



保安局局長葉劉淑儀在「遠離毒品誓師禮」上，呼籲青少年要遠離毒品，做個健康、有主見、有感染力的人。

The Secretary for Security, Mrs Regina Ip, urging young people to say "no" to drugs, and strive to be healthy, determined and influential at the "Say No to Drugs" Pledging Ceremony.

政府與社會各界為打擊精神藥物濫用問題付出的努力，於二零零二年漸見成果，確實令人鼓舞。在二零零二年，被呈報濫用藥物者人數自二零零零年開始的上升趨勢出現逆轉，其中青少年所佔的人數，便較二零零一年下降超過兩成。

這項進展誠然令人振奮，但我們絲毫沒有鬆懈，在二零零二年再接再厲，為遏止濫用藥物及販毒問題而努力。在立法方面，當局修訂了《公眾娛樂場所條例》，藉以規管無須根據其他規定領取牌照的狂歡派對及跳舞派對。立法會在七月通過的《販毒及有組織罪行(修訂)條例》，進一步加強兩條關於限制、抵押和沒收販毒得益，以及其他嚴重和有組織罪行得益的條例所載的規定。

It is heartening to note that the efforts made by the Government and the community in combating psychotropic substance abuse have paid dividends in 2002. The rising trend in the number of reported drug abusers which began in 2000 was reversed in 2002. The number of reported young abusers has shown a decrease of over 20 percent when compared with 2001.

Notwithstanding this encouraging development, our on-going efforts to contain the drug abuse and trafficking problem were stepped up in 2002. On the legislative side, amendments were made to the Places of Public Entertainment Ordinance to bring rave parties and dance parties which are not otherwise licensed under regulation. The Drug Trafficking and Organised Crimes (Amendment) Ordinance, passed by the Legislative Council in July, further strengthened the provisions in the two Ordinances relating to restraining, charging and confiscating of proceeds from drug trafficking and other serious and organised crimes.

The Task Force on Psychotropic Substance Abuse published its report in June, mapping out a comprehensive strategy to tackle the problem of psychotropic substance abuse, particularly among young people. The report's recommendations are now being vigorously pursued under the coordination of the Narcotics Division. As a follow-up to one of the Task Force's major recommendations, an inter-departmental working group has been set up to review the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance. The working group will study whether the provisions of the Ordinance need to be improved to tackle the problem of psychotropic substances abuse more effectively. It is expected that the review will be completed by 2003.

精神藥物濫用問題專責小組已在六月發表報告書，為解決精神藥物濫用問題，特別是針對青少年的情況，擬訂全面策略。禁毒處現正統籌有關工作，着力推行報告書的建議。為跟進專責小組其中一項主要建議，禁毒處更成立了跨部門工作小組，負責檢討《危險藥物條例》。該工作小組將確定是否需要進一步修訂該條例所載條文，從而協助打擊精神藥物濫用問題。這項檢討預計在二零零三年完成。

《藥物倚賴者治療康復中心(發牌)條例》已在四月一日開始實施。根據該條例推行的發牌計劃，有助確保正在接受治療康復服務的藥物倚賴者獲得更佳保障。截至十二月底，已有超過30間戒毒治療康復中心根據計劃獲發豁免證明書。

年內，當局致力擴展為濫用精神藥物者而設的輔導服務，在東九龍及港島區增設兩間輔導中心。這兩間中心啟用後，全港各區現時共有五間中心提供這類輔導服務。此外，當局也改善了美沙酮治療計劃，特別是加強為求診者提供輔導及跟進服務。

在區域合作方面，自首屆粵港澳打擊濫用及販賣毒品政策研討會議於二零零一年十一月在香港舉行後，粵港澳三地在打擊與毒品有關罪行方面的合作得以加強。由於大家緊密合作，聯合採取行動，因而在三地均檢獲違禁藥物，使市場供應隨之減少。大家現已計劃定期舉行聯席會議，務求保持禁毒勢頭，推動三地在其他領域的合作。

The Drug Dependent Persons Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre (Licensing) Ordinance has been brought into operation on 1 April. The licensing scheme implemented under the Ordinance will help improve the well-being of drug dependent persons undergoing treatment and rehabilitation programmes. As at end December, more than 30 centres have been issued with Certificates of Exemption under the scheme.

Counselling service for psychotropic substance abusers has been given a boost during the year with the coming on stream of two new counselling centres in Kowloon East and Hong Kong Island. With the new additions, there is now a total of five such centres, providing full coverage to the whole of Hong Kong. Enhancement has also been made to the Methadone Treatment Programme, in particular in the areas of counselling and follow-up services for patients.

At the regional cooperation level, following the inaugural Guangdong, Hong Kong & Macau Conference on Policy to Tackle Drug Abuse and Trafficking held in Hong Kong in November 2001, cooperation between the three places in combating drug related crimes has been stepped up. Joint operations mounted by the Hong Kong Police Force and the Customs and Excise Department with their counterparts in the Mainland led to successful seizures of illicit drugs in all three places, thus reducing the supply in the market. Plans have been made for the tripartite conference to be held on a regular basis to sustain the momentum gained and promote joint efforts in other areas.

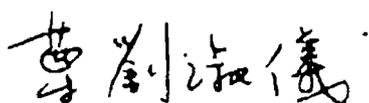
Hong Kong continued to take the lead in the international efforts against money laundering and terrorist financing by serving out its one-year presidency of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF), which started in July 2001.

在打擊清洗黑錢活動方面，香港在二零零一年七月開始擔任打擊清洗黑錢財務行動特別組織(特別組織)主席，任期一年，領導全球打擊清洗黑錢及恐怖分子籌資活動。在此期間，檢討特別組織40項建議的工作也進行得如火如荼。經修訂的建議預計在二零零三年年中公布，為打擊清洗黑錢工作訂定新的國際標準。

在香港舉行的特別組織全體會議於二月初結束後，特別組織舉行了一個有關資助恐怖分子活動的全球論壇，鼓勵特別組織的成員國及非成員國實施有關資助恐怖分子活動的八項特別建議，打擊資助恐怖分子活動的工作因此取得長足進展。在本港，八項特別建議中較迫切的部分已根據在八月大體上開始實施的《聯合國(反恐怖主義措施)條例》落實推行。我們需要繼續努力，確保本港打擊清洗黑錢及恐怖分子籌資活動的法例合乎國際準則，以維持本港的領導地位。

年內，在對抗毒品問題上，禁毒常務委員會繼續扮演舉足輕重的角色，提供寶貴的指引及意見，協助政府制訂禁毒政策及策略。我謹藉此機會，向禁毒常務委員會主席及其全體委員衷心致謝。

對抗毒禍是一項持久而艱巨的任務，但我深信，憑着禁毒常務委員會的鼎力支持，加上社會各界的合作，我們來年定會更上一層樓，繼續朝着根絕毒禍的目標邁進。



保安局局長葉劉淑儀

The review of the FATF Forty Recommendations was launched in earnest under Hong Kong's presidency. The revised set of recommendations, which is expected to be promulgated in mid-2003, will form new international standards on anti-money laundering work.

The fight against terrorist financing has gained much ground during the year under review. Following a global forum held in early February after the FATF's first ever Plenary meeting in Hong Kong, good progress has been made through the implementation of the Eight Special Recommendations by FATF and non-FATF jurisdictions. Locally, the more pressing elements of the Eight Special Recommendations have been implemented in Hong Kong by the United Nations (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Ordinance, a substantive part of which has come into operation in August. To maintain our leadership role, continuous efforts will need to be made to ensure that our regime for combating money laundering and terrorist financing is in step with international standards.

During the year, the Action Committee Against Narcotics continued to play an important role in the war on drugs by providing invaluable advice and guidance in shaping Government's anti-drug policy and strategy. I would like to take this opportunity to express our heart-felt thanks to the Committee Chairman and all its members.

The battle against drug abuse and trafficking remains a long and uphill one. But with the unwavering support of the Action Committee and the partnership of the community, the Government is confident it will continue to keep the drug problem in check.



Mrs Regina Ip
Secretary for Security



禁毒常務委員會主席李紹鴻教授（後排右二）頒獎予參與「無毒聖誕 Ball」足球友誼賽的禁毒機構義工。

The Chairman of ACAN, Professor Lee Shiu-hung (second from right, rear row), presenting prizes to the corporate volunteers who participated in the football game at the No Drug Christmas Gala.

二零零二年，我們在立法、執法、戒毒治療和康復、預防教育和宣傳，以至研究和對外合作等各方面的禁毒工作，都取得顯著的進展。其中，精神藥物濫用問題專責小組已完成工作，並在二零零二年六月發表報告書，為打擊精神藥物濫用問題，特別是青少年濫用藥物問題，制訂全面的策略。

我們在二零零二年也改進了多項法律條文，以打擊毒品問題。在二零零二年四月一日開始實施的《藥物倚

The year 2002 saw noteworthy progress in a wide range of anti-drug initiatives covering legislation and law enforcement, treatment and rehabilitation, preventive education and publicity, research and external cooperation. Amongst them, the Task Force on Psychotropic Substance Abuse had completed its work and published a report in June 2002, mapping out a comprehensive strategy to tackle the problem of psychotropic substance abuse, especially among young people.

We also enhanced various legislative provisions to combat the drug problems. The Drug Dependent Persons Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres (Licensing) Ordinance, which establishes a licensing scheme to protect the well-being of drug dependent persons undergoing treatment and rehabilitation at the centres, came into operation on 1 April 2002. The Code of Practice for Dance Party Organisers was revised and updated to complement the implementation of the Places of Public Entertainment (Amendment of Schedule 1) Regulation 2002 which will bring dance parties in unlicensed premises under licensing control with effect from January 2003.

賴者治療康復中心(發牌)條例》，確立了一套發牌計劃，為在治療中心接受康復治療的藥物倚賴者提供保障。此外，當局並修訂和更新了《跳舞派對主辦單位經營守則》，以配合《2002年公眾娛樂場所條例(修訂附表1)規例》的實施，根據該規例，由二零零三年一月起，在未領有牌照的處所舉辦跳舞派對，須受到發牌管制。

在戒毒治療和康復方面，港島和九龍東各有一間濫用精神藥物者輔導中心投入運作。年內，當局亦加強為美沙酮治療計劃求診者提供個人和小組輔導服務。此外，在二零零二年十一月舉辦為期六天的戒毒治療及康復國際培訓課程中，讓超過350名禁毒專業工作者就提供戒毒治療和康復服務，交流知識和經驗。至於研究工作方面，有多項重要的研究已經展開，包括制訂一套甄別和評估濫用多種藥物者的治療程序，以及進行一項臨床試驗，以評估納曲酮對防止戒毒者重染毒癮的療效。

On treatment and rehabilitation, two additional Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers covering Hong Kong and Kowloon East Regions were put into operation. Enhancement was also made during the year to the individual and group counselling services for the Methadone Treatment Programme. Apart from these, a six-day international training programme on drug treatment and rehabilitation was conducted in November 2002. Over 350 professionals of the anti-drug field attended the event and benefited from the active exchanges of knowledge and experience in the delivery of treatment and rehabilitation services. On the research side, a number of important projects had been launched, including a project to produce a set of protocol to facilitate the screening and assessment of poly-drug users and a clinical trial to assess the efficacy of naltrexone in relapse prevention of opiate addiction. Prevention is always better than cure. Emphasis had continued to be placed on anti-drug education and publicity activities and programmes, particularly those targeting our young people. In 2002, we had reached out to over 150,000 students through the

預防勝於治療，因此我們像以往一樣，十分着重向社會人士，特別是青少年，推行禁毒教育，以及舉辦宣傳活動和計劃。在二零零二年，我們在學校舉辦藥物教育講座，向超過15萬名學生推行宣傳教育，並且製作了新的藥物教育教材套，派發給所有中學教師。年內，我們與學校及家長教師會合作，為家長舉辦禁毒研討會，並在暑假期間為無數青少年舉辦連串教育活動。

年內，我們加強了與社區團體和傳媒合作，藉着舉辦多項全港性的宣傳活動，向市民傳播禁毒信息。二零零二年三月，我們在添馬艦與國際獅子總會港澳303區合辦了一項大型禁毒活動，參加的青少年逾5 000名。此外，為響應聯合國國際禁毒日，我們與無線電視合作，在二零零二年六月製作了一個一小時的電視節目，向市民宣揚禁毒信息。為宣傳家長可引導子女遠離毒品，我們聯同香港電台於二零零二年十二月在葵涌運動場合辦“無毒聖誕 Ball”活動，同時為禁毒機構義工計劃正式揭幕。

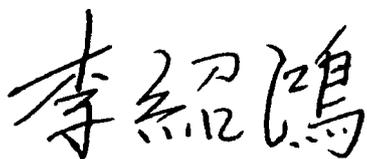
在國際方面，我們繼續與其他司法管轄區的政府及國際組織緊密合作，打擊販毒及清洗黑錢活動。我們相信，要打擊毒品問題，國際間的合作是不可或缺的。

delivery of drug education talks in schools. Further, a new Drug Education Kit had been produced and distributed to all secondary school teachers. During the year, anti-drug seminars were also organised for parents in cooperation with schools and Parent-Teacher Associations. A series of educational programmes were delivered to thousands of young people in the summer vacation as well.

During the year, we had strengthened cooperation with community groups and the media in promoting the anti-drug messages to the public through a number of territory-wide publicity programmes. In March 2002, a large-scale anti-drug function was co-organised with the International Association Lions Clubs District 303 Hong Kong and Macau at the Tamar Site, with over 5,000 young people participating in the event. To tie in with the United Nations International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, an one-hour TV programme was produced in collaboration with TVB to help spread the anti-drug messages to members of the public in June 2002. To promote parents' role in steering their children away from drugs, a "No Drug Christmas Gala" was co-organised with Radio Television Hong Kong in December 2002 at the Kwai Chung Sports Ground. The Anti-drug Corporate Volunteer Scheme

本報告書載述了本港各種形式的禁毒活動和計劃，每項計劃和活動或多或少都有助於遏止藥物濫用及販毒問題。對抗毒禍是長期的工作，我們相信這工作會繼續得到社會人士的全力支持。

過去幾年，禁毒常務委員會及轄下各小組委員會的委員辛勤工作，提出不少有用意見，我深表感謝。此外，禁毒專員、禁毒處以及其他有關政府機構的人員克盡厥職，鼎力支持，我也藉此機會向他們衷心致謝。



二零零一至二零零二年度

禁毒常務委員會主席李紹鴻教授

was also officially launched during the event.

On the international front, we continued to work closely with governments of other jurisdictions and international bodies against the pernicious menace of drug trafficking and the laundering of its ill-gotten gains. We believe that these collaborative efforts are indispensable to our fight against drugs.

Readers of this Report will be impressed by the broad range of anti-drug activities and programmes which are available in Hong Kong. Each one contributes, to a greater or lesser extent, to the reduction of drug abuse and trafficking. In our continuing battle against the drug threat, we know that we can continue to count on the full support of our community.

I am deeply grateful for the useful advice and hard work of members of the Action Committee Against Narcotics and its sub-committees over the past years. Our Commissioner, her team at the Narcotics Division and all the other relevant government authorities had continued their relentless efforts and rendered us their unflinching support. I thank them all as well.



Professor LEE Shiu-hung

Chairman
Action Committee Against Narcotics
2001-2002

禁毒專員報告

第一章

Chapter 1

Commissioner's Report





行政長官董建華與保安局局長葉劉淑儀（左）及身兼特別組織主席的禁毒專員盧古嘉利（右）在為出席特別組織香港全體大會的各國代表而設的酒會上祝酒。

The Chief Executive, Mr Tung Chee-hwa, joined by the Secretary for Security, Mrs Regina Ip (left), and the Commissioner for Narcotics and FATF President, Mrs Clarie Lo (right), proposing a toast at the special reception hosted for delegates to the FATF Plenary Meeting in Hong Kong.

政府採取多管齊下的方針，從對外合作、立法和執法、戒毒治療和康復、預防教育和宣傳，以及研究工作等多方面着手，全力對抗毒禍。在二零零二年，被呈報的濫用藥物者數目有下降趨勢，可見我們的禁毒工作已取得成效。儘管如此，對抗毒禍是一項長期和艱巨的工作，我們絕對不會鬆懈。

With full commitment to combating the drug problem, the Government adopts a multi-pronged approach combining external cooperation, legislation and law enforcement, treatment and rehabilitation, preventive education and publicity and research. The downward trend in the number of drug abusers reported in the year of 2002 showed that our anti-drug efforts have been taking effect in containing the problem. Nevertheless, there would be no let up in our efforts in the long and hard battle against drugs.

對外合作

香港一直積極與國際共同合作，遏止跨國罪行、販毒、清洗黑錢和恐怖分子籌資活動。香港獲選為打擊清洗黑錢財務行動特別組織(特別組織)二零零一／二零零二年度的主席，顯示該組織對香港在打擊清洗黑錢方面取得的成績，公開予以認同。身為香港禁毒及反清洗黑錢政策的中央統籌人，我很榮幸能夠代表香港出任主席一職，直至二零零二年六月任期屆滿為止。在香港擔任主席期間，特別組織的工作主要集中在四方面：打擊資助恐怖主義活動、向全球宣揚反清洗黑錢信息、加強檢討清洗黑錢方法和有關對策，以及改善 40 項建議的實施情況。



禁毒專員盧古嘉利以特別組織主席身份，於多明尼加共和國舉行的加勒比財務行動專責小組周年及部長級會議上致辭。

The Commissioner for Narcotics, Mrs Clarie Lo, in her capacity as President of the FATF, giving a speech at the Annual and Ministerial Meetings of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force in Dominican Republic.

External Cooperation

Hong Kong plays an active role in international cooperation to stem transnational crime, drug trafficking, money laundering and terrorist financing. As an open recognition of Hong Kong's achievements on the anti-money laundering front, Hong Kong was selected the President of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) for the term 2001/2002. As the central coordinator of Hong Kong's anti-drug and anti-money laundering policies, I had the honour of representing Hong Kong in this role until the term ended in June 2002. Under Hong Kong's presidency, the FATF focused on four areas of work: countering the financing of terrorism; spreading the anti-money laundering message throughout the world; strengthening the review of money laundering methods and counter-measures; and improving the implementation of the FATF's Forty Recommendations.

禁毒專員盧古嘉利在一個由香港美國商會及亞洲協會舉辦的活動上與美國司法部長阿什克羅夫特會面。

The Commissioner for Narcotics, Mrs Clarie Lo, meeting with US Attorney General, Mr John Ashcroft, at a function organised by the American Chamber of Commerce and Asia Society.



特別組織主席(2001/2002) 兼禁毒專員盧古嘉利、接任2002/2003年度特別組織主席的德國代表 Jochen Sanio (左) 及特別組織行政秘書 Patrick Moulette (右) 舉行記者會，匯報特別組織在本港出任主席期間的主要成果。

The FATF President (2001/2002) and Commissioner for Narcotics, Mrs Clarie Lo, the succeeding FATF President (2002/2003), Mr Jochen Sanio of Germany (left), and FATF Executive Secretary, Mr Patrick Moulette (right), speaking at a press conference on the main achievements of FATF under the presidency of Hong Kong.

在香港出任主席期間，特別組織破例召開了五次全體會議，其中一次更在香港舉行。在二月一日於香港舉行的全體會議結束後，特別組織舉辦了一個有關資助恐怖分子活動的特別論壇，出席的代表來自特別組織及與特別組織性質相若的區域組織屬下約60個司法管轄區、離岸銀行監管機構組織及九個國際組織。所有出席的司法管轄區代表均同意，全球採納及推行八項關於資助恐怖分子的特別建議，以及與特別組織攜手合作，對付問題，是十分重要的。世界各國必須團結一致，才能夠打擊恐怖分子籌資活動；而我身為特別組織主席，曾參加連串高層國際會議，以推廣特別組織打擊資助恐怖主義活動的措施，並呼籲全球所有司法管轄區參照八項特別建議進行自我評核。香港在推動全球合作打擊恐怖分子籌資活動的領導地位，得到國際認同。

During Hong Kong's presidency, an exceptional number of five FATF Plenary meetings, including one in Hong Kong, were held. At the conclusion of the Plenary meeting in Hong Kong on 1 February, the FATF organised a Special Forum on Terrorist Financing, in which representatives from about 60 jurisdictions from the FATF and the FATF-styled regional bodies, the Offshore Group of Banking Supervisors and nine international organisations participated. All participating jurisdictions agreed on the importance of global adoption and implementation of the Eight Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing and of joining the FATF's efforts. In my capacity as FATF president, I attended a series of high-level international meetings to promote FATF's initiatives to combat the financing of terrorism and to urge all jurisdictions in the world to conduct a self-assessment exercise with reference to the Eight Special Recommendations. Hong Kong's leading role in enhancing concerted global efforts in the fight against terrorist financing has been internationally recognised.

Beyond its FATF Presidency, Hong Kong continued to contribute its efforts and expertise to the global fight against money laundering and financing of terrorism by active participation in all aspects of the FATF's work. As the former FATF president, I was invited to attend a high-level conference on "Tackling Cross Border Crime" in Germany as a rapporteur of the Working Group on Money Laundering. In addition,



禁毒專員盧古嘉利（前排左五）以前特別組織主席身份應邀前赴德國，為打擊跨境罪案國際政策會議出任報告員。

The Commissioner for Narcotics, Mrs Clarie Lo (fifth from left, first row), in her capacity as former President of the FATF, being invited to serve as a rapporteur at the International Policy Dialogue "Tackling Cross Border Crime" held in Germany.

香港卸任特別組織主席後，仍繼續積極參與特別組織各方面的工作，不但致力在全球打擊清洗黑錢及資助恐怖主義活動，還提供專家意見。身為特別組織的前主席，我曾獲邀以清洗黑錢工作小組報告員身分，出席在德國舉行的“打擊跨境罪案國際政策會議”。此外，香港繼續與聯合國、世界衛生組織、國際刑警組織、世界海關組織和全球各國政府保持密切聯繫，打擊販毒及藥物濫用問題。除了特別組織外，我們更參與多個有關打擊藥物濫用、販毒及清洗黑錢問題的國際會議及會談，包括亞洲／太平洋反清洗黑錢組織的周年工作會議和聯合國麻醉品委員會會議。美國總統布殊在三月一日向國會提交的國際禁毒策略報告中，也再次對香港為打擊販毒及清洗黑錢活動所做的工作表示認同。

Hong Kong maintained its close links with the United Nations, the World Health Organisation, Interpol, the World Customs Organisation and individual governments around the world to combat drug trafficking and abuse. Apart from the FATF, we also took part in a number of international conferences and meetings dealing with anti-drug abuse, drug trafficking and money laundering, including the annual meetings of the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering and the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (UNCND). In the International Narcotics Control Strategy Report presented by the US President George W. Bush to the Congress on 1 March, Hong Kong's efforts to combat drug trafficking and money laundering were again recognised.



禁毒專員盧古嘉利（左）在維也納舉行的聯合國麻醉藥品委員會會議上介紹跨區打擊毒品問題的合作經驗。

The Commissioner for Narcotics, Mrs Clarie Lo (left), conducting a presentation on regional cooperation in the fight against drugs at the United Nations Commission on Narcotics Drugs (UNCND) conference held in Vienna.

二零零一年，香港舉行了首個粵港澳禁毒會議，加強三地禁毒機關的合作機制。二零零二年六月，我率領一個由政府官員組成的代表團出席廣東當局籌辦的銷毀毒品大會，銷毀的危險藥物超過 1 600 公斤。內地、香港及澳門的禁毒官員參與這項活動，向國際社會表明了三地團結一致，決心打擊毒品問題。

立法及執法

二零零二年，我們繼續致力改進與打擊毒品罪行及清洗黑錢問題有關的法例。《販毒及有組織罪行（修訂）條例》已在七月制定，藉着修訂《販毒（追討得益）條例》和《有組織及嚴重罪行條例》，進一步增強現有反清洗黑錢條文的效力。這些修訂已在二零零三年一月生效。此外，禁毒處成立了跨部門工作小組，檢討是否有需要修訂《危險藥物條例》，以加強該條例遏止濫用及販運精神藥物問題的效力，檢討工作預計可在二零零三年年底前完成。

The first ever Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau anti-drug conference held in Hong Kong in 2001 has enhanced the cooperation mechanism among the relevant authorities from the three places. In June 2002, I led a delegation of government officials to attend an anti-drug rally organised by the Guangdong authorities, in which more than 1 600 kilograms of dangerous drugs were disposed. The participation of Mainland, Hong Kong and Macau officials in anti-drug events held in the three places demonstrated our firm commitment to forming a united front in combating the drug problem in the region.

Legislation and Law Enforcement

In 2002, we continued to improve our legislative regime to counter narcotics crime and money laundering. In July, the Drug Trafficking and Organized Crimes (Amendment) Ordinance was enacted to further enhance the effectiveness of Hong Kong's anti-money laundering regime through amendments to the Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance and the Organized and Serious Crimes Ordinance. These amendments came into effect in January 2003. In addition, an inter-departmental working group has been set up to review the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance with a view to strengthening its power in curbing psychotropic substance abuse and trafficking. The review is expected to be completed by the end of 2003.



禁毒處安排36位駐港領事館的代表到石鼓洲康復院參觀，目的是加深領事團對政府禁毒政策的了解。

Representatives of 36 Consulate Generals in Hong Kong paid a visit to the Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre. The visit was organised by the Narcotics Division to enhance their understanding of the Government's anti-drug policy.

年內，當局針對藥物濫用及販毒問題加強採取執法行動，特別是與鄰近地區採取聯合行動。二零零二年，海關和內地當局共進行了八次聯合執法行動；而警務處在五和六月間與內地和澳門的執法當局採取聯合行動，遏止跨界藥物濫用及販毒問題。嚴厲的執法行動令毒品供應得以減少，這從海洛英的零售價上升了11%，可見一斑。二零零二年，警務處及海關共檢獲189.31公斤海洛英、826.5公斤大麻、96 024粒“搖頭丸”類藥片及86.78公斤“冰”(甲基安非他明)。因觸犯與毒品有關罪行而被捕的人數，由二零零一年的

Enforcement actions against drug abuse and trafficking, particularly joint operations with neighbouring regions, were strengthened during the year. In 2002, the Customs and the Mainland authorities launched parallel enforcement actions for eight times, whereas the Police joined their Mainland and Macau counterparts in a tripartite operation between May and June

to curb cross-border drug abuse and trafficking. Vigorous law enforcement efforts successfully reduced the supply of drugs, which was illustrated by the increase of retail price of heroin by 11%. The Police and the Customs seized 189.31 kilograms of heroin, 826.5 kilograms of cannabis, 96 024 "ecstasy"-type tablets and 86.78 kilograms of "ice" (methamphetamine) in 2002. The number of persons arrested for drug-related offences decreased from 10 077 in 2001 to 9 413 in 2002. Since the introduction of the Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance in 1989 and Organized and Serious Crimes Ordinance in 1994, assets valued at \$371 million have been confiscated and paid to the Government. At the end of 2002, assets amounting to \$1,170 million were restrained pending confiscation proceedings.



廣東省禁毒委員會於國際禁毒日舉辦粵港澳聯合銷毀毒品大會。(上圖)禁毒專員盧嘉利代表香港出席，並在新聞發布會上會見新聞界。(下圖)保安局首席助理秘書長(禁毒)黃思平(右三)參觀多種搜獲的毒品。

Narcotics Control Commission of Guangdong Province held an anti-drug rally on the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. (Top) The Commissioner for Narcotics, Mrs Clarie Lo, attending the rally and meeting the press at a press conference. (Bottom) Principal Assistant Secretary for Security (Narcotics), Mr Charles Wong (third from right), being briefed on the types of drug seized.

10 077 人減至二零零二年的 9 413 人。自《販毒(追討得益)條例》和《有組織及嚴重罪行條例》分別在一九八九及一九九四年制定以來，當局已把總值 3.71 億元的資產沒收並撥歸政府。在二零零二年年末，被凍結並等候執行沒收程序的資產達 11.70 億元。

Treatment and Rehabilitation

The Drug Dependent Persons Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres (Licensing) Ordinance, which aims at protecting the well-being of drug dependent persons undergoing treatment and rehabilitation in the centres, came into effect on 1 April. The Ordinance establishes a licensing scheme to enhance the safety standards and the physical environment of the drug treatment centres. The Narcotics Division has been playing a facilitating role in assisting the centres to comply with the licensing requirements. To this end, the Beat Drugs Fund has also set up a special funding scheme in January to provide financial assistance to the centres.

During the year, recommendations made in the Three-year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong (2000-2002) and the Review of Methadone Treatment Programme (MTP) were closely followed up.

On the second Three-year Plan, two new Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers were set up in October, making a total of five such centres for the whole territory. In addition, the Narcotics Division and the Social Welfare Department jointly organised the International Training Programme on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation in November with a view to enhancing professionalism and collaboration in the

戒毒治療和康復

《藥物倚賴者治療康復中心(發牌)條例》已在四月一日生效，目的是為正在這些中心接受治療及康復服務的藥物倚賴者提供保障。該條例引入一套發牌計劃，以提高戒毒治療中心的安全標準及改善中心的環境。禁毒處一直致力協助各中心遵從發牌規定。為此，禁毒基金在一月設立特別撥款計劃，為這些中心提供財政資助。

年內，我們密切跟進《香港戒毒治療和康復服務三年計劃(二零零零至零二年)》(三年計劃)及美沙酮治療計劃(美沙酮計劃)檢討所提出的建議。

為跟進三年計劃，當局在十月增設了兩間濫用精神藥物者輔導中心，使全港的中心數目增至五間。此外，為提高禁毒服務工作者的專業水平和加強合作，禁毒處與社會福利署在十一月合辦了戒毒治療及康復國際培訓課程，共有超過350人參加，包括社工、醫護專業人員、學者，以及來自戒毒治療及康復中心和政府部門的人員。

美沙酮計劃檢討建議擴大美沙酮診所的服務範圍，因此當局在深水埗美沙酮診所推行試驗計劃，有關的擴建及翻新工程已在三月完成，使診所得以增加設施和加強輔導服務。由於診所環境得到改善，因此可以為求診者提供更多服務，例如工作技能訓練、支援小組活動及公眾衛生教育計劃等。



署理保安局常任秘書長湯顯明(右四)、中國公安部禁毒局局長楊鳳瑞(左三)、禁毒常務委員會預防教育及宣傳小組委員會主席王津(右一)，與禁毒專員盧古嘉利主持禁毒基金計劃匯展的開幕儀式。
The Acting Permanent Secretary for Security, Mr Timothy Tong (fourth from right); the Director of Bureau of Narcotics Control, Chinese Ministry of Public Security, Mr Yang Feng-rui (third from left); Chairman of the ACAN Preventive Education and Publicity Sub-committee, Mr Justein Wong (first from right); and the Commissioner for Narcotics, Mrs Clarie Lo, officiating at the opening ceremony of the Beat Drugs Fund Projects Exposition.

anti-drug services. More than 350 social workers, health-care professionals, academics, and officers from drug treatment and rehabilitation agencies and Government departments participated in the Programme.

The Review of the MTP has recommended, among others, expanding services of methadone clinics. As a pilot project, extension and renovation of the Sham Shui Po Methadone Clinic was completed in March with enhanced facilities and strengthened counselling services. The improved physical setting of the clinic will cater for delivery of additional activities for patients, such as job-skill training, support group activities and public health educational programmes.



禁毒常務委員會研究小組委員會主席石丹理教授（後排右二）及禁毒常務委員會委員廖成利（後排右一）與年青歌星在禁毒處及少年警訊合辦的「NDA 無毒籃球爭霸賽」中一決勝負。

Chairman of the ACAN Research Sub-committee, Professor Daniel Shek (second from right, rear row), and ACAN member, Mr Bruce Liu (first from right, rear row), and the young artistes vying for the championship at the No Drug Action Basketball Competition jointly organised by the Narcotics Division and the Junior Police Call.

預防教育和宣傳

預防勝於治療，因此預防教育和宣傳工作，特別是針對青少年為對象的活動，是我們打擊毒品問題的最重要策略之一。鑑於青少年濫用精神藥物的情況近年十分普遍，我們特別着重說明濫用精神藥物的危險，使他們知所警惕，同時糾正他們以為精神藥物不會令人上癮和為害較小的錯誤觀念。

我們在二零零二年繼續與非政府機構合作，為小五至高中程度的學生，以及香港專業教育學院學生舉辦藥物教育講座。此外，為協助教師推行禁毒教育，我們在五月為教師製作了全新的禁毒教育教材套，派發給全港所有中學。這套附有視像光碟、活動工作紙及參考資料的教材套，可增進教師對藥物的認識，利便他們推行藥物教育。

Preventive Education and Publicity

Prevention is always better than cure. Therefore, preventive education and publicity, particularly targeting at young people, is one of the most important strategies to tackle the drug abuse problem. In view of the popularity of psychotropic substances among young people in recent years, special efforts have been made to warn them about the danger of abusing psychotropic substances and correct their common misconception that those substances were not addictive and less harmful.

In 2002, we continued to partner with non-government organisations to deliver drug education programmes to students from primary five to senior secondary levels and those in the Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education. In addition, to equip school teachers with the task of drug preventive education, a completely revamped drug education kit for teachers was launched in May for distribution to all secondary schools. Containing a VCD, activity worksheets and reference materials, the education kit will enhance teachers' drug knowledge and facilitate the delivery of drug education lessons.

As part of the territory-wide publicity campaign, a comic book entitled "Kit Tsai's Lunch Box" was published in February to alert young people, through the case stories of drug dependent persons, of the danger and harmful effects of psychotropic substance abuse. A total of 130 000 copies of the comic book were distributed to schools, anti-drug agencies and libraries. As young people enjoy reading comic books, it is an effective and creative medium to reach out to our target group.

我們在二月印製了名為“傑仔的飯盒”的禁毒漫畫書，作為全港宣傳運動的一部分工作，藉着藥物倚賴者的故事，讓青少年了解濫用精神藥物的危險和禍害，知所警惕。當局共印製了13萬本漫畫書，派發給學校、禁毒機構和圖書館。由於青少年喜歡閱讀漫畫書，因此這是個既有效又具創意的媒介，讓我們向青少年傳達禁毒信息。

為響應聯合國國際禁毒日，我們在六月二十三日舉辦了一個名為“遠離毒品誓師禮”的大型禁毒宣傳活動，有超過250名青少年在保安局局長葉劉淑儀帶領下，宣誓全力支持禁毒工作。大會在誓師禮後更舉行禁毒巴士巡遊，到全港各區向市民宣揚禁毒信息。此外，無線電視翡翠台在同日播出一個特備電視節目，強調濫用藥物的禍害，內容包括由真實個案改編的故事及社會知名人士的呼籲，是禁毒處通過傳媒宣揚禁毒信息的其中一項活動。



禁毒專員盧古嘉利在「遠離毒品誓師禮」上頒贈紀念品予歌星楊千嬅。

The Commissioner for Narcotics, Mrs Clarie Lo, presenting a souvenir to a pop singer Miss Miriam Yeung at the "Say No to Drugs" Pledging Ceremony.

To tie in with the United Nations International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, a large-scale anti-drug publicity campaign, "Say No to Drugs" Pledging Ceremony, was launched on 23 June. More than 250 young people, led by the Secretary for Security, Mrs Regina Ip, vowed full support to the anti-drug cause. The pledging ceremony was followed by a bus parade to spread the anti-drug message. In addition, a special television programme highlighting the harmful effects of drug abuse was broadcast on TVB Jade Channel on 23 June. Featuring real case stories of drug abusers and appeals by celebrities, the programme was part of our efforts to promote the anti-drug message through the mass media.



駐港總領事團代表組隊參加於葵涌運動場舉行的「無毒聖誕 Ball」足球友誼賽。

Representatives from the Consular Corps field a team to play football games at the No Drug Christmas Gala held at the Kwai Chung Sports Ground.

我們在聖誕節期間加強進行禁毒宣傳工作。十二月二十二日，禁毒處與香港電台合辦“無毒聖誕 Ball”活動，強調社區參與對推動禁毒工作的重要性。駐港總領事團代表及禁毒義工計劃的機構義工也以身作則，積極參與該項活動。此外，禁毒機構義工計劃也在活動當日正式推出，該計劃已有大約80間學校及非政府機構參與，當日再有六間商業機構及公用事業公司加入。

Anti-drug publicity was also stepped up during the Christmas holidays. In collaboration with the Radio Television Hong Kong, the "No Drug Christmas Gala" was held on 22 December to highlight the importance of community involvement in promoting anti-drug work. This was demonstrated by the active participation of representatives of the Consular Corps and corporate volunteers of the Anti-drug Volunteer Scheme. Officially launched at the Gala, the Anti-drug Corporate Volunteer Scheme welcomed the addition of six commercial and public utilities companies to its existing membership of some 80 schools and non-government organisations.

研究

年內，禁毒常務委員會研究小組委員會委託顧問就本港藥物濫用問題進行的研究有五項，其中三項是新開展的研究，包括：香港青年跨境濫用藥物問題的研究、地下狂歡文化中的濫用藥物問題研究，以及濫用搖頭丸及氯胺酮造成認知功能受損和其他不良影響的研究。

目前，藥物濫用資料中央檔案室(檔案室)通過執法部門、治療和福利機構、醫院和診所等廣布各界的呈報機構組成的網絡，收集有關濫用藥物者的資料。二零零二年，檔案室記錄的被呈報濫用藥物者人數，自精神藥物濫用問題出現以來首次有所下降。被呈報的濫用藥物者共有 17 868 人，較二零零一年減少 3.5%，而被呈報的濫用精神藥物者則下降了 8.4%。

海洛英是本港最多人濫用的藥物。被呈報人士中，有 74.4% 濫用海洛英，與過去的數字比較，被呈報的濫用精神藥物者所佔比例有所減少(佔 34.8%)。最多人濫用的精神藥物包括氯胺酮(16.8%)、“搖頭丸”(8.6%)、大麻(8.1%)和三唑侖/咪達唑侖(7.5%)。此外，濫用超過一種藥物的被呈報人士約佔 20%。

Research

Commissioned by the Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN) Research Sub-committee, five studies on the drug abuse problem in Hong Kong were in progress during the year. Of these, three were newly commissioned. These included a study on cross-boundary substance abuse problem among youths in Hong Kong, a study of substance abuse in the context of underground rave culture and a study on the cognitive impairment and other harmful effects from ecstasy and ketamine abuse in Hong Kong.

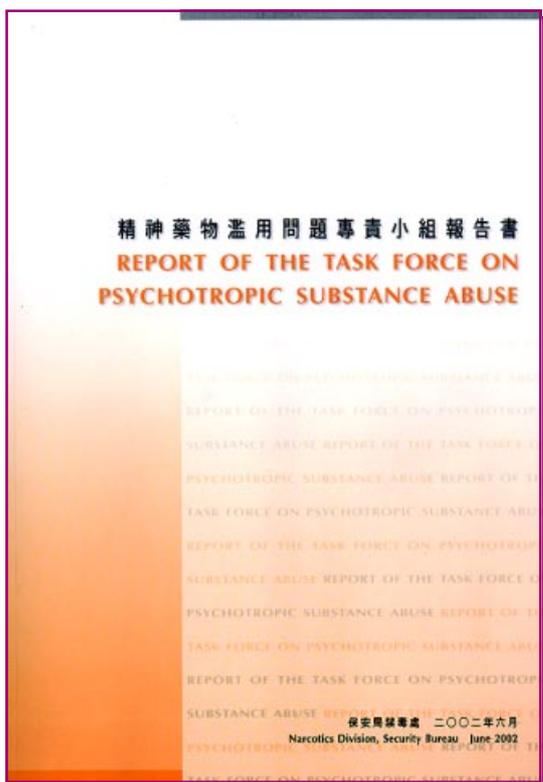
Information of drug abusers is at present collated by the Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) through a wide network of reporting agencies, including law enforcement departments, treatment and welfare agencies, hospitals and clinics. In 2002, the CRDA recorded a downward trend in the number of reported drug abusers for the first time since the emergence of the psychotropic substance abuse problem. A total of 17 868 drug abusers were reported to the CRDA, a 3.5% decrease as compared to 2001. A decrease of 8.4% was also recorded in the number of psychotropic substance abusers.

Heroin was the most common drug of abuse in Hong Kong. It was abused by 74.4% of the persons reported to the CRDA. Compared with the past, a smaller proportion of persons reported to the CRDA abused psychotropic substances (34.8%). The most common psychotropic substances of abuse included ketamine (16.8%), "ecstasy" (8.6%), cannabis (8.1%) and triazolam/midazolam (7.5%). About 20% of the drug abusers were reported to have abused more than one type of drugs.

精神藥物濫用問題專責小組

在二零零零年年初成立的精神藥物濫用問題專責小組已完成工作，並在六月發表報告書，針對日益嚴重的精神藥物濫用問題，提出一套全面的措施。專責小組在報告書內重申政府從五方面對付精神藥物濫用問題，並為進一步加強有關策略，擬訂多項具體建議。專責小組並建議政府率先與社會各界，包括公民和社會組織、醫護專業人員、教育專家、僱主、傳媒組織及執法機構等建立聯繫，合力處理精神藥物濫用問題。在禁毒常務委員會的監察下，政府正積極採取跟進工作，以落實專責小組的建議。在二零零三年，我們會繼續把處理青少年濫用精神藥物問題，列為首要任務。

在未來的歲月裏，禁毒處會繼續勇敢面對新挑戰。我們深信，在禁毒常務委員會指導下，加上社會人士的鼎力支持，我們定會再創佳績，實現使香港根除毒禍的長遠目標。



Task Force on Psychotropic Substance Abuse

The Task Force on Psychotropic Substance Abuse, which was formed in early 2000, completed its work and published in June a report recommending a set of comprehensive measures to tackle the rising problem of psychotropic substance abuse. In the report, the Task Force reaffirmed the Government's five-pronged approach to counter the problem and drew up a number of specific recommendations to further strengthen the strategy. It also recommended the Government to take the lead in building an alliance with various sectors of the community, including civic and social organisations, health care professionals, educational experts, employers, media organisations and law enforcement agencies, to address the psychotropic substance abuse problem. Monitored by the ACAN, the Government was following up closely the implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force. In 2003, we will continue to accord high priority to combating psychotropic substance abuse among young people.

In the years ahead, the Narcotics Division will continue to meet new challenges on the drug abuse, money laundering and terrorist financing fronts. With the advice from ACAN and support from the community, we are confident that we will break new grounds in our long term goal of building a drug-free community for Hong Kong.

政策制定和統籌
積極面對 抗禦毒禍

第二章

Chapter 2

Policy-making and
Coordination

Confronting the Menace



香港約在四十四年前開始嚴厲對付藥物濫用和販毒問題。

在一九五九年，政府發表《香港毒品問題白皮書》，指毒品是“香港一項最嚴重的社會和經濟問題”，並宣稱會採取所有必要的措施遏止毒禍。

在一九七四年，政府發表另一份白皮書，宣布決意“禁止毒品經由香港非法輸往外地，並且根除本港社會的藥物濫用問題”。

政府的禁毒策略由保安局轄下的禁毒處統籌，分五方面實施 — 立法及執法行動(由禁毒處統籌立法建議，警務處和海關負責執法)、預防教育和宣傳(由禁毒處與其他政府部門及機構合力推行)、戒毒治療和康復服務(由政府和非政府機構提供)、研究工作(有助於制定適當的策略和計劃)，以及對外合作(與外地聯手採取行動和交換毒品情報)。

禁毒處由禁毒專員領導，在徵詢禁毒常務委員會的意見後進行各項禁毒工作。

Hong Kong's fight against drug abuse and trafficking began in earnest some 44 years ago.

A Government White Paper published in 1959 and entitled *The Problem of Narcotic Drugs in Hong Kong* referred to it as "one of Hong Kong's greatest social and economic problems" and declared that all measures necessary would be taken to suppress the menace.

In another White Paper, published in 1974, the Government announced its determination "to stop illicit trafficking of drugs through Hong Kong and to eradicate drug abuse from the community".

Led by the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau, a five-pronged strategy was put into effect through legislation by the Narcotics Division and law enforcement by the Police and Customs and Excise Department; preventive education and publicity programmes organised by the Narcotics Division in cooperation with other departments and organisations; treatment and rehabilitation services carried out by the Government and non-government organisations; research work facilitating the formation of strategies and programmes; and external cooperation enabling joint actions and exchanges of information on narcotic matters.

The Narcotics Division is headed by the Commissioner for Narcotics, and acts on the advice of ACAN.



禁毒常務委員會 Action Committee Against Narcotics

禁毒常務委員會

禁毒常務委員會是一個非法定組織，在一九六五年成立，並在一九九三年重組，以便讓更多公眾人士參與，以及推展與禁毒有關的研究工作。

禁毒常務委員會是禁毒政策諮詢組織。在二零零二年，委員會由一位主席帶領，17位在社會工作、社區服務和其他方面具有豐富經驗和專業知識的非官方委員，以及兩位分別是禁毒專員和衛生署代表的官方委員。在新加坡政府和香港政府聯合推行的諮詢委員會相互委任計劃下，新加坡中央肅毒局局長也獲委任為委員會委員。委員會肩負不少具體任務，包括經常檢討政府各項禁毒活動和計劃、確保各有關政府部門和志願機構在推行政策時通力合作、互相協調，並且獲得社會人士的支持。

About ACAN

ACAN was formed in 1965 as a non-statutory body, and restructured in 1993 to enhance community participation and promote drug-related research work.

It is an advisory body on policy matters dealing with the fight against drugs. Headed by a Chairman, it comprised 17 unofficial members, chosen for their experience and expertise in various fields of social, community and other work, and two Government officials, the Commissioner for Narcotics and a Health Department's representative as at 2002. The Director of Singapore's Central Narcotics Bureau sits on ACAN under a scheme of reciprocal appointment to advisory committees between the Singapore and Hong Kong Governments. Its specific tasks are to keep under constant review the programmes and projects undertaken by the Government in anti-narcotics work, to ensure coordination and cooperation between relevant government departments and voluntary agencies in implementing policies, and to enlist public support for them.

小組委員會

禁毒常務委員會下設有三個小組委員會，分別是禁毒教育及宣傳小組委員會、戒毒治療及康復小組委員會，以及研究小組委員會。凡有關這三個範疇的事項，在提交禁毒常務委員會審議前，都會先交由有關小組委員會商議。三個小組委員會均由禁毒常務委員會委員擔任主席，全部成員共有67人，包括來自醫療衛生界、社會工作界、教育界、法律界、戒毒治療和康復服務界、地區組織，以及政府各部門的代表。

Sub-Committees

Three Sub-committees - Preventive Education and Publicity, Treatment and Rehabilitation, and Research, each headed by an ACAN member, prepare the groundwork for the advisory committee's deliberations. These three Sub-committees had a total membership of 67 comprising representatives from various fields in the community including medical and health, social work, education, legal, treatment and rehabilitation, district organisations and government departments.



禁毒教育及宣傳小組委員會 Preventive Education and Publicity Sub-committee



研究小組委員會 Research Sub-committee

工作範圍

在預防教育和宣傳方面，禁毒教育及宣傳小組委員會曾就多項事宜提供意見，包括與非政府機構合作，加強向學齡青少年推廣藥物教育；策劃和推行全港性禁毒宣傳運動、地區活動及社區參與活動；與志願機構及青年團體合辦活動；透過香港齊心同滅毒計劃資助非牟利機構推行禁毒計劃；以及製作電視宣傳短片、電台宣傳聲帶和其他宣傳品。

在戒毒治療和康復服務方面，戒毒治療及康復小組委員會就範圍廣泛的事項進行討論和提供意見，包括香港戒毒治療和康復服務第二個三年計劃及《美沙酮治療計劃檢討報告》的跟進工作。此外，當局亦已加強了美沙酮治療計劃提供的個人及小組輔導服務。

在研究工作方面，研究小組委員會撥款資助進行五項研究計劃，其中三項是在二零零二年委託進行的新計劃，其餘兩項在進行中的研究則涉及濫用藥物的各方面問題。

Areas of Work

In preventive education and publicity, the sub-committee gave advice on cooperation with non-government organisations in strengthening drug education for young people at school age, the planning and implementation of territory-wide anti-drug publicity campaigns and district and community involvement projects, partnership programmes with voluntary agencies and youth groups, the Community Against Drugs Scheme for granting sponsorship to non-profit-making organisations in launching anti-drug projects and the production of TV & radio APIs and other promotional materials.

In the area of treatment and rehabilitation, the sub-committee discussed and advised on a wide range of issues including follow-up actions to the second Three-year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong and the Report on the Review of Methadone Treatment Programme. Enhancement was also made to the individual and group counselling services for the Methadone Treatment Programme.



戒毒治療及康復小組委員會 Treatment and Rehabilitation Sub-committee

毒品問題聯絡委員會

毒品問題聯絡委員會在一九九三年成立，旨在促進禁毒專員與各志願機構之間的溝通和協調。

毒品問題聯絡委員會有25名成員，包括來自戒毒治療和康復界的代表、藥物教育專家、青年團體和機構代表，以及有關政府部門代表。委員會提供了有用的途徑，讓政府與志願機構討論戒毒治療和康復服務及其他毒品問題所涉及的廣泛事項。

In the area of research, the sub-committee allocated funds to support five projects, of which three were newly commissioned in 2002. The other two studies dealing with various aspects relating to drug abuse are in progress.

Drug Liaison Committee

Formed in 1993, the Drug Liaison Committee facilitates coordination and communication between the Commissioner for Narcotics and voluntary agencies.

The Drug Liaison Committee had a membership of 25 comprising representatives from the treatment and rehabilitation field, drug education experts, youth groups and organisations as well as Government representatives. It serves as a useful forum for the exchange of views between the Government and voluntary agencies on a wide range of issues concerning drug treatment and rehabilitation as well as other drug-related matters.

研究工作
剖析情況 探索根由

第三章

Chapter 3

Research

Knowing the Reasons

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室
第五十號報告書

Central Registry of Drug Abuse
Fiftieth Report

(一九九三年一月至二零零二年六月)
(JAN 1993 – JUN 2002)

中華人民共和國
香港特別行政區 保安局禁毒處
Narcotics Division Security Bureau
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
People's Republic of China

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室（檔案室）負責整理由執法、戒毒治療和福利機構呈報的濫用藥物者資料。這些資料包括濫用藥物者的：(1)社會經濟特性，例如年齡、性別和經濟活動狀況；(2)藥物濫用特性，例如所濫用藥物的種類、濫用方法和首次濫用的年齡；以及(3)接觸呈報機構日期。檔案室每半年發表一次統計報告，匯報藥物濫用的趨勢和濫用藥物者的主要特性。

檔案室的呈報制度依賴當事人自願提供資料，以及呈報機構通力合作。所有資料絕對保密，只有直接負責檔案室工作的人員才可取閱。《危險藥物條例》(第134章)規定，檔案室和呈報機構所備存的記錄必須保密。除非在十分嚴重和強制性的情況下，否則這些記錄可以免被搜查和在法庭出示。這樣既可使濫用藥物者不怕身分會因接受治療而泄露，也可鼓勵呈報機構與檔案室合作。

所有經檔案室整理的資料，只會作統計分析和研究用途。

Information on drug abuse cases is collated by the Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) from reports sent to it by law enforcement and treatment agencies and welfare organisations. Information collected includes : (1) socio-economic characteristics such as age, sex and activity status; (2) drug abuse characteristics such as type of drug abused, method of taking drug and age of first drug abuse; and (3) date of contact with the reporting agency of the abusers. Half-yearly reports containing the trends and major characteristics of drug abusers are published.

The information is provided on a voluntary basis and with the full cooperation of the reporting agencies concerned. It is handled in strict confidence and is accessible only to the people who are directly involved in the operation of CRDA. The confidentiality of all records held by CRDA and its reporting agencies is safeguarded by the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Chapter 134). Except under very serious and compelling circumstances, the records are immune from search and production in court. This helps allay the fear of drug abusers about being exposed when they go for treatment, and encourages the cooperation of reporting agencies.

All information is collated and used for statistical analyses and research purposes only.

統計結果摘要

截至二零零二年十二月，檔案室在二十七年來共接獲超過 820 390 份報告，涉及約 114 650 人，其中約 85% 為男性、15% 為女性。

在二零零二年，共有 17 868 人被呈報，較二零零一年的 18 511 人減少了 3.5%。

當中首次被呈報的有 5 182 人，較二零零一年的 5 644 人減少了 8.2%；曾被呈報的則有 12 686 人，較二零零一年的 12 867 人減少了約 1%。

男女的百分比分別為 82.3% 和 17.7%。被呈報的女性濫用藥物者人數在二零零二年達到高峰，有 3 165 人，較二零零一年的 2 872 人增加約 10.2%。

按年齡計算，21 歲以下的佔 16.6%、21 至 30 歲之間的佔 32.0%、31 至 40 歲之間的佔 21.1%、41 至 50 歲之間的佔 18.3%，而 50 歲以上的則佔 12.0%。

不過，男女濫用藥物者的年齡差距甚大。

在女性濫用藥物者當中，年齡不足 31 歲的約佔 68.1%，而男性方面，這個年齡組別所佔的百分比則約為 44.4%。至於年齡超過 40 歲的濫用藥物者所佔的百分比，卻是男高於女，分別是 34.3% 和大約 11.8%。女性濫用藥物者的平均年齡為 27 歲，而男性則為 35 歲。

Some Findings

In the 27 years ending 2002, CRDA received more than 820 390 reports on some 114 650 persons - about 85% male and 15% female.

During 2002, 17 868 persons were reported, a decline of 3.5% on the 18 511 persons in the year before.

Of these, 5 182 were new cases, 8.2% fewer than the previous year's 5 644 cases. Previously reported cases, totaling 12 686, fell by about 1% from the 12 867 cases in 2001.

Of all the cases reported in 2002, 82.3% were men and 17.7% women. The number of reported female drug abusers reached its peak of 3 165 cases in 2002. It was an increase of about 10.2% as compared to 2 872 cases in 2001.

In terms of age, 16.6% were under 21 years old, 32.0% were aged between 21 and 30, 21.1% between 31 and 40, 18.3% between 41 and 50, and the remaining 12.0% were over 50 years of age.

There was a big difference in terms of age, however, between men and women drug abusers.

While some 68.1% of female drug abusers were under 31 years of age, the corresponding figure for men accounted for about 44.4%. The 34.3% of male drug abusers over 40 years of age exceeded the corresponding figure of some 11.8% for women. The average age of female drug abusers was 27, while that of men was 35.

海洛英是最多人濫用的藥物。在提供藥物濫用資料的人士當中，濫用海洛英的約有 74%、濫用氯胺酮的約有 17%、濫用亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明(俗稱"搖頭丸")的有 9%、濫用大麻的則有 8%。其他被濫用的精神藥物尚有三唑侖／咪達唑侖(約 8%)和甲基安非他明(俗稱"冰") (約 4%)。

提供藥物濫用資料的人士有 15 864 人，其中約 74% 報稱曾濫用海洛英。整體上，濫用海洛英的人最喜歡用注射方法，其次是吸入煙霧(俗稱"追龍")方式和以香煙或煙管吸食。年紀較輕的較喜歡用吸入煙霧方式，百分比超過 70%，而用注射方法約佔 25%，以香煙吸食佔 12%。

濫用精神藥物的人數約有 5 500 人，而聲稱濫用超過一種藥物的濫用藥物者有 19.4%。

濫用藥物的普遍原因依次為避免因沒有服食藥物而感到不適、受到同輩朋友影響、解悶、出於好奇和尋求快感或官能上的滿足。

濫用藥物者每日的藥物開支大約由 100 港元至 300 港元不等，平均為 258 港元。

被呈報的濫用藥物者當中，約五分之二為受僱人士、約 4% 仍然在學、約 79% 曾接受小學或初中教育、超過 1% 達大專水平、53% 以上居住在受資助的公屋租住單位、約 35% 居住在私人樓宇。

Heroin was the most commonly abused drug, abused by some 74% of cases with drug information reported. Some 17% abused ketamine while 9% took MDMA, commonly known as "ecstasy" and 8% cannabis. Other psychotropic drugs abused were triazolam/midazolam (about 8%) and methylamphetamine, commonly known as "ice" (about 4%).

Among the 15 864 persons with drug information reported, about 74% of them were reported to have taken heroin. Injection was the preferred method of use among all heroin abusers, followed by inhalation, known as "chasing the dragon", and smoking. The younger ones, over 70% of them, took more to inhalation, with about 25% injecting and 12% smoking it.

About 5 500 people took psychotropic substances, while 19.4% of the drug abusers claimed to be abusing more than one drug.

The common reasons given for the use of drugs varied largely from a feeling of discomfort in abstaining from it, to peer influence, relief of boredom, curiosity and least of all, seeking euphoria or sensory satisfaction.

A daily average of HK\$258 was spent on the habit, in sums mostly ranging from HK\$100 to HK\$300.

About two-fifths of the abusers were employed; about 4% were students. Some 79% received primary or lower secondary education and more than 1% had attained tertiary education. More than 53% of the abusers lived in public and aided rental blocks and about 35% of them lived in private housing.

其他研究

至於禁毒常務委員會研究小組委員會委託研究機構進行的五項研究，有三項在年內開始進行，分別是香港青年跨界濫用藥物問題的研究、地下狂歡文化中的濫用藥物問題研究，以及濫用搖頭丸及氯胺酮造成認知功能受損和其他不良影響的研究。

其餘兩項研究則仍在進行，分別是對長期藥物濫用者的縱觀研究，以及女性濫用藥物的開始、延續和影響研究。

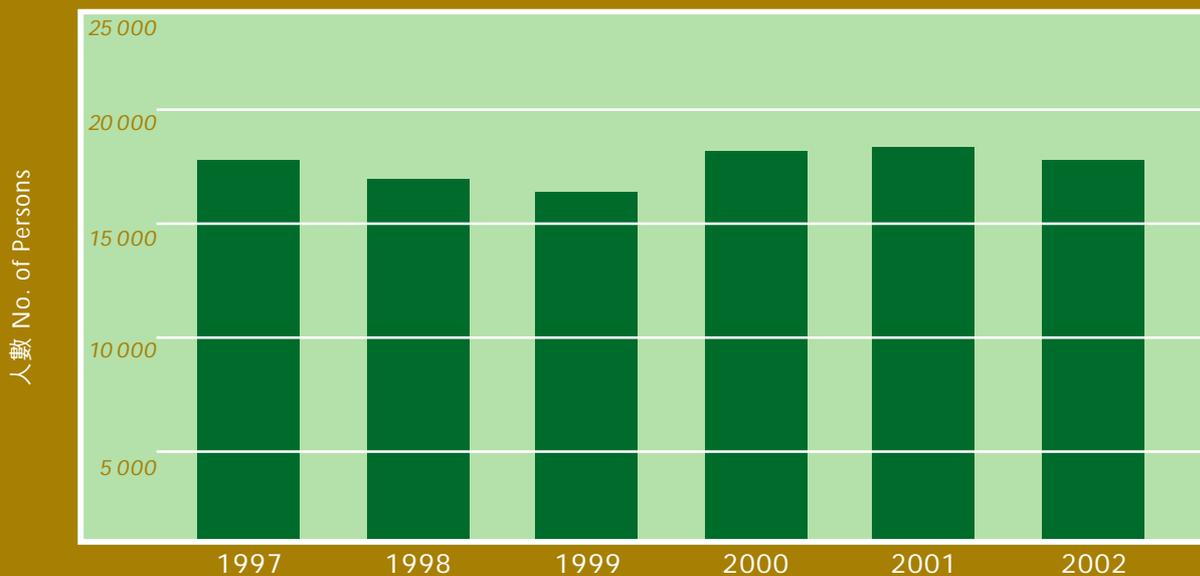
Other Studies

Of the five studies commissioned by the ACAN Subcommittee on Research, three were newly commissioned during the year. These included a study on cross-boundary substance abuse problem among youths in Hong Kong, a study of substance abuse in the context of underground rave culture and a study on the cognitive impairment and other harmful effects from ecstasy and ketamine abuse.

The other two projects, namely, a longitudinal study on chronic drug abusers and a study on initiation, continuation and impact of drug use among females are in progress.

呈報機構向藥物濫用資料中央檔案室呈報的濫用藥物者(一九九七至二零零二年)

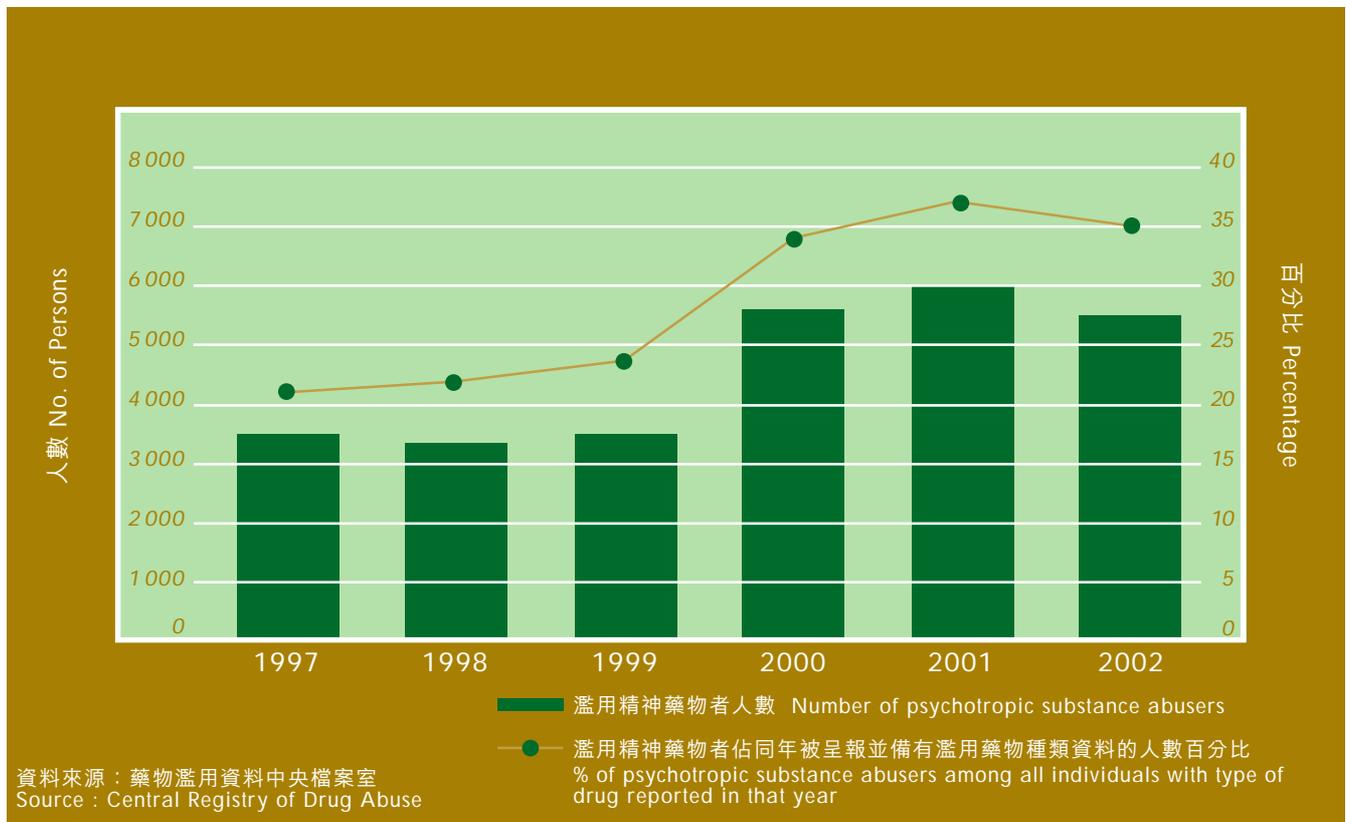
Number of drug abusers reported to the CRDA (1997-2002)



資料來源：藥物濫用資料中央檔案室
Source: Central Registry of Drug Abuse

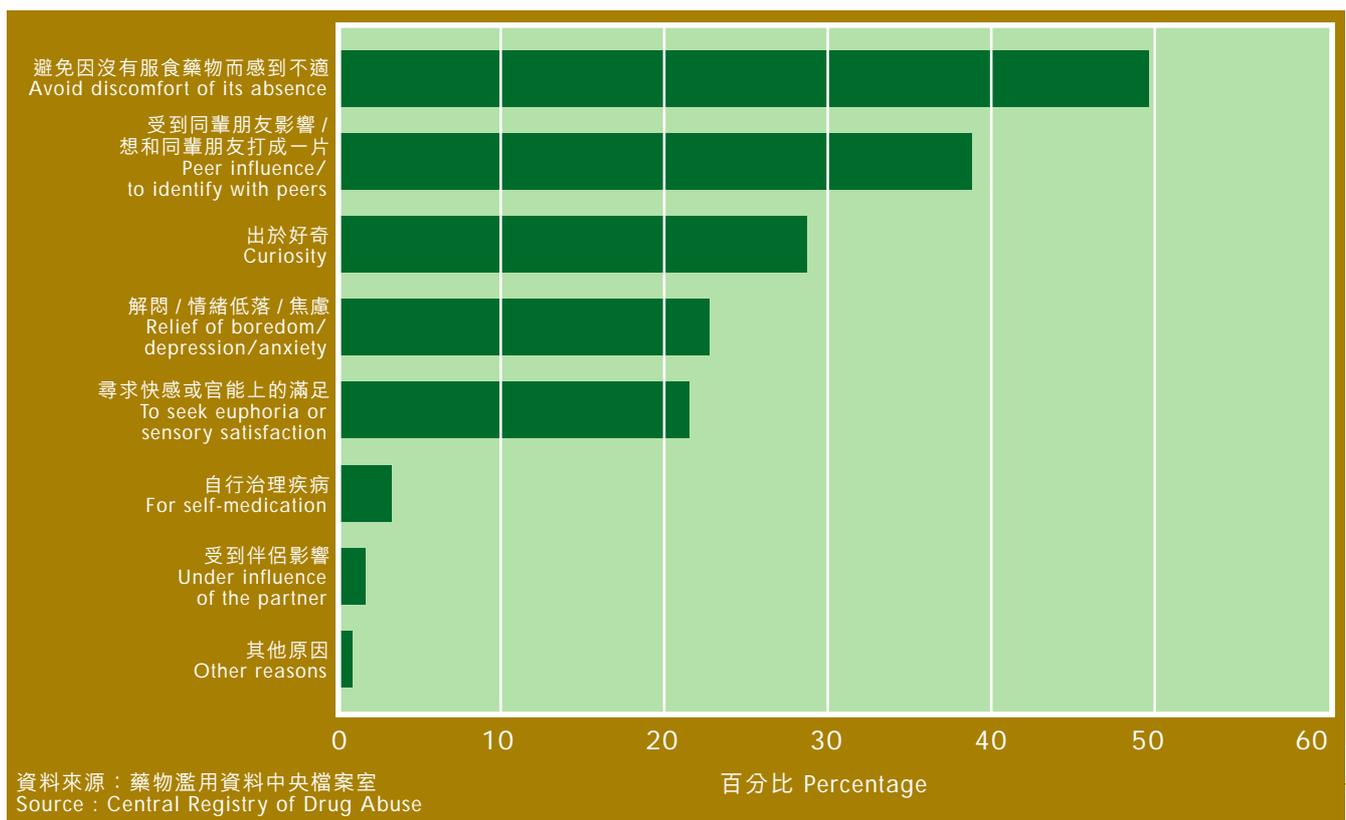
呈報機構向藥物濫用資料中央檔案室呈報的濫用精神藥物者(一九九七至二零零二年)

Psychotropic substance abusers reported to the CRDA (1997 - 2002)



二零零二年被呈報人士被呈報時濫用藥物的原因

Reason for current drug abuse for reported individuals in 2002



遏止販毒和製毒活動

多管齊下 管制藥物

第四章

Chapter 4

Suppression of Illicit
Trafficking and
Manufacturing:
Means of Control



香港通過以立法和行政程序為本的嚴謹制度，嚴格管制麻醉品和精神藥物，這些法例和程序是參照多條有關藥物管制的國際公約而制定的。

《危險藥物條例》(第 134 章)是處理危險及受管制藥物的主要法例。觸犯涉及販運或製造危險藥物的嚴重罪行，最高刑罰為罰款 500 萬港元和終身監禁；觸犯其他與毒品有關罪行的最高刑罰亦很重，例如：管有危險藥物最高可處罰款 100 萬港元和監禁 7 年；開設或經營煙窟最高可處罰款 500 萬港元和監禁 15 年；種植大麻或鴉片罌粟最高可處罰款 10 萬港元和監禁 15 年。

《危險藥物條例》也對危險藥物的進口和出口嚴加管制。香港一直嚴格遵行有關藥物管制的國際公約所訂原則，這些公約主要規定各締約方須把所有危險藥物的跨境付運資料，通知有關國家的藥物執法機關。

政府根據不斷轉變的濫用及非法販賣毒品趨勢，定期檢討並修訂《危險藥物條例》。凡有證據顯示某種藥物在其他國家廣被濫用，又或某種藥物在本港的濫用情況被認為會構成公眾衛生或社會問題，當局便會考慮根據《危險藥物條例》，把該藥物列為危險藥物，從而對該藥物的經營、管有、進口、出口和供應，作全面的約束和管制。

為跟進精神藥物濫用問題專責小組的其中一項主要建議，政府在二零零二年十一月成立跨部門工作小組，全面檢討《危險藥物條例》。該項檢討預計需時約 12

Narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances are strictly controlled in Hong Kong under a stringent regime prescribed by a number of legislation and administrative procedures which reflect the relevant pieces of international drug control conventions.

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Chapter 134) is the principal legislation dealing with dangerous and controlled drugs. Major offences involving trafficking in or manufacturing of dangerous drugs, at least on maximum penalty of a fine of HK\$5 million and life imprisonment. The maximum penalties for other drug-related offences are also severe. For instance, the maximum penalty for possessing a dangerous drug is a fine of HK\$1 million and seven years' imprisonment; that for opening or managing a divan is a fine of HK\$5 million and 15 years' imprisonment; and that for cultivating cannabis or opium poppy is a fine of HK\$100,000 and 15 years' imprisonment.

The import and export of dangerous drugs are subject to stringent control under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance. Hong Kong strictly adheres to the principles laid down in international drug control conventions, under which the essential requirements are to keep national drug enforcement agencies informed of the movements of all cross-border consignments of dangerous drugs.

The Government regularly reviews and amends the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance taking into account the ever-changing drug abuse and illicit trafficking trend. Where there is evidence of widespread abuse of a substance in other countries or when the abuse of a substance in Hong Kong is assessed to constitute a public health or social problem, the substance

個月完成，目的是確定須否修訂有關條例，並找出須要改善的地方，以便更有效處理濫用及非法販賣精神藥物問題。

《危險藥物條例》由香港警務處、香港海關和衛生署共同執行。警務處和海關主要就危險藥物的販運、製造和其他非醫療用途採取執法行動；衛生署則負責就作醫療用途的危險藥物的進口、出口、製造、銷售和供應，簽發許可證。

《危險藥物規例》訂有多項管制條文，其中包括為醫生提供法律指引，訂明如何就危險藥物的貯存和供應備存記錄。如違反備存記錄的規定，最高可處罰款45萬港元和監禁三年。

《藥劑業及毒藥條例》(第 138 章) 管制藥物的醫療用途，包括就發牌予藥物製造商、批發商、零售商、進口商和出口商，藥劑製品的註冊和測試，以及備存最新的毒藥列表，訂定條文。這些規定有助妥善管制精神藥物和其他藥物，使這些藥物只有憑醫生處方，方可合法取得。觸犯這項條例的最高刑罰為罰款10萬港元和監禁兩年。

藥劑業及毒藥管理局負責執行《藥劑業及毒藥條例》的規定。該局透過衛生署和屬下各個根據該條例成立的執行委員會，落實有關工作。

絕大部分危險藥物均已列入毒藥列表內，受《藥劑業及毒藥條例》的進一步管制，精神藥物和其他烈性藥

concerned will be considered for scheduling as a dangerous drug under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance. The full sanctions and controls provided in the Ordinance can then be applied with regard to dealing in, possession, import, export and supply of the subject drug.

Following up one of the key recommendations of the Task Force on Psychotropic Substance Abuse, the Government set up in November 2002 an inter-departmental working group to conduct a comprehensive review on the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance. The purpose of the review, which is expected to complete in about 12 months, is to identify the need and areas for improvement for dealing with the problem of psychotropic substance abuse and its illicit trafficking more effectively.

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance is jointly enforced by the Hong Kong Police Force, the Customs and Excise Department and the Department of Health. The first two agencies are mainly concerned with the enforcement of the Ordinance in respect of the trafficking, manufacture, and other non-medical use of dangerous drugs, while the Department of Health is responsible for licensing the import/export, manufacture, sale and supply of dangerous drugs for medical purposes.

The Dangerous Drugs Regulations provide, amongst others, legal guidelines to medical practitioners on records to be kept regarding the storage and supply of dangerous drugs. Contravening the record keeping requirements can lead to fine of up to HK\$450,000 and imprisonment for three years.

The Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Chapter 138) controls the medical use of drugs by providing for the

物也不例外。任何人如進口或出口含有毒藥列表所列藥物的藥劑製品，均須領有由藥劑業及毒藥管理局發出的毒藥批發牌照。

《進出口(一般)規例》(第 60 章，附屬法例)規定，進口及出口每批藥劑製品，均須領有許可證。工業貿易署署長作為發出許可證的主管當局，在批准進口或出口許可證申請前，通常會徵詢藥劑業及毒藥管理局的意見。海關是執行該條例的主要部門，負責打擊非法的進出口活動。

《化學品管制條例》(第 145 章)管制可用作製造毒品或違禁藥物的化學品原料。該條例對國際公約列舉的化學品原料實施發牌規定和其他管制措施。未經許可而進口、出口、製造或管有這些化學品原料，可被重罰。無牌進口、出口、製造、供應或管有指明化學物質的最高刑罰為罰款 100 萬港元和監禁 15 年。根據該條例，海關是負責發牌和執法的主要部門。

《販毒(追討得益)條例》(第 405 章)和《有組織及嚴重罪行條例》(第 455 章)就追索、凍結和沒收販毒得益，以及打擊清洗販毒黑錢活動，訂定條文。任何人如違反這兩條條例所訂的清洗黑錢罪行，最高可處罰款 500 萬港元和監禁 14 年。這兩條條例訂明，必須舉報可能涉及清洗黑錢的可疑交易，違反這項規定的最高刑罰為罰款 5 萬港元和監禁三個月。

licensing of manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and import/export dealers, the registration and testing of pharmaceutical products and the keeping of an up-to-date Poisons List. The regime facilitates proper control over psychotropic and other substances, making them lawfully obtainable only when prescribed by a medical doctor. The maximum penalty for an offence under this Ordinance is a fine of HK\$100,000 and two years' imprisonment.

The Pharmacy and Poisons Board is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance. In practice, the Board acts through the Department of Health and executive committees established under the Ordinance.

Almost all dangerous drugs are subject to the additional controls provided under the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance by being included in the Poisons List. Psychotropic and other potent medicinal substances are also included. All importers and exporters of pharmaceutical products containing substances included in the Poisons List are required to hold a Wholesale Poisons Licence issued by the Pharmacy and Poisons Board.

The Import and Export (General) Regulations (Chapter 60, subsidiary legislation) provides that the import and export of every consignment of a pharmaceutical product is subject to licensing requirements. The licensing authority is the Director-General of Trade and Industry, who normally consults the Pharmacy and Poisons Board before an application for an import or export licence is granted. The Customs and Excise Department is the major enforcement agency under

警務處和海關成立的警察／海關聯合財富情報組，負責審查和發放收集所得可構成清洗黑錢罪行，或涉及其他財務罪行的可疑交易資料。

立法修訂

當局在二零零二年十一月制定《2002年公眾娛樂場所條例（修訂附表1）規例》及《2002年公眾娛樂場所（豁免）令》，把跳舞派對納入《公眾娛樂場所條例》的管制範圍。根據經修訂的規例，如舉行跳舞派對的場地未領有獲當局認可的其他牌照，跳舞派對主辦單位必須向食物環境衛生署申領公眾娛樂場所牌照。食物環境衛生署、屋宇署、警務處及消防處等有關部門獲賦權在跳舞派對舉行之前，到派對場地視察，並在有需要時訂明先決條件，防止該類派對危害公眾安全，對公眾造成妨擾，以及引起藥物濫用和治安問題。為配合新發牌制度的實施，禁毒處會徵詢各有關部門的意見，並在二零零三年一月發出經修訂的《跳舞派對主辦單位經營守則》。該份守則最初在二零零零年十月發出，為跳舞派對主辦單位提供指引，闡述如何防止在派對濫用藥物和發生相關罪行，以及有關的牌照申請手續。

此外，當局制定了《2002年販毒及有組織罪行（修訂）條例》，進一步加強《販毒（追討得益）條例》和《有組織及嚴重罪行條例》所載列的反清洗黑錢條文。新條例將在二零零三年一月一日開始實施。

this Ordinance, and charged with the task of suppressing illicit imports and exports.

Precursor chemicals that can be used for the manufacture of narcotics or illicit drugs are controlled under the Control of Chemicals Ordinance (Chapter 145). Licensing requirements and other controls are imposed on a list of precursor chemicals as set out in international conventions. Heavy penalties are provided for their unauthorised import, export, manufacture or possession. The maximum penalty for importing, exporting, manufacturing, supplying or possessing specified chemical substances without a licence is a fine of HK\$1 million and imprisonment of 15 years. The Customs and Excise Department is the licensing and major enforcement authority under this Ordinance.

The Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance (Chapter 405) and the Organised and Serious Crimes Ordinance (Chapter 455) provide for the tracing, freezing and confiscation of the proceeds of drug trafficking and for action against drug money laundering. The maximum penalty for money laundering offences in both Ordinances is a fine of HK\$5 million and 14 years' imprisonment. Under the two Ordinances, there are provisions requiring suspicious transactions that may be related to money laundering to be reported. The maximum penalty for failure to comply with this requirement is a fine of HK\$50,000 and three months' imprisonment.

A special unit jointly manned by Police and Customs officers and known as the Joint Financial Intelligence Unit screens and disseminates information it receives regarding suspicious transactions which may constitute money laundering or other financial crimes.



警方檢獲藏於玉石內的海洛英(上圖)及俗稱「迷姦水」的γ-羥丁酸(下圖)。

The heroin concealed in some raw jade stones (top) and the GHB (bottom) seized by the Police.



趨勢和檢獲毒品數量

在二零零二年，香港的執法當局繼續把打擊濫用及販賣精神藥物問題列為首要任務。持續進行嚴厲的執法行動，令當局成功檢獲毒品，而當局更會嚴懲利用青少年干犯與毒品有關罪行的人。在一宗試驗案件，當局便援引《危險藥物條例》第56A條，判處一名令其九歲女兒捲入販毒案的海洛英毒販更重刑罰。

廣東、澳門及香港有關當局齊心協力，緊密合作，也有助於令毒品問題受到控制。在二零零二年五、六月期間，香港警務處參加了一項代號為“第五輪春雷行

Legislative Amendments

The Places of Public Entertainment Ordinance (Amendment of Schedule 1) Regulation 2002 and the Places of Public Entertainment (Exemption) Order 2002 were enacted in November 2002 to regulate dance parties under the ambit of the Places of Public Entertainment Ordinance. Under the amended regulations organisers of dance parties are required to obtain a Places of Public Entertainment Licence from the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department for holding such parties in premises which are not otherwise licensed. The relevant departments such as the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, the Buildings Department, the Police and the Fire Services Department are empowered to visit dance party venues in advance, and if required, to stipulate pre-conditions to prevent the risks of such parties might bring to public safety, public nuisance, drug abuse and law and order. Tied in with the implementation of the new licensing arrangement, the Narcotics Division, in consultation with the related departments, issued a revised Code of Practice for Dance Party Organisers in January 2003. The Code of Practice was first issued in October 2000 to provide guidance to dance parties' organisers on prevention of drug abuse and crimes at the parties and the related licence application procedure.

The anti-money laundering provisions in the Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance and the Organised and Serious Crime Ordinance have been further strengthened through the enactment of the Drug Trafficking and Organised Crimes (Amendment) Ordinance 2002 which came into operation on 1 January 2003.



海關從一個由柬埔寨抵港運載椰子的貨櫃內，檢獲 360 公斤大麻草。

Customs seized 360 kg of herbal cannabis in a container shipment of coconuts from Cambodia.

動”的三地聯合行動，結果在香港拘捕了多名販賣危險藥物的人，在港檢獲的毒品約值 2,000 萬港元。年內，香港海關更與內地有關當局緊密合作，針對與毒品有關罪行展開雙邊執法行動。

在二零零二年，當局瓦解了六個海洛英稀釋中心，因涉及與海洛英有關的罪行而被捕的人數也減少了約 8%。年內，當局共檢獲 105.59 公斤海洛英，較二零零一年的 156.4 公斤下降了 32%。香港的海洛英主要來自“金三角”，經陸路流入中國內地，然後藏於靠近

Trends and Seizures

In 2002, Hong Kong's law enforcement authorities continued to accord high priority to combating psychotropic substance abuse and illicit trafficking. Strong and sustained enforcement actions have resulted in successful seizures of drugs. Exploitation of young people in drug related crimes is dealt with seriously. In a test case, section 56A of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance was invoked by the court to pass a more severe sentence in respect of a heroin trafficker who embroiled his nine-year-old daughter in trafficking.

Close cooperation and concerted efforts between Guangdong, Macau and Hong Kong authorities also have helped to put the problem under control. The Hong Kong Police participated in a tripartite operation held between May and June 2002. The operation carried out under the code name of Jubilee V resulted in the arrests of numerous persons in Hong Kong for trafficking in dangerous drugs. Approximately HK\$20 million worth of drugs were seized in Hong Kong. During the year, the Customs and Excise Department also worked closely with the Mainland authorities in conducting parallel operations targeting drug related crimes.

In 2002, six heroin cutting centres were dismantled and arrests in relation to heroin offences were down by around 8%. A total of 105.59 kilograms of heroin were seized, representing a 32% decrease compared with the 156.4 kilograms seized in 2001. The heroin reaching Hong Kong invariably originates from the Golden Triangle and is smuggled overland through the Mainland China to clandestine stores in the southern part of the Mainland adjacent to Hong Kong.

香港的華南地區的秘密倉庫。現時邊界交通頻繁，使毒販有機可乘，避過當局的偵查。香港已很久沒有被用作毒品轉運中心，偷運來港的海洛英主要供本地的吸毒者使用。

在二零零二年，海洛英的平均批發價為每公斤222,592港元，在二零零一年的平均批發價為190,767港元。零售方面，海洛英的平均售價由二零零一年的每克374港元，升至二零零二年的420港元，而平均純度則由二零零一年的48.9%降至二零零二年的41.50%。

在二零零二年檢獲的氯胺酮（K仔）數量和因涉及該藥物而被捕的人數均有增加。此藥物在二零零二年最常被青少年濫用，這與狂歡／跳舞派對有密切關係，而氯胺酮較其他精神藥物容易獲得和便宜，也是導致有關數字上升的因素。在二零零二年因涉及與氯胺酮有關的罪行而被捕的人數為2 357人，較前一年增加5.7%。在二零零二年，氯胺酮的平均批發價為每公斤42,333港元，平均零售價則為每克259港元。

值得注意的是，市面上許多“搖頭丸”類藥片都含有各種危險藥物。部分藥片被發現混合了似乎相克的物質，例如同時含有氯胺酮（一種麻醉藥）及甲基安非他明（一種興奮劑）。“搖頭丸”類藥片由帶家從歐洲原產地偷運來港，他們會把藥物捆在身上，或藏於衣物或行李內。“搖頭丸”類藥片的零售價，由二零零一年的每粒91港元，下跌至二零零二年的39港元左右。年內檢獲的“搖頭丸”類藥片共96 024粒，較二

The huge volume of traffic at the border provides opportunities for traffickers to avoid detection. As Hong Kong has long ceased to be used as a drug transit centre, heroin smuggled into Hong Kong is principally for local consumption.

The average wholesale price of heroin in 2002 was HK\$222,592 per kilogram, as compared to the average wholesale price HK\$190,767 in 2001. The average retail price of heroin increased from HK\$374 per gram in 2001 to HK\$420 per gram in 2002. Retail purity decreased to an average of 48.9% in 2001 to 41.50% in 2002.

Ketamine related seizures and arrests increased in 2002. This substance has become the most prevalent drug of abuse among young persons in 2002. The abuse of ketamine was inextricably linked to rave/dance parties. Other factors that contributed to the increase are its relatively ready availability and lower price as compared to other types of psychotropic substance. The number of persons arrested for offences related to ketamine in 2002 was 2 357, a rise of 5.7% on the preceding year. In 2002, the average wholesale price of ketamine was HK\$42,333 per kilogram and the average retail price was HK\$259 per gram.

It is noteworthy that many "ecstasy"-type tablets in circulation contain a concoction of dangerous drugs. Some of the tablets were found to contain a mix of seemingly antagonistic substances such as ketamine (an anaesthetic) and methamphetamine (a stimulant). "Ecstasy"-type tablets are brought into Hong Kong from production sources in Europe by couriers. The drugs may be taped to the body and camouflaged under

零零一年的 170 243 粒減少 43%。

大麻產自“金三角”及柬埔寨，由旅客藏於身上或行李內，小量攜帶入境；不過，也有人利用海路把大麻大批運到香港。年內檢獲的大麻草共有 826.5 公斤。大麻草的平均批發價，由二零零一年的每公斤 17,600 港元降至二零零二年的 16,396 港元左右；平均零售價則由二零零一年的每克 65 港元，微升至二零零二年的 67 港元。

甲基安非他明（“冰”）經陸路邊界由內地偷運來港，其中以晶狀為主，間中亦有液體狀的，絕大部分都是供應給本地市場，不過當局偶然亦截獲一些企圖經香港國際機場將小量“冰”運返原居地的東南亞國家居民。在二零零二年，當局共檢獲 86.78 公斤甲基安非他明，批發價平均為每公斤 40,458 港元，零售價平均每克 374 港元。

可卡因來自南美洲，由帶家藏於身上或行李內偷運來港，他們有時會先把可卡因吞下，然後入境。可卡因在二零零二年的零售價仍然高昂，平均為每克 1,261 港元。由於毒販要將可卡因遠道從南美原產地偷運入境，供應量受到限制，售價因而一直偏高，故此本港濫用可卡因的情況並不普遍。當局在二零零二年共檢獲 11.4 公斤可卡因，較二零零一年檢獲的 29.7 公斤減少 61.6%。

clothing or concealed in luggage. The retail price of an "ecstasy"-type tablet decreased from HK\$91 in 2001 to around HK\$39 in 2002. During the year, a total of 96 024 "ecstasy"-type tablets were seized, a 43% drop when compared with the 170 243 tablets seized in 2001.

Cannabis from the Golden Triangle and Cambodia is brought into Hong Kong by passengers concealing small quantities close to their bodies or in luggage. Larger consignments are smuggled in through the sea route. The total herbal cannabis seizures for the year amounted to 826.5 kilograms. The average wholesale price of herbal cannabis decreased to about HK\$16,396 per kilogram in 2002 as compared to average wholesale price of HK\$17,600 per kilogram in 2001. On the other hand, the average retail price of herbal cannabis increased slightly from HK\$65 per gram in 2001 to HK\$67 in 2002.

Methamphetamine ("ice"), in crystalline form or sometimes liquid form, is smuggled into Hong Kong through the land boundary with the Mainland. While the vast majority is destined for local consumption, there have been occasional cases involving individuals from Southeast Asian countries attempting to smuggle small amounts of "ice" back to their homelands through the Hong Kong International Airport. In 2002, a total of 86.78 kilograms of methamphetamine were seized. The wholesale price of methamphetamine averaged HK\$40,458 per kilogram in 2002, while the average retail price was HK\$374 per gram.

Cocaine, originating from South America, is smuggled into Hong Kong by couriers secreting the drug on their bodies or in luggage, and sometimes by swallowing the drug. In 2002, the retail price of cocaine remained

濫用苯二氮草類藥物的問題在二零零二年仍然存在。年內，當局檢獲安定(219 818 粒)、氯氮草(144 055 粒)、咪達唑侖(38 884 粒)及三唑侖 (7 972 粒)。濫用這類鎮靜劑的通常是青少年，但海洛英倚賴者也會服用這類藥物，以延長毒品的效力，減輕斷癮徵狀。在二零零二年，有青少年將俗稱“五仔”的藥物，與其他精神藥物一起服食，該藥物含有硝甲西洋，是在本港被濫用的一種較新興藥物。當局在九月檢獲約 22 000 粒“五仔”藥片。

當局在二零零二年兩次檢獲 γ - 羥丁酸(GHB)。雖然涉及的數量不多，但這是當局自二零零一年十月把 γ - 羥丁酸列為危險藥物以來，首兩次檢獲該藥物。

為遏止跨國販毒活動，香港警務處和海關繼續與內地和海外禁毒機關緊密合作。通過與內地禁毒機關建立密切的伙伴關係，當局多次檢獲大量毒品，包括二零零二年四月在廣州及雲南破記錄檢獲 356.9 公斤海洛英。該項由香港海關、內地公安局、廣州海關及其他海外執法機關聯合進行的行動，成功搗破了一個跨國販毒集團，在內地、泰國及緬甸拘捕的集團成員共有 17 人。

high with an average retail price of HK\$1,261 per gram. The logistics of trafficking cocaine from distant production areas in South America to the region and consequent limited supply has kept the market price of cocaine relatively high. Cocaine abuse has, therefore, not been widespread in Hong Kong. The total cocaine seizures in 2002 totalled 11.4 kilograms, a decrease of 61.6%, compared to 29.7 kilograms in 2001.

Abuse of benzodiazepines continued and seizures of diazepam (219 818 tablets), chlordiazepoxide (144 055 tablets), midazolam (38 884 tablets) and triazolam (7 972 tablets) were made. Tranquillizers are often abused by young persons. However, heroin addicts also consume the tablets to prolong the effect of the narcotics and to ease withdrawal symptoms. In 2002, a relatively new drug of abuse to Hong Kong with the proprietary name 'Erimin 5' which contains Nimetazepam, was abused by youngsters along with other psychotropic substances. Some 22 000 'Erimin 5' tablets were seized in September.

Gamma-Hydroxybutyric Acid (GHB) was seized on two occasions in 2002. While the quantities involved were small, these were the first two seizures of the drug since it was scheduled as a dangerous drug in October 2001.

In order to interdict transnational drug trafficking, the Hong Kong Police and the Hong Kong Customs work closely with their counterparts in the Mainland and overseas. The close partnership with Mainland enforcement agencies has resulted in several substantial seizures of drugs, including the record seizure of 356.9 kilograms of heroin in Guangzhou



政府化驗所職員以不同儀器檢驗受管制藥物。

Staff of Government Laboratory analysing controlled drugs using different apparatuses.

政府化驗所

政府化驗所負責化驗受管制藥物，然後向法院呈交分析報告或證供，因此在執行反濫用藥物條例方面，發揮重要作用。在二零零二年，政府化驗所為 8 806 宗藥物個案進行化驗，較前一年減少了 16%，主要由於送交化驗的海洛英及舞會常用藥物（特別是“搖頭丸”類興奮劑和氯胺酮）的數量下降所致。化驗所處理的海洛英個案連續第五年下降。在二零零二年，化

and Yunnan in April 2002. The operation, jointly carried out by the Hong Kong Customs, the Mainland Public Security Bureau, the Guangzhou Customs and other overseas enforcement agencies had led to the successful smashing of a transnational drug syndicate. A total of 17 persons involved in the syndicate were arrested in the Mainland, Thailand and Myanmar.

The Government Laboratory

The Government Laboratory is instrumental in enforcing the ordinances against drug abuse by undertaking analysis of controlled drugs and subsequently presenting reports or testimony for court use. In 2002, 8 806 drug cases were examined, a decrease of 16% over the previous year. The decrease was mainly attributed to the decline in the submission of heroin and club drugs especially "ecstasy" group of stimulants and ketamine. Cases involving heroin decreased for the fifth consecutive year. 2 852 heroin cases were examined in 2002, a drop of 19% compared to 2001 (3,528 cases). 722 cases of "ecstasy" group of stimulants and 2 579 cases of ketamine were examined in 2002 as compared to 1 244 and 3 303 cases respectively in 2001. 2002 also saw the emergence of low-purity ketamine samples, mixed with various drugs including heroin additives such as caffeine, paracetamol, theophylline, carbetapentane and chlorpheniramine. Other adulterants such as aspirin, procaine, lignocaine, barbitone, estazolam and xylazine were also found in samples referred for analysis. The first two cases involving GHB were examined in the year since it was put under First Schedule of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance in October 2001.

驗所處理的海洛英個案有 2 852 宗，較二零零一年的 3 528 宗減少了 19%。化驗所在二零零二年處理的“搖頭丸”類興奮劑個案有 722 宗，氯胺酮個案有 2 579 宗；二零零一年的數字則分別為 1 244 宗和 3 303 宗。年內，化驗所發現混合多種藥物的低純度氯胺酮樣本，含有包括咖啡因、撲熱息痛、茶鹼、咳必清或撲爾敏等海洛英添加劑。另外還在一些轉介的化驗樣本發現阿司匹林、普魯卡因、利多卡因、巴比妥、舒樂安定及賽拉嗪等摻雜物質。年內，化驗所為首兩宗涉及 γ -羥丁酸的個案進行化驗，這是自從 γ -羥丁酸在二零零一年十月被列入《危險藥物條例》附表 1 以來，首次化驗這種藥物。

政府化驗所提供全日 24 小時的服務，在可疑的危險藥物工場蒐集證據，就藥物的處理向警方及海關人員提供專業意見，並進行特快藥物化驗，協助調查工作。在二零零二年，化驗所人員曾到過 12 個與毒品罪行有關的罪案現場協助調查工作。

此外，政府化驗所亦協助衛生署化驗美沙酮治療計劃求診者的尿液樣本，分析樣本是否含有鴉片代謝物，從而監察求診者有否重染毒癮。化驗所又為社會福利署轉介的接受感化人士、懲教署轉介的接受善後輔導服務犯人和戒毒康復者，以及正接受志願機構戒毒治療服務的藥物倚賴者，提供尿液化驗服務，以分析樣本是否含有鴉片代謝物或其他精神藥物。在二零零二年，化驗所就 54 544 個樣本進行了共 108 020 次尿液化驗，次數較前一年增加了 3.5%。

A 24-hour service is provided by the Laboratory in collecting evidence at suspected dangerous drug manufacturing scenes, giving expert advice to Police and Customs officers in drug handling, and performing express drug examination to facilitate investigation. Twelve drug-related crime scenes were visited in 2002.

The Laboratory assists the Department of Health in monitoring relapse of patients under the Methadone Treatment Programme by examining their urine samples for heroin metabolites. It also examines for heroin metabolites or other psychotropic drugs in urine samples of probationers referred by the Social Welfare Department and those of inmates and rehabilitated persons under aftercare programmes referred by the Correctional Services Department, as well as those of drug abusers undergoing treatment at voluntary organisations. In 2002, a total of 108 020 urinalysis tests were performed on 54 544 samples, representing an increase of 3.5% in terms of the number of tests over the previous year.

The Laboratory also provides drug seizure and urinalysis statistics to the relevant authorities. The latter statistics are also supplied to the Central Registry of Drug Abuse. The Laboratory continues to publish the bulletin "Selected Abused Drugs in Hong Kong" which is well received by law enforcement, medical and frontline social welfare officers. In 2002, the bulletin was updated twice. It now covers more than 300 pictures of the more commonly abused drugs as well as information on their legislative control, street names, composition, effects, etc. During the year, 17 drug and urinalysis lectures were delivered by Laboratory professionals to law enforcement officers.

政府化驗所也向有關當局提供檢獲毒品及尿液化驗的統計數字。尿液化驗的統計資料也會送交藥物濫用資料中央檔案室。此外，化驗所繼續印製《香港濫用藥物選輯》，該選輯深受執法人員、醫療人員及前線社會工作人員歡迎。在二零零二年，該選輯經過兩次修訂，載有超過300張較常被濫用藥物的插圖，以及各類藥物的立法管制、別名、成分和影響等資料。年內，化驗所的專業人員為執法人員舉辦了17次與毒品及尿液化驗有關的講座。

國際公約

適用於香港的國際公約如下：

- 《1961年麻醉品單一公約》經《1972年議定書》修訂，已訂定條文，管制麻醉品作非法用途，並防止麻醉品被轉作非法用途。該公約和議定書分別由一九六五年一月起和一九七八年七月起適用於香港。
- 《1971年精神藥物公約》把國際藥物管制的體制擴展至其他精神藥物，包括中樞神經系統興奮劑、鎮靜劑／安眠藥和迷幻劑。該公約由一九九一年一月起適用於香港。

International Conventions

The following international drug related conventions apply to Hong Kong:

- The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961, as amended by the Protocol 1972, makes provision for the control of narcotic drugs for illicit purposes and for the prevention of their diversion to illicit channels. The Convention was applied to Hong Kong in January 1965 and the Protocol in July 1978.
- The Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971 extends the international control system to other psychoactive substances such as central nervous system stimulants, sedatives/hypnotics, and hallucinogens. The Convention was applied to Hong Kong in January 1991.
- The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988 is a comprehensive convention directed at improving international cooperation in the suppression of illicit drug trafficking and drug money laundering. The Convention was applied to Hong Kong in May 1997.

The three international conventions provide a treaty-based framework for international cooperation to address the drug problem. Hong Kong constantly reviews its control regime on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to ensure compliance with the provisions of the three conventions.

- 《1988年聯合國禁止非法販運麻醉藥品和精神藥物公約》是一條內容全面的公約，旨在改善國際合作，遏止販毒和清洗販毒黑錢活動。該公約由一九九七年五月起適用於香港。

這三條國際公約以條約方式，為國際間合力對付毒品問題提供綱領。香港會時刻檢討規管麻醉品及精神藥物的制度，以確保遵行三條公約所載規定。

運毒路線

香港沒有種植或加工毒品，在本港檢獲的違禁藥物，幾乎全部是偷運入境的。香港已不再是有組織轉運毒品的中心，大部分偷運來港的藥物，都是供應本地市場。鑑於政府一向致力防止香港成為毒品轉運站，由二零零零年十一月起，美國政府把香港的名字從“主要毒品轉運中心”名單上剔除。

在香港檢獲的海洛英主要產自“金三角”，經陸路偷運往華南地區貯存。販毒集團會把海洛英分成小批，由帶家經邊界陸路偷運來港供應本地市場。為逃避當局在陸路邊界管制站的偵查，毒販會聘用較內行的帶家，以較冒險的手法，例如藏於體內，把毒品偷運來港。

柬埔寨及泰國仍然是本港的大麻草主要來源地。除了會以包裹空運小量大麻草來港以外，毒販會把大麻草藏在海運貨物內經水路大批偷運來港。

Drug Trafficking Flow

As drugs are neither cultivated nor synthesised in Hong Kong, almost all illicit substances seized locally are smuggled into Hong Kong. Hong Kong is no longer a centre for organised drugs transshipment and majority of smuggled substances are destined for domestic consumption. Since November 2000, the US Government removed Hong Kong from the List of "major drug transit centres" in recognition of the sustained efforts in preventing the territory from being used as a staging post for drug consignments.

The heroin seized in Hong Kong mainly originated from the Golden Triangle. Consignments are carried overland to the southern part of the Mainland for stockpiling. Drug syndicates smuggled small-scale consignments into Hong Kong by couriers across the land boundary for local consumption. To avoid detection at land boundary control points, drug traffickers now hire more sophisticated traffickers and at the same time more hazardous methods, such as having drugs stashed inside the bodies of their couriers, are used.

Cambodia and Thailand continued to be the major sources of herbal cannabis found in Hong Kong. While small quantities of herbal cannabis were smuggled into Hong Kong using air parcels, bulk quantities were smuggled into the territory through the maritime route by concealing in sea cargoes.

Use of air transport remained as one of the preferred methods for smuggling those substances with relatively high value, including "ecstasy", from Europe and cocaine, principally from the South America. To

至於來自歐洲的“搖頭丸”和主要來自南美的可卡因等藥物，由於價格較高昂，所以毒販選擇以空運方式把這些藥物偷運來港。為避過海關的偵查，毒販通常以南美為起點，輾轉經過歐洲多處地方才抵達香港，以分散注意力。販毒集團會委託帶家把毒品束於身上，或利用行李藏毒。另一種偷運手法，是把虛假申報為無害物品的包裹郵遞或速遞來港。近年，隨着海關對旅客的行李及付運商品提高警覺，體內藏毒已成為較常用的販運可卡因方法。

甲基安非他明("冰")由內地的地下工場偷運來港，供應給本地市場，小部分則轉運往其他東南亞國家，例如馬來西亞、印尼及菲律賓。

被捕人數

在二零零二年，因觸犯毒品罪行而被捕的人數為9 413人，較二零零一年的10 077人減少了6.6%。因販毒或稀釋海洛英等嚴重毒品罪行而被捕的有3 010人，較二零零一年的3 161人減少了4.8%。因管有危險藥物供個人吸食等輕微罪行而被捕的人數，則由二零零一年的6 916人減至二零零二年的6 403人。

與上兩年的情況相反，在二零零二年因觸犯毒品罪行而被捕的青少年人數有所下降。因觸犯嚴重毒品罪行而被捕的青少年有552人，在二零零一年則為718人；在二零零二年因觸犯輕微毒品罪行而被捕的有1 025人，在二零零一年則為1 442人。

circumvent Customs detection, traffickers often resorts to diversionary routes starting from South America through Europe before reaching Hong Kong. Syndicates make use of couriers who have drugs packed on the body or concealed in luggage. Another method is to send by post or courier with the parcels falsely declared as some innocuous items. In recent years, internal concealment method has become more prevalent in cocaine trafficking as a result of Customs' heightened vigilance on passenger luggage and commercial consignments.

Methamphetamine ("ice") was smuggled into Hong Kong from clandestine laboratories in the Mainland either for local use or for small-scale re-export to other Southeast Asian countries including Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Drug Arrests

During 2002, 9 413 persons were arrested for drug offences, a decrease of 6.6% when compared to the 10 077 persons arrested in 2001. There were 3 010 arrests for major drug offences such as drug trafficking or cutting of heroin, a decrease of 4.8% when compared to 3 161 in 2001. The number of arrests for minor offences, e.g. possession of drugs for own consumption, also fell from 6 916 in 2001 to 6 403 in 2002.

Reversing the trend of the previous two years, the year 2002 saw a decline in the number of young people arrested for drug offences. A total of 552 young persons were arrested for major offences as compared to 718 in 2001. A total of 1 025 young people were arrested for minor drug offences in 2002, compared to the 1 442 arrested in 2001.

Suppression of Illicit Trafficking and Manufacturing: Means of Control

因犯毒品罪行而被捕的人數(一九九二至二零零二年)

Number of Persons arrested for Drug Offences (1992 - 2002)

49

| 危險藥物 Dangerous Drugs | | | 危險藥物 Other Drugs | | 總計 Total |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 年份 Years | 嚴重毒品罪行 Major Drug Offences | 輕微毒品罪行 Minor Drug Offences | 嚴重 Major | 輕微 Minor | |
| 1992 | 2 276 | 7 021 | 3 | 313 | 9 613 |
| 1993 | 4 251 | 8 198 | 7 | 338 | 12 794 |
| 1994 | 5 327 | 9 951 | 7 | 316 | 15 601 |
| 1995 | 6 478 | 9 366 | 9 | 290 | 16 143 |
| 1996 | 5 296 | 9 021 | 16 | 494 | 14 827 |
| 1997 | 4 244 | 7 667 | 9 | 327 | 12 247 |
| 1998 | 3 424 | 7 111 | 8 | 230 | 10 773 |
| 1999 | 2 899 | 5 620 | 5 | 209 | 8 733 |
| 2000 | 2 858 | 6 199 | 95 | 987 | 10 139 |
| 2001 | 3 156 | 6 560 | 5 | 356 | 10 077 |
| 2002 | 2 876 | 5 887 | 134 | 516 | 9 413 |

註：

- (1) 以上數字包括警方和海關的個案在內。
- (2) 毒品罪行包括《危險藥物條例》(第134章)、《抗生素條例》(第137章)、《藥劑業及毒藥條例》(第138章)及《化學品管制條例》(第145章)所載之罪行。嚴重毒品罪行包括販毒、管有危險藥物(可公訴罪行)和製毒。輕微毒品罪行包括管有危險藥物(並非作販賣用途)、管有製毒器具和吸食毒品。

資料來源：香港警務處

Notes:

- (1) All figures include Police and Customs cases.
- (2) Drug offences include those offences under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Chapter 134), Antibiotics Ordinance (Chapter 137), Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Chapter 138), and Control of Chemicals Ordinance (Chapter 145). Major drug offences includes trafficking in drugs, possession of dangerous drugs (indictable offences), and manufacturing of drugs. Minor offences include possession of dangerous drugs other than for trafficking, possession of equipment and consumption of drugs.

Source: Hong Kong Police Force

打擊清洗黑錢及
恐怖分子
籌資活動
精益求精 更上層樓

第五章

Chapter 5

Countering Money
Laundering and
Terrorist Financing:

Achieving an ever higher standard



香港一直致力打擊清洗黑錢及恐怖分子籌資活動。要建立周全而有效的制度以打擊清洗黑錢及恐怖分子籌資活動，各政府部門、私人機構和國際組織必須互相配合，發揮不同的職能。禁毒處負責制定整體政策，並聯合律政司、警務處、香港海關、財經事務及庫務局、金融監管機構(如香港金融管理局、證券及期貨事務監察委員會、保險業監理處等)，以及銀行和非銀行金融機構，協調推行反清洗黑錢及恐怖分子籌資活動的措施。禁毒處的使命，是確保本港打擊清洗黑錢及恐怖分子籌資活動的制度臻於完善，足以媲美世界最優良的制度。

立法

香港設有有效的法律和金融制度對付清洗黑錢活動。《販毒(追討得益)條例》是打擊清洗黑錢活動的主要武器。該條例旨在追索、凍結和沒收販毒得益，防止毒販藉清洗黑錢保留不義之財。該條例與《有組織及嚴重罪行條例》同為香港反清洗黑錢工作提供穩固的法理基礎。

自《販毒(追討得益)條例》和《有組織及嚴重罪行條例》分別於一九八九及一九九四年實施以來，被沒收並已交付政府的資產總值3.71億港元。此外，截至二零零二年年底，政府凍結的資產達11.70億港元，有待進行法律程序予以沒收。

《販毒(追討得益)條例》和《有組織及嚴重罪行條例》曾於一九九五年修訂，使毒販和其他罪犯更難清洗和保留非法得益。根據《有組織及嚴重罪行條例》下的

Hong Kong is committed to the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing. The establishment and operation of a comprehensive and effective regime to tackle money laundering and terrorist financing requires cross-functional coordination amongst Government departments, private organisations and international bodies. The Narcotics Division is responsible for setting overall policy and coordinating the implementation of anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing measures with the Department of Justice, the Police, the Customs and Excise Department, the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau, financial regulators such as the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, the Securities and Futures Commission, the Insurance Authority and the bank and non-bank financial sectors. The Division's mission is to ensure that Hong Kong's anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing regime is in step with the best practices in the world.

Legislation

Hong Kong has effective legal and financial systems in place to counter money laundering. The Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance is the main weapon to trace, restrain and confiscate proceeds of drug trafficking and to stop drug traffickers from retaining their illicit profits. Together with the Organized and Serious Crimes Ordinance, a sound legal basis is provided for countering money laundering.

Since the introduction of the Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance in 1989 and the Organized and Serious Crimes Ordinance in 1994, assets valued



禁毒專員盧古嘉利以特別組織主席身份出席於澳洲舉行的第五屆亞洲/太平洋反清洗黑錢組織周年會議。

The Commissioner for Narcotics, Mrs Clarie Lo, in her capacity as President of the FATF, attending the Fifth Annual Meeting of Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering held in Australia.

一項登記計劃，貨幣兌換商及匯款代理人須就其業務向警方登記。此外，凡進行金額達二萬港元或以上的交易，均須確定客戶身分和備存交易記錄。

當局在二零零二年七月制定《販毒及有組織罪行(修訂)條例》，藉着修訂《販毒(追討得益)條例》和《有組織及嚴重罪行條例》，進一步改善反清洗黑錢的規定。其中一項主要修訂是針對因觸犯販毒罪行或指明罪行而被捕但已獲或不獲保釋人士的財產，發出限制令或抵押令，從而有助防止被告在當局進行更深入的調查期間，處置或隱藏其財產。另一項修訂規定任何持有屬限制令或抵押令標的之可變現財產的人，均須向獲授權人提供述明該財產價值的文件或資料，以便申請和發出沒收令。當局亦就違反限制令或抵押令的情況制定罰則，以阻止任何人明知而處理受限制的財產。此外，當局亦制定了一項新條文，容許當局在被裁定觸犯清洗販毒黑錢罪行的被告身上引用一項假設。現行《販毒(追討得益)條例》賦權法庭假設被裁定觸犯販

at HK\$371 million have been confiscated and paid to the Government. As at the end of 2002, assets amounting to HK\$1,170 million were restrained pending confiscation proceedings.

The two Ordinances mentioned above were significantly strengthened in 1995 to make it more difficult for drug traffickers and other criminals to launder or retain their illicit profits. Under the Organized and Serious Crimes Ordinance, there is also a registration scheme under which money changers and remittance agents are required to register their businesses with the Police. They are also required to identify customers and keep records for transactions of HK\$20,000 or above.

In July 2002, the anti-money laundering provisions in the Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance and the Organized and Serious Crime Ordinance were further strengthened through the enactment of the Drug Trafficking and Organized Crimes (Amendment) Ordinance 2002. One major amendment effected through this Ordinance is to allow for the making of restraint or charging orders in relation to property of a person who has been arrested for a drug trafficking offence or a specified offence, and released on bail or refused bail. This helps forestalling the defendant from disposing of, or concealing his properties during the period when further investigation is in progress. Another amendment requires the holder of any realisable property which is subject to a restraint or charging order to provide documents or information

毒罪行的被告所持有的財產均來自販毒罪行，而被告人則有責任證明情況並非如此。經修訂的條例同時規定法庭就被告人在沒收令下須繳付的款額訂定繳款期限。有關條例已於二零零三年一月一日生效。

在打擊恐怖主義方面，香港已制定法例執行各項有關恐怖主義及恐怖分子籌資活動的聯合國安全理事會（聯合國安理會）決議。在二零零零年六月，當局通過在《聯合國制裁條例》(第537章)下制定《聯合國制裁(阿富汗)規例》。該規例旨在執行聯合國安理會第1267號決議，目的包括通過防止向塔利班提供資金及其他財務資源，打擊恐怖分子的籌資活動。

在二零零一年九月十一日的事件發生後，國際社會號召全球合力抵制恐怖分子籌資活動。香港亦進一步制定法例，執行額外的聯合國安理會決議和打擊清洗黑錢財務行動特別組織(特別組織)的特別建議，以打擊恐怖分子籌資活動。《聯合國制裁(阿富汗)(武器禁運)規例》在二零零一年十月開始實施。該規例落實聯合國安理會第1333號決議，規定各國必須凍結烏薩馬•本•拉丹及與他有關連的人和實體的資金及其他資產。該規例已在二零零二年一月十八日期滿失效。

當局在二零零二年七月制定《聯合國(反恐怖主義措施)條例》，其實體法例則在二零零二年八月開始實施。該條例全面落實聯合國第1373號決議的強制執行部分，以及特別組織所提出較急需實施的特別建議。該條例明確禁止任何在本港境內的人向恐怖分子提供或收集資金，並規定必須就懷疑恐怖分子財產作出披露。

as to the value of the property to an authorised officer to facilitate the application and making of a confiscation order. Penal provision for breaching a restraint or charging order is also introduced to deter people from knowingly deal with any restrained property. A new provision is also made to allow an assumption be applied defendants who have been convicted of a drug money laundering offence. The Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance currently gives the court the power to assume all properties held by the defendant since conviction for a drug trafficking offence comes from drug trafficking. It then falls to the defendant to show the contrary. The amended ordinance also requires the court to fix a period within which a defendant is to pay the amount under a confiscation order. They came into effect on 1 January 2003.

On the anti-terrorism front, Hong Kong enacted legislation to give effect to the United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) concerning terrorism and terrorist financing. In June 2000, the United Nations Sanctions (Afghanistan) Regulation under the United Nations Sanctions Ordinance (Cap. 537) was enacted. The Regulation gives effect to UNSCR 1267 which aims to combat, among others, terrorist financing by preventing the making of funds and other financial resources available to the Taliban.

Following the 11 September 2001 incident, the international community called for global efforts to starve terrorist of funding. Hong Kong has enacted further legislation giving effect to additional UNSCRs and the Special Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) to combat the financing of terrorism. In October 2001,



禁毒專員盧古嘉利出席在巴黎舉行的「經濟合作及發展組織二〇〇二論壇」，並主持「打擊恐怖份子籌資活動」專題討論。
The Commissioner for Narcotics, Mrs Clarie Lo, chairing a panel session on the Combating of the Financing of Terrorists at the OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) Forum 2002 in Paris.

此外，《聯合國制裁(阿富汗)(修訂)規例》已在二零零二年七月開始實施，以執行聯合國安理會第 1390 號決議，該決議擴大聯合國第 1267 及 1333 號決議先前施加的部分制裁。

香港現正積極採取行動，實施聯合國安理會第 1373 號決議的餘下部份，及特別組織提出的特別建議。

國際合作

《基本法》作出多項保證，其中包括保證香港原有法律、行政、金融和社會制度在一九九七年之後延續不變，香港並可繼續參與國際組織。

香港是特別組織成員之一。特別組織是一九八九年七大工業國經濟高峰會議後成立的國際組織。特別組織提出的40項建議，是國際公認的打擊清洗黑錢準則。香港通過立法或相關金融監管機構發出的指引，已差

the United Nations Sanctions (Afghanistan) (Arms Embargo) Regulation came into operation. The Regulation implemented UNSCR 1333 which requires all States to freeze funds and other assets of Usama Bin Laden, his associates and entities associated with him. The Regulation expired on 18 January 2002.

The United Nations (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Ordinance was enacted in July 2002 and a substantive part of it came into operation in August 2002. The Ordinance fully implements the mandatory elements of UNSCR 1373 and the more pressing FATF Special Recommendations. The Ordinance clearly prohibits any person within the territory from providing or collecting funds for terrorists, and requires disclosure of suspected terrorist property.

Furthermore, the United Nations Sanctions (Afghanistan) (Amendment) Regulation came into operation in July 2002. The Regulation implements UNSCR 1390 which extends part of the sanctions previously imposed by UNSCRs 1267 and 1333.

Hong Kong is taking active actions to implement the remaining elements of UNSCR 1373 and the FATF Special Recommendations.

International Cooperation

The Basic Law provides for, amongst others, the continuation of Hong Kong's existing legal, administrative, financial and social systems as well as participation in international organisations beyond 1997.

Hong Kong is a member of the FATF, an international organisation established subsequent to the G-7

不多把特別組織提出的40項建議全部付諸實行。香港也是一九九七年二月成立的亞洲／太平洋反清洗黑錢組織的創辦成員之一。

香港於二零零一年七月至二零零二年六月獲選為特別組織的主席，顯示該組織對香港在打擊清洗黑錢方面取得的成績及不斷作出的努力，公開予以認同。特別組織主席一職由禁毒專員代表香港出任，在此期間，香港在制定和鼓勵實行打擊清洗黑錢及恐怖分子籌資活動的全球指示方面，擔當領導角色。至於打擊清洗黑錢和恐怖分子籌資活動方面，特別是全面檢討特別組織40項建議及制定8項特別建議作為對付恐怖分子籌資活動的綱領，更取得了重大進展。

在二零零二年，政府繼續與金融界在舉報可疑交易方面緊密合作。警方和海關接獲的可疑交易報告，由二零零一年的6 484宗增至二零零二年的10 871宗。由警方領導的跨部門小組一直就各項措施提供建議，令舉報個案的質與量得到改善。

一九九七年五月，香港確認加入《1988年聯合國禁止非法販運麻醉藥品和精神藥物公約》。香港訂有所需的法例，可以實施及遵行公約的規定。藉着把該公約適用的國家和地區列為指定國家和地區，確認加入公約使香港得以依法執行這些指定海外國家和地區的法院發出的沒收令和相關命令，以及在調查販毒活動方面向這些國家和地區提供所需協助。

Economic Summit in 1989. The FATF Forty Recommendations are recognised as the international anti-money laundering standards. Hong Kong has implemented almost all of the FATF Forty Recommendations either by legislation or through guidelines issued by the relevant financial regulators. Hong Kong is also a founding member of the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering, a regional group of the FATF established in February 1997.

In recognition of the achievements and sustained efforts of Hong Kong in combating money laundering, Hong Kong was selected as the President of the FATF from July 2001 to June 2002. The Commissioner for Narcotics represented Hong Kong in this role. During its tenure as the President of FATF, Hong Kong assumed a leadership role in the formulation and promotion of global directives for combating money laundering and terrorist financing. Significant progress was made in the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, in particular in pursuing the comprehensive review of the FATF Forty Recommendations and formulating the Eight Special Recommendations which set out the framework for combating the financing of terrorist activities.

In 2002, the Government continued its close cooperation with the financial sectors on suspicious transaction reporting. Reports of suspicious transactions received by the Police and the Customs and Excise Department increased to 10 871 in 2002, compared with 6 484 in 2001. A multi-disciplinary group led by the Police has recommended measures to improve the quality as well as the quantity of these reports.



禁毒專員盧古嘉利與阿拉伯聯合酋長國的國家打擊清洗黑錢委員會委員會面。

The Commissioner for Narcotics, Mrs Clarie Lo, meeting with the National Anti-money Laundering Committee of the United Arab Emirates.

監控管制

警務處和海關負責執行本港打擊清洗黑錢的法例，兩個部門於一九八九年成立聯合財富情報組，收集及分析可疑交易的報告。

除了周全的法律架構外，本港的銀行、證券、保險、期貨和槓桿外匯業均已確立完善的制度，對付清洗黑錢活動。香港金融管理局、保險業監理處、證券及期貨事務監察委員會等金融監管機構，已向其監管的行業發出反清洗黑錢指引，規定業界在備存記錄、確定客戶身分和舉報可疑交易等方面，必須遵守有關指定準則和程序。指引並定期更新，以配合特別組織所提出的新建議，以及有關法例的修改。

在打擊恐怖分子籌資活動方面，本港的金融界採取了多項措施。各金融監管機構已發信予金融機構及受監管機構，籲請他們注意有關法例及採取必要的措施，以確保遵從有關規定。此外，監管機構更把根據有關

In May 1997, the UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988 was ratified in Hong Kong. Hong Kong has all the required legislation in place to effect and comply with the Convention. Ratification enables Hong Kong to enforce confiscation and related orders made by courts in designated overseas jurisdictions and to provide necessary assistance in relation to their drug trafficking investigations.

Regulatory Control

The Police and Customs and Excise Department are responsible for enforcing the anti-money laundering legislation in Hong Kong. A Joint Financial Intelligence Unit (JFIU) manned by the Police and Customs was set up in 1989 to receive and analyse suspicious transaction reports.

In addition to a comprehensive legislative framework, the banking, securities, insurance, futures and leveraged foreign exchange sectors have also put in place systems to counter money laundering. The Hong Kong Monetary Authority, the Office of the Commission for Insurance and the Securities and Futures Commission have all issued guidelines on money laundering to those industries under their respective supervision. These guidelines require the industries to observe stipulated standards and procedures in record keeping, customer identification and reporting of suspicious transactions, etc. The guidelines are updated regularly to be in step with any latest Recommendations of FATF and legislative changes.

法例在憲報刊登的個人及實體名單傳給業界閱覽，同時指示業界必須根據名單核對所備存的記錄，並向警方及海關聯合財富情報組(財富情報組)舉報所有可疑交易。

當局也就二零零一年九月二十四日發出的行政命令採取類似措施，凍結恐怖分子及其組織的資產，以及禁止與恐怖分子及其組織進行交易，並規定必須向財富情報組舉報可疑帳戶或交易。為協助金融機構履行有關規定，特別組織在二零零二年四月發出了有關偵查恐怖分子籌資活動的書面指引。各金融監管機構亦已提醒金融機構注意有關指引。

香港矢志打擊清洗黑錢及恐怖分子籌資活動，現在如此，將來也如此。為了維持反清洗黑錢及反恐怖分子籌資制度的成效，並達到最高的國際標準，香港會努力不懈，尤其是要繼續與國際組織和個別政府保持緊密的多邊和雙邊合作。

In respect of the fight against terrorist financing, the financial sector in Hong Kong has taken a number of steps. The financial regulators have issued advisory letters to financial institutions/regulatees drawing their attention to the relevant legislation, and alerting them to take the necessary steps to achieve compliance. They have also circulated lists of persons and entities gazetted under the legislation with instructions that these be checked against records and any suspicious transactions be reported to JFIU operated by the Police and the Customs and Excise Department.

Similar steps have also been taken regarding the US Executive Order of 24 September 2001 on blocking property and prohibiting transactions with terrorists and their organisations. Suspicious accounts or transactions should also be reported to JFIU. To assist financial institutions in the process, the FATF issued written guidance on the detection of terrorist financing in April 2002. The financial regulators have brought the guidance to the attention of the financial institutions.

Hong Kong is fully committed to combating money laundering and terrorist financing now and in future. To maintain the effectiveness of its anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing regime and meet best international standards, Hong Kong will continue its vigorous efforts and in particular will continue to cooperate closely with international organisations and individual governments on both multilateral and bilateral fronts.

禁毒教育及宣傳

匯聚群眾 齊心抗毒

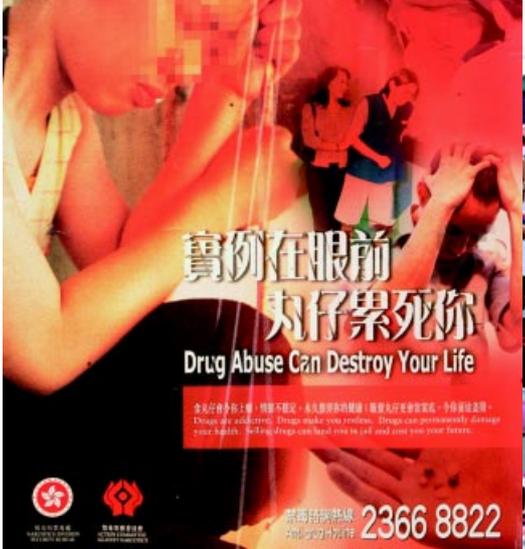
匡導少年 免入歧途

第六章

Chapter 6

Preventive Education and Publicity

Enlisting Community Support
Focusing on Youth





禁毒義工督導委員會主席林鉅津醫生（右）頒發義工證書予機構義工代表。

The Chairman of ACAN Anti-drug Volunteer Group Steering Committee, Dr Lam Kui-chun (right), presenting a volunteer certificate to a representative of corporate volunteers.

香港的禁毒教育和宣傳措施，是為實現下列目標而制定的：

- 使社會人士關注藥物濫用問題，知所警惕；
- 防止青少年濫用藥物；以及
- 廣泛宣傳香港的禁毒工作。

除了由紀律部隊採取嚴厲的執法行動打擊販毒活動外，政府正進行更長遠的工作，鼓勵全港市民加入禁毒行列。為達到這目標，我們需要多元化及有效的教育和宣傳活動，時刻提醒市民濫用藥物的禍害。

Hong Kong's drug preventive education and publicity measures are designed to:

- keep the public aware of and to warn them about drug abuse;
- prevent drug abuse among young people; and
- make widely known Hong Kong's anti-drug actions.

Apart from vigorous enforcement actions against drug trafficking by the disciplined forces, a long-term effort has been in progress to involve Hong Kong people in the anti-drug campaigns. Essentially, this entails wide-ranging and effective educational and publicity

禁毒教育及宣傳：匯聚群眾 齊心抗毒
匡導少年 免入歧途

Preventive Education and Publicity: Enlisting Community Support
Focusing on Youth

60



禁毒義工團工作統籌委員會主席林兆榮（中間穿黑西裝）與禁毒義工舉行周年團員大會。
The Chairman of ACAN Anti-drug Volunteer Group Coordinating Committee, Mr Andy Lam (middle in black suit), holding an annual general meeting with the Anti-drug Volunteers.

為使禁毒信息更加深入民心，禁毒處和其他政府部門，在各地區組織、志願機構、教育機構、新聞界和其他機構協助下，經常推行各種禁毒活動。

當局並且提供資源，協助社區組織舉辦禁毒活動。

當局會繼續通過香港齊心同滅毒計劃，向地區組織和社區團體提供財政支援，鼓勵他們舉辦禁毒計劃。年內，該計劃共撥款 60 萬元，資助 20 個由分區撲滅罪行委員會、學校及社區團體舉辦的計劃。除了提供撥款資助外，禁毒處亦繼續參與地區組織舉辦的預防教育及宣傳計劃，或與這些組織合辦計劃，例如由灣仔及東區撲滅罪行委員會舉辦的禁毒嘉年華會、長洲鄉事委員會舉辦的新春警民滅罪同樂日等。這些活動透過由禁毒處禁毒義工團主持遊戲和派發宣傳資料，宣揚禁毒信息。

二零零二年七月，香港首個專為推行禁毒活動而設的永久展覽館的基本建築工程已經完成。這個位於金鐘金鐘道政府合署低座的藥物資訊天地第二期展覽館共分兩層，預計可在二零零四年啟用。展覽館將利用多

activities, making constantly known to people the harmful effects of drug abuse.

To press home forcefully anti-drug messages, the Narcotics Division and other government departments initiate anti-drug measures regularly with the support of district organisations, voluntary agencies, educational institutions, news media and others.

Simultaneously, the Government provides resources for community organisations to conduct anti-narcotic activities.

To encourage district organisations and community groups to launch anti-drug projects, financial support has continued to be provided through the Community Against Drugs Scheme (CADS). During the year, the Scheme allocated \$600,000 to support 20 projects organised by District Fight Crime Committees, schools and community groups. Apart from providing funding support, the Narcotics Division has also continued to participate in and co-organise preventive education and publicity projects launched by district organisations, such as anti-drug carnivals held by the District Fight Crime Committees of Wan Chai and

媒體展品和互動遊戲，宣揚禁毒信息。展覽館建成後，藥物資訊天地將會成為推行禁毒教育和舉辦社區參與活動的中心。

二零零二年，藥物資訊天地第一期曾為超過3 300名參觀者舉辦逾70項禁毒教育活動。截至二零零二年，藥物資訊天地共招募了1 900名會員。

禁毒處一直致力與香港紅十字會、香港童軍總會、香港小童群益會、香港基督教服務處及香港基督教女青

Eastern Districts, New Year Anti-Crime Fun Day organised by Cheung Chau Rural Committee, etc. At these events, anti-drug messages were disseminated through games and distribution of publicity materials by Anti-drug Volunteers of the Narcotics Division.

The construction work of the Hong Kong's first-ever permanent exhibition hall dedicated to drug prevention was substantially completed in July 2002. The two-storeyed exhibition hall, which forms the second phase of the Drug InfoCentre (DIC), is located at the Low Block, Queensway Government Offices, Admiralty. Scheduled for operation in 2004, the exhibition hall will make use of multi-media exhibits and interactive games to disseminate anti-drug messages. Upon completion, the DIC exhibition centre will become the focal point on drug education and community involvement programmes.

In 2002, over 70 drug education activities were conducted in the first phase of the DIC for more than 3 300 visitors. Up to 2002, 1 900 DIC members have been recruited.

The Narcotics Division makes ongoing efforts to partner with youth organisations and uniform groups such as Hong Kong Red Cross, Scout Association of Hong Kong, Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Christian Services and Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association in promoting anti-drug messages to youths through the



小學生（上）與紅十字會的耆英團團員（下）參加藥物教育講座後到藥物資訊天地參觀。

Primary school students (top) and members of the Red Cross Elderly Unit (bottom) visiting the Drug InfoCentre after attending drug prevention talk.

年會等青年組織和制服團體合作，通過導師培訓方法，向年輕人宣傳禁毒信息。舉例來說，為響應香港紅十字會二零零二年“防止濫用藥物”的活動主題，當局約為2 000名會員舉辦了一連串藥物教育課程。除了禁毒教育講座外，亦安排會員到戒毒治療和康復中心及藥物資訊天地參觀。

去年，禁毒處也與其他政府部門合辦多項以青少年為對象的伙伴計劃，包括多元智能挑戰營、“助人自助”減罪運動及學生健康大使計劃。這些教育活動讓參加者與已戒毒的青少年一同出席禁毒講座和分享會，有數千名參加者受惠。

禁毒義工團計劃自擴大招募範圍至包括機構義工後，共招募了超過200人及約80間機構加入成為禁毒義工。在二零零二年，個人禁毒義工曾參與15項與禁毒有關的社區參與和宣傳活動，包括分區嘉年華會、展

train-the-trainer approach. For example, in line with the theme of "drug prevention" of Hong Kong Red Cross in the year 2002, a series of drug education courses were organised for about 2 000 members of the organisation. Apart from drug education talks, visits to drug treatment and rehabilitation centre and the DIC were also arranged.

In the past year, the Division also conducted various partnership programmes targeting youths in collaboration with other government departments. Such programmes included Smart Teens Challenge Camps, "Help People to Help Themselves" Fight Crime Campaign and Student Health Ambassador Scheme. Thousands of participants benefited from these education programmes by attending drug talks and sharing sessions with rehabilitated youths.

Following the expansion of the Anti-drug Volunteer Scheme to include corporate volunteers in addition to



禁毒處與教育統籌局及警方合作，為青少年舉辦多元智能挑戰營，向他們宣揚禁毒信息。圖示已康復的藥物依賴者在營中表演，並與營友於小組內分享。

In cooperation with the Education and Manpower Bureau and the Police, the Narcotics Division organises Smart Teen Challenge Camp to disseminate anti-drug messages among the youth. Pictures show rehabilitated drug dependent persons giving band performance and sharing session at the camp.



禁毒處為小學生、輔導教師及到工作間為學徒舉行藥物教育講座。

The Narcotics Division organises drug education talks for primary school students, counselling teachers and apprentices at the workplace.

覽、健康計劃及研討會等。禁毒機構義工計劃在二零零二年十二月正式揭幕。

非政府機構

社區藥物教育輔導會

社區藥物教育輔導會是在一九八四年成立的非政府機構，服務宗旨是防止香港市民濫用藥物和減輕濫用藥物的禍害。

individual volunteers, the Scheme has so far recruited over 200 individual and some 80 corporate volunteers. In 2002, the individual volunteers participated in 15 anti-drug community involvement and publicity activities, such as district carnivals, exhibitions, health-oriented projects and seminars. The Anti-drug Corporate Volunteer Scheme was officially launched in December 2002.

Non-government Agencies

Community Drug Advisory Council

Established in 1984, the Community Drug Advisory Council (CDAC) is a non-government organisation specialising in the provision of services for preventing initiation into drug use and reducing the harms associated with drug use for people of Hong Kong.

As a drug education agency, CDAC continues to develop and conduct programmes based on the "train-the-trainer" model to teachers, parents, social workers, nurses and other professionals on a variety of drug related issues. Since 1999, new services, in the form

該會作為禁毒教育機構，不斷致力發展和推行計劃，按照導師培訓計劃的模式，向教師、家長、社工、護士及其他專業人員講解各種與藥物有關的問題。自一九九九年起，該會藉着舉辦講座，直接向本地中小學及國際學校的學生提供新服務。除教育／培訓課程外，該會亦專為指定目標團體製作印刷品，例如供市民參閱的藥物資料單張和家長小冊子等。

在二零零二年，該會為26 622名學生、1 060名教師和595名家長分別舉辦了711項、28項和22項活動。該會也同時就藥物政策以至課程發展等藥物問題提供諮詢服務，並解答來自30間不同國際學校的119名教師所提出與學校有關的藥物問題。此外，該會亦在高等教育院校、社會服務機構及政府部門等不同社區舉辦創新的活動，令參加活動的護士、社工、社區工作人員、大學生、警務人員和義工等受惠。同時，該會亦為本地中小學製作了兩個藥物教育教材套。

明愛樂協會

明愛樂協會在一九六八年成立。該會有四個服務宗旨，包括協助濫用藥物者接受戒毒治療；協助已戒除毒癮的濫用藥物者完成康復過程；協助濫用藥物者的家人解決濫用藥物產生的問題；以及通過預防教育，遏止藥物濫用問題。

of direct presentation, have been offered to students in primary and secondary schools in both local and international communities. Besides educational / training programmes, CDAC also develops publications specific to target groups such as drug information pamphlets for the general public and parent booklets.

In 2002, CDAC organised 711 programmes for 26 622 students, 28 programmes for 1 060 teachers, 22 programs for 595 parents. CDAC also provided consultation on drug issues ranging from drug policy to curriculum development and responding to drug issues at school to 119 teachers in 30 different international schools. Innovative programmes were also conducted in different community sectors such as tertiary institutes, social service agencies and government departments. These programmes benefited a variety of participants such as nurses, social workers, community workers, university students, policemen and volunteers, etc. Apart from that, two drug education packages for local primary and secondary schools were also produced.

Caritas Lok Heep Club

Caritas Lok Heep Club was founded in 1968. It has four service objectives which include helping drug abusers to get drug treatment; helping former drug abusers to go through the rehabilitation process; assisting family members of drug abusers to deal with problems resulting from drug abuse; and combating

年內，該會獲禁毒處資助，為 118 間中學及香港專業教育學院共 70 588 名學生舉辦了 870 次藥物教育講座。此外，該會也定期為濫用藥物青少年的家長舉辦藥物教育課程。年內，該會共舉辦了 78 個課程，有 632 人參加。

啟勵扶青會

啟勵扶青會是本地的慈善團體，旨在協助有藥物、情緒或行為問題的青年人，服務對象是操粵語或英語的青少年。服務形式包括接待中心，為青少年及其家人提供輔導和支援服務、電話熱線、學校朋輩支援訓練和工作坊，以及一系列外展計劃。

該會在二零零二年完成了一項由禁毒處資助的試驗計劃，在超過 240 間本地小學舉辦藥物教育講座。在學年結束時，該會合共舉辦 275 次講座，有 41 151 名學生受惠。二零零二年九月，該會與禁毒處合力推行一項新計劃，在國際學校為操英語的學生舉辦藥物教育講座。在二零零二年年底，該會在 13 間學校為 1 306 名學生舉辦了 54 次講座。除了國際學校的學生外，該會亦為這些學校的教師及學生家長舉辦預防藥物濫用的培訓工作坊。自二零零一年起，該會的網站成為另一有效途徑，有助提高本地及外籍青少年的禁毒意識，以及向他們宣揚正確使用藥物的信息。

drug abuse problem through preventive education.

Sponsored by the Narcotics Division, the Club implemented 870 school drug education programmes for 70 588 students of 118 secondary schools and Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education during the year. In addition, the Club organised regular drug education course to parents with children abusing drugs. A total of 78 course sessions were conducted with 632 attendances.

KELY Support Group

The KELY Support Group is a local, bilingual charity group that provides support to both Chinese and English speaking young people on drug, emotional or behavioural issues. KELY renders support by providing a drop-in centre, counselling and support services for young people and their families, hotline services, peer support training and workshops in schools, and a range of outreach projects.

In 2002, KELY completed a pilot project sponsored by the Narcotics Division for providing school drug education programmes in more than 240 local primary schools. By the end of the academic year, 275 programmes were delivered to 41 151 students. In September 2002, a new project was also launched together with the Narcotics Division to conduct drug education programmes in international schools for English-speaking students. At the end of 2002, 54



禁毒處資助香港路德會社會服務處（上）、明愛樂協會（中）及啟勵扶青會（下）分別為小學生、中學生及英基學校/國際學校學生進行藥物教育講座。

The Narcotics Division commissions Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service (top), the Caritas Lok Heep Club (middle) and the KELY Support Group (bottom) to conduct preventive education talks for primary school students, secondary school students and students of ESF/international schools respectively.

生活教育活動計劃

生活教育活動計劃是專為中小學生舉辦的健康意識和預防藥物濫用課程，獲得國際推許。在一九九四年，該計劃只設有一個流動教育中心；現時，流動教育中心已增至五個，該計劃並設有一所固定教育中心，全都備有先進設備。

programmes were delivered for 1 306 students in 13 schools. Apart for students, KELY organised training workshops on drug abuse prevention for teachers and parents in the international community of Hong Kong. Since 2001, the website of KELY has been another effective medium to promote the general awareness and proper use of drugs among local and expatriate teenagers.

The Life Education Activity Programme

The Life Education Activity Programme (LEAP) is an internationally recognized health awareness and drug prevention programme for primary and secondary school children. Starting with one mobile classroom in 1994, LEAP now operates five mobile classrooms and one static centre all equipped with state-of-the-art technology.

LEAP's cultural and age appropriate programmes are designed to provide a sequential approach to learning about the body, how drugs affect it and, through role-play, to develop students' social competency skills to enable them to make responsible decisions for their actions.

Apart from students, LEAP also offers workshops for parents and teachers of participating schools, and some classes for community centres. The message of a healthy lifestyle continues through the "Harold's Club" newsletter, specially designed activities for Club members and websites like www.leap.com.hk and www.charold.net.



生活教育活動計劃的流動教學中心為小學生提供互動有趣的預防藥物濫用課程。
The mobile Life Education Centre of the Life Education Activity Programme delivers interactive and interesting preventive education programmes to primary school children.

生活教育活動計劃的課程配合學生的年齡及心智發展，並讓學生循序漸進地認識身體的運作和藥物對身體的各種影響，繼而透過角色扮演，培養他們的社交能力和技巧，從而懂得為自己的行為作出負責任的決定。

除了為學生提供服務外，該計劃亦為參與計劃學校的家長和教師舉辦工作坊，以及為社區中心舉辦課程。此外，該計劃亦透過《哈樂之友通訊》，為會員精心設計的活動，以及www.leap.com.hk 及 www.charold.net 等網頁，持續宣揚健康生活的訊息。

除了為幼稚園至小六學生提供服務外，生活教育活動計劃更提供特殊教育課程和為中一學生而設的預防吸煙課程。在二零零一至二零零二學年，參加該課程的學生人數已增加至67 000人。此外，生活教育亦於同年完成製作兩項以酒精及流行派對藥物為主題的課程，對象以中二及中三學生為主。

In addition to the life education programmes for kindergarten to Primary 6 students, LEAP also has an anti-smoking programme for Year 7 secondary school students as well as a programme for special needs schools. In 2001/2002, student numbers have risen to 67,000.

During 2002, new programmes for Year 8 & 9 students were produced, focusing on alcohol and party drugs.

SARDA's Preventive Education

Drug Wise Training is an annual preventive education programme jointly organised by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers (SARDA) and the Youth Outreach and Drug Awareness Committee of the International Association of Lions Clubs District 303 Hong Kong and Macau. It promotes drug awareness and imparts social skills to young people on why and how to resist drugs.



禁毒處推出一套全新的中學藥物教育教材套，以提高學生的禁毒意識，及協助教師推行學校禁毒預防教育。

The Narcotics Division produced a drug education kit to enhance drug awareness among secondary school students and better equip teachers in school drug preventive education.

香港戒毒會的預防教育活動

由香港戒毒會和國際獅子總會港澳303區青年拓展及禁毒警覺委員會合辦的抗毒錦囊訓練課程，是一年一度的預防教育活動，有助提高青少年的禁毒意識及向他們灌輸社交技巧，讓他們知道拒絕濫用藥物的原因和方法。

過去幾年，該會也有開放石鼓洲康復院以舉辦預防教育活動，每年有數千名學生到石鼓洲參觀和參加經特別安排的預防教育活動，藉此與康復院的住院者直接交流。

In the last several years, SARDA also opened up Shek Kwu Chau Centre for preventive education. Several thousand students now visit Shek Kwu Chau annually to take part in the specially arranged preventive education programmes which involve direct interaction with the patients.

The Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong

The Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong (SRACP) has entered into its third year of collaboration with Kwai Chung Hospital Substance Abuse Assessment Unit in launching the OASIS Project, which is an integrated drug treatment and rehabilitation

programme. Other than a steady increase in the number of referrals, the profile of clients has become more diversified, including also females, young people, psychotropic drug users and poly-drug users. With the provision of a supportive environment in its hostels, the Society has also successfully helped some clients in withdrawing from drugs through the innovative day hospital programme. As with the follow-up service, the intervention was becoming more multi-dimensional, consisting of group treatment and community service to further help service users to rebuild a positive life style.

Under the sponsorship of the Beat Drugs Fund, the project, "Opening minds -- Anti-drugs Programmes for

香港善導會

香港善導會與葵涌醫院物質誤用評估中心合辦的綜合戒毒治療及康復計劃--綠洲計劃，已踏入第三年，轉介參加該計劃的個案數目持續上升，求診者的組合亦更多樣化，包括女性、青少年、濫用精神藥物者及濫用多種藥物者。該會提供創新的日間住院計劃，為戒毒者提供宿位，給予他們支持，協助部分戒毒者成功戒除毒癮。在跟進服務方面，該會藉着提供小組治療和社區服務，從多方面介入，進一步幫助服務使用者重新建立正面的生活方式。

由禁毒基金資助、香港善導會舉辦的“交出我的心—小學生抗毒計劃”已在二零零二年八月結束。這項為期14個月的計劃，共有超過37 000名來自167間小學的學生參加。為了宣揚禁毒信息，該計劃除了安排已康復的濫用藥物者主持分享會和籌辦富啟發性的音樂表演外，還舉辦徵文和繪畫比賽，收到的稿件超過4 000份，得獎作品更輯錄成小冊子作教育用途。二零零二年，香港善導會共舉辦了39次藥物教育講座，參加的在學青少年超過9 000人。

匡導少年 免入歧途

在反濫用藥物運動中，禁毒處一直以向易受毒品引誘的青少年宣傳毒害，引導他們遠離毒品為工作重點。各政府部門和志願機構與禁毒常務委員會和禁毒處緊密合作，推動這方面的工作。

Students", was completed in August 2002. Over 37 000 students from 167 primary schools have participated in this project which lasted for 14 months. In order to disseminate anti-drug messages, activities such as sharing sessions with rehabilitated drug abusers and inspirational music performance were held. Besides, a "writing and painting competition" with over 4 000 pieces of work received was held. Winning submissions were compiled into a handbook for educational purpose. In 2002, SRACP conducted 39 drug education programmes, reaching over 9 000 youths in schools.

Focusing on Youth

In the fight against drug abuse, the Narcotics Division continues to place strong emphasis on the vulnerability of young people to the menace, and how to steer them away from drugs. Working closely with ACAN and the Narcotics Division in this cause are various government departments and voluntary agencies.

The Education Department updated the web versions of School Administration Guide in October 2002. Schools are urged to establish a school drug education policy for preventive measures and a mechanism for managing drug-related incidents in schools. As counselling and guidance in schools are intended to fulfill a supportive function, the Education Department published Guidance Work in Secondary Schools and issued to schools in April 2002, so as to enhance the knowledge and skills of teachers and school social workers in handling drug abuse cases.



(左起) 禁毒專員盧古嘉利、警務處處長曾蔭培、律政司司長梁愛詩，及助理廣播處長邵盧善在「NDA無毒籃球爭霸賽」總決賽的開球禮上將毒品膠囊打碎，寓意青少年選擇健康生活的重要。

At the opening ceremony of No Drug Action Basketball Competition, (from left) the Commissioner for Narcotics, Mrs Clarie Lo; the Commissioner of Police, Mr Tsang Yam-pui; the Secretary for Justice, Ms Elsie Leung; and the Assistant Director of Broadcasting, Mr Peter Shiu, breaking a drug capsule to symbolise the importance of healthy lifestyle among youngsters.

教育署在二零零二年十月更新《學校行政手冊》網上版，促請學校訂定藥物教育政策以推行預防措施，並為處理校內的濫用藥物事件制定機制。由於學校的輔導服務屬支援性質，教育署已在二零零二年四月出版《中學學生輔導工作》並發給各學校，藉以增加教師及學校社工處理濫用藥物個案的知識和技巧。

二零零二年一月及十二月，教育署為中小學教師舉辦了三次有關誤用藥物的工作坊，並在二零零二年五月及十二月，為中小學教師舉辦三次生活技能訓練工作坊。該署鼓勵教師參加培訓課程，以提升他們在校內推行藥物教育的能力。

教育署通過學校課程推行藥物教育，把有關課題融入中小學各學科(例如小學常識科，以及中學社會教育、經濟及公共事務、宗教、科學、化學和通識教育科)；

The Education Department organised three workshops on drug misuse for primary and secondary school teachers in January and December 2002. Three workshops on life skills training were also organised for primary and secondary school teachers in May and December 2002. Teachers are encouraged to attend training programmes to facilitate the promotion of drug education in schools.

Drug education has been promoted through the delivery of school curriculum. Relevant topics have been incorporated into various subjects, such as General Studies at the primary level, Social Studies, Economic and Public Affairs, Religious Studies, Science, Chemistry and Liberal Studies at the secondary level. Informal curriculum such as extra-curricular activities are also conducted to promote drug education. Life skills training for pupils and counselling are also engaged to strengthen drug education. In

同時也藉着舉辦課餘活動等非正規課程，推廣藥物教育，以及為學生提供生活技能訓練和輔導，加強藥物教育。最近推行的課程改革，倡議把德育和公民教育列為四個關鍵項目的首要工作；藥物教育是德育和公民教育的核心及重要部分，因此亦受到高度重視。

此外，教育署亦資助生活教育活動計劃招聘兩名教育工作者，以便為小學生安排生活教育活動。

年內，禁毒處與教育署互相配合，在學校和香港專業教育學院大力推行禁毒工作，包括舉辦講座介紹濫用

the recent curriculum reform, Moral and Civic Education is recommended as one of the four key tasks and is accorded first priority. Drug education, being one of the core and essential components of the Moral and Civic Education, is duly emphasised.

The Education Department also sponsors a voluntary agency, the Life Education Activity Programme (LEAP) to recruit two educators to conduct life education lessons for pupils of primary schools.

Throughout the year, intensive and coordinated action was carried out by the Narcotics Division and the Education Department - supported in many cases by non-government agencies - among schools and Hong Kong Institutes of Vocational Education (HKIVE) in which talks were given about the harmful effects of drug abuse and life skills. Exhibitions were staged and publicity materials distributed.

The Narcotics Division also continued to put into effect new measures to strengthen the provision of drug education for young people in schools. They included :

- distribution of 16 000 new Drug Education Kits to secondary school teachers to assist teaching staff to promote anti-drug messages to students in a sustained manner; and
- strengthening cooperation with international schools, in particular the Drug Action Group in English School Foundation schools.

As education is the key in the fight against drug abuse, the Narcotics Division offers regular drug education programmes to students to dissuade them from abusing drugs or experimenting with psychotropic substances.



禁毒處印製海報以配合全新一輯名為「實例在眼前」的電視宣傳短片，宣傳濫用藥物的禍害。

The Narcotics Division produced a poster to tie in with the new series of anti-drug TV API entitled "The Fact".



禁毒常務委員會與社會福利署為社工與社工系學生舉辦青少年濫用藥物問題研討會。

ACAN and the Social Welfare Department jointly organised a seminar on Understanding Drug Abuse Among Young People for social workers and social work students.

藥物的禍害和生活技巧，以及舉辦禁毒展覽和派發宣傳品。大多數工作都得到非政府機構支持。

此外，禁毒處亦繼續為加強向在學青少年提供藥物教育而推行新措施，包括：

- 向中學教師派發 16 000 個新的藥物教育教材套，以協助教學人員持續向學生宣揚禁毒信息；以及
- 加強與國際學校，特別是英基學校的禁毒行動小組合作。

教育是打擊藥物濫用問題的關鍵，因此禁毒處經常為學生舉辦藥物教育講座，勸導他們切勿濫用藥物或嘗試服用精神藥物。二零零二年九月，禁毒處委託了三間非政府機構，為小五至高中程度的學生，以及香港專業教育學院學生舉辦藥物教育講座。這三間機構包括香港路德會社會服務處、明愛樂協會及啟勵扶青會。二零零二年，禁毒處為超過600間中小學逾15萬名學生舉辦了 1 900 次藥物教育講座。除學校講座

In September 2002, three non-government organisations, namely the Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service, the Caritas - Lok Heep Club and the KELLY Support Group were commissioned to deliver drug education programmes to students from Primary Five to Senior Secondary levels and those in HKIVE. In 2002, more than 1 900 drug education programmes were offered to over 150 000 students in more than 600 primary and secondary schools. Apart from school talks, in collaboration with Parent-Teacher Associations, a series of talks and seminars were organised for about 3 000 parents.

To keep anti-drug professionals abreast of the latest drug abuse trends and the Government's anti-drug strategies, an annual seminar was held jointly by the ACAN and the Social Welfare Department on 23 March 2002. The seminar was attended by over 220 in-service social workers, undergraduates and teaching staff in the social work field.

Other Support from Departments

The provision of preventive education programmes to young people and the public is one of the major tasks of the Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers subvented by the Social Welfare Department. In October 2002, two additional centres, TWGHs CROSS Centre and Evergreen Lutheran Centre serving the Hong Kong cluster and East Kowloon cluster respectively, were set up. Together with the existing three centres, namely Caritas HUGS Centre, PS 33 and Cheer Lutheran Centre, the five regionally based counselling centres provide services with territory-wide coverage. In order to provide one-stop services to young psychotropic substance abusers, preventive

外，禁毒處亦與家長教師會合作，為大約 3 000 名家長舉辦了一連串講座和研討會。

二零零二年三月二十三日，禁毒常務委員會與社會福利署合辦一年一度的研討會，目的是讓從事禁毒工作的專業人員充分掌握最新的藥物濫用趨勢和政府的禁毒策略。這個研討會有超過 220 人參加，包括在職社工，以及高等教育院校社工系的本科生和教員。

其他部門的支援

獲社會福利署資助的濫用精神藥物者輔導中心的其中一項主要工作，是為青少年和市民提供預防教育活動。除現有三個中心(即明愛容圃中心、香港基督教服務處 PS33 和路德會青欣中心)外，有關當局在二零零二年十月增設了東華三院越峰成長中心和路德會青怡中心，分別為香港區和東九龍區的市民提供服務。目前，這五個地區輔導中心的服務範圍已覆蓋全港。為了向濫用精神藥物的青少年提供一站式服務，當局在二零零二年七月把原先由社會福利署健康新一代計劃提供的預防教育服務，交由各濫用精神藥物者輔導中心負責。此外，受資助非政府機構的服務部，例如地區青少年外展服務隊、學校社會工作服務及綜合青少年服務中心等，均有提供輔導及小組服務，向青少年及市民宣揚禁毒信息。

社會福利署定期為前線社工舉辦訓練課程，讓他們掌握輔導技巧，得到最新的資源配合，以推行這方面的禁毒工作。在二零零二年，社會福利署為他們舉辦了四次訓練課程，共有 120 人參加。

education services provided by Against Substance Abuse Scheme of Social Welfare Department have been hived off to the counselling centres in July 2002. In addition, service units of subvented non-government organisations, such as District Youth Outreaching Social Work Team, School Social Work Services, Integrated Children and Youth Service Centres, etc. also provide counselling and group services to disseminate anti-drug messages to young people and the public.

The Social Welfare Department organises training programmes for frontline social workers regularly to equip them with relevant counselling skills and updated resources on anti-drug work. In 2002, four training courses have been organised with a total attendance of 120.

Anti-drug Abuse Hotline

Other means of promoting the anti-drug cause include the Anti-drug Abuse Hotline (2366 8822) operated by the Narcotics Division, a telephone enquiry service providing information on drug prevention, law enforcement as well as treatment and rehabilitation. On average, some 74 enquiries were received everyday on this automated hotline.

Diversified Publicity

The Narcotics Division, with the assistance of Information Services Department, organised an annual territory-wide anti-narcotics campaign to arouse the awareness of the public and warn them about drug abuse.



於「無毒聖誕 Ball」宣傳活動上，主禮嘉賓、禁毒義工計劃的機構義工代表，與歌星一同誓師支持禁毒工作。
The officiating guests, representatives of anti-drug corporate volunteers and the artistes pledging support to the anti-drug cause at the No Drug Christmas Gala.

禁毒諮詢熱線電話

其他推廣禁毒工作的途徑，還有由禁毒處管理的禁毒諮詢熱線電話服務(2366 8822)。這條自動熱線向市民提供有關預防濫用藥物、執法、戒毒治療和康復服務的資料，平均每天接獲約 74 宗查詢。

多元化的宣傳

禁毒處在政府新聞處協助下，舉辦了一年一度的全港性禁毒宣傳運動，提醒公眾關注毒害，切勿濫用藥物。

年內，禁毒處繼續以防止青少年濫用精神藥物為重點，新攝製一套四輯長15秒、講述真實個案的政府宣傳短片，喚起青少年注意濫用精神藥物的禍害，並已由二零零二年六月起，在電視和電台播放。這套政府宣傳短片也有在各大院線旗下的戲院播放。

During the year, the Narcotics Division continued to place strong emphasis on preventing young people from abusing psychotropic substances abuse. A new series of four 15-second Announcements in the Public Interest (APIs) featuring real cases was produced to enhance young people's awareness of the harmful effects of psychotropic substance abuse. The series has been broadcast on both television and radio since June 2002. The APIs have also been put on cinema trailers in major cinema circuits.

New outdoor advertising means were explored to spread the anti-drug messages throughout the territory. Arrangements were made to broadcast the new APIs on the M-channel and RoadShow - multi-media on board service installed in major bus fleets. The APIs were also shown on the giant video wall at a shopping mall in Causeway Bay.

當局曾探討以新的戶外宣傳手法，在全港宣揚禁毒信息。新製作的政府宣傳短片已安排在一家大型公共巴士公司的車隊所裝設的多媒體服務—M 頻道及路訊通，以及銅鑼灣一個商場的大型電視幕牆播放。

鑑於與傳媒合作是傳播禁毒信息的有效方法，禁毒處曾與無線電視及香港電台合作，分別製作一個一小時的特備禁毒電視節目及一個聽眾來電節目，藉此勸諭青少年遠離毒品。除了另一輯電台節目外，禁毒處與香港電台還在二零零二年十二月二十二日，於葵涌運動場合辦了一項名為“無毒聖誕 Ball”的禁毒宣傳活動，為禁毒機構義工計劃正式揭幕。此外，該項活動的另一主題，是提醒家長關心子女，引導他們遠離毒品。該項活動還包括一場足球友誼賽，外國領事團成員、禁毒常務委員會委員及禁毒機構義工對禁毒工作的鼎力支持，在球賽中表露無遺。

為配合該套政府宣傳短片的主题，當局更印製了海報，在多個地點派發給市民張貼。在聖誕及新年假期期間，當局亦作出安排，在紅磡、九龍塘、上水和羅湖的九廣鐵路車站張貼宣傳海報，並且繼續在羅湖邊境檢查站利用電子顯示板和廣播系統，宣傳禁毒信息和發出警告，提醒旅客切勿偷運毒品進出香港。

Since collaboration with the mass media was an effective means of disseminating anti-drug messages, a special one-hour anti-drug television programme and a phone-in radio series were produced jointly with TVB and Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK) respectively to steer young people away from drugs. An anti-drug publicity event entitled "No Drug Christmas Gala", coupled with another radio series, was jointly organised with RTHK on 22 December 2002 at Kwai Chung Sports Ground. Besides an official launch of the Anti-drug Corporate Volunteer Scheme, the event carried a theme calling on parents to take an active role in helping their children stay away from drugs. Through a friendly football match in the Gala, members of the Consular Corps, ACAN and anti-drug corporate volunteers showed their devoted support for the anti-drug cause.

A poster to tie-in with the theme of the APIs was produced and distributed to the public for display at various venues. Poster advertising at the Kowloon-Canton Railway stations including Hung Hom, Kowloon Tong, Sheung Shui and Lo Wu was arranged during the Christmas and New Year holidays. Anti-drug messages and warnings against the in and out flow of drugs in Hong Kong continued to be on display and broadcast through the electronic display board and broadcasting system at the Lo Wu Boundary Checkpoint.



學生參觀禁毒展覽。 Students viewing the anti-drug exhibition boards.

為了向青少年推行禁毒運動，禁毒處亦印製了一本名為“傑仔的飯盒”的禁毒漫畫書，故事內容改編自藥物倚賴者真實個案，講述四個年輕人對毒品的不同取向，

如何影響他們的生活。當局共印製了13萬本漫畫書，派發給中小學、禁毒機構、政府部門、地區組織及市民大眾。

此外，多個政府部門及非政府機構也有舉辦和支持各項宣傳活動。衛生署及禁毒處合辦了緩減毒害宣傳運動，推廣以美沙酮治療計劃作為減低危害的方法，並勸諭濫用藥物者不要共用針筒。在暑假期間，禁毒處更與少年警訊合辦禁毒籃球比賽，藉此推廣健康的生活方式。

為表明粵港澳三地合力打擊毒品問題的決心，以及響應聯合國國際禁毒日，一個由禁毒處、政府化驗所、社會福利署及警務處的代表組成的代表團，在六月與內地及澳門官員一同出席在深圳舉行的銷毀毒品大



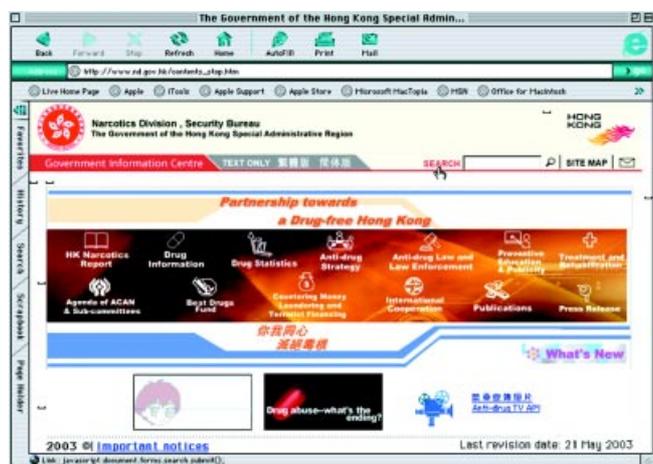
禁毒漫畫「傑仔的飯盒」深受青少年歡迎。
Anti-drug Comic Book receives critical acclaim from the youngsters.

A comic book adapted from case stories of drug dependent persons was also produced as part of the efforts to target young people in the anti-narcotics campaign. The comic book, entitled 'Kit Tsai's Lunch Box', is a story about how the lives of four youngsters were affected by their own decisions on drugs. A total of 130 000 copies of the comic book were published for distribution to primary and secondary schools, anti-drug agencies, Government departments, district organisations, and the public.

Publicity activities were also organised and supported by various government departments and non-government organisations. A Harm Reduction Campaign was co-organised by the Department of Health and the Narcotics Division to promote the methadone treatment programme as a way of harm reduction and to advise against needle sharing among drug abusers. An anti-drug basketball competition organised jointly with the Junior Police Call to promote the healthy lifestyle was held during the summer vacation.

To demonstrate a united front in tackling drug problems and in support of the United Nations International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, a delegation comprising representatives from the Narcotics Division, Government Laboratory, Social Welfare Department and the Police joined Mainland and Macau officials in attending a drug incineration rally held in Shenzhen in June. Separately, a "Say No to drugs" Pledging Ceremony sponsored by the Beat Drugs Fund was held

會。另外，本港亦舉行了由禁毒基金資助的“遠離毒品誓師禮”，邀請廣東及澳門的禁毒官員擔任主禮嘉賓。大會在誓師禮後更舉行花車巡遊，到本港各處向市民宣揚禁毒信息。



禁毒處進一步改善了其網頁，加入更多互動元素並使操作更加簡易，藉以吸引青少年瀏覽。該網頁增設了一個關於精神藥物的專欄，就濫用精神藥物的禍害提供齊備的資料。此外，還有一個互動的角色扮演遊戲，通過富趣味的遊戲向青少年推行禁毒教育。

鑑於傳媒對青少年的影響深遠，禁毒基金繼續資助傳媒機構製作宣傳計劃。在禁毒基金支持下，有線電視舉辦了一項校際禁毒活動獎勵計劃，吸引了31間中小學參加比賽，並且攝製了一輯電視節目，講述參賽學校所舉辦的禁毒活動，在二零零二年十一月於有線電視兒童台播放。此外，禁毒基金亦資助攝製另一套實況電視片集—“精彩活一生”。該片集已在二零零二年十二月至二零零三年二月期間在亞洲電視本港台播放，故事內容改編自戒毒康復者的真實個案，主要講述濫用藥物的禍害，並提醒市民販毒帶來的嚴重後果。

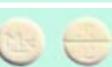
in Hong Kong, with anti-drug officials from Guangdong and Macau attending as officiating guests. The Pledging Ceremony was followed by a bus-parade which toured the territory to promote anti-drug messages to the public.

The Narcotics Division's homepage was further enhanced to increase interactive elements and to improve user-friendliness to attract young people to browse the website. A dedicated section on psychotropic substances was included to provide comprehensive information on the harmful effects of psychotropic substances abuse. An interactive role-playing game was designed to educate young people on drug prevention through interesting games.

Recognising the impact of mass media on the young people, the Beat Drugs Fund continued to sponsor publicity programmes produced by media organisations. The Cable TV under the support of the Fund organised an inter-school anti-drug activity award scheme. There were 31 primary and secondary schools participating in the competition. A series of TV programme featuring the anti-drug activities of these schools were produced and broadcast on its Children Channel in November 2002. The Beat Drugs Fund also sponsored the production of a documentary series entitled "Awakening: Stories of Drug Addicts", which was broadcast on the Home Channel of ATV from December 2002 to February 2003. The programme, adapted from real life stories of rehabilitated drug abusers, highlighted the harmful effects of drug abuse and reminded the public of the serious consequences of drug trafficking.

被濫用的各種物品

Substances Liable to Abuse

| 種類 Category | 物質 Substance | 俗稱 Chinese Colloquial | 醫藥用途 Medical Use | 濫用後果 Effects of Abuse | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Narcotics Analgesics 麻醉鎮痛劑 |  | 地匹哌酮 Dipipanone (Wellconal) | 紅色菲仕通 | 鎮痛,防止因戒除毒癮所引起的不適 Pain relief, prevent narcotic drug withdrawal discomfort | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 成癮 昏睡 壓抑呼吸 噁心 斷癮跡象: 流眼水、流鼻涕、打呵欠、食慾不振、煩躁震顫、驚惶、感到寒冷、出汗、痙攣。 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dependence Drowsiness Respiratory depression Nausea Withdrawal syndrome: watery eyes, runny nose, yawning, loss of appetite, irritability, tremors, panic, chills, sweating, cramps | |
| |  | 海洛英 Heroin | 白粉、粉、灰、四仔、港紙、美金 | 沒有 None | | |
| |  | 美沙酮 Methadone 菲仕通 Physeptone | 蜜瓜汁 帆船仔、白色菲仕通 | 戒毒治療 Treatment of narcotic drug addiction | | |
| |  | 嗎啡針劑 Morphine Ampoules | 嗎啡針 | 鎮痛 Pain relief | | |
| |  | 鴉片 Opium | 熟膏、福壽膏 | 沒有 None | | |
| Hallucinogens 迷幻劑 |  | 大麻 Cannabis | 草 | 沒有 None | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 舉止失常 判斷力失準 支氣管炎 結膜炎 內分泌紊亂 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Disoriented behaviour Impaired judgement Bronchitis Conjunctivitis Endocrine disorders | |
| |  | 大麻樹脂 Cannabis resin | 大麻精 | 沒有 None | | |
| |  | 麥角副酸二乙基酰胺 LSD | 沒有 None | 沒有 None | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 舉止失常 判斷力失準 噁心和嘔吐 心跳加速和血壓上升 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Disoriented behaviour Impaired judgement Nausea and vomiting Increased heart rate and elevated blood pressure |
| Depressants 鎮抑劑 |  | 巴比士酸鹽 Barbiturates: 異戊巴比妥 Amylobarbitone 正丁巴比妥 Butobarbitone (Soneryl) 速可巴比妥(速可眠) Quinalbarbitone (Secobarbital) | 沒有 None 沒有 None 莉莉四十 | 鎮靜神經、催眠、抗痙攣 Sedative, hypnotic, anti-convulsant | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 成癮 說話含糊 迷惑 記憶和思想受損 抑鬱或情緒波動 中毒性精神病 睡眠失調 肝臟和腎臟受損 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dependence Slurred speech Disorientation Impaired memory and thinking Depression or mood swings Toxic psychosis Sleep disorder Liver and kidney damage | |
| |  | 甲喹酮 Methaqualone (Mandrax) | 忽得、糖仔、MX | 沒有 None | | |
| |  | GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid) | G 水 | 沒有 None | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 噁心 呼吸困難 引致昏迷或死亡 斷癮跡象:失眠、不安、震顫及出汗 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nausea Difficulty in breathing Eventual coma or death Withdrawal syndrome: insomnia, anxiety, tremors and sweating |
| |  | 安非他命: Amphetamines: 甲基安非他命 Methylamphetamine α - α 二甲基苯乙基胺 Phentermine (Duromine, Redusa, Mirapront) | 冰 大力丸 | 減低食慾、提神、治療發作性渴睡症 Appetite suppressant, stimulant, treatment of narcolepsy | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 失眠 抑鬱 中毒性精神病 食慾不振 心臟和腎臟衰竭 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Insomnia Depression Toxic psychosis Loss of appetite Heart and kidney failure |
| Stimulants 興奮劑 |  | 可卡因 Cocaine | 可卡因、可可精 | 局部麻醉劑 Local or topical anaesthetic | 心臟衰竭 Heart failure | |

以下藥物未能盡錄。列於括號內的商業註冊藥名乃個別例子。同類或其他牌子的藥物在市面亦可能有售。若在醫生指導下服用藥物，則不算濫用。

This list of drugs is not exhaustive. Proprietary names (in brackets) are examples only. Generic or other brand name versions may be available. Use of substance under medical guidance does not constitute abuse.

| 種類 Category | 物質 Substance | 俗稱 Chinese Colloquial | 醫藥用途 Medical Use | 濫用後果 Effects of Abuse | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Stimulants 興奮劑 |  | 亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA (Ecstasy) | 搖頭丸、忘我、 狂喜、E仔 | 沒有 None | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 脱水 2. 筋疲力盡 3. 肌肉衰弱 4. 身體過熱 5. 抽搐 6. 崩潰 1. Dehydration 2. Exhaustion 3. Muscle breakdown 4. Overheating 5. Convulsion 6. Collapse | |
| Tranquilizers 鎮靜劑 |  | 苯二氮草類 Benzodiazepines: 氯氮草(利眠寧) Chlordiazepoxide (Librium, Librax) 安定 Diazepam (Valium) 舒樂安定 Estazolam 氟硝西洋(氟硝安定) Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol) 咪達唑侖(速眠安) Midazolam (Dormicum) 三唑侖 Triazolam 三唑侖 Triazolam | 綠豆仔 羅氏五號、羅氏十號 沒有 None 十字架 藍精靈 白瓜子 藍精靈 | 催眠 Hypnotic | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 成癮 2. 昏睡 3. 暈眩 4. 鎮靜神經 5. 抑鬱 6. 敵意 7. 動作不協調 8. 運動失調 9. 胎兒不正常 10. 失憶 11. 認知和神經肌運動功能受損 1. Dependence 2. Drowsiness 3. Dizziness 4. Sedation 5. Depression 6. Hostility 7. Incoordination 8. Ataxia 9. Foetal abnormalities 10. Loss of memory 11. Impaired cognitive and neuromotor functioning | |
| |  | 佐匹克隆 Zopiclone | 白瓜子 | 催眠 Hypnotic | | |
| | Others 其他 |  | 氯胺酮 Ketamine | K仔 | 手術用麻醉劑 Surgical anaesthetic | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 說話迷糊 2. 記憶力衰退 3. 行動機能受損 4. 呼吸/心臟機能受損 5. 形成耐藥性、心理依賴 1. Delirium 2. Impaired memory 3. Impaired motor function 4. Respiratory/heart problems 5. Tolerance/dependence |
| | |  | 咳藥 Cough Medicine: 可待因 Codeine 右甲嗎南 Dextromethorphan | 高甸、止咳水 囉囉擊 DM丸、黃豆仔、O仔 | 止咳 Cough suppressant | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 成癮 2. 壓抑呼吸 3. 中毒性精神病 4. 便秘 5. 食慾不振 6. 暈眩 1. Dependence 2. Respiratory depression 3. Toxic psychosis 4. Constipation 5. Loss of appetite 6. Dizziness |
| | |  | 酒精 Alcohol | 酒、啤酒、葡萄酒 拔蘭地、威士忌、 餐酒、香檳 | 沒有 None | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 成癮 2. 肝臟受損 3. 中毒性神經系統損害 1. Dependence 2. Liver damage 3. Toxic neurologic damage |
| | |  | 煙草 Tobacco | 煙、煙仔、 煙絲、雪茄 | 沒有 None | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 成癮 2. 肺部受損 1. Dependence 2. Lung damage |
| | |  | 有機溶劑 Organic Solvents | 膠水、天拿水、 打火機油 | 沒有 None | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 知覺受損 2. 失去協調和判斷能力 3. 壓抑呼吸和腦部受損 1. Impaired perception 2. Loss of coordination and judgement 3. Respiratory depression and brain damage |

戒毒治療和康復服務

全力協助 重建新生

第七章

Chapter 7

Treatment and Rehabilitation

Helping with Recovery





禁毒專員盧古嘉利在戒毒治療及康復國際培訓課程開幕禮上，致送紀念品予美國戴托普的培訓講師 Dr Frenado Perfas。

The Commissioner for Narcotics, Mrs Clarie Lo, presenting a souvenir to one of the trainers from Daytop International, Inc. USA, Dr Frenado Perfas, at the opening ceremony of the International Training Programme on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation.

香港提供多種模式的戒毒治療和康復服務，以切合不同背景藥物倚賴者的不同需要。

這些服務包括懲教署推行的強迫戒毒計劃、衛生署提供的美沙酮自願門診治療計劃，以及非政府機構（包括多間福音戒毒機構）推行的自願住院治療計劃。

強迫戒毒計劃為經法院裁定觸犯輕微罪行(但不一定與毒品有關)並適合接受這種治療的藥物倚賴者而設。

Hong Kong adopts a multi-modality approach in drug treatment and rehabilitation in order to cater for the divergent needs of drug dependent persons from varying backgrounds.

These include a compulsory placement scheme operated by the Correctional Services Department (CSD), a voluntary methadone out-patient treatment programme provided by the Department of Health (DH), and voluntary residential treatment programmes run by non-government organisations including Christian therapeutic agencies.

The compulsory placement programme caters for drug dependent persons convicted of minor offences, not necessarily drug-related, and are considered by the courts to be suitable for treatment under the programme.

Those who are not prepared to undergo residential treatment may opt for voluntary methadone treatment at methadone clinics run by DH.

Other non-government programmes provide for those who wish voluntarily to seek residential treatment, rehabilitation and social re-integration.

Aftercare services in the form of counselling, job placement, halfway houses and recreational activities are also offered and become an essential part of drug treatment and rehabilitation.

Compulsory Placement Scheme

Under the scheme operated by the CSD, drug dependent persons sentenced to imprisonment for any offence may be ordered by the courts to undergo compulsory treatment instead.

不願接受住院治療的藥物倚賴者，可選擇在衛生署管理的美沙酮診所參加美沙酮自願治療計劃。

其他非政府機構推行的戒毒計劃，為自願接受住院治療和康復服務，以期重返社會的藥物倚賴者而設。

不少機構還設有善後輔導服務，為康復者提供輔導、就業安排、中途宿舍及康樂活動。這些服務已成為戒毒治療和康復服務不可或缺的環節。

強迫戒毒計劃

根據懲教署推行的強迫戒毒計劃，法院可命令因犯法而被判監的藥物倚賴者接受強迫戒毒治療。

懲教署轄下設有兩間戒毒所，一間是為男犯人而設的喜靈洲戒毒所，另一間是為女犯人而設的芝麻灣戒毒所。犯人的羈留時間由兩個月至12個月不等，視乎戒毒的進展而定。犯人在康復後必須接受強制監管，如在監管期間被發現服用違禁藥物，可被召回戒毒所再接受治療。



Two drug addiction treatment centres, Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre and Chi Ma Wan Drug Addiction Treatment Centre, are operated by the CSD, one each for men and women. Detention can range from two to twelve months, depending on the inmate's progress. There is compulsory aftercare supervision, and if illicit drug use is detected before the expiry of the supervision period, the supervisee may be recalled to the Centre for a further period of treatment.

The intensive programme aims at the complete rehabilitation of the inmates, and includes a thorough medical check-up and treatment, work therapy and both individual and group counselling, as well as job placement and accommodation after release.

In 2002, a total of 1 289 inmates were admitted representing a decrease of 26% compared with the admission in 2001. There were 691 drug dependent persons under treatment at the end of the year.

Voluntary Residential Treatment and Rehabilitation Programmes

A number of non-government organisations offer voluntary drug treatment and rehabilitation services. They are:

明愛樂協會為接受治療的濫用藥物者家人組成互助小組。圖為小組成員進行分享會。

Family members of the drug dependent persons under rehabilitation holding sharing session in a mutual support group organised by the Caritas Lok Heep Club.

懲教署提供的深切戒毒計劃，包括詳細的體格檢驗和治療、工作治療、個別和小組輔導，以及獲釋後的就業和住宿安排，旨在協助犯人徹底康復。

在二零零二年，共有 1 289 人入住戒毒所，較二零零一年減少了 26%。在二零零二年年末時，共有 691 名藥物倚賴者在戒毒所接受治療。



青少年到香港戒毒會的石鼓洲康復院參加預防教育活動。
Young people taking part in the preventive education programmes held in SARDA's Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre.

自願住院治療和康復計劃

在本港提供自願戒毒治療和康復服務的非政府機構如下：

香港戒毒會

香港戒毒會是獲衛生署資助的機構，設有四間住院戒毒中心、五間中途宿舍、四間社會服務中心及一間尿

Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers (SARDA)

SARDA receives subvention from the Department of Health. It operates four residential treatment centres, five halfway houses, four social service centres, a urine test laboratory and a clinic which provides pre-admission medical examination and treatment, as well as post-discharge medical care. Through its affiliated organisation, the Pui Hong Self-help Association (PHSHA), SARDA also runs the Supported Employment Service providing direct work opportunities to rehabilitated drug abusers. Currently, work opportunities offered under the Service include removal service and express delivery service.

During the year, 2 120 men and 118 women were admitted for residential care which includes medical detoxification and psycho-social rehabilitation. Following discharge, rehabilitated drug abusers are provided with 12 months aftercare aimed at helping them to remain abstinent and to keep on leading a normal life.

SARDA also provides counselling service to the patients of the 20 methadone clinics operated by the Department of Health. With effect from October 2002, group counselling involving in particular youth and female patients was organised. In 2002, a total of 1 864 methadone patients were receiving the counselling service provided by SARDA.

液化驗所。該會另設一間診所，為戒毒者提供入院前的體格檢驗、住院期間的治療服務及出院後的醫療照顧。該會又透過附屬機構培康聯會，提供輔助就業服務，讓戒毒康復者直接獲得工作機會。現時，該項服務提供的工作機會包括搬運及速遞服務。

年內，共有 2 120 名男性及 118 名女性入住香港戒毒會的戒毒中心，接受藥物戒毒及心理社會康復輔導。該會為出院的戒毒康復者提供 12 個月的善後服務，幫助他們繼續遠離毒品，重過正常生活。

香港戒毒會也在衛生署轄下 20 間美沙酮診所，為求診者提供輔導服務。由二零零二年十月起，該會特別為年輕及女性求診者增設小組輔導服務。二零零二年共有 1 864 名美沙酮求診者接受香港戒毒會的輔導服務。

培康聯會是由一批戒毒康復者在一九六七年組成的志願機構，目標是促進會員發揮自助和互助精神，建立新生，遠離毒品，回饋社會。培康聯會轄下四間分會與香港戒毒會四間地區服務中心保持聯繫，為會員籌辦各類社區活動。

培康聯會自置會所，總辦事處設於銅鑼灣希雲大廈，負責統籌所有關於減低對藥物需求和緩減毒害的大型活動，包括一年一度的抗毒錦囊訓練課程和預防濫用藥物者感染愛滋病活動等。在二零零二年，該會的累積會員人數達 3 155 人，其中約有 400 人積極參與各

The PHSHA is a voluntary organisation formed by a group of rehabilitated drug abusers in 1967. It aims to promote the spirit of self-help and mutual support among its members so as to enable them to lead a drug free and productive life. Linked with SARDA's four regional service centres, its four district chapters organise various social activities for their members.

The Association's Head Office is located in a self-owned premises in Haven Building, Causeway Bay. It coordinates all large scale activities including drug demand and harm reduction programmes such as the annual Drug Wise Training Programme and the HIV/AIDS prevention programmes. In 2002, total membership stood at 3 155 of whom about 400 were actively involved in the Association's district and community based programmes. In coordination with SARDA's vocational rehabilitation programme for work conditioning and income generation, the Association also operates a co-op shop on Shek Kwu Chau.

Caritas Wong Yiu-nam Centre

The Caritas Wong Yiu Nam Centre started operation in 1999 at Hang Hau, Sai Kung. The centre provides treatment and rehabilitation services for young male substance abusers. During the year, 153 youngsters entered the centre and 116 youngsters completed the programme. The centre serves both opiate abusers and other substance abusers. Buprenorphine is used at the centre to help opiate dependent persons detoxify, giving a faster and less painful detoxification. The visiting psychiatrist also prescribes other types of medication for dependent persons of other substances to help relieve their withdrawal pains. In the year, the two major types of substances being abused by



由明愛黃耀南中心學員製作的禁毒壁畫與連環圖。 Anti-drug wall paintings and cartoons produced by trainees of the Caritas Wong Yiu Nam Centre.

項分區和社區活動。該會在石鼓洲設有合作社，與香港戒毒會職業康復計劃配合，協助會員就業和賺取收入。

明愛黃耀南中心

位於西貢坑口的明愛黃耀南中心，在一九九九年開始運作。中心為年輕的男性濫用藥物者提供戒毒康復服務。年內，共有 153 名青少年入住該中心，完成治療計劃的有 116 人。該中心為濫用鴉片類藥物及其他藥物的人士服務，當中包括使用丁丙諾啡協助鴉片類藥物倚賴者戒毒，以縮短戒毒期和減輕戒毒的痛苦，以及使用非駐院精神科醫生處方的其他藥物協助其他藥物倚賴者戒毒，以紓減斷癮的痛苦。年內，入住者所濫用的藥物，以鴉片類藥物及氯胺酮兩類居多。該中心提供的服務包括個別輔導、小組學習、基本生活技能訓練、性教育、藥物及健康教育、預防重染毒癮的理論和技巧、為濫用藥物者的家人舉辦的活動、戶外活動(例如足球和遠足)，以及為弱勢社群提供義工服

the clients were opiate and ketamine. Services offered by the centre include individual counselling, groups sessions, basic life skills training, education programme on sex, drugs and health, relapse prevention theory and skills, programmes for family members, outdoor activities such as soccer and hiking, and volunteer service to help underprivileged groups. Smoking is not allowed in the centre and the clients have to pay treatment fees. A 12-month aftercare service is provided to those who complete the programme which lasts from one to three months. The centre receives full subvention from the Department of Health to meet recurrent operating costs. In the year, the centre launched a DV taking and editing project with funding support from the Chinese Permanent Cemeteries Fund to enrich the life skills of the clients.

Barnabas Charitable Service Association

Being one of the voluntary organisations under the subvention of Social Welfare Department (SWD), the Barnabas Charitable Service Association provides residential treatment and rehabilitation service for

務等。中心內嚴禁吸煙，每名入住者均須繳付治療費用。完成一至三個月治療程序的人可獲提供為期12個月的善後輔導服務。該中心的經常營運開支，全數由衛生署資助。年內，該中心獲華人永遠墳場基金撥款開辦數碼影像攝錄和剪輯課程，以提高入住者的生活技能。

巴拿巴愛心服務團

巴拿巴愛心服務團是獲社會福利署資助的志願機構，專為女性濫用藥物者提供住院治療和康復服務。根據該團的一年治療計劃，接受服務者須入住南丫島訓練之家，接受為期六個月的基本訓練，另外六個月則在馬鞍山的中途宿舍接受治療，為重返社會作準備。善後服務計劃為期一年，旨在協助接受服務者面對出院後的各種問題。該團通過基督教信仰幫助戒毒者康復，除提供個別及小組輔導、家庭治療、通識教育、工作技巧訓練及社交康樂活動外，並增設庇護服務，照顧受助人出院後的需要。

除了為女性藥物濫用者而設的康復計劃外，該團在禁毒基金資助下，於一九九八年推行“陽光社區教育網絡”計劃，為學校及機構舉辦預防教育及生活技能訓練活動。該團其後獲健康護理及促進基金和愛滋病信託基金委員會撥款繼續提供該項服務。

female drug abusers. In its year-long programme, service recipients have to undergo a half-year basic training programme in Lamma Training Centre and another half-year programme in Ma On Shan Halfway House to prepare them for reintegration into the community. A one-year aftercare programme is rendered to help service recipients to face all sorts of problems after their discharge. Rehabilitation is through the Christian faith. Besides, individual and group counselling, family therapy, general education, job skill training, social and recreational activities are provided for clients. Moreover, shelter service is added to meet clients' need after their discharge.

Apart from the rehabilitation programme for female drug abusers, the Association launched the Sunshine Net in 1998, with the sponsorship of the Beat Drugs Fund, to provide preventive drug education and life skill training programmes for schools and organisations. Funds were subsequently obtained from the Health Care and Promotion Fund and the Council for the AIDS Trust Fund to continue the service.

Launched in 2001, the "Project Butterfly" and "Sunflower Cafe" funded by the Intensive Employment Assistance Fund and Beat Drugs Fund respectively were still in operation. The former is a job skill training centre which serves young CSSA recipients who are youths-at-risk or ex-drug abusers. The latter is an aftercare service centre which provides gender-specific counselling services for young female ex-drug abusers.



基督教得生團契學員組成的禁毒少青團。
The Narcotics Youth Team formed by trainees of the Christian New Being Fellowship.

在二零零一年分別獲深入就業援助基金及禁毒基金撥款資助的“蝴蝶計劃”和“朗日廊”計劃，至今仍在推行。前者是為領取綜援的邊緣青少年或已康復的濫用藥物者而設的職業技能訓練中心；後者則是專為已康復的年輕女性濫用藥物者而設的善後輔導服務中心。

基督教得生團契

基督教得生團契在一九八九年成立。該團契於西貢北潭涌設立的中心，可為54名濫用藥物(包括精神藥物)的青少年提供康復服務；設於西貢的中途宿舍，則可為12名青少年提供服務。該團契提供的綜合訓練計劃，包括個別及小組輔導、一般學科教育、生活技能和紀律訓練、職業訓練及聖經研讀。該團契是獲社會福利署資助的志願機構。

Christian New Being Fellowship

The Christian New Being Fellowship was established in 1989. It operates a centre in Pak Tam Chung, Sai Kung, providing rehabilitation services to a maximum of 54 youngsters who abuse drugs, including psychotropic substances. It also operates a halfway house in Sai Kung which provides services to a maximum of 12 youngsters. The Integrated Training programme offers individual and group counselling, general education studies, life skills and disciplinary training, vocational training as well as biblical studies. It is one of the voluntary organisations under the subvention of SWD.

Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission - Ling Oi Centre

Ling Oi Youth Centre was established in 1970 by the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission, providing an integrated Christian drug therapeutic rehabilitation programme to drug dependent persons. Services include pre-admission counselling, physical, social and spiritual rehabilitation programme in a treatment centre, reintegration programme in a halfway house, and aftercare programme with a fellowship self-help group. It operates a drug treatment centre at Tan Ka Wan, Sai Kung and a halfway house at Kwai Shing Circuit. Ling Oi Youth Centre is one of the voluntary organisations subvented by SWD.



靈愛中心學員正埋首於日常習作。
Trainees of the Ling Oi Centre doing their daily assignments.

基督教信義會芬蘭差會靈愛中心

靈愛中心在一九七零年由基督教信義會芬蘭差會創立，為藥物倚賴者提供綜合的福音戒毒治療康復服務，包括入院前的輔導服務、住院期間的身心及社交康復計劃、中途宿舍的重返社會計劃，以及團契自助小組形式的善後服務計劃。該機構在西貢蛋家灣設有戒毒中心，亦在葵盛圍設有中途宿舍。靈愛中心是獲社會福利署資助的志願機構。

香港晨曦會

香港晨曦會設於西貢的晨曦島戒毒中心，提供福音戒毒和康復服務，着重通過治療形式的團體生活，糾正濫用藥物行為。除聖經研讀外，該中心還為戒毒者安排小組討論、個別輔導、工作治療，以及游泳和足球等體育運動，並舉辦領袖才能訓練課程。香港晨曦會也是獲社會福利署資助的志願機構。

Operation Dawn

Operation Dawn's Island Centre in Sai Kung adopts a Christian spiritual approach to drug treatment and rehabilitation, emphasising behavioural sanctification in a therapeutic community setting. Group discussion, individual counselling, work therapy and sports exercises such as swimming and soccer games are programmed together with Bible studies. There is also a leadership training course. It is also one of the voluntary organisations under the subvention of the SWD.

Christian Zheng Sheng Association

The Christian Zheng Sheng Association provides drug dependent persons with comprehensive and professional services through a number of facilities. The Association operates three drug treatment centres, one in Kam Tin, Yuen Long for adult males and the other two in Ha Keng, Lantau Island for young males and females respectively. It also runs a halfway house in Mui Wo, Lantau Island for adult males and a youth training centre on Cheung Chau. In 1998, the Association set up a secondary school which is the first of its kind to offer drug treatment and counselling services in the territory. To help rehabilitated drug dependent persons reintegrate into society, the Association also runs a piano maintenance and repair company, a computer firm, a design and printing house and a pedigree dog breeding farm, a pizza restaurant, a tropical fish centre and a tea shop to equip them with diversified training for employment.

基督教正生會

基督教正生會設有多項設施，為藥物倚賴者提供全面而專業的服務。該會轄下的三間戒毒中心，一間位於元朗錦田，專為成年男子而設；另外兩間位於大嶼山霞澗，分別為男女青少年而設。該會在大嶼山梅窩另設成年男子中途宿舍，並在長洲開設青少年訓練中心。該會在一九九八年創辦本港首間提供戒毒治療和輔導服務的中學。為協助已康復的藥物倚賴者重返社會，該會開設鋼琴保養及維修公司、電腦公司、設計及印刷公司、純種狗繁殖場、意大利薄餅店、熱帶魚中心及茶葉店，為學員提供多元化的培訓，讓他們有一技之長。

得基輔康會

得基輔康會通過基督教信仰，為藥物倚賴者及其家人提供輔導及康復服務。該會設於上水的“恩慈之家”，自一九八九年起為男性藥物倚賴者提供住院戒毒治療及康復服務。入住者除接受基礎教育及基督教教育外，也會接受個別及小組治療。

聖士提反會

聖士提反會是基督教團契組織，宗旨是協助露宿者、釋囚和老人等無家可歸的貧困人士，以及其他難於適應社會的人士。該會通過工作計劃、輔導和群體生活，引導藥物倚賴者成為有責任感和有道德的公民，同時亦經常與受助人的家人保持合作。現時開設的五個康復中心及多間中途宿舍，為不同性別、年齡和種族的人士提供協助。

Drug Addict Counselling and Rehabilitation Services (DACARS)

DACARS provides a Christian based counselling and rehabilitation services for drug dependent persons and their families. The Enchi Lodge in Sheung Shui provides residential treatment and rehabilitation for male drug dependent persons since 1989. Residents there receive general and Christian education, in addition to individual and group therapy.

St Stephen's Society

The St Stephen's Society is a Christian Fellowship that provides assistance to displaced and distressed persons such as street sleepers, former offenders, elderly people, and others having difficulty in adjusting to society. The drug dependent persons are steered through work projects, counselling and community living to become responsible and moral citizens. The Society also works consistently with families of its clients. Currently, the Society operates five rehabilitation homes and several halfway houses offering assistance to men and women of all ages and different racial background.

Wu Oi Christian Centre

Founded in 1973, Wu Oi Christian Centre helps drug dependent persons, former prisoners and problem youths to become productive and responsible citizens in society through Christian detoxification and rehabilitation programmes. The centre offers a year-long treatment course and a six-month follow-up, with emphasis on a simple and disciplined lifestyle in a Christian therapeutic community. It operates five drug treatment and rehabilitation centres. The male drug



基督教互愛中心為市民大眾舉辦活動，推廣禁毒信息。

Wu Oi Christian Centre organised a publicity function for the public to promote anti-drug messages.

基督教互愛中心

基督教互愛中心於一九七三年成立，通過福音戒毒和康復計劃，幫助藥物倚賴者、釋囚和問題青少年，使他們成為對社會有貢獻和負責任的公民。該中心提供為期一年的治療計劃和六個月的跟進服務，着重通過福音治療形式的團體環境，讓藥物倚賴者適應簡單而有紀律的生活。該中心轄下有五項戒毒治療和康復設施，分別是浪茄的男性戒毒和康復中心、順天邨的男性中途宿舍、大尾篤的女性戒毒和康復中心，以及專為21歲以下藥物倚賴者而設的大嶼山樂濤莊青少年訓練中心和青洲青少年訓練中心。此外，互愛中心更為學員的家人提供支援服務。為協助學員重投社會，互愛中心加強為他們提供職業及技能訓練。該中心也有參與禁毒活動及預防教育工作，形式包括安排探訪康復中心、舉辦工作營及參加禁毒講座。該中心還安排義工服務，動員義工參與禁毒工作。

detoxification and rehabilitation centre and halfway house are located at Long Ke and Shun Tin Estate respectively. The female centre is located at Tai Mei Tuk. Bliss Lodge Youth Training Centre in Lantau Island and Green Island Youth Training Centre offer programmes for drug dependent persons aged under 21. Wu Oi also provides family support service for the clients' families. In order to help the clients re-integrate into society, Wu Oi enhances the vocational and skill training to the clients. Besides, Wu Oi takes part in anti-drug activities and prevention work through rehabilitation centre visits, work camps and drug-related talks. Wu Oi also arranges voluntary service to mobilise volunteers to participate in anti-drug work.

Christian New Life Association

The Christian New Life Association was formed by a group of Christians and professionals in April 2001. The visions of the Association are to use the gospel-based and counselling approaches to serve and develop the physical, psychological, social and spiritual needs of the clients. It operates a training camp at Yuen Long and a counselling centre at Tai Kok Tsui. The target clients are adult male aged 18 or above. The training camp admitted more than 40 residents in 2002 which are served by nine full-time staff.

In the six-month treatment period, the Association provides learning environment for the residents. They will receive academic and job training such as bible study, language class, cleaning and cooking. Moreover, the residents are arranged to provide



基督教新生協會學員在禁毒活動中表演，向邊緣青少年宣揚反濫用藥物的信息。

Trainees of the Christian New Life Association giving a band show to promote anti-drug messages to the high-risk youths.

基督教新生協會

基督教新生協會在二零零一年四月由一批基督徒及專業人士成立。該會的宗旨是以福音為本，輔導為副的模式，照顧並發掘受助者的身心、社交及精神需要。該會在元朗及大角咀分別設有一所訓練村及一間輔導中心，服務對象為18歲或以上的成年男性。在二零零二年，訓練村收納了超過40名學員，在村內工作的全職員工有九人。

在為期六個月的治療過程中，該會為學員提供一個學習環境，安排他們接受學術及職業培訓，例如聖經、語文、潔淨及烹飪班等。此外，該會更安排學員為社會服務組織、學校、教會及社區提供義工服務，藉此提升學員的自信，並協助他們發揮自助和互助精神。

volunteer service for social service organisations, schools, churches and the community in order to boost their self esteem and help them develop a sense of self-help and mutual help.

Mission Ark

Founded in March 2002, Mission Ark provides community-based gospel holistic cure for drug and substance dependants, gamblers, alcoholics and alike. It facilitates the reconstruction of life with Christian teachings.

The Yuen Long Centre has a capacity of nine places for females. Six tutors and numerous volunteers provide residents with individual developmental plans, religious training, counselling, group activities and voluntary service opportunities. The Centre is mildly secluded from but greatly merged with the community. Living inside an unlocked gate, the residents are given training on willpower and channels for external contacts. In 2002 the residents had taken part in a camp in collaboration with a church, become leaders in a clean up programme, visited an elderly home and participated in flag-day service.

Mission Ark collaborates with hospitals, churches, schools and community groups for the referral, treatment and follow-up of residents. Trained volunteers will ultimately take up over half of the work of Mission Ark.



禁毒常務委員會主席李紹鴻教授（左）聆聽職員簡介深水埗美沙酮診所新增設的設施及服務。

The Chairman of ACAN, Professor Lee Shiu-hung (left), being briefed by the staff of Sham Shui Po Methadone Clinic on the expanded facilities and services of the clinic.

方舟行動

方舟行動於二零零二年三月成立，為吸毒和藥物依賴者、嗜賭者、酗酒者和類似處境的人，提供以社區為本的福音全人治療，以基督真理輔導學員重建生命。

該機構位於元朗的宿舍設有九個女性宿位，由六位導師及多位義工為學員設計個人發展計劃、提供信仰栽培、個別陪談、團體活動及義務工作機會。宿舍服務以少隔離、多融合社區，並操練意志為主，因此宿舍大閘沒有上鎖，學員也有多種接觸外界的途徑。年內，學員曾參與跟教會合辦的宿營、擔任清潔香港活動隊長、探訪老人院、成為賣旗義工等。

方舟行動常與醫院、教會、學校、社區組織等聯繫，有助轉介、栽培及跟進受助者。曾受訓練的義工最終會承擔方舟行動一半以上的工作。

Licensing Scheme for Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres

The Drug Dependent Persons Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres (Licensing) Ordinance came into operation on 1 April 2002. This Ordinance is aimed at ensuring that drug dependent persons receive voluntary residential drug detoxification and rehabilitation services in a properly managed and physically secure environment.

The Ordinance stipulates that all treatment centres which commence operation on or after 1 April 2002 shall obtain licences. Certificates of Exemption may be granted to treatment centres already in operation before the commencement of the Ordinance but which were unable to comply fully with the licensing requirements. In 2002, the Licensing Office of the Social Welfare Department has issued 26 Certificates of Exemption.

Methadone Treatment Programme

Methadone has been used for the maintenance and treatment of heroin dependent persons on a voluntary out-patient basis since 1972, and the service has been expanded to cope with increase in demand. It is now subscribed by more than half of the reported drug abusers in Hong Kong.

The Methadone Treatment Programme (MTP) is operated by the Department of Health and it includes both maintenance and detoxification options for out-patients. Under the more popular maintenance scheme, patients are provided with a dose of methadone each day to block their craving for heroin.

戒毒治療及康復中心發牌計劃

《藥物倚賴者治療康復中心(發牌)條例》在二零零二年四月一日開始實施。該條例旨在確保藥物倚賴者能在管理妥善和安全的環境中接受自願住院戒毒治療和康復服務。

該條例訂明，所有在二零零二年四月一日或之後開始營辦的治療中心必須向當局申請牌照。豁免證明書會適用於該條例生效前已投入服務，但未能完全符合發牌規定的治療中心。在二零零二年，社會福利署的牌照事務處簽發了 26 份豁免證明書。

美沙酮治療計劃

自一九七二年起，香港以自願門診方式，為海洛英倚賴者提供美沙酮代用治療和戒毒治療計劃。這項服務其後不斷擴展，以應付日益增加的求診人數。目前本港有超過一半的被呈報濫用藥物者服用美沙酮。

這項由衛生署推行的美沙酮治療計劃，分為代用治療和戒毒治療兩種服務，供求診者選擇。代用治療計劃較受求診者歡迎，求診者每天獲供應一劑美沙酮，以壓抑海洛英毒癮。戒毒治療計劃則以戒毒為目標，求診者每天服用的美沙酮劑量會逐漸減少，直至完全戒除毒癮為止。

美沙酮的使用一向受到嚴格管制，所有求診者必須在配藥人員面前服用。

Detoxification aims to wean patients off drugs by gradually reducing their daily dosage of methadone until they are completely drug-free.

Methadone is administered under very strict control, and all patients are required to take their dose in the presence of the dispensing staff.

As a synthetic narcotic analgesic, methadone does not produce euphoria or any significant side effects. With methadone treatment, patients can lead a normal life and be gainfully employed as productive citizens. By reducing intravenous drug use, and hence sharing of syringes, methadone treatment reduces the risk of transmission of blood borne diseases like Hepatitis B and AIDS.

Although patients should ideally achieve a drug-free state, it is accepted that this will not be possible for a significant number of drug dependent persons, given the chronic relapsing nature of narcotic addiction. However, the programme does provide to every single drug dependent person a readily accessible, legal, medically safe and effective alternative to illicit drug use.

There are currently 20 methadone clinics - four on Hong Kong Island, nine in Kowloon and seven in the New Territories.

During the year, the methadone clinics catered for 2 592 025 patient-attendance, an increase of 8.7% when compared with 2 384 805 in 2001. The daily average attendance for the year was 7 101, 8.7% more than the average of 6 534 in 2001.

美沙酮是合成麻醉鎮痛劑，不會令服用者產生快感，也無顯著的副作用。接受治療者可以如常生活和工作，對社會作出貢獻。推行美沙酮治療計劃，可減少吸毒者以靜脈注射方式吸食毒品和共用針筒的機會，從而減低他們感染乙型肝炎和愛滋病等血液傳播疾病的危險。

能夠協助求診者戒絕毒癮，固然理想，但由於戒毒者在戒除毒癮後亦可能會再次吸毒，所以不少戒毒者都未能徹底戒除毒癮。不過，美沙酮治療計劃可為藥物倚賴者提供一種既容易得到而又合法，兼且在醫療上安全有效的代用品，避免他們濫用違禁藥物。

本港共有20間美沙酮診所：港島四間、九龍九間、新界七間。

年內，各美沙酮診所的求診者有2 592 025人次，較二零零一年的2 384 805人次增加了8.7%。年內，每天平均有7 101人次求診，較二零零一年的6 534人次增加了8.7%。

美沙酮治療計劃檢討

由於美沙酮治療模式備受爭議，而聲稱可以代替美沙酮的藥物又相繼面世，禁毒常務委員會戒毒治療及康復小組委員會於是決定全面檢討美沙酮治療計劃。負責檢討這計劃的工作小組在一九九九年五月成立，並在二零零零年完成檢討，提出了一系列建議，結論是現時的美沙酮治療計劃已達到既定目標，可有效協助

Review of Methadone Treatment Programme

In view of the controversy surrounding this treatment mode and the emergence of new drugs which allegedly may serve as a substitute for methadone, the ACAN Treatment and Rehabilitation Sub-committee decided that a comprehensive review on MTP should be conducted. In May 1999, a working group was formed to conduct the review which was completed in 2000 with a set of recommendations formed. The Working Group concluded that the current MTP fulfilled its declared objectives and was effective in helping drug dependent persons to sustain their employment and social life, as well as helping society to reduce instances of drug overdose, drug-related deaths and spread of blood-borne diseases. The review therefore recommended that the MTP should continue.

However, recognising that MTP should move towards a more knowledge-based approach to service provision, the Working Group recommended that the existing support services should be improved. An inter-departmental working group was formed in 2001 to oversee the implementation of the recommendations of the MTP Review Report. An action plan was drawn up and progress reported regularly to the ACAN's Treatment and Rehabilitation Sub-committee.

As a follow-up to the Report, extension and renovation of the Sham Shui Po Methadone Clinic was completed in March 2002 with enhanced facilities, including

藥物倚賴者繼續工作，過正常的社交生活，亦有助他們減少服用過量毒品，降低與藥物有關的死亡率，以及防止血液傳播的疾病蔓延。因此，工作小組建議繼續推行美沙酮治療計劃。

不過，工作小組認為按美沙酮治療計劃提供服務時，應更着重以知識為基礎的模式，因此建議改善現有的支援服務。當局已在二零零一年成立跨部門工作小組，監察《美沙酮治療計劃檢討報告》所載建議的實施情況，並且擬訂了行動計劃，定期向禁毒常務委員會戒毒治療及康復小組委員會匯報有關進展。

為跟進報告所提出的建議，深水埗美沙酮診所已在二零零二年三月完成擴充和翻新工程，以增設資訊角、健康教育室及社工會晤室等設施。此外，當局在二零零二年五月展開一項試驗計劃，由深水埗美沙酮診所與葵涌醫院藥物誤用評估中心互相轉介求診者。

自二零零二年十月起，當局加強了為美沙酮求診者，特別是年輕和女性吸毒者及其家人，提供個人及小組輔導服務。

當局在二零零二年五月展開緩減毒害宣傳運動，目的是通過不同的宣傳手法，包括電視宣傳短片及電台宣傳聲帶、電話熱線、單張及海報等，使市民認識有關美沙酮治療計劃在公眾衛生方面的功能，以及美沙酮代用治療和戒毒治療計劃的分別。

至於替代／輔助藥物方面，當局已在二零零二年年中開始進行臨床試驗計劃，評估納曲酮對防止已戒毒人士重染毒癮的療效，預計可在二零零五年完成。

an information corner, a health education room and an interview room for social workers. A pilot scheme of patient referral service between this clinic and the Substance Abuse Assessment Unit of Kwai Chung Hospital was started in May 2002.

With effect from October 2002, individual and group counselling services for methadone patients, particularly the young and female drug abusers and their families, were enhanced.

A media campaign on harm reduction was launched in May 2002. Using a variety of media of publicity such as TV and Radio APIs, telephone hotline, leaflets and posters, the campaign aimed at educating the general public on the public health functions of MTP and the distinction between the MTP maintenance and detoxification programmes.

Regarding alternative/supplementary drugs, a clinical trial to assess the efficacy of naltrexone for relapse prevention for detoxified drug addicts has commenced in mid-2002 and is target for completion in 2005.

Substance Abuse Clinics

In response to the need to fill the service gap in medical and psychiatric treatment for psychotropic substance abusers, the Hospital Authority established a pilot Substance Abuse Clinic in Kowloon Hospital in 1994. Now there are six such clinics operating in Kowloon Hospital, Pamela Youde Nethersole Eastern Hospital, Prince of Wales Hospital, Queen Mary Hospital, Kwai Chung Hospital Substance Abuse Assessment Unit and Castle Peak Hospital Tuen Mun Mental Health Centre.

物質誤用診所

一九九四年，醫院管理局為填補濫用精神藥物者在藥物和精神治療方面的不足，於是在九龍醫院試辦物質誤用診所。本港目前共有六間這類診所，分別設於九龍醫院、東區尤德夫人那打素醫院、威爾斯親王醫院、瑪麗醫院、葵涌醫院藥物誤用評估中心和青山醫院屯門精神健康中心。

這些診所診治由濫用精神藥物者輔導中心、志願機構、醫生和其他健康護理機構轉介的人士，他們大多接受門診治療。診所提供的服務包括戒毒治療、輔導、心理治療和家庭治療。求診者是否須要接受住院治療，視乎個別臨床需要而定。求診者如患有藥物引致的精神病或精神病併發症，會獲得特別住院戒毒治療。上述六間診所在二零零二年共處理 869 宗個案。

為濫用精神藥物者提供的輔導服務

香港基督教服務處 PS33

香港基督教服務處 PS33 是香港首間為濫用精神藥物者而設的中心，主要宗旨是透過深入輔導、戒毒服務及精神和醫療上的支援，為精神藥物倚賴者及其家人提供高質素的康復服務。在二零零二年，PS33 處理了 213 宗個案，為 10 958 名參加者舉辦了 370 次小組治療研討會及預防教育活動。另外，該中心獲香港



PS33 為社工舉辦「激發動機治療法之技巧應用」工作坊。

PS33 organises a workshop entitled "Application of Motivational Interviewing Skills" for social workers.

These clinics accept referrals from counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers, voluntary agencies, medical practitioners, and other health care providers. Clients are treated largely on an out-patient basis. Services include drug treatment, counselling, psychotherapy and family therapy. The need for a period of in-patient treatment is determined by the specific clinical needs of patients. Specific treatment is provided for in-patient detoxification and treatment of those with identified drug induced psychiatric complications or co-morbid psychiatric illnesses. The six clinics treated a total of 869 cases in 2002.

Counselling Services for Psychotropic Substance Abusers

Hong Kong Christian Service PS33

The Hong Kong Christian Service PS33 is the first centre for psychotropic substance abusers in Hong Kong. Its main objective is to provide quality rehabilitation services for psychotropic substance dependent persons and their family members through



在明愛容圍中心成立的「不藥不弱」網頁啟動禮上，青少年即場示範網上輔導及解答疑難服務。

At a launching ceremony of Stay Fit Drug Free website set up by the Caritas HUGS Centre, youngsters demonstrating the use of an on-line counselling service provided by the website.

賽馬會慈善信託基金資助，為濫用派對藥物的高危人士推行“破冰行動”計劃，藉着舉辦“非一般身心體驗”活動，協助他們遠離毒品。

明愛容圍中心

明愛容圍中心在一九九六年成立，是專為居於新界西的年輕濫用精神藥物者而設的輔導中心。二零零二年七月，該中心獲社會福利署增撥資源，把服務範圍由原來的屯門、元朗擴展至荃灣及葵青區，並在二零零二年十一月遷往屯門富泰邨的永久會址。除了提供個人及家庭個案輔導外，該中心的社工亦主持輔導小組、到中學舉辦禁毒活動，為專職人員(例如青年工作者及教師)舉辦工作坊等，以期及早介入，為有需要的青少年提供適切的支援及協助。年內，該中心在禁毒基金的資助下設立“不藥不弱”網站(www.hugs.org.hk)，提供最新的藥物資訊，並利用電郵為年輕人提供網上輔導服務。截至二零零二年十二月底，瀏覽人次已超過 18 500 人。

intensive counselling, detoxification service as well as psychiatric and medical support. In 2002, it handled 213 cases and organised 370 therapeutic group sessions and preventive education programmes for 10 958 participants. In addition, a project named "ICE-Breaking Action" sponsored by the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust was launched for high risk party drug abusers to help them stay drug free through "smart check and i-check programmes".

Caritas HUGS Centre

The Caritas HUGS Centre, which was established in 1996, is a counselling centre for young psychotropic substance abusers serving the New Territories West. By July 2002, the service expanded to serve the catchment area covering Tuen Mun, Yuen Long to Tsuen Wan and Kwai Tsing with additional resources allocated by the Social Welfare Department. In November 2002, the centre moved to the permanent office base in Fu Tai Estate in Tuen Mun. Apart from providing counselling casework service to individual and families, social workers of the service also conduct counselling groups, drug prevention programmes in secondary schools and organise workshops for allied professionals, for example, youth workers and teachers, aiming at providing appropriate support and assistance as well as early intervention. In the year, sponsored by Beat Drugs Fund, the "Stay Fit Drug Free" web site (www.hugs.org.hk) was set up with updated drug information and through e-mail, cyber counselling service was provided to young people. By the end of December 2002, the hit rate accumulated to over 18 500.



路德會青欣中心舉辦音樂會，向青少年宣揚健康生活的重要。
Cheer Lutheran Centre organised a band show to promote healthy living among youngsters.

路德會青欣中心

路德會青欣中心在一九九八年成立，專為居於新界東的濫用精神藥物青少年提供輔導服務。年內，該中心獲社會福利署增撥資源，為該區的中學生推行預防濫用藥物教育計劃。此外，該中心的另一服務重點，是為從事相關禁毒工作的專業人員提供專業培訓。此外，該中心更獲禁毒處資助，在二零零二至零四學年，舉辦為期兩年的小學禁毒教育計劃。根據該計劃，該中心每年會為約53 000名小五及小六學生舉辦藥物教育活動。

路德會青怡中心

路德會青怡中心在二零零二年成立，主要為居於九龍東的濫用精神藥物青少年提供輔導服務。該中心的另一主要工作目標，是為區內中學生推行禁毒教育活動。此外，為加強工作成效，解決青少年濫用藥物問題，該中心也很着重為從事禁毒工作的專業人員提供培訓。

Cheer Lutheran Centre

Cheer Lutheran Centre, established in 1998, is a counselling centre for psychotropic substance abusers catering for young people in New Territories East. During the year, additional resources were granted by the Social Welfare Department to the Centre for the implementation of preventive drug education programmes for the secondary school students in the region. Professional training to related professionals is also the work focus of the Centre. In addition, the Narcotics Division has sponsored the Centre to deliver a two-year primary school drug preventive education project from 2002 to 2004. Under the project, the Centre will provide education programmes for about 53 000 Primary 5 and 6 students each year.

Evergreen Lutheran Centre

Evergreen Lutheran Centre, established in 2002, is a counselling centre for psychotropic substance abusers catering for young people in Kowloon East. The implementation of preventive drug education programmes for secondary school students in this area is also one of its main duties. To build up more effective work in helping resolve the youth drug problem, training for related professionals has become part of its work focus as well.

Tung Wah Group of Hospitals CROSS Centre

CROSS Centre is a newly established counselling centre for psychotropic substance abusers and their families in Hong Kong Island and outlying islands which commenced operation in October 2002. Besides rendering individual, group and family counselling, it also provides detoxification referral

東華三院越峰成長中心

越峰成長中心是在二零零二年十月新設的輔導中心，專為居於港島及離島區的濫用精神藥物者及其家人提供服務。除了為濫用藥物者而設的個人、小組及家庭輔導外，該中心也提供戒毒轉介服務，以及為藥物倚賴者舉辦預防重染毒癮活動和培訓課程，協助他們遠離毒品，重過健康新生活。此外，為年輕人舉辦禁毒教育活動亦是該中心的另一工作重點。在二零零二年，該中心已為14間中學的6 209名學生、教師和家長舉辦藥物教育講座、小組輔導及工作坊。除了筲箕灣的輔導及康復中心外，該中心在鴨脷洲亦設有分處，為居於南區的青少年提供禁毒教育及輔導服務。

其他服務

愛滋病顧問委員會

愛滋病顧問委員會就本港在預防、護理和控制愛滋病方面的政策，向政府提供意見。顧問委員會現時設有三個委員會：愛滋病科學委員會負責處理技術和科技事宜；愛滋病預防及護理委員會負責制定預防策略、統籌／協調社區活動，以及協助愛滋病患者得到高質素的治療；接納愛滋病患者促進委員會則負責提出和協調策略，從而促進市民認識愛滋病並接納愛滋病患者、改善接納措施和推動社會人士建立接納愛滋病患者的環境。上述委員會的成員，包括社區領袖、非政府機構代表、學者和政府代表。

service, organise relapse prevention programmes and training for drug dependents on restructuring a drug-free life. Moreover, preventive education programmes for youngsters is also one of its work focus. In 2002, the Centre already served 6 209 people, including students, teachers and parents in 14 secondary schools, through drug education talks, groups and workshops. Besides its counselling and rehabilitation centre located in Shau Kei Wan, the Centre has a sub-office in Ap Lei Chau to cater for the needs of youngsters in the Southern District regarding drug preventive education and counselling.

Other Services

Advisory Council on AIDS

The Advisory Council on AIDS (ACA) provides policy advice to the Government on the prevention, care and control of HIV infection in Hong Kong. It is currently underpinned by three committees: Scientific Committee on AIDS which deals with technical and scientific matters; AIDS Prevention and Care Committee which formulates prevention strategies, coordinates/facilitates community activities, and supports quality treatment of HIV/AIDS; and Committee on Promoting Acceptance of People Living with HIV/AIDS which recommends and coordinates strategies towards promoting understanding of HIV/AIDS and acceptance of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHAs), improving measures on acceptance of PLHAs, and mobilising the community for creating an environment of acceptance for PLHAs. Members of the committees mentioned above include community leaders, non-government organisations, academics and Government representatives.



小學生獲香港善導會舉辦的「交出我的心 - 小學生抗毒計劃」頒發獎項。

Primary school students receiving prizes at the Opening Minds - Anti-drugs Programmes for Students organised by the Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong.

愛滋病預防及護理委員會已設立濫用藥物者專責小組，以統籌和協調政府與非政府機構為預防濫用藥物者感染愛滋病而推行的減低危害計劃和其他計劃。

香港社會服務聯會

年內，香港社會服務聯會(社聯)成立藥物濫用問題工作小組，鼓勵關注藥物濫用問題的非政府機構和團體就此交換意見、加強合作。小組成員包括19位來自營辦戒毒治療、康復及預防服務的非政府機構代表，以及4位來自醫護界及學術界的增選委員。

工作小組繼續致力協調和發展有關戒毒治療、康復服務和預防教育的工作。除了籌辦活動讓本港跨界別人士交流專業意見、分享經驗和資源外，更積極與區內和國際機構建立聯繫和合作關係。

A Task Force on Drug Users has been formed under the AIDS Prevention and Care Committee to coordinate and facilitate the Government and non-government organisations in implementing risk reduction and other projects on prevention of HIV/AIDS for drug users.

The Hong Kong Council of Social Service

During the year, the Task Force on Substance Abuse (TFSA) of the Hong Kong Council of Social Service was established with 19 representatives from non-government organisations of drug treatment, rehabilitation and prevention and four co-opted members from the medical and academic sectors, in order to promote the exchange of views on drug related issues and to enhance service-interfacing between NGOs and the concerned parties.



明愛樂協會為中學生舉行藥物教育講座。

Caritas HUGS Centre organises drug education programme for secondary school students.

香港善導會

香港善導會通過社會工作服務和多元康復計劃，協助釋囚(包括經常濫用藥物者和已戒除毒癮者)改過自新。該會採用的干預策略，例如減低危害、動機面談和預防重染毒癮等，已證明行之有效，可協助濫用藥物者康復。該會又鼓勵已戒除毒癮者參加社區教育和社會服務計劃，以加強他們對社會的責任感。

善導會定期為屬下八間宿舍和四間中途宿舍的舍員舉行聚會，勸諭他們切勿濫用藥物，以身試法。

Efforts are continuously directed to strengthen coordination and development of drug treatment, rehabilitation and preventive education. Besides organising activities for exchanging expertise, experiences and resources among multi-disciplinary in Hong Kong, TFSA also targets at formulating networks and enhancing cooperation between parties concerning drug abuse problems regionally and internationally.

The Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong (SRACP)

The Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong is engaged in the rehabilitation of ex-offenders, including active and ex-drug dependents, through offering social work services and multi-rehabilitation programmes. Intervention strategies such as harm reduction, motivational interviewing and relapse prevention are adopted as these are proved to be effective in helping drug abusers. Former drug dependent persons are also encouraged to take part in community education programmes and social service projects, as a way of promoting their sense of responsibility for the society.

Regular meetings are also organised for residents of the eight SRACP hostels and four halfway houses to dissuade them from taking drugs and involving in criminal activities.

明愛樂協會

明愛樂協會在一九六八年成立。該會有四個宗旨，包括協助已戒除毒癮的濫用藥物者完成康復過程；協助濫用藥物者接受戒毒治療；協助濫用藥物者、美沙酮求診者和已戒除毒癮者這三類人士的家人解決問題；以及通過預防教育，遏止藥物濫用問題。

該會共有11位註冊社工，在分別設於港島和九龍區的兩個中心，為濫用藥物者及其家人提供專業的綜合服務，例如個案和小組輔導、家庭治療、預防教育及支援服務等。年內，該會處理的輔導個案有884宗，每月的常設小組共有十個。該會為家庭成員而設的兩個互助小組舉辦了58次聚會，參加者共881人。

香港戒毒治療和康復服務 第二個三年計劃

禁毒處發表了香港戒毒治療和康復服務第二個三年計劃，為二零零零至二零零二年的發展作籌劃。該計劃建議因應濫用藥物青少年、精神藥物濫用者、女性藥物倚賴者，以及第一、二次濫用藥物和濫用多種藥物等人士的需要，加強服務；同時建議各有關服務機構保持緊密溝通，利便轉介病人，以及改善向濫用藥物者提供的綜合醫療及心理社會康復服務。

當局在二零零一年成立跨部門工作小組，監察該計劃所提建議的推行情況。禁毒常務委員會戒毒治療及康復小組委員會已擬訂及通過為跟進有關建議而推行的行動計劃。

Caritas Lok Heep Club

The Caritas Lok Heep Club, founded in 1968, has four objectives, which are to help former drug abusers go through the rehabilitation process; to help drug abusers receive drug withdrawal treatment; to assist family members of drug abusers, methadone patients and former drug abusers to deal with their problems, and to combat drug abuse through preventive education.

The Club has two centres located on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon respectively. There are a total of 11 registered social workers providing professional integrated services including case and group counselling, family therapy, preventive education and supportive service to substance abusers and their families. During the year, the Club handled 884 counselling cases and ran ten regular groups monthly. Two mutual support groups for family members conducted 58 sessions with a total of 881 attendances.

Second Three Year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong

The Narcotics Division published the Second Three Year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong which covered the period from 2000-2002. The Plan recommended increased focus on specific strategies directing at targets such as young drug abusers, psychotropic substance abusers, female drug dependent persons, first and second timers of drug abuse and poly-drug users. It also recommended



禁毒常務委員會預防教育及宣傳小組委員會主席王津（中）及其他委員探訪於九龍東新成立的濫用精神藥物者輔導中心。
Chairman of the ACAN Preventive Education and Publicity Sub-committee, Mr. Justein Wong (centre), and the ACAN members visiting the newly established counselling centre for psychotropic substance abusers in Kowloon East.

為跟進該計劃，政府已在二零零二年十月分別於港島區和九龍東增設一間濫用精神藥物者輔導中心，令全港的輔導中心數目增至五間。

為增進禁毒工作者的知識和能力，並加強政府部門與非政府機構之間的溝通，禁毒處及社會福利署在二零零二年十一月十一至十六日合辦了一個為期六天的培訓課程。該培訓課程由紐約戴托普國際公司的兩位培訓顧問主持，共有超過350名從事不同專業的禁毒工作者參加。

此外，禁毒處已委託進行研究，以制訂一套治療程序，以便在接收濫用多種藥物者的例程中，為他們進行甄別和評估。預計該項研究可在二零零三年完成。

that a close interagency communication should be maintained to facilitate cross-referrals and the provision of integrated medical and psychosocial rehabilitation services for substance abusers should be improved.

An inter-departmental working group was formed in 2001 to oversee the implementation of the recommendations in the plan. An action plan to follow up on the recommendations in the plan was drawn up and endorsed by ACAN's Treatment and Rehabilitation Sub-committee.

As a follow-up to the Plan, two new Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers were set up in October 2002 in Hong Kong Island and Kowloon East regions making a total of five such centres for the whole territory.

With a view to enhancing the knowledge and competency of anti-drug workers and promoting inter-agency communication amongst Government departments and non-governmental agencies, the Narcotics Division and the Social Welfare Department jointly organised a 6-day training programme from 11 to 16 November 2002. The training programme, conducted by two training consultants from Daytop International of New York, was attended by over 350 anti-drug workers from different professions.

The Narcotics Division has also commissioned a research to produce a set of protocol to facilitate the screening and assessment in the routine intake of poly-drug abusers. The research is expected to be completed in 2003.

香港提供的戒毒治療和康復服務

Treatment and rehabilitation services provided in Hong Kong

註： 濫用麻醉鎮痛劑者
Note:  Opiate Narcotics Abusers

 濫用精神藥物者
Psychotropic Substance Abusers

| 計劃 Programme | 機構名稱 Agency | 電話熱線 Hotline | 主要 服務對象 (註) Major target client (Note) | 服務對象 (性別) Target client (Sex) | 治療服務 Treatment service | | 善後服務 Aftercare service | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | 藥物治療 Drug treatment | 治療期 Duration of treatment | 中途宿舍 Halfway house | 社工輔導 Counselling by social worker | 宗教輔導 Religious counselling | 文娛活動 Recreation | 職業輔導 Occupational counselling | 自助小組 Self-help group |
| 強迫戒毒計劃 Compulsory Placement Programme | 懲教署 Correctional Services Department | 2986 6286 |  |  |  | 2-12 個月 2-12 months |  |  | |  |  | |
| | ● 喜靈洲戒毒所 Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ● 芝罘灣戒毒所 Chi Ma Wan Drug Addiction Treatment Centre | 2984 6600 |  |  |  | 2-12 個月 2-12 months |  |  | |  |  | |
| | ● 勵新懲教所 Lai Sun Correctional Institute | 2986 6623 |  |  21 歲以下 age below 21 |  | 2-12 個月 2-12 months |  |  | |  |  |  |
| 美沙酮門診治療計劃 Methadone Out-patient Treatment Programme | 衛生署 Department of Health | 2835 1831 |  |  |  | | |  | | | | |
| | 美沙酮診所 Methadone Clinics | 2835 1834 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 自願住院戒毒治療和 康復服務計劃 Voluntary Residential Treatment and Rehabilitation Programme | 香港戒毒會 The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers (SARDA) | 2527 7723 |  |  |  | 3 星期-1 年 3 weeks- 1 year |  |  | |  |  |  |
| | 巴拿巴愛心服務團 Barnabas Charitable Service Association | 2982 1008 |  |  | | 1 年 1 year |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| | 明愛黃耀南中心 Caritas Wong Yiu Nam Centre | 2335 5088 |  |  |  | 1 個月 1 month | |  | |  |  |  |
| | 基督教得生團契 Christian New Being Fellowship | 2329 6077 |  |  | | 18 個月 18 months |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| | 基督教新生協會 Christian New Life Association | 2397 6618 |  |  |  | 6 個月 6 months | |  |  |  |  |  |
| | 基督教正生會 Christian Zheng Sheng Association | 7112 8011 call 1942 |  |  | | 6 個月或以上 6 months or more |  |  |  |  |  | |
| | 得基輔康會 Drug Addict Counselling and Rehabilitation Services (DACARS) | 8104 2188 2673 8272 |  |  |  | 9-12 個月 9-12 months |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| | 基督教信義會芬蘭差會靈愛中心 Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission Ling Oi Centre | 2612 1342 |  |  | | 9-12 個月 9-12 months |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| | 香港基督教服務處賽馬會日出山莊 Hong Kong Christian Service Jockey Club Lodge of Rising Sun | 2468 0044 |  |  |  | 1-3 個月 1-3 months | |  | |  |  |  |

香港提供的戒毒治療和康復服務

Treatment and rehabilitation services provided in Hong Kong

註： 濫用麻醉鎮痛劑者
Note:  Opiate Narcotics Abusers

 濫用精神藥物者
Psychotropic Substance Abusers

| 計劃 Programme | 機構名稱 Agency | 電話熱線 Hotline | 主要 服務對象 (註) Major target client (Note) | 服務對象 (性別) Target client (Sex) | 治療服務 Treatment service | | 善後服務 Aftercare service | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | 藥物治療 Drug treatment | 治療期 Duration of treatment | 中途宿舍 Halfway house | 社工輔導 Counselling by social worker | 宗教輔導 Religious counselling | 文娛活動 Recreation | 職業輔導 Occupational counselling | 自助小組 Self-help group |
| | 香港晨曦會 Operation Dawn | 2714 2434 |  |  | | 18 個月 18 months | |  |  |  |  |  |
| | 全備團契 Perfect Fellowship Limited | 2764 3975 9233 7375 |  |  | | 1-12 個月 1-12 months | | |  |  |  |  |
| | 聖士提反會 St. Stephen's Society | 2720 0179 |  |  | | 1 年 1 year |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| | Remar Association (Hong Kong) | 9274 9216 3193 4919 |  |  | | 1 年或以上 1 year or above | | |  |  |  |  |
| | 基督教互愛中心 Wu Oi Christian Centre | 2782 2779 |  |  | | 1 年或以上 1 year or above |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| | 榮頌團契 Glorious Praise Fellowship (HK) Limited | 2451 9802 9351 2564 |  |  |  | 1 年或以上 1 year or above | | |  |  |  |  |
| | 香港善導會 The Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong | 2327 7377 |  |  | | |  |  | |  |  |  |
| | 方舟行動 Mission Ark | 2482 3994 |  |  |  | 6-12 個月 6-12 months | |  |  |  |  | |
| 濫用精神藥物者 輔導計劃 Counselling Programme for Psychotropic Substance Abusers | 香港基督教服務處 Hong Kong Christian Service PS33 | 2368 8269 |  |  |  | 1.5 - 3 年 1.5 - 3 year | |  | |  |  |  |
| | 明愛容團中心 Caritas HUGS Centre | 2453 7030 |  |  | 6-24 歲 age 6-24 | | |  | |  |  |  |
| | 香港路德會社會服務處 路德會青欣中心 Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service - Cheer Lutheran Centre | 2660 0400 |  |  | 25 歲以下 age below 25 | | |  | |  |  |  |
| | 香港路德會社會服務處 路德會青怡中心 Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service - Evergreen Lutheran Centre | 2712 0097 |  |  | 青少年 youngsters | | |  | |  |  |  |
| | 東華三院越峰成長中心 Tung Wah Group of Hospitals - CROSS Centre | 2884 1234 |  |  | | | |  | |  |  |  |

香港提供的戒毒治療和康復服務

Treatment and rehabilitation services provided in Hong Kong

註： 濫用麻醉鎮痛劑者
Note:  Opiate Narcotics Abusers

 濫用精神藥物者
Psychotropic Substance Abusers

| 計劃 Programme | 機構名稱 Agency | 電話熱線 Hotline | 主要 服務對象 (註) Major target client (Note) | 服務對象 (性別) Target client (Sex) | 治療服務 Treatment service | | 善後服務 Aftercare service | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | 藥物治療 Drug treatment | 治療期 Duration of treatment | 中途宿舍 Halfway house | 社工輔導 Counselling by social worker | 宗教輔導 Religious counselling | 文娛活動 Recreation | 職業輔導 Occupational counselling | 自助小組 Self-help group | | |
| 物質誤用診所 Substance Abuse Clinic | 醫院管理局 Hospital Authority | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ● 九龍醫院物質誤用診所 Kowloon Hospital Substance Misuse Clinic | 3129 6710 |  |  |  | | |  | |  | | | | |
| | ● 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 | 2595 7608 |  |  |  | | |  | |  | | | | |
| | ● 威爾斯親王醫院酗酒及藥物濫用中心 Prince of Wales Hospital Alcohol and Substance Abuse Clinic | 2632 2584 |  |  |  | | |  | | | |  | | |
| | ● 瑪麗醫院青少年濫用藥物診所 Queen Mary Hospital Drug Abuse Treatment Team for Adolescent | 2855 3067 |  |  |  | | |  | | | |  | | |
| | ● 葵涌醫院藥物誤用評估中心 Kwai Chung Hospital Substance Abuse Assessment Clinic | 2959 8082 |  |  |  | | |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| | ● 青山醫院屯門物質濫用診療所 Castle Peak Hospital Tuen Mun Substance Abuse Clinic | 2456 8260 |  |  |  | | |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| 輔導服務計劃 Integrated Counselling Service Programme | 明愛樂協會 Caritas Lok Heep Club | 2893 8060 2382 0267 |  |  | | |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| | 香港善導會 The Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong | 2527 1322 |  |  | | |  |  | |  | |  |  | |
| 其他支援服務 Other Support Service | 啟勵扶青會 KELY Support Group | 9032 9096 (英語 Eng) 9039 7472 (粵語 Chi) |  |  | | | |  | | | | |  | |
| | 香港培康聯會 Pui Hong Self-help Association | 2576 2356 |  |  | | | | | |  | | |  | |
| | 香港社會服務聯會 Hong Kong Council of Social Service | 2864 2929 |  |  | | | | | | | |  | | |
| | 生活教育活動計劃 The Life Education Activity Programme | 2530 0018 |  |  | | | | | |  | | | | |

禁毒基金

善用基金 資助抗毒

第八章

Chapter 8

Beat Drugs Fund

Funding the Fight





保安局首席助理秘書長(禁毒)黃思平(後排左五)與禁毒常務委員會戒毒治療及康復小組委員會主席蔡元雲醫生(後排左三)出席記者會，介紹由禁毒基金資助製作的「精彩活一生」禁毒電視紀錄片的詳情。

Principal Assistant Secretary for Security (Narcotics), Mr Charles Wong (fifth from left, rear row); Chairman of the ACAN Treatment and Rehabilitation Sub-committee, Dr Choi Yuen-wan (third from left, rear row), attending the press conference on the anti-drug TV documentary series "Awakening: Stories of Drug Addicts". The series is sponsored by the Beat Drugs Fund.

一九九六年三月，政府撥款 3.5 億港元成立禁毒基金，鼓勵社會各界致力禁毒工作。基金由禁毒基金會管理，每年一次接受撥款申請。基金會按照禁毒常務委員會的意見審批申請，批出撥款予受助機構。

成立基金一事在一九九五年舉行的毒品問題高峰會議上敲定。高峰會議旨在集思廣益，讓政府的決策局及部門代表和從事禁毒工作的志願機構人員，商定全面和協調一致的策略，對付藥物濫用問題。

基金的收入用以資助符合撥款準則而又值得推行的禁毒計劃。凡是以整個社會為對象的禁毒活動，包括預防教育活動和宣傳活動、戒毒治療和康復計劃，以及研究項目，都在基金資助之列。

To promote community efforts to beat drugs, the Government established the Beat Drugs Fund in March 1996 with a capital outlay of HK\$350 million. The Fund is administered by the Beat Drugs Fund Association which decides on the applications to the Fund on the advice of ACAN. Allocations of the Beat Drugs Fund are made on a yearly basis.

The decision to set up the Fund was made at a drug summit meeting in 1995, which brought together Government bureaux and departments, as well as many organisations in the voluntary sectors engaged in the fight against drug abuse to discuss and to formulate a comprehensive and coordinated strategy against drug abuse.

Income generated by the Fund is used to provide financial support to those worthwhile anti-drug projects which meet the funding criteria set down by the Fund. Community-wide anti-drug activities covering preventive education and publicity, treatment and rehabilitation, and research are within the ambit of the Fund.

Advice on the support-worthiness of the applications is first sought from relevant Government departments before consideration by a vetting panel comprising Members of the three ACAN sub-committees, and then by the full ACAN. A final decision is made by the Governing Committee of the Beat Drugs Fund Association.



禁毒基金投資小組委員會委員。Members of the Investment Sub-committee of the Beat Drugs Fund.

撥款申請書首先會送交各有關政府部門徵詢意見，以評定是否值得資助，然後交由禁毒常務委員會轄下三個小組委員會的委員組成的評審小組研究，繼而呈交禁毒常務委員會審議，最後由禁毒基金會管理委員會作決定。

撥款申請批准與否，取決於多個因素，例如資助項目是否有證明顯示計劃切合社會需要，以及在遏止藥物濫用問題方面有否直接貢獻。此外，基金會亦會考慮計劃的創意，以及申請機構在技術和管理方面的能力等。

為了讓更多計劃受惠，個別計劃所得撥款一般不超過 300 萬港元，資助期一般也不超過兩年；不過，如基金會認為計劃別具創意，最高撥款額可達 500 萬港元，資助期也可長達三年。

Approval of funding will depend, among other things, on whether there is a demonstrated need for the proposed project and the direct benefit to be derived from the projects to the anti-drug cause. Account will also be taken of factors such as innovation, the technical and relevant project management ability, etc, as proposed by the applicants.

In order to provide grant for more projects, grants for any particular project will not normally exceed \$3 million and the project duration normally does not last for more than two years. However, for projects which are regarded by the Association as exceptionally innovative, the maximum grant disbursed can be up to \$5 million and the maximum funding duration can be up to three years.



緊接著由禁毒基金資助的「遠離毒品誓師禮」儀式，義工隨即登上禁毒巴士到香港島、九龍及新界巡遊，向市民派發禁毒單張。
After the "Say No to Drugs" Pledging Ceremony sponsored by the Beat Drugs Fund, volunteers joining a bus parade which toured Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories to distribute anti-drug leaflets to the public.

在二零零二年，當局因應《審計署署長第三十八號報告書》提出的建議，推行各種措施，改善基金的使用、運作和管理。這些措施包括改善審核程序、甄選準則及發還款項程序。

在二零零二至零三年度，獲基金會優先考慮的計劃，包括依據香港戒毒治療和康復服務三年計劃(二零零零至零二年)、《美沙酮治療計劃檢討報告》及《精神藥物濫用問題專責小組報告書》提出的計劃，以及有助遏止跨界藥物濫用問題的計劃。

在二零零二至零三年度，基金共收到 131 份撥款申請，其中預防教育和宣傳活動有92份、戒毒治療和康復計劃 18 份、研究項目 7 份、混合模式計劃 14 份。

In 2002, different improvement measures in respect of vetting procedures, selection criteria, and reimbursement procedures were implemented in response to the recommendations made in Report No. 38 of the Director of Audit with a view to improving the use, operation and management of the Fund.

For the application exercise in 2002-2003, projects proposed pursuant to the Three-Year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong (2000-2002), Report on Review of Methadone Treatment Programme, Report of the Task Force on Psychotropic Substance Abuse and projects which help curb the problem of cross-boundary substance abuse were given priority consideration.



(右起) 禁毒專員盧古嘉利、署理保安局常任秘書長湯顯明、中國公安部禁毒局局長楊鳳瑞在禁毒基金計劃匯展的開幕儀式後，由宣傳禁毒網站的卡通人物帶領參觀該網站的攤位。
(From right) The Commissioner for Narcotics, Mrs Clarie Lo; the Acting Permanent Secretary for Security, Mr Timothy Tong; the Director of Bureau of Narcotics Control, Chinese Ministry of Public Security, Mr Yang Feng-rui, being greeted by a mascot promoting an anti-drug website after the opening ceremony of the Beat Drugs Fund Projects Exposition.

In the 2002-2003 application exercise, a total of 131 applications were received, comprising 92 preventive education and publicity projects, 18 treatment and rehabilitation projects, 7 research projects and 14 mixed-type projects.

From the establishment of the fund in 1996 till present, seven tranche of grants were completed, and a total of \$113.72 million has been granted for 238 projects.

In January 2002, the Beat Drugs Fund set up a special funding scheme to help drug treatment and rehabilitation centres to comply with the Drug Dependent Persons Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres (Licensing) Ordinance which came into operation on 1 April 2002.

The Beat Drugs Fund Association is a non profit-making limited company incorporated under the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 32). The Narcotics Division provides secretarial support to the Association.

自一九九六年成立至今，基金曾七次接受撥款申請，共批出撥款 1 億 1,372 萬港元，以推行 238 個計劃。

在二零零二年一月，禁毒基金設立了一項特別撥款計劃，以協助藥物治療康復中心遵從《藥物倚賴者治療康復中心（發牌）條例》的規定，該條例已在二零零二年四月一日實施。

基金會是依據《公司條例》(第 32 章)註冊的非牟利有限公司。禁毒處為基金會提供秘書處支援服務。

- 1 禁毒常務委員會職權範圍及成員名單
Terms of Reference and Membership of the Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN)
- 2 禁毒常務委員會禁毒教育及宣傳小組委員會職權範圍及成員名單
Terms of Reference and Membership of the ACAN Sub-committee on Preventive Education and Publicity
- 3 禁毒常務委員會研究小組委員會職權範圍及成員名單
Terms of Reference and Membership of the ACAN Sub-committee on Research
- 4 禁毒常務委員會戒毒治療及康復小組委員會職權範圍及成員名單
Terms of Reference and Membership of the ACAN Sub-committee on Treatment and Rehabilitation
- 5 毒品問題聯絡委員會職權範圍及成員名單
Terms of Reference and Membership of the Drug Liaison Committee
- 6 禁毒基金會管理委員會職權範圍及成員名單
Terms of Reference and Membership of the Governing Committee of the Beat Drugs Fund Association
- 7 禁毒基金投資小組委員會
Investment Sub-committee of the Beat Drugs Fund Association
- 8 向藥物濫用資料中央檔案室呈報資料的機構名單
List of Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) reporting agencies
- 9 一九九四至二零零一年間禁毒常務委員會研究小組委員會委託機構進行的研究
Research commissioned by ACAN Research Sub-committee (1994-2001)

- 1 向政府建議訂定政策禁止危險藥物非法運入或運經香港,並經常檢討此等政策。
To advise the Government on the policies to be adopted to interdict the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs into and through Hong Kong and to keep these policies under regular review.
- 2 向政府建議採取措施根除本港社會的濫用藥物行為。
To advise the Government on the measures necessary to eradicate drug abuse from the community.
- 3 為達到上述目的,就人力物力的適當分配問題,向政府提供意見,以確保政府政策得以實施。
To these ends, to be the channel for advice to the Government on the appropriate allocation of resources to ensure the implementation of Government's policies.
- 4 確保本港各政府部門和志願機構,在政策的推行上取得協調和通力合作,並獲得社會人士的支持。
To ensure coordination and cooperation between Government departments and voluntary agencies in Hong Kong working towards the implementation of these policies and to enlist public support for them.
- 5 經常檢討各政府部門和志願機構為推行政府政策而進行的各項計劃和工作,並確保此等計劃和工作能有效地進行。
To keep under review programmes and projects being undertaken by Government departments and voluntary agencies directed at implementing Government's policies to ensure that they are effective.
- 6 為使政府政策得以更有效地推行,凡本委員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。
To draw the attention of the Government to those policies, programmes, projects, laws and procedures which in the opinion of the committee should be changed in order to implement Government's policies more effectively.
- 7 就政府或其他有關方面向本委員會所提出,直接或間接與推行政府政策有關的事項,提供意見。
To advise on any matter referred to it by the Government, or from any other appropriate source, which may be concerned either directly or indirectly with the implementation of Government's policies.

主席 CHAIRMAN

李紹鴻教授, SBS, JP

Professor Lee Shiu-hung, SBS, JP

委員會成員

Committee Members

涂謹申議員

Hon. James To Kun-sun

王津先生, JP

Mr. Justein Wong Chun, JP

龐創先生, BBS, JP

Mr. Edward Pong Chong, BBS, JP

林鉅津醫生, JP

Dr. Lam Kui-chun, JP

石丹理教授, BBS, JP

Professor Daniel Shek Tan-lei, BBS, JP

陳錦祥先生, JP

Mr. Paul Chan Kam-cheung, JP

蔡元雲醫生, SBS, JP

Dr. Choi Yuen-wan, SBS, JP

黎樹濠先生, JP

Mr. Patrick Lai Shu-ho, JP

譚榮根博士, BBS, JP

Dr. Tam Wing-kun, BBS, JP

陳澤江先生(新加坡中央肅毒局)

Mr. Tan Seck-kang

(Central Narcotics Bureau of Singapore)

何京文先生, JP

Mr. Kenneth Ho King-man, JP

吳水麗先生, JP

Mr. Ng Shui-lai, JP

葉國謙議員, JP

Hon. Ip Kwok-him, JP

林兆榮先生, JP

Mr. Andy Lam Siu-wing, JP

歐陽卓倫醫生

Dr. Henry Au Yeung Cheuk-lun

廖成利先生

Mr. Bruce Liu Sing-lee

李炯前教授

Professor Kenneth Lee Kwing-chin

黎潔廉醫生(衛生署)

Dr. Cindy Lai (Department of Health)

盧古嘉利女士, JP(禁毒專員)

Mrs. Clarie Lo, JP (Commissioner for Narcotics)

在一九七六年七月,禁毒常務委員會通過全面的禁毒教育和宣傳策略,要旨如下:
In July 1976, ACAN endorsed an overall preventive education and publicity strategy with the following aims:

- 1 使社會人士經常關注藥物濫用問題,並改變他們對該問題的態度。
To keep the drug abuse issue constantly before the public, and to change their attitudes to it.
- 2 勸諭青年人,特別是最容易受藥物濫用風氣影響的青少年,切勿嘗試服用違禁藥物。
To dissuade and prevent young people, particularly those who are most exposed to the risk of drug abuse, from experimenting with illicit drugs.
- 3 向濫用藥物者介紹現有的戒毒設施,並鼓勵他們接受戒毒治療。
To make known the available treatment facilities to existing drug addicts and to encourage them to come forward for treatment.
- 4 使各國知悉本港的禁毒行動、成績和工作目標。
To keep the international audience aware of our actions, achievements and intentions.

為貫徹上述目標,以及肯定禁毒教育和宣傳活動對本港禁毒工作的重要性,小組委員會的任務如下:

Having regard to the above and the importance of preventive education and publicity as an integral part of Hong Kong's battle against narcotics:

- 1 向禁毒常務委員會提出建議,因應情況的變化修訂政策,以達到上述四項目標。
To make proposals to ACAN in respect of any policy changes required, in the light of changing circumstances, to achieve the four aims.
- 2 與禁毒處和政府新聞處合作,策劃和推行禁毒常務委員會批准的計劃和政策,並監察其進度和成績。
To plan and implement, through the Narcotics Division and the Information Services Department, programmes and policies approved by ACAN and to monitor progress and results.
- 3 統籌各政府部門和志願機構在禁毒教育和宣傳方面的計劃和措施。
To coordinate programmes and actions undertaken by Government departments and voluntary agencies in the field of preventive education and publicity.
- 4 經常檢討個別計劃和禁毒常務委員會在禁毒教育和宣傳方面的整體工作,以評定其影響和成本效益。
To keep under review the impact and cost-effectiveness of both individual projects and ACAN's overall preventive education and publicity efforts.

主席 CHAIRMAN

王津先生

Mr. Justein Wong Chun, JP

委員會成員 Committee Members

龐創先生, BBS, JP

Mr. Edward Pong Chong, BBS, JP

林鉅津醫生, JP

Dr. Lam Kui-chun, JP

黎樹濠先生, JP

Mr. Patrick Lai Shu-ho, JP

譚榮根博士, BBS, JP

Dr. Tam Wing-kun, BBS, JP

何京文先生, JP

Mr. Kenneth Ho King-man, JP

吳水麗先生, JP

Mr. Ng Shui-lai, JP

葉國謙議員, JP

Hon. Ip Kwok-him, JP

張大衛先生

Mr. David Cheung

林兆榮先生, JP

Mr. Andy Lam Siu-wing, JP

蘇兆康先生

Mr. Spencer So Siu-hong

曾開恆先生

Mr. Paul Tsang Hoi-hang

歐陽卓倫醫生

Dr. Henry Au Yeung Cheuk-lun

許湧鐘先生, JP

Mr. Hui Yung-chung, JP

林惠玲女士, JP

Ms. Leona Lam Wai-ling, JP

廖成利先生

Mr. Bruce Liu Sing-lee

陳偉誠先生

Mr. Chan Wai-shing

何景安先生

Mr. Ho King-on

余昌寧博士

Dr. Lawrence Yu Cheong-ning

謝英許先生

Mr. Daniel Tse Ying-hui

鄔淑賢女士

Ms. Wu Shuk-yin

譚兆炳先生

Mr. George Tam Siu-ping

麥漢楷先生

Mr. Mak Hon-kai

吳伍莉莉女士(社會福利署)

Mrs. Lily Ng
(Social Welfare Department)

張永雄先生(教育署)

Mr. Cheung Wing-hung
(Education Department)

葉潔梅女士(政府新聞處)

Miss Bonnie Yip
(Information Services Department)

麥營煒醫生(衛生署)

Dr. Mak Ying-wai
(Department of Health)

岑維健先生(香港警務處)

Mr. Sham Wai-kin
(Hong Kong Police Force)

盧古嘉利女士, JP(禁毒專員)

Mrs. Clarie LO, JP
(Commissioner for Narcotics)

選定和進行各項有關毒品問題的研究項目,特別是為濫用藥物者提供戒毒治療和康復服務,以及如何推行禁毒教育和宣傳活動的研究項目,使各有關小組委員會能更深入了解問題,並制定適當的策略。

- 1 To identify and conduct research projects in various drug-related areas, specifically, on the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers and on the approach to preventive education and publicity, which could bring out insights for the respective sub-committee to formulate the appropriate strategies.

監察在本港和海外進行有關毒品問題的研究,並注意其中與香港有關的研究結果。

- 2 To monitor drug-related studies conducted locally and overseas and draw attention to findings which are of relevance to Hong Kong.

主席 CHAIRMAN

石丹理教授, BBS, JP

Professor Daniel Shek Tan-lei, BBS, JP

委員會成員 Committee Members

錢明年博士

Dr. James M N Ch'ien

戴志飛博士

Dr. Jeffrey R Day

黎守信醫生

Dr. Benjamin Lai

盧陳清泉女士

Mrs. Lu Chan Ching-chuen

張越華教授

Professor Cheung Yuet-wah

蘇秀冠博士

Dr. Atara Sivan

徐明心博士

Dr. Tsui Ming-sum

陳家華博士

Dr. Kara Chan Ka-wah

陳淑微女士

Ms. Pearl Chan Shuk-mei

曾守焯教授

Professor David Tsang Sau-cheuk

余則文醫生

Dr. Yu Chak-man

許敬文教授

Professor Michael Hui

吳啟宏博士

Dr. Ng Kai-wang

李德誠教授

Professor Dominic Lee Tak-shing

龐愛蘭女士

Ms. Scarlett Pong Oi-lan

林順潮醫生

Dr. Dennis Lam Shun-chiu

林明醫生

Dr. Lam Ming

陳建中先生(懲教署)

Mr. Mathias Chan Kin-chung

(Correctional Services Department)

黎潔廉醫生(衛生署)

Dr. Cindy Lai

(Department of Health)

盧古嘉利女士, JP(禁毒專員)

Mrs. Clarie Lo, JP

(Commissioner for Narcotics)

就下列事項向禁毒常務委員會提出建議

To make recommendations to ACAN on:

1

濫用藥物者的戒毒治療和康復服務。

The treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers.

2

政府部門和志願機構建議就戒毒治療和康復服務方面的法例和計劃所進行的發展、擴展、修訂和統籌工作。

Proposals for the development, expansion, and/or modification and coordination of treatment and rehabilitation legislation and programmes, whether undertaken by Government departments or voluntary agencies.

3

有關戒毒治療和康復服務的研究工作。

Research activities relating to treatment and rehabilitation.

主席 CHAIRMAN

蔡元雲醫生, SBS, JP

Dr. Choi Yuen-wan, SBS, JP

委員會成員 Committee Members

涂謹申議員

Hon. James To Kun-sun

陳錦祥先生, JP

Mr. Paul Chan Kam-cheung, JP

張錦紅女士

Miss Rainbow Cheung

彭盛福先生

Mr. Tony Pang Shing-fook

楊超發醫生

Dr. Henry Yeung Chiu-fat

盧鐵榮博士

Dr. Lo Tit-wing

張建良醫生

Dr. Ben Cheung Kin-leung

馮祥添先生

Mr. Fung Cheung-tim

馮都新先生

Mr. Sunny Fung To-sun

李炯前教授

Professor Kenneth Lee Kwing-chin

伍可兒博士

Dr. Ng Ho-yee

鄭淑梅女士

Ms. Margaret Tay

畢永利先生

Mr. Peter Pi Wing-lee

黃成榮博士

Dr. Wong Sing-wing

陳魯孚先生

Mr. Michael Rufus Chan

黎振滿牧師

Pastor Samuel Lai Chun-moon

周偉鑑先生

Mr. Raymond Chow Wai-kam

徐敏博士

Dr. Xu Min

周德華先生(懲教署)

Mr. Chow Tak-wah
(Correctional Services Department)

吳伍莉莉女士(社會福利署)

Mrs. Lily Ng
(Social Welfare Department)

黎潔廉醫生(衛生署)

Dr. Cindy Lai
(Department of Health)

盧古嘉利女士, JP(禁毒專員)

Mrs. Clarie Lo, JP
(Commissioner for Narcotics)

提供討論渠道,讓禁毒專員與從事減低毒品需求工作的機構可定期交換意見。

To provide a regular forum for the exchange of views between the Commissioner for Narcotics and agencies involved in drug demand reduction activities.

主席 CHAIRMAN

盧古嘉利女士, JP (禁毒專員)

Mrs. Clarie Lo, JP (Commissioner for Narcotics)

委員會成員包括下列機構代表

Committee Members Include Representatives from

巴拿巴愛心服務團

Barnabas Charitable Service Association

明愛樂協會

Caritas Lok Heep Club

基督教得生團契

Christian New Being Fellowship

基督教正生會

Christian Zheng Sheng Association

社區藥物教育輔導會

Community Drug Advisory Council

得基輔康會

DACARS

香港基督教服務處

Hong Kong Christian Service PS33

香港社會服務聯會

Hong Kong Council of Social Service

香港路德會社會服務處

Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service

醫院管理局

Hospital Authority

啟勵扶青會

KELY Support Group

生活教育活動計劃

Life Education Activity Programme (LEAP)

基督教信義會芬蘭差會靈愛中心

Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission -

Ling Oi Centre

香港晨曦會

Operation Dawn

香港培康聯會

Pui Hong Self-Help Association

聖士提反會

St. Stephen's Society

香港戒毒會

The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation

of Drug Abusers

香港善導會

The Society of Rehabilitation and

Crime Prevention, Hong Kong

基督教互愛中心

Wu Oi Christian Centre

全備團契有限公司

Perfect Fellowship Ltd

衛生署

Department of Health

社會福利署

Social Welfare Department

1

監察禁毒基金的管理和投資事宜。

To oversee the administration and investment of the Beat Drugs Fund.

2

審議向基金會提出撥款申請。

To consider applications for financial support from the Fund

3

考慮禁毒常務委員會和其屬下小組委員會的建議,釐定撥款金額。

To decide on the grants having regard to the recommendations by the Action Committee Against Narcotics and its Sub-committees.

主席 CHAIRMAN

保安局常任秘書長

Permanent Secretary for Security

委員會成員 Committee Members

李紹鴻教授, SBS, JP

Professor Lee Shiu-hung, SBS, JP

周永新教授, JP

Professor Nelson Chow Wing-sun, JP

李國星先生

Mr. Aubrey Li Kwok-sing

庫務署署長

Director of Accounting Services

禁毒專員

Commissioner for Narcotics

秘書 Secretary

保安局首席助理秘書長(禁毒)

Principal Assistant Secretary for Security (Narcotics)

- 1 向基金會管理委員會建議適當的投資策略。
To advise the Governing Committee on an appropriate investment strategy for the Association
- 2 在基金會管理委員會同意的投資策略下,籌劃投資及運用資金的建議書。
Within the investment strategy approved by the Governing Committee, to formulate proposals for the acquisition and disposal of investments.
- 3 向基金會管理委員會建議聘請投資經理及建議聘任條件。
To recommend to the Governing Committee the appointment of external investment managers and the terms and conditions of their appointment.
- 4 監督投資經理的工作進展及確保他們遵守指引的規定。
To monitor the performance of external investment managers when appointed and to ensure that the guidelines laid down for them are observed.

主席 CHAIRMAN

庫務署署長

Director of Accounting Services

委員會成員 Committee Members

陳子政先生

Mr Chan Tze-ching

李國星先生

Mr Aubrey Li Kwok-sing

徐耀華先生

Mr Tsui Yiu-wa

黃啟民先生

Mr Wong Kai-man

禁毒專員

Commissioner for Narcotics

秘書 Secretary

高級庫務主任(公積金)

Senior Treasury Accountant (Provident Funds)

機構名稱 Name of agency

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 基督教巴拿巴愛心服務團有限公司 Barnabas Charitable Service Association Limited | 醫院管理局 Hospital Authority |
| 香港小童群益會 The Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association of Hong Kong | 基督教信義會芬蘭差會靈愛中心 Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission - Ling Oi Centre. |
| 香港明愛 Caritas - Hong Kong | 香港晨曦會 Operation Dawn Limited |
| 香港中華基督教青年會 The Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Hong Kong | 寶血醫院 (明愛) Precious Blood Hospital (Caritas) |
| 基督教家庭服務中心 Christian Family Service Centre | 社會福利署 Social Welfare Department |
| 基督教得生團契有限公司 The Christian New Being Fellowship Limited | 聖保祿醫院 St Paul's Hospital |
| 基督教正生會有限公司 Christian Zheng Sheng Association Limited | 聖士提反會 St. Stephen's Society |
| 懲教署 Correctional Services Department | 聖德肋撒醫院 St. Teresa's Hospital |
| 衛生署 Department of Health | 香港社會服務聯會 The Hong Kong Council of Social Service |
| 得基輔康會有限公司 DACARS, Limited | 香港青年協會 The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups |
| 播道醫院 Evangel Hospital | 救世軍 The Salvation Army |
| 香港港安醫院 Hong Kong Adventist Hospital | 香港戒毒會 The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers |
| 香港浸信會醫院 Hong Kong Baptist Hospital | 香港善導會 The Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong |
| 香港基督教服務處 Hong Kong Christian Service | 荃灣港安醫院 Tuen Wan Adventist Hospital |
| 香港遊樂場協會 Hong Kong Playground Association | 基督教互愛中心 Wu Oi Christian Centre |
| 香港警務處 Hong Kong Police Force | 循道衛理楊震社會服務處 Yang Memorial Methodist Social Service |
| 香港養和醫院有限公司 Hong Kong Sanatorium and Hospital Limited | |
| 香港基督教女青年會 Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association | |

| 課題 Title | 目標 Objectives | 開始年份 Year of Initiation | 截至二零零二年 年底的進展情況 Status as at end 2002 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 濫用藥物的整體趨勢 General Drug Abuse Trend | | | |
| 1 香港與選定國家在藥物濫用情況方面的比較 A Comparison of Drug Abuse Situation in Hong Kong with Selected Countries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 比較各個選定國家所編匯的藥物濫用統計數字，以了解這些國家在濫用藥物普遍程度和濫用藥物模式方面與香港有何異同。 To compare the drug abuse statistics compiled in selected countries with a view to understanding the similarities and differences in the prevalence and pattern of drug use in those countries. ■ 找出可能導致藥物濫用情況有異的種種文化、社會和心理因素。 To identify the various cultural, social and psychological factors that may contribute to the differences in drug abuse circumstances. | 一九九五 1995 | 完成 Completed |
| 2 一九八七至九六年十年間香港的被呈報藥物濫用個案趨勢 Hong Kong Reported Drug Abuse Trend in the Past Decade, 1987 - 96 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 分析藥物濫用趨勢，並看看不同類別藥物濫用者的特性有何轉變。 To provide a trend analysis and depict any changes in the characteristics of different types of drug abusers. | 一九九七 1997 | 完成 Completed |
| 3 香港與藥物有關的死亡個案研究 A study on drug related death cases in Hong Kong | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 縱覽本港與藥物有關的死亡報告，並分析這些個案的趨勢。 To provide an overview of the reports on drug related deaths and a trend analysis of these cases in Hong Kong. | 一九九八 1998 | 完成 Completed |
| 4 香港濫用精神藥物問題研究 A study on the psychotropic substance abuse problem in Hong Kong | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 深入分析香港多年來濫用精神藥物的趨勢，並建議全面而有效的策略，遏止這趨勢。 To provide an in-depth analysis of the trend of psychotropic substance abuse over the past years and to recommend an effective comprehensive strategies to combat this trend. ■ 研究在不同情況下（例如受個人及社會因素影響）濫用精神藥物（尤其是“冰”及“搖頭丸”）的影響。 To examine the consequences in different contexts, such as personal and social, associated with the abuse of psychotropic substances, especially “ice” and “ecstasy”. | 二零零零 2000 | 完成 Completed |
| 5 香港青年跨界濫用藥物問題的研究 Cross-Boundary Substance Abuse Problem among Youths in Hong Kong | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 收集有關跨界濫用藥物者各方面的特性，包括他們跨界濫用藥物的原因、服用藥物的模式、對藥物的認識和態度等資料。 To provide a better portrait on the reasons of substance abuse across the border, drug use pattern, knowledge and attitude towards substance abuse, etc. among the cross boundary substance abusers. | 二零零二 2002 | 仍在進行 On-going |
| 6 地下狂歡文化中的濫用藥物問題研究 Study of Substance Abuse in the Context of Underground Rave Culture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 研究地下狂歡文化各方面對青少年的吸引力等，並跟一般的派對文化和青少年文化作出比較。 To study various aspects of the underground rave culture and its attraction to youths and compare them with that of normal party culture and youth culture. ■ 探討地下狂歡文化中的濫用藥物情況。 To study the substance abuse situation in underground rave culture. | 二零零二 2002 | 仍在進行 On-going |

| 課題 Title | 目標 Objectives | 開始年份 Year of Initiation | 截至二零零二年 年底的進展情況 Status as at end 2002 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 濫用藥物者的特性 Characteristics of Drug Abusers | | | |
| 7 藥物濫用青少年的研究 Survey of Young Drug Abusers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 探討青少年濫用藥物的動機和態度，以便更深入了解有關問題。 To examine the motivational/attitudinal aspects of drug abuse by youngsters, in order to gain a deeper insight into the problem. | 一九九四 1994 | 完成 Completed |
| 8 藥物濫用費用來源研究 A Study on the Means of Financing the Drug Habit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 研究懲教署轄下戒毒所收押的藥物濫用者在戒毒前每日的濫用藥物花費和有關費用的來源。 To find out the daily expenditure on drugs and source of money for financing the drug habit of the drug abusers admitted to the Drug Addiction Treatment Centres of the Correctional Services Department. | 一九九四 1994 | 完成 Completed |
| 9 香港戒毒會前受助人的 跟進研究 A Follow-up Study of Former SARDA Clients | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 找出與香港戒毒會前受助人在接受戒毒服務後再次吸毒有強烈關係的心理、社會、就業／教育和環境因素。 To determine the psychological, social, vocational/educational and ecological factors that are strongly associated with post-service drug use status among former SARDA clients. 看看可以提供哪類服務，滿足香港戒毒會前受助人過不沾毒品的生活的各種需要。 To identify areas of services that can be provided to meet the needs of former SARDA clients arising from the maintenance of a drug-free lifestyle. | 一九九五 1995 | 完成 Completed |
| 10 對女性藥物濫用者的研究 A Study of Female Drug Abusers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 收集有關女性藥物濫用者的資料，以期找出這類藥物濫用者的特性，以及導致她們濫用藥物的因素。 To collect data on female drug abusers with a view to delineating the unique characteristics of this group of abusers and the factors leading to their drug abuse. | 一九九五 1995 | 完成 Completed |
| 11 美沙酮求診者的特性分析 An Analysis of the Characteristics of Methadone Patients | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 比較參加美沙酮治療計劃和其他戒毒治療計劃的藥物濫用者的主要特性。 To compare the major characteristics of drug abusers attending the methadone treatment programme and other treatment programmes. 研究美沙酮求診者的求診模式和治療記錄。 To examine the admission pattern and treatment history of methadone patients. | 一九九五 1995 | 完成 Completed |
| 12 藥物濫用的遞進情況研究 A Study of Drug Progression | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 研究藥物濫用者的藥物濫用遞進模式，看看最初濫用某種藥物的人最終會否轉而濫用其他藥物。 To study the drug progression pattern followed by drug abusers with a view to examining if a drug abuser who initially abuses a certain drug will eventually switch to abuse other types of drugs. | 一九九五 1995 | 完成 Completed |

| 課題 Title | 目標 Objectives | 開始年份 Year of Initiation | 截至二零零二年 年底的進展情況 Status as at end 2002 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 13 藥物濫用者的特性分析 (按主要的藥物類別進行) An Analysis of the Characteristics of Drug Abusers by Major Types of Drug Abused | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 找出濫用不同類別藥物者的人口和社會經濟特徵，以及他們在濫用藥物方面的特性。 To identify the demographic, socio-economic and drug abuse characteristics of abusers taking different types of drugs. 研究不同組別藥物濫用者的異同，特別是各組別在香港的地理分布情形。 To examine the similarities and differences among groups of drug abusers, with particular reference to their geographical distribution in Hong Kong. | 一九九七 1997 | 完成 Completed |
| 14 精神藥物濫用者的研究 A Study of Psychotropic Substance Abusers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 掌握更多資料，從而更了解精神藥物濫用者的濫用藥物模式和社會人口特徵。 To obtain more information to provide a better portrait of the abuse pattern and socio-demographic characteristics of psychotropic substance abusers. | 一九九八 1998 | 完成 Completed |
| 15 對長期藥物濫用者的 縱觀研究 A longitudinal study on chronic drug abusers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 探討與本港長期濫用藥物問題的前因、遞進和後果有關的社會、文化、人口和心理因素。 To examine the social, cultural, demographic and psychological factors that are associated with the antecedents, progression and consequences of chronic drug abuse in Hong Kong. | 一九九九 1999 | 仍在進行 On-going |
| 16 女性濫用藥物的開始、 延續和影響研究 Initiation, Continuation and Impact of Drug Use among Females | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 掌握更多女性濫用藥物的最新資料，有助為她們制訂更適切的藥物預防及戒毒計劃。 To acquire more recent information on the drug abuse situation for females to help the formulation of more targeted preventive and treatment programmes for the females. | 二零零一 2001 | 仍在進行 On-going |
| 戒毒治療和康復 Treatment and Rehabilitation | | | |
| 17 PS33 所提供服務的評價 An Evaluation of Services Provided by PS 33 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 評價 PS33 所提供的戒毒治療服務，並探討該中心的預防教育和專業訓練是否全面。 To evaluate the treatment services provided by PS 33, and the extent preventive education and professional training is provided. | 一九九四 1994 | 完成 Completed |
| 18 戒毒治療計劃的比較 A Comparison of Drug Addiction Treatment Programmes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 比較不同的戒毒治療計劃（但不涉及計劃的相對成效），以加深了解這些計劃的運作，並使治療計劃更能針對受助人的特性。 To compare treatment programmes without going into the question of relative effectiveness of the programmes, with a view to providing a deeper insight into the operation of the programmes and enabling a better matching of client characteristics to programme characteristics. | 一九九五 1995 | 完成 Completed |
| 19 有關戒毒康復者需要的 研究 A Study on the Needs of Ex- addicts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 探討戒毒康復者需要哪些服務和他們現時可享用的支援服務，務求令各種支援服務在個人和社會的層面，皆能配合戒毒康復者的需要。 To explore the service needs of ex-addicts and support services available to them, with a view to matching the support services to service needs at individual and community levels. | 一九九七 1997 | 完成 Completed |

| 課題 Title | 目標 Objectives | 開始年份 Year of Initiation | 截至二零零二年 年底的進展情況 Status as at end 2002 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 20 曾濫用藥物的善導會受助人的就業問題研究 A study on the employment problem of the SRACP clients who had ever taken drugs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 提供有關資料，以評估現時為曾濫用藥物的釋囚而設的就業服務是否足夠。 To provide information for assessing the adequacy of existing employment services for ex-offenders with drug use experience. | 一九九八 1998 | 完成 Completed |
| 21 海洛英濫用者子女所需服務研究 A study on the service needs of children of heroin abusers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 從各方面了解海洛英濫用者子女的活動和需要，特別是藥物濫用的可能性。 To develop an understanding of the functioning and needs of children of heroin abusers on all aspects, and specifically their risk for drug abuse. | 一九九八 1998 | 完成 Completed |
| 22 鼓勵剛開始濫用藥物的人士接受治療的策略研究 A study on the motivational strategy for engaging early drug abusers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 找出在不同情況下影響藥物濫用者（特別是剛開始濫用藥物者）接受治療的因素或障礙。 To identify factors or obstacles in different context, which affect the engagement of drug abusers, especially early drug abusers, for treatment. 評估現行勸導藥物濫用者（特別是剛開始濫用藥物者）接受治療的方法可取或不足之處。 To assess the strength and weakness of current methods of persuading drug abusers, especially early drug abusers, to seek treatment. | 一九九九 1999 | 完成 Completed |
| 23 香港華人濫用搖頭丸及氯胺酮造成認知功能受損和其他不良影響的研究 Study on the Cognitive Impairment and Other Harmful Effects from Ecstasy and Ketamine Abuse in Hong Kong Chinese | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 探討搖頭丸及氯胺酮對濫用者認知功能的短期及長期的影響。 To explore both the short-term and long-term consequential effects of ecstasy and ketamine on the cognitive function of abusers. 評估濫用搖頭丸及氯胺酮引致成癮的可能性。 To assess the addictive potential of abusing ecstasy and ketamine. | 二零零二 2002 | 仍在進行 On-going |
| 預防教育和宣傳 Preventive Education and Publicity | | | |
| 24 一九九四年為評估公眾對禁毒活動的認識而進行的調查 1994 Survey to Assess Public Awareness of Anti-drug Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 禁毒處曾進行一項家庭調查，以便搜集數據，評估公眾對禁毒活動的認識。一九九四年的調查是為跟進該項調查而進行的。 This was a follow-up to the household survey conducted by the Narcotics Division to collect data for assessing public awareness of anti-drug activities. | 一九九四 1994 | 完成 Completed |
| 25 學校講座所傳遞禁毒信息的影響評估 An Evaluation of the Impacts of Anti-drugs Messages Presented at School Talks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 評估中學生在出席禁毒處的學校講座後，對毒品的認識和態度，以及行為方面有沒有轉變。 To assess the adjustments in knowledge, attitudes and behaviour among secondary school students resulting from school talks given by the Narcotics Division. | 一九九五 1995 | 完成 Completed |

| 課題 Title | 目標 Objectives | 開始年份 Year of Initiation | 截至二零零二年 年底的進展情況 Status as at end 2002 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 26 一九九六年中學和工業學院學生服用藥物或其他物品情況調查 1996 Survey of Drug Use among Students of Secondary Schools and Technical Institutes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 就中學和工業學院學生服用藥物的模式，以及對藥物的認識和態度，收集資料。 To obtain information about the drug use pattern, knowledge and attitudes towards drug use among students of secondary schools and technical institutes. 找出學生服用藥物的原因，並研究學業／家庭問題與服用藥物有沒有關連。 To find out the reasons why students use drugs and to examine if there is any correlation between academic/ family problems and drug use. | 一九九六 1996 | 完成 Completed |
| 27 識別青少年藥物濫用的誘因和防禦因素的研究 A Study to Identify the Risk and Protective Factors on Drug Use among the Youngsters | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 識別在個人和社會層面上可能引致青少年濫用藥物的原因，並找出防止濫用藥物行為產生和持續下去的因素。 To identify the risk factors at individual and community levels which may contribute to adolescent drug use, as well as to find out the protective factors which prevent the onset and continuance of such drug use behaviour. | 一九九六 1996 | 完成 Completed |
| 28 香港政府禁毒宣傳短片和文告的評估和對市民所起的作用 Assessment and audience utilization of Hong Kong anti-drugs APIs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 就政府新聞處在一九八七至九七年間製作的禁毒宣傳短片和文告，衡量市民在意識、記憶、觀感和態度方面的轉變。 To give a measurement of changes in level of awareness, recall, perception and attitude of the anti-drugs APIs produced by ISD from 1987 to 1997. 把宣傳短片和文告內容數碼化，製作唯讀光碟版本。 To digitize the API materials and incorporate it into the CD-ROM. | 一九九八 1998 | 完成 Completed |
| 29 香港與藥物有關的死亡個案涉及的誘因和防禦因素的研究 A study to look into the risk and protective factors for drug related deaths in Hong Kong | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 深入分析香港與藥物有關的死亡個案的趨勢。 To provide an in-depth analysis of the trend of drug related deaths in Hong Kong. 識別可能增加服用藥物者死亡機會的因素，並找出導致與藥物有關的死亡個案日增的潛在原因。 To identify factors which might increase the risk of drug related deaths and found out the underlying reasons that contribute to the upward trend of drug related deaths. | 一九九八 1998 | 完成 Completed |
| 30 中學生對禁毒活動的意見調查 A survey to solicit the opinion of secondary school students on the anti-drugs activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 找出中學生對參與禁毒活動的態度和有關原因。 To find out secondary school students' attitudes and reasons towards participating the anti-drugs activities. 收集中學生就改善現有活動的建議。 To solicit their suggestions for improvement to these existing activities. | 一九九八 1998 | 完成 Completed |

| 課題 Title | 目標 Objectives | 開始年份 Year of Initiation | 截至二零零二年 年底的進展情況 Status as at end 2002 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <p>31 二零零零年學生服用藥物情況調查 The 2000 survey of drug use among students</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 就中學、國際學校和香港專業教育學院學生濫用藥物的模式，以及對藥物的認識和態度，收集資料。 To obtain information about the drug abuse pattern, knowledge and attitudes towards drug abuse among students of secondary schools, international schools and the Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education. ■ 找出學生服用藥物的原因，並研究人口統計、家庭、態度、行為和學校等方面的因素是否與藥物濫用有關。 To find out the reasons why students use drugs and to examine if there are demographic, family, attitudinal, behavioural and school variables associated with the abuse of drugs. | <p>二零零零 2000</p> | <p>完成 Completed</p> |
| <p>其他 Others</p> | | | |
| <p>32 香港藥物濫用問題所涉及的社會成本研究 A Study on the Social Costs of Drug Abuse in Hong Kong</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 訂定一個模型，以量化和估計香港藥物濫用問題所涉及的社會成本，並把這些估計方法應用於香港目前的情況。 To formulate a model to quantify and estimate the social costs of drug abuse in Hong Kong, and an application of such estimation methods to Hong Kong at present. | <p>一九九七 1997</p> | <p>完成 Completed</p> |
| <p>33 影響香港藥物濫用趨勢的因素研究 A Study on Factors Affecting the Drug Abuse Trend in Hong Kong</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 找出導致藥物濫用的有關因素，並研究這些因素會否隨時間改變，以及因濫用不同種類藥物而有差異。 To identify relevant factors that lead to drug abuse and examine whether they change over time and differ among abusers taking different types of drugs. ■ 找出導致女性藥物濫用者和精神藥物濫用者人數最近呈現上升趨勢的因素。 To find out the factors that contribute to the recent upward trend of female drug abusers and psychotropic substance abusers. | <p>一九九七 1997</p> | <p>完成 Completed</p> |