

第5章

CHAPTER

毒品問題高峰會議和禁毒基金：

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THE DRUG SUMMITS AND THE BEAT DRUGS FUND  
- INVOLVING THE COMMUNITY





## The First Drug Summit - 6 March 1995

The first Summit Meeting on Drugs was convened by the then Governor Chris Patten, and attended by senior representatives of Government departments and non-government agencies engaged in work against the trafficking and abuse of drugs in Hong Kong. With the theme “Together we can beat drugs”, the meeting provided an opportunity for concerned citizens, community leaders, professionals and front-line workers in the field to express their views directly to senior policy-makers. The importance of two-way communication for the effective planning and delivery of services was emphasized.

## 第一次毒品問題高峰會議 (一九九五年三月六日)

第一次毒品問題高峰會議是由當時的港督彭定康召開，出席者包括本港打擊販毒和對付藥物濫用問題的政府和非政府機構的高層代表。會議以“眾志齊心，消滅毒禍”為主題。這會議提供了機會，讓關注毒品問題的市民、社會領袖、專業人士和禁毒工作的前線人員，直接向制訂政策的政府高層表達意見。會議著重雙向溝通，以期令策劃及提供服務更見成效。

由港督彭定康召開的第一次  
關注毒品問題高峰會議。

The first Summit Meeting on  
Drugs convened by the  
Governor, Mr. Chris Patten.

召開這次高峰會議的目的，是政府對年齡在21歲以下的青少年濫用藥物情況持續增加極感關注。在一九八九至一九九三年期間，呈報的藥物倚賴者人數整體上升了15%，但當中21歲以下青少年的人數增加達147%。每年呈報的個案數目中，15%以上涉及青少年。

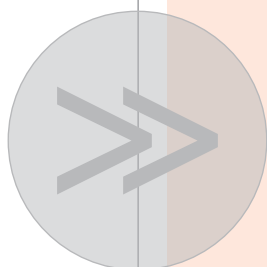
在高峰會議上，政府宣布了未來的工作計劃，包括政府將採取的26項行動。此外，高峰會議的240名參加者亦提出了多項有建設性的提議，供禁毒常務委員會研究。禁毒常務委員會其後根據這些提議，對政府應採取的跟進行動提出42項建議。大部分措施的籌備工作隨即展開。

一九九五年可說是創新和重要的一年。該年十月，當局宣布會增撥大量資源支援禁毒工作，包括成立一個3.5億港元的“禁毒基金”，給予積極參與禁毒工作的非政府機構額外的財政支援。

The conference was called because of the Government's serious concern about the persistent and worrying increase in drug abuse by those aged under 21. The figures were disturbing. Between 1989 and 1993, the number of reported drug dependent persons rose by 15% overall, but the number under the age of 21 increased by 147%. Over 15% of cases reported annually were then of young people.

At the Summit, a Forward Action Plan was announced, including 26 initiatives which the Government would take. In addition, the 240 participants submitted a number of constructive proposals for study by the ACAN, from which 42 recommendations for follow-up action were subsequently made. Preparatory work on a majority of the projects began immediately.

A very active, innovative and significant year culminated in the announcement, in October 1995, that substantial new resources would be made available for anti-drug work, including the creation of a \$350 million Beat Drugs Fund, and additional financial support for a number of non-government organizations active in the field.





## The Second Drug Summit - 23 May 1996

This was called to review the progress made since the first Summit. The Forward Action Plan proposed to provide additional posts in the various departments involved in anti-narcotics work, and to introduce amendments to the Dangerous Drugs and Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinances in that year's legislative session. It was also announced that the bilateral agreements with other countries on mutual cooperation to investigate drug trafficking and the confiscation of drug trafficking proceeds were to be extended beyond 1997. A network of similar agreements on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters would also be established.

A Task Group was set up in 1996 to review and improve Hong Kong's preventive education strategy. It was also proposed to organize an International Conference on Drug Education for Schools, involving 300 local educators, voluntary agencies and experts from Pacific Rim countries so as to pool ideas in this important area of anti-drug work. Other action plans to assist anti-drug projects in districts, and increased media publicity, were also announced.

In the field of treatment and rehabilitation, a number of schemes were designed to involve rehabilitated drug dependent persons in the dissemination of anti-drug messages. Other proposals dealt with improvements in the Drug Abuse Telephone Enquiry Service, in the use of the Internet, and with major publicity campaigns, using all media means, to promote an anti-drug culture among young people. The Summit also promised to conduct what soon became a landmark review of the services provided by non-government voluntary drug treatment and rehabilitation agencies, with a view to including them in the subvention system.

## 第二次毒品問題高峰會議 (一九九六年五月二十三日)

召開第二次高峰會議的目的，是檢討禁毒工作自第一次高峰會議以來的進展情況。會上提出的未來行動計劃，包括在各從事禁毒工作的政府部門增設額外職位，以及在該年的立法局期內提出修訂《危險藥物條例》和《藥劑業及毒藥條例》。會上也宣布香港與其他國家就合作調查販毒活動和沒收販毒得益所簽訂的雙邊協定，會延續至一九九七年以後。此外，又會與其他國家就刑事事件，訂立一系列提供相互法律協助的雙邊協定。

當局於一九九六年成立一個專責小組，檢討和改進本港的預防教育策略。高峰會議又建議舉辦學校藥物教育國際會議，邀請300名本港的教育工作者、志願機構代表和太平洋地區的專家參加會議，匯集有關這個重要範疇的意見。會上又宣布其他工作計劃，協助各區推行反吸毒計劃並加強透過傳媒作出宣傳。

在戒毒治療和康復服務方面，高峰會議構思了多項計劃，由已康復的藥物倚賴者參與傳播禁毒信息。其他建議包括改善禁毒諮詢熱線、使用互聯網，以及透過所有媒體舉行大型宣傳運動，推動青少年建立反吸毒文化。高峰會議又承諾檢討志願戒毒治療和康復服務機構所提供的服務，以期把這些志願機構納入資助制度之內。這檢討便成為禁毒研究工作的里程碑。

## 禁毒基金

在一九九五年三月舉行的第一次毒品問題高峰會議後，政府宣布有意成立禁毒基金，為非政府機構提供額外的財政資助，支持推行禁毒計劃。推行這項創新的計劃，是由於當時非政府機構合共為藥物濫用者提供的住院服務名額，比政府和資助機構所提供的還要多；這些團體對香港整體反吸毒工作的貢獻，也日益得到社會認同。禁毒基金提供資助的範圍，除了戒毒治療和康復工作外，還包括培訓、執法、禁毒教育和宣傳及研究方面等有意義的禁毒活動。

禁毒基金年報記錄了自1996年基金成立以來進行的工作。

The Beat Drugs Fund annual report records the work of the Fund since its inception in 1996.

當局在一九九六年三月成立為數3.5億元的禁毒基金；基金每年撥出的實際款額，則視乎基金投資所得的收入而定。

基金由禁毒基金會參照禁毒常務委員會的意見管理。禁毒基金會是依據《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。基金會管理委員會的職權範圍和成員名單詳見附錄6。

## The Beat Drugs Fund

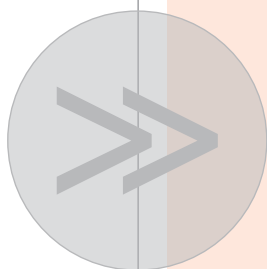
Following the first Drug Summit in March 1995, the Government announced its intention to establish a Beat Drugs Fund, to provide additional financial support for anti-drug programmes operated by non-government organizations. This imaginative development came at a time when the non-government organizations were providing, collectively, more in-patient accommodation for drug abusers

than the Government and subvented organizations, and when the major contributions they were making to Hong Kong's overall anti-narcotics efforts were being increasingly recognized. In addition to treatment and rehabilitation, the Fund also supports other constructive initiatives in the training, law enforcement, preventive education and publicity, and research fields.

The Fund was set up in March 1996 with a capital fund of \$350 million.

The actual amount of funds allocated each year depends on the level of income generated from its investments.

The administration of the Fund is entrusted to the Beat Drugs Fund Association, a non-profit making limited company incorporated under the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32), on the advice of ACAN. The Narcotics Division provides secretarial support to the Association, whose terms of reference, and membership of the Governing Committee are given in Appendix 6.





禁毒基金資助救世軍屯門外展隊舉辦船上訓練課程。

Beat Drugs Fund finances the Salvation Army Tuen Mun Outreaching Social Work Team to organize a training course on boat.

Applications to the Fund are invited through the mass media, and are submitted directly to the Association. They are vetted by a three-tier mechanism, which is designed to ensure fairness, impartiality and transparency. Views are first sought from relevant Government departments on the applications. Applications, with views from relevant Government departments will then be submitted to the ACAN and its Sub-committees for consideration and recommendations on the relative priority of the applications. The Governing Committee of the Association will then decide on the selection of projects and the awarding of grants, on the basis of the recommendations proposed by the ACAN.

基金會透過大眾傳媒邀請各界向基金會提出申請。申請表須直接遞交基金會。基金會採用三層機制審批申請，以確保審批工作公平、公正和具透明度。基金會首先徵詢各有關政府部門對申請的意見。其後，申請表將連同有關政府部門的意見，提交至禁毒常務委員會及其屬下的小組委員會審議，以便委員就所有申請的優先次序作出考慮及建議。基金會管理委員會最後會根據禁毒常務委員會的建議，甄選計劃及釐定撥款金額。



禁毒基金資助善牧會培立中心為青少年舉辦歷奇訓練。

Beat Drugs Fund finances Sisters of the Good Shepherd Pelletier Hall to organize adventure-based training for teenagers.



禁毒基金資助赫塋坊劇團製作一齣禁毒舞台劇。

Beat Drugs Fund sponsors an anti-drug drama performance produced by Exploration Theatre.

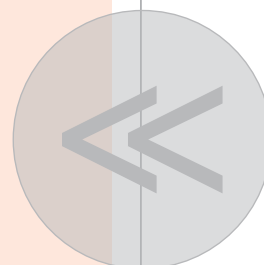


In order to provide for more projects, grants will not normally exceed \$3 million and the project duration should not last for more than two years. For projects which are regarded by the Association as exceptionally innovative, the maximum grant can be up to \$5 million and the project duration can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

In 1999, a comprehensive review was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the Beat Drugs Fund's contribution to the anti-drug cause in Hong Kong. Different improvement measures in respect of vetting procedures, assessment criteria, programmes to be encouraged, enhanced publicity for the Fund and revision of the "Guide to Applications" were implemented to improve its use, operation and management.

為了讓更多計劃受惠，個別計劃所得撥款一般不超過300萬元，而資助期也不應超過兩年。如基金會認為計劃別具創意，則最高撥款額可達500萬元，而資助期也可長達三年。

當局於一九九九年進行了全面檢討，評估禁毒基金在推動本港禁毒工作方面的成效，並實施多項措施，包括改善審批程序和評核準則，訂明基金會鼓勵推行的計劃、加強宣傳，以及修訂《申請指引》，以改善基金的使用、運作和管理。



Since the Fund began operating in 1996, the following disbursements have been approved by the Governing Committee of the Beat Drugs Fund Association. Details of these projects are set out in the Beat Drugs Fund Annual Report.

禁毒基金自一九九六年成立以來，禁毒基金會管理委員會共批出的款額如下，有關獲資助活動的詳情，可參考禁毒基金年報。

	研究 (元) Research \$	戒毒治療及康復 (元) T&R \$	禁毒教育及宣傳 (元) PE&P \$	總計 (元) Total \$	批出的 計劃數目 Projects Approved
第一期 1st Tranche (1996/97)	-	4,166,400 (55.3%)	3,365,157 (44.7%)	7,531,557 (100%)	23
第二期 2nd Tranche (1996/97)	-	9,034,690 (76.9%)	2,715,251 (23.1%)	11,749,941 (100%)	29
第三期 3rd Tranche (1997/98)	-	7,452,619 (41.2%)	10,652,979 (58.8%)	18,105,598 (100%)	45
第四期 4th Tranche (1998/99)	-	4,210,500 (22%)	14,884,880 (78%)	19,095,380 (100%)	48
第五期 5th Tranche (1999/00)	2,693,900 (16.2%)	2,103,000 (12.7%)	11,812,000 (71.1%)	16,608,900 (100%)	29
<b>總計 TOTAL</b>	<b>2,693,900 (3.7%)</b>	<b>26,967,209 (36.9%)</b>	<b>43,430,267 (59.4%)</b>	<b>73,091,376 (100%)</b>	<b>174</b>