，加強抵抗毒品引誘的能力，並認識毒品相關法例。

To raise public awareness of drug problems, ND and ACAN co-organise anti-drug exhibitions from time to time. These exhibitions help the public understand the harms brought about by drugs, and strengthen their ability to resist drugs. The exhibitions also educate the public about drug-related laws.



鑽石山荷里活廣場於 2003 年 6 月 25 至 29 日舉行禁毒展覽，以配合聯合國國際禁毒日。

An anti-drug exhibition was held at Hollywood Plaza in Diamond Hill from 25 to 29 June 2003, echoing International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

保安局禁毒處和禁毒常務委員會於 2024 年舉辦「禁毒知識站：勇闖未來 • 遠離毒害」巡迴展覽，在各大商場、香港書展及大專院校展出。禁毒巡迴展覽以「星際」為主題，將各種毒品比喻為需要擊敗的怪獸，形象化地展現毒品對身心的深遠禍害，提醒市民時刻遠離毒品，並警惕公眾干犯毒品罪行的嚴重後果。圖為保安局局長鄧炳強參與展覽的遊戲。

In 2024, the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau and the Action Committee Against Narcotics co-organised the "Anti-drug Info Zone: Stride Ahead Into A Drug-free Future" roving exhibition, which was staged in different shopping malls, the Hong Kong Book Fair, and tertiary institutions. It was designed with the theme of interstellar space. Drugs were portrayed in the exhibition as aliens that should be defeated. This visual representation helped present the adverse effects caused by drugs on one's mind and body in a vivid manner. And by seeing the aliens, everyone was strongly reminded again to stay away from drugs at all times, and the dire consequences of committing drug crimes. The photo shows the Secretary for Security, Mr Tang Ping-keung, in an anti-drug game.



為紀念禁毒常務委員會成立 60 周年，保安局禁毒處和禁毒常務委員會舉辦校園社區互動巡迴展覽，以鞏固社會的禁毒意識。巡迴展覽以時光隧道為概念，帶領參觀者穿越不同時空，了解過去、現在和未來的禁毒工作。巡迴展覽特設有禁常會 60 周年專屬展區，展示了由 1960 年至 2025 年間製作的一些禁毒海報。這些海報不單是回顧種種禁毒宣傳運動的重要材料，而且也反映了歷年以來，禁毒宣傳設計和溝通策略因應社會的改變而轉變。

In commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Action Committee Against Narcotics, the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau and the Action Committee Against Narcotics co-organised an interactive roving exhibition in education institutions and the community, with a view to consolidating anti-drug awareness in the community. The roving exhibition adopted the concept of a time tunnel, taking visitors through different time periods to learn about anti-drug work in the past, present and future. The roving exhibition featured a theme zone dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Action Committee Against Narcotics, in which a number of anti-drug posters produced between 1960 and 2025 were displayed. The poster collection not only provided an important review of various anti-drug publicity campaigns, but also reflected the changes in design and communication strategies of anti-drug publicity in response to the development of society over the years.



大型禁毒宣傳活動

Large-scale Anti-drug Events

禁毒工作需要凝聚社會力量一同抗毒，全民持續參與，禁毒處和禁常會不時舉辦大型禁毒活動，號召演藝界、制服團體、學生、非政府組織、社會服務機構及教育界等代表，一同參與連串禁毒宣傳活動，共建無毒社會。

ND and ACAN organise large-scale anti-drug campaigns from time to time to engage the public in the fight against drugs. Representatives from the entertainment industry, uniformed groups, students, NGOs, social service organisations, and the education sector are invited to participate in anti-drug campaigns.



「生龍活虎群英會」為1979年的禁毒活動打響頭炮，大大提高參加者、公眾及傳媒對禁毒工作的關注。

The ACAN Mass Rally, the first and biggest anti-drug event in 1979, heightened interest in the anti-drug cause among participants, the public and the mass media.



由禁毒常務委員會、市政局及香港電台合辦、在香港體育館舉行的禁毒教育綜合節目，是1983年的一項大型活動，吸引了逾7000人參加。

A major event in 1983, the Anti-drug Educational Variety Show at the Hong Kong Coliseum, jointly organised by the Action Committee Against Narcotics, the Urban Council and Radio Television Hong Kong, attracted more than 7 000 people.



保安局禁毒處和禁毒常務委員會舉辦大型禁毒活動「我敢抗毒齊出發 2014」，啟動禮在旺角麥花臣場館舉行，特別邀請了著名藝人郭富城擔任活動的「抗毒榮譽大使」。圖示前禁毒常務委員會主席石丹理教授（左二）、前保安局副局長李家超（右二）、前禁毒專員許林燕明女士（左一）及前香港電台副廣播處長戴淑媛女士（右一）頒發「抗毒榮譽大使」委任證書予郭富城（中）。

The Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau and the Action Committee Against Narcotics organised a large-scale anti-drug event in 2014, and its opening ceremony was held at the MacPherson Stadium in Mong Kok. Popular artist Mr Aaron Kwok was invited as “Anti-drug Ambassador” of the anti-drug campaign. The photo shows the former Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics, Prof. Daniel Shek Tan-lei (second left), the former Under Secretary for Security, Mr John Lee Ka-chiu (second right), the former Commissioner for Narcotics, Mrs Erika Hui Lam Yin-ming (first left) and the former Deputy Director of Broadcasting, Miss Leonia Tai (first right) presenting an “Anti-drug Ambassador” certificate to Mr Aaron Kwok (centre).



2009年《不可一·不可再》誓師大會在灣仔伊利沙伯體育館舉行。

“No Drugs No Regrets” pledge ceremony was held at the Queen Elizabeth Stadium, Wan Chai in 2009.



2010年《同行抗毒大會》啟動禮在灣仔伊利沙伯體育館舉行。

Kick-off ceremony of “Territory-wide Campaign Against Youth Drug Abuse” was held at the Queen Elizabeth Stadium, Wan Chai in 2010.



2022年9月大型禁毒宣傳節目《SHOW 出脫毒新作風》在將軍澳電視廣播城舉行，為一系列禁毒宣傳活動揭開序幕，全新禁毒大使冬冬和希希亦在節目中亮相。

A large-scale anti-drug publicity programme was held at the TVB City in Tseung Kwan O in September 2022, kicking off a series of anti-drug activities. The new anti-drug ambassadors Agent Don't and Agent Hope were also introduced to the public in the show.



《2017 同行抗毒 強者本色》大型禁毒活動啟動禮在麥花臣場館舉行。響應大會主題，出席啟動禮的嘉賓承諾發揮強者本色，堅決對抗毒品的誘惑，共建無毒社會。

Opening ceremony of a large-scale anti-drug event “Fight Drugs Together 2017” was held at the MacPherson Stadium. Echoing the theme of the event, the guests who attended the event pledged to stand strong against the temptation of drugs and work together to build a drug-free society.

提升社區禁毒意識計劃

Anti-drug Community Awareness Building Programme

因應吸毒隱蔽化的問題，禁毒基金自 2013 年首次推出提升社區禁毒意識計劃，支持全港 18 區分區撲滅罪行委員會聯同各區民政事務處推行地區主導的禁毒教育宣傳項目。

In response to the problems of hidden drug abuse, BDF launched the "Anti-drug Community Awareness Building Programme" in 2013 for the first time. The programme supported the District Fight Crime Committees (DFCCs) of the 18 districts and the District Offices to implement district-led anti-drug education and publicity projects.

「拒絕大麻煩」專業研討會暨 Project K.O.L. 啟動禮

6 JULY 2019 1:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.

地址：香港筲箕灣寶文街6號東華三院方樹泉社會服務大樓9樓

專題1：警方執法與監管
專題2：大麻的醫學真相
專題3：大麻個案輔導與介入

分組討論(1)：利用網上媒體進行大麻預防工作
分組討論(2)：學校及社區進行大麻教育工作
分組討論(3)：如何提升大麻吸食者的改變動機

對象：社區、醫護、教育界、相關界別人士及大專生
名額：50人
講者：嘉賓嘉賓
費用：全免

查詢及報名：可致電「社區護理教育學分」(CNE)辦事處
或登入以下網址：<http://www.cne.org.hk>
截止日期：2019年6月15日(星期五)
查詢：請致電28542282 杜小姐或陳先生

東華三院越峰成長中心於 2019 年獲禁毒基金贊助舉辦《「拒絕大麻煩」專業研討會暨 Project K.O.L. 啟動禮》，透過專題研討會協助社福界、醫護界、教育界及大專生了解有關大麻的執法與監管、醫學真相，以及個案輔導與介入等三大議題。

In 2019, the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals CROSS Centre, sponsored by the Beat Drugs Fund, organised the "Rejecting Cannabis Professional Seminar cum Project K.O.L. Launching Ceremony". Through the seminar, participants from the social welfare sector, medical sector, education sector and tertiary students learned about the enforcement and regulation of cannabis, medical facts, and case counselling and intervention.



2018 年《維港星 Sing 音樂會》雲集多個實力表演單位，包括歌手羅孝勇、油尖區青樂警訊樂隊、青少年外展社會工作隊，以及社區歌唱比賽的得獎者。

The 2018 "Victoria Harbour Star Sing Concert" showcased various talented performing units, including singer Mr Sheldon Lo, Yau Tsim Mong District Senior Police Call Band, Youth Outreaching Social Work Team, and winners of a community singing competition.



禁毒基金資助南區青少年外展服務協調會於 2018 至 2021 年舉辦《Jump 籃球抗毒計劃 I & II》，透過籃球及健體訓練提升參加者的自信及能力，配合禁毒教育與成功戒毒的青少年交流，建立正向人生。

The Beat Drugs Fund funded the Southern District Youth Outreach Service Coordinating Group to organise the "Jump Basketball Anti-Drug Program I & II" from 2018 to 2021 to enhance participants' self-confidence and abilities through basketball and fitness training. The programme, in conjunction with anti-drug education and successful drug rehabilitation, encouraged teenagers to adopt a positive outlook on life.



香港青少年服務處星島計劃深宵外展服務推行的《同心・同力・同行北區禁毒計劃 2022-2024》，是由禁毒基金支持北區撲滅罪行委員會聯同北區民政事務處推行的地區主導計劃，於針對吸毒隱蔽化、及早介入、戒毒康復、社區工作、販毒為主題的活動五個範疇設計項目，激發青少年面對問題的動機，加強青少年抗毒的積極態度。

The “Walk Together North District Anti-Drug Project 2022-2024”, funded by the Beat Drugs Fund, was implemented by Project Sinews of the Hong Kong Children and Youth Services. The project, led by the North District Fight Crime Committee and the North District Office, was designed to address five areas, including focusing on hidden drug abuse, early intervention, drug rehabilitation, community work, and drug trafficking activities. The aim was to empower young people to overcome challenges and adopt a positive attitude towards drug prevention.



離島區的東安健社會服務基金有限公司於 2021 年至 2023 年獲禁毒基金贊助推行《社區禁毒計劃》，舉辦社區禁毒講座，為前線保安及持份者提供禁毒培訓，強化區內前線人員識別吸毒問題的能力及處理技能。

From 2021 to 2023, the Tung Chung Safe and Healthy City (Community Services) Foundation Limited, operating in the Islands District, received sponsorship from the Beat Drugs Fund to implement its “Community Anti-Drug Project.” The project involved organising community anti-drug seminars and providing training for front-line security personnel and stakeholders to strengthen their ability to identify and handle drug abuse issues within the district.



大埔區撲滅罪行委員會與大埔民政事務處合辦《大埔禁毒線上線下 YouTube LIVE》，舉行網上禁毒直播，由法律系學生兼藝人戴祖儀與律師進行互動環節，並邀請成功戒毒人士分享心路歷程，讓青少年了解毒品禍害及相關法律責任。

The Tai Po District Fight Crime Committee and the Tai Po District Office jointly organised the “Tai Po Anti-Drug Online and Offline YouTube LIVE” event. This online live broadcast featured Ms Joey Thye, a law student and artist, and conducted an interactive session with a lawyer. The event also included the sharing of personal experiences from recovered drug rehabilitees, aiming to raise awareness among young people about the dangers of drug abuse and the associated legal consequences.

走進社區

Going into the Community

禁常會成員身體力行，不時走進社區進行禁毒預防教育和宣傳活動，凝聚社會各界的禁毒力量。

Members of ACAN act and go into communities from time to time to conduct anti-drug preventive education and publicity activities, engaging the community to combat drugs.



前禁毒常務委員會主席蔡元雲醫生（中）和前禁毒專員黃碧兒（左）於2007年在落馬洲口岸離境大堂派發禁毒宣傳單張和紀念品予離港人士，提醒他們切勿北上濫藥。

Dr Philemon Choi Yuen-wan, the former Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics (centre), and Ms Sally Wong Pik-ye, the former Commissioner for Narcotics (left), distributed anti-drug leaflets and souvenirs to travellers departing Hong Kong at the departure hall of Lok Ma Chau Control Point in 2007, aiming to remind them to avoid drug abuse while holidaying elsewhere.



禁毒常務委員會主席李國棟醫生（左）與禁毒常務委員會成員、保安局禁毒處代表、紀律部隊青少年團體及禁毒義工團，於2023年6月一起到銅鑼灣向市民派發禁毒單張和宣傳品，提醒市民無論身在本地或外地都必須保持警覺，堅決向毒品說「不」。

Dr Donald Li Kwok-tung, the Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics (left) together with members of the committee, representatives of the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau, youth uniformed groups of disciplined services, and Anti-drug Volunteer Group went to Causeway Bay in June 2023 to distribute anti-drug leaflets and promotional materials to the public, reminding them to say "NO" to drugs.

前禁毒常務委員會主席張建良醫生（中）於2018年趁聖誕及新年假期臨近，到銅鑼灣百德新街行人專用區向途人派發禁毒單張及紀念品，提醒市民吸毒的禍害。

Dr Ben Cheung Kin-leung, the former Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics (centre), distributed anti-drug leaflets and souvenirs to passers-by in the pedestrian area of Paterson Street in Causeway Bay during the Christmas and New Year holiday seasons in 2018 to raise public awareness about the dangers of drug abuse.



流動展覽車

Mobile Exhibition Vehicles

禁毒處委託香港青年協會青年違法防治中心營運的《抗毒 On The Go》流動展覽車，於2021至2022年穿梭港九新界不同地點向公眾宣傳禁毒資訊，並到訪學校提供禁毒教育，以提升及鞏固學生的抗毒意志。

ND commissioned the Youth Crime Prevention Centre of HKFYG to operate the "Anti-Drug On The Go" mobile exhibition vehicle. From 2021 to 2022, this vehicle travelled throughout Hong Kong, Kowloon, and the New Territories, promoting anti-drug messages to the public. In addition, it visited schools to enhance students' understanding of drug prevention and fortify their resistance to drug abuse.



《抗毒 On The Go》流動展覽車到訪荃灣，向市民宣傳禁毒訊息。

The "Anti-Drug On The Go" mobile exhibition vehicle visited Tsuen Wan to promote anti-drug messages to the public.

香港書展攤位

Hong Kong Book Fair Booth

禁毒處和禁常會透過參與不同社區活動接觸市民，賽馬會禁毒資訊天地於2023年首次在香港書展展場設置攤位宣傳禁毒資訊，市民可與禁毒大使冬冬、希希打卡合照，並挑戰有獎遊戲贏取紀念品。

ND and ACAN reach out to the public by participating in various community activities. In 2023, DIC set up a booth at the Hong Kong Book Fair to promote anti-drug messages for the first time. Visitors could take photos with the anti-drug ambassadors Agent Don't and Agent Hope at the photo booth and participate in prize-winning games to receive souvenirs.

2023年保安局局長鄧炳強親臨攤位向工作人員打氣並「打卡」合照。

In 2023, the Secretary for Security, Mr Tang Ping-keung, visited the booth to show support to the staff and took photos at the photo booth.



家校教育：關鍵夥伴

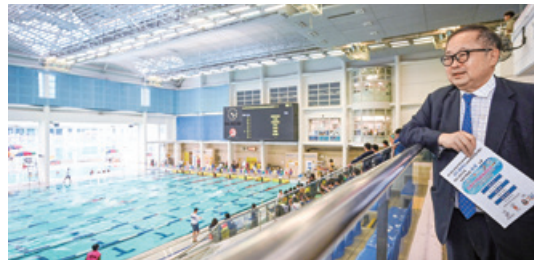
Schools and Parents: A Crucial Partnership

在預防青少年吸毒的工作上，學校和家長的角色極為重要，禁常會全力支持透過不同途徑及方法，為教師、學生和家長舉辦更多不同類型的預防教育活動。

Schools and parents play a vital role in preventing youth drug abuse. ACAN strongly supports the implementation of diverse prevention education programmes for teachers, students, and parents through various channels and methods.

禁毒常務委員會主席李國棟醫生於2023年9月出席由中國香港學界體育聯合會舉辦的全港中學校際拯溺比賽，為400多個來自39間中學的學生運動員打氣，並向參與活動的校長、教職員、家長以及學生派發禁毒宣傳品。

Dr Donald Li Kwok-tung, the Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics, attended All Hong Kong Inter-Secondary Schools Life Saving Competition, organised by the Schools Sports Federation of Hong Kong, China in September 2023. He cheered on over 400 student athletes from 39 secondary schools and distributed anti-drug promotional materials to the principals, teachers, parents, and students.



健康校園計劃

Healthy School Programme with a Drug Testing Component

由禁毒基金支持的「健康校園計劃」是一個包括校園測檢元素，以校為本的多元化校園活動計劃，透過多元化個人成長活動和學生自願參與的校園測檢，促進學生身心健康發展。

The HSP(DT) funded by BDF, is a comprehensive school-based initiative that includes testing elements in schools. It aims to promote students' physical and mental well-being through a range of diverse individual development activities and voluntary testing programmes on campus.



禁毒專員李基舜（後排左一）夥同禁毒常務委員會成員於2024年探訪已參與「健康校園計劃」12年的仁濟醫院王華湘中學。該校利用計劃撥款安排多元化活動，包括全校攤位活動日，讓學生透過互動遊戲認識清毒害及無毒健康生活的重要。

The Commissioner for Narcotics, Mr Kesson Lee (left at the back) and a member of the Action Committee Against Narcotics visited Yan Chai Hospital Wong Wah San Secondary School in 2024. The school has participated in the Programme for 12 years and has arranged a diversified range of activities with the funding provided under the Programme, including a school-wide booth activity day. Through joining the activities, the students gained a clear understanding of drug harms and the importance of living a healthy drug-free life.

禁毒互動劇場

Interactive Anti-drug Drama Programme

由禁毒處安排互動劇場免費到校巡迴演出，向小學生灌輸吸毒禍害、拒絕毒品的技巧，以及干犯毒品罪行的嚴重後果等。圖為劇目《禁毒·隱忍癮》正式演出。此劇目從2023年開始到校園巡演。

Interactive anti-drug drama commissioned by ND offers free school tours to educate primary school students about the dangers of drug abuse, drug refusal skills, and the severe legal consequences of drug-related offences. The picture shows the performance of the drama titled "Knock Out Drug Ninja". This drama began its school tour in 2023.



仁愛堂田家炳小學。
Y.O.T. Tin Ka Ping Primary School.



保良局志豪小學。
Po Leung Kuk Horizon East Primary School.

培訓課程及研討會

Training Courses and Seminars

為協助家長、老師有效地向青少年傳遞禁毒信息，禁毒處及禁常會與不同政府部門及機構合作，舉辦專為家長和教師而設的教育講座、研討會或工作坊，並為支援學校制訂含禁毒元素的《健康校園政策》，幫助學生發展健康生活習慣及建立正面價值觀。

To effectively empower parents and teachers to convey anti-drug messages to young people, ND and ACAN collaborate with various government departments and organisations to organise educational lectures, seminars, and workshops for them. The committee assists schools in formulating "Healthy School Policy" that incorporates anti-drug components, supporting students in developing healthy lifestyles and positive values.



超過 300 名家長出席 2009 年《做個潮爸媽》家長講座，掌握預防子女吸毒問題的有用技巧。前禁毒常務委員會委員鄧詩森（右一）、香港大學社會工作及社會行政學系系主任曾潔雯博士（左四）、2008 年十大傑出青年姜炳耀（左三）、演員廖啟智（右二）、陳敏兒（右三）與家長們討論如何預防及處理子女吸毒問題。

Over 300 parents attended the "Beat Drugs Workshop for Parents" in 2009, where they learned the strategies to prevent drug abuse. The event featured a panel of experts, including Ms Tang Oi-lam, a former member of the Action Committee Against Narcotics (first from right), Dr Tsang Kit-man, the Head of the Department of Social Work and Social Administration of The University of Hong Kong (fourth from left), Mr Kuen Ping-yiu, the Winner of the Ten Outstanding Young Persons 2008 (third from left), and celebrities Mr Liu Kai-chi (second from right) and Ms Chan Mun-ye (third from right). Together, they shared insights and discussed practical tips for addressing children's drug-related issues with parents.



為加強家長對毒品問題的關注、認識及處理技巧，保安局禁毒處、禁毒常務委員會和香港電台第五台合辦《升級家長計劃 2015-16》，一系列禁毒活動包括家長體驗工作坊，邀請專家講者探討不同課題，如親職壓力、家庭經濟與親子關係及親子溝通模式。

To enhance parents' awareness of drug abuse and equip them with effective coping strategies, the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau, the Action Committee Against Narcotics, and Radio Television Hong Kong Radio 5 jointly organised the "Star Parents Programme 2015-16", a series of anti-drug initiatives including parent workshops led by experts on topics such as parenting stress, family economics, parent-child relationships and parent-child communications.

教育局、保安局禁毒處及禁毒常務委員會委託香港青年協會製作 2010 年《健康校園新一代 學校禁毒資源套》，派發予中小學及各校的家長教師會，為學校提供實用的參考資料及識別工具，包括制訂《健康校園政策》指引；禁毒課程資源及教材；與毒品有關的知識；個案處理示例、轉介機制及現有社區支援網絡。

The Education Bureau, the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau and the Action Committee Against Narcotics commissioned the Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups to produce an anti-drug resource kit in 2010 for schools to be delivered to primary and secondary schools and parent-teacher associations. The kit provides schools with practical reference materials and identification tools, including guidelines on the formulation of the "Healthy School Policy", learning and teaching materials for an anti-drug curriculum, drug information, examples of how to handle drug cases, a referral mechanism and information on community support.



教育局聯同保安局禁毒處於 2009 年 8 月份為全港中學教師舉行四場《禁毒教育》教師研討會。首場研討會旨在加強教師的禁毒教育，協助他們掌握辨識及處理高危或有吸毒行為學生的技巧。

In August 2009, the Education Bureau and the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau organised four "Anti-drug Education" seminars specifically for secondary school teachers in Hong Kong. The first seminar aimed to enhance teachers' knowledge and skills in identifying and managing high-risk students who abuse drugs.





由禁毒基金資助製作的家長禁毒教育資源套《不可一 不可再 無毒家教有妙法》，於2009年6月24日推出。合共四冊的資源套由香港大學社會工作及社會行政學系聯同東華三院越峰成長中心合力製作，並諮詢禁毒常務委員會和其他持份者的意見。

The Beat Drugs Fund sponsored the production of an anti-drug resource kit for parents, which was launched on 24 June 2009. The four-volume resource kit was jointly produced by the Department of Social Work and Social Administration of The University of Hong Kong and the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals CROSS Centre, in consultation with the Action Committee Against Narcotics and other stakeholders.



《禁毒教育》教師研討會於2009年在聖公會基福小學舉行，前政務司司長唐英年（左）出席致辭，並與參加研討會的教師交談，聽取他們就禁毒教育方面的意見。

A seminar on "Anti-drug Education" was held at SKH Kei Fook Primary School in 2009. Mr Henry Tang Ying-yen, the former Chief Secretary for Administration (left), attended the event and addressed the teachers. He engaged with the participants, discussing anti-drug education strategies and listening to their feedback.



基督教巴拿巴愛心服務團於2012年推出的「抗毒非凡之旅」專業綜合培訓課程計劃，簡稱MTR計劃，專為社福界和宗教界經常接觸高危青少年和吸毒者的非禁毒專業界別人士，舉辦有系統的綜合培訓課程，內容涉及最新吸毒趨勢及戒毒治療方法。

The Project of "Marvellous Trip for Resisting Drugs" launched by the Barnabas Charitable Service Association Ltd in 2012, known as the MTR project, is specifically designed for non-drug professionals in the social welfare and religious sectors who often come into contact with high-risk youths and drug abusers. It offered systematic and comprehensive training courses that covered the latest drug abuse trends and drug treatment methods.

禁毒義工團

Anti-drug Volunteer Group

禁毒義工團於1981年9月成立，協助禁毒處及禁常會推行禁毒教育及宣傳活動。義工團轄下工作統籌委員會負責監察該團的運作及工作，成員由義工當中選出。

Established in September 1981, the Anti-drug Volunteer Group assists ND and ACAN in implementing anti-drug education and campaigns. The Coordinating Committee under the group is responsible for supervising the operation and work of the group. The committee members are selected from among their volunteers.

禁毒義工團舉辦的第四屆無毒聖誕盃七人足球賽於2009年在香港跑馬地遊樂場舉行，由大埔Gen Y禁毒足球隊奪得冠軍。比賽旨在鼓勵年青人透過體育活動，建立健康生活態度。

The 4th Drug-free Christmas Cup Soccer Sevens, organised by the Anti-drug Volunteer Group, was held at Happy Valley Recreation Ground in Hong Kong in 2009. The Tai Po Gen Y Anti-drug Football Team won the championship. The competition aimed to encourage young people to develop a healthy lifestyle through sports activities.



戒毒治療和康復服務

Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

香港最早的正規戒毒治療服務始於上世紀 50 年代，當時的監獄署（現稱懲教署）已為吸毒者提供住院戒毒計劃。60 年代，香港戒毒會及宗教團體開始為吸毒者提供自願戒毒服務。1964 年，禁毒諮詢委員會成立醫療工作小組，研究以門診服務形式處理鴉片類毒品成癮問題的可行性，並於翌年提交報告倡議美沙酮代用治療。1972 年，禁常會戒毒治療及康復小組委員會建議當時的醫務衛生署設立美沙酮診所（現時由衛生署負責營運），5 年間在全港迅速擴展至 21 間。90 年代，愈來愈多吸毒者開始吸食危害精神毒品。禁常會於 1997 年通過第一份《香港戒毒治療和康復服務三年計劃（1997-1999）》（三年計劃），制定本地戒毒治療和康復服務的策略性方向。最新第十個三年計劃（2024-2026）已於 2024 年 3 月公布。現時，香港採用多種模式的方法提供戒毒治療和康復服務，包括非政府機構提供的自願住院式戒毒治療康復計劃、以社區為本的戒毒輔導服務、衛生署的美沙酮治療計劃、醫管局的物質誤用診所服務，還有懲教署的強迫戒毒計劃。

The earliest formal drug treatment services in Hong Kong began in the 1950s, when the then Prisons Department (now the Correctional Services Department (CSD)) afforded in-patient treatment services to drug abusers. In the 1960s, The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers (SARDA) and religious groups started to provide voluntary drug treatment services for drug abusers. In 1964, the Narcotics Advisory Committee established a Medical Working Party to study the feasibility of out-patient treatment for managing opioid dependence and in the following year, submitted a report advocating for methadone substitution therapy. In 1972, upon the suggestion of the ACAN Sub-Committee on Treatment and Rehabilitation, the then Medical and Health Department established methadone clinics (currently operated by the Department of Health (DH)), which rapidly expanded to 21 locations across Hong Kong within five years. In the 1990s, abuse of psychotropic substances became more prevalent. In 1997, ACAN endorsed the first Three-year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong (1997-1999) (Three-year Plan) which set out the strategic directions for the treatment and rehabilitation services in Hong Kong. The latest Three-year Plan (2024-2026), which is the tenth, was promulgated in March 2024. Currently, Hong Kong adopts a multi-modality approach in providing drug treatment and rehabilitation services, including voluntary residential drug treatment programmes by NGOs, community-based drug counselling services, methadone treatment programme by DH, Substance Abuse Clinics (SACs) under HA and compulsory drug addiction treatment programmes run by CSD.

懲教署強迫戒毒計劃

Compulsory Drug Addiction Treatment Programmes of Correctional Services Department

懲教署施行強迫戒毒計劃，為已定罪的吸毒者提供治療。現行的戒毒計劃治療為期兩個月至十二個月不等，計劃以紀律及戶外體力活動為基礎，強調工作及治療並重。戒毒者獲釋後，須接受為期一年的法定監管。

CSD runs compulsory treatment programmes for convicted drug abusers. The current treatment programmes, which last from 2 to 12 months, are based on discipline and open-air physical activities including work programmes and therapy and are supported by one-year post release statutory supervision.

戒毒所

Drug Addiction Treatment Centres

1975 年投入服務的喜靈洲戒毒所，屬低度設防院所，為成年男性吸毒者提供戒毒及康復治療。

Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre, which commenced services in 1975, is a minimum security institution that delivers treatment and rehabilitation programme for adult male drug abusers.





1984 年投入服務的勵新懲教所，收納成年及年輕男性戒毒者，為一所綜合戒毒中心。

Lai Sun Correctional Institution, put into service in 1984, accommodates adult and young male drug abusers as a drug addiction treatment centre.



2010 年投入服務的羅湖懲教所，位於上水河上鄉，收納成年女性戒毒者，屬中度設防院所。

Lo Wu Correctional Institution in Sheung Shui's Ho Sheung Heung established in 2010, is a medium security institution that shelters adult female drug abusers.



2008 年投入服務的勵敬懲教所，位於葵涌，收納年輕女性戒毒者，屬低度設防院所。

Lai King Correctional Institution in Kwai Chung, established in 2008, is a minimum security institution that shelters young female drug abusers.

提供心理治療

Providing Psychological Treatment



位於喜靈洲戒毒所的首個男性在囚人士靜觀戒毒心理治療中心「寧靜坊」（2024 年 5 月更名為「寧心閣」）於 2020 年啟用，提供為期 12 至 14 周的心理治療計劃，包含特別單元處理改變動機、心癮、負面情緒和生活模式重塑等，並加插每周持續的靜觀修習。

The first mindfulness-based psychological treatment centre for male inmates, "Mindfulness Place" (renamed as "Serenity Place" in May 2024), at the Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre was founded in 2020. It offers 12-to-14-week psychological treatment programmes, with components that specifically address areas such as motivation to change, craving, negative emotions and reshape life-style, as well as weekly guided mindfulness practices.

為進一步加強為在囚人士提供的戒毒治療及更生服務，懲教署於 2024 年 4 月在羅湖懲教所增設一個治療空間——「寧心閣」。「寧心閣」專為接受戒毒治療的在囚人士提供治療空間，讓他們接受最新的治療模式及心理治療方案，協助他們在院所的早期康復階段學習如何調控情緒，提升自控能力，反思人生及正確使用藥物，從而開展無毒人生。

To further enhance drug addiction treatment and rehabilitation services for persons in custody (PICs), the Correctional Services Department established a new treatment venue named "Serenity Space" at Lo Wu Correctional Institution in April 2024. The venue is designed to provide a therapeutic environment for PICs undergoing drug treatment to receive the latest treatment models and participate in psychotherapeutic programmes, under which they can learn how to regulate their emotions, enhance their self-control ability, reflect on life and use drugs correctly during the early stage of rehabilitation, thereby rebuilding a drug-free life.



向青少年宣傳禁毒信息

Spreading Anti-drug Messages to Youth

懲教署於 2001 年在喜靈洲戒毒所推出「綠島計劃」，通過參觀島上設施，參觀者可了解所內施行的強制性戒毒計劃，以及吸毒的害處。院所亦會安排參加者與正在接受戒毒治療的青少年會面，由戒毒者親身講述毒品帶來的嚴重後果。

In 2001, the Correctional Services Department launched the Green Haven Scheme at the Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre. By visiting the facilities on the Hei Ling Chau Island, participants can learn about the compulsory placement programmes implemented at the centre and the detrimental effects of drug abuse. The centre arranged for participants to meet with young people undergoing drug rehabilitation treatment, allowing the drug abusers to share the serious consequences of drug abuse in person.



衛生署美沙酮治療計劃

Methadone Treatment Programme by Department of Health

1970 年代初，禁常會大力提倡美沙酮治療，並邀請外國專家紐曼醫生給予建議。計及 1972 年設立的兩所實驗性美沙酮代用治療診所，香港利用美沙酮協助戒毒已超過 50 年，現時全港各區共有 18 間美沙酮診所，由衛生署管理。多年來，政府和禁常會均有檢視計劃，並就計劃提供意見。2012 年，衛生署委託獨立國際顧問檢討計劃，結果除肯定其成效外，亦建議在港繼續進行。衛生署分別於 2017 年和 2022 年進行內部研究，結果均顯示，相比沒有於過去一年參加該計劃的毒品成癮者，持續接受美沙酮治療的人士使用非法鴉片類毒品的比率、吸食多於一種毒品的比率、過去一年曾犯案被捕的比率，以及失業比率均較沒有參加計劃的人士低，與其家人的關係亦相對較為和睦。

In the early 1970s, ACAN advocated methadone therapy and invited a foreign expert, Dr Robert Newman to give recommendations. Counting from the set up of two experimental methadone maintenance clinics in 1972, methadone has been in use in Hong Kong for helping drug treatment for over 50 years. Nowadays, there are a total of 18 methadone clinics managed by DH. Over the years, the Government and ACAN have conducted reviews and advised on the programme. In 2012, DH appointed an international independent consultant to evaluate the programme, which not only recognised its effectiveness but also recommended its continuation in Hong Kong. DH also conducted internal reviews in 2017 and 2022 respectively, which both showed that compared to drug abusers who did not participate in the programme in the previous year, those who continued to receive methadone treatment had lower rates of illegal opiates and multiple drugs abuse, crime committed and arrests, and unemployment. They were also found to have better relationships with their families.



前禁毒常務委員會主席羅理基爵士於 1980 年為何文田美沙酮診所主持開幕儀式。

Sir Albert Rodrigues, the former Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics, officiated at the opening ceremony of the Ho Man Tin Methadone Clinic in 1980.



由禁毒常務委員會轄下戒毒治療及康復小組委員會籌組的檢討美沙酮計劃工作小組於 1999 年 5 月 31 日召開會議，在會上同意檢討計劃的目標及範圍。2000 年工作小組完成詳細檢討，建議本港繼續沿用美沙酮治療計劃。

The Working Group on the Review of the Methadone Treatment Programme formed by the Action Committee Against Narcotics Sub-committee on Treatment and Rehabilitation held a meeting on 31 May 1999, where the objectives and scope of the review plan were agreed upon. The Working Group completed a comprehensive review in 2000, recommending the continuation of the Methadone Treatment Programme.



參加美沙酮治療計劃的吸毒者須前往美沙酮診所即場服用美沙酮，不容許把藥物帶走。圖為 1980 年代的美沙酮診所。

Drug abusers participating in the Methadone Treatment Programme are required to go to methadone clinic to take methadone on the spot, and are not allowed to take the medicine away with them. The photo shows a methadone clinic in the 1980s.



深水埗美沙酮診所改善工程於 2002 年完成，前禁毒專員盧古嘉利（右二）及前禁毒常務委員會主席李紹鴻教授（左一）到場參觀，在新設立的會見室聆聽職員介紹診所服務。

The renovation of Sham Shui Po Methadone Clinic was completed in 2002. The former Commissioner for Narcotics, Mrs. Clarie Lo Ku Ka-lee (second from right), and the former Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics, Prof. Lee Shiu-hung (left), paid a visit and received a briefing on the clinic services in the newly established interview room.



現時美沙酮診所服務包括提供醫療評估和健康促進服務；配發美沙酮作維持治療或戒毒治療；由社工提供指引和輔導，以及在有需要時將吸毒者轉介至其他藥物治療服務機構就診。上圖為 2025 年的深水埗美沙酮診所。

Currently, the services offered by the methadone clinics include medical assessment and health promotion, dispensing of methadone for maintenance or detoxification therapy, guidance and counselling by social workers and referring drug abusers to other drug treatment service agencies as appropriate. The above picture is the Sham Shui Po Methadone Clinic in 2025.

自願住院戒毒治療康復計劃

Voluntary Residential Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Programmes

截至 2025 年 4 月，全港 14 間非政府機構營運共 30 間戒毒中心，提供自願住院戒毒治療和康復服務，包括信仰活動、朋輩支援、輔導、職業培訓、生活技能訓練及續顧服務等，為尋求自願住院治療、康復和重返社會的吸毒者而設。

As of April 2025, there are a total of 30 drug treatment and rehabilitation centres operated by 14 NGOs that provide voluntary residential drug treatment and rehabilitation services, including religious activities, peer support, counselling, vocational training, life skill training, and aftercare services. These services are designed for those drug abusers who wish voluntarily to seek residential treatment, rehabilitation, and social reintegration.



1960 年代一群社會知名人士有感於本港嚴重缺乏自願戒毒設施，因此創立香港戒毒會，並獲政府准許以象徵式租金租用石鼓洲營運其中一間戒毒中心。現時香港戒毒會轄下有九間戒毒治療和康復中心及中途宿舍，以醫療及社會心理輔導模式，提供多元化自願戒毒治療和康復服務。

In the 1960s, a group of prominent individuals were concerned about the severe lack of voluntary treatment facilities for drug abusers in Hong Kong, and therefore founded The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers. The Government granted permission to this organisation for using the Government land at Shek Kwu Chau to run one of its drug treatment and rehabilitation centres at a nominal rent. Currently, The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers operates nine drug treatment and rehabilitation centres and halfway houses to provide a variety of voluntary drug detoxification and rehabilitation services through a medical and psycho-social counselling model.



前保安局局長李家超於 2019 年 1 月到訪香港戒毒會成年婦女康復中心，聽取負責人介紹中心服務及設施，並與曾接受該中心服務並成功戒毒的義工交談。

In January 2019, the former Secretary for Security, Mr John Lee Ka-chiu, visited the Adult Female Rehabilitation Centre of The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, and received a briefing on the services and facilities of the Centre. Mr Lee also chatted with volunteers who had received services of the Centre and successfully quitted drugs.

非政府機構 Non-governmental Organisations	戒毒中心 Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres
基督教巴拿巴愛心服務團 Barnabas Charitable Service Association	南丫島訓練之家 Lamma Training Centre 馬鞍山中途宿舍 Ma On Shan Half-way House
香港明愛 Caritas - Hong Kong	明愛黃耀南中心 Caritas Wong Yiu Nam Centre
基督教得生團契 Christian New Being Fellowship	生命培訓基地 Life Training Base
基督教新生協會 Christian New Life Association	基督教新生協會 Christian New Life Association
基督教香港信義會 The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hong Kong	靈愛蛋家灣中心 Ling Oi Tan Ka Wan Centre 靈愛中心 Ling Oi Centre
榮頌團契 Glorious Praise Fellowship (Hong Kong)	榮頌團契 Glorious Praise Fellowship (Hong Kong)
香港基督教服務處 Hong Kong Christian Service	賽馬會日出山莊 Jockey Club Lodge of the Rising Sun
方舟行動 Mission Ark	元朗中心 Yuen Long Centre
香港晨曦會 Operation Dawn	晨曦島戒毒治療中心 Dawn Island Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre 姊妹之家 Girl Centre 黃大仙中心（中途宿舍） Wong Tai Sin Centre (Half-way House)
全備團契 Perfect Fellowship	古洞康復中心 Koo Tung Rehabilitation Centre
聖士提芬會 St Stephen's Society	屯門家庭 Tuen Mun Multi-purpose Rehabilitation Home 城門之源 Shing Mun Springs Multi-purpose Rehabilitation Homes (Male/Female)

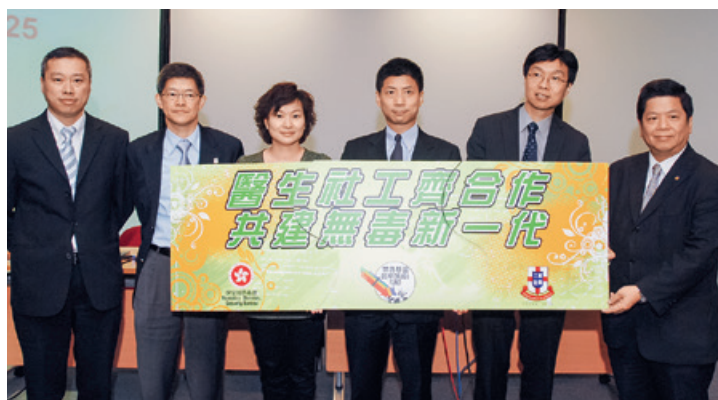
非政府機構 Non-governmental Organisations	戒毒中心 Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres
香港善導會 The Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong (SideBySide)	白普理綠洲宿舍 Bradbury OASIS Hostel 香港女宿舍 Hong Kong Female Hostel
香港戒毒會 The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers	四頭青少年中心 Au Tau Youth Centre 成年婦女康復中心 Adult Female Rehabilitation Centre 石鼓洲康復院 Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre 白普理康青中心 Bradbury Hong Ching Centre 白普理培青中心 Bradbury Pui Ching Centre 九龍宿舍 Kowloon Hostel 聯青中心 Luen Ching Centre 婦女宿舍 Female Hostel 區貴雅修女紀念婦女康復中心 Sister Aquinas Memorial Women's Treatment Centre
基督教互愛中心 Wu Oi Christian Centre	順天中途宿舍 Shun Tin Half-way House 浪茄男性訓練中心 Long Ke Training Centre 大尾篤女性訓練中心 Tai Mei Tuk Female Training Centre

由社會福利署資助的社區輔導中心

Community-based Counselling Centres funded by Social Welfare Department

第一所濫用精神藥物者輔導中心（濫藥者輔導中心）於 1988 年成立。現時，全港有 11 間濫藥者輔導中心及 1 所戒毒輔導服務中心（設有兩間分中心）（戒毒輔導中心），為吸毒人士及其家人提供相關資訊，適時給予輔導、支援和以社區為本的戒毒治療和康復服務。為及早作出醫療介入，中心提供實地醫療支援服務，例如身體檢查和驗毒；同時為在工作上可能接觸到吸毒者的專業人士，提供資訊和資源上的支援。

The first Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers (CCPSAs) was established in 1988. At present, 11 CCPSAs, and 1 Centre for Drug Counselling (CDC) which has two sub-bases, provide relevant information, timely counselling, support services, and community-based drug treatment and rehabilitation services to drug abusers and their family members. To facilitate early medical intervention, the centres provide on-site medical support services such as body checks and drug tests. In the meantime, they give information and resource support for the professionals who may come into contact with drug abusers in their work.



於 2008 年東華三院越峰成長中心負責協調名為「驗出新動力」的先導計劃，接受非政府機構轉介個案。計劃服務對象為 10 至 24 歲的精神科毒品吸食者，他們可於指定服務中心或診所接受尿液及血液化驗、手眼協調功能測試及骨質密度測試等身體檢查服務。

In 2008, the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals CROSS Centre co-ordinated a pilot scheme "Project MAC – Motivation, Action and Check up", started to accept referrals from non-governmental organisations. The programme targeted psychotropic substance abusers aged between 10 and 24. They could receive body check services such as urine and blood tests, hand-eye co-ordination tests and bone density tests at designated service centres or clinics.



禁毒常務委員會委員於 2002 年探訪秀茂坪一間濫藥者輔導中心，視察該中心推行禁毒基金資助計劃的進度。

In 2002, members of the Action Committee Against Narcotics visited the Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers in Sau Mau Ping to inspect the progress of the implementation of a Beat Drugs Fund project implemented by the centre.



2010 年 7 月 12 日，前社署署長聶德權到訪由香港基督教社會服務處營辦的濫藥者輔導中心，了解同工的介入手法及面對的困難。

On 12 July 2010, the former Director of Social Welfare, Mr Patrick Nip Tak-kuen, paid a visit to a Counselling Centre for Psychotropic Substance Abusers operated by the Hong Kong Christian Service to understand the intervention strategies and difficulties of the staff of the centre.

濫用精神藥物者輔導中心及成立年份

Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers and Year of Establishment

東華三院越峰成長中心：中西南及離島服務處 (2010) Tung Wah Group of Hospitals CROSS Centre : Central Western, Southern and Islands Office (2010)
東華三院越峰成長中心：東區及灣仔服務處 (2002) Tung Wah Group of Hospitals CROSS Centre : Eastern and Wanchai Office (2002)
香港路德會社會服務處路德會青怡中心 (2002) Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service Evergreen Lutheran Centre (2002)
香港路德會社會服務處路德會青彩中心 (2010) Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service Rainbow Lutheran Centre (2010)
香港基督教服務處 PS33 – 尖沙咀中心 (1988) Hong Kong Christian Service PS33 - Tsimshatsui Centre (1988)
香港基督教服務處 PS33 – 深水埗中心 (2010) Hong Kong Christian Service PS33 - Shamshuipo Centre (2010)
香港青少年服務處心弦成長中心 (2010) Hong Kong Children & Youth Services Sane Centre (2010)
明愛容圃中心 (1996) Caritas HUGS Centre (1996)
基督教香港信義會天朗中心 (2008) The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hong Kong, Enlighten Centre (2008)
香港聖公會福利協會新念坊 (2008) Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui Welfare Council Neo-Horizon (2008)
香港路德會社會服務處路德會青欣中心 (1998) Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service Cheer Lutheran Centre (1998)

戒毒輔導服務中心及成立年份

Centre for Drug Counselling and Year of Establishment

明愛樂協會 - 香港中心 (1968) Caritas Lok Heep Club - Hong Kong Centre (1968)
明愛樂協會 - 九龍中心 (1968) Caritas Lok Heep Club - Kowloon Centre (1968)



自 2008 年起，政府大幅增加預防青少年吸毒的資源，加強在社區層面的戒毒治療及康復服務，包括把濫藥者輔導中心由 2002 年的五間增至 2010 年的 11 間，並於濫藥者輔導中心和戒毒輔導中心加入實地醫療支援服務。前保安局局長黎棟國於 2012 年探訪其中位於荃灣的香港青少年服務處心弦成長中心，實地觀察青少年外展隊在晚間接觸青少年的工作，以了解青少年吸毒的形勢。

Since 2008, the Government has substantially increased resources for preventing youth drug problems and strengthening community-based drug treatment and rehabilitation services. This includes increasing the number of Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers from five in 2002 to eleven in 2010, and incorporating on-site medical support in both Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers and Centre for Drug Counselling. In 2012, the former Secretary for Security, Mr Lai Tung-kwok, visited the Hong Kong Children & Youth Services Sane Centre in Tsuen Wan. He observed the work of a youth outreach team on-site to have a better understanding of the situation of youth drug abuse.



香港路德會社會服務處路德會青彩中心與香港中文大學社會工作學系獲禁毒基金贊助，於 2015 至 2024 年期間推行「生命孕記」吸毒家長全人親職輔導、教育及支援計劃，透過跨專業協作模式，為有吸毒背景的孕婦及母親提供全人親職輔導、教育及支援服務，成功協助超過八成有吸毒行為的母親戒毒，以及全部嬰幼兒能成功接種疫苗和接受衛生署母嬰健康院成長監察評估。

The Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service Rainbow Lutheran Centre and the Department of Social Work of The Chinese University of Hong Kong were granted funding from the Beat Drugs Fund to implement the project of “Sprouting a New Life Journey: A Holistic Parent Counselling, Education and Support Program for Drug-Abusing Parents” during the period from 2015 to 2024. Through a collaborative multi-disciplinary approach, the programme offers parental counselling, training, and assistance for drug-abusing pregnant women and mothers. The programme successfully assisted over 80% of drug dependent mothers in quitting drugs, and all infants and young children received vaccines and developmental surveillance from the Maternal and Child Health Centres of the Department of Health.



前保安局局長李家超於 2018 年到訪路德會青欣中心。中心主要為吸食危害精神毒品人士和邊緣青少年提供輔導服務，協助他們戒除毒癮，建立健康的生活模式。

In 2018, the former Secretary for Security, Mr John Lee Ka-chiu visited the Cheer Lutheran Centre. The centre primarily provides counselling services for psychotropic substance abusers and youths at risk, helping them to quit drugs and establish healthy lifestyles.



東華三院越峰成長中心於 2002 年投入服務。為響應 2024 巴黎奧運，中心舉辦《Project ACT Sports Fun Day》，透過運動提升參加者的解離及自我調控能力，減少成癮行為。

The Tung Wah Group of Hospitals CROSS Centre has been in service since 2002. To echo the Paris 2024 Olympics Games, the centre organised “Project ACT Sports Fun Day”, which aimed to alleviate addictive behaviours by strengthening participants’ problem-solving and self-regulation abilities.

香港青少年服務處心弦成長中心為吸毒家長提供支援服務和不同性質的小組活動，以提高雙親的自我效能，其中伸展舒壓體驗有助濫藥爸爸建立健康生活習慣。

The Hong Kong Children & Youth Services Sane Centre provides support services for drug-taking parents with a view to bolstering parents’ self-efficacy by offering diverse group activities, in which the stretching and stress relief practice assist drug-abusing fathers to develop healthy habits.



醫院管理局營辦的物質誤用診所

The Substance Abuse Clinics Run by Hospital Authority

醫管局於 1994 年開始營辦的物質誤用診所，為有精神問題的吸毒人士提供精神科醫生門診診症及治療服務，並由跨專業團隊，包括精神科護士、職業治療師、臨床心理學家和社工提供其他支援服務。物質誤用診所接受戒毒治療和康復服務單位、相關非政府機構及執業醫生的轉介。除了致力在四星期內為新個案提供首次診症服務外，物質誤用診所亦因應個別病人的醫療狀況，靈活安排提前診期、安排縮短診症相隔的時間及 / 或提供由精神科護士進行即時初步評估，以切合個別病人的需要。同時，物質誤用診所亦與非政府機構緊密合作，協助吸毒人士重投健康生活。現時醫管局的七個醫院聯網轄下共有九間物質誤用診所。

除了物質誤用診所提供的專科門診服務外，醫管局亦為有精神問題的吸毒者提供精神科住院治療。醫管局提供全面的治療，包括生理護理、藥物治療、心理治療、個人及家庭教育和輔導、康復和心理社交介入治療。除此之外，醫管局轄下的精神科日間醫院為精神病患者（當中包括有吸毒問題的病人）提供跨專業的評估、持續護理及康復服務。與此同時，醫管局的社區精神科服務及其 24 小時「精神健康專線」亦為精神病患者（包括有吸毒問題的病人）、其照顧者及相關持份者提供支援和意見。

SACs, operated by HA since 1994, offer out-patient medical consultation and treatment by psychiatrists and other supporting services by multi-disciplinary teams including psychiatric nurses, occupational therapists, clinical psychologists and social workers to drug abusers with psychiatric problems. SACs accept referrals from treatment and rehabilitation service units, relevant NGOs and medical practitioners. Apart from striving to offer first consultation sessions to new cases within four weeks, SACs exercise flexibility in advancing medical appointments, arranging consultation sessions in shorter intervals and/or offering immediate preliminary assessments by psychiatric nurses to address the needs of individual patients having regard to their medical conditions. Also, SACs work closely with NGOs to assist drug abusers in returning to healthy lifestyles. There are currently nine SACs under the seven hospital clusters operated by HA.

In addition to the specialist out-patient services offered by SACs, HA also provides psychiatric in-patient treatment to drug abusers with psychiatric problems. Comprehensive range of treatment is provided, including physical care, medication, psychotherapy, individual and family education and counselling, rehabilitation and psychosocial intervention. Furthermore, Psychiatric Day Hospitals operated by HA provide multi-disciplinary assessment, continued care and rehabilitation services to psychiatric patients (including, among others, patients with substance abuse problems). Besides, Community Psychiatric Services of HA and its 24-hour "Mental Health Direct" hotline offer support and advice to psychiatric patients including those with substance abuse problems, their carers and relevant stakeholders.



九龍東物質誤用診所於 2008 年投入服務，診所現有精神科醫生、護士、臨床心理學家、職業治療師及醫務社工，為使用者提供以病人為本的全面服務。職業治療師向前禁毒專員黃碧兒示範如何使用認知評估工具。

Kowloon East Substance Abuse Clinic entered service in 2008, and is staffed with psychiatrists, nurses, occupational therapists, and medical social workers to offer holistic patient-centred service. An occupational therapist demonstrated to the former Commissioner for Narcotics, Ms Sally Wong Pik-ye, how to use the cognitive and assessment tools.

物質誤用診所 Substance Abuse Clinic	
香港東 Hong Kong East	東區尤德夫人那打素醫院物質誤用診所 Pamela Youde Nethersole Eastern Hospital Substance Misuse Clinic
香港西 Hong Kong West	瑪麗醫院精神科藥物濫用診所 Queen Mary Hospital Substance Abuse Clinic
九龍中 Kowloon Central	九龍醫院物質誤用診療所 Kowloon Hospital Substance Abuse Clinic
九龍東 Kowloon East	九龍東物質誤用診所 Kowloon East Substance Abuse Clinic
九龍西 Kowloon West	葵涌醫院藥物誤用評估中心 Kwai Chung Hospital Substance Abuse Assessment Unit
新界東 New Territories East	威爾斯親王醫院藥物濫用診所 Prince of Wales Hospital Substance Abuse Clinic
	北區醫院物質濫用診所 North District Hospital Substance Abuse Clinic
	雅麗氏何妙齡那打素醫院物質濫用診所 Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital Substance Abuse Clinic
新界西 New Territories West	青山醫院屯門物質濫用診療所 Castle Peak Hospital Tuen Mun Substance Abuse Clinic

為禁毒工作人員加強專業培訓

Enhancing Professional Training for Anti-drug Personnel

為協助濫藥者獲得最適切的服务和支援，政府、非政府機構、社會工作者、各界專業人士一直通力合作，不斷提升前線禁毒工作者對戒毒治療和康復服務的認識和技巧。



為加強機構之間的溝通，並促進戒毒治療機構與其他相關社會服務單位合作，2001年舉辦《為濫用精神藥物者提供卓越的治療和康復服務：跨專業的綜合模式》研討會，探討改善為濫藥者提供綜合醫療及社會心理康復服務，以及為濫用多種藥物者制定審查和評估程序的可行性。研討會結集逾60間機構約260位醫護人員、社工及前線禁毒工作者、學者、政府代表等交流分享，以改善戒毒治療及康復服務。上圖為戒毒治療和康復服務三年計劃的封面。

To enhance inter-agency communication and foster co-operation between drug treatment services and other related social services, seminar “Striving Towards Excellence in the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Psychotropic Substance Abusers: A Multi-disciplinary and Integrated Approach” was held in 2001 to discuss improving comprehensive medical and psychosocial rehabilitation services for drug abusers, as well as the feasibility of developing protocol for screening and assessment of poly-drug abusers. The seminar brought together over 60 organisations and approximately 260 medical practitioners, social workers, and frontline anti-drug workers, scholars and government representatives to exchange ideas for ameliorating drug treatment and rehabilitation services. The picture above is the cover of the Three-year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong (2000-2002).

因應吸食大麻的趨勢，2021年保安局禁毒處舉辦主題為「應對吸食大麻問題」的網上專題講座，邀請多位官員、學者、醫生、社工參與研討，提升前線人員對吸食大麻及其損害的知識，並拆解箇中迷思，加強他們鼓勵吸食大麻者求助的能力。

In response to the trend of cannabis abuse, the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau organised an online themed seminar entitled “Capacity Building Online Seminar on Cannabis Abuse” in 2021. The seminar invited various officials, academics, doctors, and social workers to participate in discussions. It aimed to enhance the knowledge of frontline workers on cannabis use and its harms, debunk myths concerning cannabis use, and strengthen their capacity in encouraging cannabis abusers to seek help.

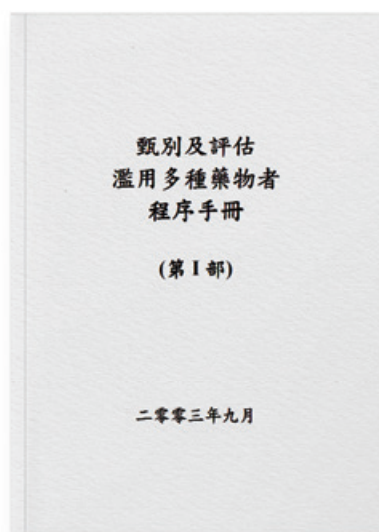


To assist drug abusers in accessing the most appropriate services and support, the Government, NGOs, social workers, and professionals from different sectors have established close collaboration to continuously develop a better understanding and deepen skills of frontline anti-drug workers in drug treatment and rehabilitation services.



《甄別及評估濫用多種藥物者程序手冊》於2003年首次出版。2005年向前線禁毒工作者介紹經修訂的手冊，出席簡介會的講者有臨床心理學家、社工及醫生。會上亦宣布委託浸會大學持續教育學院承辦為社會工作者及朋輩輔導員開辦的戒毒治療及康復服務證書課程。圖為出席活動的前禁毒專員余呂杏茜。

The “Procedural Manual for the Identification and Assessment of Multiple Drug Abusers” was first published in 2003. In 2005, the revised protocol was presented to frontline anti-drug workers by clinical psychologists, social workers, and doctors in a briefing session. It was also announced during the session that the School of Continuing Education of the Hong Kong Baptist University was commissioned to conduct a certificate course for social workers and peer counsellors in drug treatment and rehabilitation services. In the picture is the former Commissioner for Narcotics, Mrs Rosanna Ure Lui Hang-sai, taking part in the activity.



2003年舉行簡介會，向超過350位醫護工作者、社工、非政府部門及政府部門的前線禁毒工作者介紹為甄別及評估本港濫用多種藥物者的全新程序手冊，目的為加強前線禁毒工作者甄別及評估濫用多種藥物者的知識和技巧，以便為濫藥者及早提供協助及治療。

In 2003, a briefing session was conducted to introduce the new protocol for screening and assessment of poly-drug abusers to over 350 healthcare workers, social workers, and frontline anti-drug workers from non-governmental and governmental sectors. The purpose of the briefing was to better equip frontline workers with the knowledge and skills in screening and assessing multi-drug abusers, so as to provide early assistance and treatment.

立法和執法

Legislation and Law Enforcement

禁毒處與禁常會攜手合作，制訂和檢討法例，以打擊毒品的非法製造、販運和吸食，並由香港警務處（警務處）和香港海關採取執法行動。香港一直嚴格遵行國際公約訂立有關藥物管制的原則，密切監察海外及區內毒品的趨勢，定期檢討和修訂法例，適時把新物質納入法定管制範圍，確保執法機關能有效應對最新毒品情況。執法機構採取從毒品供應源頭着手的策略，通過堵截危險藥物非法進出口、加強巡邏販毒黑點、進行網上巡邏，針對及打擊於互聯網及社交媒體上的販毒問題。

ND collaborates with ACAN to formulate and review legislation aimed at combatting the illegal manufacture, trafficking, and consumption of drugs. The Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF) and the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) are responsible for enforcing these laws. Hong Kong, adhering strictly to international drug control conventions, closely monitors global and regional drug trends, and regularly reviews and updates its legislation to timely address emerging drug threats. This proactive approach ensures that law enforcement agencies can effectively respond to the evolving landscape of drug trafficking. The agencies adopt strategies that target the source of supply by interdicting the illegal import and export of drugs, strengthening patrols in high-risk areas, and conducting online surveillance.

立法定制

Legislative Control

香港現時關於毒品的法例主要有《危險藥物條例》（第134章）、《化學品管制條例》（第145章）及《販毒（追討得益）條例》（第405章）。政府不時提出修訂以上條例的建議，把新興危險藥物和前體化學品納入法定管制範圍，以防對公共衛生和安全構成威脅。

Hong Kong's current laws on drugs mainly include the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134), the Control of Chemicals Ordinance (Cap. 145) and the Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance (Cap. 405). From time to time, the Government proposes amendments to these regulations to bring emerging dangerous drugs and precursor chemicals into the scope of statutory control to prevent threats to public health and safety.



禁毒常務委員會於2023的一次會議討論部分海外地區放寬對大麻的管制。

An Action Committee Against Narcotics meeting in 2023 discussed the relaxation of cannabis controls in some overseas regions.

《危險藥物條例》（第 134 章）

Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134)

香港處理與毒品有關罪行的法例主要是《危險藥物條例》（第 134 章），任何人非法經營、藏有、進口、出口、供應和製造受管制的危險藥物，均屬刑事罪行。

《危險藥物條例》（第 134 章）於 1969 年 1 月 17 日以 1969 年第 6 號法律公告施行。此後經歷多次修訂，其中在 1997 年修訂較多，包括 3 月修訂條例，對利用青少年販毒的成年人處以更重刑罰；5 月將《1988 年聯合國禁止非法販運麻醉藥品和精神藥物公約》延伸至適用於香港。

如有證據顯示某物質在其他國家濫用成風，又或某物質在香港的濫用情況被認為會構成公眾衛生或社會問題，政府可在現行國際規定之外，考慮把有關物質列入《危險藥物條例》（第 134 章）的危險藥物附表內。「K 仔」於 2000 年 12 月被納入《危險藥物條例》（第 134 章）的規管範圍，即屬此例。2023 年 2 月 1 日起，大麻二酚（CBD）被列為危險藥物，受《危險藥物條例》（第 134 章）管制。

2025 年因應依托咪酯被濫用，政府於 2 月 14 日刊憲，將依托咪酯及其三種類似物列為毒品，販運及非法製造有關毒品，最高可被判終身監禁及罰款 500 萬元，而管有和服用這些毒品，最高可被判監禁七年及罰款 100 萬元。

The primary legislation governing drug-related offenses in Hong Kong is the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134). This Ordinance criminalises the illegal trafficking, possession, importation, exportation, supply, and manufacture of controlled dangerous drugs.

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134) came into effect on 17 January 1969, as Legal Notice No. 6 of 1969. Since then, this Ordinance has undergone numerous revisions, most notably in 1997. Key amendments in March in 1997 included stricter penalties for adults who use teenagers to traffic drugs and in May, extension of the "United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988" to Hong Kong.

If there is evidence showing that a substance is widely abused internationally, or poses a significant public health or social problem within Hong Kong, the Government may consider adding it to the list of controlled substances under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134), even if it is not explicitly listed in international conventions. For example, ketamine was added to the list of controlled substances in December 2000. More recently, cannabidiol (CBD) has been classified as a dangerous drug under this Ordinance since February 2023.

In response to the abuse of etomidate, the Government listed etomidate and its three analogues in the Gazette as dangerous drugs on 14 February 2025. Trafficking and illicit manufacturing of these drugs are liable to a maximum penalty of life imprisonment and a fine of \$5 million; possession and consumption of these drugs will be subject to a maximum penalty of seven years' imprisonment and a fine of \$1 million.



政府於 2023 年 2 月 1 日起將大麻二酚（CBD）列為危險藥物，受《危險藥物條例》（第 134 章）管制。市民購買含大麻二酚（CBD）產品，或從海外攜帶大麻類或標示含有大麻二酚（CBD）的產品返港屬違法。

The Government classified cannabidiol (CBD) as a dangerous drug under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134) on 1 February 2023. It is illegal for the public to purchase cannabidiol (CBD)-containing products or import cannabis or products labelled as containing cannabidiol (CBD) from overseas.



前禁毒常務委員會主席張建良醫生出席於 2019 年舉行的第 54 屆工展會禁毒宣傳活動，向市民講解吸食大麻的害處。

Dr Ben Cheung Kin-leung, the former Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics, attended an anti-drug publicity event at the 54th Hong Kong Brands and Products Expo held in 2019 to explain to the public the harmful effects of smoking cannabis.



鑒於青少年濫藥趨勢，「K 仔」在 2000 年被列入《危險藥物條例》（第 134 章），藉以加強管制。

Given the trend of drug abuse among teenagers, ketamine was added to the list of dangerous drugs under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134) in 2000.

《化學品管制條例》（第 145 章）

Control of Chemicals Ordinance (Cap. 145)

《化學品管制條例》（第 145 章）於 1996 年 6 月 1 日起生效，用以取代《乙酰化物（管制）條例》（第 145 章），以符合 1988 年聯合國公約的規定。條例對多種可用於製造危險藥物或精神藥物的化學品實施管制，違例者最高刑罰為監禁 15 年和罰款 100 萬元。

The Control of Chemicals Ordinance (Cap. 145) was enacted on 1 June 1996, replacing the Acetylates Substances (Control) Ordinance (Cap. 145) to align with the provisions of the United Nations Convention 1988. This legislation controls various chemicals that can be used in the production of dangerous drugs or psychotropic substances, with a maximum penalty of 15 years' imprisonment and a fine of \$1 million.

《販毒（追討得益）條例》（第 405 章）

Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance (Cap. 405)

1989 年 9 月 1 日頒布的《販毒（追討得益）條例》（第 405 章），除打擊販毒活動外，更授權執法人員追溯、凍結、沒收和追討販毒得益。1997 年 6 月，《販毒（追討得益）條例》（第 405 章）把 1988 年聯合國公約的締約國列為指定國家和地區，使這些國家和地區所發出的販毒得益沒收令可在港執行。

Enacted on 1 September 1989, the Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance (Cap. 405) authorises law enforcement agencies to trace, freeze, confiscate, recover the proceeds of drug trafficking apart from combatting drug trafficking. In June 1997, this Ordinance was amended to include countries and regions that are parties to the United Nations Convention 1988, enabling the enforcement of confiscation orders issued by these jurisdictions in Hong Kong.

遵守國際禁毒公約

Adherence to International Anti-drug Conventions

香港嚴格遵守三條國際禁毒公約，即《1961 年聯合國麻醉品單一公約》、《1971 年聯合國精神藥物公約》及《1988 年聯合國禁止非法販運麻醉藥品和精神藥物公約》。政府亦會草擬和制訂相關法例，以實行聯合國麻醉毒品委員會（麻委會）關於該三條公約的決定。如任何物質被列入《1961 年聯合國麻醉品單一公約》附表一而受到國際管制，香港會考慮把該物質納入《危險藥物條例》的規管範圍。

Hong Kong strictly adheres to the three international drug control conventions: the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988. The Government has implemented legislative measures to align with the decisions of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (UNCND). For any substance listed in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, it shall be considered for adding to the list of controlled substances under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance in Hong Kong.

執法

Law Enforcement

香港的藥物供應及使用均受法例嚴格管制。警務處和海關負責執行有關條例，就危險藥物的販運、製造和其他非醫療用途，採取執法行動。根據執法部門的統計數字，2024 年涉及毒品罪行的被捕人數較 2023 年人數下跌 5%（由 3 407 人下降至 3 242 人），被捕的 21 歲以下青少年則下跌 7%（由 323 人下降至 301 人），當中主要涉及大麻、可卡因和「冰毒」。

The supply and use of drugs in Hong Kong are strictly regulated by law. HKPF and C&ED are responsible for enforcing these regulations and acting against drug trafficking, manufacturing, and other non-medical uses of dangerous drugs. According to the statistical figures from the law enforcement agencies, the number of persons arrested for drug offences of 2024 dropped by 5 per cent (from 3 407 to 3 242) compared with the same period in the previous year. The number of young arrestees aged under 21 decreased by 7 per cent (from 323 to 301). Cannabis, cocaine and "Ice/meth/crystal meth" were the main drugs involved in these arrests.

香港警務處

Hong Kong Police Force

香港警方將打擊毒品列為警隊優先處理的工作重點之一，應對非法販運問題，從三方面着手，包括加強與其他執法機構合作，堵截毒品流入香港；打擊毒販，特別針對利用學生及青少年販毒的不法分子；採取積極措施，調查和充公販毒得益。為預防學生及青少年吸食毒品，採用多機構合作及以社區為本模式，加強學生及青少年的防毒意識。

HKPF prioritises the fight against drug crime. To combat illegal drug trafficking, HKPF focuses on three key areas: strengthening co-operation with international law enforcement agencies to intercept drug shipments, cracking down on drug dealers, especially those who exploit students and young people, and taking proactive measures to investigate and confiscate drug proceeds. To prevent drug abuse among young people, HKPF collaborates with various organisations to implement community-based initiatives, raising students' and young people's anti-drug awareness.



禁毒常務委員會委員於1983年12月前往堅尼地城焚化爐，視察燒毀檢獲毒品的情形。

Members of the Action Committee Against Narcotics inspected the burning of seized drugs at the Kennedy Town Incinerator in December 1983.



禁毒常務委員會主席及其他委員，於1988年6月2日監督焚毀一批約值6億6,200萬元、重達1,024公斤的非法毒品。

Incineration of about \$662 million value of 1,024kg of illicit drugs on 2 June 1988 was witnessed by the Chairman and members of the Action Committee Against Narcotics.



警方於2011年4月29日拘捕了兩名男子，並檢獲147公斤懷疑可卡因，總值約1億5,300萬元。

The Hong Kong Police Force arrested two men on 29 April 2011, and seized 147kg of suspected cocaine with an estimated value of approximately \$153 million.



警方展開針對青少年及利用網上販毒的「沙鷗」行動，於2025年3月至4月期間拘捕99人，共檢獲約220公斤不同種類毒品，其中包括2490個依托咪酯煙彈、逾1.1公升液態依托咪酯及約1公斤依托咪酯粉末，毒品的總市值逾1.1億元。

The Hong Kong Police Force's Operation "AMBERFLOCK" targeting online drug trafficking activities was mounted between March and April 2025. 99 persons were arrested and a total of 220kg of assorted drugs were seized, including 2,490 cartridges of etomidate, over 1.1L of liquefied etomidate and about 1kg of etomidate powder. The drug seizure amounted to a market value of over \$0.11 billion.



警方留意到有販毒集團招聘市民「快閃」甚至即日來回東南亞國家，以俗稱「飛機豬」形式販毒，同時亦留意到一款新興毒品依托咪酯被毒販滲入電子煙油再出售。2024年暑假期間，警方展開掃毒行動偵破192宗毒品案件，共拘捕262人，當中33人為20歲以下青少年。

The Hong Kong Police Force noticed that drug syndicates recruit individuals for quick getaways, even return on the same day, to Southeast Asia for trafficking drugs. Those individuals are often dubbed an "airplane pigs." At the same time, an emerging drug, etomidate, infiltrated into e-cigarette oil and sold by drug dealers attracted the Hong Kong Police Force's attention. During the summer in 2024, an anti-drug operation was launched, resulting in the arrest of 262 individuals, including 33 teenagers aged under 20, in connection with 192 drug-related cases.



警方於2024年9月偵破一宗跨國販毒案，揭發販毒集團從美國以航運方式，運送一個報稱載有家具的毒品貨櫃抵港，行動中檢獲335公斤「冰毒」及55公斤可卡因，市值超過2億1,000萬元。當中檢獲的固體「冰毒」為有記錄以來數量最多。警方相信已全數堵截該批毒品流入本港。

In September 2024, the Hong Kong Police Force uncovered a major international drug trafficking operation. A drug syndicate was found to have shipped a container disguised as furniture from the United States to Hong Kong. The authorities seized a significant haul of 335kg of "Ice/meth/crystal meth" and 55kg of cocaine, valued at over \$210 million. This was the largest seizure of solid "Ice/meth/crystal meth" in Hong Kong's history yet. It is believed that the flow of this batch of drugs into the city was disrupted successfully.



禁毒常務委員會於 2024 年參觀葵涌海關大樓，了解香港海關最新的緝毒工作，並表達全力支持海關加強國際合作。

The Action Committee Against Narcotics visited the Kwai Chung Customshouse in 2024 to understand more about the Customs and Excise Department's latest anti-drug work, giving full support for the Customs and Excise Department to strengthen international co-operation.

香港海關

Customs and Excise Department

香港海關從三方面着手打擊販毒活動。第一，進行毒品調查，在各出入境關卡實施嚴格管制，同時借助情報、電腦系統、高科技設備及緝毒犬，提高甄選及檢查能力；第二，凍結及充公來自非法活動的販毒或犯罪得益，務求偵破和阻止犯罪集團利用販毒得益進行更多非法活動；此外，香港海關亦負責執行《化學品管制條例》（第 145 章），透過發牌制度，監察及管制前體化學物，同時藉着國際聯網，遏止這類化學前體在本港和世界各地非法轉運。

C&ED combats drug trafficking from three aspects. Firstly, it conducts drug investigations. C&ED implements strict border controls, and utilises intelligence, computer systems, high-tech equipment, and drug detector dogs to enhance screening and inspection capabilities. Secondly, it also actively pursues the recovery of drug trafficking proceeds through asset forfeiture and confiscation, to prevent the use of proceeds from drug trafficking to carry out more illegal activities. Furthermore, C&ED is responsible for enforcing the Control of Chemicals Ordinance (Cap. 145), monitoring and regulating chemical precursors through a licensing system, and collaborating with international partners to prevent the illicit trafficking of these substances in Hong Kong and around the globe.

香港海關於 2020 年破獲一宗重大販運「冰毒」案，在青衣海關驗貨場檢獲超過 500 公斤懷疑「冰毒」，估計市值約三億元。當日海關人員檢查一個報稱載有 1 168 包水泥的 40 呎貨櫃，發現每包水泥均藏有兩個以真空袋包裹的紙盒，每個紙盒內藏有兩包各重約 500 克的懷疑「冰毒」。該貨櫃從墨西哥出發，先經韓國到達越南，其後抵港再準備經新加坡轉口至澳洲。

In 2020, the Customs and Excise Department made a significant "Ice/meth/crystal meth" seizure case, intercepting a container shipment of 500kg suspected "Ice/meth/crystal meth" at an estimated market value \$300 million at the Tsing Yi Customs Cargo Examination Compound. The forty-foot container was said to conceal 1 168 bales of cement, with each package of cement enclosing two cartons wrapped in vacuum bags. Each carton contained two packages of 500g suspected "Ice/meth/crystal meth". The container departed from Mexico via South Korea and Vietnam to Hong Kong, which was destined for Australia via Singapore.





海關人員於 2023 年 3 月從一名由美國飛抵港的女遊客行李內發現兩支含有有效成分懷疑大麻二酚 (CBD) 的個人護理用品。同時亦檢獲被藏在一個玻璃瓶內的約 2.2 克懷疑「K 仔」，以及十支懷疑用作吸食毒品的針筒，隨即拘捕該名女子。同年 7 月，該名女子因違反《危險藥物條例》(第 134 章) 被定罪，判處監禁兩個月，成為首宗入境旅客因管有大麻二酚 (CBD) 被判囚案件。

In March 2023, the Customs and Excise Department officers arrested a female tourist arriving from the United States with two personal care products containing suspected cannabidiol (CBD), a glass bottle with 2.2g suspected ketamine, and ten syringes suspected to be used for taking drugs in her luggage. The woman was subsequently arrested. In July of the same year, the above-mentioned woman was convicted of violating the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134) and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, becoming the first case in which an inbound tourist was sentenced to prison for possession of cannabidiol (CBD).



香港海關於 2024 年 6 月檢獲約 15 公斤懷疑毒品，估計市值約 900 萬元。海關人員在荃灣一個集運倉庫查驗三件從美國抵港並報稱載有寵物食品、零食及調味醬料的空運包裹，發現三件包裹均藏有懷疑毒品，包括約九公斤懷疑「冰毒」和約六公斤懷疑液態可卡因。

In June 2024, the Customs and Excise Department seized approximately 15kg of suspected drugs with an estimated market value of around \$9 million. The Customs and Excise Department officers intercepted three air parcels that arrived from the United States at a consolidation warehouse in Tsuen Wan, declared to contain pet food, snacks, and condiments. Upon inspection, the parcels were found to contain approximately 9kg of "Ice/meth/crystal meth" and 6kg of liquid cocaine.

2023 年 10 月，海關人員在葵涌海關大樓驗貨場檢查一個從墨西哥抵港，報稱載有 611 袋海產的海運貨櫃。經查驗後，在 104 個尼龍袋內發現一批偽裝成貝殼、並與真貝殼混雜一起的懷疑冰毒。該批懷疑「冰毒」共重約 1.1 噸，估計市值約六億四千萬元，是海關歷年破獲的最大宗固態「冰毒」案件。

The largest case of solid "Ice/meth/crystal meth" was cracked by the Customs and Excise Department in October 2023 when the Customs and Excise Department officers inspected a container shipment at the Kwai Chung Customhouse Cargo Examination Compound that arrived from Mexico and was declared to be carrying 611 bags of seafood. A batch of suspected "Ice/meth/crystal meth", weighing approximately 1.1 tonnes, disguised as shells and mixed with real shells was found inside 104 nylon bags hidden among 611 bags of seafood, valued at approximately \$640 million.



對外合作

External Co-operation

香港致力參與國際及區域打擊販毒和吸毒的工作，並在處理毒品問題上與外地合作夥伴建立廣泛網絡。禁毒處和禁常會自成立時已參加與舉辦不同國際及區域會議。例如，香港於1987年加入世界海關組織成為會員，同年代表亞太地區管理世界海關組織首個區域情報聯絡中心，並主力協調區內情報交流工作，直至1998年。現時，該中心的情報網絡已覆蓋世界海關組織全部六個成員地區。2024年6月，香港海關在布魯塞爾舉行的世界海關組織合作理事會會議中獲選為亞太區副主席，並於同年7月起接任，任期至2026年6月。副主席主要負責推動地區發展議程、協調地區事務、引領成員應對挑戰、以及統籌地區策略計劃的制定和實施。此外，香港海關將推動區內成員及其他執法機構之間的情報交流和執法合作，追查有組織犯罪集團的脈絡，從而更全面地打擊跨國有組織犯罪活動。政府亦每年派出代表加入中國代表團參加麻委會會議，而執法機關則積極與區域和國際夥伴保持合作，包括交換情報及參與大型會議和論壇，以加強聯合執法和情報共享。香港將於2026年首次舉辦國際刑警周年大會。

Hong Kong is committed to participating in international and regional efforts to combat drug trafficking and drug abuse, and has established an extensive network with overseas partners in dealing with drug problems. ND and ACAN have joined and hosted different international and regional meetings since their establishment. For example, since 1987, Hong Kong has been a member of the World Customs Organization (WCO), and managed the first WCO Regional Intelligence Liaison Office (RILO) on behalf of the WCO Asia/Pacific (A/P) Region, focusing on co-ordinating intelligence exchange within the region until 1998. At present, RILO's intelligence network covers all six member regions of WCO. In June 2024, C&ED was elected as the Vice-Chairperson for the WCO A/P Region at the Customs Co-operation Council Sessions of WCO in Brussels. It assumed this role in July of the same year, with a term lasting until June 2026. Main responsibilities of the Vice-Chairperson include driving regional development agendas, co-ordinating regional affairs, leading members in addressing various challenges and facilitating the formulation and implementation of regional strategic plans. In addition, C&ED will take the lead to facilitate intelligence exchange and enforcement collaboration within the region, aiming to combat transnational organised criminal activities, trace down the command chain of syndicates and apprehend the criminal masterminds. At the same time, the Government sends representatives annually to join the Chinese delegation to attend meetings of UNCND. Law enforcement agencies also actively co-operate with regional and international partners through exchanging intelligence, and participation in large-scale conferences and forums to strengthen joint enforcement and intelligence sharing. In 2026, Hong Kong will host the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) General Assembly for the first time.

新加坡互訪交流計劃

Exchange Programme with Singapore

香港與新加坡政府於1997年3月通過推行高級政府官員互訪交流計劃，包括互相委任官員為法定委員會及諮詢委員會成員，以擴闊和充實雙方高級官員的經驗，增加專門知識和經驗交流，加強兩地在有共同利益的公共政策上的夥伴關係。根據這項協議，香港禁毒專員加入為新加坡全國防止嗜毒理事會的成員，而新加坡中央肅毒局局長也獲委任為禁常會委員。

In March 1997, the Hong Kong and Singapore Governments agreed to formalise a visits exchange programme between senior government officials, which also included cross appointments to Statutory Boards and Committees. The objectives were to broaden and enrich the experience of senior officials from both sides, to stimulate a cross-fertilisation of expertise and experience, and to reinforce the Hong Kong/Singapore partnership in public policy fields of mutual interest. Under the terms of this agreement, Hong Kong's Commissioner for Narcotics became a member of the Singapore National Council Against Drug Abuse, and the Director of Singapore's Central Narcotics Bureau joined ACAN.



禁毒常務委員會委員與政府代表於 1999 年參觀新加坡惹蘭亞灣戒毒治療及康復中心。

Members of the Action Committee Against Narcotics and the government representatives visited the Jalan Awan Drug Rehabilitation Centre in Singapore in 1999.



前保安局局長葉劉淑儀（左中）及前禁毒常務委員會主席李紹鴻教授（右中）與訪港的新加坡全國防止嗜毒理事會代表團會面。

The former Secretary for Security, Mrs. Regina Ip Lau Suk-ye (left centre), and the former Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics, Prof. Lee Shiu-hung (right centre), met a delegation from the National Council Against Drug Abuse, Singapore, during the delegation's visit to Hong Kong.

參與國際會議

Participation in International Conferences

香港與國際間通力合作，打擊跨國販毒集團。香港舉辦大規模國際禁毒會議，分享經驗和交流資訊。香港每年均以中國代表團成員的身分，出席聯合國有關毒品的中央決策組織麻委會的周年會議；亦在有需要下修訂法例，落實該委員會的決定，以及編製有關毒品的報表和統計報告，呈交國際麻品管制局。

反洗黑錢亦與禁毒有很大關係。香港自 1990 年起，即為打擊清洗黑錢財務行動特別組織的成員，並出任此國際組織 2001 至 2002 年度的主席。

Hong Kong collaborates with the international community to combat transnational drug trafficking syndicates. The city organises large-scale international anti-drug conferences, sharing experiences and exchanging information with other jurisdictions. Hong Kong as part of the Chinese delegation takes part in the annual session of UNCND - the United Nations' central policy making body on drug-related matters. The decisions of the UNCND are implemented locally through legislative measures as appropriate. Drug-related reports and statistical returns are prepared and submitted to the International Narcotics Control Board.

Anti-money laundering is closely associated with anti-drug efforts. Since 1990, Hong Kong has been a member of the Financial Action Task Force on money laundering and served as the President of this international body in 2001/02.



第六十七屆聯合國麻藥委員會會議於 2024 年 3 月 14 日至 22 日在奧地利維也納舉行，國家禁毒委員會副主任曾偉雄（左五）與國家禁毒機關代表團，及港澳特區官員出席會議。

The 67th session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs was held in Vienna, Austria from 14 to 22 March 2024. The Vice Commissioner of the National Narcotics Control Commission, Mr. Andy Tsang Wai-hung (fifth from left), attended the meeting with a delegation from the national anti-narcotics agency and officials of the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions.

由保安局禁毒處和禁毒常務委員會合辦的《打擊濫用藥物國際會議》於 2005 年在香港醫學專科學院舉行。會議以「國際間打擊濫用藥物方法的新進展」為主題，約 400 名來自海外及國內的禁毒專家、學者、社工、政府官員及專業人士聚首一堂，分享有關濫藥資訊及打擊濫藥的有效方法。

The Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau and the Action Committee Against Narcotics co-organised the "International Conference on Tackling Drug Abuse" at the Hong Kong Academy of Medicine in 2005. Themed with "Recent Advances in Anti-substance Abuse Initiatives in the Global Context", about 400 anti-drug experts, scholars, social workers, government officials and professionals from overseas and China gathered together to share drug abuse information and effective methods to combat it.



交流資訊及經驗

Exchange of Information and Experiences

就打擊跨境販毒活動，香港十分重視對外合作，尤其與鄰近地區分享資訊及交流意見，定期與有關部門聯繫合作，遏止跨境吸毒及販毒活動。

Hong Kong places great emphasis on external co-operation in combatting cross-border drug trafficking activities, especially through sharing information and exchanging opinions with neighbouring regions, and regularly liaising and co-operating with relevant departments to curb cross-border drug abuse and drug trafficking activities.



由禁毒專員、禁毒常務委員會主席及其轄下小組委員會主席、研究諮詢小組召集人及保安局禁毒處官員所組成的代表團，於2007年到上海和北京進行考察訪問，與內地有關部門建立聯繫，就濫藥趨勢及禁毒工作交流經驗，尋求合作機會。

A delegation composed of the Commissioner for Narcotics, the Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics and the Chairmen of its Sub-committees, the Convenor of Research Advisory Group and officials from the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau visited Shanghai and Beijing in 2007 to establish contact with relevant Mainland departments, and exchange experiences on drug abuse trends and anti-drug work, and seek opportunities for co-operation.



聯合國毒品和犯罪問題辦公室執行主任、聯合國維也納辦事處總幹事加達・法特希・瓦利及其代表團於2024年5月訪港，期間與署理保安局局長卓孝業（右）會面，並參觀香港賽馬會禁毒資訊天地。

In May 2024, Ms Ghada Fathi Waly, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Director-General of the United Nations Office in Vienna, visited Hong Kong with her delegation. The delegation met with Mr Michael Cheuk Hau-yip (right), the Acting Secretary for Security, and paid a visit to the Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre.

2024年6月26日，政府公布加入東南亞司法網絡。在聯合國毒罪辦支持下於2020年成立的東南亞司法網絡，是為便利各司法管轄區成員之間的刑事事宜合作的非正式平台，目標是促進國際合作和情報交流，打擊嚴重及有組織罪行。

On 26 June 2024, the Government officially joined the South East Asia Justice Network. The South East Asia Justice Network was established in 2020 with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. It is an informal platform to facilitate co-operation in criminal matters among member jurisdictions with the target to promote international co-operation and intelligence sharing in the fight against all forms of serious and organised crime.



粵港澳大灣區合作

Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Co-operation

隨着大灣區的建設發展及港珠澳大橋開通，粵港澳三地的交流和合作愈趨緊密，港澳及內地執法部門積極拓展緝毒合作領域，透過加強情報交流、聯動執法，共同應對跨境毒品罪行。

The exchanges and co-operation between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao have become increasingly closer with the development of the Greater Bay Area and the opening of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge. The three regions have actively strengthened anti-drug co-operation by enhancing intelligence exchanges and joint operations and combatting cross-boundary drug offences.



2001年11月舉行粵港澳打擊濫用及販賣毒品政策研討會議，加深三地在禁毒政策上的了解，促成粵港澳訂立合作機制，共同打擊毒禍。

In November 2001, the Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Conference on Policy to Tackle Drug Abuse and Trafficking was held. The conference aimed to strengthen the understanding of the anti-drug policies of the three regions, promote the establishment of a co-operation mechanism between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao to jointly combat drug abuse.



在2022年首次「雲戰——斷流」聯合緝毒行動中，香港海關在香港國際機場及一個物流倉庫檢獲約700公斤懷疑「冰毒」，估計市值約四億元。

In 2022, in the first joint anti-narcotics operation “Yunzhan-duanliu”, the Customs and Excise Department seized about 700kg of suspected “Ice/meth/crystal meth” at the Hong Kong International Airport and a logistics warehouse, with an estimated market value of about \$400 million.



2025年，澳門首次舉辦「大灣區禁毒科普展」，結合鄰近地區的科技創新元素，促進粵港澳三地居民共同關注禁毒工作。

In 2025, Macao hosted the inaugural exhibition to popularise anti-drug scientific knowledge in the Greater Bay Area, incorporating innovative technological elements from neighbouring regions to foster a shared commitment to anti-drug work among the residents of Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao.



由澳門禁毒委員會副主席暨社會工作局局長葉炳權率領的代表團，於2009年訪問香港，與保安局禁毒處及禁毒常務委員會代表就解決港澳兩地的毒品問題交換意見。

In 2009, a Macao delegation led by the Vice-President of the Narcotics Control Committee cum Director of the Social Welfare Bureau, Mr Ip Peng-kin, visited Hong Kong and met with the representatives from the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau and the Action Committee Against Narcotics, exchanging their views on how to curb the drug abuse problems in the two regions.



香港海關與國家海關總署緝私局、國家海關總署廣東分署緝私局，以及深圳海關緝私局，自2022年起開展一項代號為「雲戰——斷流」的聯合緝毒行動。

The Customs and Excise Department jointly mounted an anti-narcotics operation, codenamed “Yunzhan-duanliu”, with the Anti-Smuggling Bureau of the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China (GACC), the Anti-Smuggling Bureau of the Guangdong Sub-Administration of the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China, and the Anti-Smuggling Bureau of Shenzhen Customs starting from 2022.



為響應聯合國國際禁毒日，澳門特別行政區政府社會工作局於2025年6月14日在澳門科學館舉行2025國際禁毒日系列活動啟動儀式，禁毒專員亦有出席。

In response to the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the Social Welfare Bureau of the Macao Special Administrative Region Government held a launching ceremony for its 2025 series of activities at the Macao Science Centre on 14 June 2025. The Commissioner for Narcotics also joined the event.

研究

Researches

在打擊毒品問題的策略中，研究工作是重要的一環。透過客觀、有系統和精密策劃的研究，得出有用的結果，為制訂以實證為本的禁毒政策和措施，提供堅實的基礎。

Researches are an important part in tackling the drug problems. The findings of objective, systematic and rigorously designed research studies provide a solid foundation to facilitate the formulation of evidence-based anti-drug policies and measures.

透過禁毒基金撥款資助，禁毒處和禁常會支持進行各項與吸毒有關的研究項目。獲資助的機構或人士須為計劃進行全面評估，包括其過程及成效，以及綜合所得的結果，提出關注事項及解決方法，使政府對問題有更深入的了解，從而制訂適當的策略。

With funding from BDF, ND and ACAN support various research projects that aim at addressing drug abuse. Organisations and individuals receiving funding are required to conduct thorough evaluations of their projects, assessing both the processes and the effectiveness. Findings are summed up to identify key issues and propose solutions. These researches provide insights for the Government to formulate appropriate strategies.

禁毒基金資助的研究項目是由研究諮詢小組選定和監管，該小組前身為禁常會轄下的研究小組委員。

Research projects funded by BDF are selected and monitored by RAG, which was formerly the ACAN Research Sub-committee.

針對學生及青少年

About Students and Teenagers

為搜集青少年吸毒的資料，禁毒處自 1987 年開始，定期以學生為對象進行全港性的統計調查，並鼓勵不同機構進行相關的主題研究，從多角度了解青少年對毒品的認知及對吸毒的態度，及早為有需要人士提供支援。

Since 1987, ND has regularly conducted territory-wide statistical surveys targeting students to collect information on drug abuse among young people. ND has also encouraged various organisations to conduct related thematic researches to understand young people's knowledge and attitudes toward drugs from multiple perspectives, aiming to provide early support to those in need.



香港中文大學醫學院外科學系研究團隊於 2012 年至 2014 年間進行全球首項大型青少年流行病學統計，以檢視青少年下尿路症狀發病率及吸食危害精神毒品的影響。研究團隊隨機在全港抽取 45 間中學近 12 000 名中學生進行問卷調查。結果發現曾吸食危害精神毒品的受訪者當中，有近五成曾出現下尿路症狀。

A research team from the Department of Surgery, the Faculty of Medicine of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, conducted the world's first large-scale epidemiological survey on adolescents to investigate the prevalence of lower urinary tract symptoms and the effects of psychotropic substance abuse among adolescents. Between 2012 and 2014, the research team randomly selected 45 secondary schools with nearly 12 000 secondary school students participating in the survey. The survey found that nearly 50% of young people who had ever abused psychotropic drugs had experienced lower urinary tract symptoms.



學生服用藥物情況調查早期以中學生為研究對象，從 2008/09 年起，統計調查涵蓋範圍擴展至包括所有高小至全日制專上學院的學生。《2020/21 年學生服用藥物情況調查》成功訪問 11 萬 3 000 多名學生，佔有關學生總人口的百分之 16。結果顯示曾吸食毒品的學生人數比例與上一輪調查（2017/18 年）相若，維持在百分之 2.5。學生以吸食危害精神毒品為主，高小學生最常吸食咳藥，而中學生和專上學生最常吸食大麻。

The earlier surveys of drug use among students primarily focused on secondary students. Surveys from 2008/09 onwards have been extended to cover students from upper primary to post-secondary levels. The "2020/21 Survey of Drug Use among Students" successfully interviewed some 113 000 students, representing 16% of the corresponding student population. Survey findings revealed that the proportion of students who had taken drugs was similar to that in the previous round of survey (2017/18), remaining at 2.5%. Students were predominantly taking psychotropic substances, with cough medicine being the most commonly abused drug among primary students and cannabis being the most common one among secondary and post-secondary students.



自 2019 年起進行，香港大學行為健康教研中心籌辦歷時四年半的《創藝·新生》創意藝術禁毒計劃，目標是探討將創意藝術融入香港的戒毒康復服務，在年輕吸毒者和前線個案工作者中的有效性、可接受性和實用性。研究結果顯示，創意藝術介入能有效增強年輕成年康復者的正向情感，並對他們的心理健康有潛在的好處。

“From Addiction to Creation: Project on Using Creative Arts for Drug Use Prevention and Young Adult Drug Users Empowerment” was a four-and-a-half-year creative arts anti-drug initiative launched in 2019 and led by the Centre on Behavioral Health of The University of Hong Kong. The research aimed to explore the effectiveness, acceptability, and practicality of incorporating creative arts into drug rehabilitation services for young adult drug abusers and caseworkers. The results revealed that creative arts interventions were effective in enhancing the positive affect of young adult rehabilitees and had potential benefits for their psychosocial well-being.



《創藝·新生》創意藝術禁毒計劃透過展覽、創作比賽、網站及刊物提高年輕成年人對毒品問題的認知，加強他們對常見毒品禍害的了解，並鼓勵戒毒康復者重投社會。

“From Addiction to Creation: Project on Using Creative Arts for Drug Use Prevention and Young Adult Drug Users Empowerment” aimed to raise awareness of drug-related issues among young adults, strengthen their understanding of the harms of common drugs, and encourage the reintegration of rehabilitated drug abusers into society through exhibitions, creative competitions, websites, and publications.



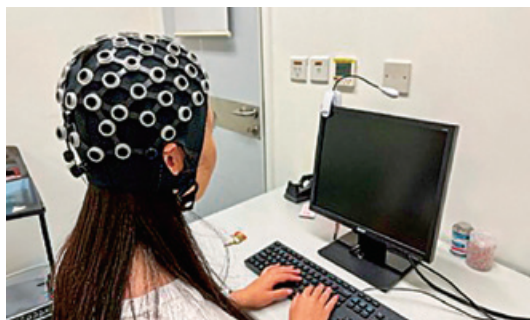
北區醫院研究團隊於 2013 年完成一個關於青少年吸食「K 仔」後的泌尿系統、心理和體能變化的社區研究。研究團隊自 2011 年至 2012 年於特定社區中心開辦 18 個外展診所，並從中邀請 230 名有吸食「K 仔」的青少年參加研究。結果發現青少年身體系統功能的變化和損害與吸食「K 仔」的劑量、每週次數和毒齡相關。

A research team from the North District Hospital completed a community study in 2013 on the impact of ketamine abuse on the urinary system, psychological health, and physical well-being of young adults. From 2011 to 2012, the research team established 18 outreach clinics at designated community centres and recruited 230 teenage patients who abused ketamine for the study. The results revealed that the severity of impact on and damage to teenagers correlated with the dosage, weekly usage, and the history of ketamine abuse.

關注女性及懷孕婦女

Care for Women and Pregnant Women

踏入二千年後，被呈報的女性吸毒人數曾一度增加，公眾對此日益關注。禁毒處和禁常會鼓勵機構進行有關研究及統計調查。



禁毒常務委員會亦十分關注婦女於懷孕期間吸毒，除了影響自身外，更會禍延下一代。香港大學心理學系研究團隊現正開展一項關於藥物使用的腦神經心理社會功能及其對養育子女影響的功能性近紅外光譜研究。研究對象為在懷孕期間曾服用非法藥物的女性吸毒者，並預計於 2027 年完成。

The Action Committee Against Narcotics is also highly concerned about the impact of drug abuse during pregnancy, which can harm both the mother and the next generation. A research team from the Department of Psychology of The University of Hong Kong is currently conducting a functional near-infrared spectroscopy study on the neuro-psycho-social functioning of parental substance use and their impact on parenting. This study involves women who have ever used illicit drugs during their pregnancies and is expected to be completed in 2027.

Since the turn of the millennium, the number of reported female drug abusers had once increased, drawing the attention of the public. ND and ACAN encouraged organisations to conduct related researches and surveys.

香港大學社會工作及社會行政學系與東華三院越峰成長中心於 2008 年完成一項《動員家長參與禁毒工作》研究計劃，研究旨在發展一套有實證為本的家長教育活動，以提升家長在預防青少年濫用藥物的參與。研究團隊建議立即推廣有效的家長教育活動，以協助家長打擊青少年濫藥問題。這包括大量印製家長教育資源套、培訓導師，以及繼續投放資源作研究用途，進一步確保家長教育活動的成果能持續造福社會。其後有不少相關研究進行，行政長官更在 2022 年施政報告落實加強受資助社區服務單位人手支援懷孕吸毒者和吸毒家長的方針。

A research team from the Department of Social Work and Social Administration of The University of Hong Kong and the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals CROSS Centre completed a study on the "Engagement of Parents in Anti-Drug Work" in 2008. The study aimed at developing an evidence-based parent education programme to enhance the engagement of parents in anti-drug work. The research team recommended promoting effective parental education activities immediately to fight against teenage drug abuse problems in Hong Kong. This included mass production of programme packages, training of tutors to deliver the programmes, and continued allocation of research resources to further ensure the sustainability of programme benefits over time. After that, relevant research projects were conducted, and the Government strengthened manpower at subvented community-based service units to provide support for pregnant drug abusers and drug-abusing parents in the Chief Executive's 2022 Policy Address.



2004 年，香港大學犯罪學中心研究團隊就女性開始和持續吸毒及其影響作出研究，集中探討有關女性吸毒的因素，吸毒的影響及她們戒毒治療的經驗。整體來說，女性嘗試吸毒的原因包括受朋輩及伴侶影響、反叛、好奇、愛刺激及冒險，以及相信藥物不會令人上癮。

In 2004, a research team from the Centre for Criminology of The University of Hong Kong conducted a study on initiation, continuation and impact of drug abuse among females. This study focused on factors related to female drug abuse, consequences of drug abuse, and their treatment experiences. Generally, the reasons for females to try drugs included peer and partner influence, rebellion, curiosity, seeking excitement and adventure, and the misconception that drugs were not addictive.

毒品類型

Drug Types

濫用危害精神毒品的情況越趨普遍，加上新興毒品不斷出現，以新興毒品為主題的研究有助於提供更多有關毒禍的資料，並尋找適用於香港情況的治療方法及制訂有效的治療模式。



香港中文大學精神科學系研究團隊於 2012 年完成《氯胺酮使用者之精神病及認知障礙研究》，旨在評估長期服用氯胺酮對青少年認知功能和心理健康狀況的影響。結果顯示單獨服用氯胺酮或同時服用其他精神藥物均導致記憶和執行功能受損害。這損害主要與近期濫用氯胺酮有關，而單獨服用氯胺酮現用者的記憶損害較同時服用氯胺酮及其他精神藥物現用者為嚴重。

A research team from the Department of Psychiatry of The Chinese University of Hong Kong completed a study on "Psychiatric Comorbidity and Cognitive Dysfunction in Primarily Ketamine Users - a Closer Look" in 2012. The study aimed at evaluating the long-term effects of ketamine on both the cognition and psychological well-being of youths in Hong Kong. Results showed that using ketamine alone or in combination with other psychotropic drugs was associated with deficits in memory and executive function. The observed memory impairment of ketamine abusers was mainly related to recent ketamine use, with current ketamine-only abusers exhibiting more severe memory problems than current ketamine and other abusers of psychotropic drugs.

In view of the growing predominance of psychotropic substance abuse and the continuous emergence of new drugs, researches on new drugs could help provide more information about the drug harms and identify suitable treatment methods and develop effective treatment models for application in Hong Kong's context.

醫院管理局毒理學參考化驗室研究團隊於 2025 年展開一項為期兩年的項目，評估新一代快速口腔液測試工具用於對懷疑藥駕司機進行即場初步測試的能力，並評估檢測依托咪酯快速尿液和口腔液工具的能力。團隊亦會建立一套檢測新興毒品的實驗室方法，從而持續監測社群中可能出現的新物質。

A research team from the Toxicology Reference Laboratory of the Hospital Authority has launched a 2-year project in 2025 to evaluate new generation rapid oral fluid test devices for preliminary on-site testing of persons suspected of drug driving. Rapid urine and oral fluid test kits for detecting etomidate will also be evaluated. Additionally, the research team will establish a laboratory methodology capable of detecting emerging substances for the continuous monitoring of potential new substances in the population.





多元化治療方向

Diversified Treatment Directions

香港一直採用多種模式的戒毒治療和康復服務，以符合不同背景吸毒者的不同需要。有關研究有助進一步了解不同背景吸毒者的需要，以及最新的治療方法在香港的適用性。各項研究結果於不同場合廣泛向禁毒專業界發布，鼓勵禁毒工作者實踐相關治療方案。



香港中文大學眼科及視覺科學學系研究團隊於 2022 年完成《以紅外線瞳孔測量法及眼動追蹤 (iP&ET) 作為新一代非介入性辨識受精神科藥物影響的濫藥者及評估對其視力損害的方式》的研究，旨在利用一個新一代非侵入性裝置辨識受精神科藥物影響的濫藥者。團隊證明了裝置的高靈敏度、低成本和高便攜性的特性，能辨識受精神科藥物影響的濫藥者，並合適給前線使用。

A research team from the Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences of The Chinese University of Hong Kong completed a study on the “Infrared Pupillometry and Eye-tracking as Next-generation Non-Intrusive Means to Identify Subjects Under Influence of Psychoactive Drug and Vision-related Harms” in 2024. The study aimed at using a next-generation non-intrusive device to identify subjects under the influence of psychoactive drugs. The research team found that the device was sensitive, cost-efficient and portable and ready to be deployed for frontline use.



香港中文大學醫學院研究團隊於 2024 年完成關於靜觀重吸預防減少本地吸毒者毒癮和吸毒行為的可行性和成效研究。參與者認為靜觀重吸預防課程極具價值和效果，印證了靜觀重吸預防課程的可行性。報告建議未來研究可增加參與人數並比較其他介入的對照組，以確定靜觀重吸預防課程的有效性。

A research team from the Faculty of Medicine of The Chinese University of Hong Kong completed a study on the feasibility and effects of mindfulness-based relapse prevention on reducing cravings and addictive behaviours in local adult drug abusers in 2024. Mindfulness-based relapse prevention was proven to be feasible as participants found it valuable and beneficial. The report recommended conducting further studies to involve a larger sample size and a comparison with an active control group to provide more robust evidence on the effectiveness of the intervention.

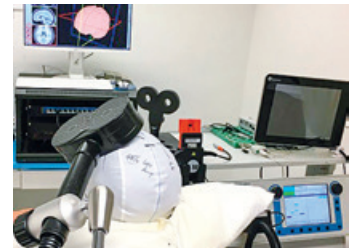
香港中文大學社會工作學系研究團隊於 2006 年完成《香港少數族裔人士濫用藥物情況》的研究，深入了解少數族裔吸毒者的社會背景、吸食毒品情況，以及接受服務的需要等。研究結果發放予相關政府部門及非政府機構，與社工和前線工作者分享，作為策劃、提供和加強有關服務的參考。

A research team from the Department of Social Work of The Chinese University of Hong Kong completed in 2006 the project “Study on Drug Abuse Situation among ethnic minorities in Hong Kong” to gain a deeper understanding of drug-abusing ethnic minorities, including their background, drug abuse situations, and service needs. The research findings provided a reference for planning, provision and enhancement of related services and were shared with relevant government departments, non-governmental organisations, social workers, and frontline practitioners.

Hong Kong has long adopted a multi-modality approach to drug treatment and rehabilitation to cater for the divergent needs of drug dependent persons from varying backgrounds. Related researches have provided valuable insights into the divergent needs of drug abusers and the application of the latest treatment methods in the Hong Kong's context. Research results are shared with the anti-drug sector on different occasions, encouraging anti-drug practitioners to implement relevant treatment plans.

香港理工大學康復治療科學系研究團隊於 2024 年完成重複經顱磁刺激 (rTMS) 在減少毒癮及使用非法藥物的功效研究。研究旨在找出在香港常見藥物成癮者左側背外側前額葉皮層進行高頻 rTMS 的輔助治療效用。結果顯示 rTMS 對藥物濫用者存在較大的安慰劑效應。然而，rTMS 真刺激組別的參與者在情緒和尋求改變的動機上表現較顯著。團隊建議在未來的研究，應就 rTMS 對藥物濫用者的神經機制治療效果作用，以及臨床應用最佳方案方面作深入探究。

A research team from the Department of Rehabilitation Sciences of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University completed a study on the application of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) as an adjunct therapy in the reduction of craving and consumption of illicit drugs in 2024. The study aimed to examine the effects of high-frequency rTMS applied to the left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) as an adjunct treatment of common illicit drugs addiction in Hong Kong. Results showed that placebo effect of rTMS on craving and executive functioning in illicit drug users was large. Nevertheless, real rTMS appeared to improve the mood and motivation for change of illicit drug users. The research team recommended investigating the neural mechanism underlying the therapeutic effect in substance abuse in association with rTMS as well as the optimal stimulation setting for clinical application in future.

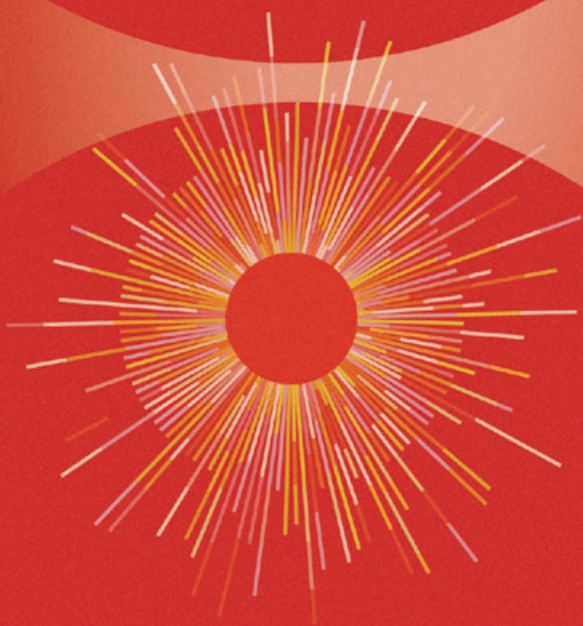


香港理工大學康復治療科學系研究團隊於 2024 年以《提升及更新禁毒及醫療業界對於不同運動介入方式對於吸毒者在治療及康復成效的知識及技能》為主題，綜合全世界有關的文獻，了解藥物依賴群組在參與體育運動作為治療和康復方式時的客觀效用和主觀體驗，為本港戒毒治療和復康業界提供更全面的參考。

A research team from the Department of Rehabilitation Science of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University conducted a study on “Building Capacity for Anti-drug Sector and Healthcare Sector in the Use of Different Physical Exercise Modalities for Treatment and Rehabilitation” in 2024, collating relevant literature from around the world. This research combined quantitative and qualitative evidence to understand the exercise experiences of the drug dependent population. It provided a comprehensive reference for the drug treatment and rehabilitation sector in Hong Kong.



一點一滴



第三章

—▲

言

—▲

新語



企硬・守護下一代

Stand Firm・Safeguard the Next Generation

「當你與年輕人交流時，你需跟他們有共同語言才能溝通，才可慢慢說到毒品的禍害。」石丹理教授在 2009 至 2014 年間出任禁常會主席，當時青少年濫藥人數高企。回顧過往逾 16 年的禁毒工作，他表示：「當時有人認為精神科藥物不是毒品，但我們企得好硬，從來都是零容忍。」

“When we communicate with teenagers, we need to break the ice by communicating with them in a common language, then gradually explain the dangers of drugs,” said Prof. Daniel Shek Tan-lei, the former Chairman of ACAN from 2009 to 2014. During his tenure, the number of teenage drug abusers soared to a high level. Reflecting on 16 years of anti-drug work, he stated, “There were people who regarded psychiatric drugs as ‘non-narcotic’, but we stood firm with zero tolerance.”



現為香港理工大學協理副校長的石丹理教授，於 2009 至 2014 年間擔任禁毒常務委員會主席。

Prof. Daniel Shek Tan-lei, currently the Associate Vice-President of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, served as the Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics from 2009 to 2014.

石丹理教授 Prof. Daniel Shek Tan-lei

前禁毒常務委員會主席（2009-2014）

Former Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics (2009-2014)



石丹理教授在香港大學修讀心理學，並取得博士學位，先後在多間大學任教，專注研究個人成長、精神與心理健康、青少年與家庭等範疇。

Prof. Daniel Shek Tan-lei studied psychology in The University of Hong Kong and earned his doctoral degree. He has taught at several universities, focusing on the areas of personal growth, mental and psychological health, the youth and family.

堅守零容忍

Adhering to Zero-tolerance

他追憶道，他在任禁常會主席時，「K仔」盛行。「K仔」本是一種麻醉藥，濫用會損害泌尿系統，引致膀胱發炎甚至腎功能衰竭，「有年輕吸毒者需穿上紙尿片上班，一生承受各種泌尿問題，長遠影響整個醫療體系，問題嚴峻。」

2013年9月，禁常會提出「驗毒助康復計劃」，建議在合理懷疑某人曾吸毒的情況下，執法人員有權要求該人接受驗毒。建議引發社會討論，教育界、家長、醫護和戒毒者曾表示支持，反對者則指計劃侵犯人權。石教授解釋：「60、70年代的毒品以海洛英為主，有人認為這才是真正的吸毒。精神科藥物並非傳統毒品，於是有人會問：『食藥有問題嗎？』更有人提出仿效某些西方國家設毒品屋緩害措施，但香港對毒品零容忍的態度，至今不變。」

He recalled that during his service as the Chairman of ACAN, ketamine, originally an anaesthetic drug, was prevalent. The abuse of ketamine can damage the urinary system and lead to bladder inflammation and even kidney failure. "A young abuser had to wear diapers to go to work, suffering from various urinary problems throughout his life. It could be a very serious problem affecting the entire healthcare system in the long run."

In September 2013, ACAN proposed the RESCUE Drug Testing Scheme. Under this proposal, if there are reasonable grounds based on strong circumstantial evidence to suspect that a person has taken dangerous drugs, law enforcement officers could require that person to undergo a drug test. The proposal generated a public discussion, gaining support from a majority of the education sector, parents, healthcare workers and former drug abusers; while opponents cited potential human rights violations. "In the 1960s and 1970s, drugs being abused were mainly heroin, which was considered 'genuine' drug abuse," explained Prof. Shek. "However, psychiatric drugs were not conventional dangerous drugs. Some people questioned whether taking these drugs is problematic. Some even proposed setting up drug houses like those in some Western countries as a harm reduction measure. However, the Hong Kong authorities have always adhered to a zero-tolerance attitude, and it remains true to this day."

提倡全人發展

Advocating Whole-Person Development

但以「靠嚇」或「賣慘」的宣傳手法難再引起新一代共鳴，石教授提出以「企硬！唔Take嘢！」作禁毒口號，曾有人質疑用字通俗。但他堅持宣傳要貼地，結果這句口號由2010年開始使用，至2022年推出至今的新口號「一齊企硬 唔Take嘢！」，仍然保留著原句的字眼。「現時當局的宣傳教育，就是希望將濫藥定性為有害行為，有助減低青少年嘗試的意欲。」

石教授指毒品問題需持續打擊，青少年需要全人發展，包含抗逆能力、自我價值、人生目標、人際關係等，期望政府可以提供更整全的服務，為未來創造希望。

The conventional promotional tactics of "scaring" or "being miserable" in promotion no longer resonate effectively with the new generation. The Chinese version of the former slogan "Stand Firm. Knock Drugs Out!" proposed by Prof. Shek faced scepticism for its vulgarness. However, he insisted that publicity needed to be down-to-earth. As a result, this slogan came into use from 2010, and the new slogan "Let's Stand Firm. Knock Drugs Out!" launched in 2022 still retains the original wording. "Today's publicity and education are meant to characterise drug abuse as a harmful behaviour, which would hopefully help reduce the desire of young people to even try it."

Prof. Shek acknowledged that the drug problems need to be continually dealt with. He hopes that the Government can provide more holistic services to create hope for the future to facilitate teenagers to gain a whole-person development in terms of resilience, self-worth, life goals, relationships, and many other aspects.



擔任禁毒常務委員會主席期間，石丹理教授（前排左四）聯同前禁毒專員許林燕明（前排左六）及中區警區、地區代表到中環進行禁毒宣傳。

During his tenure as the Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics, Prof. Daniel Shek Tan-lei (front row, fourth from left) joined the former Commissioner for Narcotics, Mrs Erika Hui Lam Yin-ming (front row, sixth from left), and representatives from the Central Police District and district figures to conduct an anti-drug promotion campaign in Central.

晨曦照亮戒毒之家

Morning Light Illuminating the Rehabilitation Centre on Dawn Island

人稱「福音戒毒之父」的陳保羅牧師於1968年創立晨曦島福音戒毒中心，至2005年因年邁體弱，難以管理會務，陳牧師女兒葉陳幔利（葉太）被急召從美國回港接管，為晨曦會開啟新的一頁。

Dawn Island Gospel Drug Addiction Treatment Centre was established in 1968 by the esteemed Rev John Paul Chan, often referred to as “the Father of Gospel Rehabilitation”. In 2005, due to declining health conditions, he was unable to continue managing the centre. To perpetuate its ongoing mission, his daughter, Mrs Mamre Lilian Yeh (Mrs Yeh), was invited to assume leadership. She returned from the United States to take on the mantle, marking a significant turning point for Operation Dawn.

葉陳幔利在美國大學主修新聞，並取得營養學碩士學位，曾在當地任職註冊營養師及開設地產公司。2005年決定放棄原有生活，回流香港接管晨曦會。

Mrs Mamre Lilian Yeh studied journalism and obtained a master's degree in nutrition in the United States where she worked as a registered dietitian and established a real estate company. In 2005, she decided to return to Hong Kong to lead Operation Dawn.



葉陳幔利 Mrs Mamre Lilian Yeh

香港晨曦會前總幹事

Former General Secretary of Operation Dawn

葉太回港接管晨曦會後最大的挑戰是要跟原有的員工磨合，同時馬上為重建位於西貢的晨曦島福音戒毒中心展開籌款，「我從未在香港工作，為了重建項目需要與很多不同的人及部門協商，過程比想像中複雜。」晨曦會於2012年向禁毒基金申請資助並獲禁常會支持，於2017年完成重建，前後歷時12載。

When Mrs Yeh returned to Hong Kong and took over Operation Dawn, she faced the dual challenge of getting to know the existing staff and spearheading a major reconstruction of Dawn Island Gospel Drug Addiction Treatment Centre in Sai Kung that required fundraising. “I had never worked in Hong Kong. The reconstruction project required negotiation with many different people and departments, and the process was more complicated than imagined.” Operation Dawn successfully applied for funding from BDF in 2012, which was supported by ACAN, and completed the re-provision works in 2017 that took a total of 12 years.

基金支援创先河

A Pioneer in Drug Rehabilitation with Support from BDF

葉太接任總幹事後成功獲禁毒基金撥款資助職業培訓，讓成功戒毒者有一技之長，「其中最受歡迎的是拯溺訓練，多位學員均考獲牌照成為救生員。」葉太又開創海外交流活動，每年帶兩至六位畢業學員到訪外地，讓他們眼界大開，「曾經跟我一起出國的學員中，沒有一人再吸毒，而且每一位今天都在回饋社會，服務人群。」

帶領晨曦會 17 年，葉太創下多個先河，獲禁毒基金持續資助的晨曦生命教育中心，以中小學生為主要對象，通過晨曦島一日遊，參觀島上設施，了解戒毒人士在島上的生活，並透過 VR（虛擬實景）體驗、攤位遊戲、經驗分享等，令青少年認識毒品的禍害。「晨曦會是我爸爸的 baby（嬰兒），晨曦生命教育中心是我的 baby，一個幫助戒毒，一個預防吸毒，而我認為預防更加重要。」



晨曦島福音戒毒中心為男性吸毒者提供住院式信仰脫癮治療及康復服務。

Dawn Island Gospel Drug Addiction Treatment Centre provides residential faith-based addiction treatment and recovery services for male drug abusers.

活出第三人生

Living the Third Life

2022 年葉太榮休，但依然保留美門浸信會執事會主席身份，當中大部分會眾都是晨曦會畢業生及他們的家人，每星期三次聚會有助他們堅定信念，「戒毒成功不等於到達終點，以後『持守』着不走回頭路更難，身邊需要有正面的新朋友圍繞。」雖已退下前線，但葉太不時與會眾到附近遊樂場「搶人」，「平日很多學生在那裏打籃球，毒販會以他們為目標，我們要快毒販一步接近這些青少年。」退而不休的葉太，正在創造第三人生。

After assuming the role of General Secretary, Mrs Yeh secured funding from BDF to support vocational training programmes, allowing successful drug rehabilitees to acquire skills. "The most popular is lifeguard training. Many participants successfully obtained licences." Additionally, she established overseas exchange programmes, sending two to six graduates annually to share their experiences in other countries to broaden their horizons. "None of the programme participants have relapsed, and all are now making positive contributions to society, serving the community," she added.

Having taken the helm of Operation Dawn for 17 years, Mrs Yeh has left a strong legacy characterised by innovation and success. Supported by BDF, the Dawn Life Education Centre offers one-day educational trips for primary and secondary school students to Dawn Island. Through visiting the facilities on the island, students could understand the lives of drug abusers there. Using virtual reality (VR) experiences, booth games and experience sharing, students could learn about drug harms, "Operation Dawn, my father's baby, focuses on rehabilitation, while the Dawn Life Education Centre, my baby, emphasises drug abuse prevention. I believe prevention is more crucial", said Mrs Yeh.



葉陳慢利指吸毒不單是身癮，更是心癮，「戒毒需要時間，必須循序漸進，沒有捷徑。」

Mrs Mamre Lilian Yeh pointed out that drug addiction is not only a physical addiction, but also a psychological one. "Rehabilitation takes time and it has to be done step by step. There are no shortcuts."

Mrs Yeh retired in 2022 but retained her position as the Chairwoman of the Deacons at the Beautiful Gate Baptist Church where most of the congregation are graduates of Operation Dawn and their families. Meeting three times a week helps them strengthen their faith. "A successfully completed rehabilitation treatment does not mean reaching the end. It is even harder to 'hold on and stay abstinent'. Having a group of new friends with a positive attitude is the key." Although she has stepped back from the frontline, Mrs Yeh occasionally goes to nearby playgrounds with the congregation to "compete for people". "Drug dealers might target the students playing basketball there; we have to be ahead of them (the drugs dealers)." Mrs Yeh is creating a third stage of a life after retirement.



葉陳慢利與父親陳保羅牧師（左）於他創立的美門浸信會留影。

A photo of Mrs Mamre Lilian Yeh and her father Rev John Paul Chan (left) at the Beautiful Gate Baptist Church he founded.

新時代 新對策 新希望

New Era, New Strategy, New Hopes

自 2021 年起擔任禁常會主席的李國棟醫生，任期橫跨新冠疫情，深明時代轉變要準確掌握毒品問題的新形態，「我小時候最常聽的毒品是海洛英，後來有迷幻藥、可卡因、『K 仔』，到現在有大麻、依托咪酯。毒品問題需持續關注，不同時代的禁毒工作需要用不同方式去做。」

Dr Donald Li Kwok-tung, the Chairman of ACAN since 2021, recognises the evolving nature of drug problems in the post-COVID-19 pandemic era. He emphasises the importance of gaining a more accurate understanding of emerging drug trends. "Heroin was the drug I heard the most of when I was a child. Later, there were hallucinogens, cocaine, ketamine, and now cannabis and etomidate." Dr Li underscores the enduring nature of fighting drugs, highlighting the importance of adopting suitable anti-drug strategies to address contemporary challenges.

李國棟醫生期望透過與學校、家庭、非政府組織合作，發揮社區力量，提高公眾的禁毒意識。

Dr Donald Li Kwok-tung aims to raise public awareness of drug prevention through co-operation with schools, families, and non-governmental organisations.



李國棟醫生 Dr Donald Li Kwok-tung

禁毒常務委員會主席

Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics

李醫生上任時正值疫症高峰，社會焦點都落在防疫抗疫之上，「大家只留意疫症確診數字、長者離世、逼爆醫院等問題，但同一時間，隱蔽吸毒的情況亦值得注意。」疫情牽涉健康、社交、家庭、經濟等各種問題，不少人因此產生負面情緒，借助毒品逃避，「當時被呈報的吸毒人數減少，但實情是否如此？在隔離情況下，毒品轉為網上交易，要進行監察並不容易。」

Dr Li started his tenure during the heights of the pandemic, when public attention was focused on epidemic prevention and control. "The news of the number of confirmed COVID-19 infection cases, elderly deaths and overcrowded hospitals had been the talk of the town. At the same time, the problems of hidden drug abuse equally warranted public attention," said Dr Li. Various factors, including health concerns, social isolation, and economic hardship, pushed many individuals towards drug abuse as a means of coping. "The number of reported drug abusers decreased at that time, but is it true? During the quarantine period, drug trafficking shifted online, making it even more difficult to monitor drug activities."

擊破糖衣毒藥

Smashing Sugar-coated Drugs

疫情過後又有新挑戰，數據顯示本地青少年牽涉的毒品主要涉及大麻和可卡因，李醫生分析原因：「第一，世界多國日漸放寬大麻管制，有年輕人誤以吸食大麻為時尚，甚至認為大麻合法化是世界潮流，忽視大麻一樣會上癮和有損健康。第二，部分年輕人被可卡因的形象誤導，吸食可卡因曾被錯誤視為有錢人或成功人士的象徵，就像古時吸水煙被認為是貴族的享受。」

毒販亦奇招百出，刻意將毒品包裝成時尚產物，甚至製作出水果味的依托咪酯煙油，訛稱安全無害，「吸食的人起初可能無吸毒意圖，只是吸電子煙，但毒販會在電子煙內加入含有害物質的煙油，這種物質名為依托咪酯，是受法例管制的麻醉劑。」有聲稱認為這類麻醉藥對人體影響不大，李醫生直斥說法荒誕，「最初吸一兩支以為沒有問題，但這類物質會愈吸愈多，當分量再大亦不能滿足時，會轉去試其他更強的毒品，或混入大麻、『K仔』等加強反應。」



禁毒常務委員會委員參觀葵涌海關大樓，李國棟醫生觀看海關搜查犬參與貨物清關的示範，以了解海關最新的緝毒工作。

Members of the Action Committee Against Narcotics visited the Kwai Chung Customhouse. Dr Donald Li Kwok-tung was watching a cargo clearance demonstration assisted by customs detector dogs, learning more about the latest anti-drug work.

從地區建立禁毒防線

Establishing Local Anti-drug Defence Line

面對這種情況，李醫生建議由政府倡導的基層醫療服務做起，以地區康健中心作為切入點，提高市民防毒戒毒的意識。禁常會亦積極配合，推廣預防教育，例如製作新一輯宣傳短片、聲帶及動畫，向公眾傳達正確信息，「要讓年輕人知道毒品就是毒品，不能隨便去試，想有型可以做運動等，希望從價值觀著手幫助他們建立正面的生活態度。」



李國棟醫生（前排中）由禁毒專員李基舜（前排右三）陪同與禁毒常務委員會委員於2022年到訪香港賽馬會禁毒資訊天地·體驗館內的新設施。

Dr Donald Li Kwok-tung (centre, front row), accompanied by the Commissioner for Narcotics, Mr Kesson Lee (third right, front row), and members of the Action Committee Against Narcotics, visited the Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre to experience the new facilities.

The landscape of drug abuse is evolving, and new challenges emerged when the world recovered from the COVID-19 pandemic. Recent findings indicate that cannabis and cocaine remain the most commonly abused substances among local young people. Dr Li explained, "The relaxation of the control of cannabis in certain countries has contributed to a false perception of its harmlessness. Young people mistakenly believe that smoking cannabis is trendy, and legalising cannabis is a global trend. Similarly, the allure of cocaine, often wrongly associated with wealth and success, has misled some young people, much like smoking hookah was an exclusive pastime for the nobility in the old days."

Drug dealers are constantly devising new ways to disguise drugs as trendy products, just like creating fruit-flavoured etomidate vaping oil and falsely claiming it is harmless. "People who smoke may not initially intend to use illegal drugs in the first place. But drug dealers add a harmful substance known as etomidate to e-cigarettes and etomidate is an anesthetic controlled by law." Dr Li rebukes the claim that this type of anaesthetics has little effect on the human body. "Initial use might seem harmless. But as tolerance builds, drug abusers may increase the amounts of the substances, turn to other stronger drugs or mix with cannabis, ketamine, etc., to intensify the effect."



李國棟醫生指現今禁毒工作需要抗衡的不單是毒品和毒販，更要傳遞正確信息，打破濫藥是潮流的錯誤觀念。

Dr Donald Li Kwok-tung underlined that the fight against drugs involves more than just targeting drugs and drug traffickers. It also means rectifying the wrong perception that drug abuse is trendy.

Dr Li advocated starting from the Government's primary healthcare services - the local district health centres to raise anti-drug awareness among members of the public. ACAN follows this direction to promote preventive education by producing a new series of videos, audio tracks and animations to tell the public, especially the youngsters, that drugs are dangerous. "We want to make it clear to young people that drugs are harmful and should never be experimented with. They can focus on positive pursuits like sports, etc. We hope to help them build correct values and establish a positive attitude towards life."

以仁心重塑新生

Reshaping Lives through Kindness

2011 年 12 月，香港中文大學外科學系在威爾斯親王醫院成立青少年泌尿治療中心，是香港首間專治青少年因吸毒而導致泌尿系統受損的專科診所。促成中心成立的中大醫學院外科學系名譽臨床副教授及青少年泌尿治療中心主管譚煜謙醫生，從摸着石頭過河到成為業界權威，14 年來為近千名吸毒者提供治療，透過跨界別協調精準幫助吸毒人士盡早及持續戒毒。

In December 2011, the Youth Urological Treatment Centre (YUTC) at the Prince of Wales Hospital was established by the Department of Surgery of CUHK. YUTC, the first-of-its-kind in Hong Kong, provides treatment to young people with urinary tract issues caused by drug abuse. Led by renowned urologist Dr Tam Yuk-him, Honorary Clinical Associate Professor of the Department of Surgery of CUHK and the Co-director of YUTC, who has treated nearly a thousand drug abusers over the past 14 years, facilitating their rehabilitation through cross-sector collaboration and timely intervention.



譚煜謙醫生除了擔任香港中文大學醫學院外科學系名譽臨床副教授及青少年泌尿治療中心主管外，亦身兼香港兒童醫院外科部門主管及顧問醫生。

Dr Tam Yuk-him, Honorary Clinical Associate Professor of the Department of Surgery, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, is the Co-Director of the Youth Urological Treatment Centre. He is also the Chief of Service of Paediatric Surgery at the Hong Kong Children's Hospital.

譚煜謙醫生 Dr Tam Yuk-him

香港中文大學青少年泌尿治療中心主管

Co-Director of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Youth Urological Treatment Centre

專責小兒泌尿外科的譚醫生與吳志輝教授（現為中大醫學院外科學系何子樑泌尿科教授及中大青少年泌尿治療中心主管）是醫學院同學，二人不時討論病例，某次吳教授提及病人中有吸食「K仔」影響排尿功能的病症，懷疑部分患者從小開始吸毒，引發合作開設專科診所的念頭。譚醫生解釋：「只有獨立門診才能減少病人輪候時間，而且必須為公營，否則病人難以負擔醫藥費，所以我們以中大大名義向禁毒基金申請撥款。」半年後申請獲批，籌組十個月後，診所正式開幕。吳志輝教授其後於 2019 年至 2024 年擔任禁常會委員。

Dr Tam, specialising in paediatric urology, and his medical schoolmate Prof. Ng Chi-fai, Tzu Leung Ho Professor of Urology, the Department of Surgery, the Faculty of Medicine, CUHK and the Co-director of YUTC, often discuss patient cases. Once Prof. Ng mentioned that some patients who took ketamine showed symptoms of drug-induced urinary dysfunctions. He suspected that they had been abusing drugs since they were young. This thought sparked the idea of collaborating to establish a specialised clinic. "It has to be an independent out-patient clinic to reduce patients' queuing time, and a public clinic so that the treatment is affordable. Therefore, we applied for funding from BDF in the name of CUHK." After a six-month approval process, the clinic opened its doors ten months later. Prof. Ng was later appointed as an ACAN member from 2019 to 2024.



譚煜謙醫生於 2015 年至 2020 年期間，曾任禁毒常務委員會戒毒治療及康復小組委員會成員，為政府禁毒政策出謀獻計。

Dr Tam Yuk-him served as a member of the Action Committee Against Narcotics Sub-committee on Treatment and Rehabilitation from 2015 to 2020, advising the Government on anti-drug policies.



青少年泌尿治療中心提供一站式泌尿系統檢查及治療服務，病人在首次求診時需接受臨床評估，亦會進行一系列低介入性檢查。

The Youth Urological Treatment Centre provides one-stop urological examination and treatment services. When patients first seek consultation, they are required to undergo clinical assessment and a series of low-invasive examinations.

一切由零開始

Starting from Scratch

根據檔案室於 2008 年的數據，青少年最常吸食的毒品是「K 仔」，但「K 仔」如何影響泌尿系統，在當時未有任何文獻參考，譚醫生坦言最初腦海一片空白，只有試開不同藥物測試成效，「我慣常處理幼兒病症，忽然要面對青少年吸毒者，又完全不明白毒品術語和分量，雙方都感到難以溝通；加上泌尿科疾病一般可通過外科手術解決，但吸毒是長期問題，病人今天求醫明天又重吸，曾令我覺得很挫敗。」經過一年多的堅持，譚醫生通過臨床研究掌握更多數據，由此制定出一套綜合治療方案。

According to data from CRDA in 2008, ketamine was the most commonly abused drug among teenagers. However, at that time, there was limited research on the impact of ketamine on the urinary system. Dr Tam admitted that his mind was blank at first. He could only experiment with different medications to test the effectiveness. "I was used to dealing with children's illness. Suddenly, I had to treat teenage drug abusers, and I had no idea of the jargons and dosage of drugs at all. It was difficult for us to communicate. Additionally, unlike traditional urological conditions that can be treated by surgery, drug addiction is a complex issue. Patients often struggled with relapse; it was frustrating." Through persistent clinical research for over a year, Dr Tam was able to gather more data and develop a comprehensive treatment plan.

一加一大於二

One Plus One is Greater than Two

「戒毒治療不能單打獨鬥，除了我們，還有社工、精神科、戒毒村等互相協補不足，才能發揮一加一大於二的效果。」譚醫生特別提到禁毒基金一直擔當着重要角色，不但支持中心進行多項醫學研究以改善治療方案，同時資助購買部分價錢高昂的藥物及醫療用具，讓病人能夠持續接受治療。

就近年「冰毒」的威脅，譚醫生指初期對「冰毒」毫無認識，工作又得重新開始，「毒品潮流不斷轉變，我們亦要不停改變策略。」談及展望，他笑言寧願中心式微亦不希望做到風山水起。

"Drug treatment requires a multidisciplinary approach. In addition to us, medical practitioners, there are also social workers, psychiatrists, drug treatment and rehabilitation centres, etc., working with each other to achieve a synergistic effect." Dr Tam emphasised the important role of BDF, which not only supported YUTC to conduct a number of medical research to improve treatment options, but also subsidised the purchase of some expensive medicines and medical equipment, ensuring continued patient treatment.

In recent years, "Ice/meth/crystal meth" has emerged as a threat. Dr Tam pointed out that he had no understanding of the drug at first, so he initially had to start over the whole research process again. "The drug trend is constantly changing, and we have to accordingly modify our strategies." When discussing the future, he rather hopes that the demand for the centre's services would decline, indicating a drop in drug abuse.



2016 年香港中文大學中大醫學院進行全球首項大型青少年流行病學統計，發現濫用「冰毒」會引致下尿路症狀，譚煜謙醫生（左）與中大醫學院外科學系何子樑泌尿科教授及中大青少年泌尿治療中心主管的吳志輝教授（右）主持發布會。（相片由香港中文大學醫學院提供）

In 2016, the Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, conducted the world's first large-scale epidemiological survey on adolescents, revealing the association of "Ice/meth/crystal meth" abuse and the increased risk of developing lower urinary tract symptoms. Dr Tam Yuk-him (left) and Prof. Ng Chi-fai (right), Tzu Leung Ho Professor of Urology, the Department of Surgery, the Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong and the Co-director of Youth Urological Treatment Centre, hosted the press conference. (Photo provided by the Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong.)

社會學視角看吸毒

A Review of Drug Abuse from Sociological Perspectives

香港樹仁大學社會學系卓越教授及系主任張越華教授，自 80 年代起一直研究青少年越軌行為，早於 1998 年在《中國藥物濫用防治雜誌》發表以「美沙酮門診服務對自願住院治療計劃成效的影響」為題之研究結果，是本港最早期研究毒品問題的學者之一。20 多年來，張教授持續進行多項相關研究，獲中大社會學系表揚他對濫藥研究領域的貢獻。

Prof. Cheung Yuet-wah, Distinguished Professor and the Head of the Department of Sociology of the Hong Kong Shue Yan University, has been studying adolescent deviant behaviour since the 1980s. As early as in 1998, he published "The effectiveness of methadone out-patient services on voluntary hospitalization programmes" in the *Chinese Journal of Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment*. He is one of the earliest scholars to have studied the drug problems in Hong Kong. For more than two decades, Prof. Cheung has continued to conduct a number of related studies and was recognised by the Department of Sociology of CUHK for his contribution in the field of drug abuse research.



張越華教授 Prof. Cheung Yuet-wah

前禁毒常務委員會戒毒治療及康復小組委員會主席 (2019-2022)

Former Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics Sub-committee on Treatment and Rehabilitation (2019-2022)

張教授畢業於中大社會學系，及後赴加拿大多倫多大學攻讀博士學位，並在多倫多從事濫藥和成癮的研究工作。1992 年回到中大任教，「當時香港有關藥物的研究大部分由大學醫學院負責，以社會學和心理學角度出發的研究如鳳毛麟角。」

Prof. Cheung graduated from the Department of Sociology, CUHK. Later, he furthered his PhD studies in the University of Toronto, Canada, where he also worked on drug abuse and addiction research. In 1992, he came back to Hong Kong to teach at CUHK. "Most of the research studies on drugs in Hong Kong were conducted by the university's medical school at that time. There were very few research pieces conducted from the sociological and psychological perspectives."

跨界別協作模式

A Cross-sector Collaborative Model

上世紀 90 年代以前，屬麻醉鎮痛劑類的海洛英佔據香港毒品市場主要地位。直至 90 年代，濫用精神科藥物的風氣開始浮現。作為少數研究濫藥範疇的學者之一，張教授獲邀加入禁常會並擔任不同崗位，包括曾出任戒毒治療及康復小組委員會主席。他加入了禁常會 20 多年，至數年前才退下前線。「禁常會由社會上不同界別的專業人士組成，有醫生、律師、教師、學者、非政府機構及官方代表等，這種組合可以從不同角度提供建議，制定較為全面的策略打擊吸毒問題。」

踏入二千年，當時「K 仔」突然興起，青少年濫藥問題嚴峻，「每個年代都有不同的流行毒品，就像時裝一樣。青少年喜歡試新事物，當吸食海洛英被視為老土，年輕一代就以濫用『K 仔』為潮流。直至今天仍有不同新興毒品，需不停改變對策處理問題。」

Before the 1990s, heroin, a type of narcotics analgesics, dominated Hong Kong's drug market. The landscape changed in the 1990s with the prevalence of psychotropic substance abuse. As one of the few scholars studying drug abuse, Prof. Cheung was invited to join ACAN and served in various roles, including chairing the Sub-committee on Treatment and Rehabilitation. He dedicated over two decades of time to this cause, having retired just a few years ago. "ACAN comprises professionals from different sectors, including doctors, lawyers, educators, academics, NGOs, and government officials. This diverse structure enables us to draw on a wide range of perspectives and develop comprehensive strategies to combat drug abuse," he explained.

At the turn of the century, ketamine suddenly gained popularity among young people, leading to serious drug abuse problems. "Each generation has its own trendy drug and drug preferences evolve, just like fashion trends," Prof. Cheung observed. "Young people like to try new stuff. The younger generations welcomed ketamine when heroin was regarded as old-fashioned. The landscape of drug abuse often changes. It is crucial to continually adapt new strategies and countermeasures in light of emerging drugs."



張越華教授認為做研究不應困在象牙塔，研究毒品問題需要走訪不同機構，接觸業界和戒毒者討論政策、交流經驗。

Prof. Cheung Yuet-wah believes that research should not be confined to academia. Researchers have to visit different organisations, industry practitioners and drug rehabilitates to discuss policies and exchange ideas when studying drug abuse problems.



2019 年張越華教授（右二）任禁毒常務委員會戒毒治療及康復小組委員會主席，聯同前禁毒專員羅翠薇（左一）及禁毒常務委員會成員於活動中呼籲市民在節日期間提高警覺，遠離毒品。

In 2019, Prof. Cheung Yuet-wah (second from right), served as the Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics Sub-committee on Treatment and Rehabilitation, joined the former Commissioner for Narcotics, Ms Ivy Law Chui-mei (first from left) and members of the Action Committee Against Narcotics to call on the public to stay away from drugs during festive seasons.

禁毒基金推動新思維

Best Drugs Fund Drives Innovation

張教授從未停止研究工作，在禁毒基金資助下先後進行兩項重要研究，其中 2000 年展開的研究以長期吸食海洛英的年長吸毒者為對象，探討他們在戒毒路上面對的助力和挑戰。另一項針對濫藥青少年的研究始於 2009 年，三年間曾六次收集數據，分析年輕人吸毒的成因和變化。

「禁毒基金運用投資所得的收入支持不同機構，讓它們可以申請撥款，促使大家積極構思新計劃，例如非政府機構、大學、醫療機構等就可以藉着禁毒基金的資助進行各類活動和研究。」張教授指香港是開創這種運作模式的先驅。

Prof. Cheung remained actively involved in research and had conducted two significant studies funded by BDF. The first study, launched in 2000, focused on elderly drug abusers who had a long history of using heroin. The study explored the help they received and the challenges they faced during their rehabilitation journey. The second study, initiated in 2009, focused on drug abuse among young people. Over a three-year period, six rounds of data were collected to identify trends and underlying factors of youth drug abuse.

"BDF uses its income generated from investment to support different organisations, such as NGOs, universities, and medical institutions, allowing them to apply for funding, and facilitating them to actively come up with new initiatives. These organisations can use the funding from BDF to carry out various activities and research." Prof. Cheung pointed out that Hong Kong is a pioneer of this mode of operation.

同行路上不孤單 實踐朋輩力量

Not Alone in the Journey: Embracing the Power of Peers

善導會在 2013 年獲禁毒基金資助名為「擁抱南天」的少數族裔社區為本戒毒康復及治療支援計劃，透過個案跟進及社區活動提高吸毒者的戒毒動機。在計劃中擔任朋輩教育員的 Ganesh，年輕時曾沉淪毒海，徹底戒毒後加入善導會，以自身經驗鼓勵同路人走出困境，繼續前行。

作為過來人，Ganesh 希望藉着個人經歷啟發並支援少數族裔吸毒人士。

As a former drug abuser, Ganesh hopes to inspire and support ethnic minorities drug abusers through his own experience.



Ganesh

善導會朋輩教育員
Peer Educator of SideBySide

Ganesh 父親是尼泊爾籍英兵，駐港後調派到汶萊工作，當時年僅 15 歲的 Ganesh 受損友及好奇心影響吸食大麻，以至泥足深陷。1994 年，他回港與兄長一家同住，但當時的朋友都是吸毒者，經常流連街頭。Ganesh 間中會接受美沙酮代用治療，但一有錢又會吸食海洛英，多次進出喜靈洲戒毒所，「我們對毒品毫無認知，對防止重吸或重返社會的途徑亦漠不關心，在喜靈洲待六個月後又走回舊路。」

In 2013, SideBySide (referred to as the Society for the Rehabilitation of Offenders at that time) was funded by BDF to conduct a community-based drug treatment and rehabilitation support service for ethnic minorities named "Project EMBRACE", to increase ethnic minorities drug abusers' treatment motivation. Ganesh, who served as a peer educator in the project, was once addicted to drugs in his youth. After drug rehabilitation, he joined SideBySide to encourage others with his own experience to walk out from their predicament and move forward.

Ganesh's father was a Nepalese British soldier stationed in Hong Kong and later deployed to Brunei. Back then, at the age of 15, Ganesh started taking cannabis under the influence of bad company and out of curiosity. In 1994, he returned to Hong Kong and hung around with other drug abusers on the streets. Ganesh occasionally received out-patient methadone maintenance, but whenever he had money, he would switch back to heroin. This brought him in and out of Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre several times. "We knew nothing about drugs, nor did we care about ways to prevent relapse or reintegrate into society. After staying at Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre for six months, we became addicted to drugs again," he said.

Ganesh 於 2010 年加入善導會，早期負責預防教育工作，近年專責戒毒康復支援服務。

Ganesh has been working at SideBySide since 2010. Initially, he handled preventive education work. Recently, he has taken up the task of providing drug treatment and rehabilitation support services.



生命中的轉捩點

Turning Point in Life

在缺乏戒毒動機下，Ganesh 繼續沉溺在海洛英、「冰毒」和酒精之中，多次被警方拘捕，更被判入監獄。1999 年，家人決定將 Ganesh 送到尼泊爾，希望轉換生活環境令他有所改變，「到步後情況沒有改善，我被當地警方逮捕送到戒毒中心，家人更要求加刑，令我內心產生怨憤，根本無意戒除毒癮。」直至身邊的朋友一個個離開，當中有人成功戒除毒癮，有人因共用針筒感染愛滋病死亡，促使 Ganesh 反思過去與未來，自願接受長達 15 個月的戒毒治療，復康後更加入日間照顧中心工作，關注戒毒者及其家人的身心需要。

In the absence of treatment motivation, Ganesh continued to indulge in heroin, "Ice/meth/crystal meth", and alcohol, resulting in multiple arrests by the police and imprisonment. In 1999, his family decided to send Ganesh to Nepal, hoping that a change of environment would bring about a transformation. However, "upon arrival, the situation did not improve. I was arrested by the local police and sent to a rehabilitation centre. My family even requested an increase in penalties, which made me feel aggrieved and unwilling to quit drugs." Until his friends started leaving one by one, with some successfully getting rid of drugs and some dying from AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) due to needle sharing, Ganesh began to reflect on his past and future and voluntarily received a 15-month drug treatment. Upon rehabilitation, he worked in a day care centre, attending to the physical and mental needs of drug abusers and their families.

朋輩支援

Support from Peers

2010 年，Ganesh 再次回到香港，在已戒毒朋友的介紹下加入善導會成為朋輩教育員，工作範圍包括外展服務、個案跟進、帶領康樂小組活動等。計劃中的朋輩教育員能以烏都語、印度語、尼泊爾語及英語提供輔導，「有服務使用者因語言不通或缺乏信心而不願尋求協助，有時我會陪他們到醫院，甚至上法庭，亦有時候我會鼓勵他們自己去面對，讓他們學習獨立處理問題。」Ganesh 表示，本港少數族裔吸毒者較多學歷有限，亦無特別專業技能，加上對家人及族群產生歉疚，自我形象低落，欠缺戒毒動力，「作為擁有同樣經歷的朋輩教育員，我能夠了解他們的處境，希望通過與社工、醫護人員等各方面配合，幫助服務使用者重建正常生活。」

In 2010, Ganesh returned to Hong Kong and joined SideBySide as a peer educator through the introduction of a rehabilitated friend. His scope of work includes outreach services, case follow-ups, and leading recreational group activities. Peer educators in the project can use Urdu, Hindi, Nepali, and English to provide counselling services. "Some service users are reluctant to seek help owing to language barriers or lack of confidence. Sometimes I accompany them to hospitals or even to court, but I encourage them to face these themselves, and learn to independently deal with problems," Ganesh said. He mentioned that relatively many ethnic minorities drug abusers have limited educational attainment and lack particular professional skills. With remorsefulness toward their families and groups, they have low self-esteem and lack motivation for drug treatment. "As a peer educator with similar experiences, I can understand their plight and hope to assist service users in re-establishing normal life through collaboration with social workers and medical practitioners," Ganesh concluded.



朋輩教育員有助解決少數族裔人士的語言障礙，並進入社群介紹支援服務。

Peer educators help overcome language barriers faced by ethnic minorities individuals, and introduce support services to the community.

少女戰勝毒癮 擁抱新生

Girl Fallen Prey to Drugs Conquers Addiction and Embraces a New Life

「這個世界並非只得毒品，可以嘗試接觸更多事物，大好前途為何要被毒品困住一世？」23歲的Ada，自中一染上毒癮，曾多次因吸食過量藥物而昏迷，還幾乎斷送性命。四年前Ada突然覺悟，在香港青年協會的社工支持下閉關一個月戒除毒癮，重過正常生活，「現在我每天早睡早起返工放工，全心照顧女兒。」

"This world is not just about drugs; we can try to experience more. Why should a bright prospect be trapped by drugs for a lifetime?" At the age of 23, Ada, who started abusing drugs in Form 1, had been in a comatose several times due to overdose, nearly costing her life. Four years ago, Ada suddenly came to her senses. She was sequestered for a month with the support of social workers from HKFYG and successfully quitted drugs and then returned to a normal life. "Now I go to bed and wake up early every day, go to work, come home, and take care of my daughter wholeheartedly," she said.

自四歲習舞的Ada，曾擔任跳舞導師，卻因吸毒耽誤前途。
Having practiced dancing since the age of 4, Ada used to be a dance instructor, but her future was once dampened by drug addiction.



Ada對於首次接觸毒品的經歷印象深刻，「有一日學校假期，幾個相熟同學約我出去玩，當中有人帶我到一間賓館房間，從電視後面取出一個壺吸食『冰毒』，然後叫我試試。」好奇之下，她嘗試了第一口毒品，其後開始索「K仔」、食可卡因，上癮後更主動向毒販取貨。家人和學校知道她吸毒後，嘗試逼她戒毒，但最終失敗，她讀至中三輟學，與母親關係破裂。

Ada has a vivid memory about her first encounter with drugs. She said, "On a school holiday, several close classmates invited me to hang out. One of them took me to a room in a guesthouse, pulled out a pipe from behind the TV to take 'Ice/meth/crystal meth', and then asked me to try it." Out of curiosity, she took her first hit of drugs and later started taking ketamine and cocaine. After becoming addicted, she even proactively bought drugs from drug dealers. When her family and school found out about her drug abuse, they attempted to force her to receive drug treatment but eventually failed. She dropped out of school in Form 3 and her relationship with her mother broke down.

Ada 12 歲開始吸毒，經歷七年才戒除毒癮。

At the age of 12, Ada started abusing drugs, and it took seven years before she finally quitted drugs.



徘徊死亡邊緣

On the Brink of Death

回顧過往，Ada 以「瘋狂」來形容，「最沉迷時試過一個月藥物過量四、五次，心臟停頓，瞳孔放大，手腳變硬變冷，可謂已達瀕死邊緣，一起吸毒的朋友幫我做心外壓，替我搓暖手腳，慢慢才回復清醒。」這次「死過翻生」並未嚇怕她，第二天又繼續吸毒，直至 19 歲某天，她望着冰壺想：「難道我一生都要對着這個壺，那一刻我覺得好折墮，完全不能接受，於是站起來向同伴說不再吸毒後便離開。」此後一個月，她足不出戶，斷絕所有通訊，只有相識多年的社工每日上門照顧她，「我在戒毒期間沒有收入，他每天給我買飯、買日用品，有段時間我把持不定，他陪着我、開解我。」她表示戒毒過程並不輕鬆，身體會不由自主出冷汗、顫抖、心跳加速、失眠，甚至典床典蓆，「戒掉後我沒有再拈毒品，見過鬼怕黑，我知道戒毒不易，不想再試。」

Looking on her past, Ada described it as "crazy". She recalled, "During the most addicted period, I overdosed four to five times in a month. My heart stopped beating, my pupils dilated, my limbs turned cold and stiff, and I was on the brink of death. My friends who were taking drugs with me performed resuscitation and rubbed my limbs to warm them up. Slowly, I regained consciousness." The experience of "near-death" did not scare her. The next day, she continued to abuse drugs until one day at the age of 19, she looked at the "Ice/meth/crystal meth" pipe and thought, "Do I have to be with this pipe for the rest of my life? At that moment, I felt so wretched and could not accept it. Therefore, I stood up, told my peers that I would no longer abuse drugs, and left." For the following month, she stayed at home all the time, cut off from all social ties, and only a social worker who has known her for many years visited her every day to take care of her. Ada said, "I had no income during rehabilitation, and he bought me food as well as daily necessities. Sometimes, I wavered, and he stayed with me to straighten me out." She mentioned that rehabilitation was not easy; her body involuntarily sweated and trembled, her heart pounded and she suffered insomnia or even tossed and turned all night. "After quitting drugs, I have never touched them again. A burnt child dreads fire. Knowing that quitting drugs is not easy, I don't want to try again."

向着目標前行

Striving towards the Goal

戒毒後的 Ada 重新投入工作，不久便結識到現任男友，徹底離開以往圈子，「以前的朋友全是與毒品有關的拆家、買家等『江湖人士』。」現時她生活正常，遇上舊朋友也會勸對方戒毒，若對方執意不改，她會選擇疏遠，「如果覺得毒品重要過我這個朋友，請不要再找我。」

2023 年，Ada 誕下女兒，工作以外專注照顧女兒，又修讀嬰幼兒急救證書課程自我增值，同時積極規劃未來，「希望將來能夠擁有自己的店舖，目前正朝着這個方向努力。」

After quitting drugs, Ada re-entered the workforce and soon met her current boyfriend. She left her previous social circle, "My former friends were all people of dubious background involved in drugs, either as traffickers or abusers." Currently, she lives a normal life and whenever she encounters old friends, she advises them to quit drugs. If they insist on taking drugs, she then chooses to be estranged from them, saying "If you think drugs are more important than our friendship, please don't contact me again."

In 2023, Ada gave birth to a daughter. Apart from work, she focused on taking care of her daughter. She studied an infant and child first aid certification course for self-improvement, and actively planned for the future at the same time, saying, "I hope to have my own shop in the future, and I am now working towards this goal."



Ada 指戒毒過程難捱，需要有人在身邊支持。

Ada noted that drug rehabilitation is hard to endure and requires support from others.

愛的救贖 重塑人生

Love's Redemption Reshapes Life

Coco 自 19 歲開始受前男友誤導吸食「冰毒」，多年來二人離離合合，誕下三名女兒，由於沉迷毒品，女兒先後交由寄養家庭照顧，母女被逼分離。直至 2022 年，Coco 被判 18 個月感化令，在院舍的幽僻環境下反思人生，從此決心戒毒，成為見習朋輩輔導員，繼而擔任女性戒毒治療及康復計劃助理，協助同路人改變人生。

Since the age of 19, Coco had been misled by her ex-boyfriend to abuse "Ice/meth/crystal meth". Over the years, the two had had an on-and-off relationship and had three daughters together. Due to drug addiction, the daughters were placed in foster families successively, forcing them to be separated from their mother. It wasn't until 2022 that Coco was sentenced to an 18-month probation order. She reflected on her life in the secluded environment of the residential facility and made a decision to quit drugs. She then became a trainee peer counsellor, and later worked as an assistant in a women's drug treatment and rehabilitation project, helping peers to change their lives.



Coco

香港戒毒會「非常照顧、非常媽媽 3.0」計劃助理
Project Assistant of "Special Care for the Special Mothers 3.0"

現年 31 歲的 Coco 坦言年少時戀愛大過天，發現同居男友吸毒仍以可改變對方，結果自己亦泥足深陷，「最初一星期吸一次，後來每日都需要，想出很多藉口令吸毒平常化。」2014 年誕下大女，雖有戒毒念頭卻欠缺支援，女兒九個月便送去寄養，「當時情緒受困擾，吸得更厲害，不久再次懷孕，二女出生後被安排即時寄養，至兩歲多才接回同住。」Coco 與前男友關係不穩，但礙於缺乏經濟能力，多次分手後再度復合，2017 年誕下三女，被驗出嬰兒尿液中含毒品，「警察上門落口供，男方家人趕我出門，男友不知所終，我惟有帶着女兒返回父母家中居住。」

Now 31, Coco confessed that she was deeply infatuated with love when she was young. She found out that her cohabited boyfriend was addicted to drugs, but she believed she could change him. As a result, she also fell into the quagmire herself. "At first, I took drugs once a week, but later I needed it every day. I came up with many excuses to normalise drug abuse." In 2014, she gave birth to her eldest daughter. Although she had considered quitting drugs, she lacked support. Her daughter was then sent to foster care at nine months old. "I suffered emotional distress at that time, so I took drugs more heavily. Shortly, I was pregnant again. My second daughter was immediately placed in foster care after she was born, and only brought to our home when she was over two years old." Coco's relationship with her ex-boyfriend was unstable, but due to a lack of financial means, she reunited with her ex-boyfriend several times. In 2017, she gave birth to her third daughter, and the baby's urine was found containing drugs. "The police came to take my statements, my ex-boyfriend's family kicked me out, and his whereabouts were unknown. I had no choice but to bring my daughters back to live with my parents."

Coco 入住香港戒毒會轄下區貴雅修女紀念婦女康復中心，在幽僻的環境中反思人生，決心遠離毒品。

Coco resided in Sister Aquinas Memorial Women's Treatment Centre under The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, where she reflected on her life in a secluded environment and decided to stay away from drugs.

現時 Coco 目標清晰，期望努力工作改善家人生活。

Now, Coco has clear goals and hopes to work hard to improve her family's living.



支援同路人

Supporting the Peers

原本家人對 Coco 吸毒一事毫不知情，事件被揭發逼使她正視問題，參與社區戒毒服務，可惜定力不足半途而廢。兩年前 Coco 被判入區貴雅修女紀念婦女康復中心接受九個月康復訓練，「外面有太多引誘，院舍讓我靜下來，思考未來的路，這一年我不能照顧女兒，有很多事做不到，卻成為我改變的動力。」她在院舍期間不但成功戒毒，也成功戒煙，「有次家人來探訪，女兒說媽咪不如你戒煙，這句話我好上心。」

重生後的 Coco 積極重塑人生，完成感化後加入院舍擔任見習朋輩輔導員，最近獲香港戒毒會聘為全職計劃助理，專責禁毒基金贊助項目「非常照顧、非常媽媽 3.0」計劃，為懷孕及育有嬰幼兒的濫藥女性提供支援服務。

Originally, Coco's family knew nothing about her drug addiction. The exposure of the incident forced her to face the problem and participate in community drug treatment services, but her determination faltered halfway. Two years ago, Coco was sentenced to Sister Aquinas Memorial Women's Treatment Centre to receive a nine-month rehabilitation training. "There are too many temptations outside, but the treatment centre allowed me to calm down and consider the way forward. In that year, I couldn't take care of my daughters, and there were many things I couldn't do. However, it became my motivation for change." During her time at the treatment centre, she not only successfully quit drugs but she also quit smoking. "Once, when my family visited, my daughter said, 'Mom, how about you quit smoking?' I took these words to heart."

After her rehabilitation, Coco actively reshaped her life. She completed the probation order and joined the treatment centre as a trainee peer counsellor. Recently, she was hired as a full-time programme assistant by SARDA, specifically responsible for the project "Special Care for the Special Mothers 3.0" funded by BDF to provide support services to pregnant drug abusers and drug dependent mothers.

期望一家團聚

Hoping for Family Reunion

說到一直無條件支持自己的家人，Coco 一度哽咽：「爸爸一直辛苦替我照顧小孩，現在我終於懂得為家人着想，會主動關心他們，更成為家庭經濟支柱。」現時 Coco 與父母、哥哥及兩名女兒同住，大女由親戚照顧，每逢週六、日見面，「以前我與女兒沒有交流和溝通，她們會埋怨我只顧睡覺，現在我會帶她們去玩，重新建立關係和信任。」她目前最大心願是能成功覓得新居，接大女兒回家團聚。



When talking about her family who has always been supporting her unconditionally, Coco brought a lump to her throat, saying "My father has been working hard to take care of my children. Now, I eventually understand the importance of thinking about my family's needs and will take the initiative to care about them. I have also become the main breadwinner for the family." Currently, Coco lives with her parents, older brother, and two daughters. Her eldest daughter is taken care of by relatives, and they meet every Saturday and Sunday. "In the past, I had no communication or interaction with my daughters. They would complain that I only cared about sleeping. Now, I take them out to play and gradually rebuild the relationship and trust with them." Her biggest wish at the moment is to find a new place to live and reunite with her eldest daughter.

面對有同類遭遇的年輕媽媽，Coco 勉勵同路人「要信任肯幫助妳的人，打開心扉讓我們知道妳的需要。」

To young mothers facing similar experiences, Coco encourages her peers, "You have to trust those who are willing to help you and open your heart to let us know what you need."

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第四章

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禁毒宣傳資料畫廊

Gallery of Anti-drug Publicity Materials

從上世紀 50 年代開始，政府透過電視、電台、流行曲、海報、口號、標誌等各種媒介傳遞禁毒信息。「生龍活虎莫追龍」、「你玩藥？藥玩你！」、「不可一、不可再」、「一齊企硬唔 Take 嘢！」等海報及政府電視宣傳短片中的口號都成功融入大眾的日常生活，藉着不斷出現的影像和聲音為市民建立禁毒意識，成為一代又一代人的集體回憶。

TV, radio, popular songs, posters, slogans, and logos have been used by the Government to convey anti-drug messages since the 1950s. Slogans in posters and APIs such as “Don't Chase the Dragon”, “Drugs screw up your life”, “Not Now, Not Ever” and “Let's Stand Firm. Knock Drugs Out!” successfully integrated into the daily life of the public, and the public has built up anti-drug awareness through recurrent visuals and audios creating collective memories for generations after generations.

於戲院及供會社和學校播映的《分期自殺》，片長約 28 分鐘。
“Suicide On Hire Purchase” is shown in cinemas, clubs, associations and schools. It is about 28 minutes long.

1967



禁毒宣傳片

Anti-drug Promotional Videos

最早的一條 17 秒禁毒電視宣傳片於 1968 年誕生，此後在 70、80 年代，電視、電台更成為市民生活重要的一部分，為廣泛宣傳禁毒信息，政府推出一系列禁毒宣傳短片講解毒品的禍害，並提醒市民遵守有關法例。不少曾經在短片和聲帶中出現過的畫面和口號都深植人心。隨着時代轉變，現今宣傳片的風格和技術不斷發展，並透過更多新的傳播渠道和方式接觸市民。

The first anti-drug promotional video, 17-second long, was released in 1968 on TV. After that, in the 1970s and 1980s, TV and radio became an important part of citizens' lives. To widely disseminate anti-drug messages, the Government released a series of anti-drug promotional videos to explain the dangers of drugs and remind citizens of compliance with related laws. Many images and slogans that appeared in the shorts and clips were deeply rooted in people's hearts. As times change, the style and techniques of current promotional videos keep evolving, reaching the public through additional new publicity channels and methods.



《服食美沙酮 重新做人》

1974



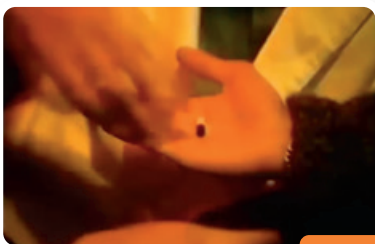
《白粉令你抱憾終生》

1983



《舉報毒販 切莫猶疑》

1985



《丸仔與白粉同樣會致命》

1986



《幸福家庭 不沾毒品》

1990



《認清損友 遠離毒品》

1995



《玩毒品 你玩唔起》

1997



《拒絕毒品 健康新一代》

1999

《你玩藥? 藥玩你!》
“Drugs screw up your life”

2005

《「索K」會壞腦》
“Ketamine is a dead end”

2006

《向毒品說不 (聽醫生話 1)》
“No Drugs (Doctor's Advice 1)”

2008

《向毒品說不 2009 (愛不太遲)》
“No Drugs 2009 (Never too late)”

2009

《戒毒治療康復服務》
“Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services”

2011

《企硬 2013 (朋友篇)》
“Anti-drug 2013 (Friends)”

2013

《Take 到上癮, 無咗人生》
“Don't lose your life to drugs”

2018

《咪畀 K 仔 K.O. 你》
“Don't be K.O.'d by Ketamine”

2021

《大麻係毒品 (根據真實個案)》
“Cannabis is a Drug (Based on a real case)”

2022

《CBD 唔啱我! (法例生效篇)》
“CBD, Not for Me! (Commencement of Law)”

2023

《可卡因 越踩越深》
“Cocaine drags you down”

2024

《大麻係毒品 (遠離大麻使乜懷疑人生)》
“Cannabis is a drug (No doubt smoking weed hurts you)”

2024

《勿墮「太空油毒品」陷阱!》
“Don't fall into 'space oil drug' traps!”

2025

禁毒歌曲

Anti-drug Songs

香港由 80 年代起，推出禁毒宣傳歌，禁毒處多次邀請流行歌手、作曲及填詞人合作。第一首禁毒歌於 1980 年推出，由陳秋霞主唱。其後羅文、陳百強等歌手亦唱出不少經典之作。以下有個別歌曲節錄歌詞，讓大家細味正面的禁毒訊息。

Anti-drug songs were rolled out since the 1980s. ND has been inviting pop singers, composers and lyricists for collaboration. The first anti-drug song, sung by Ms Chelsia Chan Chau-ha, was released in 1980, and thereafter Mr Roman Tam Pak-sin and Mr Danny Chan Pak-keung also sang many classics. Selected songs as follows show excerpted lyrics, which allow readers to savour the positive anti-drug messages within them.

《珍惜好年華》

1980

禁毒處第一首禁毒宣傳歌，收錄於陳秋霞 1980 年的唱片專輯。填詞人鄭國江與禁毒處合作無間，此後多年皆為禁毒活動填寫主題曲。

The first anti-drug song of ND was part of the album released in 1980 by Ms Chelsia Chan Chau-ha. From then on, lyricist Mr Cheng Kwok-kong wrote the lyrics of many more anti-drug theme songs in collaboration with ND.

《珍惜好年華》

主唱：陳秋霞

作曲：林敏怡

填詞：鄭國江



現在你有個好年華 純潔美麗似朵花
你應該珍惜遠離邪惡 罌粟花放開吧
年少個個好男兒 愉快壯健更瀟灑
你應該珍惜遠離邪惡 再努力創天下
莫以青春來做代價 為了前途醒覺吧
將快樂 將溫暖 築起溫馨一個家

《為了明天》

1982

主唱：陳潔靈

作曲：翁家齊

填詞：鄭國江



《摘星》

1984

1984 年禁毒主題曲，由顧嘉輝作曲、林振強填詞，收錄於陳百強的專輯內。同年 7 月 22 日，香港電台與禁常會主辦《禁毒星輝 1984》露天音樂會，陳百強擔任壓軸嘉賓。此曲當年非常流行，曾連續多個星期登上歌曲流行榜榜首。

The anti-drug theme song of 1984, composed by Mr Joseph Koo Kar-fai and lyrics written by Mr Richard Lam Chun-keung, was part of the album by Mr Danny Chan Pak-keung. On July 22, RTHK and ACAN organised an outdoor concert "Anti-Drug Starlight 1984", where Mr Chan was the final guest performer. This song was very popular at that time, and was the top song on pop charts for weeks.

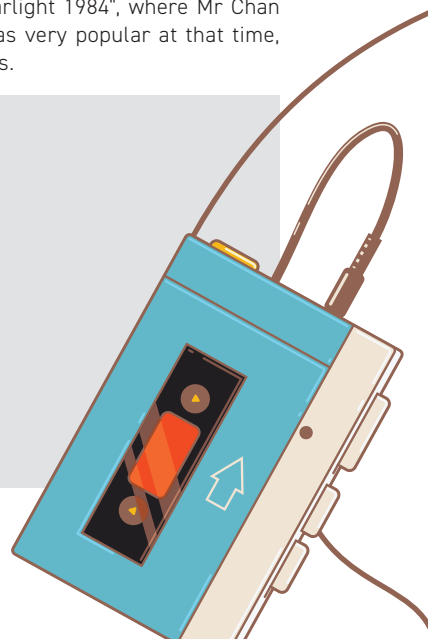
《摘星》

主唱：陳百強

作曲：顧嘉輝

填詞：林振強

我要踏上路途 我要為我自豪
我要摘星 不做俘虜
不怕踏千山 亦無介意
面容滿是塵土
提步再去踏上路途 我要為我自豪
我要摘星 不做俘虜
星遠望似高 卻未算高
我定能摘到



《一切為愛》

1985

主唱：張德蘭
作曲：顧嘉輝
填詞：鄭國江

《不不不》

2008

主唱：農夫、陸永權、鄭詩君
作曲：DJ Tommy
填詞：農夫、陸永權、鄭詩君

《衝線》

1986

《衝線》

主唱：譚詠麟
作曲：唐龍、吳士明
填詞：向雪懷

清楚看見善惡的界線
撕開以往幻覺一片片
讓我的溫暖在這刻衝線
讓我衝開昨天去取新的進展
用我眼淚去洗苦痛的當天
用我血汗去闖寶貴的今天 新的一天
今天知道應變就要敢去變
走出暗角視線可更遠

《青春敢想》

2014

《青春敢想》
主唱：郭富城
作曲：譚國政
填詞：小美

請忠於自己 青春必須勇敢
要找方向 成全夢想
青春不必退縮 用智慧判斷衡量
要知道 青春敢於幻想
要走得遠 排除路障
要清走干擾信心的那負能量
看到天清氣朗

《創造美好明天》

1990

《創造美好明天》

主唱：李克勤
作曲：鮑比達
填詞：潘偉源

創作明天 衝出限線
勇氣重建 熱誠共勉
踐碎午夜的誘騙 更愛上新挑戰
我 將歲月作奉獻
我 跟艷陽肩並肩
攜著你 飛奔於遠方
傾所有力氣 創造美好明天

《青春作風》

2022

《青春作風》

主唱：姚焯菲、鍾柔美、張馳豪、冼靖峰
作曲：伍樂城
填詞：張楚翹

從未放肆心態
企硬決心力量更大
暫時遇大氣壓
笑笑去面對 擔憂可化解
誰又怕跌幾次
荒廢於等待沒意義 難捱亦靠鬥志
信會有我角色
找到專有位置

禁毒海報

Anti-drug Posters

上世紀 50 至 80 年代，海報製作盛極一時，禁毒海報大多一目了然，透過直接易明的圖像及語句，讓市民有效接收禁毒信息，並留下深刻印象。現代海報的設計和功能呼應科技的演進，以往海報只出現在現實場所，如今成為可以隨時隨地接收的圖像。

The 1950s to 1980s saw the golden age of poster production. Anti-drug posters were mostly clear at a glance, having used straightforward and simple images and phrases to allow the public to effectively receive anti-drug messages and leave them a lasting impression. The design and function of modern posters echo the evolution of technology, as posters that used to exclusively appear in physical locations have now become images that can be received anytime and anywhere.



1960



1960



1967



1969



1978



1979



1979



1980



1982



1982



1987



1993



1995



2002



2002



2003



2008



2009



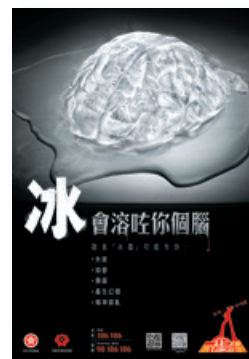
2009



2009



2013



2017



2018



2020



2022



2023



2025



禁毒標誌

Anti-drug Logos

標誌是代表一個機構、部門、品牌或服務的視覺元素，出現頻率極高，容易被公眾記住。禁毒處與禁常會透過簡潔鮮明的標誌設計，有助推廣和宣傳禁毒信息。

Logo is a visual element representing an organisation, department, brand, or service, appearing in a high frequency so that it can be easily remembered by the public. ND and ACAN use simple and distinctive logo designs to promote and disseminate anti-drug messages.

禁毒常務委員會

Action Committee Against Narcotics

紅色的禁常會標誌由香港藝術家李其國設計，自 1979 年廣泛應用於禁常會的宣傳印刷品，並一直沿用至今。紅色的標誌看來像兩雙舉起的手，一雙手象徵主動尋求協助戒除毒癮，另一雙手象徵振臂高呼戰勝毒品。四手代表香港當時推行的四項禁毒策略：執法、治療和康復服務、預防教育和宣傳，以及國際合作。

The red logo of ACAN was designed by Hong Kong artist Mr Victor Li Ki-kwok and has been adopted since 1979. It is widely used in printed promotional materials for ACAN. The red logo appears as two pairs of raising hands, with one pair symbolising someone appealing for help to overcome addiction, and the other symbolising raising arms in victory over drug addiction. The four hands represent the four anti-drug strategies implemented in Hong Kong at that time: law enforcement, treatment and rehabilitation services, preventive education and publicity as well as international co-operation.

最早期由當時教育司署協助設計的禁毒常務委員會標誌於 1967 年至 1968 年誕生。標誌中為一盞鴉片燈。

The earliest logo of the Action Committee Against Narcotics was created between 1967 to 1968, designed with the help of the then Education Department. An opium smoker's lamp is shown in this logo.



紅色的禁毒常務委員會標誌則由 1979 年開始沿用至今。

The red logo of the Action Committee Against Narcotics has been adopted since 1979.

禁毒常務委員會

禁常會 60 周年標誌由香港知專設計學院傳意設計學系廣告設計高級文憑課程的學生負責設計，用於所有關於禁常會 60 周年的出版與宣傳品。設計意念以阿拉伯數字「60」為主要結構，開宗明義帶出禁常會踏入 60 周年新里程。標誌亦融合禁毒大使冬冬和希希的標誌性拳套，象徵「一齊企硬 唔 Take 嘢！」的力量和決心。色調採用充滿活力的紅色，與禁常會標誌的顏色相呼應。

The logo of the 60th anniversary of ACAN was designed by students studying towards the Higher Diploma in Advertising Design, the Department of Communication Design, the Hong Kong Design Institute. The logo was used in all publications and publicity items related to the 60th anniversary of ACAN. The design concept employed the Arabic numeral "60" as the main structure, clearly representing ACAN's entry into a new milestone of 60 years. The logo also incorporates the signature boxing gloves of the anti-drug ambassadors Agent Don't and Agent Hope, symbolising the power and determination of "Let's Stand Firm. Knock Drugs Out!" Its overall colour tone uses a vibrant red colour, resonating with the colour of ACAN's logo.



禁毒常務委員會60周年 60th Anniversary of ACAN

禁毒基金

Beat Drugs Fund

政府於 1996 年成立禁毒基金，為非政府機構提供額外經濟資助以推行禁毒計劃。

In 1996, the Government established BDF, offering additional financial support to NGOs for the implementation of worthwhile anti-drug programmes.

禁毒基金 2016 年的標誌式樣。
The Signage Style of the Beat Drugs Fund in 2016.



禁毒基金現時的標誌式樣。
The current Signage Style of the Beat Drugs Fund.

全新禁毒宣傳標誌

Brand-new Anti-drug Logo for Publicity Use

禁毒處於 2022 年 9 月推出全新禁毒宣傳標誌，設計獨特，採用了禁毒大使冬冬、希希的招牌碰拳動作，象徵着齊心抗毒的決心。二人髮型則模仿翅膀設計，代表與年輕人一起遠離毒品，拍翼齊飛。



ND launched a brand-new anti-drug logo for publicity use in September 2022. The logo adopts a stylistic design, with the signature fist-bumping movement of the anti-drug ambassadors Agent Don't and Agent Hope to demonstrate the determination to fight against drugs together. Their hairstyle replicates a pair of wings, symbolising that young people shall stay away from drugs and soar high.

禁毒宣傳品

Anti-drug Publicity Materials

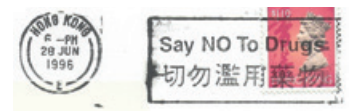
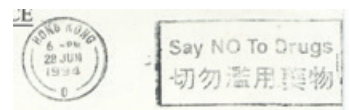
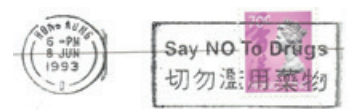
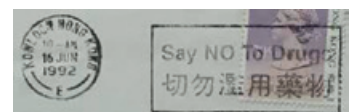
禁毒處與禁常會不時根據禁毒活動主題推出宣傳品。由於宣傳品一般較為實用，能吸引市民索取，有助廣泛傳遞禁毒信息。

ND and ACAN from time to time release promotional materials based on anti-drug campaign themes. These souvenirs often have practical use and so they are popular among members of the public, helping the spread of anti-drug messages to everyone.



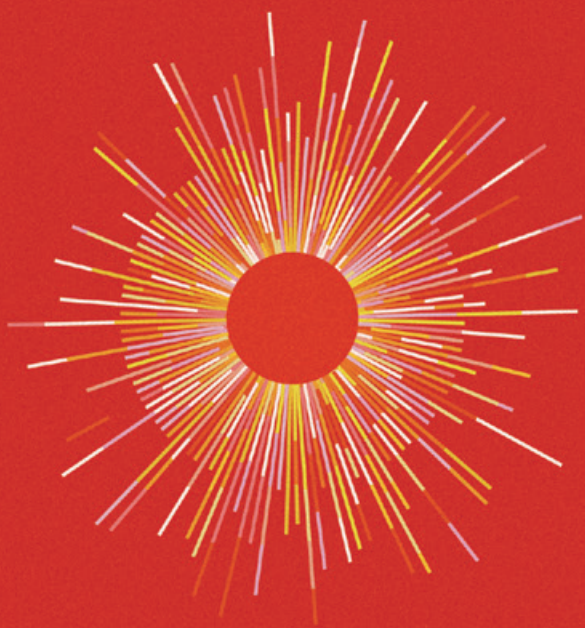
禁毒處在不同年代均有製作紀念品派發予市民，在不同場合宣傳禁毒信息，包括校園及社區巡迴展覽及香港書展等。紀念品形式多樣，涵蓋文具及生活用品，其中以「一齊企硬 唔 Take 嘢！」及禁常會 60 周年為主題的紀念品更廣受大眾歡迎。

The Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau has produced souvenirs for distribution to the public in different eras, disseminating anti-drug messages at different occasions, such as roving exhibitions in education institutions and the community, and the Hong Kong Book Fair. A wide range of souvenirs are produced, including stationeries and household products. Among them, those with the themes "Let's Stand Firm. Knock Drugs Out!" and the 60th anniversary of the Action Committee Against Narcotics have been well received among the public.



為響應每年 6 月 26 日聯合國國際禁毒日，香港郵政在 1991 年至 1996 年間，每年 6 月均使用「切勿濫用藥物 Say NO To Drugs」的宣傳郵戳蓋銷郵件。

From 1991 to 1996, to echo the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26 June each year, the Hong Kong Post used a promotional postmark of "Say NO To Drugs" to cancel mail during June.



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第五章

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禁毒統計數字

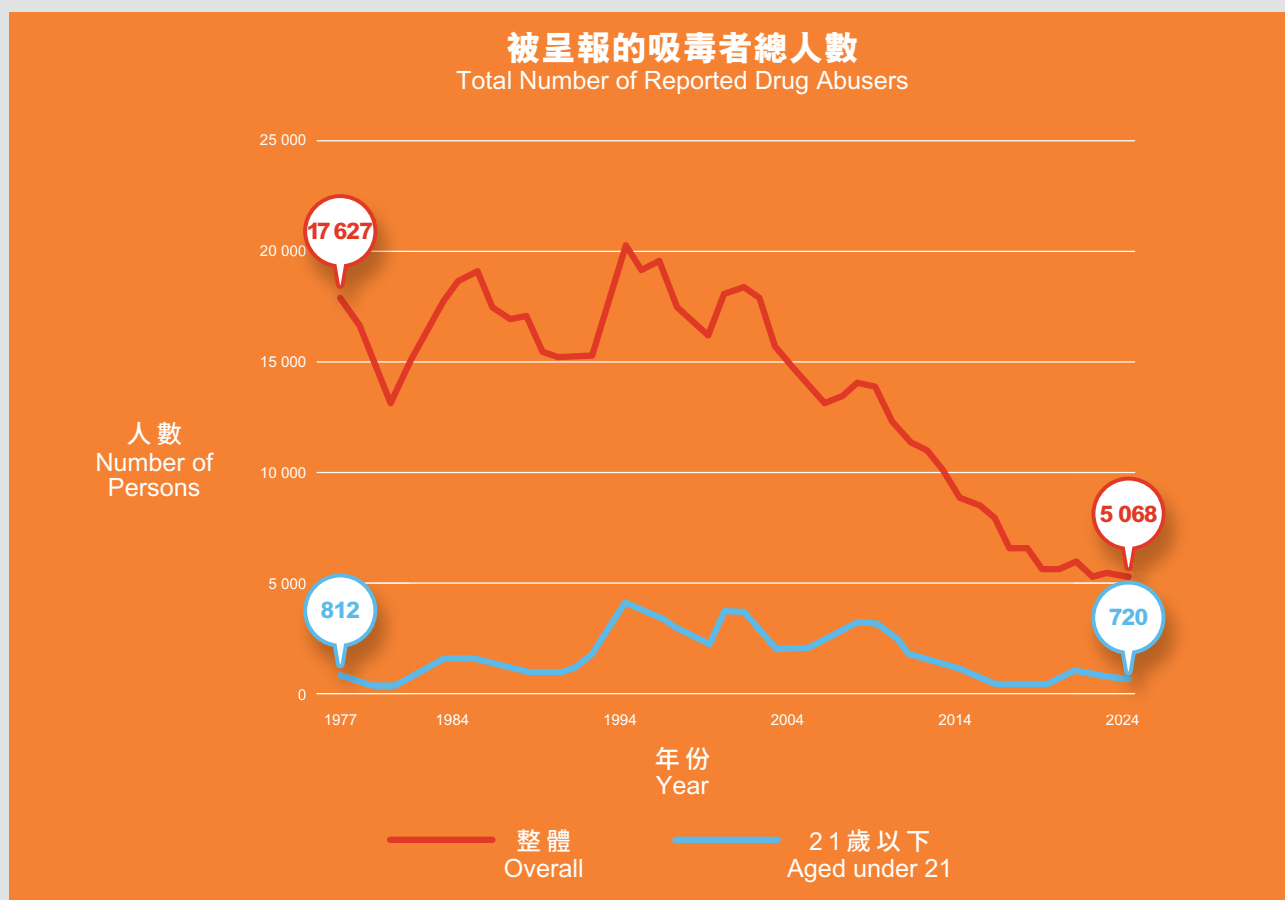
Anti-drug Statistics

不同年代的毒品層出不窮，禁毒工作也從未停步。以下數據呈現香港禁毒工作的演變和成效，揭示毒品種類變遷、以及吸毒人數的改變。從早期管制傳統毒品到應對新興毒品挑戰，政府和禁常會都不斷調整策略，積極應對。

在 1972 年成立的檔案室記錄了被呈報吸毒人士的資料，提供有關吸食毒品統計數字，以監察毒品吸食趨勢及吸食毒品人士特徵。檔案室於 1977 至 1978 年間採用電腦系統，為亞洲首間。以下分別整合了自 1977 年開始公布記錄在檔案室的統計數據，以及近十年有關毒品罪行的統計數據。

While different eras have seen an incessant emergence of drugs, the battle against drugs continues without pause. The following statistics illustrate the evolution and effectiveness of Hong Kong's efforts in combatting drugs, reveal changes in drug types over the years, and fluctuations in the number of drug abusers. From early controls on traditional drugs to addressing challenges posed by emerging drugs, the Government and ACAN have been refining their strategy to actively cope with drug abuse problems.

Established in 1972, CRDA records the information of reported drug abusers, providing relevant drug abuse statistics for monitoring changes in the drug abuse trends and characteristics of drug abusers. It underwent computerisation in 1977-1978, the first of its kind in Asia. The following brings together statistics of CRDA since its first published record in 1977 as well as statistics on drug offences in the past decade.



整體被呈報的吸毒者總人數從 1977 年的 17 627 人下降至 2024 年的 5 068 人，大幅減少逾 70%。

The total number of reported drug abusers decreased from 17 627 in 1977 to 5 068 in 2024, representing a significant reduction of over 70%.

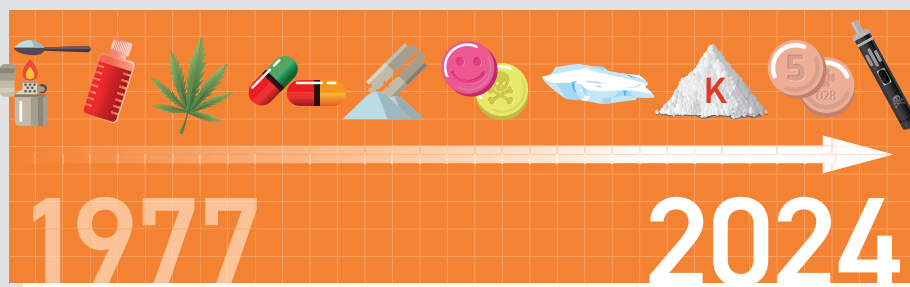
主要毒品種類由三種增至約十種 Main types of drugs reported increased from three to about ten

自 1977 年以來，香港被呈報吸食毒品的主要種類由三種（海洛英、咳藥及大麻）增至 2024 年的約十種，包括可卡因、「冰毒」、「K 仔」、依托咪酯及「搖頭丸」。

註：主要毒品種類是指在某指定年份內被呈報吸毒者中最常吸食的毒品種類。

Since 1977, the number of main types of drugs reported to be abused in Hong Kong has increased from three (heroin, cough medicine and cannabis) to about ten in 2024. This includes cocaine, "Ice/meth/crystal meth", ketamine, etomidate and MDMA.

Note: Main types of drugs refer to the most common types of drugs abused among reported drug abusers in a given year.



1977 年
>10 000 人



1994 年
17 229 人

海洛英一直是最常被呈報吸食的毒品，由 1977 年至 2004 年，每年皆有超過一萬人被呈報吸食，而在 1994 年更錄得 17 229 人被呈報吸食。

Heroin has always been the most commonly reported drug of abuse, with over 10 000 reported drug abusers every year from 1977 to 2004, and a record of 17 229 reported abusers in 1994.



被呈報吸食「搖頭丸」的人數由 1999 年的 343 人大幅上升至 2000 年的 2 333 人。

The number of reported MDMA abusers drastically increased from 343 in 1999 to 2 333 in 2000.



2000 年起，「K 仔」開始盛行，於 2001 年更首次成為最常被呈報吸食的有害精神毒品，至 2009 年被呈報吸食「K 仔」的人數高達 5 280 人，及後逐漸回落至 2024 年的 528 人。

Ketamine started to become prevalent since 2000. In 2001, it was the most common psychotropic substance abused. In 2009, the number of reported ketamine abusers reached as high as 5 280, and then gradually declined to 528 in 2024.



21歲以下 Aged under 21

近十年，21 歲以下被呈報吸毒青少年最常吸食毒品種類為大麻、可卡因、「冰毒」及「K 仔」。在 2024 年，依托咪酯成為 21 歲以下青少年其中一種最常被呈報吸食的毒品種類。

Over the past decade, cannabis, cocaine, "Ice/meth/crystal meth" and ketamine have been the most common types of drugs abused by reported young drug abusers aged under 21. In 2024, etomidate has become one of the most common types of drugs abused reported by young drug abusers aged under 21.

禁毒基金歷來總共批准了 1 191 個禁毒基金一般撥款計劃的項目，撥款總數為 16.32 億元（截至 2025 年 3 月 31 日）。而一般撥款計劃下首五位獲批撥款最高的機構及其金額臚列於右表：

BDF has approved 1 191 Regular Funding Scheme projects over the years, with a total allocation of \$1.632 billion (as at 31 March 2025). The top five organisations that received the highest approved funding under the Regular Funding Scheme and their respective amounts are shown in the table at the right:



機構 Organisation	金額（港幣） Amount (Hong Kong dollars)
醫院管理局 The Hospital Authority	1.67 億元 \$167 million
香港明愛 Caritas – Hong Kong	1.37 億元 \$137 million
香港青年協會 The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups	1.12 億元 \$112 million
香港戒毒會 The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers	1.03 億元 \$103 million
香港中文大學 The Chinese University of Hong Kong	0.86 億元 \$86 million

近十年，「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」、「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」及「想和同輩朋友打成一片／受到同輩朋友影響」一直是被呈報的女性及男性吸毒者吸食毒品的主因。

In the last ten years, "to relieve boredom / depression / stress", "to avoid discomfort of its absence", and "to identify with peers / peer influence" have been the main reasons for both female and male drug abusers to use drugs.

吸食毒品原因 Reasons for drug abuse

解悶／情緒低落／壓力

To relieve boredom / depression / stress

避免因沒有吸食毒品而感不適

To avoid discomfort of its absence

想和同輩朋友打成一片／受到同輩朋友影響

To identify with peers / peer influence

30^年
years

截至 2024 年年底，在已審結涉及 21 歲以下年輕罪犯的案件中，因販毒而被判處監禁最長刑期為 30 年，該案件於 2016 年判決。

Up to the end of 2024, among the concluded cases involving young offenders aged under 21, the longest period of imprisonment for drug trafficking was 30 years. This judgement was made in 2016.

21歲以下「最長」已判案刑期

Longest period of imprisonment for offenders aged under 21 among all concluded cases



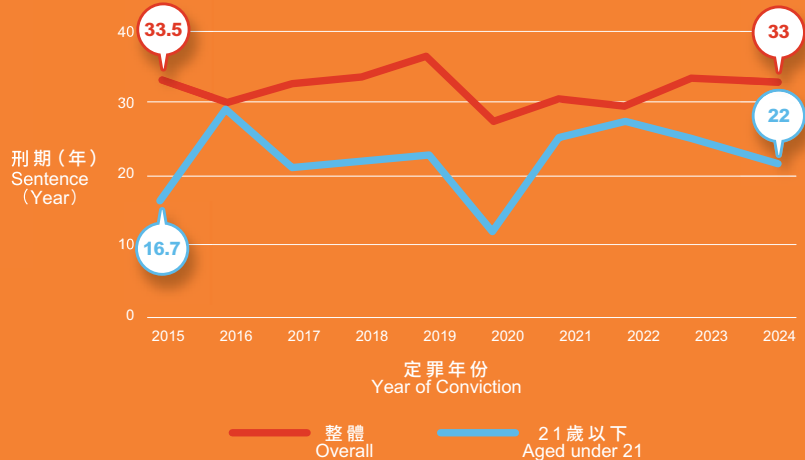
美沙酮診所的有效登記平均人數從 2015 年的 6 677 人穩定地減少至 2024 年的 3 658 人，十年間減少了 45%。

For methadone clinics, the average number of effective registrations has steadily declined from 2015 to 2024. Beginning at 6 677 in 2015, the number dropped to 3 658 by 2024, reflecting a decrease of 45% over the ten-year period.

21 歲以下因干犯毒品罪行被檢控的人士被定罪率由 2015 年的 86%，下降至 2024 年的 81%。

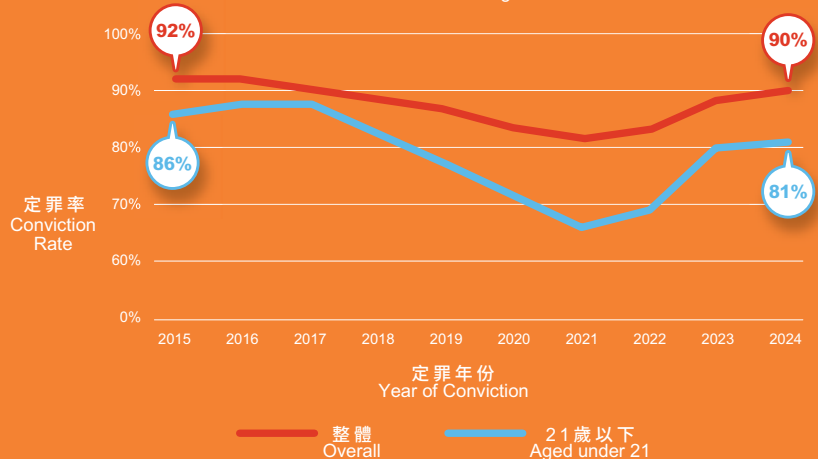
The conviction rates of young offenders aged under 21 being prosecuted of drug offences decreased from 86% in 2015 to 81% in 2024.

因販毒而被判處監禁的最長刑期
Longest Sentence to Imprisonment for Drug Trafficking



毒品罪行定罪率

Conviction Rate of Drug Offences



禁毒軼事

Anti-drug Anecdotes

提起「毒品」、「吸毒」等字眼，大家都會嚴肅對待。然而在禁毒歷程上其實也有很多值得分享的軼事。在這數十年間，禁常會和政府各部門在緝毒、禁毒宣傳等工作上，有不同故事值得分享，幫助我們更深入地理解禁毒工作的意義。

When it comes to terminologies like “drugs” and “drug abuse”, people take them very seriously. Indeed, there are many anti-drug stories worthy of sharing. In the past few decades, ACAN and various government departments accumulated different anecdotes during their campaigns in law enforcement and anti-drug publicity, which help us understand more about the meaning of anti-drug efforts.

2023 年 1.1 噸「冰毒」扮貝殼抵港

1.1 Tonnes of “Ice/meth/crystal meth” Disguised as Shells Arrived in Hong Kong in 2023

販毒集團透過國際郵寄包裹及貨櫃等進行運毒，更會把毒品以不同形態包裝去掩人耳目。其中，2023 年香港海關就偵破當時歷來最大宗販運固態「冰毒」案，於一個從墨西哥運抵香港的海運貨櫃內，檢獲 1.1 噸懷疑「冰毒」，市值 6.4 億元。毒販不惜工本，將涉案「冰毒」製成貝殼形狀，再混入大量真貝殼內，企圖魚目混珠增加執法難度，但香港海關成功截獲該批毒品，令販毒集團付出「天文數字」的沉重代價。

International trafficking syndicates use international postal parcels and shipping containers to smuggle drugs and disguise them in various forms. In 2023, C&ED busted the biggest case of solid “Ice/meth/crystal meth” trafficking ever. In a seaborne container that departed from Mexico to Hong Kong, they seized 1.1 tonnes of suspected “Ice/meth/crystal meth” with an estimated market value of \$640 million. The drug trafficker spared no expense in shaping the “Ice/meth/ crystal meth” into shell forms and mixing them with a large quantity of real shells to increase enforcement difficulties. However, C&ED successfully intercepted the shipment of these drugs, causing the drug trafficking syndicate to pay a hefty price.



毒品被製成貝殼形狀，混入大批真貝殼當中，以一個 40 呎貨櫃從墨西哥經海運抵港。

The drugs were shaped into shell forms and mixed with a large quantity of real shells, transported through a 40-foot seaborne container from Mexico to Hong Kong.



香港海關稱不法分子企圖利用大量正常貨物作掩飾，增加毒品被偵測出的難度。

The Customs and Excise Department pointed out that criminals attempted to use a large quantity of legitimate goods as a cover, increasing the difficulty of drug detection.

香港海關收養走私案寵物犬訓練成緝毒犬

C&ED Adopted Pet Dog from Smuggling Case and Trained It to become Drug Detector Dog

香港海關自 1975 年起使用犬隻協助緝毒工作，並於 1978 年正式成立「緝毒犬小組」。大部分緝毒犬一般都是本地繁殖或購入的。於 2023 年，海關在一次走私案中收養金毛尋回犬 Alpha，成為了第一隻由寵物犬訓練而成的緝毒犬。在是次打擊走私寵物行動中，Alpha 跟逾 160 隻貓狗及兔被關在籠內，當中 60 隻於兩個月內相繼死亡。Alpha 患有先天白內障，視力只有兩至三米，但經過十星期訓練，無阻牠成為緝毒犬。

C&ED has been deploying canines to assist in drug detection since 1975 and formally established a drug detector dogs team in 1978. In general, most detector dogs were locally bred or purchased. In 2023, Alpha, a golden retriever was adopted by C&ED in a smuggling case, to become the first drug detector dog trained from a pet dog. Alpha was rescued during the operation against animal smuggling, where he was caged with over 160 cats, dogs, and rabbits, and 60 of them died within two months. Alpha has congenital cataracts with a limited vision range of two to three meters, but after ten weeks of training, nothing stopped him from becoming a drug detector dog.



香港青年首到聯合國麻醉品委員會青年論壇推廣禁毒

First-time Participation of a Hong Kong Youth in the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs's Youth Forum to Promote Anti-drug Efforts

聯合國麻委會青年論壇是一個由聯合國毒品和犯罪問題辦公室舉辦的活動，旨在鼓勵青年在學校、社區和青年組織中更主動推行毒品預防宣傳教育工作。2024年，來自香港大學的學生李駿耀獲中國常駐維也納代表團推薦，參與在維也納舉行的2024年度麻委會青年論壇，在國際舞台上介紹香港的禁毒預防教育工作和社區抗毒的經驗，成為首位在該論壇上發言的香港青年。

UNCND Youth Forum is organised by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), aiming to encourage young people to be more proactive in promoting preventive education and publicity in schools, communities and youth organisations for the sake of furthering anti-drug causes. In 2024, Mr Jason Lee Chun-yiu, a student from The University of Hong Kong, was nominated by the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to The United Nations in Vienna, to participate in the 2024 UNCND's Youth Forum in Vienna. On this international stage, he introduced Hong Kong's experiences in preventive education and community-based anti-drug efforts, becoming the first Hong Kong youth to have spoken at the forum.



李駿耀出席聯合國麻醉品委員會青年論壇。

Mr Jason Lee Chun-yiu participated in the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs Youth Forum.

流動禁毒教育不停步

Mobile Anti-drug Education Never Stops

早在1974年，政府就開始利用改裝貨車「歡樂蓬車」走訪各區，針對不同議題向大眾宣傳及進行教育。而「歡樂蓬車」在同年10月的首個任務，便是在觀塘推行禁毒運動。

時至今日，禁毒處於2021年至2022年香港賽馬會禁毒資訊天地進行翻新工程期間，亦有安排流動展覽車，走訪學校及不同地方，繼續提供禁毒教育服務及抗毒歷程體驗。其他單位，例如香港警務處，亦不時自行安排車輛作流動宣傳和教育用途。

As early as in 1974, the Government began using modified trucks, known as "Joy Caravan," to visit different districts, promoting and educating the public on various topics. The first mission of the "Joy Caravan" in October of the same year was to launch an anti-drug campaign in Kwun Tong.

To this day, ND arranged a mobile exhibition vehicle during the renovation of DIC in 2021 and 2022 to tour schools and various places to continue the provision of anti-drug educational services and experiential activities. Other agencies, such as HKPF, also deploy their own vehicles for publicity and education purposes.

保安局禁毒處委託香港青年協會青年違法防治中心營運的「抗毒 On The Go」流動展覽車，透過流動展覽及體驗和教育活動，讓公眾認識毒害。

The "Anti-Drug On The Go" mobile exhibition vehicle operated by the Youth Crime Prevention Centre of the Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups, commissioned by the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau, with a view to helping members of the public better understand the harms caused by drugs through mobile exhibitions as well as experiential and educational activities.



2022 年禁毒大使冬冬和希希登場

Debut of Anti-drug Ambassadors Agent Don't and Agent Hope in 2022

過往禁毒大使大多由演藝人員和歌手去擔任。2022 年，禁毒處推出新一代禁毒宣傳計劃，以凝聚社會力量，共同打擊毒禍，當中包括推出禁毒標誌和口號「一齊企硬 唔 Take 嘢！」、禁毒大使及新一輯政府電視宣傳短片及電台宣傳聲帶。其中禁毒大使改由卡通化的虛構人物出任，「唔 take 嘢聯盟」由冬冬和希希組成，更成為禁毒標誌的主角。冬冬和希希除了出席各大禁毒活動，另外更走入校園，成為劇場的主角，分享抗毒知識，讓學生寓學習於娛樂。



禁毒大使冬冬和希希自 2022 年登場後經常出席各大禁毒活動，圖為保安局局長鄧炳強（右）及禁毒常務委員會主席李國棟醫生（左）在 2025 年 2 月 7 日禁毒常務委員會 60 周年紀念活動啟動儀式中領取禁毒紀念品，並與冬冬和希希合照。

Agent Don't and Agent Hope have attended different anti-drug events since their debut in 2022. The photo shows the Secretary for Security, Mr Tang Ping-keung (right); and the Chairman of Action Committee Against Narcotics, Dr Donald Li Kwok-tung (left), receiving anti-drug souvenirs and posing a group photo with Agent Don't and Agent Hope at the opening ceremony of commemorative events for the 60th anniversary of the Action Committee Against Narcotics on 7 February 2025.

Previous anti-drug ambassadors were mostly undertaken by entertainers and singers. In 2022, ND launched a new-generation anti-drug publicity campaign to rally the public for combatting drug abuse together. This included an anti-drug logo with the slogan "Let's Stand Firm. Knock Drugs Out!", anti-drug ambassadors, and a new set of TV and radio APIs. The role of anti-drug ambassador was taken up by fictional cartoon characters. The "Beat Drugs Squad" formed by Agent Don't and Agent Hope has become the main characters of the anti-drug logo. They participate in various anti-drug events, and also visit schools to serve as the protagonists in theatre productions, in which they share anti-drug knowledge with students, and engage them in learning through entertainment.

冬冬象徵「Don't take」，即「唔 Take 嘢」（拒絕毒品），而希希則象徵對正向人生的「希望」。他們的招牌擊拳動作，象徵着「向毒品說不」的力量和決心。

Agent Don't refers to "don't take drugs" and Agent Hope signifies the hope of a positive life. Their iconic fist-bumping movement symbolises the power and determination of "Say NO to Drugs".



冬冬和希希走入校園與學生演出互動劇場，引導學生認識毒品的禍害和拒絕毒品的技巧。

Agent Don't and Agent Hope visit schools and perform in interactive drama with students, and guide students to understand the harms of drugs and develop skills to resist drug temptation.

香港警務處毒品調查科禁毒吉祥物咪仔面世

Narcotics Bureau of Hong Kong Police Force Launching Anti-drug Mascot Mighty Cat

2022 年除了有禁毒大使冬冬和希希亮相，同年小貓咪仔亦面世成為警務處毒品調查科的禁毒吉祥物。咪仔出現是因為在 1954 年毒品調查科成立之時，以獅子為標誌的海洛英在香港泛濫，令到香港深受毒害。獅子對於自己被販毒集團利用作毒品標誌感到非常委屈，希望有貓科動物可以替牠洗脫污名。

In 2022, in addition to the anti-drug ambassadors Agent Don't and Agent Hope, the kitten, Mighty Cat, or Mai Jai, debuted as the new anti-drug mascot of the Narcotics Bureau of HKPF. In 1954, the Narcotics Bureau of HKPF was established. Back then, Hong Kong was plagued by drug abuse, given the proliferation of heroin which was often symbolised by a lion. The lion felt wronged for being used as a drug symbol by trafficking syndicates and hoped that a feline could help clear its notorious name.

禁毒吉祥物會於毒品調查科的各種宣傳品，包括禁毒宣傳車、禁毒動畫、宣傳海報，以及各式各樣的紀念品中出現，向市民宣揚禁毒信息。

Anti-drug mascots appear in different publicity materials of the Narcotics Bureau, including anti-drug promotion trucks, animations, posters, and a variety of souvenirs, to spread anti-drug messages to the public.



老夫子也禁毒！動漫禁毒 創意宣傳不停歇

Old Master Q Also Fights against Drugs! Combatting Drugs by Animation, Creative Publicity Never Ceases

禁常會於 1965 年成立時已明白宣傳教育對社區禁毒工作非常重要。當時本地電視仍未普及，而電影是當時接觸公眾的主要宣傳渠道。此名為《分期自殺》的禁毒黑白影片由禁常會製作，片長約 28 分鐘，由多名專業演員演出。該片於 1967 年 6 月 10 日在中環皇后戲院向傳媒代表及超過 17 間戲院的經理首播。

故事由膾炙人口的漫畫角色老夫子（高魯泉飾¹）敘述。劇中男主角張文（司馬華龍飾¹）一家原本快樂地生活，但後來張文誤交損友，染上毒癮，導致家庭破裂。張太向香港戒毒會社工（鍾景輝飾¹）求助。後來張文因偷竊被捕，被送進戒毒所接受治療。康復後張文重新做人。

此後，禁毒處及禁常會於不同年代亦有推出禁毒漫畫，例如 1960 年代後期的兩期《老夫子》、1991 年的《噩耗快車》、2001 年的《禁毒精神新細代》及 2002 年的《傑仔的飯盒》。其中 2012 年禁毒基金撥款，由香港動漫畫聯會、生產力促進局及協青社合辦，製作出四套「動態漫畫」，當中有本地漫畫家李志清作主筆的《那年，我們一起接力在平行時空裡》，向青少年宣揚毒品禍害。

[1] 高魯泉、司馬華龍和鍾景輝為 1960 年代香港著名演員。

ACAN was aware of the importance of publicity and education to anti-drug work in the community as early as when it was established in 1965. In those days, local television broadcasting was not common, and movie screening was one of the main ways of conveying messages to the public. An anti-drug black-and-white film titled "Suicide On Hire Purchase" was produced by ACAN, and was around 28 minutes long with a cast of professional actors. The drama was first shown on 10 June 1967 at the Queen's Theatre in Central to press representatives and managers of more than 17 cinemas.

The story was narrated by a famous comic character Old Master Q (played by Mr Ko Lo-chuen²). The drama portrayed the story of Cheung's family. The family was living happily until Mr Cheung (played by Mr Sze Ma Wah-lung²) became a drug abuser under the influence of bad company. His family was ruined. Mrs Cheung approached a social worker (played by Mr Chung King-fai²) from SARDA for help. Mr Cheung was later arrested for theft and sent to a treatment centre. After undergoing treatments, he was able to begin his life anew.

Since then, ND and ACAN also released anti-drug comics in different eras, such as two issues of "Old Master Q" in the late 1960s, "The Doom Express" in 1991, "New Generation of Anti-drug" in 2001, and "Kit Tsai's Lunch Box" in 2002. In 2012, with funding from BDF, the Hong Kong Comics and Animation Federation, the Hong Kong Productivity Council and the Youth Outreach jointly produced four sets of "motion comics". Among them, there was "That Year, We Relayed Together in Parallel Time and Space" led by Mr Lee Chi-ching, which aimed to educate young people about the dangers of drugs.

[2] Mr Ko Lo-chuen, Mr Sze Ma Wah-lung and Mr Chung King-fai were well-known movie actors in Hong Kong in the 1960s.



2012 年禁毒基金撥款的「動態漫畫」之一《逃出打機城》。

"Escape from the Gaming City" was one of the "motion comics" produced with funding from the Beat Drugs Fund in 2012.



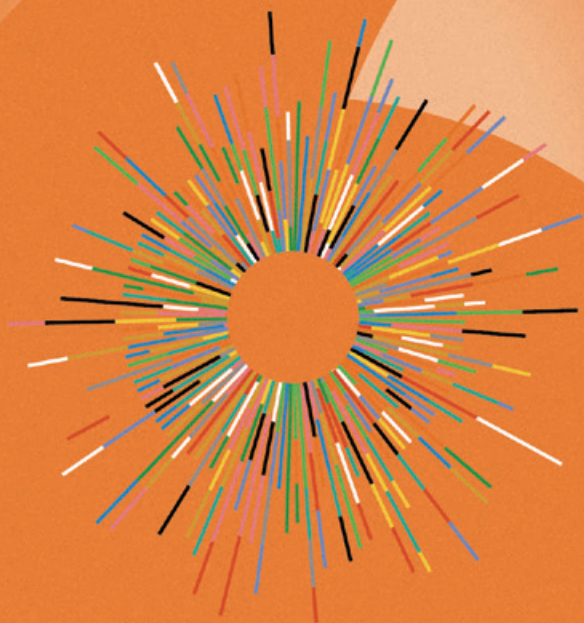
「老夫子」曾經於 1966 年及 1969 年與禁毒常務委員會合作分別出版了《碼頭風雲》及《黑暗與黎明》兩本連環漫畫集。

"Old Master Q" collaborated with the Action Committee Against Narcotics to publish two comic books: "On the Waterfront" and "Darkness and Dawn" in 1966 and 1969.

影片《分期自殺》結局最後，吸毒的爸爸在香港戒毒會及家人的支持下，進入戒毒所成功戒毒，重回溫暖的家庭。右圖為演員高魯泉飾演的老夫子。

At the end of "Suicide on Hire Purchase", the drug-addicted father quitted drug successfully in a drug addiction treatment centre with the support of The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers and his family, returning to his warm and happy home. The picture on the right shows actor Mr Ko Lo-chuen as Old Master Q.





開創

無毒香港○

第六章

承

先

啟

後



香港禁毒常務委員會： 展望未來

Action Committee Against Narcotics: Looking Forward

禁常會持續為政府的禁毒工作提出建議，致力協助預防及打擊毒品問題。相信透過全方位策略，我們可一同構建無毒社會。

ACAN will continue to advise the Government on its anti-drug efforts to help prevent and fight against the drug abuse problems. Through such a comprehensive strategy, we will build a drug-free society together.

預防教育及宣傳工作是禁毒運動的核心支柱，旨在提升公眾的禁毒意識，增強抗毒能力，並鼓勵吸毒人士及早求助。

Preventive education and publicity are central pillars of the anti-drug work, aimed at building the public's anti-drug awareness, fortifying their resistance against drugs, and encouraging drug abusers to seek help early.

2025 年適逢禁常會成立 60 周年，禁常會以此重要里程碑為契機，與禁毒處合辦一系列紀念活動，包括粵港澳大灣區禁毒高峰會、禁常會 60 周年紀念巡迴展覽、禁毒 60 載——填色及繪畫比賽、電視及電台節目等，藉此提升公眾的禁毒意識，凝聚社會力量，共同應對毒品挑戰。

In 2025, coinciding with the 60th anniversary of ACAN, we take this important milestone as an opportunity to co-organise with ND a series of commemorative activities. These encompass the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Anti-drug Summit, the roving exhibition in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of ACAN, the ACAN 60th Anniversary – Colouring and Drawing Competition, TV and radio programmes, aiming to raise public awareness and foster social cohesion to jointly address the challenges posed by drugs.

針對日新月異的毒品種類和吸毒模式，禁常會密切監察新興毒品趨勢，並重點關注依托咪酯、可卡因、大麻、大麻二酚等毒品，支持政府加強打擊販毒活動及推出合適的宣傳和教育活動。

In light of the latest types of drugs and drug abuse patterns, ACAN has all along been closely monitoring the trend of emerging drugs, focusing on drugs such as etomidate, cocaine, cannabis, and cannabidiol (CBD). ACAN also supports the Government in combatting drug trafficking activities and launching appropriate publicity and educational activities.



「禁毒 60 載——填色及繪畫比賽」得到全港中小學生踴躍支持，共收到超過 3 600 份參賽作品。

The ACAN 60th Anniversary – Colouring and Drawing Competition received enthusiastic support from primary and secondary school students across Hong Kong, with over 3 600 entries submitted.



「禁毒 60 載——填色及繪畫比賽」高小組冠軍作品。

The champion entry of the Senior Primary Category of the ACAN 60th Anniversary – Colouring and Drawing Competition.



政府積極透過不同渠道宣傳禁毒資訊。

The Government actively disseminates anti-drug information through various channels.

年輕人是社會的希望，禁毒工作的焦點所在。禁常會全力支持政府各部門在校園及青少年群體中推展預防教育與宣傳，並開發更多互動的網上資源，以創新方式向大專生及青年傳遞禁毒信息，激發他們對健康生活的堅持。

禁常會亦十分重視非華語社群的需要，支持禁毒處與民政事務總署合作，透過少數族裔語言電台節目等多語言渠道，傳播禁毒及戒毒康復資訊，確保不同族裔人士獲得適切支援，共建無毒社區。

跨部門協作與社區力量是禁毒成功的基石。禁常會將繼續聯同教育局、衛生署、社會福利署、執法機構及社區持份者，攜手推動禁毒工作，並為全港 18 區的「提升社區禁毒意識計劃」提供意見，鼓勵居民積極參與，協助及早識別隱蔽吸毒者並引導他們尋求幫助。

The younger generation is the hope of the society and the focus of anti-drug work. ACAN fully supports government departments in deepening preventive education and publicity in schools and among youth groups, and encourages the development of interactive online resources to disseminate anti-drug information to tertiary students and juveniles, inspiring them to pursue a healthy lifestyle.

ACAN also attaches great importance to the needs of the non-Chinese speaking community. It supports ND in co-operating with the Home Affairs Department to pass on anti-drug messages, and drug treatment and rehabilitation information through different multilingual channels such as radio programmes for ethnic minorities, ensuring that people of different ethnicities can receive appropriate support.

Inter-departmental collaborations and community participation are the cornerstones essential to successful anti-drug efforts. ACAN will continue to work hand in hand with the Education Bureau, DH, the Social Welfare Department, law enforcement agencies, and community stakeholders to promote anti-drug work. It will also keep providing advice for the Anti-drug Community Awareness Building Programme in the 18 districts across the territory with a view to motivating active participation of the community and facilitating early identification of hidden drug abusers. This will be helpful to guiding hidden drug users to seek help.



禁毒常務委員會多年來一直支持政府推動青少年禁毒宣傳的工作。

The Action Committee Against Narcotics has consistently supported the Government in promoting anti-drug awareness among youth for many years.



禁常會將全力協助政府規劃未來的戒毒治療與康復服務，矢志構建更強大的支援網絡，並推動政府部門聯繫社會服務、醫療及教育界別，提供全方位支援，例如推出資訊共享平台以提升治療成效。針對可卡因、「冰毒」及大麻等毒品，禁常會支持各禁毒機構推出個人化治療方案，如短期住院及醫療介入。

激勵吸毒者主動求助至關重要。禁常會提倡各部門突破傳統外展模式，特別關注少數族裔、性小眾及性接觸情境下吸毒者的需求，加以探索中醫療法等創新方式以增強求助動力，同時加強非禁毒單位人員的專業培訓，促進及早發現與轉介。

為回應不同群體的獨特需要，禁常會建議為性接觸吸毒者、吸毒家長及年長吸毒者量身定制支援方案。為防止復吸，禁常會支持禁毒機構為戒毒者強化持續照顧，涵蓋朋輩輔導、個人成長及職業培訓，支援康復者家人。

禁常會以貢獻專業洞見為傲，會協助政府整合研究數據以精進服務質素，並充分利用香港賽馬會禁毒資訊天地作為宣傳樞紐，消除對戒毒人士的負面標籤，促進社會共融與和諧。

ACAN will dedicate itself to assisting the Government in planning the development of drug treatment and rehabilitation services, and is committed to building a stronger support network. It will also promote the connection of government departments with social services, medical, and education sectors to provide full-fledged support, such as the establishment of an information-sharing platform to enhance the effectiveness of treatments. For drug abuse problems involving cocaine, "Ice/meth/crystal meth", and cannabis, ACAN will support different anti-drug agencies in introducing personalised treatment plans, for instance, short-term in-patient treatment and medical interventions.

Motivating drug abusers to actively seek help is crucial. ACAN advocates various departments to break through traditional outreach approaches, pay more attention to the needs of ethnic minorities, sexual minorities, and people who abuse drugs in the context of sex. It suggests exploring innovative methods like Chinese medicine treatment to raise the motivation for seeking assistance. In addition, ACAN also suggests that relevant training for staff in non-anti-drug units be strengthened to aid in the early identification and referral of drug abuse cases.

In response to the unique needs of different groups, ACAN recommends tailor-made support programmes for people who abuse drugs in the context of sex and drug abusers who are in parenting, or of older age. To prevent relapse after quitting drugs, ACAN espouses different anti-drug agencies to strengthen aftercare programmes for rehabilitees, which include peer counselling, life planning and vocational training, and supporting their family members.

ACAN takes pride in contributing professional insights and will assist the Government in integrating the findings of research to raise the quality of services. It will also make full use of DIC as a hub for outreach to combat the negative labelling of drug rehabilitees, promoting social inclusion and harmony.



醫院管理局轄下有七個醫院服務聯網開辦的物質誤用診所，服務包括戒毒治療、輔導和在有需要時提供心理治療。

The substance abuse clinics, run by the seven service clusters of the Hospital Authority. Services include drug treatment, counselling, and psychotherapy when necessary.



自1997年起，保安局禁毒處與持份者一直緊密合作，每三年制訂一份戒毒治療和康復服務計劃（三年計劃）。

Since 1997, the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau has closely collaborated with stakeholders to formulate a Three-year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong every three years.



大型禁毒活動「2018 同行抗毒在乎你」由保安局禁毒處、禁毒常務委員會和香港電台合辦，以響應 6 月 26 日的聯合國國際禁毒日。

The large-scale anti-drug event "Fight Drugs Together 2018" was jointly organised by the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau, the Action Committee Against Narcotics, and Radio Television Hong Kong to tie in with the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26 June.

最後，在立法、執法、對外合作和研究方面，禁常會密切關注全球毒品市場趨勢，促請政府適時立法應對新興毒品，並持續研究更有效的禁毒策略。禁常會亦樂見各部門進一步推動跨境合作，加強情報交流和執法行動，阻截毒品流入香港。同時，政府各部門加強與科研機構的合作，共同研發更有效的戒毒治療方法，並將研究成果應用於實踐，也定必可持續提升香港的禁毒成效。

禁毒不僅是執法行動，更是一場需要全民參與的社會運動。政府推行多元化的宣傳教育，例如以生動且貼近市民的方式，往往可加強提升公眾對毒品禍害的認知。

我們的願景是一個無毒香港。禁常會呼籲社會各界齊心協力，以科學為本、以關懷為念，為下一代構建更安全、更健康的成長環境，讓香港的繁榮穩定根基更加穩固。

Lastly, in terms of legislation and law enforcement, and external co-operation and research, ACAN will closely pay attention to new trends in the global drug market, and urge the Government to properly and timely legislate against problems of emerging drugs. It continuously studies more effective anti-drug strategies. ACAN is also delighted to see various departments further promoting cross-border co-operation, and boosting intelligence exchange as well as enforcement actions to stop the flow of illicit drugs into Hong Kong. At the same time, by enhancing collaboration with research institutions, governmental sectors can jointly develop more effective drug treatment methods and put research findings into practice, which will progressively elevate the results of Hong Kong's anti-drug efforts.

Combatting drugs is not just a matter of law enforcement, it is a social movement that needs the participation of all citizens. The Government's implementation of diversified publicity and public education, such as engaging relatable methods, can equip the public with a better understanding of the harms of drugs.

Our vision is a drug-free Hong Kong. ACAN is here to urge all sectors of the community to make concerted efforts, guided by science and driven by compassion, to build a safer and healthier environment for the next generation, so as to lay a solid foundation for the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong.



香港海關 2024 年共偵破 1 363 件毒品案件，檢獲約 6.3 噸毒品，逮捕 366 人。

In 2024, the Customs and Excise Department detected 1 363 drug cases, seizing approximately 6.3 tonnes of drugs and arresting 366 individuals.

未來展望、 歷任禁毒常務委員會主席的寄語

What the Future Holds

香港的禁常會在亞洲是獨特的，它是聯繫香港特區政府的禁毒處與民間團體之非法定諮詢機構。在 1965 年前，香港之毒品問題乃由華民政務司之禁毒諮詢委員會統籌處理，其工作效率不大，主要是因為成員中除四位非官守議員外，大部分是行政人員。1965 年後，經過 1973 年之重組，禁常會才真正成為現在的架構，即主要是由非官方人士組成的諮詢機構，其成員來自社會各界包括學術界、社會服務界等等，官方成員包括禁毒專員、衛生署署長及警務處和社會福利署代表等。主席亦由非官方人士擔任。下設戒毒治療及康復和禁毒教育及宣傳兩個小組委員會，並設有吸毒者中央檔案室（現名為藥物濫用資料中央檔案室，或檔案室），使市民瞭解毒品吸食之趨勢及吸毒人士之特性。本人在早期能參與禁常會之工作，實屬榮幸。藉此 60 年周年紀念，也累積一甲子之工作經驗，希望再接再厲，更上一層樓。

Hong Kong's ACAN is unique in Asia. It serves as a non-statutory advisory body connecting ND of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and community groups. Before 1965, the Narcotics Advisory Committee of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs co-ordinated the efforts in handling drug problems in Hong Kong, which was not very efficient primarily due to the majority of its members being administrators, with only four non-official members. After 1965, through the reconstitution of ACAN in 1973, ACAN truly took on its current structure as an advisory body, mainly comprising non-official members from various sectors including social work, education, medicine, and community service, with official members which include the Commissioner for Narcotics, the Director of Health, and the representatives from the Police and the Social Welfare Department, etc., under the chairmanship of a non-official member. There are two sub-committees under ACAN, namely the Sub-committee on Preventive Education and Publicity, and the Sub-committee on Treatment and Rehabilitation. Additionally, it has set up a Central Registry of Drug Addicts (now named as Central Registry of Drug Abuse, or CRDA) to inform the public about drug abuse trends and the characteristics of drug abusers. It was indeed an honour for me to participate in the work of ACAN in its early stages. As ACAN commemorates its 60th anniversary and accumulates sixty years' worth of work experience, I hope that ACAN will continue to work hard and make persistent efforts in anti-drug progress.



陳佳鼎教授
Prof. Chen Char-nie

1993-1998 年度
前禁毒常務委員會主席
Former Chairman of the Action Committee
Against Narcotics (1993-1998)

藉此 60 年周年紀念，也累積一甲子之工作經驗，希望再接再厲，更上一層樓。

As ACAN commemorates its 60th anniversary and accumulates sixty years' worth of work experience, I hope that ACAN will continue to work hard and make persistent efforts in anti-drug progress.

吸毒是世界上一個嚴重的問題。根據聯合國毒品和犯罪問題辦公室發布的 2024 年世界毒品報告，2022 年約有 2.92 億人使用毒品，比過去十年增長了 20%，患有藥物使用障礙的人數較 2018 年增加了 3%。過去 60 年，我們目睹了香港許多吸毒問題，例如 1960 年代的麻醉品、1980 年代至 2010 年代的危害精神毒品，以及約 20 年前的「K 仔」問題。面對這些挑戰，禁常會與政府密切合作，成功解決這些吸毒問題。

吸毒問題存在許多新挑戰，包括使用容易獲得的藥物（如麻醉藥）、吸毒的隱蔽性質以及將非法藥物合法化的呼聲日益高漲。我們需要多學科和多部門合作來解決毒品問題。因此，禁常會在解決毒品問題方面發揮著非常重要的作用。我衷心祝願和相信禁常會可勇敢無畏地面對這些挑戰。

Drug abuse is a serious problem in the world. According to the World Drug Report 2024 released by UNODC, about 292 million people used drugs in 2022, an increase of 20% over the past decade, and a 3% increase in the number of people suffering from drug use disorder as compared with that in 2018. Over the past 60 years, we have witnessed many drug abuse problems in Hong Kong, such as narcotic drugs in the 1960s, psychotropic substances from the 1980s to 2010s, and the ketamine problems about two decades ago. To encounter these challenges, ACAN worked closely with the Government, successfully addressing these drug abuse issues.

The drug abuse problems present many new challenges, including the use of readily accessible drugs (such as narcotics), its hidden nature and the increasingly vociferous calls for legalising illegal drugs. We need multidisciplinary and inter-departmental co-operation to address the drug abuse problems. Therefore, ACAN plays a crucial role in solving the drug problems. I sincerely wish and believe that ACAN will courageously and fearlessly face these challenges.



我衷心祝願和相信禁常會可勇敢無畏地
面對這些挑戰。

I sincerely wish and believe that ACAN will courageously and
fearlessly face these challenges.



石丹理教授
Prof. Daniel Shek Tan-lei

2009-2014 年度
前禁毒常務委員會主席
Former Chairman of the Action Committee
Against Narcotics (2009-2014)

作為前禁常會主席，我非常榮幸曾與各委員們一起，齊心協力，在康復治療、宣傳教育和實證研究各方面，為香港抗毒事工共同努力。在這個過程中，我們推行了很多禁毒政策和活動，見證了無數吸毒者重獲新生的奇跡，也感受到了社會對於禁毒工作的關注和支援。

在此，我要特別感謝每一位委員的辛勤付出。是你們的努力，讓我們的抗毒工作成為了禁毒的一股重要力量。各委員有社工、醫護、學者、行政人員和其他精英。由於議程資料繁多，每一個會議的順利進行，都有賴委員們的進言獻策。委員們桌上厚厚的議程資料，滿佈了手寫的標注和小字，是他們會前孜孜不倦、焚膏繼晷的側影。仍記得在共事的期間，有人帶病與會，不辭勞病地貢獻心力；有人為開會而取消假期；有人散會後，仍急忙趕回工作崗位，補回當天的職務。禁常會的優良傳統，在於能凝聚一群不同背景的有心人士，齊心協力，集思廣益。香港禁毒的成績，有賴於委員的默默耕耘和無私奉獻。

想起《孟子·離婁下》己溺己饑的故事。禹看到遇溺之人，如同自己溺水，故急於盡心治水；稷看到饑饉之民，如同自己饑餓，故竭力耕種以解民困。引典作詩一首，以表揚委員們的情操，願這兩年一任的承傳繼續下去，為香港的抗毒工作發光發熱！

As the former Chairman of ACAN, it is a great honour to have worked together with all the committee members in the joint efforts to combat drug abuse in Hong Kong through rehabilitation, publicity and education, as well as evidence-based research. During this process, we implemented plenty of anti-drug policies and activities, witnessing miracles of countless drug abusers gaining a new life, and receiving attention and support for the anti-drug work.

Hereby, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to each committee member for their diligent efforts. It was your hard work that greatly empowered the anti-drug movement. The members include social workers, medical practitioners, scholars, administrators, and other elites. Due to the heavy agenda of each meeting, the smooth conduct relies on the members' contribution to ideas. The thick materials in the conference table filled with handwritten annotations and small letters reflected their concentrated and dedicated preparation before each meeting. I still remember during our collaboration, some attended despite feeling unwell and contributed without shirking the responsibilities, some cancelled their leave for meetings, and some rushed back to work and made up for the day's duties after adjournment. The excellent tradition of ACAN lies in its ability to bring together a group of kindhearted individuals from different backgrounds to pool their wisdom and work in concert. The results of anti-drug work in Hong Kong rest on members' silent work and selfless contribution.

Thinking of the story about empathy and taking dealing with others' predicaments as the own responsibility in "Lilou II of Mencius". Yu saw a drowning person and felt as if he himself were drowning, so he was eager to devote himself to flood control; Ji saw hungry citizens and felt as if he himself were hungry, so he exerted all efforts into agriculture to solve people's plight. I hereby compose a poem based on this classic to praise the valuable sentiment of the members. May the triennial succession continue, shine and thrive for Hong Kong's anti-drug work.



張建良醫生
Dr Ben Cheung Kin-leung

2015-2020 年度
前禁毒常務委員會主席
Former Chairman of the Action Committee
Against Narcotics (2015-2020)

己溺己饑以自奉

To serve with fervour, may their drowning flood my lungs,
their hunger carve my marrow.

任重道遠不言重

Responsibility is heavy through a long struggle,
but I dare not accept the honour.

抗毒緩害復兩年

Anti-drug and reducing harm in biennium,

毒海明燈唯志眾

In the drowning sea of drugs, our united toil and
surrender glow as a luminous beacon.

禁毒常務委員會 成員名單

Membership of the Action Committee Against Narcotics

2025 年 1 月 1 日至 2026 年 12 月 31 日

1 January 2025 to 31 December 2026

MEMBERSHIP



前排（由左至右順序）：

李淑慧女士、梁玉娟女士、何沅蔚女士、陳郁傑教授、李基舜先生（禁毒專員）、吳守基先生（禁毒常務委員會禁毒教育及宣傳小組委員會主席）、李國棟醫生（禁毒常務委員會主席）、黃成榮教授（禁毒常務委員會戒毒治療及康復小組委員會主席）、陳建強醫生、葉亦楠先生、利哲宏博士、王槐裕先生及王文揚醫生。

後排（由左至右順序）：

劉振鴻先生、莫仲輝先生、陳麗珠女士、陳美娟博士、劉倩婷博士、梁偉民醫生、吳國章先生、劉玉龍先生、李周若蘭女士、何永昌先生、陸海女士、呂鈞堯先生、陳虎醫生及李婉婷女士。

Front row (from left to right):

Ms Anthea Lee Shuk-wai, Ms Agnes Leung Yuk-kuen, Ms Vera Ho Ivy Yuen-wei, Prof. James Chan Yuk-kit, Mr Kesson Lee (The Commissioner for Narcotics), Mr Wilfred Ng Sau-kei (The Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics Sub-committee on Preventive Education and Publicity), Dr Donald Li Kwok-tung (The Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics), Prof. Dennis Wong Sing-wing (The Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics Sub-committee on Treatment and Rehabilitation), Dr Eugene Chan Kin-keung, Mr Rex Ip Yik-nam, Dr Rizwan Ullah, Mr Benny Wong Wai-yue and Dr Ryan Wong Man-yeung.

Back row (from left to right):

Mr Lau Chun-hung, Mr Rex Mok Chung-fai, Miss Chan Lai-chu, Dr Sylvia Chan May-kuen, Dr Sandy Lau Sin-ting, Dr Raymond Leung Wai-man, Mr Ng Kwok-cheung, Mr Lau Yuk-lung, Mrs Conny Li Chow Yeuk-lan, Mr Ho Wing-cheong, Ms Helen Lu Hai, Mr Quincy Lui Kwan-yiu, Dr Chan Fu and Ms Nicole Li Yuen-ting.



歷任和現任禁毒常務委員會主席、成員及禁毒專員

Former and Present Chairmen and Members of ACAN and Commissioners for Narcotics

主席 Chairmen

1965 - 1984

羅理基爵士
Sir Albert Rodrigues

1985 - 1992

蔡永業醫生
Dr G.H. Choa

1993 - 1998

陳佳鼎教授
Prof. Chen Char-nie

1999 - 2003

李紹鴻教授
Prof. Lee Shiu-hung

2003 - 2008

蔡元雲醫生
Dr Philemon Choi Yuen-wan

2009 - 2014

石丹理教授
Prof. Daniel Shek Tan-lei

2015 - 2020

張建良醫生
Dr Ben Cheung Kin-leung

2021 - 現在
present

李國棟醫生
Dr Donald Li Kwok-tung

由 1965 年成立初期，禁常會成員主要由政府官員及非政府組織代表出任。政府官員分別來自警務處、醫務衛生署、監獄署、社會福利署、教育司署、民政司署、律政司處及緝私隊；而非政府組織則有英國醫學會、香港釋囚協助會、中華醫學會、香港社會服務聯會、香港戒毒會、香港信義宗香港社會服務處、香港心裡衛生會及香港精神病學會等代表。

於 1972 年，政府委派首位禁毒專員統籌禁毒事務。在 1973 年，非官守成員加入禁常會。經過多次改組後，現在的禁常會主要由非官方人士組成，其成員來自社會各界人士包括社福界、教育界等。而官方成員包括禁毒專員和教育局、香港警務處、香港海關、衛生署及社會福利署的代表。

右邊是自 1973 年 4 月 1 日起的歷任禁常會非官守委員名單：

Since its establishment in 1965, ACAN primarily consisted of government officials and representatives from NGOs. Government members included officials from departments such as the Police Department, the Medical Department, the Prisons Department, the Social Welfare Department, the Education Department, the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, the Legal Department, and the Preventive Service. NGOs' representatives included those from the British Medical Association Hong Kong and China Branch, the Hong Kong Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, The Hong Kong Chinese Medical Association, The Hong Kong Council of Social Service, SARDA, The Lutheran World Federation, the Medical Health Association of Hong Kong, and the Hong Kong Psychiatric Association.

In 1972, the Government appointed the first Commissioner for Narcotics to oversee anti-drug efforts. In 1973, unofficial members were included in ACAN. After several times of re-organisation, the current ACAN mainly comprises unofficial members from various sectors, including social work, education, etc. Official members include the Commissioner for Narcotics and representatives from the Education Bureau, HKPF, C&ED, the Department of Health, and the Social Welfare Department.

At the right are the lists of former unofficial ACAN members since 1 April 1973:

委員會成員 Members

1.4.1973 - 31.3.1974

貝納祺先生 / 許賢發先生 / 施同福先生 / 西門士夫人
Mr Brook Bernacchi / Mr Hui Yin-fat / Mr K. L. Stumpf / Mrs C. J. Symons

1.4.1974 - 31.3.1975

貝納祺先生 / 許賢發先生 / 施同福先生 / 西門士夫人
Mr Brook Bernacchi / Mr Hui Yin-fat / Mr K. L. Stumpf / Mrs C. J. Symons

1.4.1975 - 31.3.1976

貝納祺先生 / 何世柱先生 / 許賢發先生 / 施同福先生 / 西門士夫人
Mr Brook Bernacchi / Mr Ho Sai-chu / Mr Hui Yin-fat / Mr K. L. Stumpf / Mrs C. J. Symons

1976

貝納祺先生 / 何世柱先生 / 許賢發先生 / 施同福先生 / 西門士夫人
Mr Brook Bernacchi / Mr Ho Sai-chu / Mr Hui Yin-fat / Mr K. L. Stumpf / Mrs C. J. Symons

1977

貝納祺先生 / 何世柱先生 / 許賢發先生 / 孟家華先生 / 施同福先生
Mr Brook Bernacchi / Mr Ho Sai-chu / Mr Hui Yin-fat / Mr P. T. McGovern / Mr K. L. Stumpf

1978

貝納祺先生 / 何世柱先生 / 許賢發先生 / 孟家華先生 / 施同福先生
Mr Brook Bernacchi / Mr Ho Sai-chu / Mr Hui Yin-fat / Mr P. T. McGovern / Mr K. L. Stumpf

1979

貝納祺先生 / 何世柱先生 / 許賢發先生 / 孟家華先生 / 施同福先生
Mr Brook Bernacchi / Mr Ho Sai-chu / Mr Hui Yin-fat / Mr P. T. McGovern / Mr K. L. Stumpf

1980

貝納祺先生 / 何世柱先生 / 許賢發先生 / 孟家華先生 / 施同福先生
Mr Brook Bernacchi / Mr Ho Sai-chu / Mr Hui Yin-fat / Mr P. T. McGovern / Mr K. L. Stumpf

1981

區桂蘭 / 何世柱先生 / 許賢發先生 / 孟家華先生 / 施同福先生
Mary Aquinas / Mr Ho Sai-chu / Mr Hui Yin-fat / Mr P. T. McGovern / Mr K. L. Stumpf

1982

區桂蘭 / 鄭美娜女士 / 許賢發先生 / 孟家華先生 / 施同福先生 / 譚惠珠女士
Mary Aquinas / Miss Debra Chow / Mr Hui Yin-fat / Mr P. T. McGovern / Mr K. L. Stumpf / Miss Maria Tam Wai-chu

1983

區桂蘭 / 鄭德健先生 / 蔡永業醫生 / 鄭美娜女士 / 許賢發先生 / 孟家華先生 / 施同福先生 / 譚惠珠女士 (1.1.83-30.9.83)
Mary Aquinas / Mr Michael Cheng Tak-kin / Prof. G. H. Choa / Miss Debra Chow / Mr Hui Yin-fat / Mr P. T. McGovern / Mr K. L. Stumpf / Miss Maria Tam Wai-chu (1.1.83 - 30.9.83)

1984

區桂蘭 / 鄭德健先生 / 蔡永業醫生 / 鄭美娜女士 / 李澤培先生 / 施同福先生 / 楊寶坤先生
Mary Aquinas / Mr Michael Cheng Tak-kin / Prof. G. H. Choa / Miss Debra Chow / Mr Lee Jark-pui / Mr K. L. Stumpf / Mr Yeung Po-kwan

1985

區桂蘭 (直至 28.11.85 逝世為止) / 鄭德健先生 / 鄭美娜女士 / 李澤培先生 / 蘇繩祖醫生 / 施同福先生 / 楊寶坤先生
Mary Aquinas (until the date of her death on 28.11.85) / Mr Michael Cheng Tak-kin / Miss Debra Chow / Mr Lee Jark-pui / Dr So Sing-cho / Mr K. L. Stumpf / Mr Yeung Po-kwan

1986

鄭德健先生 / 鄧美娜女士 / 周永新博士 / 李澤培先生 / 蘇繩祖醫生 / 施同福先生 / 楊寶坤先生 / 余錫光先生

Mr Michael Cheng Tak-kin / Miss Debra M. N. Chow / Dr Nelson Chow Wing-sun / Mr Lee Jark-pui / Dr So Sing-cho / Mr K. L. Stumpf / Mr Yeung Po-kwan / Mr Frederick Yu Sak-kwong

1987

鄭德健先生 / 鄧美娜女士 / 周永新博士 / 杜哲夫博士 / 胡漢清先生 / 李澤培先生 / 繆李金碧女士 / 蒲炳榮先生 / 蘇繩祖醫生 / 施同福先生 (直至 1.5.86 逝世為止) / 楊寶坤先生 / 余錫光先生

Mr Michael Cheng Tak-kin / Miss Debra M. N. Chow / Dr Nelson Chow Wing-sun / Dr Jeffrey R. Day / Mr Alan Hoo / Mr Lee Jark-pui / Mrs Peggy Miu Lee / Mr Pao Ping-wing / Dr So Sing-cho / Mr K. L. Stumpf (until the date of his death on 1.5.86) / Mr Yeung Po-kwan / Mr Frederick Yu Sak-kwong

1988

鄭德健先生 / 周永新博士 / 杜哲夫博士 / 胡漢清先生 / 李澤培先生 / 繆李金碧女士 / 蒲炳榮先生 / 蘇繩祖醫生 / 楊寶坤先生 / 余錫光先生

Mr Michael Cheng Tak-kin / Dr Nelson Chow Wing-sun / Dr Jeffrey R. Day / Mr Alan Hoo / Mr Lee Jark-pui / Mrs Peggy Miu Lee / Mr Pao Ping-wing / Dr So Sing-cho / Mr Yeung Po-kwan / Mr Frederick Yu Sak-kwong

1989

戴志飛博士 / 加富先生 / 胡漢清先生 / 高李碧聆女士 / 林貝聿嘉先生 / 梁智鴻先生 / 刀理德先生 / 吳灼棟先生 / 蒲炳榮先生 / 蘇繩祖醫生 / 余錫光先生

Dr Jeffrey R. Day / Mr Robert Gaff / Mr Alan Hoo / Mrs Eva Li Ko / Mrs Peggy Lam / Dr Edward Leong Che-hung / Mr Francisco Lerda / Mr Augustine Ng Cheuk-tai / Mr Pao Ping-wing / Dr So Sing-cho / Mr Frederick Yu Sak-kwong

1990

朱幼麟先生 / 戴志飛博士 / 胡漢清先生 / 高李碧聆女士 / 林貝聿嘉女士 / 梁智鴻先生 / 刀理德先生 / 吳灼棟先生 / 蒲炳榮先生 / 蘇繩祖醫生 / 余錫光先生

Mr David Y. L. Chu / Dr Jeffrey R. Day / Mr Alan Hoo / Mrs Eva Li Ko / Mrs Peggy Lam / Mr Edward Leong Che-hung / Mr Francisco Lerda / Mr Augustine Ng Cheuk-tai / Mr Pao Ping-wing / Dr So Sing-cho / Mr Frederick Yu Sak-kwong

1991

陳秀嫻女士 / 陳佳肅教授 / 朱幼麟先生 / 胡漢清先生 / 高李碧聆女士 / 林貝聿嘉女士 / 梁智鴻先生 / 蒲炳榮先生 / 龐志達先生 / 葉敬平先生 / 余錫光先生

Miss Joyce Chang Sau-han / Prof. Chen Char-nie / Mr David Y. L. Chu / Mr Alan Hoo / Mrs Eva Li Ko / Mrs Peggy Lam / Mr Edward Leong Che-hung / Mr Pao Ping-wing / Mr Derek Pritchard / Mr Luke Yip Jing-ping / Mr Frederick Yu Sak-kwon

1992

陳偉業先生 / 陳秀嫻女士 / 陳佳肅教授 / 朱幼麟先生 / 高李碧聆女士 / 林貝聿嘉女士 / 梁智鴻先生 / 蒲炳榮先生 / 葉敬平先生 / 余錫光先生

Mr Albert Chan Wai-yip / Miss Joyce Chang Sau-han / Prof. Chen Char-nie / Mr David Y. L. Chu / Mrs Eva Li Ko / Mrs Peggy Lam / Mr Edward Leong Che-hung / Mr Pao Ping-wing / Mr Luke Yip Jing-ping / Mr Frederick Yu Sak-kwong

1993

陳偉業先生 / 陳秀嫻博士 / 高李碧聆女士 / 林貝聿嘉女士 / 梁智鴻先生 / 龐創先生 / 涂謹申先生 / 王津先生 / 葉敬平先生

Mr Albert Chan Wai-yip / Dr Joyce Chang Sau-han / Mrs Eva Ko Li Bik-chi / Mrs Peggy Lam / Mr Edward Leong Che-hung / Mr Edward Pong Chong / Mr James To Kun-sun / Mr Justein Wong Chun / Mr Luke Yip Jing-ping

1994

陳偉業先生 / 陳秀嫻博士 / 高李碧聆女士 / 林貝聿嘉女士 / 梁智鴻先生 / 龐創先生 / 涂謹申先生 / 王津先生 / 葉敬平先生

Mr Albert Chan Wai-yip / Dr Joyce Chang Sau-han / Mrs Eva Ko Li Bik-chi / Mrs Peggy Lam / Mr Edward Leong Che-hung / Mr Edward Pong Chong / Mr James To Kun-sun / Mr Justein Wong Chun / Mr Luke Yip Jing-ping

1995

陳秀嫻博士 / 林鉅津醫生 / 李紹鴻教授 / 梁智鴻先生 / 龐創先生 / 石丹理博士 / 涂謹申先生 / 王津先生 / 葉敬平先生

Dr Joyce Chang Sau-han / Dr Lam Kui-chun / Prof. Lee Shiu-hung / Mr Edward Leong Che-hung / Mr Edward Pong Chong / Dr Daniel Shek Tan-lei / Mr James To Kun-sun / Mr Justein Wong Chun / Mr Luke Yip Jing-ping

1996

陳秀嫻博士 / 林鉅津醫生 / 李紹鴻教授 / 梁智鴻醫生 / 龐創先生 / 石丹理教授 / 涂謹申先生 / 王津先生 / 葉敬平先生

Dr Joyce Chang Sau-han / Dr Lam Kui-chun / Prof. Lee Shiu-hung / Dr Edward Leong Che-hung / Mr Edward Pong Chong / Prof. Daniel Shek Tan-lei / Mr James To Kun-sun / Mr Justein Wong Chun / Mr Luke Yip Jing-ping

1997-1998

陳錦祥先生 / 陳秀嫻博士 / 蔡元雲醫生 / 黎樹濠先生 / 林鉅津醫生 / 李紹鴻教授 / 龐創先生 / 石丹理教授 / 譚榮振博士 / 涂謹申先生 / 王津先生

Mr Paul Chan Kam-cheung / Dr Joyce Chang Sau-han / Dr Choi Yuen-wan / Mr Lai Shu-ho / Dr Lam Kui-chun / Prof. Lee Shiu-hung / Mr Edward Pong Chong / Prof. Daniel Shek Tan-lei / Dr Tam Wing-kun / Mr James To Kun-sun / Mr Justein Wong Chun

1999-2000

陳錦祥先生 / 程介南先生 (1.1.99-30.6.20) / 蔡元雲醫生 / 何京文先生 / 黎樹濠先生 / 林鉅津醫生 / 吳水麗先生 / 龐創先生 / 石丹理教授 / 譚榮根博士 / 陳澤江先生 / 涂謹申先生 / 王津先生

Mr Paul Chan Kam-cheung / Mr Gary Cheng Kai-nam (1.1.99 - 30.6.20) / Dr Choi Yuen-wan / Mr Kenneth Ho King-man / Mr Lai Shu-ho / Dr Lam Kui-chun / Mr Ng Shui-lai / Mr Edward Pong Chong / Prof. Daniel Shek Tan-lei / Dr Tam Wing-kun / Mr Tan Seck-kang / Mr James To Kun-sun / Mr Justein Wong Chun

2001-2002

歐陽卓倫醫生 / 陳錦祥先生 / 蔡元雲醫生 / 何京文先生 / 葉國謙先生 / 黎樹濠先生 / 林鉅津醫生 / 林兆榮先生 / 李炯前教授 / 廖成利先生 / 吳水麗先生 / 龐創先生 / 石丹理教授 / 譚榮根博士 / 陳澤江先生 / 涂謹申先生 / 王津先生

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2003-2004

歐陽卓倫醫生 / 陳錦祥先生 / 何京文先生 / 葉國謙先生 / 黎樹濠先生 / 林鉅津醫生 / 林兆榮先生 / 李炯前教授 / 廖成利先生 / 勞永樂先生 / 吳水麗先生 / 龐愛蘭女士 / 石丹理教授 / 譚榮根博士 / 黃成榮博士 / 胡經昌先生 / 鄔淑賢女士

Dr Henry Au Yeung Cheuk-lun / Mr Paul Chan Kam-cheung / Mr Kenneth Ho King-man / Mr Ip Kwok-him / Mr Patrick Lai Shu-ho / Dr Lam Kui-chun / Mr Andy Lam Siu-wing / Prof. Kenneth Lee Kwing-chin / Mr Bruce Liu Sing-lee / Mr Lo Wing-lok / Mr Ng Shui-lai / Ms Scarlett Pong Oi-lan / Prof. Daniel Shek Tan-lei / Dr Tam Wing-kun / Dr Wong Sing-wing / Mr Henry Wu King-cheong / Ms Wu Shuk-yin

2005-2006

歐陽卓倫醫生 / 陳鑾生先生 / 陳麗雲教授 / 陳耀莊先生 / 葉國謙先生 / 林鉅津醫生 / 林兆榮先生 / 李炯前教授 / 梁魏慧賢女士 / 李華明先生 / 廖成利先生 / 龐愛蘭女士 / 譚榮根博士 / 徐明心教授 / 黃成榮博士 / 鄔淑賢女士

Dr Henry Au Yeung Cheuk-lun / Mr Jacob Chan Lai-sang / Prof. Cecilia Chan Lai-wan / Mr Christopher Chan Yiu-chong / Mr Ip Kwok-him / Dr Lam Kui-chun / Mr Andy Lam Siu-wing / Prof. Kenneth Lee Kwing-chin / Mrs Justina Leung Ngai Mou-yin / Mr Fred Li Wah-ming / Mr Bruce Liu Sing-lee / Ms Scarlett Pong Oi-lan / Dr Tam Wing-kun / Dr Tsui Ming-sum / Dr Wong Sing-wing / Ms Wu Shuk-yin

2007-2008

陳鑾生先生 / 陳耀莊先生 / 張建良醫生 / 許伯鈞醫生 / 梁魏慧賢女士 / 李華明先生 / 羅乃萱女士 / 吳飛洋博士 / 龐愛蘭女士 / 鄧藹霖女士 / 徐明心博士 / 黃成榮博士 / 楊耀忠先生

Mr Jacob Chan Lai-sang / Mr Christopher Chan Yiu-chong / Dr Ben Cheung Kin-leung / Dr Hui Pak-kwan / Mrs Justina Leung Ngai Mou-yin / Mr Fred Li Wah-ming / Ms Shirley Marie Therese Loo / Dr Miro Ng Fei-yeung / Ms Scarlett Pong Oi-lan / Ms Amy Blanche Tang Oi-lam / Dr Tsui Ming-sum / Dr Wong Sing-wing / Mr Yeung Yiu-chung

2009-2010

陳鑾生先生 / 陳耀莊先生 / 鄭志文醫生 / 張建良醫生 / 范肇孫醫生 / 許伯鈞醫生 / 梁魏慧賢女士 / 李華明先生 / 羅乃萱女士 / 吳飛洋博士 / 蕭詠儀女士 / 蘇麗珍女士 / 鄧藹霖女士 / 徐明心教授 / 邱小菲女士 / 楊耀忠先生

Mr Jacob Chan Lai-sang / Mr Christopher Chan Yiu-chong / Dr Cheng Chi-man / Dr Ben Cheung Kin-leung / Dr Susan Fan Yun-sun / Dr Hui Pak-kwan / Mrs Justina Leung Ngai Mou-yin / Mr Fred Li Wah-ming / Ms Shirley Marie Therese Loo / Dr Miro Ng Fei-yeung / Ms Sylvia Siu Wing-ye / Ms So Lai-chun / Ms Amy Blanche Tang Oi-lam / Prof. Tsui Ming-sum / Ms Sylvia Yau Siu-fee / Mr Yeung Yiu-chung

2011-2012

陳博智先生 / 鄭志文醫生 / 張建良醫生 / 許伯鈞醫生 / 郭永強先生 / 李美辰女士 / 羅乃萱女士 / 吳飛洋博士 / 蕭詠儀女士 / 蘇麗珍女士 / 譚偉豪博士 / 鄧藹霖女士 / 黃幸怡女士 / 邱小菲女士 / 楊耀忠先生 / 姚子樑先生

Mr Jonathan Chan Pok-chi / Dr Cheng Chi-man / Dr Ben Cheung Kin-leung / Dr Hui Pak-kwan / Mr Kwok Wing-keung / Ms Christina Maisenne Lee / Ms Shirley Marie Therese Loo / Dr Miro Ng Fei-yeung / Ms Sylvia Siu Wing-ye / Ms Ann So Lai-chun / Dr Samson Tam Wai-ho / Ms Amy Blanche Tang Oi-lam / Ms Sandy Wong Hang-ye / Ms Sylvia Yau Siu-fee / Mr Yeung Yiu-chung / Mr Ivan Yiu Tze-leung

2013-2014

陳博智先生 / 鄭志文醫生 / 張越華教授 / 周融先生 / 許湧鐘先生 / 郭永強先生 / 劉文文女士 / 李美辰女士 / 蕭詠儀女士 / 蘇麗珍女士 / 施榮懷先生 / 狄志遠先生 / 謝萬里醫生 / 黃幸怡女士 / 邱小菲女士 / 姚子樑先生

Mr Jonathan Chan Pok-chi / Dr Cheng Chi-man / Prof. Cheung Yuet-wah / Mr Robert Chow Yung / Mr Hui Yung-chung / Mr Kwok Wing-keung / Ms Lisa Lau Man-man / Ms Christina Lee Maisenne / Ms Sylvia Siu Wing-ye / Ms Ann So Lai-chun / Mr Irons Sze Wing-wai / Mr Tik Chi-yuen / Dr Tse Man-ti / Ms Sandy Wong Hang-ye / Ms Sylvia Yau Siu-fee / Mr Ivan Yiu Tze-leung

2015-2016

陳博智先生 / 鄭承隆先生 / 張越華教授 / 周融先生 / 范瑩孫醫生 / 許湧鐘先生 / 葉成慶先生 / 郭永強先生 / 劉文文女士 / 李美辰女士 / 雷慧靈博士 / 施榮懷先生 / 狄志遠博士 / 謝萬里醫生 / 黃幸怡女士 / 姚子樑先生

Mr Jonathan Chan Pok-chi / Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung / Prof. Cheung Yuet-wah / Mr Robert Chow Yung / Dr Susan Fan Yun-sun / Mr Hui Yung-chung / Mr Simon Ip Shing-hing / Mr Kwok Wing-keung / Ms Lisa Lau Man-man / Ms Christina Maisenne Lee / Dr Annissa Lui Wai-ling / Mr Irons Sze / Dr Tik Chi-yuen / Dr Tse Man-li / Ms Sandy Wong Hang-yea / Mr Ivan Yiu Tze-leung

2017-2018

陳文浩先生 / 陳永堅先生 / 鄭承隆先生 / 張越華教授 / 范凱傑先生 / 范瑩孫醫生 / 許湧鐘先生 / 葉成慶先生 / 顧曉楠小姐 / 劉文文女士 / 雷慧靈博士 / 施榮懷先生 / 陳祖恒先生 / 狄志遠博士 / 謝萬里醫生 / 楊素珊女士

Mr Chan Man-ho / Mr Chan Wing-kin / Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung / Prof. Cheung Yuet-wah / Mr Fan Hoi-kit / Dr Susan Fan Yun-sun / Mr Hui Yung-chung / Mr Simon Ip Shing-hing / Miss Anna-Mae Koo Mei-jong / Ms Lisa Lau Man-man / Dr Annissa Lui Wai-ling / Mr Irons Sze / Mr Sunny Tan / Dr Tik Chi-yuen / Dr Tse Man-li / Ms Susan Yeung

2019-2020

陳文浩先生 / 陳永堅先生 / 鄭承隆先生 / 張偉謙醫生 / 范凱傑先生 / 葉成慶先生 / 顧曉楠女士 / 林穎伊博士 / 李天恩醫生 / 梁紹安先生 / 李嘉欣小姐 / 雷慧靈博士 / 吳志輝教授 / 潘慶輝先生 / 蘇祐安先生 / 陳祖恒先生 / 鄧偉光教授 / 楊素珊女士

Mr Chan Man-ho / Mr Chan Wing-kin / Mr Edwin Cheng Shing-lung / Dr Cheung Wai-him / Mr Fan Hoi-kit / Mr Simon Ip Shing-hing / Miss Anna-Mae Koo Mei-jong / Dr Lam Ho-yi / Dr Lee Tin-yan / Mr Clifford Leung Siu-on / Miss Li Ka-yan / Dr Annissa Lui Wai-ling / Prof. Anthony Ng Chi-fai / Mr Poon Hing-fai / Mr Albert Su Yau-on / Mr Sunny Tan / Prof. Tang Wai-kwong / Ms Susan Yeung

2021-2022

陳建強醫生 / 陳文浩先生 / 陳永堅先生 / 范凱傑先生 / 何沅蔚女士 / 顧曉楠女士 / 黎永開先生 / 林穎伊博士 / 李天恩醫生 / 梁紹安先生 / 李嘉欣中醫師 / 莫仲輝先生 / 吳志輝教授 / 潘慶輝先生 / 蘇祐安先生 / 陳祖恒先生 / 鄧偉光教授 / 楊素珊女士

Dr Eugene Chan Kin-keung / Mr Chan Man-ho / Mr Chan Wing-kin / Mr Fan Hoi-kit / Ms Vera Ho Ivy Yuen-wei / Miss Anna-Mae Koo Mei-jong / Mr Frederick Lai Wing-hoi / Dr Lam Ho-yi / Dr Lee Tin-yan / Mr Clifford Leung Siu-on / Miss Li Ka-yan / Mr Rex Mok Chung-fai / Prof. Ng Chi-fai / Mr Poon Hing-fai / Mr Albert Su Yau-on / Mr Sunny Tan / Prof. Tang Wai-kwong / Ms Susan Yeung

2023-2024

陳建強醫生 / 陳郁傑教授 / 何沅蔚女士 / 葉亦楠先生 / 林穎伊博士 / 劉振鴻先生 / 李淑慧女士 / 李天恩醫生 / 梁紹安先生 / 梁玉娟女士 / 李嘉欣中醫師 / 李婉婷女士 / 陸海女士 / 莫仲輝先生 / 吳志輝教授 / 吳守基先生 / 潘慶輝先生 / 蘇祐安先生 / 鄧偉光教授 / 利哲宏博士 / 王槐裕先生

Dr Eugene Chan Kin-keung / Prof. James Chan Yuk-kit / Ms Vera Ho Ivy Yuen-wei / Mr Rex Ip Yik-nam / Dr Lam Ho-yi / Mr Lau Chun-hung / Ms Anthea Lee Shuk-wai / Dr Lee Tin-yan / Mr Clifford Leung Siu-on / Ms Agnes Leung Yuk-kuen / Miss Li Ka-yan / Ms Nicole Li Yuen-ting / Ms Helen Lu Hai / Mr Rex Mok Chung-fai / Prof. Ng Chi-fai / Mr Wilfred Ng Sau-kei / Mr Poon Hing-fai / Mr Albert Su Yau-on / Prof. Tang Wai-kwong / Dr Rizwan Ullah / Mr Benny Wong Wai-yue

歷任和現任禁毒專員 Former and Present Commissioners for Narcotics

8.1972 - 3.1975

盧樂夫先生
Mr Norman Garner Rolph

3.1975 - 11.1982

利尚志先生
Mr Peter Ernest Irfon Lee

12.1982 - 4.1987

莫天敬先生
Mr Gordon Louis Mortimer

4.1987 - 9.1989

麥樂賢先生
Mr Gareth Niall Mulloy

9.1989 - 9.1991

韋基善先生
Mr David Weeks

9.1991 - 2.1993

胡學思先生
Mr Kenneth Joseph Woodhouse

2.1993 - 1.1996

冼嘉諾先生
Mr Alasdair Sinclair

1.1996 - 12.1996

黃鴻超先生
Mr Raymond Wong Hung-chiu

1.1997 - 9.2003

盧古嘉利女士
Mrs Clarie Lo Ku Ka-lee

9.2003 - 9.2006

余呂杏茜女士
Mrs Rosanna Ure Lui Hang-sai

9.2006 - 8.2011

黃碧兒女士
Ms Sally Wong Pik-yea

8.2011 - 1.2016

許林燕明女士
Mrs Erika Hui Lam Yin-ming

1.2016 - 11.2019

陳詠雯女士
Ms Manda Chan Wing-man

11.2019 - 2.2022

羅翠薇女士
Ms Ivy Law Chui-mei

2.2022 - 現在
present

李基舜先生
Mr Kesson Lee

歷任和現任禁毒教育及宣傳小組委員會主席 Former and Present Chairmen of ACAN Sub-committee on Preventive Education and Publicity

主席

Chairmen

1975 - 1987

施同福先生
Mr K. L. Stumpf

1987 - 1988

李澤培先生
Mr J. P. Lee

1989 - 1992

浦炳榮先生
Mr Pao Ping-wing

1993 - 1996

葉敬平先生
Mr Luke Yip Jing-ping

1997 - 2002

王津先生
Mr Justein Wong Chun

2003 - 2006

譚榮根博士
Dr Tam Wing-kun

2007 - 2012

龐愛蘭女士
Ms Scarlett Pong Oi-lan

2013 - 2018

狄志遠先生
Mr Tik Chi-yuen

2019 - 2024

陳永堅先生
Mr Chan Wing-kin

2025 - 現在
present

吳守基先生
Mr Wilfred Ng Sau-kei

歷任和現任戒毒治療及康復小組委員會主席 Former and Present Chairmen of ACAN Sub-committee on Treatment and Rehabilitation

主席

Chairmen

1975 - 1992

醫務衛生署助理署長／衛生署助理署長
Assistant Director of Medical and Health Services /
Assistant Director of Health

1993 - 1994

陳偉業先生
Mr Albert Chan Wai-yip

1995 - 1998

李紹鴻教授
Prof. Lee Shiu-hung

1999 - 2002

蔡元雲醫生
Dr Philemon Choi Yuen-wan

2003 - 2006

林鉅津醫生
Dr Lam Kui-chun

2007 - 2014

張建良醫生
Dr Ben Cheung Kin-leung

2015 - 2018

范瑩孫醫生
Dr Susan Fan Yun-sun

2019 - 2022

張越華教授
Prof. Cheung Yuet-wah

2023 - 現在
present

黃成榮教授
Prof. Dennis Wong Sing-wing

曾設立的禁常會研究小組委員會主席 Chairman of Former ACAN Sub-committee on Research

主席

Chairman

1995 - 2004

石丹理教授
Prof. Daniel Shek Tan-lei

《禁毒常務委員會六十周年紀念特刊》編輯委員會成員名單 Editorial Board Members of Action Committee Against Narcotics 60th Anniversary Commemorative Book

主席

Chairman

陳建強醫生
Dr Eugene Chan Kin-keung

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禁毒常務委員會主席

Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics

李國棟醫生
Dr Donald Li Kwok-tung

禁毒常務委員會禁毒教育及宣傳小組委員會主席

Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics

Sub-committee on Preventive Education and Publicity

吳守基先生
Mr Wilfred Ng Sau-kei

前禁毒常務委員會禁毒教育及宣傳小組委員會主席

Former Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics

Sub-committee on Preventive Education and Publicity

陳永堅先生
Mr Chan Wing-kin

禁毒常務委員會戒毒治療及康復小組委員會主席

Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics

Sub-committee on Treatment and Rehabilitation

黃成榮教授
Prof. Dennis Wong Sing-wing

前禁毒常務委員會戒毒治療及康復小組委員會主席

Former Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics

Sub-committee on Treatment and Rehabilitation

張越華教授
Prof. Cheung Yuet-wah

禁毒專員

Commissioner for Narcotics

李基舜先生
Mr Kesson Lee

保安局首席助理秘書長（禁毒）1

Principal Assistant Secretary (Narcotics) 1

李祖兒女士
Ms Joey Lee Cho-yi

保安局首席助理秘書長（禁毒）2

Principal Assistant Secretary (Narcotics) 2

陳婉嫻女士
Ms Jenny Chan Yuen-han

首席新聞主任（保安）2

Principal Information Officer (Security) 2

胡展勤先生
Mr Adrian Wu Chin-kan

後記

Epilogue

本特刊整理眾多零碎資料，條理分明地介紹禁常會多年來的工作和香港近 60 年的禁毒歷史，既為千禧年代出版的禁常會 35 周年紀念特刊作補充，亦為往後 25 年的歷史作記錄。我衷心感謝編輯委員的辛勤付出，將資料編纂成書，為未來的禁毒工作提供寶貴的參考，使禁毒工作得以傳承。

希望每一位讀者閱畢這本特刊後，都會對毒品問題有更深入的了解。除記錄歷史外，特刊亦帶出毒品問題乃眾人之事，禁毒工作之成功實有賴大家矢力同心，禁常會 60 年的經歷和成果就是最好證明。禁常會由成立至其後的改組，本特刊都有記錄，而成員由最初以公務員為主至今包括來自社會不同背景的領袖，更顯禁毒工作須集各家智慧，合力推動。本書亦帶出禁毒事實上不止於執法，教育、宣傳、輔導等都同樣重要。

在此，我向禁常會歷任主席、委員，以及歷來參與禁毒的人士致敬，感謝他們的貢獻。書中附錄登出的歷任禁常會名單只是眾多參與禁毒人士的一小部份，而因篇幅所限，第三章亦未能訪問更多人士。社會上實在有更多人在默默耕耘，他們俱是值得表揚的無名英雄。

最後，政府與禁常會亦沒有忘記須幫助戒毒者，本特刊亦有著墨。我自出任禁毒專員以來，曾探訪過不同戒毒治療康復機構，接觸過一些曾經染上毒癮的年輕人，他們在社工和家人朋友的支持下，成功戒毒，有些更成為了朋輩輔導員，幫助其他受毒品困擾的人士。相信讀者已在第三章，了解到不同戒毒者的心路歷程，也為他們的重生感到鼓舞。我呼籲社會繼續為接受戒毒服務的朋友打氣，接納他們重投社會。對正在吸毒人士，我希望他們能早日浪子回頭，向前擁抱健康無毒新生！

只要大家繼續努力，無毒香港，指日可待。



李基舜先生
Mr Kesson Lee

保安局禁毒處禁毒專員
Commissioner for Narcotics

This commemorative book presents piecemeal information coherently in an organised manner that introduces the work of the Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN) and the anti-drug history of Hong Kong in the past 60 years. It supplements the 35th anniversary publication of the millennium and recorded the history in the ensuing 25 years. I would like to express my profound gratitude to members of the Editorial Board for diligently putting everything together in this publication. It is my sincere wish that this book can provide valuable reference for future anti-drug work and pass on our knowledge to those after us.

Readers could learn more about the drug problems through reading this commemorative book. And it is not just about history. This book is also about you and me, about everyone, as no one could be spared from the threat of drugs. The experience and achievements of ACAN in the past 60 years bear testimony to the need to bring everyone together in a successful anti-drug campaign. The establishment and subsequent reconstitutions of ACAN, with members who were mainly civil servants in the initial days to the current composition with members from all walks of life, are detailed in this publication. It reflects the need to tap into everyone's wisdom and beat drugs in a concerted effort. Indeed, as shown in the chapters, anti-drug work does not stop at law enforcement. Education, publicity, counselling and so on are equally important.

This commemorative book pays tribute to past and present Chairmen and members of ACAN and all those who have contributed to the anti-drug cause. We are grateful for their contributions. The list of ACAN members shown in this book and the interviewees in Chapter 3 only represent a small number of people who have participated in anti-drug work. Lest we forget, there are many unsung heroes who have been quietly working for the same cause over the years and they also deserve our tribute.

Lastly, those who want to quit drugs are not forgotten, and the help given to them by the Government and ACAN are mentioned in the commemorative book. Since taking up the role of the Commissioner for Narcotics, I have visited different drug treatment and rehabilitation organisations and come across young people who had previously struggled with addiction. These young abusers finally quitted drugs with the support of social workers, friends and their families. Some are now peer counsellors helping other drug abusers. Their stories are narrated in Chapter 3. Readers can understand more about their journey and their rebirth is encouraging indeed. I would like to call on the society to continue to support those receiving drug treatment and to embrace them as they reintegrate into the community. To those struggling with drug abuse, I hope they will soon find their way back and start a healthy, drug-free new life!

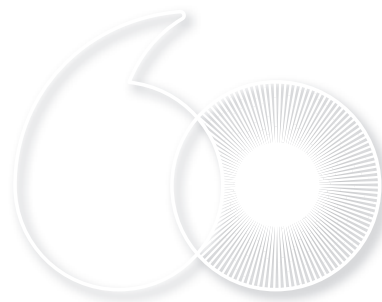
Let's carry on the legacy and we shall reach a drug-free Hong Kong soon.

香港戒毒會轄下的石鼓洲康復院於啟用 60 周年時，邀請禁毒專員李基舜於 2023 年 10 月為受颱風摧毀的沿海通道完成修葺揭幕。

The Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre under The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers invited the Commissioner for Narcotics, Mr Kesson Lee, to officiate at the opening of a repaved road along the waterfront in October 2023 in commemoration of its 60th anniversary.

禁毒常務委員會 六十周年紀念特刊

Action Committee Against Narcotics
60th Anniversary Commemorative Book



鳴謝

Acknowledgement

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大埔區撲滅罪行委員會

District Fight Crime Committee (Tai Po District)

政府檔案處歷史檔案館

Public Records Office, Government Records Service

醫院管理局

Hospital Authority

懲教署

Hong Kong Correctional Services Department

香港海關

Hong Kong Customs and Excise Department

香港警務處

Hong Kong Police Force

香港生產力促進局

Hong Kong Productivity Council

政府新聞處

Information Services Department

香港電台

Radio Television Hong Kong

社會福利署

Soical Welfare Department

禁毒義工團

Anti-drug Volunteer Group

明愛黃耀南中心

Caritas Wong Yiu Nam Centre

中國郵學會

China Philatelic Association

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香港青少年服務處

Hong Kong Children & Youth Services

香港青少年服務處心弦成長中心

Hong Kong Children & Youth Services Sane Centre

香港路德會社會服務處

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基督教得生團契

The Christian New Being Fellowship

基督教香港信義會

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hong Kong

香港青年協會

The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups

香港戒毒會

The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers

東華三院越峰成長中心

Tung Wah Group of Hospitals CROSS Centre

仁愛堂田家炳小學

Yan Oi Tong Tin Ka Ping Primary School

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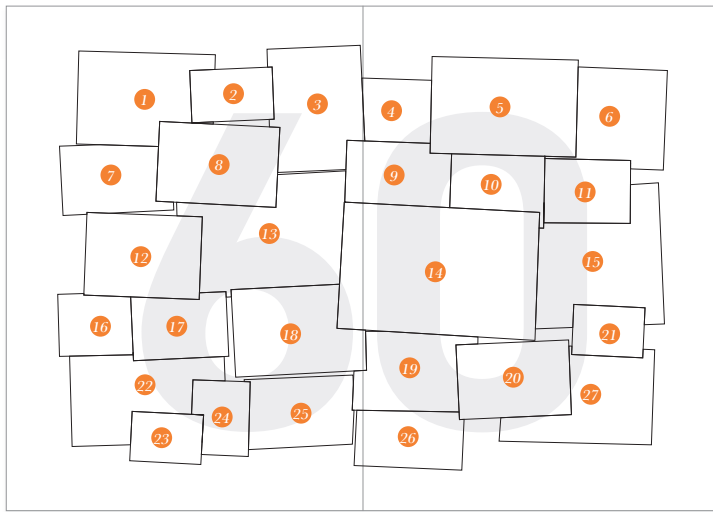
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縮寫與簡稱表

List of Abbreviations

中文縮寫 / 簡稱 Chinese Abbreviation	中文全稱 Chinese Full Name
禁常會	禁毒常務委員會
濫藥者輔導中心	濫用精神藥物者輔導中心
戒毒輔導中心	戒毒輔導服務中心
中大	香港中文大學
醫管局	醫院管理局
警務處	香港警務處
禁毒處	保安局禁毒處
麻委會	聯合國麻醉品委員會

英文縮寫 / 簡稱 English Abbreviation	英文全稱 English Full Name
ACAN	Action Committee Against Narcotics
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
A/P	Asia/Pacific
APIs	TV Announcements in the Public Interest
BDF	Beat Drugs Fund
CCPSA	Counselling Centre for Psychotropic Substance Abusers
CDC	Centre for Drug Counselling
C&ED	Customs and Excise Department
CRDA	Central Registry of Drug Abuse
CSD	Correctional Services Department
CUHK	The Chinese University of Hong Kong
DFCCs	District Fight Crime Committees
DH	Department of Health
DIC	Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre
DLPFC	dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
GACC	General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China
HA	The Hospital Authority
HKFYG	Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups
HSP(DT)	The Healthy School Programme with a Drug Testing Component
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
ND	Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau
NGOs	non-governmental organisations
PICs	persons in custody
HKPF	Hong Kong Police Force
RAG	Research Advisory Group
RILO	Regional Intelligence Liaison Office
RTHK	Radio Television Hong Kong
rTMS	repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation
SACs	Substance Abuse Clinics
SARDA	The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers
STEM	science, technology, engineering and mathematics
UNCND	United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VR	virtual reality
World Drug Day	International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
WCO	World Customs Organization
YUTC	Youth Urological Treatment Centre



- 1 禁毒常務委員會於 1968 年第 26 屆香港工業出品展覽會設立攤位。
The Action Committee Against Narcotics set up a booth at the 26th Exhibition of Hong Kong Products in 1968.
- 2 2009 年前禁毒常務委員會禁毒教育及宣傳小組委員會委員鄧振強於「破毒英雄大會」分享會上致辭。
In 2009, Mr Tang Chun-keung, a former member of the Publicity and Education Sub-Committee of the Action Committee Against Narcotics, delivered a speech at the sharing session of the “Anti-drug Heroes” design competition.
- 3 由禁毒常務委員會、市政局及香港電台合辦的大型禁毒教育綜合節目「樂韻飄揚禁毒聲」於 1983 年假香港體育館舉行。
The “Anti-Narcotics Educational Variety Show”, a large-scale anti-drug educational variety show jointly organised by the Action Committee Against Narcotics, the Urban Council, and Radio Television Hong Kong, was held at the Hong Kong Coliseum in 1983.
- 4 80 年代，香港海關人員在空置單位內拘捕的兩名吸毒者。
In the 1980s, the officers of the Hong Kong Customs and Excise arrested two drug abusers in a vacant flat.
- 5 8 18 保安局禁毒處透過不同渠道傳遞禁毒信息，包括數碼廣告位、購物區大型廣告牌及商場外牆的大型電視等，在人流暢旺的地方吸引途人目光。
The Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau disseminates anti-drug messages through various channels, including digital advertising spaces, large-scale billboards in shopping areas, and giant television screens on the external walls of shopping malls to draw public attention in locations with heavy pedestrian flows.
- 6 1980 年，旺角區禁毒運動在麥花臣遊樂場舉行，市民踴躍參與攤位遊戲。
In 1980, the Mong Kok District Anti-drug Campaign was held at MacPherson Playground, with citizens actively participating in the booth games.
- 7 1974 年 10 月 11 日，一個反吸毒運動開幕典禮於觀塘舉行。
On 11 October 1974, the opening ceremony of an anti-drug abuse Campaign was held in Kwun Tong.
- 9 2006 年，由保安局禁毒處、禁毒常務委員會和香港電台電視部聯合製作的實況電視劇「禁毒檔案 ADF」進行啓播儀式。
In 2006, the launching ceremony for “Anti-Drug Files”, a docudrama jointly produced by the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau, the Action Committee Against Narcotics, and Television Division of Radio Television Hong Kong, was held.
- 10 禁毒常務委員會委員於 1983 年 12 月前往堅尼地城焚化爐，視察燒毀檢獲毒品的情形。
Members of the Action Committee Against Narcotics visited the Kennedy Town Incineration Plant in December 1983 to inspect the burning of seized drugs.
- 11 由禁毒常務委員會主辦的「禁毒群英會」，1986 年在旺角舉行。
The “Anti-Drug Heroes Assembly”, organised by the Action Committee Against Narcotics, took place in Mong Kok in 1986.
- 12 保安局禁毒處於 1998 年 6 月假旺角新世紀廣場舉行「齊心滅毒唱不停」音樂會。圖中央為著名歌手陳慧琳。
The Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau held a radio show at Grand Century Place in Mong Kok in June 1998. In the middle of the image is the famous singer Kelly Chen Wai-lam.
- 13 禁毒常務委員會於 1969 年第 27 屆香港工業出品展覽會設立攤位。
The Action Committee Against Narcotics set up a booth at the 27th Exhibition of Hong Kong Products in 1969.
- 14 禁毒常務委員會呈獻的大型禁毒綜藝電視節目《一齊企硬・唔 Take 嘢》於 2025 年 6 月 13 日晚上在將軍澳電視廣播城舉行。圖示政務司司長陳國基（中）、保安局局長鄧炳強（左三）、禁常會主席李國棟醫生（右三）、保安局副局長卓孝業（左二）、禁常會禁毒教育及宣傳小組委員會主席吳守基（右二）、禁常會禁毒戒毒治療及康復小組委員會主席黃成榮教授（左一）和禁毒常務委員會前主席陳佳龍教授（1993）（右一）於節目開幕禮上主禮。
The large-scale anti-drug variety TV programme “Let’s Stand Firm. Knock Drugs Out!”, presented by the Action Committee Against Narcotics, was held at TVB City in Tseung Kwan O on the evening of 13 June 2025. The photo shows the Chief Secretary for Administration, Mr Chan Kwok-ki (centre); the Secretary for Security, Mr Tang Ping-keung (third left); the Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics, Dr Donald Li Kwok-tung (third right); the Under Secretary for Security, Mr Michael Cheuk Hau-yip (second left); the Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics Sub-committee on Preventive Education and Publicity, Mr Wilfred Ng Sau-kei (second right); the Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics Sub-committee on Treatment and Rehabilitation, Prof. Dennis Wong Sing-wing (first left); and the former Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics (1993), Prof. Chen Char-nie (first right), officiating at the kick-off ceremony of the programme.
- 15 禁毒常務委員會於 1972 年透過巴士車身廣告，以「珍惜前程：請勿吸毒」的標語宣揚禁毒信息。
The Action Committee Against Narcotics promoted anti-drug messages through bus body advertisements with a slogan “Your Future is All You Have: Don’t Damage it by Taking Drugs” in 1972.
- 16 1978 年，為響應大埔六區反吸毒運動，超過 1 100 名公益少年團團員在大埔、粉嶺及上水向居民派發宣傳單張。
In 1978, in response to the Tai Po six districts Anti-Drug Campaign, over 1 100 members of the Community Youth Club distributed leaflets to residents in Tai Po, Fanling, and Sheung Shui.
- 17 由禁毒基金撥款予九龍醫院的「不藥 Teen 使」計劃，於 2010 年舉行社區研討會暨嘉許禮，藉著研討會與學校、家長及社工等就青少年吸毒問題作出交流。
The “Anti-drug Project - Drug Free Angels”, funded by the Beat Drugs Fund and implemented by Kowloon Hospital, held a community seminar and award ceremony in 2010. The seminar provided a platform for schools, parents, and social workers to exchange ideas on the youth drug problems.
- 19 由禁毒常務委員會轄下的禁毒教育及宣傳小組委員會及公益金合辦之「齊心禁毒樂善行」，分別於 1997 及 1998 年舉行。
The anti-drug charity walk, jointly organised by the Action Committee Against Narcotics Sub-committee on Preventive Education and Publicity and the Community Chest, was held in 1997 and 1998 respectively.
- 20 「不可一 不可再」誓師大會於 2009 年 6 月 21 日在灣仔伊利沙伯體育館舉行，在前律政司司長黃仁龍資深大律師（中）與一眾主禮嘉賓帶領下，與全場觀眾一起進行誓師儀式。
The “No Drugs No Regrets” Pledge Ceremony was launched at the Queen Elizabeth Stadium in Wan Chai on 21 June 2009. Led by the former Secretary for Justice, Mr Wong Yan-lung, SC (centre), and other officiating guests, the attendants made their pledge.
- 21 前禁毒常務委員會主席張建良醫生在大型禁毒活動「2019 同行抗毒 無毒特攻隊」啓動禮中致辭。
Dr Ben Cheung Kin-leung, the former Chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics, delivered a speech at the opening ceremony of the large-scale anti-drug event Fight Drugs Together 2019.
- 22 為期三星期的大埔六區反吸毒運動於 1978 年 9 月 23 日揭開序幕。
The three-week Anti-Drug Campaign in Tai Po’s six districts was commenced on 23 September 1978.
- 23 1987 年深水埗區反吸毒運動，在寶麗宮戲院放映電影，免費招待逾二千名區內居民入場。
During the Anti-Narcotics Campaign 1987 in Sham Shui Po District, over 2 000 residents in the district were offered complimentary tickets at the Ruby Palace Theatre.
- 24 參加美沙酮戒毒計劃的藥物倚賴者須每天前往戒毒診所即場服用美沙酮，不能把所服劑量帶走。
Drug abusers participating in the methadone treatment programme are required to visit methadone clinics every day to take their prescribed dose on the spot and are not permitted to take away their doses.
- 25 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院於 1963 年 4 月 23 日正式啟用，提供男性戒毒服務。
The Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers was officially opened on 23 April 1963 to provide drug rehabilitation services for men.
- 26 禁毒常務委員會的展位於 1970 年第 28 屆香港工業出品展覽會獲得最佳設計特別獎。
The booth of the Action Committee Against Narcotics was awarded the Special Award for Best Design of the 28th Exhibition of Hong Kong Products in 1970.
- 27 1977 年 10 月，深水埗舉行為期一個月的禁毒運動，以 10 呎高的「毒魔」模型巡遊區內進行宣傳。
In October 1977, the “Drug Demon” model, which was ten feet tall, paraded in the month-long Anti-drug Campaign in Sham Shui Po District for publicity.



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