



遏止販毒及製毒活動

Suppression of
Illicit Trafficking
and Manufacturing



禁毒法例

本港參照各條與藥物管制有關的國際公約，制定法例和行政程序，嚴格管制麻醉品及危害精神毒品的供應。

《危險藥物條例》(第134章)是針對危險藥物的主要法例。觸犯與毒品相關罪行的刑罰極重。販運或製造危險藥物最高刑罰為罰款500萬元及終身監禁，而管有或服用危險藥物最高刑罰則為罰款100萬元及監禁七年。《危險藥物條例》的一項特別條文——第56A條——賦予法庭權力，如有足夠證據指某成年人在干犯毒品罪行時，把未成年人士牽涉其中，法庭可考慮對該名被定罪成年人判處較重刑罰。

《危險藥物條例》亦嚴格管制危險藥物的進、出口。香港一直恪守國際公約有關藥物管制所訂的原則，其中的主要規定是各締約方必須把危險藥物跨境付運的資料，通知相關國家的禁毒機關。

政府因應不斷轉變的吸毒和販毒趨勢，定期檢討《危險藥物條例》。當確定某種物質在其他國家被廣泛吸服，或經當局評估後，吸食某種物質會對本港公眾衛生或社會構成威脅，當局會採取適當應對措施，包括把有關物質列為危險藥物，從而對該物質的經營、製造、管有、進口、出口、供應和服用，根據《危險藥物條例》實施管制。

ANTI-DRUG LAWS

The supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is strictly controlled in Hong Kong by legislation and administrative procedures that reflect relevant international drug control conventions.

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (DDO) (Chapter 134) is the principal legislation dealing with dangerous drugs. The penalties for drug-related offences are severe. Trafficking in or manufacture of dangerous drugs is subject to a maximum penalty of a \$5 million fine and life imprisonment, whereas possessing or consuming a dangerous drug is subject to a maximum penalty of a \$1 million fine and seven years' imprisonment. Section 56A of the DDO is a special provision empowering the court, where it is satisfied with evidence that an adult has involved a minor in the commission of a drug-related offence and if it thinks fit, to pass a more severe sentence on the convicted adult offender.

The import and export of dangerous drugs are subject to stringent control under the DDO. 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 movement of all cross-border consignments of dangerous drugs.

The Government regularly reviews the ordinance taking into account the ever-changing drug abuse and illicit trafficking trends. 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 threat, appropriate measures would be taken to tackle the situation, including the scheduling of the substance as a dangerous drug. The full sanctions and controls provided in the DDO can then be applied with regard to dealing, manufacturing, possessing, importing, exporting, supplying and consuming the substance.

《危險藥物條例》由警務處、海關和衛生署共同執行。警方和海關負責對危險藥物的販運、製造及作非醫療用途採取執法；衛生署則負責就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》(第134A章)規定，醫生及藥房須就危險藥物的貯存和供應備存記錄。違反規定最高可處罰款45萬元及監禁三年。

《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，以及備存最新的毒藥表等事宜，訂定規管條文。這些措施有助妥善管制危害精神毒品及其他烈性藥物，確保這類藥物必須憑醫生處方才可合法取得。觸犯條例的最高刑罰為罰款10萬元及監禁兩年。

藥劑業及毒藥管理局負責執行《藥劑業及毒藥條例》的條文。該局通過衛生署和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表，受《藥劑業及毒藥條例》進一步管制，精神藥物及其他烈性醫療藥物也不例外。任何人如進口或出口含有毒藥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。

The DDO is enforced by the Police, the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) and the Department of Health (DH). The Police and the C&ED are responsible for enforcing the DDO in respect of trafficking, manufacture, and other non-medical use of dangerous drugs, while the DH is responsible for licensing of import, export, manufacture, sale and supply of dangerous drugs for medical purposes.

The Dangerous Drugs Regulations (Chapter 134A) provide, amongst others, legal requirements to medical practitioners and dispensaries on records to be kept regarding the storage and supply of dangerous drugs. Contravening the record keeping requirements can lead to a fine of up to \$450,000 and three years' imprisonment.

The Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Chapter 138) controls the medical use of drugs by providing for the licensing of manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and import and export dealers, the registration of pharmaceutical products and the keeping of an up-to-date Poisons List. The regime facilitates proper control over psychotropic substances and other potent medicines, making them lawfully obtainable only when prescribed by a medical doctor. The maximum penalty for an offence under this ordinance is a fine of \$100,000 and two years' imprisonment.

The Pharmacy and Poisons Board is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance. In practice, the board acts through the DH 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 board.

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《進出口條例》(第60章)訂明，每批藥劑製品的進口及出口，均須領有由衛生署發出的許可證。海關是執行該條例的主要部門，負責遏止非法的進出口活動。

《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。條例對多種化學品原料，包括國際公約列明的所有化學品原料，實施發牌規定及其他管制措施。無牌輸入、輸出、製造、供應或管有指明化學物質，最高刑罰為罰款100萬元及監禁15年。根據該條例，海關負責發牌，亦是主要的執法部門。

《販毒(追討得益)條例》(第405章)就追查、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。任何人干犯條例所訂的清洗黑錢罪行，最高刑罰為罰款500萬元及監禁14年。法例同時規定，對知悉為或懷疑與販毒有關的財產，必須舉報。違反規定最高刑罰為罰款50,000元及監禁三個月。

打擊販毒，防止學生和青少年吸毒是警方首要行動項目之一。警方從三個層面打擊毒品罪行。警察總部、總區及分區均設有專責單位，打擊不同層次的非法毒品活動，包括集團式販毒、偷運毒品入境、製毒以至街頭毒品分銷等。



香港警方毒品調查科在一項涉及四個司法管轄區的跨國調查相關行動中，在香港國際機場截獲收藏於投影機內的4.2公斤甲基安非他明(「冰毒」)，並拘捕兩名男子。

The Narcotics Bureau of the Hong Kong Police Force intercepted 4.2 kilogrammes of methamphetamine ("ice") concealed inside a projector at the Hong Kong International Airport with two male arrested during an operation related to a transnational investigation involving four jurisdictions.

The Import and Export Ordinance (Chapter 60) provides that the import and export of every consignment of a pharmaceutical product is subject to licensing requirements. The licensing authority is delegated to the DH. The C&ED is the major enforcement agency under this ordinance, and is 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, including all those set out in international conventions. The maximum penalty for importing, exporting, manufacturing, supplying or possessing specified chemical substances without a licence is a \$1 million fine and imprisonment for 15 years. The C&ED is the licensing and major enforcement authority under this ordinance.

The Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance (Chapter 405) provides 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 the ordinance is a \$5 million fine and 14 years' imprisonment. The law also requires the reporting of any property known or suspected to be related to drug trafficking. The maximum penalty for failure to comply with this requirement is a \$50,000 fine and three months' imprisonment.

Countering drug trafficking and drug abuse by students and juveniles is one of the operational priorities of the Police. The Police adopt a three-tier approach to tackle drug-related crimes. Dedicated units in the Police headquarters, regions and districts are responsible for combating different levels of illegal drug activities, from syndicated trafficking, importation, manufacturing to drug distribution at street level.

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香港海關搜查犬組在一個禁毒教育宣傳活動上示範搜查毒品。

The Hong Kong Customs Detector Dog Division demonstrates a drug search at an anti-drug preventive education and publicity activity.

警方特別針對毒品的流通，實施多項打擊措施，包括與內地、澳門及海外執法機構合作，執行以情報為主導的行動，尤其針對利用未成年人士販毒的不法分子。此外，亦會有效運用現有法例打擊毒販，沒收他們的販毒得益，又會與其他機構合作，在各社區推展防止青少年吸毒的措施。

海關亦藉鑒而不捨的追查及追討販毒得益，致力打擊非法毒品活動；並透過發牌制度，管制化學品原料。除在各出入境管制站實施嚴格管制，防止偷運毒品，海關還針對集團式販毒活動，主動進行調查及展開行動；又會靈活調配緝毒犬，配合先進科技儀器，例如流動X光車輛檢查系統及車輛X光檢查系統等，提高緝毒成效。

Special emphasis is made on targeting the flow of illicit drugs through co-operation with Mainland, Macao and overseas counterparts; mounting intelligence-led operations, especially against those making use of minors in the trafficking process; making maximum use of available legislation to target drug traffickers and confiscate drug proceeds; and adopting a multi-agency and community-based approach to prevent youth drug abuse.

The C&ED combats illegal drug activities at all levels through diligent efforts in drug investigation, recovery of drug proceeds and control of precursor chemicals through a licensing system. Apart from exercising stringent control at control points to prevent the smuggling of drugs, the department launches proactive investigations and operations against syndicated drug trafficking activities. The department also deploys drug detector dogs and makes use of advanced technology, such as Mobile X-ray Vehicle Scanning Systems and Vehicle X-ray Inspection Systems, to enhance enforcement effectiveness.

國際公約

適用於香港的國際禁毒公約如下：

- 經《1972年議定書》修訂的《1961年麻醉品單一公約》訂有條文，管制麻醉品作非法用途，以及防止麻醉品被轉作非法用途。是項公約和議定書分別由一九六五年一月和一九七八年七月起適用於香港。
- 《1971年精神藥物公約》把國際藥物管制計劃擴展至其他精神藥物，例如中樞神經系統興奮劑、鎮靜安眠藥和迷幻劑。是項公約由一九九一年一月起適用於香港。
- 《1988年聯合國禁止非法販運麻醉品和精神藥物公約》旨在加強國際合作，遏止非法販運毒品和清洗販毒黑錢活動，內容全面。是項公約由一九九七年五月起適用於香港。

上述三條公約為國際社會合作打擊毒品建立了條約基礎。香港會不時檢討本地的規管麻醉品及危害精神毒品制度，確保符合有關公約的要求。

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 co-operation in the suppression of illicit drug trafficking and drug money laundering. The convention was applied to Hong Kong in May 1997.

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

禁毒專員黃碧兒（左一）向澳門禁毒代表團成員介紹香港賽馬會藥物資訊天地的運作。

The Commissioner for Narcotics, Ms Sally Wong (first from left), briefs members of a delegation from Macao during their visit to the Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre.





保安局局長李少光（右一）與深圳市官員在深圳會面，就跨境青少年吸毒問題交換意見。

The Secretary for Security, Mr Ambrose S K Lee (first from right), meets with Shenzhen officials in Shenzhen to exchange views on the cross-boundary youth drug abuse problem.

對外合作

毒品問題並無分疆界。基於販毒活動的跨國性質，各司法管轄區必須同心協力，緊密合作。香港一向重視與國際社會合作打擊販毒和吸毒罪行，並積極參與區域性及國際性的禁毒會議和研討會；就禁毒政策、執法、戒毒治療及康復服務，以及禁毒教育等範疇，與世界各地的相關機構分享經驗，交流意見；又以中國代表團成員身分，出席聯合國麻醉品委員會的周年會議。

在區域層面，我們非常重視廣東、澳門和香港三地在打擊吸毒和販毒的溝通和協調。我們已經與廣東和澳門相關部門設定三地合作框架，亦與深圳加強合作對付跨境吸毒，尤其是本港青少年在內地吸毒的問題。我們一直就跨境和跨國販毒活動，與各方保持密切聯繫，適時交換情報；又與相關部門定期舉行會議，互相通報區內吸毒和販毒最新形勢。

警方和海關執法工作成效卓著，兩部門與內地及海外執法單位多次採取聯合行動，成功堵截大量毒品，成果令人鼓舞。二〇一〇年，在內地和海外檢獲合共1,390公斤違禁藥物及1,960公斤化學品原料。



EXTERNAL CO-OPERATION

The drug problem knows no boundaries. Its transnational nature requires close co-operation and concerted efforts of different jurisdictions. Hong Kong has all along been a committed partner in combating drug trafficking and abuse. It actively participates in regional and international meetings and seminars concerned with anti-drug policies, law enforcement, treatment and rehabilitation, and preventive education to share experience and exchange views with counterparts around the world, and takes part in the annual meeting of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs as part of the Chinese delegation.

At the regional level, we attach great importance to the communication and co-ordination among Guangdong, Macao and Hong Kong in respect of combating drug abuse and trafficking. A tripartite co-operation framework has been developed with our Guangdong and Macao counterparts. Co-operation with the Shenzhen authorities has also been stepped up to tackle the problem of cross-boundary drug abuse, particularly on young people from Hong Kong who take drugs on the Mainland. Close liaison and timely intelligence exchange are maintained in respect of cross-boundary and transnational drug trafficking activities. Regular meetings are also held with the counterparts to update each other on the latest drug abuse and drug trafficking situation in the region.

Law enforcement efforts made by the Police and the C&ED have yielded encouraging outcomes as witnessed in numerous successful joint operations and interception of drugs consignments with our Mainland and overseas counterparts. A total of 1,390 kilogrammes of illicit drugs and 1,960 kilogrammes of precursor chemicals were seized in the Mainland or overseas in 2010.

「粵港澳禁毒交流體驗計劃」經驗分享會開幕典禮主禮嘉賓合照。
Officiating guests at the opening ceremony of a sharing session of the "Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Tripartite Anti-drug Activity".



香港海關於二〇〇八年十一月在香港國際機場檢查一批由新加坡抵港、報稱為揚聲器的空運貨物內，檢獲298公斤氯胺酮及10公斤「冰毒」，總值4,130萬元。
Hong Kong Customs seized 298 kilogrammes of ketamine and 10 kilogrammes of methamphetamine with a total value of \$41.3 million in November 2008 during an examination of an air cargo shipment imported from Singapore and declared as loudspeakers at the Hong Kong International Airport.

檢獲毒品數量及被捕人數

防止和堵截販運、入口及製毒等嚴重毒品罪行，一直是執法機關首要任務。鑑於近年青少年吸食危害精神毒品（特別是氯胺酮）問題嚴重，打擊涉及青少年毒品罪行亦成為當局優先執法重點項目。當局已增撥資源，打擊青少年毒品問題，包括為警察學校聯絡計劃及保護青少年組增設職位，在警務處毒品調查科成立網上巡邏隊，以及大幅增加海關和警方的緝毒犬數目。

警方和海關打擊青少年毒品罪行不遺餘力，並在暑假及聖誕假期這些青少年容易墮入吸毒陷阱的日子，特別加強了全港的掃毒行動。海關會在各邊境管制站採取針對跨境毒品帶家的特別行動，增派海關人員及緝毒犬，加強檢查旅客及車輛。警方則會特別留意吸毒黑點。上述兩部門通力合作，成功堵截了大量企圖分銷給青少年的毒品。

SEIZURES AND ARRESTS

Preventing and interdicting serious drug offences such as drug trafficking, importation and manufacturing has all along been a priority of the law enforcement agencies. In recent years, in view of the serious problem of abusing psychotropic substances, ketamine in particular, among the youth, countering youth drug-related offences was also made a major focus and enforcement priority. More resources have been dedicated to tackle the problem of youth drug abuse. Additional posts were created for the Police School Liaison Programme and Juvenile Protection Section, a cyber patrol team was formed in the Police Narcotics Bureau, and the number of drug detector dogs for both the C&ED and Police were substantially increased.

The Police and the C&ED made sustained efforts in combating youth drug offences. Territory-wide anti-drug operations were conducted and stepped up during summer and Christmas holidays when young people might fall prey to drug traps easily. Special operations targeting cross-boundary drug couriers were mounted at boundary control points where additional customs officers and detector dogs were deployed to enhance checks of passengers and vehicles. The Police had paid special attention to drug abuse black spots. The combined efforts were successful in interdicting substantial quantity of drugs intended to be distributed to young drug abusers.

過去十年，涉及海洛英的毒品罪行而被捕的人數持續下跌。另一方面，涉及危害精神毒品罪行而被捕人數則普遍上升。自二〇〇六年起，因毒品罪行而被捕者，無論是整體人數或是21歲以下青少年，均大幅上升。這與執法部門鏗而不捨，致力採取執法行動有關，尤其是打擊在娛樂場所吸食危害精神毒品的行動。經過四年持續上升後，情況於二〇〇九年開始逆轉。二〇〇九年，因毒品罪行而被捕整體人數為8,181人（下跌13%），而21歲以下青少年則有1,896人（下跌22%）。下跌趨勢延續至二〇一〇年。年內因毒品罪行而被捕整體人數為6,399人（下跌22%），21歲以下被捕人數則為1,329人（下跌30%）。

Over the past decade, the number of persons arrested for drug offences involving heroin dropped persistently. On the other hand, the number of persons arrested for drug offences involving psychotropic substances was generally on the rise. Since 2006, the total number of persons arrested for drug offences and the number of young people aged under 21 arrested increased substantially. This could be attributed to the sustained law enforcement actions, especially in respect of psychotropic substances being abused in entertainment premises. After a continuous rise for four years, the situation started to reverse in 2009. The total number of persons arrested for drug offences in 2009 was 8,181 (decreased by 13%) whilst that for persons aged under 21 was 1,896 (decreased by 22%). The decreasing trend continued in 2010 where overall arrests for drug offences was 6,399 (decreased by 22%) whilst arrests of persons aged under 21 was 1,329 (decreased by 30%).



香港警方毒品調查科在二〇〇九年的一項行動中，檢獲12公斤收藏在可可粉包裝袋內、經空運抵港的可卡因，並拘捕六名人士。

The Narcotics Bureau of the Hong Kong Police Force arrested six persons during an operation in 2009 with a seizure of 12 kilogrammes of cocaine. The cocaine had been concealed in packets of cocoa that had arrived by airfreight.

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因毒品罪行而被捕人數（二〇〇一至二〇一〇年）

Number of persons arrested for drug offences (2001 - 2010)

毒品罪行 Drug offences	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
所有毒品罪行 All drug offences	10,077 (-0.6%)	9,413 (-6.6%)	8,652 (-8.1%)	8,295 (-4.1%)	6,008 (-27.6%)	6,971 (+16.0%)	8,509 (+22.1%)	9,400 (+10.5%)	8,181 (-13.0%)	6,399 (-21.8%)
21歲以下 Aged under 21	2,160 (+15.3%)	1,577 (-27.0%)	1,213 (-23.1%)	1,384 (+14.1%)	656 (-52.6%)	1,048 (+59.8%)	1,809 (+72.6%)	2,427 (+34.2%)	1,896 (-21.9%)	1,329 (-29.9%)
嚴重毒品罪行 Serious drug offences	3,161 (+7.0%)	3,010 (-4.8%)	2,827 (-6.1%)	2,807 (-0.7%)	2,339 (-16.7%)	2,719 (+16.2%)	3,655 (+34.4%)	3,877 (+6.1%)	3,862 (-0.4%)	3,132 (-18.9%)
21歲以下 Aged under 21	718 (+59.2%)	552 (-23.1%)	474 (-14.1%)	505 (+6.5%)	292 (-42.2%)	457 (+56.5%)	937 (+105.0%)	1,175 (+25.4%)	1,130 (-3.8%)	805 (-28.8%)
輕微毒品罪行 Minor drug offences	6,916 (-3.8%)	6,403 (-7.4%)	5,825 (-9.0%)	5,488 (-5.8%)	3,669 (-33.1%)	4,252 (+15.9%)	4,854 (+14.2%)	5,523 (+13.8%)	4,319 (-21.8%)	3,267 (-24.4%)
21歲以下 Aged under 21	1,442 (+1.4%)	1,025 (-28.9%)	739 (-27.9%)	879 (+18.9%)	364 (-58.6%)	591 (+62.4%)	872 (+47.5%)	1,252 (+43.6%)	766 (-38.8%)	524 (-31.6%)

註：（ ）內數字表示與去年同期比較的變動百分比。

Note: () denote percentage change over the same period of previous year.

資料來源：警方及海關

Source: Police and C&ED

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)所載的罪行。嚴重毒品罪行的例子有製造、販運及管有相當大量的危險藥物。輕微罪行的例子有管有小量危險藥物、管有製毒器具和吸食毒品。

Drug Offences include those offences under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap.134), Antibiotics Ordinance (Chapter 137), Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Chapter 138), and the Control of Chemicals Ordinance (Chapter 145). Examples of major drug offences include manufacturing, trafficking and possession of a relatively large quantity of dangerous drugs. Examples of minor offences include possession of small quantity of dangerous drugs, possession of equipment and consumption of drugs.

吸毒和販毒的形式不斷轉變，受千絲萬縷的供求關係及各種社會因素影響。下文概述最常被吸食의毒品的情况：

海洛英

供本地吸食的海洛英主要產自金三角，經陸路從內地偷運到香港。香港與內地的往來極為頻繁，毒販會利用跨境車輛及旅客，把海洛英分成小批多次偷運入境。

儘管鴉片類毒品（主要是海洛英）一向佔香港毒品市場的主要位置，是被呈報吸毒者最常吸食的種類，但這類毒品的流行程度，在過去十年持續下降。

近年，非洲及亞洲的毒品帶家以體內藏毒方式，把海洛英從金新月（即阿富汗、伊朗及巴基斯坦交界地帶）經機場偷運入境的個案有增加趨勢。相信大部分最終都是轉運到內地市場出售。

The pattern of drug abuse and trafficking is dynamic and ever-changing, and can be attributed to a host of intricate factors such as supply, demand and various social factors. The following is a concise account on most commonly abused drugs:

Heroin

Heroin consumed in Hong Kong mainly originates from the Golden Triangle. The heroin is smuggled overland through the Mainland to Hong Kong. Drug traffickers make use of the heavy cross-boundary vehicular and passenger traffic between the Mainland and Hong Kong and arrange small but frequent amounts of heroin to be smuggled.

Whilst opiates (mainly heroin) have long been the dominant illicit drugs in Hong Kong and remains the most commonly abused drug among reported abusers, there is a continuous drop in popularity of the drug over the past decade.

In recent years, there was an emerging trend of smuggling of heroin from the Golden Crescent (the area overlapping Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan) by means of internal concealment by African or Asian couriers of various nationalities via the airport. Most of these consignments were believed to be ultimately destined for the Mainland market.

氯胺酮

氯胺酮(「K仔」)已成為本港最常被吸食危害精神毒品，尤以青少年吸毒者為甚。由於吸食容易，供應充足，加上售價偏低，令氯胺酮趨於普遍。氯胺酮主要經陸路邊境管制站，分小批從內地偷運來港。執法人員亦曾截獲大批產自南亞並經東南亞走私入境的氯胺酮。吸毒者過往多在娛樂場所吸食氯胺酮，但近年主要吸食地點已轉移至其他地方，包括吸毒者或其朋友家中。

二〇〇八年六月，上訴法庭大幅提高販運氯胺酮及「搖頭丸」的量刑指引。法庭接納了有力的醫學論據，引證這兩種青少年最常吸食的有害精神毒品會損害身心和導致成癮。根據新判刑準則，毒販販運一克至十克毒品可被判處監禁兩年至四年，而販運1,000克以上者，則可被判處監禁14年或以上。

二〇一〇年，政府展開法例修訂工作，把可用於製造氯胺酮的化學品原料，即1-羥基環戊基-2-氯苯基-N-甲基亞胺基酮及其鹽類，列入《化學品管制條例》(第145章)附表2。有關修訂將於二〇一一年四月一日生效。

Ketamine

Ketamine has become the most popular type of psychotropic substance abused, particularly amongst young abusers in Hong Kong. Its ease in consumption, ready availability and relatively low price have contributed to its prevalence. Ketamine is mainly smuggled into Hong Kong from the Mainland through land boundary control points in small quantities. Large consignments originate from South Asia via South-East Asia have also been intercepted. Ketamine abuse used to be found often in entertainment premises. However, during the review period, the place of ketamine abuse shifted to abusers' home, their friends' home and other places.

In June 2008, the Court of Appeal substantially raised the sentencing guidelines for trafficking ketamine and ecstasy. The Court accepted the compelling medical evidence regarding the harmful and addictive effect of these two most commonly abused psychotropic substances by youngsters. The new tariffs for sentencing traffickers in these drugs ranged from two to four years' imprisonment for one gram to 10 grams, to 14 years and upwards for over 1,000 grams.

In 2010, the Government embarked on a legislative amendment exercise to subject the immediate precursor chemical for ketamine, namely 1-[(2-Chlorophenyl)-N-(methylimino)methyl]cyclopentanol and its salts to Schedule 2 to the Control of Chemicals Ordinance (Cap 145). The amendment will come into effect on April 1, 2011.

香港警方在二〇一〇年的一次行動中，拘捕一名經落馬洲管制站交收毒品的男子，並從他攜帶的旅行袋中檢獲四公斤的氯胺酮，本地零售價達40多萬元。

The Hong Kong Police arrested a man who had collected drugs smuggled through the Lok Ma Chau Border Control Point in an operation in 2010. A total of four kilogrammes of ketamine with local retail value of some \$400,000, which was found in the man's traveling bag, was seized.





香港海關於二〇一〇年七月展開代號「雪狐」的緝毒行動，透過情報交流成功搗破一個極具規模的製「冰毒」工場及一個毒品儲存中心。行動中共檢獲70公斤「冰毒」、70公升液體「冰毒」及200公升半製成液體「冰毒」，總值約1.75億元，並拘捕五名人士。這是海關首次緝獲製「冰毒」工場，並且是歷來最大宗的同類案件。

Hong Kong Customs launched an anti-drug operation codenamed "Snow Fox" in July 2010 and successfully smashed a sophisticated methamphetamine manufacturing centre and a storage centre through intelligence exchange. About 70 kilogrammes of methamphetamine, 70 litres of liquidised methamphetamine and 200 litres of semi-processed liquidised methamphetamine with a total value of about \$175 million were seized in the operation with five persons arrested. This was the first time Hong Kong Customs detected a methamphetamine manufacturing case and was the largest case of its kind ever effected.

甲基安非他明

晶狀甲基安非他明，俗稱「冰」，多數從內地經陸路邊境偷運到香港。儘管大部分都是供應本地市場，但當局也曾逮捕企圖把「冰毒」經機場偷運到日本、菲律賓、澳洲及新西蘭等需求大的國家的毒販。製造「冰毒」的個案一向不多，並且僅限於住宅樓宇內的小規模粗陋生產。然而，在二〇一〇年七月，海關偵破一個位於工業大廈內，極具規模的「冰毒」製造中心，檢獲70公升液體「冰毒」及200公升半製成品，是首次偵破此等規模的製毒中心。在同一次調查中，海關又從兩個毒品貯存間檢獲70公斤晶狀「冰毒」。

當局亦曾緝獲甲基安非他明片劑（俗稱「Yaba」或「麻古」），但這類毒品在本港吸毒者當中並不流行。

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine hydrochloride, in crystalline form, more commonly known as "ice", is usually smuggled into Hong Kong via the land boundary with the Mainland. Whilst the majority is for local consumption, in some cases individuals were apprehended when attempting to smuggle the drug via the airport to countries such as Japan, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand where the demand was great. Manufacture of methamphetamine used to be sparse and limited to small-scale and amateurish production in residential premises. However, in July 2010, the C&ED detected a sophisticated methamphetamine manufacturing centre in an industrial premises where 70 litres of liquidised methamphetamine and 200 litres of semi-processed products were seized, being the first detection of its kind. A further 70 kilogrammes of methamphetamine in crystalline form were seized from two drug storages in the same investigation.

Methamphetamine in tablet form (so called "Yaba" or "Maku") have also been found but they are not popular among local abusers.

可卡因

可卡因過往供應有限，售價偏高，故一向限於少數富裕人士吸食。不過，本港近年檢獲的可卡因有所增加，吸毒者亦來自社會不同階層，包括青少年。二〇一〇年四月，警方檢獲歷來最大的一批可卡因，共重372公斤。二〇一〇年十二月，海關亦檢獲一批290公斤的可卡因。

可卡因產自南美，多由帶家網於身上，藏於行李或體內，經迂迴路線偷運入境。另一種走私手法，是透過郵件或速遞，藉虛報物品種類把可卡因偷運來港。有些毒販或吸毒者會透過簡單的化學步驟，把可卡因鹽轉化為可卡因鹼，俗稱「霹靂」，以增強其藥效。這些化學步驟已構成製毒罪行。

Cocaine

Traditionally, cocaine abuse was confined to the affluent minority due to its limited supply and high price. However, in recent years, more seizures were found in Hong Kong and it was abused by a wider cross-section of the community, including the youth. In April 2010, the Police made a record seizure of 372 kilogrammes of cocaine. In December 2010, the C&ED also seized a consignment of 290 kilogrammes of cocaine.

Cocaine originates from South America and is smuggled into Hong Kong mostly by couriers using body-pack method, concealment in luggage or internal concealment via circuitous routes. Another method is by post or courier service falsely declared as some innocuous items. Some traffickers or abusers would convert cocaine from its salt form to a base form, so-called “crack”, through a simple chemical process to increase its potency. Such process amounts to “manufacturing” of drugs.



二〇〇七年七月，香港海關在一項代號「河馬」的緝毒行動中，在葵涌貨櫃碼頭兩個由巴拿馬抵港的貨櫃緝獲160公斤高純度可卡因，總值1.1億元，是歷來最大宗的跨國偷運可卡因案件。圖示海關關長袁銘輝（中）親臨葵涌海關大廈了解案件情況。

In July 2007, the Hong Kong Customs made a record seizure of 160 kilogrammes of high-grade cocaine with street value of \$110 million during an anti-drug operation codenamed “Hippo” at Kwai Chung Container Terminal. The drugs were found from two containers arriving from Panama. Picture shows Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Mr Richard Yuen (centre), being briefed on the details of the case at Kwai Chung Customhouse.

「搖頭丸」

隨着狂野派對在二〇〇〇年左右在本港盛行，吸食「搖頭丸」的人數亦隨之激增。然而，由於當局堅持不懈，致力執法，更於二〇〇三年對跳舞派對實施發牌管制，「搖頭丸」的流行程度已逐漸減退。

上訴法庭在二〇〇八年六月大幅提高販運「搖頭丸」（及氯胺酮）的量刑指引。自此，吸食「搖頭丸」人數大減，主要在小型狂野派對中出現。

「搖頭丸」藥片通常由毒品帶家從歐洲偷運來港。他們會把毒品網在身上或藏於行李內。有時，一些當作「搖頭丸」售予吸毒者的藥片，經化驗後，發現並非是「搖頭丸」，實際是其他危險藥物的混合物。

大麻

一向以來，在本港吸食的大麻以大麻草為主。近年，當局檢獲的大麻精和大麻花有所增加。本港發現的大麻草通常源自亞洲，而大麻精則源自南亞國家，例如尼泊爾和巴基斯坦。大麻主要由帶家藏於行李或包裹偷運來港。此外，也有由非裔人士把大麻草從南非走私入境的個案。雖然警方與海關曾搗破一些大麻種植場，但栽種大麻在本港並不常見。本港吸食大麻精的情況一般來說亦不甚普遍。



Ecstasy

The abuse of ecstasy soared since the year 2000 along with the burgeoning rave party scene in Hong Kong. However, its popularity had gradually decreased as a result of the sustained enforcement efforts and the licensing control of dance parties in 2003.

The Court of Appeal substantially raised the sentencing guidelines for trafficking ecstasy (and ketamine) in June 2008. Since then, the abuse of ecstasy dropped and was found mainly in small-scale rave parties.

Ecstasy tablets are brought into Hong Kong from Europe by couriers. The drugs may be “body-packed” or concealed in luggage. In some cases, tablets in circulation being sold to consumers as ecstasy were found after examination to contain a mixture of dangerous drugs instead of ecstasy.

Cannabis

Traditionally, cannabis abused in Hong Kong was mostly in herbal form. In recent years, more cannabis resin and cannabis buds have been seized. The herbal cannabis found in Hong Kong usually originates from Asia and cannabis resin from South Asian countries such as Nepal and Pakistan. Cannabis is mainly brought into Hong Kong by couriers, concealment in luggage or parcels. In some cases, herbal cannabis was smuggled by Africans from South Africa. Whilst the Police and the C&ED have smashed several cannabis-growing centres, cannabis cultivation remained an uncommon venture. The abuse of cannabis resin is generally less common in Hong Kong.

香港海關於二〇〇七年一月期間，偵破三個位於天水圍、八鄉及火炭的大麻種植場，搜獲合共650株大麻植物、14公斤大麻草和三公斤氯胺酮，市值約630萬元。

Hong Kong Customs smashed three local cannabis greenhouses at Tin Shui Wai, Pat Heung and Fo Tan in January 2007 and seized 650 pots of cannabis plants, 14 kilogrammes of herbal cannabis and three kilogrammes of ketamine with a total value of \$6.3 million.

其他危害精神毒品

其他危害精神毒品以苯并二氮草類[如硝甲西洋(俗稱「五仔」)及咪達唑侖]較為常見。部分海洛英吸食者會同時服用片劑咪達唑侖，以圖延長海洛英的藥效，並減輕斷癮症狀。部分吸毒者亦會嘗試藉硝甲西洋提升其他毒品的效力。硝甲西洋多從年輕人檢獲，涉案者通常會同時管有其他常於舞會服用的毒品(如氯胺酮或可卡因)。

二〇〇九年，含三氟甲基苯基哌嗪(屬合成危害精神物質「哌嗪的衍生物」類別)的藥片開始出現。在某些個案中，這些藥片被當作「搖頭丸」出售。雖然吸食三氟甲基苯基哌嗪的情況，未致令人憂慮的地步，但考慮到其禍害，以及海外吸食這毒品的趨勢，當局已修訂法例，把「哌嗪的衍生物」及另外兩種危害精神毒品——「合成大麻素」及「卡西酮的衍生物」——納入《危險藥物條例》(第134章)的規管，以防患未然。有關修訂將於二〇一一年四月一日生效。

Other Psychotropic Substances

Other psychotropic substances abused belong mainly to the benzodiazepines group, such as nimetazepam (Erimin 5) and midazolam. Some heroin abusers consume midazolam tablets, believing that it could prolong the effect of heroin and to ease its withdrawal symptoms. Some drug abusers use nimetazepam in a bid to boost the effect of other drugs. Nimetazepam tablets were usually seized from youngsters who also possessed “club drugs” such as ketamine or cocaine.

In 2009, tablets containing trifluoromethylphenylpiperazine (TFMPP), which belongs to the class of synthetic psychotropic substances “derivatives of piperazines”, emerged. There were cases in which such tablets were sold as ecstasy. Although the abuse of TFMPP has not yet reached an alarming scale, taking into consideration its harm and the overseas abuse trend, as a precautionary measure, legislative amendments have been made to subject “derivatives of piperazines” and two other types of psychotropic substances, namely “synthetic cannabinoids” and “derivatives of cathinone”, under the control of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap.134). The amendments will come into effect on April 1, 2011.

常見毒品的檢獲數字 (二〇〇七至二〇一〇年)

SEIZURE FIGURES OF COMMON ABUSED DRUGS (2007 - 2010)

毒品種類 Type of drugs	2007	2008	2009	2010
海洛英 Heroin	37.4 公斤(kg)	46.35 公斤(kg)	37.18 公斤(kg)	48.79 公斤(kg)
大麻 Cannabis				
大麻草 Herbal	435.5 公斤(kg)	243.04 公斤(kg)	67.87 公斤(kg)	6.48 公斤(kg)
大麻植物 Fresh Plants	101.7 公斤(kg)	1.07 公斤(kg)	16.7 公斤(kg)	58 株(pots)
大麻花/種子 Buds / Seed	0.3 公斤(kg)	0.29 克(g)	929.39 克(g)	2.97 公斤(kg)
大麻精 Resin	31.8 公斤(kg)	16.49 公斤(kg)	22.51 公斤(kg)	4.57 公斤(kg)
可卡因 Cocaine	197.1 公斤(kg)	63.71 公斤(kg)	102.91 公斤(kg)	854.18 (kg)
甲基安非他明 (「冰」) Methamphetamine ("Ice")	40.8 公斤(kg)	23.9 公斤(kg)	40.08 公斤(kg)	99.87 公斤(kg) + 66.01 升(L)
安非他明類興奮劑 (「搖頭丸」) Amphetamine-type Stimulants (Ecstasy)	65,539 粒(tab)	11,984 粒(tab)	7,146 粒(tab)	5,796 粒(tab)
氯胺酮 Ketamine	96.4 公斤(kg)	423.3 公斤(kg) + 11,117 粒(tab)	472.33 公斤(kg) + 4,740 粒(tab)	179.58 公斤(kg)
其他危害精神毒品 (苯并二氮草類) Other Psychotropic Substances (Benzodiazepines)				
咪達唑侖 Midazolam	41,446 粒(tab) + 0.1 公斤(kg)	11,904 粒(tab) + 0.02 公斤(kg)	7,317 粒(tab) + 0.03 公斤(kg)	5,183 粒(tab) + 0.76 公斤(kg)
硝甲西泮/硝西泮 Nimetazepam / Nitrazepam	17,089 粒(tab)	42,109 粒(tab)	15,257 粒(tab) + 2 膠囊(cap)	35,863 粒(tab)
三唑侖 Triazolam	102 粒(tab)	220 粒(tab)	40 粒(tab)	585 粒(tab)
安定 Diazepam	10,771 粒(tab) + 2,516 膠囊(cap) + 20 管裝(tubes) + 21 小安瓿(amp) + 1.2 升(L)	13,559 粒(tab) + 100 公斤(kg)	2,827 粒(tab) + 0.02 公斤(kg)	96,522 粒(tab)

資料來源：二〇〇七至二〇〇九年 — 政府化驗所
二〇一〇年 — 警方及海關

Sources: 2007 - 2009 – Government Laboratory
2010 – Police and C&ED

政府化驗所

政府化驗所為警務處、海關和衛生署提供全面的分析服務，化驗懷疑受《危險藥物條例》、《藥劑業及毒藥條例》、《抗生素條例》或《化學品管制條例》管制的物質。

在二〇〇七至二〇一〇年間，政府化驗所共處理28,274宗毒品個案，平均每年約7,070宗。二〇一〇年，氯胺酮是最常被發現的毒品，佔所有毒品化驗個案41%以上。儘管海洛英個案所佔比例由二〇〇七年約16%，逐步下降至二〇一〇年的14%，海洛英仍是第二種最常被發現的毒品。同期發現的苯并二氮草類個案大幅減少（由15%下降至8%）。涉及大麻的個案稍為減少（由7%下降至6%）。可卡因和甲基安非他明（「冰」）的化驗個案相若，各佔二〇一〇年所有毒品個案約9%。

被檢測出含可卡因的混合物數量大幅增加，由二〇〇九年約98公斤，增至二〇一〇年543公斤¹，主要由於當局在二〇一〇年兩度檢獲歷來最大批可卡因，共重438公斤²。此外，在二〇〇九年，亦有兩宗檢獲大量含氯胺酮的混合物的個案，共重約500公斤。撇除這兩宗個案，每年檢測的氯胺酮介乎二〇〇七年的約130公斤至二〇一〇年的170公斤之間。在二〇〇〇年代中期一度甚為流行的「搖頭丸」及含甲基安非他明的藥片檢獲數量則大幅下降，由二〇〇七年化驗的39,172粒和23,648粒，分別跌至二〇一〇年的145粒和72粒。另一方面，含三氟甲基苯基哌嗪（一種「哌嗪衍生物」）的藥片的個案則有所上升。此類藥片於二〇〇九年五月首次出現。在二〇〇九年及二〇一〇年，分別化驗了14宗（2,810粒）和34宗（6,281粒）個案。

¹ 因化驗需時，在某一年份內驗測的毒品數量與當年檢獲毒品的數量未必相同。

Owing to the time taken to complete the examination, the quantity of drugs examined in a given year may be different from the quantity seized in that year.

² 不包括海關於二〇一〇年十二月二十九日破獲的一宗涉及290公斤可卡因的案件。案中檢獲毒品是於二〇一一年交化驗所化驗。

Does not include the C&ED case detected on December 29, 2010 where 290 kilograms of cocaine was seized. The drugs seized were submitted for examination in 2011.

THE GOVERNMENT LABORATORY

The Government Laboratory provides comprehensive analytical services to the Police, the C&ED and the DH in the examination of substances suspected to be controlled by the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, the Antibiotics Ordinance or the Control of Chemicals Ordinance.

From 2007 to 2010, a total of 28,274 drug cases were examined by the Laboratory, with an annual average of about 7,070 each year. In 2010, ketamine remained the most common type of drugs being found, contributing over 41% of all the drug cases examined. Heroin cases, though dropping steadily from about 16% in 2007 to 14% in 2010, was the second most common type of drugs being found. During the period, there was a big decline in benzodiazepines cases being found (a drop from 15% to 8%). Cannabis also exhibited a slight decline in the cases encountered (a drop from 7% to about 6%). Cocaine and methamphetamine hydrochloride (“ice”) were comparable in the number of cases examined, each accounting for about 9% of drug cases examined in 2010.

Examined mixtures containing cocaine manifested a huge increase from about 98 kilogrammes in 2009 to 543 kilogrammes in 2010¹, mainly due to two record seizures involving a total of 438 kilogrammes² in 2010. There were also two significant cases with a total of about 500 kilogrammes of mixtures containing ketamine in 2009. Excluding the two above-mentioned cases, the annual amount of ketamine examined ranged from about 130 kilogrammes in 2007 to 170 kilogrammes in 2010. Ecstasy and methamphetamine-containing tablets, once prevalent in the mid 2000s, exhibited a drastic decline from 39,172 and 23,648 tablets examined in 2007 to 145 and 72 tablets examined in 2010, respectively. On the other hand, tablets containing TFMP, a “derivative of piperazine”, which was encountered for the first time in May 2009, was on the increase with a total of 14 cases (2,810 tablets) and 34 cases (6,281 tablets) examined in 2009 and 2010 respectively.

政府化驗所亦提供全日24小時服務，協助調查懷疑製造或種植毒品的工場。化驗所會應執法部門的要求，派專業人員前往發現毒品的現場，提供專家意見，以便在現場蒐集相關證物，作為製造或種植毒品的證據。二〇〇七至二〇一〇年期間，化驗所的專業人員共前往75個與毒品有關的罪案現場，其中49個懷疑製造可卡因，13個則涉及種植大麻。

政府化驗所又提供尿液分析服務，分析由懲教署、社會福利署和美沙酮診所為推行吸食毒品監察計劃而送交檢測的尿液樣本。化驗所每月會向禁毒專員呈交尿液化驗統計資料報告。在二〇〇七至二〇一〇年間，尿液分析服務需求持續增加，個案大幅上升。處理的樣本數目和進行的尿液化驗次數，分別由二〇〇七年的31,496個及95,364次，增至二〇一〇年的47,001個及200,174次，增幅分別為49%及110%。在多種常被吸食的毒品中，以檢測氯胺酮的要求為最多。

自二〇〇九年十月起，政府化驗所為參加為期兩年的加強感化服務先導計劃的青少年毒犯提供更頻密的毒品檢測服務。化驗所亦研發出獲認可的頭髮驗毒技術，有關技術可於日後轉移予業界。二〇一〇年六月，政府化驗所推出頭髮驗毒先導計劃，讓非政府機構試用新的檢測工具，以監察戒毒者的康復情況。

The Government Laboratory also provides a 24-hour service in the investigation of suspected dangerous drug manufacturing/cultivation scenes. Upon requests by law enforcement departments, professionals of the Laboratory attend drug scenes and provide expert opinions in collecting relevant exhibits for evidence of manufacturing/cultivation. From 2007 to 2010, a total of 75 drug-related crime scenes were attended by the professional staff of the Laboratory, of which 49 were related to suspected cocaine manufacturing and 13 were related to cannabis cultivation.

The Government Laboratory provides urinalysis service for the analysis of urine samples submitted by the Correctional Services Department, Social Welfare Department and Methadone Clinics in their drug-use surveillance programmes. Reports on the latest urinalysis statistics are submitted to the Commissioner for Narcotics on a monthly basis. From 2007 to 2010, there was a continual and phenomenal growth in the demand for urinalysis service. The number of samples processed and the total number of urinalysis tests performed increased from 31,496 and 95,364 respectively in 2007 to 47,001 and 200,174 respectively in 2010, a corresponding increase of 49% and 110% in the samples and tests performed. Requests for ketamine analysis remained the highest amongst the commonly abused drugs.

Starting from October 2009, the service also supported more frequent drug testing for young drug offenders under a two-year enhanced probation pilot scheme. Hair testing technology has been developed and accredited for future transfer to the testing industry. A pilot scheme on hair drug testing was launched in June 2010 for non-governmental organisations to try out the new tool for monitoring of the abusers in their rehabilitation.



政府化驗所人員向禁毒專員黃碧兒（右）展示頭髮分析驗毒的各款先進精密儀器。

Commissioner for Narcotics Ms Sally Wong (right) is shown apparatus for hair drug testing by a Government Laboratory officer.