

撲滅罪行委員會

第四十四號報告書

Fight Crime Committee

Report No.44



2024

滅罪

二零二四年

撲滅罪行委員會
第四十四號報告書

二零二四年

撲滅罪行委員會第四十四號報告書

目錄

章次		頁數
	圖片集	4-21
第一章	引言	22
第二章	罪案情況	23-25
第三章	商業及科技罪案	26-32
第四章	警司警誡計劃的進展	33-35
第五章	撲滅罪行宣傳策略	36
第六章	香港的毒品情況	37-41
第七章	撲滅罪行委員會討論的其他課題	42-44
第八章	小組委員會的工作	45
第九章	分區撲滅罪行委員會的工作	46-47
附錄		
A (a)	撲滅罪行委員會職權範圍	48
A (b)	撲滅罪行委員會二零二四至二五年度成員名單	49
B (a)	青少年罪犯問題常務委員會 職權範圍及二零二四至二五年度成員名單	50
B (b)	宣傳小組委員會 職權範圍及二零二四至二五年度成員名單	51
C (a)	分區撲滅罪行委員會職權範圍	52
C (b)	分區撲滅罪行委員會二零二四至二六年成員名單	53-73
C (c)	撲滅罪行委員會 二零二四年探訪分區撲滅罪行委員會輪值表	74-75

D	圖表：二零一五年至二零二四年的整體罪案情況	76
E	圖表：二零一五年至二零二四年的暴力罪案數字	77
F	圖表：二零一五年至二零二四年的行劫案	78
G	圖表：二零一五年至二零二四年涉及使用槍械 （包括電槍）及類似手槍物體的劫案	79
H	列表：二零一五年至二零二四年銀行劫案及 金鋪／錶行劫案	80
I	圖表：二零一五年至二零二四年的爆竊案	81
J	圖表：二零一五年至二零二四年的兇殺案	82
K	圖表：二零一五年至二零二四年的傷人及 嚴重毆打案	83
L	圖表：二零一五年至二零二四年的詐騙案	84
M	圖表：二零一五年至二零二四年的嚴重毒品罪行案	85
N	圖表：二零一五年至二零二四年的店鋪盜竊案	86
O	圖表：二零一五年至二零二四年青少年因犯罪 被捕人數	87
P	圖表：二零二四年按選定罪案劃分 十八歲以下青少年因犯罪被捕人數	88
Q	圖表：二零二四年按年齡劃分 十八歲以下青少年接受警司警誡人數	89

主席
Chairperson



陳國基先生 , GBS, IDSM, JP
政務司司長

The Hon CHAN Kwok-ki,
GBS, IDSM, JP
The Chief Secretary for Administration



副主席
Deputy Chairperson



林定國先生，GBS, SC, JP
律政司司長

The Hon Paul LAM Ting-kwok,
GBS, SC, JP
The Secretary for Justice



非官守成員 Non-Official Members



陳振英議員, BBS, JP
The Hon Ronick CHAN Chun-ying, BBS, JP

社會服務

主席：

- 銀行業行業培訓諮詢委員會

副主席：

- 獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會

議員：

- 香港特別行政區立法會

委員：

- 銀行業務諮詢委員會
- 公務員薪俸及服務條件常務委員會
- 離職公務員就業申請諮詢委員會
- 香港大學校務委員會

Community Service

Chairman :

- Banking Industry Training Advisory Committee

Vice Chairman :

- Independent Police Complaints Council

Member :

- Legislative Council
- Banking Advisory Committee
- Standing Commission on Civil Service Salaries and Conditions of Service
- Advisory Committee on Post-service Employment of Civil Servants
- Council of the University of Hong Kong

* 任期截至二零二四年三月三十一日止

* Appointment up to 31 March 2024



顏汶羽議員
Dr the Hon Frankie NGAN Man-yu

社會服務

議員：

- 香港特別行政區立法會
- 觀塘區議會

委員：

- 廣東省汕頭市政協

秘書長：

- 九龍社團聯會

召集人：

- 香港龍獅節籌備委員會

Community Service

Member :

- Legislative Council
- Kwun Tong District Council
- Shantou CPPCC Guangdong Province

Secretary General :

- Kowloon Federation of Associations

Convenor :

- The Hong Kong Dragon and Lion Festival Preparatory Committee

* 任期截至二零二四年三月三十一日止

* Appointment up to 31 March 2024



非官守成員 Non-Official Members



李世榮議員, MH, JP
The Hon Stanley LI Sai-wing, MH, JP

社會服務

議員：

香港特別行政區立法會

委員 / 執行委員：

- 中國人民政治協商會議廣州市番禺區委員會
- 民主建港協進聯盟

副會長：

- 新界社團聯會

榮譽會長 / 顧問：

- 銀髮經濟發展聯盟
- 香港東莞社團總會
- 香港產業製造協會

社會賢達：

- 沙田鄉事委員會

Community Service

Member：

- Legislative Council
- Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference of Panyu, Guangzhou
- Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong

Vice President：

- New Territories Association of Societies

Honorary President/Advisor：

- The Alliance of Silver Economy Development
- Hong Kong Dongguan Associations Federation
- Hong Kong Industry Makers Association

Community Leader：

- Sha Tin Rural Committee



鄭錦鐘博士, SBS, MH, JP
Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, SBS, MH, JP

社會服務

主席 / 會長：

- 大中華癌病基金會
- 環境及自然保育基金委員會
- 在囚人士教育信託基金管理委員會
- 保良王子會

總監：

- 香港入境事務處青少年領袖團

副會長：

- 香港太平紳士協會

委員：

- 海關人員子女教育信託基金投資顧問委員會
- 深水埗區撲滅罪行委員會

Community Service

Chairman / President：

- Greater China Cancer Foundation
- Environment and Conservation Fund Committee
- Prisoners' Education Trust Fund Committee
- Po Leung Yam Tze Association

Commissioner：

- Immigration Department Youth Leaders Corps

Vice President：

- Hong Kong Justice of the Peace Association

Member：

- Customs & Excise Service Children's Education Trust Fund Investment Advisory Board
- Sham Shui Po District Fight Crime Committee



非官守成員 Non-Official Members



林建康先生, BBS, MH, JP
Mr Matthew LAM Kin-hong, BBS, MH, JP

社會服務

- 愛沙尼亞共和國駐香港名譽領事
- 中國人民政治協商會議上海市常務委員會

主席 / 會長 :

- 建築物上訴審裁團
- 滬港社團總會

委員 :

- 選舉委員會 (同鄉社團)
- 競爭事務委員會
- 獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會
- 破產欠薪保障基金委員會

Community Service

- Honorary Consul of the Republic of Estonia in Hong Kong
- The Shanghai Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

Chairman :

- Appeal Tribunal Panel (Buildings)
- Federation of Hong Kong-Shanghai Associations

Member :

- Election Committee (Associations of Chinese fellow townsmen)
- Competition Commission
- Independent Police Complaints Council
- Protection of Wages on Insolvency Fund Board



李宗德博士, GBS, JP
Dr Joseph LEE, GBS, JP

社會服務

委員 :

- 香港城市大學顧問委員會
- 嶺南大學諮議會

校董 :

- 職業訓練局 - 香港高等科技教育學院 (THEi)

Community Service

Member :

- Court of City University of Hong Kong
- Court of Lingnan University

Board of Governors :

- Technological and Higher Education Institute of Hong Kong

* 任期截至二零二四年三月三十一日止

* Appointment up to 31 March 2024



非官守成員 Non-Official Members



莫仲輝先生, BBS, MH, JP
Mr Rex MOK Chung-fai, BBS, MH, JP

社會服務

會長：

- 九龍地域校長聯會
- 香港青少年發展聯會

委員：

- 選舉委員會（教育界）
- 基本法推廣督導委員會
- 廉政公署防止貪污諮詢委員會
- 禁毒常務委員會

Community Service

President :

- Kowloon Region School Heads Association
- Hong Kong Association of Youth Development

Member :

- Election Committee (Education Subsector)
- Basic Law Promotion Steering Committee
- ICAC Corruption Prevention Advisory Committee
- Action Committee Against Narcotics

* 任期截至二零二四年三月三十一日止

* Appointment up to 31 March 2024



彭穎生先生, MH, JP
Mr Victor PANG Wing-seng, MH, JP

社會服務

主席：

- 黃大仙區青年發展及公民教育委員會

副主席：

- 香港青年獎勵計劃理事會

成員：

- 香港浸會大學校董會

委員：

- 青年發展委員會
- 廉政公署社區關係市民諮詢委員會
- 兒童發展基金督導委員會
- 獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會觀察員計劃

Community Service

Chairman :

- Wong Tai Sin District Youth Development and Civic Education Committee

Vice Chairman :

- Award Council of the Hong Kong Award for Young People

Member :

- Council of the Hong Kong Baptist University
- Youth Development Commission
- Citizens Advisory Committee on Community Relations of the ICAC
- Steering Committee on the Child Development Fund
- Independent Police Complaints Council Observers Scheme



非官守成員 Non-Official Members



陳少棠先生, MH, JP
Mr CHAN Siu-tong, MH, JP

社會服務

成員：

- 大型體育活動事務委員會
- 懲教署投訴上訴委員會

名譽顧問：

- 油尖旺社團聯會
- 香港童軍總會油尖區

名譽會長：

- 旺角區居民協會

Community Service

Member :

- Major Sports Events Committee
- Correctional Services Department Complaints Appeal Board

Honorary Consultant :

- Yau Tsim Mong Federation of Association
- Yau Tsim District Scout Association of Hong Kong

Honorary President :

- Mong Kok District Residents Association



蕭楚基先生, SBS, MH, JP
Mr SIU Chor-kee, SBS, MH, JP



非官守成員 Non-Official Members



郭詩慧女士, MH, JP
Ms Melody KWOK Sze-wai, MH, JP

社會服務

委員：

- 選舉委員會（批發及零售界）
- 香港零售管理協會執委會
- 資歷架構美容及美髮業行業培訓諮詢委員會

會長：

- 香港女童軍南區分會榮譽會長

副主席：

- 大中華癌病基金會理事委員會
- 莎莎美麗人生慈善基金

顧問：

- 香港化粧品同業協會理監事會執行顧問
- 香港島婦女聯會名譽顧問
- 香港 O2O 電子商務總會創會榮譽顧問

Community Service

Member：

- Election Committee (Wholesale and Retail Subsector)
- Executive Committee of Hong Kong Retail Management Association
- Beauty and Hairdressing Industry Training Advisory Committee of Qualifications Framework

President：

- Prominent President, The Hong Kong Girl Guides Association (Southern District Association)

Vice President：

- Greater China Cancer Foundation Council
- Sa Sa Making Life Beautiful Charity Fund

Councilor：

- Councilor, The Cosmetic & Perfumery Association of Hong Kong
- Honorary Advisor of the Hong Kong Island Women's Association
- Founding Honorary Advisor of the Hong Kong O2O E-commerce Federation



何宗慈女士
Ms Cecilia HO Chung-chee

社會服務

委員：

- 香港大學社會工作及社會行政學系諮詢委員會
- 香港演藝學院戲劇學院顧問委員會委員
- 香港社會服務聯會共創策略委員會

顧問：

- 團結香港基金

Community Service

Member：

- Advisory Committee of the Department of Social Work and Social Administration of The University of Hong Kong
- Advisory Committee of the School of Drama of The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts
- Strategy Committee on Co-Creation of The Hong Kong Council of Social Service

Advisor：

- Our Hong Kong Foundation



非官守成員 Non-Official Members



王家揚先生, JP
Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung, JP

社會服務

副主席：

- 灣仔區防火委員會

副理事長：

- 香港海關 Customs YES 管理委員會

委員：

- 整筆撥款督導委員會
- 香港房屋委員會審計附屬小組委員會
- 香港房屋委員會建築小組委員會

成員：

- 建築物上訴審裁團
- 旅館牌照簽發諮詢小組

審裁員：

- 人事登記審裁處

Community Service

Vice-Chairman：

- Wan Chai District Fire Safety Committee

Deputy Executive Director：

- Executive Committee of "Customs YES",
Hong Kong Customs and Exercise Department

Member：

- Lump Sum Grant Steering Committee
- Audit Sub-Committee, Housing Authority
- Building Committee, Housing Authority
- Appeal Tribunal Panel (Buildings)
- Advisory Panel on Licensing of Hotels and Guesthouses

Adjudicator：

- Registration of Persons Tribunal



黃永力先生
Mr Alex WONG Wing-lik

社會服務

董事：

- 香港樂善同行基金會

成員：

- 交通審裁處小組
- 科技券計劃委員會
- 一般支援計劃評審委員會
- 南區青年社區建設委員會

Community Service

Director：

- Hong Kong Joy & Care Foundation

Member：

- Transport Tribunals' Panel
- Technology Voucher Programme Committee
- General Support Programme Vetting Committee
- Southern District Youth Community
Building Committee



非官守成員 Non-Official Members



陳建強醫生, SBS, JP
Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, SBS, JP

社會服務

會長：

- 香港專業人士協會
- 保安局青少年制服團隊領袖論壇

主席：

- 資優教育諮詢委員會

顧問：

- 香港團結基金

議員：

- 中西區區議會

委員：

- 特首政策組社會發展專家組
- 禁毒常務委員會
- 法律援助服務局
- 香港房屋委員會資助房屋小組委員會

Community Service

President :

- The Association of Hong Kong Professionals
- Security Bureau Youth Uniformed Group Leaders Forum

Chairman :

- Advisory Committee on Gifted Education

Advisor :

- Our Hong Kong Foundation

Member :

- Central and Western District Council
- Chief Executive Policy Unit
- Action Committee Against Narcotics
- Legal Aid Services Council
- Hong Kong Housing Authority's Subsidised Housing Committee



莊創業先生, BBS, JP
Mr CHONG Chong-yip, BBS, JP

社會服務

主席：

- 灣仔區撲滅罪行委員會
- 灣仔區青年社區建設委員會
- 灣仔關愛服務及發展基金管理委員會
- 香港交通安全會
- 少年警訊中央諮詢委員會宣傳委員會

創會會長：

- 香港島青年聯會

副總監：

- 香港交通安全隊

委員：

- 獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會
- 道路安全議會

Community Service

Chairman :

- Wan Chai District Fight Crime Committee
- Wan Chai District Youth Community Building Committee
- Wan Chai Community Care and Development Fund Management Committee
- Hong Kong Road Safety Association
- Publicity Committee of the Junior Police Call Central Advisory Committee

Founding President

- Hong Kong Island Youth United Association

Deputy Director :

- Hong Kong Road Safety Patrol

Member :

- Independent Police Complaints Council
- Road Safety Council



非官守成員 Non-Official Members



楊嘉成先生
Mr YEUNG Ka-shing

社會服務

委員：

- 社會企業諮詢委員會
- 2021 年選舉委員會
- 粵劇發展基金投資委員會

受託人：

- 衛奕信勳爵文物信託

有表決權會員：

- 東華三院

Community Service

Member：

- Social Enterprise Advisory Committee
- 2021 Election Committee
- Cantonese Opera Development Fund Investment Committee

Trustee：

- The Lord Wilson Heritage Trust

Voting Member：

- Tung Wah Group of Hospitals



嚴玉麟博士, SBS, JP
Dr Stanley YIM Yuk-lun, SBS, JP

社會服務

委員 / 成員：

- 建築物上訴審裁團
- 獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會
- 上海市政協委員會 (2008-2022)

聯席主席：

- 香港浸會大學基金企業家委員會

會長 / 主席：

- 香港太平紳士協會
- 荃灣區少年警訊名譽會長會

副會長：

- 香港人工智能及創新協會

名譽會長 / 名譽主席：

- 香港貿易服務業協會
- 滬港社團總會

榮譽副會長：

- 香港電子業商會

永遠顧問：

- 仁濟醫院顧問局

Community Service

Member：

- Appeal Tribunal Panel (Buildings)
- Independent Police Complaints Council
- Shanghai Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (2008-2022)

Co-Chairman：

- Entrepreneur Committee of Hong Kong Baptist University Foundation

President / Chairman：

- Hong Kong Justice of the Peace Association
- Tsuen Wan District Junior Police Call Honorary President Council

Vice-Chairman / Vice-President：

- Hong Kong Artificial Intelligence and Innovation Association

Honorary President / Honorary Chairman：

- Hong Kong Trade Services Council
- Federation of Hong Kong-Shanghai Associations

Honorary Vice-President：

- Hong Kong Electronic Industries Association

Honorary Advisor：

- Yan Chai Hospital Advisory Board



非官守成員 Non-Official Members



陳文洲先生, SBS, JP
Mr CHAN Man-chau, SBS, JP

社會服務

委員：

- 港區全國政協
- 第六屆選舉委員會

常務委員：

- 中國人民政治協商會議廣東省委員會

主席 / 會長：

- 北區撲滅罪行委員會
- 香港大學饒宗頤學術館之友

常務副會長：

- 廣東省粵港澳合作促進會
- 香港廣東社團總會

名譽董事：

- 香港大學教研發展基金

Community Service

Member：

- National CPPCC of Hong Kong
- Sixth Election Committee of HKSAR

Standing Committee Member:

- Guangdong CPPCC

Chairman / President：

- North District Fight Crime Committee
- Friends of the Jao Tsung-I Petite Ecole, The University of Hong Kong

Executive Vice President：

- Council for the Promotion of Guangdong–Hongkong–Macao Cooperation
- Federation of Hong Kong Guangdong Community Organisations

Honorary Director:

- The University of Hong Kong Foundation for Educational Development and Research



劉倩婷博士, MH
Dr LAU Sin-ting, MH

社會服務

名譽會長：

- 香港各界婦女聯合協進會

會長：

- 慧妍雅集 (2016-2018, 2021-2023)

聯合創立人及主席：

- 小小漢語普及愛教育基金
- 中華倫敦協會

委員：

- 禁毒常務委員會

顧問：

- 保安局青少年制服團隊領袖論壇
- 油尖旺青年網絡領袖團

名譽副會長：

- 警察羽毛球會

Community Service

Honorary President:

- The Hong Kong Federation of Women

President:

- Wai Yin Association (2016-2018, 2021-2023)

Co-Founder and Chairman:

- Mindful Mandarins Foundation
- London Ball Foundation

Member:

- Action Committee Against Narcotics

Advisor:

- Security Bureau Youth Uniformed Group Leaders Forum
- Yau Tsim Mong Youth Network Leader

Honorary Vice President:

- Police Badminton Club



非官守成員 Non-Official Members



樓家強先生, BBS, MH, JP
Mr George LAU Ka-keung, BBS, MH, JP

社會服務

代表：

- 全國人民代表大會

政協委員：

- 第十三屆中國人民政治協商會議
全國委員會

主席：

- 屯門區撲滅罪行委員會

委員：

- 保安及護衛業管理委員會
- 懲教署社區參與助更生委員會
- 懲教署投訴上訴委員會
- 職業訓練局保安及紀律服務訓練委員會
- 屯門區青年發展及公民教育委員會

董事：

- 香港青年協會
- 龍傳基金
- 順龍仁澤基金

副主席：

- 憲法和香港基本法推介聯席會議

顧問：

- 香港青年聯會 (第二十八屆主席)
- 香港對外交流友好協會

Community Service

Deputy :

- The National People's Congress

CPPCC Member :

- The 13th of National Committee of
the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

Chairman :

- Tuen Mun District Fight Crime Committee

Member :

- Security and Guarding Services Industry Authority
- Committee on Community Support for
Rehabilitated Offenders, Correctional Services Department
- Correctional Services Department Complaints
Appeal Board
- Security and Disciplined Services Training Board,
Vocational Training Council
- Tuen Mun District Youth Development and
Civic Education Committee

Director :

- The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Group
- The Dragon Foundation
- Hong Kong Shun Lung Yan Chak Foundation

Vice Chairman :

- Joint Committee for the Promotion of
The Constitution And Hong Kong Basic Law

Advisor :

- Hong Kong United Youth Association (The 28th Chairman)
- Hong Kong Association for External Friendship



官守成員
Official Members



蔡若蓮博士，JP
教育局局長
Dr the Hon CHOI Yuk-lin, JP
Secretary for Education



麥美娟女士，SBS, JP
民政及青年事務局局长
The Hon
Alice MAK Mei-kuen, SBS, JP
Secretary for Home and
Youth Affairs



孫玉菡先生，JP
勞工及福利局局长
The Hon
Chris SUN Yuk-han, JP
Secretary for Labour and Welfare



官守成員 Official Members



鄧炳強先生，GBS, PDSM, JP
保安局局長

**The Hon
TANG Ping-keung**, GBS, PDSM, JP
Secretary for Security



蕭澤頤先生，GBS, PDSM
警務處處長

Mr SIU Chak-yee, GBS, PDSM
Commissioner of Police



黃國興先生，CSDSM
懲教署署長

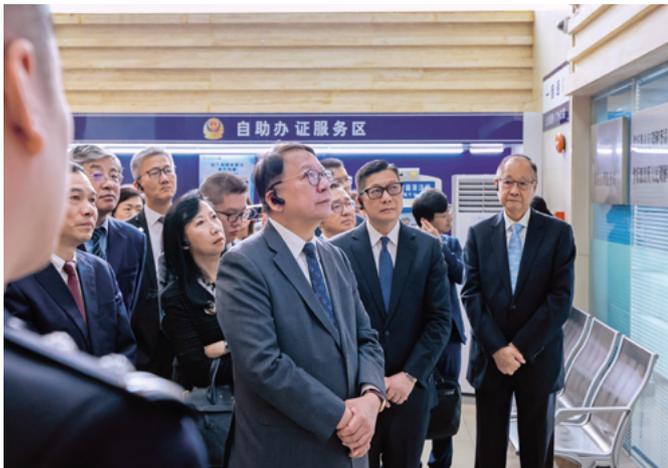
Mr WONG Kwok-hing, CSDSM
Commissioner of
Correctional Services



2024 撲滅罪行委員會酒會照片 Photos of the 2024 Fight Crime Reception



廣東省交流考察 Study and Exchange Tour in Guangdong Province



2024 年地區撲滅罪行委員會活動照片 Photos of the 2024 District Fight Crime Committee Events



第一章

引言

背景

1.1 為解決自七十年代初期罪案出現上升趨勢的問題，政府在一九七三年三月成立撲滅暴力罪行委員會，由當時的民政司出任主席，成員均為政府人員。委員會的職權範圍為策劃、組織及統籌政府與市民合力協助香港警務處（警方）撲滅暴力罪行的活動。一九七五年，撲滅暴力罪行委員會易名為撲滅罪行委員會（委員會），成員擴大至包括非政府人員。

1.2 一九八三年五月，委員會改組，由當時的布政司出任主席，主要的工作是制定撲滅罪行計劃、統籌滅罪工作及查察工作成果，並向當時的港督報告工作進展。一九八三年十二月，改組後的委員會向當時的港督呈交第一號報告書。

1.3 本報告書是委員會第四十四號報告書，載述委員會在二零二四年的工作。

撲滅罪行委員會及轄下小組委員會

1.4 委員會由 25 名成員組成，其中 17 名成員為公眾人士，由政務司司長委任，另外 8 名成員為政府有關決策局及部門的首長，政務司司長和律政司司長分別擔任主席和副主席。委員會的職權範圍和成員名單分別載於附錄 A (a) 及 A (b)。委員會轄下設有青少年罪犯問題常務委員會（常務委員會）及宣傳小組委員會兩個小組委員會。小組委員會的職權範圍和成員名單分別載於附錄 B (a) 及 B (b)。

主要研究事項

1.5 二零二四年，委員會舉行了三次會議。年內，委員會監察整體罪案和商業及科技罪案的情況，以及「警司警誡計劃」的進展。委員會繼續推行有關撲滅罪行的宣傳工作、督導分區撲滅罪行委員會的工作和審議二零二四至二五年度「助更生」宣傳運動。委員會亦關注其他社會事項，當中包括二零二四年本港毒品情況及青少年罪行問題。

分區撲滅罪行委員會

1.6 全港 18 區均設有分區撲滅罪行委員會，成員包括政府人員和非政府人員。這些分區撲滅罪行委員會在地區層面肩負重任，致力推廣撲滅罪行的訊息，並鼓勵居民參與區內的滅罪工作。分區撲滅罪行委員會是各區區內唯一直接處理治安事宜的委員會。分區撲滅罪行委員會的職權範圍和成員名單分別載於附錄 C (a) 及 C (b)，本報告書第九章載述分區撲滅罪行委員會在二零二四年的工作。

第二章

罪案情況

整體罪案情況

2.1 警務處處長每季會向委員會說明最新罪案情況。二零二四年，整體罪案數字為 94 747 宗，較二零二三年的 90 276 宗增加 4 471 宗，上升 5%。整體罪案的上升主要源於詐騙案增加 4 656 宗。二零二四年，其他多項傳統罪案如兇殺、行劫、爆竊、傷人及嚴重毆打、嚴重毒品罪行、盜竊、刑事毀壞、刑事恐嚇及縱火等則有所下跌。這些傳統罪案的數字在去年處於較低水平，不少甚至是有紀錄或多年來的新低，而其破案率亦相當高，個別更達到有紀錄以來最高。

2.2 罪案率方面（即按每 10 萬名人口計算的罪案數字）為 1 259 宗，較二零二三年的 1 198 宗上升 5.1%。二零二四年的整體罪案破案率為 30.4%，二零二三年則為 31.1%。撇除詐騙案的破案率則為 47.9%。

2.3 二零一五年至二零二四年的罪案舉報數字、罪案率和整體破案率的圖表載於**附錄 D**。

暴力罪案

2.4 二零二四年，共有 10 485 宗暴力罪案（包括兇殺、強姦、非禮、傷人及嚴重毆打、襲警、行劫、勒索、刑事恐嚇和縱火等），較二零二三年的 10 122 宗上升 3.6%。上升主要由「裸聊勒索」的升幅所帶動。二零二四年按每 10 萬名人口計算的暴力罪案率為 139 宗，較二零二三年的 134 宗上升 3.7%。二零二四年的暴力罪案破案率為 51.7%，二零二三年則為 52.1%。

2.5 二零一五年至二零二四年的暴力罪案舉報數字、罪案率和破案率的圖表載於**附錄 E**。

就選定罪案類別的分析

行劫

2.6 二零二四年有 90 宗行劫案，較二零二三年的 97 宗下跌 7.2%（見**附錄 F** 圖表）。行劫案破案率是歷史新高，達到 92.2%。

2.7 二零二四年及二零二三年均沒有涉及使用槍械（包括電槍）行劫的案件。二零二四年及二零二三年均錄得 1 宗使用類似手槍物體行劫的案件。二零一五年至二零二四年涉及使用槍械（包括電槍）和類似手槍物體行劫案的數字載於**附錄 G**。

2.8 二零二四年及二零二三年均沒有銀行劫案。二零二四年錄得 2 宗金舖／錶行劫案，二零二三年則有 7 宗。二零一五年至二零二四年銀行劫案和金舖／錶行劫案的數字載於**附錄 H**。

爆竊

2.9 二零二四年有 1 220 宗爆竊案，較二零二三年的 1 354 宗下跌 9.9%（見附錄 I 圖表）。爆竊案破案率達 38%，是有紀錄以來第二高。

兇殺

2.10 二零二四年有 19 宗兇殺案，較二零二三年的 28 宗下跌 32.1%（見附錄 J 圖表）。涉及家庭或親屬間的暴力案件有 10 宗。兇殺案破案率達 100%。

傷人及嚴重毆打

2.11 二零二四年有 3 614 宗傷人及嚴重毆打案，較二零二三年的 3 636 宗下跌 0.6%（見附錄 K 圖表）。二零二四年的案件中，有 310 宗（佔總數 8.6%）與三合會有關，二零二三年則有 308 宗（佔總數 8.5%）同類案件。

性罪行

2.12 二零二四年有 77 宗強姦案，較二零二三年的 67 宗上升 14.9%。其中一宗涉及陌生人，案件已被偵破。非禮案亦由二零二三年的 1 162 宗，上升 2%至二零二四年的 1 185 宗。強姦及非禮案維持高破案率，分別達 97.4%及 77%。

詐騙

2.13 二零二四年有 44 480 宗詐騙案，較二零二三年的 39 824 宗上升 11.7%（見附錄 L 圖表）。當中約六成涉及網上騙案。升幅主要來自「網上購物騙案」（11 559 宗）及電話騙案（9 204 宗）。「投資騙案」及「電話騙案」涉及的金額仍然龐大，分別超過 37 億元及 29 億元，情況仍然值得關注。

嚴重毒品罪行

2.14 二零二四年有 1 114 宗嚴重毒品案，較二零二三年的 1 153 宗下跌 3.4%（見附錄 M 圖表）。二零二四年有 1 491 人因干犯嚴重毒品罪行而被捕，較二零二三年的 1 605 人下跌 7.1%。在二零二四年的被捕人士中，有 129 人為 21 歲以下的青少年，較二零二三年的 178 人下跌 27.5%。

店舖盜竊

2.15 二零二四年有 8 764 宗店舖盜竊案，較二零二三年的 8 221 宗上升 6.6%（見附錄 N 圖表）。其中 4 988 宗（佔總數 56.9%）案件的被盜財物價值為 500 元或以下。

三合會相關罪案

2.16 二零二四年有 2 325 宗與三合會相關罪案的報告（佔總數 2.5%），二零二三年則有 2 334 宗（佔總數 2.6%）。大部分與三合會相關的罪案涉及嚴重賭博罪行（330 宗，佔 14.2%）、傷人及嚴重毆打（310 宗，佔 13.3%），以及刑事毀壞（250 宗，佔 10.8%）。

家庭暴力案件

2.17 二零二四年有 1 576 宗家庭暴力案件，較二零二三年的 1 705 宗下跌 7.6%。其中 1 163 宗（佔總數 73.8%）為刑事案件（例如傷人及嚴重毆打、刑事恐嚇和刑事毀壞），以及 413 宗（佔總數 26.2%）為雜項案件（例如普通毆打）。二零二三年則有 1 235 宗（佔總數 72.4%）刑事案件及 470 宗（佔總數 27.6%）雜項案件。二零二四年，警方共錄得 7 313 宗「家庭事件」¹（例如糾紛、滋擾及煩擾等非暴力事件），較二零二三年的 7 650 宗減少 337 宗（下跌 4.4%）。

因犯罪被捕的青少年

2.18 二零二四年因犯刑事罪行而被捕的少年（10 至 15 歲）有 946 人，較二零二三年的 1 035 人下跌 8.6%。被捕少年干犯的罪行大多為傷人及嚴重毆打（177 人，佔 18.7%）、雜項盜竊（128 人，佔 13.5%），以及店舖盜竊（112 人，佔 11.8%）。

2.19 二零二四年，因犯刑事罪行而被捕的青年（16 至 20 歲）有 1 894 人，較二零二三年的 2 006 人下跌 5.6%。被捕青年干犯的罪行大多為詐騙（497 人，佔 26.2%）、傷人及嚴重毆打（222 人，佔 11.7%），以及雜項盜竊（157 人，佔 8.3%）。

2.20 二零一五年至二零二四年因犯刑事罪行而被捕的青少年人數圖表載於附錄 O。

未來路向

2.21 委員會會繼續透過參考警務處處長所提交的報告，向當局提出防罪滅罪的意見。

¹ 警方總結近年處理家庭暴力案件的經驗，認為有效的方法，是及早識別有問題的家庭及早介入，向他們提供支援，或轉介社會福利署跟進。為此，警方於二零零九年一月加入「家庭事件」分類，目的是擴大安全網，將一些涉及有問題家庭的案件，例如家庭糾紛、滋擾及煩擾等不涉及暴力的事件，納入「家庭暴力資料庫」的電腦系統中，使辦案人員能夠作出適當的風險評估，考慮是否需要轉介社會福利署提供進一步的援助。

第三章

商業及科技罪案

3.1 警務處處長向委員會說明商業及科技罪案情況。下文概述二零二四年錄得的商業及科技罪案，並與二零二三年的情況作比較評估。

商業罪案

投資騙案¹

3.2 二零二四年，警方接獲 4 753 宗投資騙案（-1 577 宗），涉及損失金額 37 億 1,310 萬元（-22 億 1,890 萬元）。

投資騙案	2023	2024	變動百分率
舉報宗數	6 330	4 753	-24.9%
涉及總額(百萬元)	5,932	3,713.1	-37.4%

3.3 二零二四年的舉報宗數及損失金額，分別較二零二三年下跌 24.9%和 37.4%。跌幅主要是由加密貨幣及金融產品相關的投資騙案（- 1 574 宗）和損失金額（-29 億 8,600 萬元）下跌所帶動。

3.4 二零二四年，警方就投資騙案共拘捕 2 038 人。警方與不同監管機構及社會各界持份者保持緊密合作，制定打擊投資騙案的策略，並透過記者會、電台訪問、警方社交媒體平台、反詐騙協調中心的防騙資訊平台等不同渠道把最新預防投資騙案的信息發放給市民及各持份者。

求職騙案

3.5 二零二四年，警方接獲 4 083 宗求職騙案（+153 宗），涉及損失金額 8 億 1,960 萬元（-860 萬元）。

求職騙案	2023	2024	變動百分率
舉報宗數	3 930	4 083	+3.9%
涉及總額(百萬元)	828.2	819.6	-1%

3.6 在二零二四年錄得的 4 083 宗案件中，有 4 047 宗（99.1%）與存入款項有關，當中大部分受害人墮入刷單騙案。二零二四年，警方就求職騙案共拘捕 1 365 人。警方會繼續透過各項防騙宣傳，包括舉行記者會及網絡宣傳，提醒求職者避免墮入求職騙案的陷阱。

墊支款項騙案

3.7 二零二四年，警方接獲 1 563 宗墊支款項騙案（+222 宗），總損

¹ 投資騙案包括與投資相關的層壓式計劃騙案、本地倫敦金騙案、網上投資騙案等。

失金額達 1 億 2,330 萬元 (+330 萬元)。所有案件均牽涉騙徒誘騙受害人繳付墊支保證金或行政費作貸款申請。

墊支款項騙案	2023	2024	變動百分率
舉報宗數	1 341	1 563	+16.6%
涉及總額(百萬元)	120	123.3	+12.8%

3.8 二零二四年，警方就墊支款項騙案共拘捕 585 人。

保險騙案

3.9 二零二四年，警方接獲 46 宗保險騙案 (+3 宗)，總損失金額達 1,810 萬元 (+590 萬元)。

保險騙案	2023	2024	變動百分率
舉報宗數	43	46	+7.0%
報稱損失總額(百萬元)	12.2	18.1	+48.4%

3.10 當中 35 宗為保險中介的欺詐行為，涉及損失金額 1,700 萬元。

3.11 自二零一二年起，保險業監管局及香港保險業聯會（保險業聯會）直接向商業罪案調查科舉報保險騙案，以作進一步調查。警方會繼續透過保險業監管局及保險業聯會加強與保險業界的合作與聯繫，共同提高市民對保險騙案的警覺性。

港幣偽鈔

3.12 二零二四年在香港出現的港幣偽鈔共有 44 606 張 (+34 415 張)。二零二四年檢獲的偽鈔數量增加，主要是由於在 8 宗涉及虛假加密貨幣交易的詐騙案中檢獲 33 052 張「練功券」及 371 張低質量偽鈔港幣。

偽造貨幣(鈔票)	2023	2024	變動百分率
港幣1,000元(張)	6 786	38 578	+468.5%
港幣500元(張)	2 800	4 344	+55.1%
港幣100元(張)	469	1 387	+195.7%
港幣50元(張)	58	37	-36.2%
港幣20元及港幣10元(張)	78	260	+233.3%
港幣偽鈔(總計)(張)	10 191	44 606	+337.7%

3.13 約 92.7% (41 368 張) 的偽鈔是警方在採取情報主導的執法行動中檢獲，其餘則是由銀行從日常業務中或零售業務中檢獲後轉交警方處理。約 99.6% (44 418 張) 檢獲的港幣偽鈔是「練功券」。這些偽鈔質量低劣且沒有防偽特徵，與真鈔有明顯分別。警方會密切監察相關趨勢。

3.14 二零二四年，警方共拘捕 94 人涉及港幣偽鈔個案。警方會繼續與其他執法機構及相關持份者加強合作，尤其是與香港金融管理局及銀行業界，以打擊香港的偽造貨幣。警方亦會加強宣傳，提升市民對偽鈔的警覺性。

科技罪案

3.15 二零二四年，警方共接獲 33 903 宗科技罪案，較二零二三年的 34 112 宗微跌 209 宗。涉及損失金額下跌 6.7%至 51 億 2,900 萬元。

3.16 81%的科技罪案屬網上騙案，相關分項數字如下—

科技罪案	2023	2024	變動百分率
網上騙案	27 314	27 485	+0.6%
網上商業騙案	9 883	12 215	+23.6%
網上雜項騙案	9 513	9 283	-2.4%
釣魚騙案 ²	4 322	2 731	-36.8%
社交媒體騙案	3 372	3 039	-9.9%
電郵騙案	208	197	-5.3%
網上銀行騙案	16	20	+25%
網上勒索	2 428	2 559	+5.4%
盜用電腦	3 471	3 055	-12.0%
其他 ³	899	804	-10.6%
總數	34 112	33 903	-0.6%

網上騙案

3.17 網上騙案指罪犯利用互聯網接觸及欺騙受害人的詐騙活動。二零二四年，警方共接獲 27 485 宗網上騙案，較二零二三年的 27 314 宗增加 171 宗，涉案金額則下跌 7.9%至 49 億 2,410 萬元。大部分案件為網上商業騙案（12 215 宗），其次是網上雜項騙案（9 283 宗）、社交媒體騙案（3 039 宗）及釣魚騙案（2 731 宗）。

網上商業騙案

3.18 二零二四年，警方共接獲 12 215 宗網上商業騙案，較二零二三年的 9 883 宗增加 2 332 宗，涉案損失金額則上升 81.6%至 3 億 6,660 萬元。案件以網上購物騙案為主（11 559 宗），受害人主要在網上購物平台買賣貨品時被騙。

3.19 警方定期進行情報主導的執法行動，以打擊網上購物騙案相關的詐騙集團。網絡安全及科技罪案調查科亦與社交媒體平台及電子購物平台緊

² 「釣魚騙案」自二零二三年一月起被列為科技罪案其中一類分項。

³ 「其他」包括刑事恐嚇案件、兒童色情物品案件及身分盜用案件等。

密合作，識別並移除虛假社交媒體專頁及帳戶（如 Facebook/Instagram 專頁及旋轉拍賣帳戶）。

網上雜項騙案

3.20 二零二四年，警方共接獲 9 283 宗網上雜項騙案，較二零二三年的 9 513 宗下跌 230 宗，涉案損失金額下跌 9.5% 至 37 億 3,650 萬元。當中大部分是網上投資騙案（3 930 宗）及網上求職騙案（3 853 宗）。有關詳情載於本章較早前的部分。

釣魚騙案

3.21 二零二四年，警方共接獲 2 731 宗釣魚騙案，較二零二三年的 4 322 宗下跌 1 591 宗，損失金額下跌 47.8% 至 5,350 萬元。

社交媒體騙案

3.22 二零二四年，警方共接獲 3 039 宗社交媒體騙案，較二零二三年的 3 372 宗減少 333 宗，涉及金額下跌 11.1% 至 6 億 6,250 萬元。

3.23 二零二四年，警方共接獲 1 010 宗網上情緣騙案，較二零二三年的 1 236 宗減少 226 宗，損失金額下跌 11.2% 至 5 億 6,160 萬元。

電郵騙案

3.24 二零二四年有 197 宗電郵騙案，較二零二三年的 208 宗減少 11 宗，損失金額下跌 36.4% 至 1 億 410 萬元。

3.25 電郵騙案持續下跌，可歸因於網罪科在衛郵計劃（e-GUARD）下聯同香港大學共同研發的「可疑電郵偵測系統」。系統協助本港中小企業自動識別日常電郵來往中會出現的可疑電郵，藉此防範企業墮入電郵騙案。該系統於二零二二年一月正式推出，截至二零二四年十二月，已累積超過 19 831 次下載。

網上勒索

3.26 二零二四年，網上勒索案共錄得 2 559 宗，較二零二三年的 2 428 宗增加 131 宗。損失金額上升 66.9% 至 8,160 萬元。

裸聊勒索案

3.27 在 2 559 宗網上勒索案中，大部分為裸聊勒索案（2 434 宗），較二零二三年的 2 117 宗增加 317 宗，損失金額增加 81.9% 至 8,020 萬元。

3.28 學生仍然是最大的受害群組，但佔受害者的比例持續改善，由二零二一年的 34.5% 一直下跌至二零二四年的 18.7%，相信是警方持續加強公眾教育以及提升青年和學生意識的成果。警方聯同教育局為教師和學生提供防止網絡罪行的線上學習資源。警方連續第三年推出《青少年罪行誌·師長攻略》，支援教師進行防罪教育工作，並定期發佈《給家長的信》，讓家長

了解最新的網絡陷阱手法和趨勢。警方亦與學校和家長保持緊密合作，製作「網絡夢工場」為主題的故事讀本，向家長發出防罪通告及舉辦教育講座。

盜用電腦

3.29 盜用電腦指於電腦系統內未經授權的活動或網上戶口盜用。二零二四年，共有 3 055 宗盜用電腦案，較二零二三年的 3 471 宗下跌 416 宗，總損失金額則上升 35.3% 至 1 億 2,140 萬元。

3.30 由於網罪科與服務供應商合作，修補令即時通訊和社交媒體平台（主要是 WhatsApp）被騎劫的漏洞，網上帳戶騎劫案的數字於二零二四年呈下降趨勢。相關案件從二零二三年十月超過 1 500 宗的高峰，大幅下跌至二零二四年十二月的 116 宗。

與金管局及銀行業界合作

3.31 二零二四年八月，警方與金管局宣布將「可疑帳號警示」機制的適用範圍由「轉數快」平台延伸至網上銀行及櫃位轉帳，並於十二月進一步擴展至涵蓋自動櫃員機的交易。機制已經覆蓋絕大部分市民的日常轉帳渠道。如收款帳戶是「防騙視伏器」已記錄的可疑帳戶，系統會在確定交易前向用戶發出高危警示。

3.32 反詐騙協調中心和反詐騙聯合情報中心繼續發揮重要作用，透過與本地銀行協作，主動向潛在受害人發出預警，至二零二四年底已成功勸阻 3 051 宗進行中的騙案。反詐騙協調中心亦於二零二四年成功就 1 372 宗騙案攔截 14.8 億元騙款。

與通訊事務管理局辦公室（通訊辦）及電訊業界合作

3.33 強化與通訊辦及電訊業界的強化措施方面，自二零二四年十月起，本港居民在用實名登記流動電話儲值卡時，須使用「智方便」流動應用程式核實身分，否則電訊商會在進行人手查核後，才會啟動相關電話卡。另外由二零二四年十二月三十一日起實施最新措施，當市民接聽由本地新啟動的流動電話儲值卡打出的電話時，會先聽到「來電由新儲值卡打出」的語音提示，以期提高市民警覺，更好防範電話騙案。

3.34 另外，警方繼續要求電訊商封鎖及攔截涉嫌進行詐騙的電話號碼及網站。至二零二四年底已累計攔截近三萬個可疑網頁連結及 8 300 多個可疑電話號碼。

「防騙視伏App」

3.35 為更好協助市民辨識詐騙陷阱，警方於二零二四年二月將自主研发的「防騙視伏 App」升級，加入公眾舉報平台，並在用戶瀏覽可疑網站或接收可疑來電時發出警示。截至二零二四年底，「防騙視伏器」已錄得約 695 萬次搜尋，向市民作出 88 萬次預警。為持續推廣「防騙視伏 App」的應用，在二零二四年十至十一月，警方在多間私營機構支持下推出「全城反詐大抽獎」，吸引超過 180 萬人次參與，「防騙視伏 App」的下載量更大幅增加 30 萬

次，截至二零二四年年底已達 87.4 萬次下載。

加強執法

3.36 二零二四年，警方共拘捕 10 496 人涉及各類型騙案及洗黑錢罪行，較二零二三年上升 13.6%，其中約 7 700 人是傀儡戶口持有人。警方以集中資源、加快調查及加重刑罰的方式跟進涉及傀儡戶口的案件，包括將涉及相同傀儡戶口持有人的案件分派予單一隊伍跟進，持續應用科技以協助前線人員提升調查效率，並加快進行檢控。因此，在二零二四年因洗黑錢罪被檢控有 1 484 人，比二零二三年上升 2.3 倍。警方亦繼續就相關案件向法庭申請加刑，至二零二四年年底，共 47 名傀儡戶口持有人的刑期增加一至三成多，最終被判監 21 至 75 個月不等。警方亦有加強宣傳成功申請加刑的例子，以增強阻嚇力。

與內地及海外協作

3.37 針對打擊跨境詐騙集團利用傀儡戶口收取騙款及清洗黑錢，警方與內地及海外執法機構於二零二四年年進行聯合行動，包括在五至七月期間與內地公安合共拘捕 261 人，及於八月與新加坡警方合作在本港拘捕七人，分別涉及清洗超過 3.3 億及 1 億港元。本港警方亦於六月與新加坡及馬來西亞警方展開聯合行動，於馬來西亞搗破一個以惡意程式軟件犯案的跨國詐騙集團，在香港拘捕 21 人。警方會繼續與內地及海外執法機構保持緊密情報交流，共同打擊跨境詐騙活動。

3.38 社會亦關注利用深偽技術的行騙。警方於二零二四年十月及二零二五年一月瓦解兩個利用深偽技術行騙的犯罪集團，共拘捕 58 人，當中包括集團的主腦和骨幹成員，共涉款近 4 億元。犯罪集團以深偽技術進行網戀，誘騙身處亞洲等地的受害人在虛假加密貨幣平台上進行投資。此類於香港成立詐騙操控中心的案件並不常見，警方有信心偵破相關罪案。

宣傳教育

3.39 宣傳教育方面，警方在二零二四年以防騙渡輪「平安號」、防騙小巴、電車巡遊、大型物流公司車隊及「防騙宣傳車」等，將防騙信息帶到全港各區，並透過「關愛隊」將防騙資訊帶「入屋」。警方亦於二零二四年十二月在西九文化區舉辦大型「全城反詐嘉年華」，在尖東設置大型提子燈飾和藝術裝置。二零二五年一月警方再次舉行定為「反洗黑錢月」，與懲教署推出全新微電影《左右人生》，提醒市民切勿「租、借、賣」戶口。

3.40 警方會繼續以鋪天蓋地的宣傳策略，包括透過傳統平台如電視節目，以及社交媒體以短片、語音及文字等不同形式宣揚防騙信息。警方亦得到多個政府部門及不同界別的公私營機構協助，在各式各樣能夠接觸不同層面、不同背景的市民的媒介上進行反詐宣傳。

總結

3.41 二零二四年十月的「全球反詐騙高峰會亞洲 2024」公布了關於亞洲各地詐騙形勢的數據，指不少香港受訪者在二零二三年十月至二零二四

年九月期間曾接收懷疑詐騙訊息，但平均損失金額遠較其他地區為低，可見本港的防騙宣傳教育工作在社會上做到一定程度的滲透，市民普遍具備基本防騙意識，現有的反詐機制亦能幫助受害人減少損失。但會上亦指出，全球在二零二四年間的詐騙損失金額高達一兆美元，反映騙案在世界各地的情況仍然嚴峻。為此，警方將持續加強執法，以攔截騙款及騙案預警減少受害人的損失。警方會繼續以鋪天蓋地的宣傳策略，並加強與重要持份者及監管機構合作，持續以不同方式提高市民的防騙意識。警方亦會繼續致力推廣「防騙易熱線 18222」、「防騙視伏器」及其流動應用程式「防騙視伏 App」，希望市民能提高警覺，以及經常提醒身邊人有關騙徒的行騙手法，避免受騙。

第四章

警司警誡計劃的進展

4.1 按「警司警誡計劃」，警司或以上職級的警務人員可以酌情對青少年罪犯進行警誡，代替提出刑事檢控。自一九九五年九月一日起，合資格接受警誡的青少年罪犯的年齡上限由未滿 17 歲提高至未滿 18 歲，使該計劃惠及更多青少年罪犯。委員會透過警務處處長每半年提交的進度報告，監察這項計劃的進展。

整體情況

4.2 二零二四年，有 1 545 名青少年¹因觸犯各種刑事罪行而被捕，較二零二三年（1 685 人）下跌 8.3%。他們最常觸犯的刑事罪行是傷人及嚴重毆打、雜項盜竊、店舖盜竊、非禮和刑事毀壞（見附錄 P 圖表）。

4.3 並非所有被捕的青少年均可接受警誡。根據律政司的現行指引，青少年罪犯如符合以下條件，可獲考慮根據「警司警誡計劃」接受警誡 —

- (a) 罪犯在接受警誡時必須未滿 18 歲；
- (b) 所掌握的證據足以提出起訴；
- (c) 罪犯自願而明確地承認控罪；
- (d) 罪犯及其家長或監護人同意罪犯接受警誡；以及
- (e) 罪犯及其家長或監護人自願地同意接受擴展社區支援服務計劃的支援及青少年保護組人員的探訪²。

4.4 當青少年罪犯所觸犯的罪行性質較輕時（例如店舖盜竊），警司級的警務人員可考慮根據「警司警誡計劃」，運用酌情權向有關青少年罪犯作出警誡。曾因刑事案件被定罪的青少年罪犯，通常不獲考慮給予警誡，但最終獲警誡與否則視乎每宗案件的個別情況而定。在考慮應否給予警誡時，其他酌情因素包括罪行是否普遍、受害人的身體及財物受損程度，以及受害人和犯案人的家長或監護人的態度等。

4.5 二零二四年，共有 379 名青少年罪犯接受警誡，較二零二三年（350 人）上升 8.3%。接受警誡的青少年佔被捕青少年總人數的 24.5%；二零二三年則佔 20.8%。二零二三年及二零二四年接受警誡的青少年罪犯人數比較如下 —

¹ 在本章，青少年指年齡由 10 歲至未滿 18 歲的人士。

² 二零二四年十一月起被納入為「警司警誡計劃」的附加先決條件。

年份	被捕青少年人數	接受警司警誡的青少年罪犯人數	被捕青少年接受警司警誡的百分率
2023 年	1 685	350	20.8%
2024 年	1 545	379	24.5%

4.6 至於不以警誡代替檢控的個案，最常見的原因是罪行性質嚴重。接受警誡的青少年罪犯以 13 歲至 15 歲的人數最多（見附錄 Q 圖表）。

個案轉介

青少年保護組的警誡後探訪

4.7 自二零零八年十一月一日起，警方對接受警誡的青少年罪犯採取劃一的警誡後監管政策。在取得有關家長或監護人的同意後，警方會把所有曾經接受警司警誡的青少年罪犯轉介至警方青少年保護組，以便進行警誡後探訪。這類探訪由該青少年罪犯被警誡日起計，最長可持續兩年，或直至該青少年罪犯年滿 18 歲為止，兩者以較早者為準。探訪目的在於確保該青少年罪犯不再犯事和不再與不良分子為伍。

4.8 施行警誡的警司如認為該青少年罪犯除接受探訪外，仍有需要接受其他跟進服務，便會在取得其家長或監護人的同意後，把該青少年罪犯轉介至以下一個或多個單位跟進 —

(a) 社會福利署；或

(b) 教育局。

社區支援服務計劃

4.9 社區支援服務計劃分別由五間接受社會福利署資助的非政府機構營辦。這項計劃旨在協助青少年罪犯改善人際關係、培養社會責任、重新融入主流教育或就業，從而建立正確的價值觀，減低他們再次犯案的機會。提供的服務包括個人指導及輔導、社交技巧訓練、義工服務、領袖訓練、培養社會責任及提高個人能力的活動等。由二零一九年四月起，此計劃已擴展至所有被捕青少年，不論他們是否已經接受警司警誡。

轉介社會福利署

4.10 如獲警司警誡的青少年罪犯有家庭或行為問題，或沒有家長或監護人照顧其福祉，警方會將其個案轉介社會福利署，由社工提供協助。社會福利署會按個別青少年罪犯及其家人的需要，提供一系列的跟進服務，包括危機介入、輔導、臨床心理服務、房屋及經濟援助等。此外，如被警誡的青少年罪犯，經評估後被認為必須由三個或以上的部門／機構介入，或該青少年罪犯曾經接受兩次或以上的警司警誡，社會福利署可考慮為該青少年罪犯舉行家庭會議。家庭會議旨在提供一個場合予被警誡的青少年罪犯、其家人

及不同範疇的專業人士，協作評估該青少年罪犯的需要及擬定全面的跟進計劃。被家庭會議委派的專責社工會透過以下方式跟進會議上通過的計劃 –

- (a) 如有需要，轉介青少年罪犯及其家人予有關的服務單位；以及
- (b) 在會議後，與警方青少年保護組及其他有關人士聯絡，以跟進計劃的實施。

轉介教育局

4.11 警方會轉介未滿 15 歲，但已輟學或有學業問題的青少年罪犯至教育局。教育局會協助該青少年罪犯盡快重新就學和適應學校生活。教育局亦有代表參與家庭會議，就該青少年罪犯在就學及適應學校生活方面的需要提供意見。

再次犯案

4.12 青少年罪犯如在接受警誡之日起計兩年內或在年滿 18 歲之前（兩者以較早者為準）因犯罪而再次被捕，會被視為再次犯案。在二零二二年被捕後接受警誡的青少年罪犯再次犯案的比率為 11.4%（33 人）。至於二零一八至二零二一年的比率，分別為 6.8%（37 人），8.2%（30 人），9.5%（38 人）及 15.9%（43 人）。由於計算期為兩年，因此尚未能提供二零二三年及其後的再次犯案比率。

未來路向

4.13 委員會會繼續透過警務處處長每半年提交的進度報告，監察「警司警誡計劃」的進展，並會就報告內容提出意見。

第五章

撲滅罪行宣傳策略

5.1 委員會轄下的宣傳小組委員會於每個財政年度開展時為撲滅罪行宣傳運動制定策略。有關策略通常就常見的罪案類別及／或公眾關注的問題擬定不同主題。在獲得委員會通過後，即由宣傳小組委員會負責推行相關撲滅罪行宣傳策略。

二零二四至二五年度宣傳運動策略

5.2 二零二四至二五年度撲滅罪行宣傳運動繼續備受重視，獲撥經費200萬元。

5.3 因應各類詐騙案數字持續上升、市民持續對毒品罪行及青少年罪行的關注，以及爆竊和盜竊案錄得升幅的情況，委員會接納宣傳小組委員會的建議，採用「提防騙案」（針對網上投資騙案、求職騙案、電話騙案、網上購物騙案及網上情緣騙案）、「一齊企硬 唔 take 嘢！」、「加強青少年守法意識」和「提防爆竊及盜竊」為二零二四至二五年度宣傳運動的主題。

5.4 提醒市民防範騙案的宣傳短片和聲帶年內繼續於本地電視台及電台播放。宣傳小組委員會亦配合全港青少年禁毒運動，於廣受年輕人歡迎的網上及戶外平台宣傳毒品（特別是新興「太空油毒品」）的禍害，及提醒青少年遠離毒品。另外，宣傳小組委員會於戶外電子媒體、港鐵車廂和巴士車身、熱門流動應用程式及社交媒體平台發放廣告，宣傳提防騙案，以及呼籲市民下載一站式詐騙陷阱搜尋器「防騙視伏器」。

5.5 在加強青少年守法意識方面，宣傳小組委員會投放網上廣告，推廣警方出版的《青少年罪行誌·師長攻略（2024年版）》小冊子，又製作以「遵守法紀」為主題的罐頭植物及紙膠帶等宣傳品，透過分區撲滅罪行委員會在防罪講座和宣傳活動中派發給學生。同時，宣傳小組委員會亦製作門窗防盜警報器作宣傳品，提醒市民加強家居保安，防範爆竊及盜竊。

5.6 在地區層面，警方繼續與各分區撲滅罪行委員會、少年警訊、耆樂警訊及其他社區團體緊密合作，舉辦各類型活動，以配合全港撲滅罪行宣傳運動，向社會各階層人士廣泛傳遞有關防罪滅罪信息。

第六章

香港的毒品情況

6.1 委員會一直注視本港的毒品問題，特別是涉及青少年的吸毒及販毒問題。

背景

6.2 隸屬保安局的禁毒處制訂及統籌禁毒政策和措施。政府採取多管齊下的禁毒策略，包括預防教育和宣傳、戒毒治療和康復、立法與執法、對外合作和研究。禁毒常務委員會（禁常會）是一個非法定的諮詢機構，就毒品問題向政府提出建議，禁毒處為其秘書處。

6.3 於一九七二年成立的藥物濫用資料中央檔案室（檔案室）是自願呈報系統，紀錄曾與呈報機構接觸而其個案又被這些機構呈報的吸毒者資料，呈報機構包括執法機構、戒毒治療及福利機構、專上院校、醫院和診所。記錄在檔案室的個人資料受《危險藥物條例》（第 134 章）的法律保障。

6.4 檔案室每季公布的統計數字，有助制訂香港的禁毒策略和計劃。基於其性質，檔案室的統計數字不是計量某段時間內香港確實的吸毒者人數，而是顯示一段時間內的吸毒趨勢。

6.5 其他與毒品情況有關的資料亦可為吸毒情況提供參考，包括每三年進行一次的學生服用藥物情況調查¹、與毒品有關的執法統計數字（例如包括被捕人數、檢控及定罪數字）、相關研究，以及戒毒治療和康復服務機構提供的服務統計數字。

6.6 上述數據及分析結果，就當前的毒品情況提供有用的資料，並支援以實證為本的模式制訂禁毒政策和措施的工作。

統計數字和觀察

6.7 禁毒處分析了二零二四年檔案室的統計數字²。主要數據摘錄及闡述如下 –

	主要數據	2023	2024
1(a)	被呈報的吸毒總人數	5 540	5 068 (-9.0%)
1(b)	被呈報吸毒者中 21 歲以下的青少年	664	720 (+8.4%)
1(c)	首次被呈報吸毒人數	2 022	1 784 (-11.7%)
1(d)	首次被呈報吸毒者中年輕成年人（21 至 35 歲）所佔比例	44%	36%
2(a)	吸食危害精神毒品人數		

¹ 有關調查的主要目的是：(a)搜集本港主要教育課程的全日制學生吸毒的最新趨勢；(b)找出曾吸毒學生的吸毒模式及其概況；及(c)研究學生對吸毒議題的認識及態度。個別學校和學生資料並不會公開。

² 香港近年毒品情況的數字應謹慎使用和闡釋，因這些數字可能受二零二零年至二零二二年間新冠疫情，以及從二零二三年第一季開始社會從疫症復常的影響。

	主要數據	2023	2024
	可卡因	1 174	1 064 (-9.4%)
	甲基安非他明（本地俗稱「冰毒」）	878	802 (-8.7%)
	大麻	758	661 (-12.8%)
2(b)	21 歲以下吸食危害精神毒品人數		
	大麻	321	296 (-7.8%)
	可卡因	356	291 (-18.3%)
	「太空油毒品」	@	226
3	首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡 ³ 中位數（年）	6.0	4.8

@ 數字太少，不予公布。

6.8 除了上述的數據外，禁毒處亦分析了執法機構提供的數據，並就主要毒品趨勢有以下的觀察 –

- (a) 檔案室顯示被呈報吸毒者的數目自二零零九年開始向下降。雖然二零二三年稍為回升 3%，但二零二四年被呈報吸毒者的數目仍較二零一八年下跌 25%。被呈報的二十一歲以下青少年吸毒者數目在二零二四年則較二零二三年上升 8%。
- (b) 吸毒者中吸食危害精神毒品的比例由二零一八年的六成上升至二零二四年的七成。在二零一五年至二零二一年間，「冰毒」一直是所有被呈報吸毒者中最常吸食的危險精神毒品，但從二零二二年開始被可卡因取代。在二零二四年，最常被吸食的毒品依次為可卡因、「冰毒」和大麻。在被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年中，自二零一八年以來，最常吸食的毒品主要是大麻和可卡因。而在二零二四年，這些青少年最常吸食的危險精神毒品依次為可卡因、大麻和新興的「太空油毒品」（主要活性成分為依托咪酯或其類似物的毒品）⁴。至於首次被呈報的吸毒者，在二零二四年最常吸食的危險精神毒品依次為可卡因、大麻和「冰毒」。
- (c) 首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡中位數由二零一九年的 5.7 年上升至二零二三年的 6.0 年，在二零二四年則下降至 4.8 年。「只有在自己或朋友家中」繼續是最普遍的吸毒地點（在二零一八年至二零二四年間介乎 54% 至 62%）。這兩組數據均顯示仍需繼續關注隱蔽吸毒的問題。
- (d) 執法數字顯示，二零二四年涉及毒品罪行的被捕人數下降 5%（由二零二三年的 3 407 人下降至二零二四年的 3 243 人）。與嚴重毒品罪行有關的被捕人士中，二十一歲以下青少年的比例由二零一八年的 11% 上升至二零二一年的 20%，二零二三年及二零二四年則分別回落至 11% 和 9%。政府會繼續關注青少年參與嚴重毒品罪行的情況。而在二零二四年審結的法院案件中，因干犯毒品罪行被檢控的人士被定罪比例高達 90%。

³ 「毒齡」指吸毒者即由初次吸毒至被檔案室呈報機構呈報的時間。

⁴ 政府已將俗稱「太空油」的毒品在禁毒宣傳及官方文件上改為「太空油毒品」，已突顯其毒品本質。

主要禁毒措施

6.9 因應上文所述的主要毒品趨勢，政府正循着下文概述的方向推展主要禁毒措施。

預防教育和宣傳

6.10 預防教育和宣傳工作將繼續結合線上及線下渠道，加強社區對吸毒、毒品禍害（包括「太空油毒品」、大麻、大麻二酚（CBD）及可卡因等）和販毒問題的認知，並繼續鼓勵吸毒者或受毒品問題困擾人士透過 24 小時電話熱線「186 186」及即時通訊服務「98 186 186」（WhatsApp 和微信）及早求助。就線上宣傳而言，禁毒處着重利用數碼及社交媒體方面的宣傳（包括採取地理定位推送廣告，在熱門網站和流動應用程式設置廣告及利用禁毒處的社交媒體平台宣傳⁵），以期更有效地接觸更多年輕人。同時，禁毒處也因應毒品情況適時拍攝政府宣傳短片及電台聲帶、動畫及影片。以打擊「太空油毒品」的線上宣傳為例，禁毒處自二零二四年下半年相繼推出動畫短片、政府宣傳短片及探討「太空油毒品」毒害的特寫故事，也在社交媒體上發布貼文，從而在籌備相關立法規管工作的同時，率先警惕公眾「太空油毒品」的害處，以及說明盡快將依托咪酯列為毒品對保護社會大眾的重要性。因應政府在二零二五年二月十四日將「太空油毒品」的主要活性成分依托咪酯列為毒品管制，禁毒處在同日推出了新一輯政府電視宣傳短片，嚴正指出政府已將依托咪酯及其類似物列為危險藥物，並提醒公眾干犯涉及「太空油毒品」罪行的嚴重刑責。

6.11 另外，就線下宣傳而言，禁毒處繼續利用不同方式發放禁毒信息。為能更廣泛及更有效地進行宣傳工作，禁毒處於特定地點設置宣傳廣告，例如公共交通網絡、過海隧道外、邊境管制站（包括香港國際機場）、大型活動場地、多區廣告牌及戶外電子屏幕和戲院刊登廣告。禁毒處也在全港懸掛禁毒宣傳橫額。而就打擊「太空油毒品」的實體宣傳項目也涵蓋了前述的渠道。此外，禁毒處也會舉辦實體活動，例如於二零二四年在香港書展、商場及大專院校舉辦巡迴展覽，也藉禁常會於二零二五年成立 60 周年，聯同禁常會合辦填色及繪畫比賽、校園社區互動巡迴展覽等活動，提醒市民販毒後果及吸毒危害。因應毒品形勢，我們會加強與不同機構（包括其他政府決策局／部門、專業組織、關鍵意見領袖(KOL)及媒體機構）合作，舉辦合適的禁毒項目及呼籲社會上不同界別對抗毒品。

6.12 學校一如既往對禁毒教育十分重要。禁毒處和教育局繼續提供不同學習機會和教學資源，協助學生正確認識毒品的禍害和保持警惕，免受引誘參與毒品相關的違法行為。我們亦為學校老師、主要教職員及學生就最新吸毒形勢提供禁毒專業培訓和預防教育。在中學方面，我們會繼續鼓勵學校參與「健康校園計劃」及「動敢抗毒」計劃，以推廣健康的生活習慣和建立無毒校園文化。禁毒處自二零二三年起一直與專上學院及禁毒服務單位（包括營運濫用精神藥物者輔導中心的非政府機構）保持緊密聯繫及合作，根據最新毒品趨勢及專上院校學生所需，推出適切項目。

⁵ <https://www.facebook.com/narcoticsdivisionhk/>;
<https://www.instagram.com/narcotics.divisionhk/>; 和
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC515rQOrYfS9_xLzPuEfxPg

6.13 設有多媒體展品和設施的香港賽馬會禁毒資訊天地（「禁毒資訊天地」）經進行大型翻新工程後，已成為禁毒資訊和活動的樞紐和焦點。東華三院為禁毒處委聘的營運伙伴，負責禁毒資訊天地的日常營運和管理，並舉辦了多項與禁毒有關的活動，包括為家長、教師、社工及相關學科的大專學生而設的禁毒培訓、導賞團、研討會、交流會、工作坊、家長講座及專題展覽和活動。社區上的其他持份者亦可在禁毒資訊天地舉辦禁毒活動。於禁毒資訊天地進行的禁毒活動有效協助參觀人士認識毒害以及建立健康和正面的生活。禁毒資訊天地於二零二四年九月設置了「太空油毒品」專區，展示「太空油毒品」毒害的宣傳影片、刊物及展板，並舉辦有關「太空油毒品」的「家長教室」講座，加強公眾對「太空油毒品」禍害的認知，避免誤墮毒品陷阱。在宣傳方面，相關的宣傳小冊子和海報、紀念品，以及社交媒體內容會繼續定期發布，以宣傳禁毒訊息和吸引更多參觀人士前往禁毒資訊天地。

戒毒治療和康復服務

6.14 政府採取多種模式向有不同需要的吸毒者提供戒毒治療和康復的服務，以期協助他們早日戒毒並持守遠離毒品，重新融入社會。這些服務包括非政府機構在戒毒治療及康復中心推行的自願住院計劃、非政府機構以社區為本營辦的濫用精神藥物者輔導中心及戒毒輔導服務中心、衛生署管理的美沙酮自願門診治療計劃、醫院管理局七個醫院聯網轄下的物質誤用診所，以及懲教署在轄下戒毒所推行的強迫戒毒計劃。

6.15 自一九九七年起，禁毒處與持份者一直緊密合作，每三年制訂一份戒毒治療和康復服務計劃（三年計劃）。三年計劃的目的是訂定戒毒治療和康復服務的策略性方向，作為禁毒服務提供者的參考，以便他們檢討和制定計劃及項目。涵蓋二零二四至二零二六年的三年計劃⁶已於二零二四年三月七日發布。禁毒處會與各有關方面合作，按照三年計劃訂定的策略性方向，繼續監督和協調推展戒毒治療和康復措施。

禁毒基金

6.16 禁毒基金一直提供資金支援值得推行的禁毒項目，自一九九六年成立以來，直至二零二四年十二月，合共撥款約 27 億元，資助了超過 2 600 個在全港及地區層面的預防教育和宣傳、戒毒治療和康復，以及研究方面的項目。禁毒基金會管理委員會將繼續按最新的毒品情況和禁常會的意見，就年度的禁毒基金一般撥款計劃訂定具體的優先考慮範疇，為申請人／機構提供指引，協助其籌劃合適的禁毒項目，以應對最新的毒品問題。由全港 18 區分區撲滅罪行委員會（分區滅罪委員會）在地區層面上推展並獲禁毒基金支持的第四輪提升社區禁毒意識計劃已於二零二四年三月完結。為期三年的第五輪計劃已於二零二四年四月開展。全港分區滅罪委員會已獲禁毒基金發放基本撥款共 900 萬元，以持續推動社區主導的禁毒工作。此外，因應不時轉變的地區禁毒需要，每個分區滅罪委員會如能證明在上述基本撥款用完後需要額外撥款，可申請額外撥款 10 萬元。

⁶ 《香港戒毒治療和康復服務三年計劃（2024-2026）》載於
https://www.nd.gov.hk/tc/three_year_plan_2024_2026.html

立法、執法及對外合作

6.17 政府會繼續保持警覺，密切留意海外和本地毒品的趨勢。政府不時因應各項有關因素，適當地建議修訂《危險藥物條例》(第 134 章)和《化學品管制條例》(第 145 章)，把新的物質納入法例規管。有關因素包括國際規管要求、有關物質的用途和有害影響、物質在本地和海外的濫用情況、禁常會及有關部門的建議等。這旨在確保香港的執法機關能有效地應對最新的毒品發展形勢。政府會繼續因應本地情況和國際規管的要求和做法，推展法例修訂工作，以管制新物質。

6.18 為確保執法部門能有效地應對「太空油毒品」濫用形勢並提升阻嚇，政府於二零二五年二月十四日以先訂立後審議方式修訂《危險藥物條例》附表 1，將依托咪酯及三種類似物列為危險藥物(即毒品)。

6.19 執法機關會繼續針對毒品供應源頭，透過堵截危險藥物非法進口、加強針對販毒黑點及利用互聯網及社交媒體販毒的行動，以及採取其他措施，打擊販運毒品。其中，執法機關會致力追查利用青少年販毒的販毒團伙，並根據《危險藥物條例》第 56A 條⁷，積極向法庭申請對利用青少年販毒的操控人加刑，藉此加強阻嚇。

6.20 至於對外合作，政府的代表會繼續參與國際活動(例如以中國代表團成員的身份出席聯合國麻醉藥品委員會)，以掌握國際間毒品的最新發展，以及分享香港的禁毒工作和成果。執法機關亦會繼續與區域和國際伙伴保持合作，包括保持聯絡、交流情報和進行聯合執法行動，打擊販毒活動。

未來路向

6.21 委員會支持禁毒處推行的多管齊下禁毒策略，以回應最新的吸毒情況，並在有需要時就持續推展禁毒工作提供意見。

⁷ 《危險藥物條例》第 56A 條賦予法庭權力，如有證據指某成年人在觸犯某項與毒品有關的罪行時，把未成年人牽涉其中，以及其認為適當的情況下，可對該名被定罪成年犯判處較為嚴厲的懲罰。

第七章

撲滅罪行委員會討論的其他課題

7.1 二零二四年，委員會討論懲教署所推行的二零二四至二五年度助更生宣傳活動。有關該課題的詳情載於下文。

懲教署二零二四至二五年度助更生宣傳活動

7.2 懲教署一直舉辦各類公眾教育活動和宣傳活動，除了藉此協助防止罪案和教導市民認識香港刑事司法體系外，亦呼籲社會大眾接納及支持更生人士。這些活動推行多年，公眾反應良好。

7.3 懲教署在二零二四至二五年度舉辦連串宣傳活動，分別以四個社羣為對象，即(a)學生及青少年、(b)市民大眾、(c)地區及社區組織及(d)僱主。

(I) 新猷及進一步發展

更生先鋒計劃

7.4 懲教署新近在「面晤在囚人士計劃」中應用元宇宙概念，打破地域的限制，讓更多青年能同時參與社區教育活動。此外，懲教署亦針對中四至中六的「更生先鋒領袖」，推出兩項資歷架構第三級認證的課程，以加強他們對香港刑事司法的認識，培養正面的品格，建立健康的人生。

心理服務

7.5 懲教署在羅湖懲教所及豐力樓開展了「更生輔助犬服務」計劃，透過動物輔助治療及與更生犬的互動，提升在囚人士的心理健康。自二零二二年七月在壁屋懲教所成立的心理專門服務「青少年研習所」亦推行新措施，協助青少年在囚人士建立親社會及正面的生活模式。舉例來說，勵敬懲教所率先推行「Teen 天前行」的先導項目，透過不同的活動協助青少年在囚人士過有意義和有建設性的生活。鑑於青少年在囚人士反應良好，「青少年研習所」服務亦已推展至沙咀懲教所。除此以外，羅湖懲教所亦設立了一個名為「寧心閣」的專門戒毒治療空間，進一步加強現有的戒毒治療及更生服務，以促進在囚人士的心理健康，並協助他們建立正面的家庭關係和親社會網絡。

在囚人士持續進修

7.6 為協助在囚人士透過教育更生，以及因應成年在囚人士對持續教育日益增加的需求，懲教署在白沙灣懲教所成立「立德學院」，提供一年全日制應用教育文憑課程。「立德學院」首屆畢業典禮已於二零二四年八月舉行。

生涯規劃及家庭關係重修

7.7 除女性在囚人士外，懲教署在二零二三年底分別於塘福懲教所、喜靈洲戒毒所及赤柱監獄增設三間男性在囚人士親子中心，為男性在囚人士

及其 11 歲以下的年幼子女，提供安全及舒適的環境，以建立更良好的親子關係。此外，懲教署與關顧更生人士會及一間非政府組織合作，推出「『+』家有求」計劃，舉行一系列家庭為本的輔導小組。在囚人士按照自身家庭背景提交修復家庭關係的計劃書，為重新建立互助互信的家庭關係奠定根基。懲教署及香港明愛的「燃亮基金」亦合作發起「生涯規劃及家庭關係重建支援計劃」，為在囚人士提供由服刑期間至獲釋後的持續支援，協助他們發展個人生涯及重塑家庭關係。

與社會各界合作

7.8 懲教署推出「更生伙伴嘉許計劃」，並於二零二四年六月舉行首屆頒獎典禮，表揚持續支持助更生的人士及團體，包括非政府機構、企業及僱主等。此外，懲教署舉辦多項個涵蓋國民教育及道德教育的更生活動，以增進在囚人士對中國歷史和文化的認識，並培養他們對國家的認同感和歸屬感。懲教署亦繼續與學術機構及各界人士合作，舉辦以中國歷史文化為主題的講座、研討會及比賽等活動。再者，懲教署與關愛共融助更生協會合作，開發了一款嶄新的虛擬實境遊戲，並在青少年院所推出，以虛擬實境技術加強青少年在囚人士的道德價值觀和對國家的認同感。懲教署亦與慈山寺合作，推出一系列活動，教授在囚人士正念呼吸練習、唱誦禪鉢及正念體驗，從而培養他們對情緒的自我認知及減壓，引領他們邁向更積極和充實的人生。

7.9 懲教署於旺角、筲箕灣、上水、屯門及沙田開設了五間多用途家庭及更生服務中心，為更生人士及其家人提供心理及輔導服務，並為在囚人士的親屬提供視像社交探訪服務。懲教更生義工團亦在各多用途家庭及更生服務中心為受監管者舉行興趣班。筲箕灣家庭及更生服務中心設有「正向實踐坊」，為社區青少年更生人士提供家庭為本的心理治療，協助青少年建立親社會的態度、價值觀和信念，對他們成功重新融入社會至為重要。此外，「穿越圍牆」活動讓已成功改過自新的更生人士透過視像與院所內的在囚人士會面，分享成功更生的心路歷程。臨床心理學家亦為患有精神疾病的在囚人士家屬舉辦「家·同行」心理教育講座系列。上水及屯門的多用途家庭及更生服務中心亦分別新設了兩個「家庭治療中心」，透過加強在囚人士與家人的互動，修復與家人的關係並得到家人的支持，從而加強參與者改過自新的決心。

(II) 現行助更生宣傳計劃

更生先鋒計劃

7.10 懲教署繼續透過更生先鋒計劃舉辦不同活動，如更生先鋒領袖、更生速遞、「創藝展更生」話劇音樂匯演、監獄任務、青少年座談會、思囚之路、教育講座、綠島計劃、參觀香港懲教博物館副館的社區教育體驗館、暑期遊學團及延展訓練營，向青少年加強宣揚「愛護家國、奉公守法、遠離毒品、支持更生」的信息。

與社會各界合作

7.11 懲教署與社會各界持份者舉辦不同宣傳活動。懲教署與全港 18 區撲滅罪行委員會攜手舉辦地區宣傳活動，鼓勵公眾接納更生人士改過自新。「更生先鋒計劃」聯同香港太平紳士協會合辦的《Project J》其他族裔學生獎勵計劃，透過學校及非政府機構推薦其他族裔青少年參加「更生先鋒計劃」其下的各樣活動，協助他們培養正向價值觀及社會責任感，並加深青少年對中國文化和懲教工作的了解。懲教署與東華三院學校及非政府機構合作舉辦「循環再造展繽紛計劃」，將學生回收到的玻璃樽轉化成玻璃沙，及後再由署方利用玻璃砂製作成不同的更生宣傳品，以推廣環保及更新工作。壁屋懲教所的「小記者」訓練計劃邀請社區領袖及名人接受訪問，青少年在囚人士直接參與廣播節目的製作，學習影音製作的知識，並訓練他們人際關係及溝通的技巧。懲教署推出的「『招』『職』創未來」計劃，與不同行業的機構為在囚人士創造「一條龍」培訓及工作發展機會，以鼓勵他們及早規劃人生，回饋社會。「禪·攝影工作坊」舉行以「藝術治療」為基礎的攝影班，讓青少年在囚人士透過攝影表達內心感受，去除負面情緒。懲教署推出的「正能量地圖」項目運用超過 200 間非政府機構提供的社區資源，通過懲教署的轉介，讓正接受法定監管的更生人士發展正向興趣，使他們更容易融入社會。懲教署致力與工商團體合作，為更生人士提供就業機會及為將近釋放的在囚人士提供市場導向的職業培訓。署方安排商業機構/專業團體及社區組織參觀懲教機構，並邀請他們出席職業訓練課程證書頒發典禮，增加更生人士的就業機會。

宣傳推廣活動

7.12 懲教署參與香港花卉展覽及工展會，展示在囚人士的工藝訓練成果，以及他們在工業生產和職業培訓方面的參與。懲教署亦透過播放政府宣傳短片/聲帶、宣傳海報、巨型掛牆橫額、戶外電子屏幕及社交媒體，加強宣傳及與市民的聯繫，以推廣各項更生計劃及呼籲公眾接納更生人士。

7.13 除了上述的活動，懲教署繼續走進社區，向社會各界宣揚接納及支持助更生。

未來路向

7.14 在囚人士能否改過自新，成為奉公守法的市民，社會大眾的支持是一項重要因素。委員會支持懲教署的更生工作，並認為該署的宣傳活動應繼續推行。

第八章

小組委員會的工作

青少年罪犯問題常務委員會（常務委員會）

8.1 常務委員會是委員會轄下的一個小組委員會，於一九八六年七月成立，由重組青少年問題研究小組而成。成立常務委員會的主要目的是探討邊緣青少年犯罪的成因，以及研究在教育、社會及懲教計劃方面可以採取的預防及補救措施。常務委員會的另一項職責，是監察青少年罪犯評估專案小組的工作。該專案小組的成員包括懲教署和社會福利署的專業人員，專責為被定罪的青少年罪犯建議最合適的更生計劃。常務委員會的職權範圍及二零二四至二五年度成員名單載於**附錄 B(a)**。

8.2 二零二四年，常務委員會審議了關於「青少年罪案」統計及「警司警誡計劃」運作的報告。常務委員會亦得悉「青少年罪犯評估專案小組」及「更生先鋒計劃」的最新報告。

宣傳小組委員會

8.3 委員會轄下的宣傳小組委員會負責推廣委員會的政策、目標和策略，以期加強市民對防止罪案的認識，以及呼籲他們更積極參與滅罪工作。宣傳小組委員會的職權範圍及二零二四至二五年度成員名單載於**附錄 B(b)**。

8.4 宣傳小組委員會主要負責制定和推行撲滅罪行宣傳運動。該運動每年均會推行，通常針對當時的罪案及／或公眾關注的問題而採用不同的主題。二零二四至二五年度撲滅罪行宣傳運動詳情載於第五章。

8.5 二零二四至二五年度，宣傳小組委員會透過傳統和社交媒體、網上平台和社區活動(如「好市民獎勵計劃」)等，策劃和統籌全港的滅罪宣傳工作。此外，宣傳小組委員會與分區撲滅罪行委員會緊密合作，在地區層面策劃和舉辦宣傳活動，以配合全港的滅罪宣傳運動。

好市民獎勵計劃

8.6 在香港總商會支持下，委員會自一九七三年起推行「好市民獎勵計劃」，以表揚積極協助警方滅罪的市民。為進一步提升公眾對於這項計劃的興趣，委員會於一九八四年增設「全年好市民獎」，以表揚具有公民意識，並在防止和協助偵查罪案、逮捕罪犯或保護生命及財產方面表現英勇的市民。

8.7 自二零二一年，「好市民獎勵計劃」進行革新，由個人層面擴展至機構層面，增設「好機構獎」並獲多間本地機構及警務處各單位的踴躍支持。而於頒獎典禮後，亦在全港各區多個大型商場舉辦展覽，讓更多市民對「好市民獎勵計劃」有更深的認識，推廣「好市民」正義能量。另外，透過訪問得獎者及案件重溫，把好人好事拍攝成短片，讓「好市民」故事呈現觀眾眼前，更容易向市民推廣「好市民」精神。

第九章

分區撲滅罪行委員會的工作

9.1 分區撲滅罪行委員會在一九七六年九月成立，主要目的是透過籌辦地區活動，加深市民對撲滅罪行運動的認識。其後，分區撲滅罪行委員會發展為凝聚地區力量撲滅罪行的重點組織，其職權範圍（見附錄 C(a)）亦擴大至包括 —

- (a) 監察區內罪案及執法情況；
- (b) 統籌區內滅罪活動；
- (c) 促進區內警民關係；以及
- (d) 就撲滅罪行的行政及社區參與措施向撲滅罪行委員會（委員會）提供意見。

9.2 18 個分區撲滅罪行委員會按區議會的地區分界劃分。

成員

9.3 各分區撲滅罪行委員會主席由地區領袖擔任，其他成員大部分為來自地區各個界別並由政府委任的非官方委員，亦包括幾位區內主要政府部門的代表。在二零二四至二六年度，18 個分區撲滅罪行委員會約有 530 名非官方委員。18 個分區撲滅罪行委員會的成員名單載於附錄 C(b)。

監察區內罪案情況

9.4 分區撲滅罪行委員會經常舉行會議，討論與各分區區內與治安有關的議題、檢討區內罪案情況及區內罪案統計數字所顯示的犯案趨勢。會議為區內人士提供平台，討論當區的罪案問題。

9.5 由於每區的地理、人口和發展不一，所以罪案特徵亦各不相同。在二零二四年，分區撲滅罪行委員會關注的主要罪行包括 —

- (a) 青少年罪行；
- (b) 詐騙(特別是網上及電話騙案)；
- (c) 與毒品有關的罪行；及
- (d) 色情活動。

統籌區內的滅罪工作

9.6 分區撲滅罪行委員會在區內展開各項滅罪宣傳活動。除了採用同年撲滅罪行宣傳運動（見第五章）的主題外，18 個分區撲滅罪行委員會亦針對區內的罪案特徵，設有特定的主題。

9.7 分區撲滅罪行委員會在二零二四年舉辦各類型的宣傳活動，包括講座、研討會、獎勵計劃及比賽、印製滅罪通訊和派發滅罪宣傳品。

委員會與分區撲滅罪行委員會的聯繫

9.8 委員會審議 18 個分區撲滅罪行委員會提交的工作進展定期報告，並提供意見。委員會委員亦輪流列席各分區撲滅罪行委員會的會議，並把地區關注的事情，帶回委員會會議上討論。二零二四年委員會委員出席 18 個分區撲滅罪行委員會會議的輪值表，載於**附錄 C(c)**。委員會委員亦積極參與分區撲滅罪行委員會籌辦的宣傳活動。這些安排不僅有助彼此交流與滅罪措施相關的意見和資料，亦為委員會和 18 個分區撲滅罪行委員會的委員建立良好的溝通渠道。

9.9 為保持香港作為世界上最安全的城市之一，加強社區防罪工作非常重要。為深化社區防罪工作和社區團體之間的合作，委員會於二零二四至二五財政年度向 18 個分區撲滅罪行委員會額外共撥款 180 萬元以舉辦活動。分區撲滅罪行委員會利用撥款推行社區防罪滅罪活動，當中包括製作載有滅罪訊息的紀念品和小冊子，以及為警務人員舉行的頒獎典禮以加深公眾對警察工作的了解等。這些活動有助向公眾發放滅罪訊息，以及提高市民的守法意識。

撲滅罪行委員會

職權範圍

- (a) 制定計劃，協力減少罪行；
- (b) 統籌各有關部門和機構進行上述計劃的工作；
- (c) 收集各有關部門和機構所提交的報告，並根據這些報告，評估各項計劃的進展和成效；
- (d) 訂定方法，鼓勵市民協助減少罪行；
- (e) 收集及整理各方面提出有關如何減少罪行的意見；
- (f) 建議制定減少罪行所需的立法及行政措施；及
- (g) 每年向行政長官報告工作進展一次。

撲滅罪行委員會

二零二四至二五年度成員名單

- 主席 : 政務司司長
- 副主席 : 律政司司長
- 委員 : 李世榮議員, MH, JP
鄭錦鐘博士, SBS, MH, JP
林建康先生, BBS, MH, JP
彭穎生先生, MH
陳少棠先生, MH, JP
蕭楚基先生, SBS, MH, JP
郭詩慧女士, MH, JP
何宗慈女士
王家揚先生, JP
黃永力先生
陳建強醫生, SBS, JP
莊創業先生, BBS, JP
楊嘉成先生
嚴玉麟博士, SBS, JP
陳文洲先生, SBS, JP
樓家強先生, BBS, MH, JP
劉倩婷博士
教育局局長
民政及青年事務局局長
勞工及福利局局長
保安局局長
警務處處長
懲教署署長
- 秘書 : 保安局首席助理秘書長(E)

撲滅罪行委員會

青少年罪犯問題常務委員會

職權範圍

- (a) 就如何預防有犯罪傾向的青少年犯法，向撲滅罪行委員會建議可行辦法；
- (b) 就如何改善管教青少年罪犯的可行辦法，向撲滅罪行委員會提供意見；及
- (c) 監察青少年罪犯評估專案小組的工作，並考慮該小組就加強協助青少年罪犯改過自新所提出的建議。

二零二四至二五年度成員名單

- 主席 ： 保安局局長
- 委員 ： 李世榮議員，MH，JP (截至二零二四年十二月三十一日止)
葉亦楠先生，JP
方 平先生，BBS，JP
何沅蔚女士
李 中先生，JP
吳玲玲女士，JP
鄧灝康先生
楊燕芝女士，JP
郭振威先生 (由二零二五年一月一日起)
周轉香女士，SBS，MH，JP
盧永文先生，BBS，JP
陳文宜女士
羅德泉先生(退休裁判官(少年法庭))
律政司司長(或其代表)
勞工及福利局局長(或其代表)
教育局局長(或其代表)
警務處處長(或其代表)
社會福利署署長(或其代表)
懲教署署長(或其代表)
保安局首席助理秘書長(E)
- 秘書 ： 保安局高級行政主任(撲滅罪行委員會)

撲滅罪行委員會

宣傳小組委員會

職權範圍

- (a) 決定如何為撲滅罪行委員會已商定的政策、目標和策略，進行宣傳；
- (b) 就滅罪運動的推廣及宣傳活動，向撲滅罪行委員會提供意見，並執行撲滅罪行委員會的決定；
- (c) 在推行這些活動時，統籌各部門的工作；
- (d) 統籌各分區撲滅罪行委員會、“少年警訊”和“耆樂警訊”的推廣活動，並提供意見；
- (e) 建議如何運用每年撥供撲滅罪行宣傳運動的經費；及
- (f) 向撲滅罪行委員會匯報工作進展。

二零二四至二五年度成員名單

- 主席 ： 警務處助理處長（公共關係）
- 委員 ： 鄭錦鐘博士，SBS，MH，JP
彭穎生先生，MH
郭詩慧女士，MH，JP
陳健平先生，BBS，JP
鄭承峰博士，MH，JP
保安局代表
政府新聞處代表
社會福利署代表
民政事務總署代表
警務處防止罪案科代表
警務處公共關係部代表
- 秘書 ： 警務處公共關係部高級新聞主任（宣傳）

分區撲滅罪行委員會

職權範圍

- (a) 經常檢討區內的罪案及執法情況，並因應市民的需要，就事務的緩急先後，提出建議；
- (b) 統籌區內各方面的工作，協助警方撲滅罪行及減低非法毒品交易活動；
- (c) 促進區內良好警民關係；及
- (d) 就有關撲滅罪行的行政及社區參與措施，向撲滅罪行委員會提供意見。

分區撲滅罪行委員會

二零二四至二六年度成員名單

1. 中西區撲滅罪行委員會
2. 東區撲滅罪行委員會
3. 南區撲滅罪行委員會
4. 灣仔區撲滅罪行委員會
5. 九龍城區撲滅罪行委員會
6. 觀塘區撲滅罪行委員會
7. 深水埗區撲滅罪行委員會
8. 黃大仙區撲滅罪行委員會
9. 油尖旺區撲滅罪行委員會
10. 離島區撲滅罪行委員會
11. 葵青區撲滅罪行委員會
12. 北區撲滅罪行委員會
13. 西貢區撲滅罪行委員會
14. 沙田區撲滅罪行委員會
15. 大埔區撲滅罪行委員會
16. 荃灣區撲滅罪行委員會
17. 屯門區撲滅罪行委員會
18. 元朗區撲滅罪行委員會

1. 中西區撲滅罪行委員會

- 主席 ： 林振風先生
- 副主席 ： 周超常先生，JP
- 委員 ： 陳建強醫生，SBS，BBS，JP
陳雅儀女士
陳玉芬女士
張馨玲女士
鍾奇峰先生
金 玲女士，MH
郭昭廷女士
林其龍先生
林淑操女士
李廣宇先生，MH
林 知先生
劉俊東先生
麥顯俊先生
吳 然先生
潘沁怡女士
蘇啟國先生
曾耀棠先生，MH
謝 戰先生
曹展康先生
王賜豪醫生，SBS，BBS，JP
王偉傑先生
胡永祥教授，MH
胡炎松先生
謝喜武先生
嚴康焯先生
葉俊賢先生
楊哲安先生
中西區民政事務專員
香港警務處中區指揮官
香港警務處西區指揮官
香港警務處中區警民關係主任
香港警務處西區警民關係主任
廉政公署代表
教育局代表
社會福利署代表

2. 東區撲滅罪行委員會

- 主席：鄭承峰博士，MH，JP
- 副主席：方仲倫先生，MH
- 委員：陳杏女士，MH，JP
陳家麟先生
周致人先生
陳思紅女士
鄭志成先生，MH
鄭靜華女士
趙志堅先生，MH
蔡振忠先生
朱浴龍先生，JP
馮志豪先生
何秀賢女士
何猷亨先生
洪連杉先生，MH，JP
郭浩景博士
黎璧美女士
林凱章先生，JP
林國雄博士
李莉女士
呂曉東先生
雷有得先生
吳家榮博士
沈依紅女士
曾穎偉先生
黃保勤先生
鄭爾聰先生
東區民政事務專員
東區民政事務處高級聯絡主任（2）
東區民政事務處聯絡主任主管（專責事務）1
東區民政事務處聯絡主任（專責事務）1
香港警務處東區指揮官
香港警務處東區警民關係主任
廉政公署代表
教育局代表
社會福利署代表
房屋署代表

3. 南區撲滅罪行委員會

主席 : 陳南坡先生, BBS, JP

副主席 : 黃靈新先生, JP

委員 :

- 陳富明先生, MH
- 陳文俊先生, JP
- 陳偉強先生
- 鄭曉光先生
- 張家麗女士
- 周尚文先生
- 朱立威先生, MH
- 傅錦燕女士
- 馮仕耕先生, MH
- 江卓姿女士
- 林懷榮博士, JP
- 林泳施女士
- 林玉珍女士, BBS, MH
- 劉毅先生
- 劉穎欣女士
- 羅玉英女士
- 李臻先生
- 梁碧鈿女士
- 梁觀好女士
- 李雪萍女士
- 李林慕琮女士
- 彭兆基先生
- 施教益先生
- 謝曉東博士, MH
- 黃沛霖先生
- 姚銓浩先生
- 南區民政事務專員
- 南區民政事務助理專員
- 南區民政事務處高級聯絡主任(2)
- 南區民政事務處聯絡主任主管(社區建設)
- 香港警務處西區指揮官
- 香港警務處西區警民關係主任
- 廉政公署代表
- 教育局代表
- 社會福利署代表
- 房屋署代表

4. 灣仔區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：莊創業先生，BBS，JP

副主席：鍾麗金女士，MH

委員：

- 陳智森先生
- 陳燕鵬女士
- 符文靜女士
- 黃夏思女士
- 郭二澈先生
- 鄺美雲女士，JP
- 林志偉先生
- 林錫光博士，MH
- 林偉江先生，MH
- 劉利年先生
- 李澤民先生
- 李文偉先生
- 李昆遠先生
- 羅詠詩女士，BBS，JP
- 龐董晶怡女士
- 余靜怡女士
- 蘇穎瑜女士
- 孫文瀚先生
- 孫道弘先生，JP
- 鄧小梅女士
- 謝慶綿先生
- 徐沛雄先生
- 王政芝女士
- 黃江天博士，BBS，JP
- 黃國相先生
- 黃宏泰先生，MH
- 胡池先生，MH
- 姚雪梅女士
- 灣仔民政事務專員
- 灣仔民政事務助理專員
- 香港警務處灣仔區指揮官
- 香港警務處灣仔區警民關係主任
- 香港警務處北角分區助理指揮官（行動）
- 廉政公署代表
- 社會福利署代表

5. 九龍城區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：陳健平先生，BBS，JP

副主席：陳欣耀先生，MH

委員：

- 陳鳳儀女士
- 陳婉儀女士
- 陳偉聰先生
- 陳永德先生
- 程岸麗女士
- 蔡雲龍先生
- 莊偉茵女士，JP
- 鍾振雄先生
- 何顯明先生，BBS，MH
- 何建宗教授，BBS
- 高松傑先生
- 顧偉誠先生
- 林靜詩女士
- 林趣玲女士
- 林德成先生，MH
- 梁毓敏女士
- 梁蘊莊女士
- 馬志恆先生
- 顏志永先生
- 潘志倫先生
- 孫國華先生，MH
- 譚莉儀女士
- 謝海發教授
- 利哲宏博士，MH
- 汪紅女士
- 王麒嘉先生
- 黃文莉女士
- 黃文港先生
- 王紹基先生，JP
- 王淑雯女士，MH
- 閻小穎先生
- 余秀珠女士，BBS，MH，JP
- 余順輝先生，JP
- 九龍城民政事務專員
- 九龍城民政事務處高級聯絡主任（地區聯絡）1
- 九龍城民政事務處聯絡主任主管（龍塘）
- 九龍城民政事務處聯絡主任（龍塘）1
- 香港警務處九龍城區指揮官
- 香港警務處九龍城區警民關係主任
- 香港警務處秀茂坪區指揮官
- 香港警務處秀茂坪區警民關係主任
- 廉政公署代表

教育局代表
社會福利署代表
康樂及文化事務署代表

6. 觀塘區撲滅罪行委員會

- 主席 ： 陳華裕先生，MH，JP
- 副主席 ： 陳栢平先生
- 委員 ： 陳俊傑先生
 陳耀雄先生，MH
 張 豐先生
 詹漢欽先生，MH
 方奕聰先生
 馮美雲女士，MH
 何榮添先生，BBS，MH
 郭金發先生
 劉家華先生
 李非凡女士
 梁賀琪女士
 連浩民先生，MH
 勞俊衡先生
 呂東孩先生，MH
 明偉傑教授
 吳承華先生
 吳友強先生
 潘進源先生，MH
 孫榮良先生
 謝偉燦先生
 曹思豪先生
 黃春平先生，MH，JP
 胡勁恒教授，JP
 邱文華先生
 葉建明先生，MH，JP
 楊莉瑤女士
 余 敏先生，MH
 詹艷生先生
 觀塘民政事務專員
 觀塘民政事務處高級聯絡主任（4）
 觀塘民政事務處聯絡主任主管（地區設施）
 觀塘民政事務處聯絡主任（地區設施）
 香港警務處觀塘區指揮官
 香港警務處秀茂坪區指揮官
 香港警務處觀塘區警民關係主任
 香港警務處秀茂坪區警民關係主任
 廉政公署代表
 教育局代表
 社會福利署代表
 房屋署代表

7. 深水埗區撲滅罪行委員會

- 主席 ： 盧永文先生，BBS，JP
- 副主席 ： 羅正杰先生，JP
- 委員 ： 陳 東博士，GBM，GBS，JP
陳偉明先生，BBS，MH，JP
陳狄安先生，MH
鄭錦鐘博士，SBS，MH，JP
鄭木林先生，MH
蔡世鴻先生，MH
鍾婧薇女士，MH
傅健慈博士
許明明女士
郭美華女士
郭彥麗女士，MH
林德興先生，JP
羅國豪先生
李鳳琼女士
李漢雄先生，BBS，MH，JP
羅志超先生
文穎怡女士，BBS，JP
岑志邦先生
孫永樂先生
黃達東先生，MH，JP
黃添福先生
吳英鵬先生
姚逸明先生
葉沛霖醫生
余皓媛女士，MH
深水埗民政事務專員
香港警務處深水埗區指揮官
香港警務處深水埗區警民關係主任
廉政公署代表
教育局代表
社會福利署代表
房屋署代表
康樂及文化事務署代表
食物環境衛生署代表

8. 黃大仙區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：何漢文先生，MH，JP

副主席：彭穎生先生，MH

委員：

- 陳雙雙女士
- 鄭文德先生
- 趙財龍先生
- 朱穎詩女士
- 韓成科先生
- 洪楚英先生
- 計艷莉女士，MH
- 郭文坤先生，MH
- 林文輝先生，BBS，JP
- 劉國基先生
- 李鎧麟先生
- 劉旭東先生
- 雷子聰先生
- 莫湛雄先生
- 吳鴻揮先生
- 吳敏華女士
- 魏仕成先生
- 顏寶雲女士
- 白宛蘭女士
- 史立德博士，SBS，MH，JP
- 鄧灝康先生
- 謝愛紅女士，MH，JP
- 黃志揚先生，MH
- 黃振鴻先生
- 黃錦財先生，MH
- 王晨峯先生
- 黃業坤先生，MH
- 楊瀚業先生
- 姚逸華女士
- 姚明強先生
- 張弓女士
- 黃大仙民政事務專員
- 黃大仙民政事務助理專員
- 黃大仙民政事務處高級聯絡主任（1）
- 黃大仙民政事務處聯絡主任主管（西）
- 香港警務處黃大仙區指揮官
- 香港警務處黃大仙區警民關係主任
- 廉政公署代表
- 教育局代表
- 社會福利署代表
- 康樂及文化事務署代表
- 房屋署代表

9. 油尖旺區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：楊詩傑先生

副主席：葉冠成先生

委員：歐楚筠女士，JP
陳正寧醫生
陳妙蘭女士
陳愛菁女士，SBS，JP
陳少棠先生，MH，JP
陳偉強先生
車弘健先生
鄭章先生
張家豪先生，MH
張業維先生
仇振輝先生，BBS，JP
朱文彥先生
何美芝女士
許德亮先生，JP
甘詠梅女士
林智彬先生
劉浩然先生
勞佩儀女士
羅榮銘先生，BBS，MH
陸偉棋博士
駱勇先生
馬煒喬先生
梅慶堯先生
吳苑冰女士
蘇俊謙先生
施志勁先生
鄧宣宏雁女士
王智量先生
黃子文先生
王子成先生，MH
楊子熙先生，BBS，MH
油尖旺民政事務專員
香港警務處油尖區指揮官
香港警務處旺角區指揮官
廉政公署代表
教育局代表
社會福利署代表
康樂及文化事務署代表

10. 離島區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：周轉香女士，SBS，MH，JP

副主席：祝慶台先生，MH

委員：

- 陳政生先生
- 陳祖平先生
- 陳嘉麗女士
- 陳毅宗先生
- 陳詠楓女士
- 陳綺華女士
- 鄭美芝女士
- 周雪茵女士
- 儲漢松先生
- 許振隆先生，MH
- 黎秋霞女士
- 黎雪瑩女士
- 劉伯元先生
- 李錦銘先生
- 李穎好女士
- 李永富先生
- 莫廣源先生
- 吳彩華先生
- 吳國熙先生
- 鄧捷明先生
- 曾昭浴先生
- 黃輝民先生
- 黃福根先生，MH
- 黃錦良先生，BBS
- 黃敬全先生
- 楊立君先生，MH
- 余麗芬女士，MH
- 曾勝利先生
- 朱殿安博士，MH
- 離島民政事務專員
- 離島民政事務助理專員（二）
- 離島民政事務處高級聯絡主任（一）
- 離島民政事務處聯絡主任主管（坪洲／愉景灣）
- 香港警務處大嶼山區指揮官
- 香港警務處水警海港區指揮官
- 香港警務處大嶼山區警民關係主任
- 香港警務處水警海港區警民關係主任
- 廉政公署代表
- 教育局代表
- 社會福利署代表
- 康樂及文化事務署代表

11. 葵青區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：林楚昭先生，MH，JP

副主席：馬家駿先生

委員：歐志輝議員
陳靜賢女士
陳秋嫻女士
陳碧文先生，MH
陳上智先生
陳瑜女士
張漪莎女士
周劍豪議員
周奕希先生，BBS，JP
鍾志明先生
馮慧貞女士
鄭文匡先生
李騰駿先生，MH
梁嘉銘議員，MH
李惠明先生
盧英漢先生
孫藹雯女士
唐焯彬先生
徐曉杰議員
王聰穎議員
王春輝先生，BBS，MH
王巧陽女士
王觀強先生，BBS，JP
黃培賢先生
黃定康先生
嚴子諭先生
葉長春議員，MH
葉兆廣先生
葵青民政事務專員
葵青民政事務助理專員
葵青民政事務處高級聯絡主任（二）
葵青民政事務處聯絡主任主管（常務三）
香港警務處葵青區指揮官
香港警務處葵青區助理指揮官（刑事）
香港警務處葵青區警民關係主任
廉政公署代表
教育局代表
社會福利署代表
房屋署代表

12. 北區撲滅罪行委員會

主席： 陳文洲先生，SBS，JP

副主席 侯金林先生，MH，JP

委員： 歐振成先生，MH
歐陽學宏先生
張志雄先生
張玉其先生，MH
朱沛榮先生
莊紫祥先生，JP
徐嘉鴻先生
鍾子榮先生
方顯澄先生
何應翰先生
關俊華先生
賴 心先生
劉幼權先生
李 豪先生
李培堃女士
梁毓雄先生
李嘉駿先生
李國耀先生
廖瑞彪先生
廖宇軒先生，MH
莫慕潔女士
蕭仲飛先生
蘇西智先生，SBS，MH
宋嘉桓先生，JP
溫和輝先生，MH
王泰然先生
黃信德先生
楊田田女士
北區民政事務專員
北區民政事務助理專員（2）
北區民政事務處高級聯絡主任（2）
北區民政事務處聯絡主任主管（粉嶺市鎮）2
北區民政事務處聯絡主任（粉嶺市鎮）2(2)
香港警務處大埔區指揮官
香港警務處大埔區警民關係主任
香港警務處邊界區指揮官
香港警務處邊界區警民關係主任
廉政公署代表
教育局代表
社會福利署代表
房屋署代表

13. 西貢區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：吳仕福先生，GBS，JP

副主席：吳錦華先生，JP

委員：陳迪手先生
陳國旗先生，BBS，JP
陳淑儀女士
鄭錦華先生
張丁嬌女士
張溢良先生，BBS，MH
方意德先生
馮佩珊女士
劉麗嬋女士
李健安先生
梁月蘭女士
李福康先生，MH
李嘉欣女士
駱秀明先生
馬義實先生 *
潘俊彥先生
王文先生
黃謨賢先生
黃宏滔先生，MH
胡雪蓮女士
邱少雄先生，MH
邱翊菱女士
俞卓君女士
袁土星先生
西貢民政事務專員
西貢民政事務助理專員（1）
西貢民政事務處高級聯絡主任（1）
西貢民政事務處聯絡主任主管（西貢）
西貢民政事務處聯絡主任（西貢）1
香港警務處將軍澳區指揮官
香港警務處黃大仙區指揮官
香港警務處西貢分區指揮官
香港警務處水警東分區指揮官
香港警務處水警東分區助理指揮官（行政）
香港警務處將軍澳區警民關係主任
香港警務處黃大仙區警民關係主任
香港警務處水警東分區助理警民關係主任
廉政公署代表
教育局代表
社會福利署代表

* 任內離世

14. 沙田區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：曾燈發先生

副主席：方俊文先生，MH

委員：區子安先生
陳善明女士
陳俊女士
鄭家豪先生，MH，JP
張子賢先生
張廣軍先生，BBS，JP
張蕙然女士
鄧開榮先生，BBS，MH，JP
郭齊飛先生
何沛勝先生
林綽緯先生
劉世民先生
梁志聰先生
梁家輝先生，MH
連森杰先生
文志賢醫生
吳華江先生，SBS，JP
裴俊霆先生
鄧凱聰先生
曾俊豪先生
曾紫蕾女士
謝景霞女士，MH
董健莉女士
黃寶儀女士
王槐裕先生，MH
吳育智先生
張欣女士
沙田民政事務專員
香港警務處沙田警區指揮官
廉政公署代表
教育局代表
社會福利署代表
房屋署代表

15. 大埔區撲滅罪行委員會

主席： 陳佩添先生，MH

副主席： 范凱傑先生，MH

委員： 陳志超先生，MH，JP
陳灶良先生，MH，JP
陳博智先生，JP
陳子健先生
陳偉倫先生
張雋煇先生
程家鴻先生
程 戈先生
馮靜岳先生
何元鳳女士，MH
何國光先生
許洪坤先生
郭永強先生，BBS，MH，JP
林海坤先生
李少文先生
梁中明先生
羅永邦先生
梅偉琛先生
倪恩瀚先生，JP
蘇 婕女士
孫海東先生
溫官球先生
黃進有女士
葉 欣女士
葉億兆先生
余修賢先生
大埔民政事務專員
大埔民政事務助理專員
大埔民政事務處高級聯絡主任（2）
香港警務處大埔區指揮官
香港警務處大埔區警民關係主任
香港警務處馬鞍山分區指揮官
香港警務處水警北分區代表
教育局代表
房屋署代表
廉政公署代表
社會福利署代表

16. 荃灣區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：羅少傑先生，MH，JP

副主席：嚴徐玉珊女士，MH

委員：陳曉津先生，MH
陳承邦先生
張文嘉博士
張如卉女士
植文顯先生
趙麗娟女士，MH，JP
范樹明先生
何毅強先生，BBS，MH
何義強先生
羅健雲先生
李智鋒先生
梁昌明先生，MH，JP
李文釗先生
李能杰先生
呂志宏先生
呂迪明女士
吳周仁先生
孫蔡吐媚女士，MH
孫華安先生
蔡少霖先生
華美玲女士
王寶珠女士
王家文先生
楊小玲女士，MH
荃灣民政事務專員
荃灣民政事務助理專員
荃灣民政事務處高級聯絡主任（1）
荃灣民政事務處聯絡主任主管（北(二)）
荃灣民政事務處聯絡主任（北(二)1）
香港警務處荃灣區指揮官
香港警務處荃灣區警民關係主任
廉政公署代表
教育局代表
社會福利署代表
房屋署代表

17. 屯門區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：樓家強先生，BBS，MH，JP

副主席：朱偉明先生，MH

委員：

- 陳浩庭先生
- 陳貴和博士
- 陳文鉅先生
- 陳有海先生，BBS，MH，JP
- 鄭振康先生
- 蔡曜陽先生
- 何俊亨先生
- 林民燊先生
- 林明偉先生
- 劉志誠先生
- 李瑩女士
- 李立文先生
- 連運增先生
- 麥美儀女士
- 巫成鋒先生
- 龐心怡女士
- 潘偉賢先生
- 蘇愛群女士，MH
- 鄧振強先生
- 鄧惠玲女士
- 徐浩然先生
- 雲天壯先生，MH
- 黃顯舜先生
- 楊志明先生
- 楊貫東先生
- 葉德豪先生
- 屯門民政事務專員
- 屯門民政事務助理專員（二）
- 屯門民政事務處高級聯絡主任（一）
- 屯門民政事務處聯絡主任主管（社區事務）
- 屯門民政事務處聯絡主任（社區事務）
- 屯門民政事務處助理行政經理（社區）
- 香港警務處屯門區指揮官
- 香港警務處屯門區警民關係主任
- 香港警務處屯門區刑事情報組主管
- 廉政公署代表
- 教育局代表
- 社會福利署代表
- 房屋署代表

18. 元朗區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：陳建業先生，BBS，MH

副主席：郭浩男先生

委員：湛家雄先生，BBS，MH，JP

陳錦嫦女士

陳雅喬女士

陳婉萍女士

張偉琛先生

趙秀嫻女士，MH

莊健成先生，MH，JP

方志榮先生

洪浚釗先生

江燕珊女士

郭子峯先生

賴嘉欣女士

林國良先生，JP

劉康妮女士

劉家榮先生

劉德平先生，MH

李聖根先生，MH

文富穩先生，BBS

吳漢忠先生

吳傑焮先生

沈豪傑先生，BBS，JP

岑佩儀女士

蘇家俊先生

譚金蓮女士，MH

譚德開先生

鄧霆鈞先生

謝佩賢女士

徐日華先生

黃煒鈴女士

丘志良先生

邱帶娣女士，BBS，MH

英亮先生

楊家安先生

余仲良先生

元朗民政事務專員

元朗民政事務處高級聯絡主任(3)

元朗民政事務處聯絡主任主管(市區一)

元朗民政事務處聯絡主任(市區一)二

香港警務處元朗區指揮官

香港警務處邊界區指揮官

香港警務處落馬洲分區指揮官

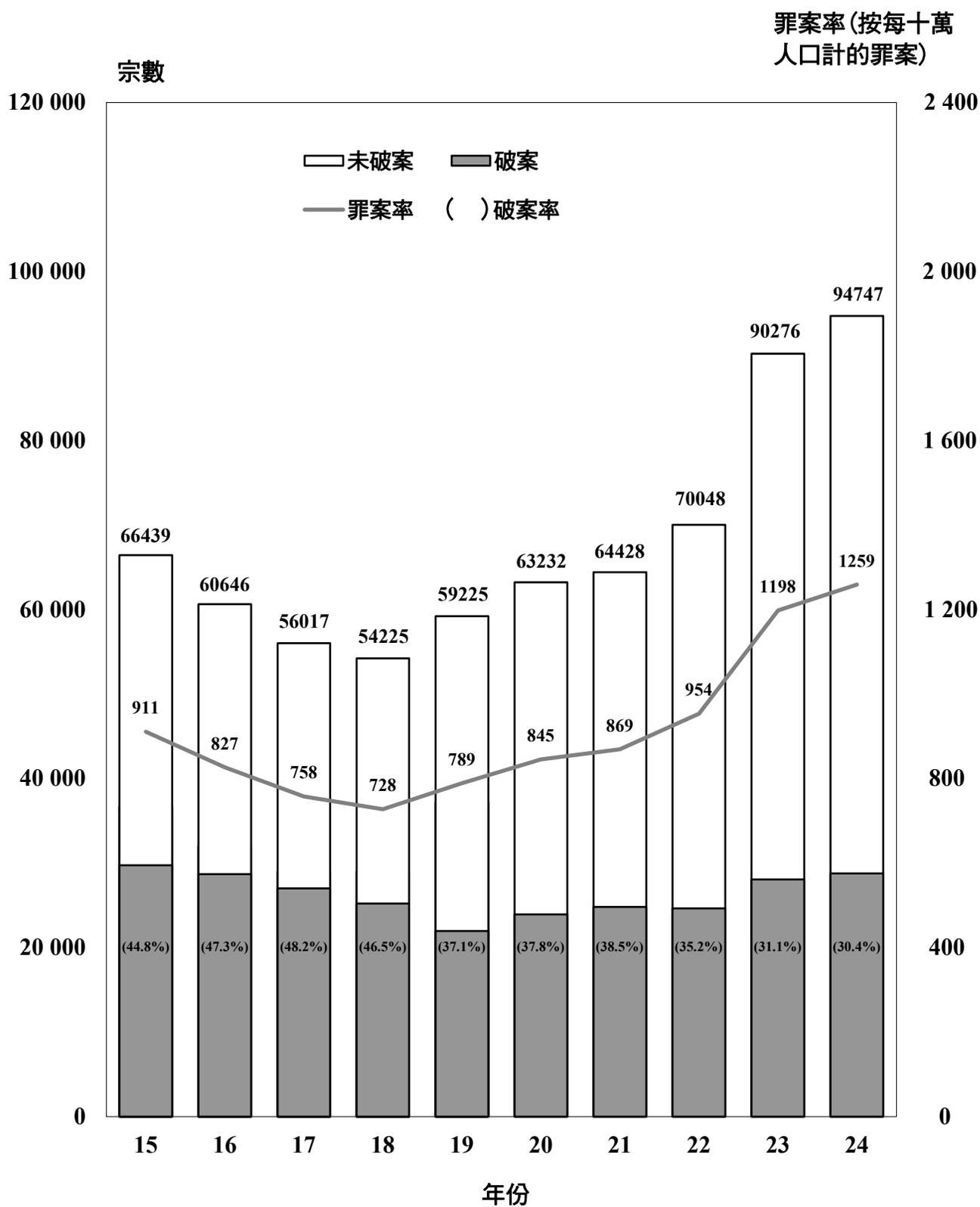
香港警務處元朗區警民關係主任
香港警務處邊界區警民關係主任
廉政公署代表
教育局代表
社會福利署代表
房屋署代表

撲滅罪行委員會二零二四年探訪分區撲滅罪行委員會輪值表

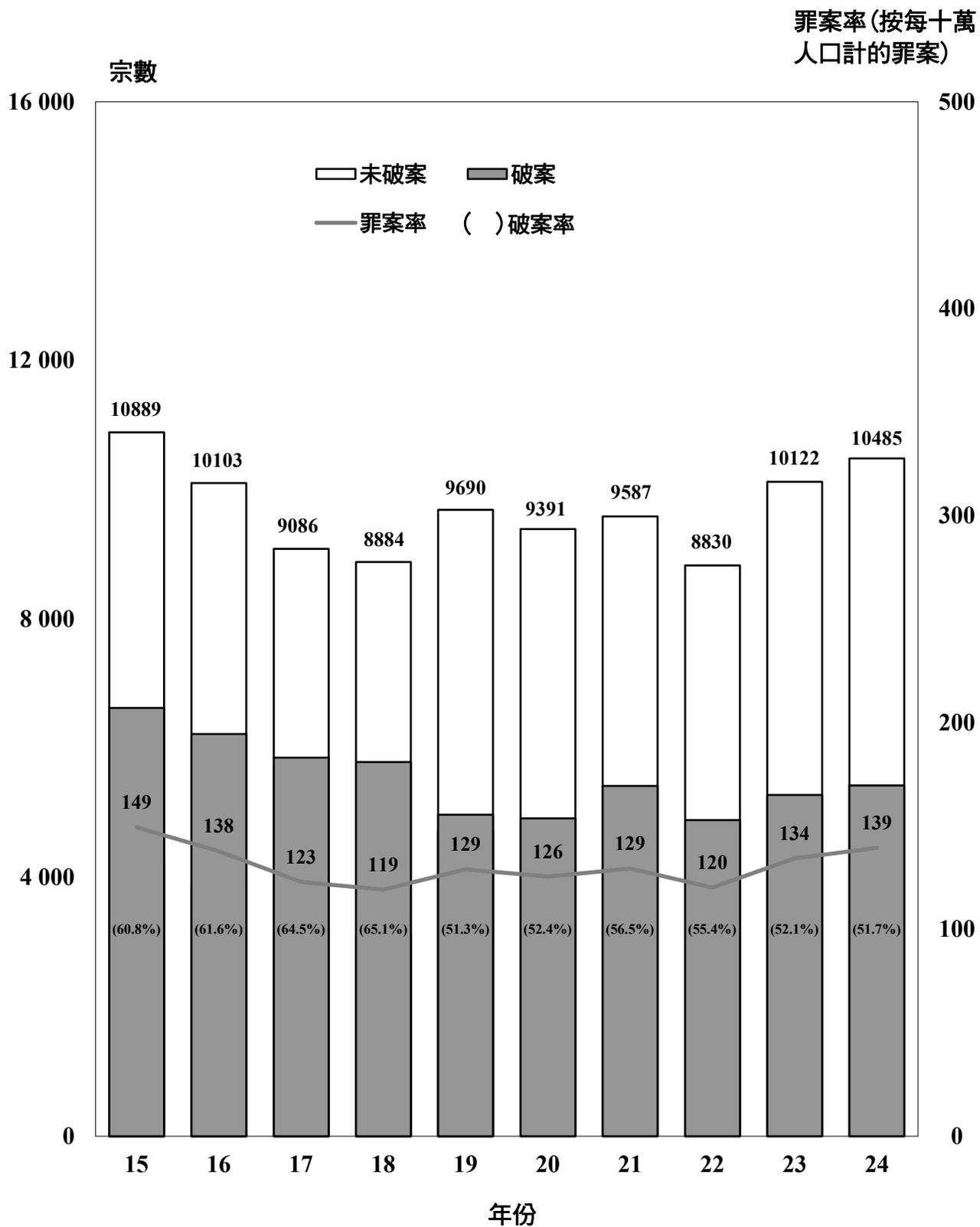
<u>撲滅罪行委員會委員</u>	<u>分區撲滅罪行委員會</u>	<u>2024 年分區撲滅罪行委員會會議日期</u>
李世榮議員，MH，JP	西貢	5 月 9 日
	離島	5 月 20 日
	葵青	8 月 1 日
陳建強醫生，SBS，JP	東區	8 月 22 日
陳文洲先生，SBS，JP	葵青	4 月 30 日
陳少棠先生，MH，JP	東區	3 月 8 日
	荃灣	6 月 14 日
鄭錦鐘博士，SBS，MH，JP	觀塘	2 月 28 日
	北區	8 月 14 日
	九龍城	11 月 13 日
莊創業先生，BBS，JP	油尖旺	5 月 2 日
	南區	7 月 24 日
郭詩慧女士，MH，JP	中西區	10 月 25 日
樓家強先生，BBS，MH，JP	深水埗	11 月 1 日
劉倩婷博士	灣仔	5 月 10 日
	油尖旺	8 月 28 日
	北區	11 月 20 日
彭穎生先生，MH	油尖旺	3 月 22 日
	大埔	5 月 20 日
	大埔	11 月 20 日
蕭楚基先生，SBS，MH，JP	荃灣	3 月 15 日
	九龍城	8 月 15 日
	屯門	11 月 4 日
	黃大仙	11 月 28 日
王家揚先生，JP	觀塘	5 月 22 日
	東區	11 月 21 日

<u>撲滅罪行委員會委員</u>	<u>分區撲滅罪行委員會</u>	<u>2024年分區撲滅罪行委員會會議日期</u>
黃永力先生	觀塘	11月20日
楊嘉成先生	沙田	9月9日
嚴玉麟博士，SBS，JP	東區	5月9日
	觀塘	8月14日
	西貢	11月20日
蕭澤頤先生，PDSM，PMSM 警務處處長	深水埗	5月17日
	中西區	7月12日
	元朗	11月19日
	南區	11月27日
黃國興先生，CSDSM 懲教署署長	荃灣	6月14日
	深水埗	8月15日

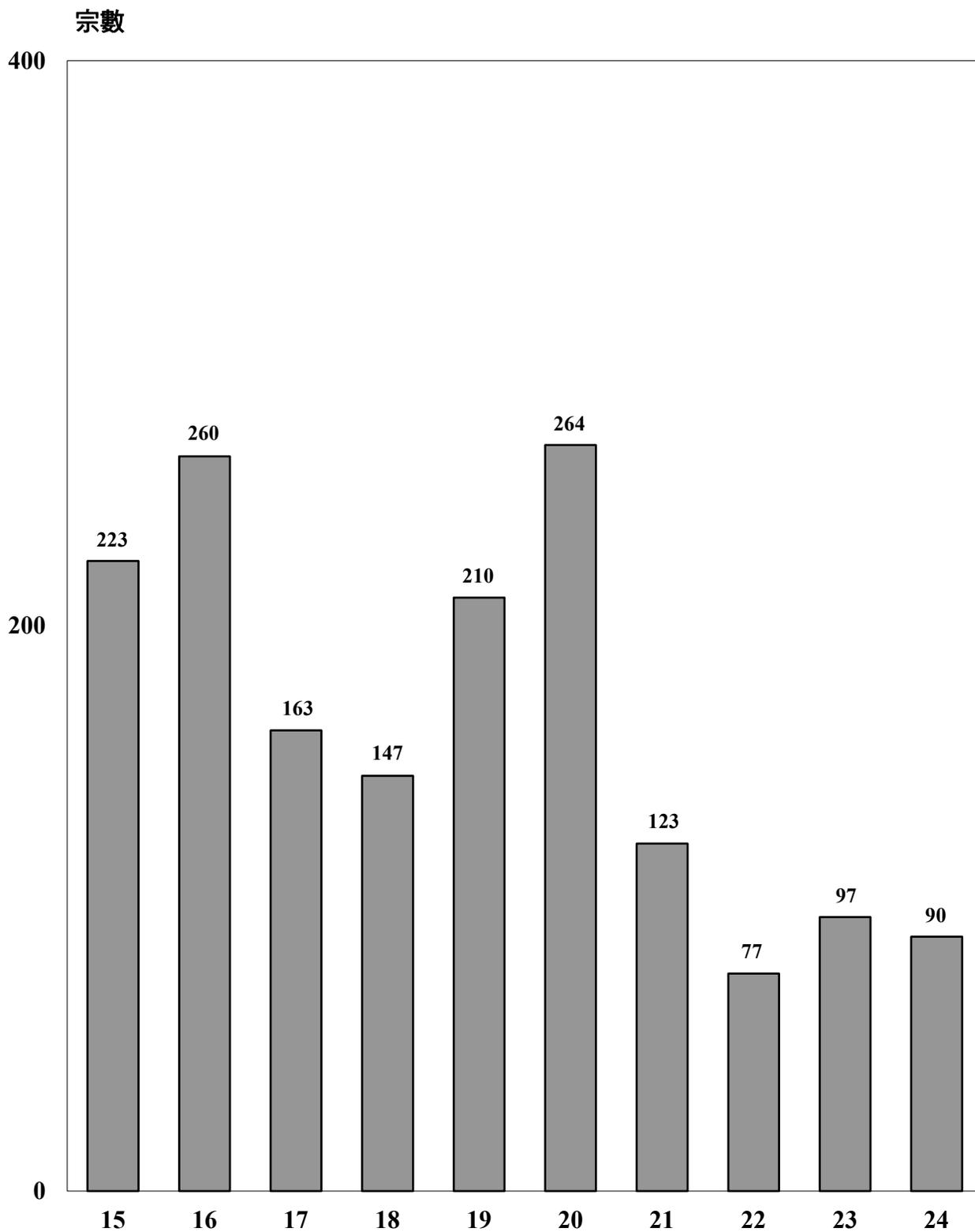
二零一五年至二零二四年的整體罪案情況



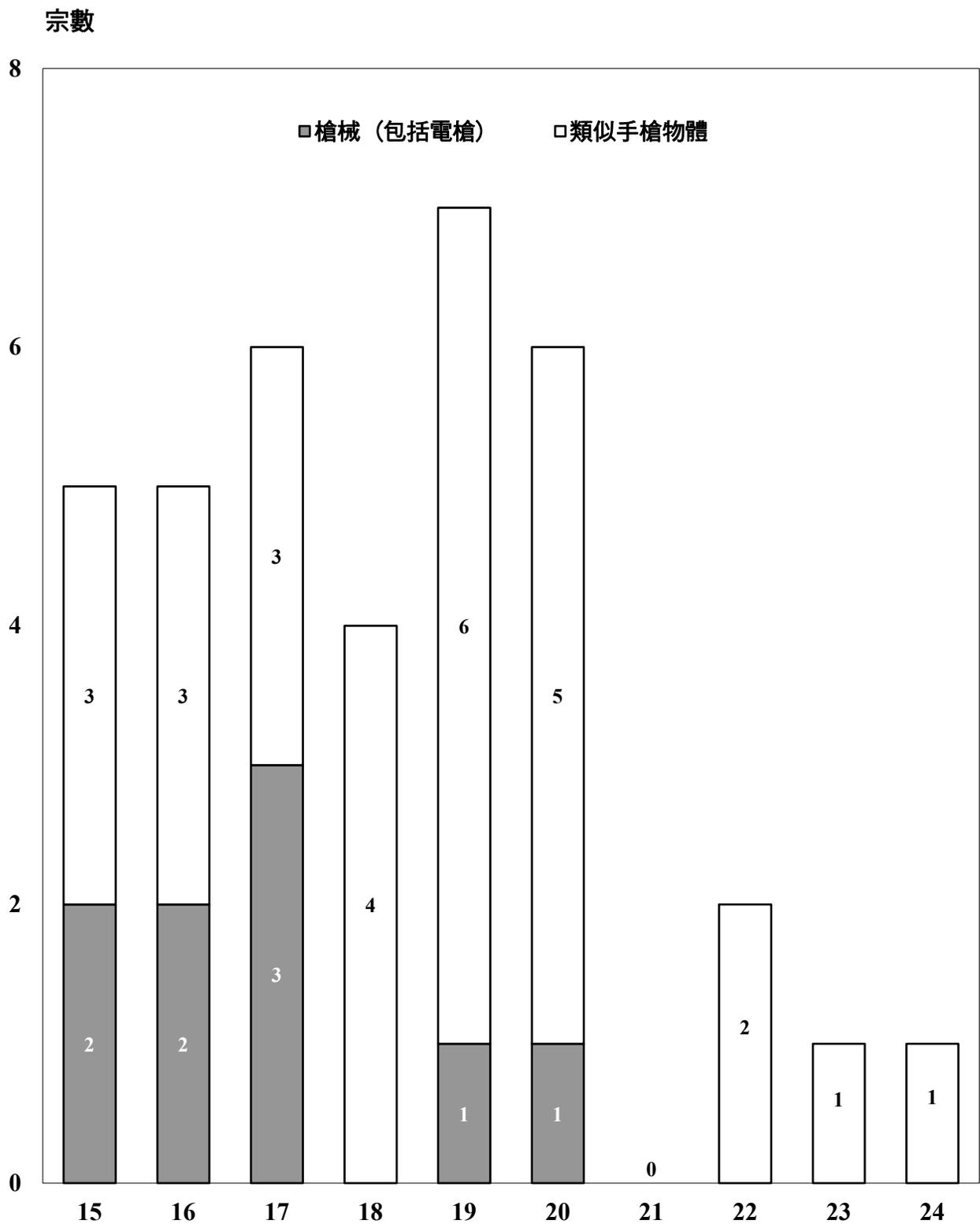
二零一五年至二零二四年的暴力罪案數字



二零一五年至二零二四年的行劫案



二零一五年至二零二四年涉及使用槍械
(包括電槍)及類似手槍物體的劫案

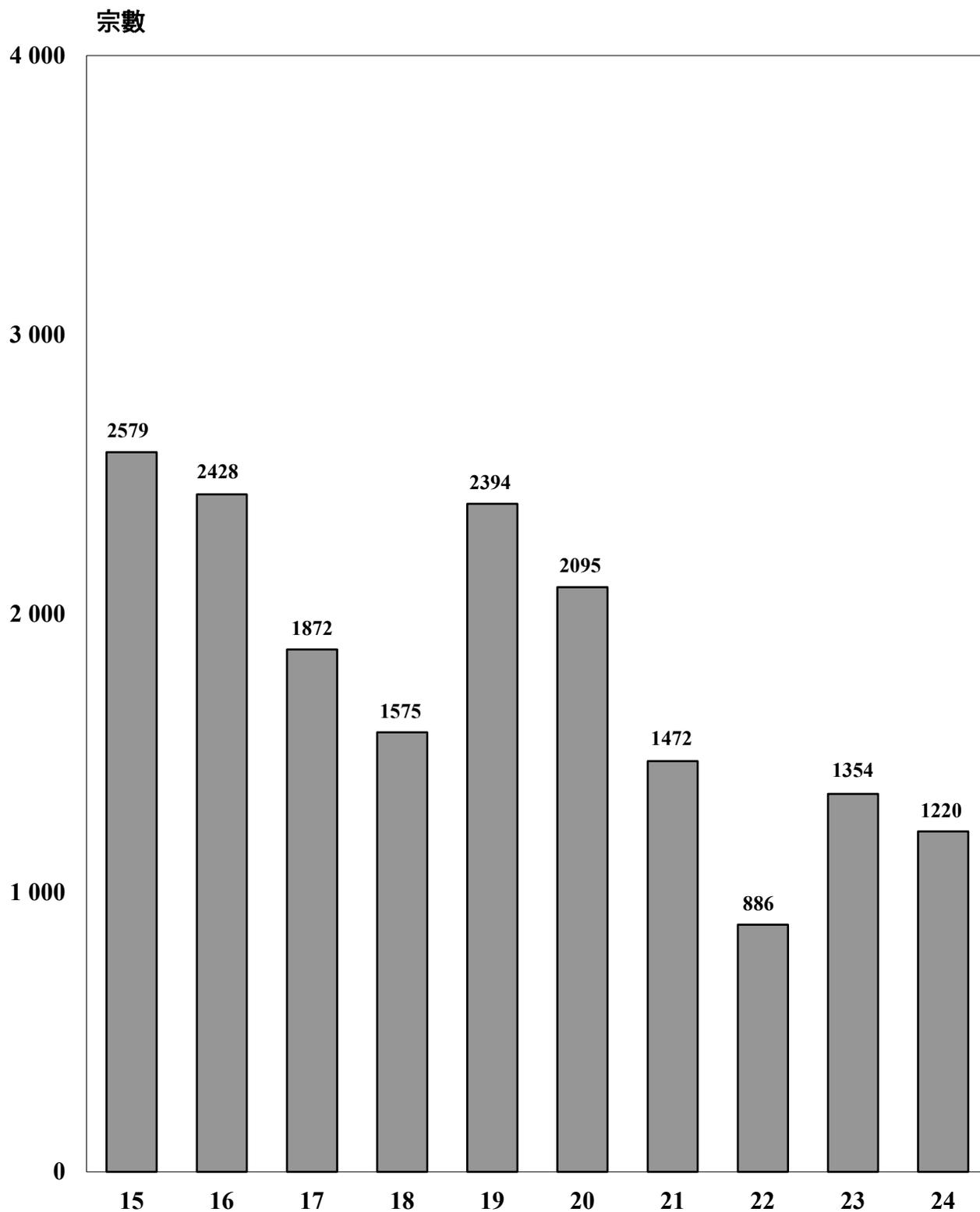


**二零一五年至二零二四年
銀行劫案及金舖 / 錶行劫案**

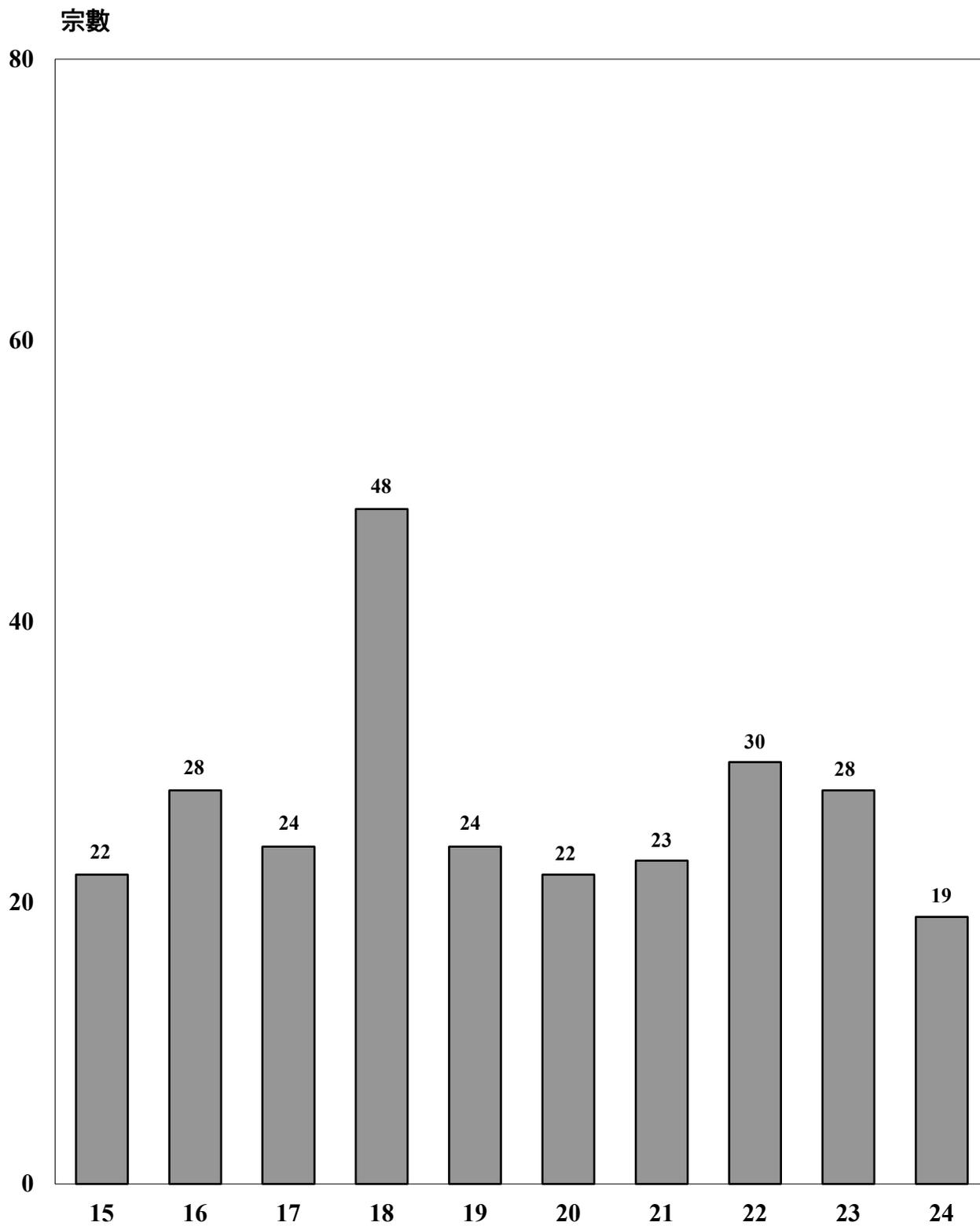
年份	銀行劫案		金舖 / 錶行劫案	
	案件宗數	損失金額 (以百萬元為單位)	案件宗數	損失金額 (以百萬元為單位)
2015	4	0	3	5.58
2016	3	0.04	3	0
2017	0	0	2	103.25
2018	1	0.07	5	108.23
2019	2	0.07	19	30.72
2020	0	0	12	11.45
2021	0	0	1	0.34
2022	1	0.01	3	36.04
2023	0	0	7	34.54
2024	0	0	2	6.1

* 少於 0.01 百萬元

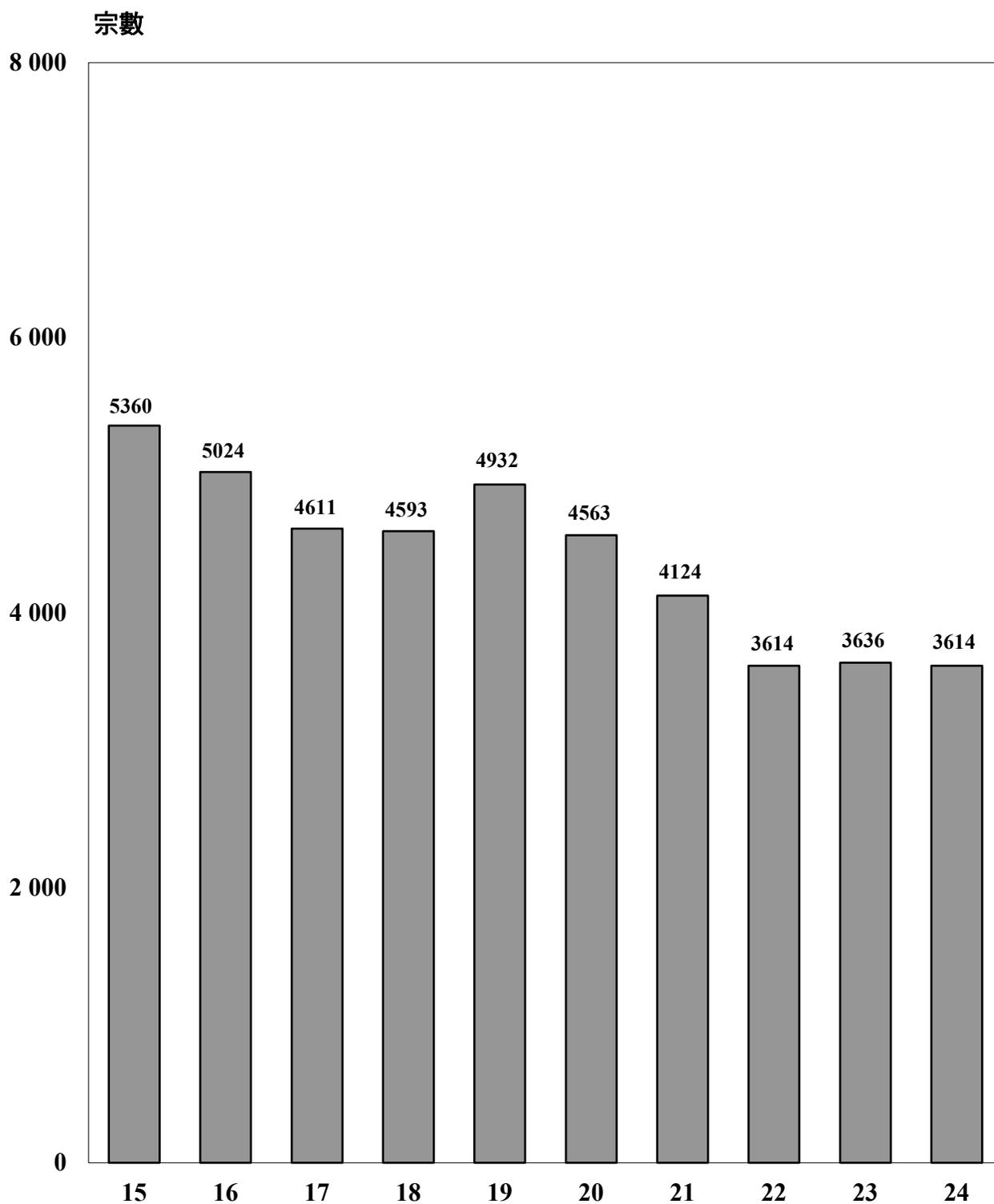
二零一五年至二零二四年的爆竊案



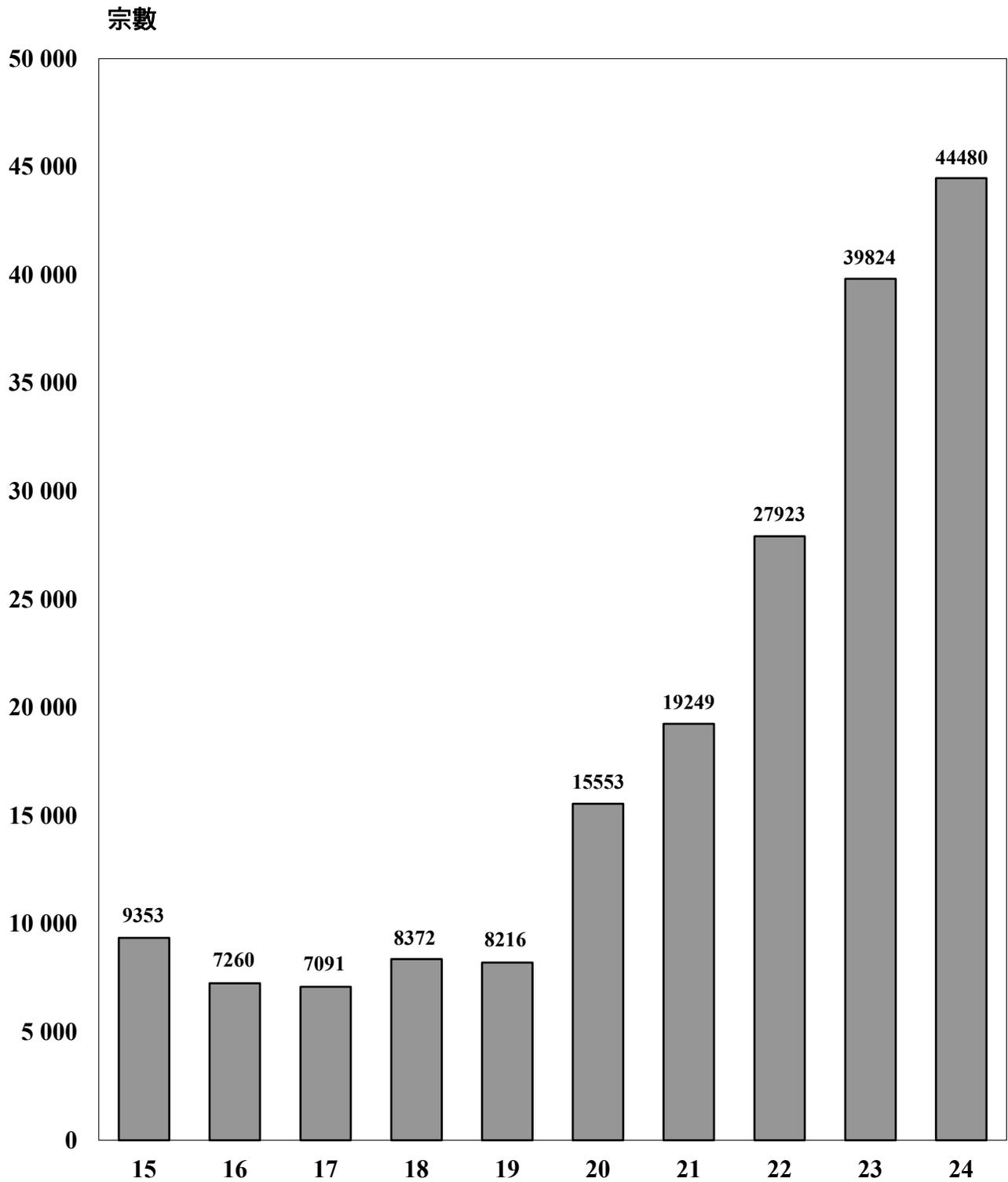
二零一五年至二零二四年的兇殺案



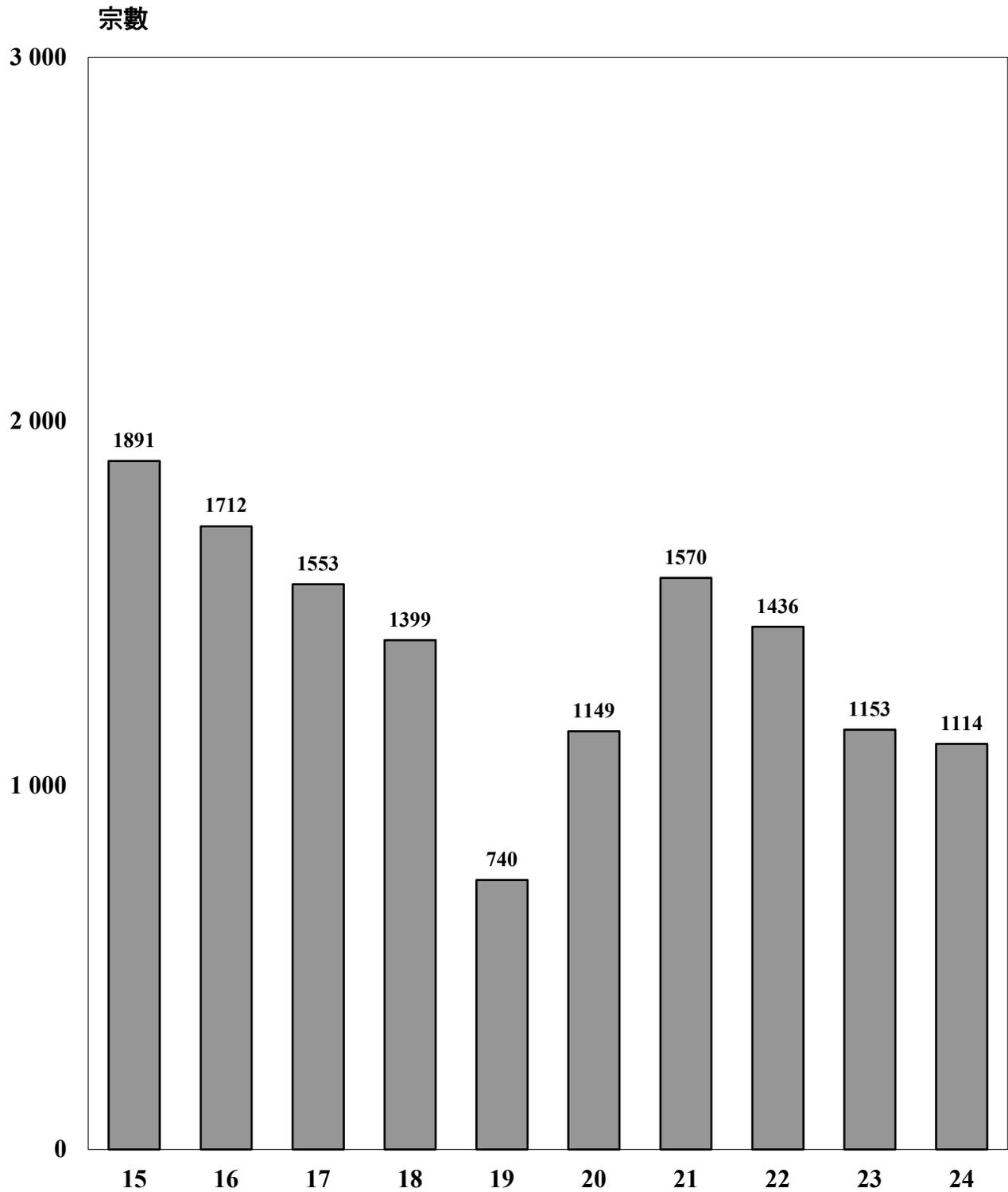
二零一五年至二零二四年的傷人及嚴重毆打案



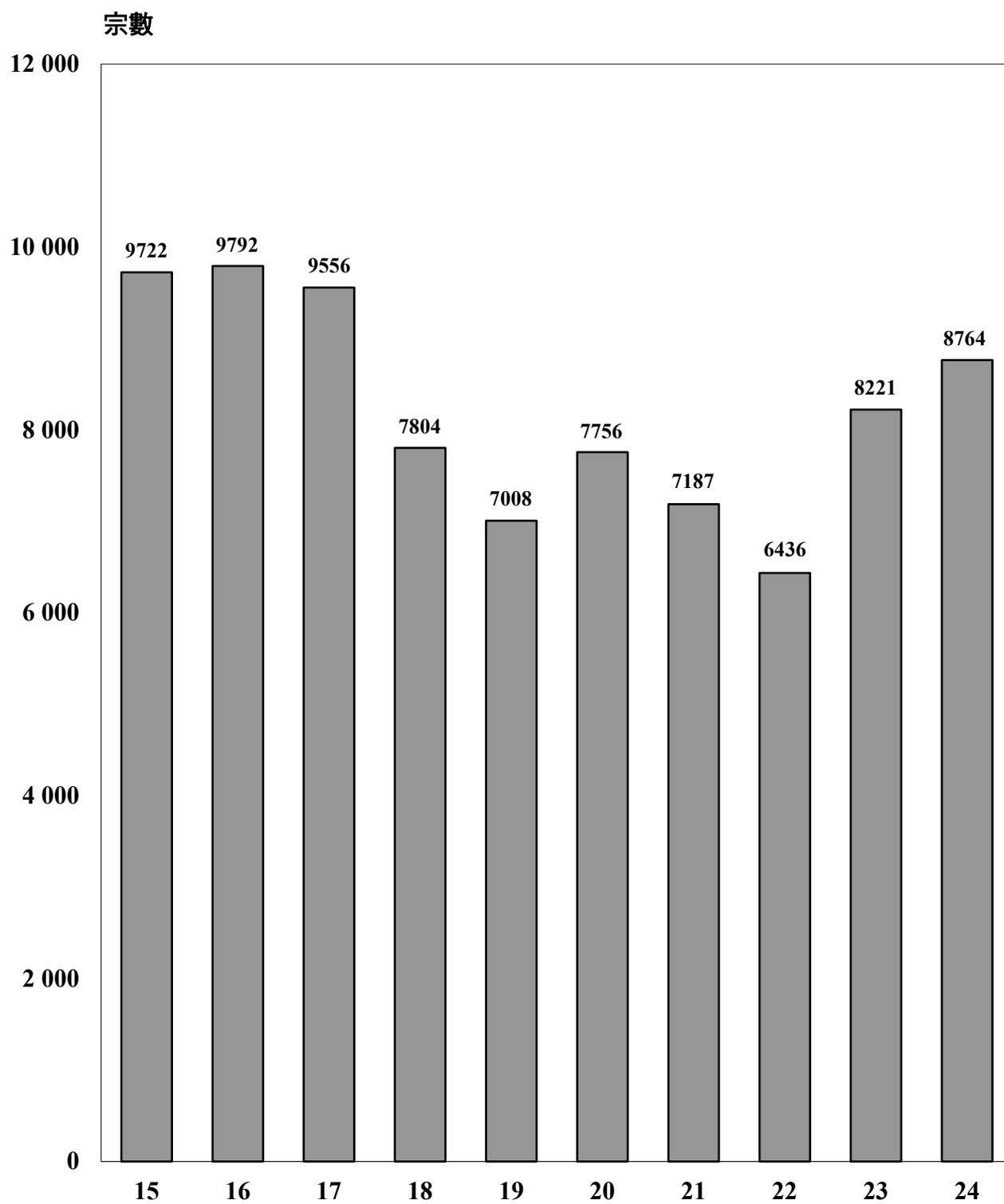
二零一五年至二零二四年的詐騙案



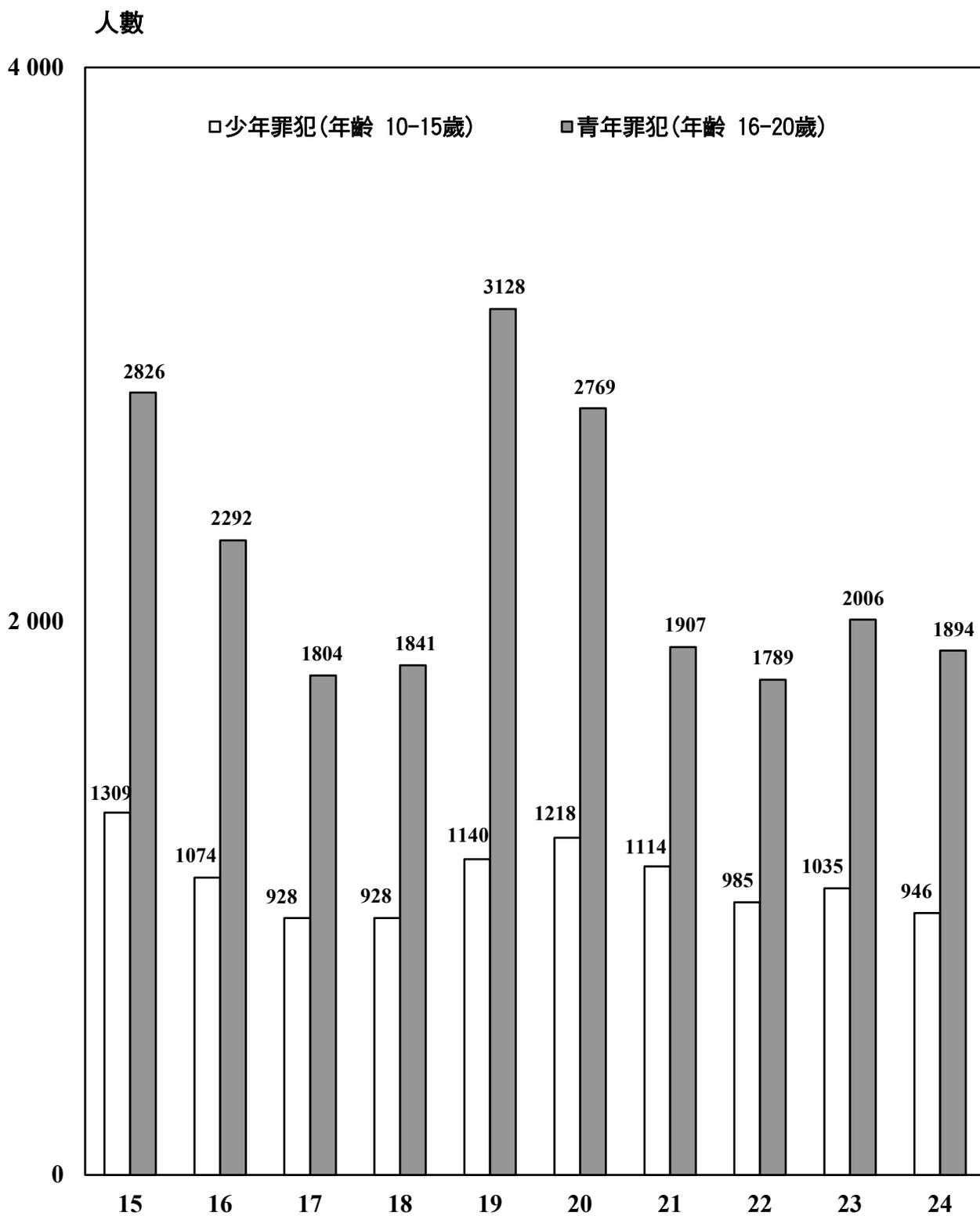
二零一五年至二零二四年的嚴重毒品罪行數字



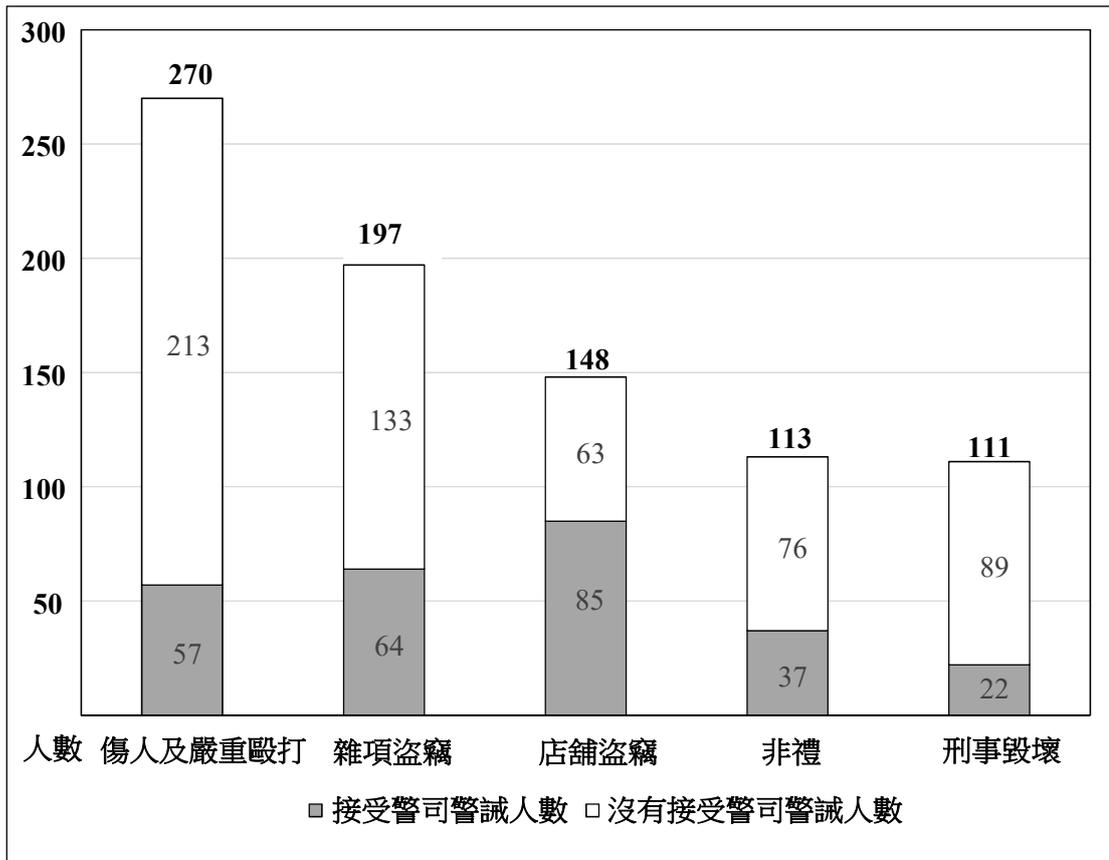
二零一五年至二零二四年的店舖盜竊案



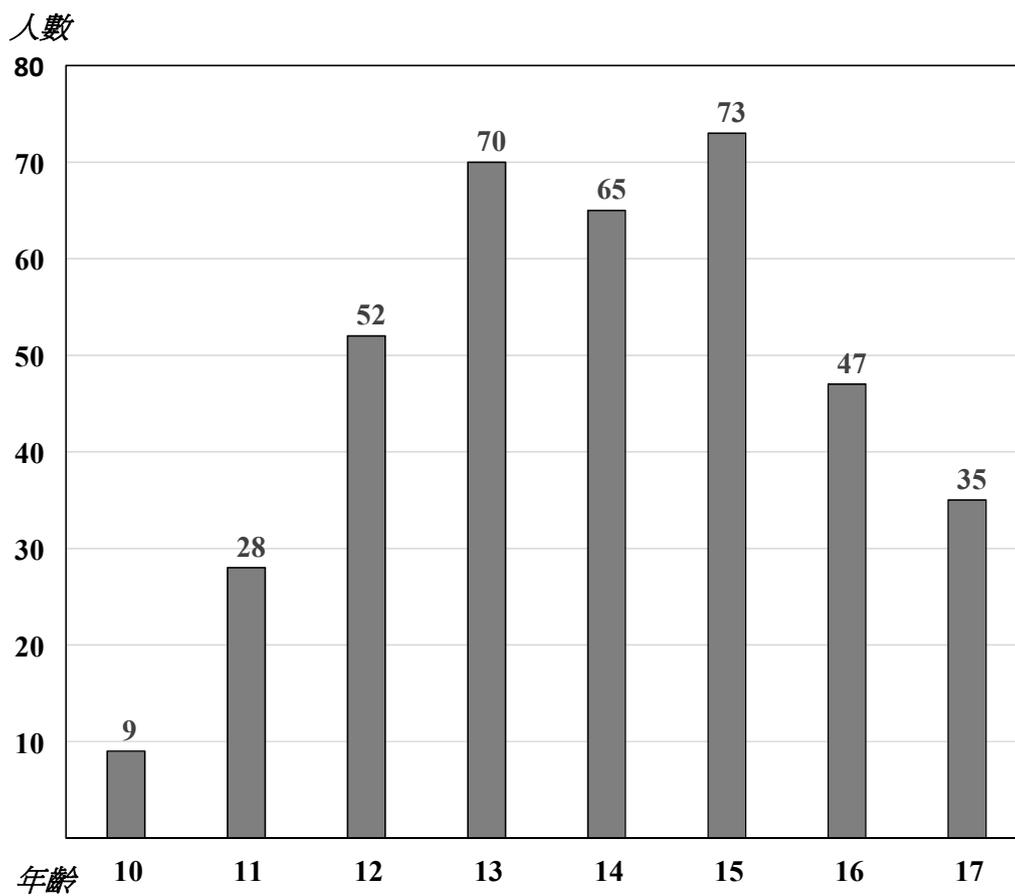
二零一五年至二零二四年 青少年因犯罪被捕人數



二零二四年按選定罪案劃分十八歲以下青少年因犯罪被捕人數



二零二四年按年齡劃分十八歲以下青少年接受警司警誡人數（共379人）



2024

**FIGHT CRIME COMMITTEE
REPORT NO. 44**

2024 Fight Crime Committee Report (Report No. 44)

CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
	Photo Gallery	4-21
1	Introduction	93-94
2	Crime Situation	95-98
3	Commercial Crime and Technology Crime	99-107
4	Progress of Police Superintendent's Discretion Scheme	108-111
5	Fight Crime Publicity Strategy	112-113
6	Drug Situation in Hong Kong	114-120
7	Other Issues Discussed by Fight Crime Committee (FCC)	121-125
8	Work of Sub-Committees	126-127
9	Work of District Fight Crime Committees (DFCCs)	128-129
 APPENDIX		
A(a)	Terms of Reference of FCC	130
A(b)	Membership List of FCC for 2024-25	131
B(a)	Standing Committee on Young Offenders : Terms of Reference and Membership List for 2024-25	132
B(b)	Publicity Sub-Committee : Terms of Reference and Membership List for 2024-25	133

C(a)	Terms of Reference of DFCCs	134
C(b)	Membership Lists of DFCCs for 2024-26	135-165
C(c)	FCC's Roster of Visits to DFCCs in 2024	166-167
D	Chart : Overall Crimes, 2015-2024	168
E	Chart : Violent Crimes, 2015-2024	169
F	Chart : Robberies, 2015-2024	170
G	Chart : Robberies Involving Firearms / Arms (Including Stun Guns) and Pistol-Like Objects, 2015-2024	171
H	Table : Reported Cases of Bank Robberies and Goldsmith / Watch Shop Robberies, 2015-2024	172
I	Chart : Burglaries, 2015-2024	173
J	Chart : Homicides, 2015-2024	174
K	Chart : Wounding and Serious Assaults, 2015-2024	175
L	Chart : Deception, 2015-2024	176
M	Chart : Serious Drug Offences, 2015-2024	177
N	Chart : Shop Thefts, 2015-2024	178
O	Chart : Juveniles and Young Persons Arrested for Crime, 2015-2024	179
P	Chart : Persons (Aged Under 18) Arrested for Crime by Selected Types of Crime in 2024	180
Q	Chart : Persons (Aged Under 18) Issued with a Caution Under Police Superintendent's Discretion Scheme by Age in 2024	181

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 1973, the Government set up the Fight Violent Crime Committee to tackle the problem of the rising trend of crime since the early 1970s. The Committee was chaired by the then Secretary for Home Affairs and comprised only official members. Its terms of reference were to plan, organise and co-ordinate Government and public efforts to assist the Hong Kong Police Force (the Police) in combating violent crime. In 1975, the Fight Violent Crime Committee was renamed the Fight Crime Committee (FCC) with an expanded membership to include non-official members.

1.2 In May 1983, FCC was reconstituted with the then Chief Secretary as its new Chairperson. It was tasked to draw up plans to reduce crime, co-ordinate efforts in fighting crime, monitor the results and report progress to the then Governor. The reconstituted FCC submitted its first report to the then Governor in December 1983.

1.3 This is the forty-fourth report of FCC. It presents the work undertaken by the Committee in 2024.

Fight Crime Committee and its Sub-Committees

1.4 FCC comprises 25 members, including 17 members of the public appointed by the Chief Secretary for Administration and the heads of eight relevant Government policy bureaux and departments, with the Chief Secretary for Administration as its Chairperson and the Secretary for Justice as its Deputy Chairperson. The Committee's terms of reference and membership list are at **Appendices A(a)** and **A(b)** respectively. There are two sub-committees under FCC, namely the Standing Committee on Young Offenders (SCOYO) and the Publicity Sub-Committee. The terms of reference and the membership lists of the sub-committees are at **Appendices B(a)** and **B(b)** respectively.

Major Issues Considered

1.5 In 2024, FCC held three meetings. During the year, FCC monitored the overall crime situation, the situation of commercial crime and technology crime and the progress of the Police Superintendent's Discretion Scheme (PSDS). It continued to implement the fight crime publicity work, oversee the work of the District Fight Crime Committees (DFCCs) and examine the 2024-25 publicity campaign for rehabilitated persons. FCC also showed concerns on other social issues including the drug situation in Hong Kong in 2024 and youth crime matters.

District Fight Crime Committees

1.6 DFCCs are established in all 18 districts of the territory. These committees, comprising both official and non-official members, play an important role in promoting the fight against crime and encouraging public participation in this task at district level. DFCCs are the only committees that are directly concerned with law and order issues in each of the districts. The terms of reference and the membership lists of DFCCs are at **Appendices C(a)** and **C(b)** respectively. The work of DFCCs in 2024 is set out in Chapter 9.

CHAPTER 2

CRIME SITUATION

General Crime Situation

2.1 The Commissioner of Police updates the FCC the crime situation quarterly. In 2024, the total number of crime cases was 94 747, representing an increase of 4 471 cases or 5% when compared with 90 276 cases in 2023. The increase in overall crime was primarily driven by the rise of 4 656 deception cases. In 2024, a number of other traditional crimes such as homicide, robbery, burglary, wounding and serious assault, serious drug offences, theft, criminal damage, criminal intimidation and arson recorded declined. Last year, the figures for these traditional crimes remained at comparatively low levels and quite a number of them even reached new lows not seen in years or on record, while their detection rates were considerably high as well, with some even reaching the highest levels on record.

2.2 The crime rate, which is defined as the number of crime cases per 100 000 population, was 1 259, representing an increase of 5.1% when compared with 1 198 in 2023. The overall crime detection rate in 2024 was 30.4%, compared with 31.1% in 2023. Leaving deception cases aside, the detection rate was 47.9%.

2.3 A chart showing the number of crime reports, the crime rates and the overall detection rates from 2015 to 2024 is at **Appendix D**.

Violent Crime

2.4 The total number of violent crime (which included homicide, rape, indecent assault, wounding and serious assault, assault on police, robbery, blackmail, criminal intimidation, arson, etc.) reported in 2024 was 10 485, representing an increase of 3.6% when compared with 10 122 cases in 2023. The increase was primarily driven by the rise in “naked chat blackmail” cases. The violent crime rate per 100 000 population in 2024 was 139, representing an increase of 3.7% when compared with 134 in 2023. The detection rate for violent crime in 2024 was 51.7%, compared with 52.1% in 2023.

2.5 A chart showing the number of reports, the crime rates and the detection rates of violent crime from 2015 to 2024 is at **Appendix E**.

Analysis of Selected Crimes

Robbery

2.6 There were 90 robberies in 2024, representing a decrease of 7.2% when compared with 97 cases in 2023 (see chart at **Appendix F**). The detection rate was 92.2%, which was the highest on record.

2.7 There was no robbery case involving the use of firearms / arms (including stun guns) in both 2024 and 2023. There was one case involving the use of pistol-like objects each in 2024 and 2023. Statistics on robberies involving firearms / arms (including stun guns) and pistol-like objects from 2015 to 2024 are at **Appendix G**.

2.8 There was no case of bank robbery in both 2024 and 2023. There were two cases of goldsmith / watch shop robbery in 2024, compared with seven cases in 2023. Statistics on bank robberies and goldsmith / watch shop robberies from 2015 to 2024 are at **Appendix H**.

Burglary

2.9 There were 1 220 burglaries in 2024, representing a decrease of 9.9% when compared with 1 354 cases in 2023 (see chart at **Appendix I**). The detection rate was 38%, which was the second highest on record.

Homicide

2.10 There were 19 homicides in 2024, representing a decrease of 32.1% when compared with 28 cases in 2023 (see chart at **Appendix J**). Ten of the cases involved domestic or family violence. The detection rate was 100%.

Wounding and Serious Assault

2.11 There were 3 614 wounding and serious assault cases in 2024, representing a decrease of 0.6% when compared with 3 636 cases in 2023 (see chart at **Appendix K**). 310 cases (8.6% of all cases) in 2024 were triad-related, compared with 308 cases (8.5% of all cases) in 2023.

Sexual offences

2.12 There were 77 rape cases in 2024, representing an increase of 14.9% when compared with 67 cases in 2023. There was one case involving stranger and was detected. Indecent assault cases had also increased 2% from 1 162 cases in 2023 to 1 185 cases in 2024. Detection rates of rape and indecent assault cases remained high, at 97.4% and 77% respectively.

Deception

2.13 There were 44 480 deception cases in 2024, representing an increase of 11.7% when compared with 39 824 cases in 2023 (see chart at **Appendix L**). Around 60% of the reports were internet-related. The increase was mainly driven by the upsurge of cases in online shopping scams (11 559 cases) and telephone deception (9 204 cases). The huge amount involved in investment fraud and telephone deception, which was over \$3.7 billion and \$2.9 billion respectively, remained a cause of concern.

Serious Drug Offences

2.14 There were 1 114 cases of serious drug offences in 2024, representing a decrease of 3.4% when compared with 1 153 cases in 2023 (see chart at **Appendix M**). 1 491 persons were arrested for serious drug offences in 2024, representing a drop of 7.1% when compared with 1 605 persons in 2023. Of those arrested in 2024, 129 were juveniles and young persons aged under 21, representing a drop of 27.5% when compared with 178 youths arrested in 2023.

Shop Theft

2.15 There were 8 764 shop theft cases in 2024, representing an increase of 6.6% when compared with 8 221 cases in 2023 (see chart at **Appendix N**). The value of the stolen property in 4 988 cases (56.9% of all cases) was \$500 or below.

Triad-related Crimes

2.16 There were 2 325 triad-related crimes (2.5% of all crimes) in 2024, compared with 2 334 cases (2.6% of all crimes) in 2023. Most of the triad-related crimes involved serious gambling offences (330 cases or 14.2%), wounding and serious assault (310 cases or 13.3%) and criminal damage (250 cases or 10.8%).

Domestic Violence Cases

2.17 There were 1 576 domestic violence cases in 2024, representing a drop of 7.6% when compared with 1 705 cases in 2023. 1 163 cases (73.8% of all cases) were criminal cases (such as wounding and serious assault, criminal intimidation and criminal damage), while 413 cases (26.2% of all cases) were miscellaneous cases (such as common assault), compared with 1 235 crime cases (72.4% of all cases) and 470 miscellaneous cases (27.6% of all cases) in 2023. In

2024, 7 313 cases of domestic incident¹ (such as dispute, nuisance or annoyance of non-violent nature) were recorded, representing a decrease of 337 cases or 4.4% when compared with 7 650 cases in 2023.

Juveniles and Young Persons Arrested for Crime

2.18 A total of 946 juveniles (aged 10 to 15) were arrested for crime in 2024, representing a decrease of 8.6% when compared with 1 035 juveniles in 2023. Most of them were arrested for wounding and serious assault (177 persons or 18.7%), miscellaneous thefts (128 persons or 13.5%) and shop theft (112 persons or 11.8%).

2.19 1 894 young persons (aged 16 to 20) were arrested for crime in 2024, representing a decrease of 5.6% when compared with 2 006 young persons in 2023. Most of them were arrested for deception (497 persons or 26.2%), wounding and serious assault (222 persons or 11.7%) and miscellaneous thefts (157 persons or 8.3%).

2.20 A chart showing the arrest of juveniles and young persons for crime from 2015 to 2024 is at **Appendix O**.

Way Forward

2.21 Based on the reports provided by the Commissioner of Police, the FCC will continue to provide suggestions on prevention and combating of crimes to the authority for their reference.

¹ Based on the Police’s experience over the years, early identification of families with problems and early intervention, including provision of support and referral to the Social Welfare Department (SWD) for follow-up, is considered effective means to prevent escalation of domestic violence. Thus, since January 2009, the Police have introduced a new case classification of domestic incident with a view to extending the safety net and capturing cases involving families with problems, such as domestic disputes, nuisance or annoyance which are non-violent in nature, into the Enhanced Central Domestic Violence Database to assist case-handling officers in risk assessment and consideration of referral to SWD for further assistance.

CHAPTER 3

COMMERCIAL CRIME AND TECHNOLOGY CRIME

3.1 The Commissioner of Police updates the FCC as regard to the commercial crime and technology crime. The following sections provide an overview of the commercial crime and technology crime reported in 2024 and a comparative assessment with those of 2023.

Commercial crime

Investment fraud¹

3.2 There were 4 753 investment fraud cases (-1 577 cases) reported, involving a loss of \$3,713.1 million (-\$2,218.9 million) in 2024.

Investment Fraud	2023	2024	% Change
No. of Reported Cases	6 330	4 753	-24.9%
Total Amount Involved (\$ million)	5,932	3,713.1	-37.4%

3.3 In 2024, the number of reported cases and loss amount had decreased by 24.9% and 37.4% respectively when compared with 2023. The decreases were mainly attributed to the decrease in cryptocurrency and financial product related investment fraud cases (-1 574 cases) and the respective loss amount (-\$2,986 million).

3.4 In 2024, 2 038 persons were arrested in connection with investment fraud. The Police maintained close collaboration with different regulators and stakeholders in our community for formulating strategy to combat investment fraud. The latest anti-investment fraud preventive messages had been disseminated to the general public and stakeholders through various channels, including press conferences, radio interviews, the Police's social media platforms and the scam prevention information platform of Anti-Deception Coordination Centre (ADCC).

Employment fraud

3.5 There were 4 083 employment fraud cases (+153 cases) reported, involving a loss of \$819.6 million (-\$8.6 million) in 2024.

¹ Investment fraud includes investment-related pyramid scheme fraud, Loco London Gold fraud, online investment fraud, etc.

Employment Fraud	2023	2024	% Change
No. of Reported Cases	3 930	4 083	+3.9%
Total Amount Involved (\$ million)	828.2	819.6	-1.0%

3.6 Among the 4 083 cases recorded in 2024, 4 047 cases (99.1%) were deposit-related cases in which majority of the victims fell prey to brushing scam. In 2024, 1 365 persons were arrested in connection with employment fraud. The Police would continue with various publicity initiatives including press coverage and online publicity to remind job seekers of the pitfalls of employment fraud.

Advance fee fraud

3.7 1 563 advance fee fraud cases (+222 cases) with an aggregate loss of \$123.3 million (+\$3.3 million) were reported in 2024. All 1 563 cases involved victims being lured to pay collateral deposits or administrative fees in advance for the application of loans.

Advance Fee Fraud	2023	2024	% Change
No. of Reported Cases	1 341	1 563	+16.6%
Total Amount Involved (\$ million)	120	123.3	+2.8%

3.8 In 2024, 585 persons were arrested in connection with advance fee fraud.

Insurance fraud

3.9 There were 46 insurance fraud cases (+3 cases) with an aggregate loss of \$18.1 million (+\$5.9 million) in 2024.

Insurance Fraud	2023	2024	% Change
No. of Reported Cases	43	46	+7.0%
Total Reported Loss (\$ million)	12.2	18.1	+48.4%

3.10 Among the 46 reported cases, 35 were related to fraud committed by insurance intermediaries involving a loss of \$17 million.

3.11 Since 2012, the Insurance Authority (IA) and the Hong Kong Federation of Insurers (HKFI) had referred insurance fraud complaints to the Commercial Crime Bureau (CCB) of the Police for further investigation. The Police would continue to enhance collaboration and communication with the insurance industry through the IA and HKFI in raising public awareness of insurance fraud.

Counterfeit Hong Kong banknotes

3.12 There were 44 606 counterfeit Hong Kong banknotes (+34 415 pieces) surfaced in 2024. The upsurge in the seizure of counterfeit banknotes in 2024 was primarily attributable to 33 052 pieces of “Training Notes (練功券)” and 371 pieces of low quality counterfeit HKD banknotes seized in eight deception cases involving fraudulent cryptocurrency trading.

Counterfeit Currencies (Banknotes)	2023	2024	% Change
HK\$1,000	6 786	38 578	+468.5%
HK\$500	2 800	4 344	+55.1%
HK\$100	469	1 387	+195.7%
HK\$50	58	37	-36.2%
HK\$20 and HK\$10	78	260	+233.3%
Counterfeit HK\$ Banknotes (Total)	10 191	44 606	+337.7%

3.13 About 92.7% (41 368 pieces) of the counterfeit banknotes were seized during the Police’s intelligence-led operations, the rest were either seized by banks in normal business dealings, or by retail businesses during daily operation. About 99.6% (44 418 pieces) of the seized counterfeit Hong Kong banknotes were “Training Notes (練功券)”, which were of poor quality lacking security features and could easily be distinguished from genuine banknotes. The Police would continue to monitor the trend.

3.14 In 2024, a total of 94 persons were arrested in connection with counterfeit Hong Kong banknotes. The Police would continue to strengthen cooperation with other law enforcement agencies and relevant stakeholders, especially the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) and banks, to combat counterfeit currencies in Hong Kong. The Police would also step up publicity efforts to raise public awareness of counterfeit currencies.

Technology crime

3.15 A total of 33 903 cases of technology crime were reported in 2024, representing a slight decrease of 209 cases compared with 34 112 cases in 2023. The monetary loss involved had decreased by 6.7% to \$5,129 million.

3.16 81.1% of technology crime reports fell into the category of internet deception. The breakdown is as follows –

Technology Crime	2023	2024	% Change
Internet Deception	27 314	27 485	+0.6%
<i>Online Business Fraud</i>	9 883	12 215	+23.6%
<i>Online Miscellaneous Fraud</i>	9 513	9 283	-2.4%
<i>Phishing Scam²</i>	4 322	2 731	-36.8%
<i>Social Media Deception</i>	3 372	3 039	-9.9%
<i>Email Scam</i>	208	197	-5.3%
<i>E-banking Fraud</i>	16	20	+25%
Internet Blackmail	2 428	2 559	+5.4%
Misuse of Computer	3 471	3 055	-12%
Others ³	899	804	-10.6%
Total	34 112	33 903	-0.6%

Internet deception

3.17 Internet deception refers to scams and deceptive activities in which criminals reach and deceive victims via the internet. There were 27 485 internet deception cases reported in 2024, representing an increase of 171 cases compared with 27 314 cases in 2023, with the reported loss decreased by 7.9% to \$4,924.1 million. The majority of the cases were related to online business fraud (12 215 cases), followed by online miscellaneous fraud (9 283 cases), social media deception (3 039 cases) and phishing scam (2 731 cases).

Online business fraud

3.18 A total of 12 215 online business fraud cases were reported in 2024, representing an increase of 2 332 cases compared with 9 883 cases in 2023, with the reported loss increased by 81.6% to \$366.6 million. The majority of the cases were related to e-shopping fraud (1 559 cases), in which victims were deceived when they bought / sold goods on e-shopping platforms.

3.19 The Police had regularly conducted intelligence-led operations targeting e-shopping fraud syndicates. The Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB) of the Police also worked closely with social media platforms and e-shopping platforms to identify and remove bogus social media pages / accounts (i.e. Facebook / Instagram pages and Carousell accounts).

Online miscellaneous fraud

3.20 A total of 9 283 online miscellaneous fraud cases were reported in

² “Phishing Scam” is newly captured since January 2023.

³ “Others” include cases of criminal intimidation, child pornography, identity theft, etc.

2024, representing a decrease of 230 cases compared with 9 513 cases in 2023, with the reported loss decreased by 9.5% to \$3,736.5 million. Most of which were online investment fraud (3 930 cases) and online employment fraud (3 853 cases). Details are in the former parts of this Chapter.

Phishing scam

3.21 A total of 2 731 phishing scam cases were reported in 2024, representing a decrease of 1 591 cases compared with 4 322 cases in 2023, with the reported loss decreased by 47.8% to \$53.5 million.

Social media deception

3.22 A total of 3 039 social media deception cases were reported in 2024, representing a decrease of 333 cases compared with 3 372 cases in 2023, with the reported loss decreased by 11.1% to \$662.5 million.

3.23 1 010 romance scam cases were reported in 2024, representing a decrease of 226 cases compared with 1 236 cases in 2023, with the reported loss decreased by 11.2% to \$561.6 million.

Email scam

3.24 There were 197 email scam cases in 2024, representing a decrease of 11 cases compared with 208 cases in 2023. The loss amount decreased by 36.4% to \$104.1 million.

3.25 The continuous decrease in email scam cases might be attributed to Project “e-GUARD”, which was a suspicious email detection system co-developed by CSTCB and the University of Hong Kong to assist small and medium enterprises in automatically detecting suspicious emails in their daily business communication and protecting them from email scams. The system officially rolled out in January 2022 and had already accumulated over 19 831 downloads as of December 2024.

Internet blackmail

3.26 A total of 2 559 internet blackmail cases were recorded in 2024, representing an increase of 131 cases compared with 2 428 cases in 2023. The loss amount increased by 66.9% to \$81.6 million.

Blackmail (Naked chat)

3.27 Amongst the 2 559 internet blackmail cases, naked chat took the majority (2 434 cases), representing an increase of 317 cases compared with 2 117 cases in 2023. The loss involved increased by 81.9% to \$80.2 million.

3.28 Students remained the largest group of victims, but their proportion among victims had continued to improve, dropping from 34.5% in 2021 to 18.7% in 2024. The decrease was believed to be the outcome of the Police's ongoing efforts to enhance public education and awareness among the youth and students. Working with the Education Bureau, the Police provided anti-cybercrime online learning materials for teachers and students. Additionally, the Police had published the "Youth Crime Prevention Booklet" for the third year in a row to assist teachers in disseminating crime prevention information to students, and regularly published "Letters to Parents" to keep parents abreast of the tactics and trends of the latest cyber pitfalls. The Police also worked closely with schools and parents by creating storybooks "iDreamStation series", sending crime prevention circulars to parents and delivering educational seminars.

Misuse of computer

3.29 Misuse of computer refers to unauthorised activities in computer systems or unauthorised accesses to online service accounts. A total of 3 055 misuse of computer cases were reported in 2024, representing a decrease of 416 cases compared with 3 471 cases in 2023, with the reported loss increased by 35.3% to \$121.4 million.

3.30 As a result of CSTCB's collaboration with the service providers to mend the loopholes that enabled hijacking on instant messaging and social media platforms (primarily WhatsApp), the number of online accounts hijacking cases had seen a downturn in 2024. Related cases had plunged from over 1 500 at peak in October 2023 to 116 cases in December 2024.

Partnership with the HKMA and the banking industry

3.31 The Police, together with the HKMA, announced in August 2024 that the scope of the Suspicious Account Alert mechanism had been extended from the Faster Payment System to cover internet banking and physical branch transactions, and it was further expanded in December 2024 to include transactions at Automated Teller Machines. The mechanism has covered the majority of the public's day-to-day transfers. If the recipient's account number is labelled as suspicious in the "Scameter" database, the system will send a high risk alert to the customer before confirming the transaction.

3.32 The ADCC and the Anti-Deception Alliance continued to play a pivotal role. By collaborating with local banks, they proactively sent alerts to potential victims. A total of 3 051 ongoing deception cases had been intervened successfully by the end of 2024. Also, the ADCC successfully intercepted \$1.48 billion of fraudulent payments in 1 372 deception cases in 2024.

Collaboration with the Office of the Communications Authority (OFCA) and the telecommunications industry

3.33 As regards the enhanced measures implemented in collaboration with the OFCA and the telecommunications industry, starting from October 2024, Hong Kong residents must use the “iAM Smart” mobile application to verify identities for real-name registration for Pre-paid SIM (PPS) cards. Otherwise telecommunications service providers will conduct verification manually before activating the relevant PPS cards. Under the latest measure launched since 31 December 2024, when members of the public answer calls made from newly activated local PPS cards, they will first hear a voice alert message stating that “This call is made from a new PPS card”, so as to raise public vigilance against phone scams.

3.34 In addition, the Police continued to request telecommunications service providers to block and intercept telephone numbers and websites suspected to be involved in deception cases. By the end of 2024, nearly 30 000 suspicious website links and over 8 300 suspicious phone numbers had been intercepted.

“Scameter+”

3.35 To better help members of the public identify scams and pitfalls, the Police upgraded the self-developed “Scameter+” in February 2024 to include a public reporting platform, and issue alerts when users browse suspicious websites or receive suspicious calls. By the end of 2024, “Scameter” had recorded about 6.95 million searches and issued 880 000 alerts to members of the public. To further promote the use of “Scameter+”, the Police launched the Anti-Scam Lucky Draw with the support from private organisations from October to November 2024. The event attracted 1.8 million participants and “Scameter+” recorded a significant rise of 300 000 downloads. By the end of 2024, the application had accumulated 874 000 downloads.

Stepping up enforcement

3.36 As for enforcement, a total of 10 496 persons were arrested for being involved in various types of deception cases and money laundering offences in

2024, representing an increase of 13.6%. Among them, about 7 700 persons were stooge account holders. The Police adopted approaches of concentrating resources, speeding up investigation and enhancing sentences for cases with stooge accounts involved, including assigning cases involving the same stooge account holder(s) to a single investigation team for follow-up enquiries, continuously applying technologies to assist frontline officers in enhancing investigation efficiency and expediting prosecution. Therefore in 2024, 1 484 persons were prosecuted for the offence of money laundering, a 2.3-fold increase compared with 2023. The Police also continued to apply to the court for enhanced sentencing for related cases. By the end of 2024, the sentences of 47 stooge account holders had been increased by 10% to over 30% successfully, resulting in 21 to 75 months of imprisonment. Furthermore, the Police had stepped up publicity about cases with successful application for enhanced sentences to increase the deterrent effect.

Joint efforts with Mainland and overseas counterparts

3.37 To combat cross-border fraud syndicates using stooge accounts to collect fraudulent payments and launder money, the Police mounted joint operations with Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies in 2024. These operations included one conducted with the Mainland Public Security Authorities from May to July 2024, leading to a total of 261 arrests; and another one executed with the Singapore Police Force in August 2024, resulting in seven arrests in Hong Kong. These operations involved the laundering of over HK\$330 million and HK\$100 million respectively. Additionally, a joint operation was initiated with the police forces of Singapore and Malaysia in June 2024, neutralising a transnational deception syndicate in Malaysia using malware to commit crimes, with 21 arrests made in Hong Kong. The Police would continue to maintain close intelligence exchange with Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies to jointly combat cross-border deception.

3.38 The public was also concerned about the use of deepfake technology in scams. In October 2024 and January 2025, the Police dismantled two criminal syndicates using deepfake technology to commit frauds, and arrested a total of 58 persons including the masterminds and core members. A total amount of nearly \$400 million was involved. The criminal syndicates used deepfake technology to engage in online dating to lure victims in various parts of Asia to invest in fraudulent cryptocurrency platforms. Such cases involving the establishment of fraud centres in Hong Kong were not common, and the Police were confident in detecting crimes of such kind.

Publicity and education

3.39 On publicity and education, in 2024, the Police had brought anti-deception messages to various districts of the territory through the anti-deception ferry "Ping On", anti-deception minibuses, tram tours, a major logistics company's fleet, Anti-scam Promotional Truck and so on, while getting the anti-scam information across to households with the assistance of Care Teams. In December 2024, the Police also held the large-scale Anti-Scam Carnival at the West Kowloon Cultural District, and placed decorative lights and art installations featuring "The Little Grape" in Tsim Sha Tsui East.

3.40 The Police would continue to adopt an extensive publicity strategy. This included using traditional platforms, such as television programmes, as well as social media to disseminate anti-deception messages in various forms like short videos, audios and texts. The Police had also received support from a number of government departments and various public and private organisations to promote anti-deception messages through diverse channels that could reach citizens from all walks of life and different backgrounds.

Conclusion

3.41 In October 2024, the Global Anti-Scam Summit Asia 2024 revealed the data on scam situation across Asia, indicating that quite a number of Hong Kong respondents had received suspected fraudulent messages from October 2023 to September 2024, but the average amount of losses recorded in the city was much lower than that of other regions. This showed that the anti-deception publicity and education efforts in Hong Kong had reached out to the community to a certain extent, thereby equipping most citizens with the general awareness of scam prevention. Also, the current mechanism against deception was effective in mitigating victims' losses. However, it was noted during the summit that global scam losses for 2024 reached as high as US\$1 trillion, reflecting the persistent severity of scams worldwide. To this end, the Police would sustain their efforts to step up enforcement, intercept fraudulent payments and adopt the approach of upstream scam intervention to mitigate victims' losses. The Police would also continue to adopt an extensive publicity strategy and enhance cooperation with important stakeholders and supervisory bodies to raise anti-deception awareness among members of the public through various approaches. The Police would remain dedicated to promoting the use of "Anti-scam Helpline 18222", "Scameter" and its mobile application "Scameter+", hoping that members of the public would remain vigilant and remind others of the modus operandi of scammers, so as to avoid being victimised.

CHAPTER 4

PROGRESS OF POLICE SUPERINTENDENT'S DISCRETION SCHEME

4.1 Under the Police Superintendent's Discretion Scheme (PSDS), a Police officer at the rank of Superintendent or above may, at his or her discretion, administer a caution to a juvenile offender instead of initiating a criminal prosecution. With effect from 1 September 1995, the age ceiling of juvenile offenders eligible for PSDS has been raised from the age of under 17 to the age of under 18, so that more juvenile offenders can benefit from the scheme. FCC monitors the progress of PSDS through the half-yearly progress reports submitted by the Commissioner of Police.

Overall Situation

4.2 1 545 juveniles¹ were arrested for various criminal offences in 2024, representing a decrease of 8.3% when compared with 2023 (1 685 juvenile offenders). The most common criminal offences committed were wounding and serious assault, miscellaneous theft, shop theft, indecent assault and criminal damage (see chart at **Appendix P**).

4.3 Not all arrested juveniles are eligible for participation in PSDS. Under the existing guidelines of the Department of Justice, a juvenile offender may be considered suitable for PSDS if –

- (a) at the time the caution is administered, the offender is under the age of 18;
- (b) the evidence available is sufficient to support a prosecution;
- (c) the offender voluntarily and unequivocally admits the offence;
- (d) the offender and his or her parent(s) or guardian(s) agree to the cautioning; and
- (e) the offender and his or her parent(s) or guardian(s) voluntarily consent to receive support by the extended Community Support Service Scheme and to be visited by Juvenile Protection Section (JPS) officer².

¹ For the purpose of this chapter, a juvenile refers to a person aged 10 to under 18.

² An additional pre-requisite for PSDS starting from 1 November 2024.

4.4 It is only when the offence committed by a juvenile offender is of a less serious nature (such as shop theft) that a Superintendent of Police may consider exercising his or her discretion under PSDS to issue a caution to the juvenile offender. If a juvenile offender has a previous criminal conviction, a caution will not normally be considered, but each case rests on its own merits. Other discretionary criteria in deciding whether a caution should be administered include the prevalence of the offence, the degree of damage done to property and injuries suffered by the victim, and the attitude of the victim and of the juvenile offender’s parent(s) or guardian(s).

4.5 379 juvenile offenders were issued with a caution in 2024, representing an increase of 8.3% when compared with 2023 (350 juvenile offenders). This gave a caution rate of 24.5% of all the juveniles arrested in 2024, compared with 20.8% in 2023. A comparison of the number of juvenile offenders being cautioned under PSDS in 2023 and 2024 is set out below –

Year	No. of Juveniles Arrested	No. of Juvenile Offenders being cautioned under PSDS	Caution Rate of Juveniles Arrested
2023	1 685	350	20.8%
2024	1 545	379	24.5%

4.6 The seriousness of the offence committed by juvenile offenders remained the most common reason for proceeding with prosecution instead of administering caution. Most of the juvenile offenders who were issued with a caution were aged between 13 and 15 (see chart at **Appendix Q**).

Referrals

Post-caution Visits by JPS

4.7 With effect from 1 November 2008, the Police have streamlined the post-caution supervision of juvenile offenders under PSDS. Subject to the consent of their parent(s) or guardian(s), all juvenile offenders under PSDS are referred to JPS for post-caution visits. The visit period may last for a maximum of two years from the date of caution or until a juvenile offender’s 18th birthday, whichever is the earlier. The purpose of the visits is to ensure that the juvenile offenders do not relapse into crime or associate with undesirable characters.

4.8 If the Police Superintendent concerned considers that a juvenile offender requires further aftercare in addition to the post-caution visits, he or she will refer the juvenile offender to one or more of the following agencies for appropriate follow-up service with the consent of the juvenile offender’s parent(s) or guardian(s) –

- (a) the Social Welfare Department (SWD); or
- (b) the Education Bureau (EDB).

Community Support Service Scheme

4.9 Currently, there are five NGOs operating the Community Support Service Scheme on subvention from SWD. The scheme aims at helping juvenile offenders to improve their interpersonal skills, develop their sense of social responsibility and integrate into mainstream education or the workforce, hence fostering proper values and reducing their likelihood of reoffending. The scope of services includes personal guidance and counselling, socialisation programme, volunteer service, leadership training as well as social responsibility, competence enhancement programmes, etc.. Since April 2019, this scheme has been expanded to encompass all arrested juveniles, regardless of whether they are under PSDS.

Referrals to SWD

4.10 If a juvenile offender under PSDS has family or behavioural problems or does not have any parent or guardian to look after his or her welfare such that the assistance of a social worker is required, the Police will refer the case to SWD. Subject to the needs of the juvenile offender and his or her family member(s), SWD will provide a wide range of follow-up services including crisis intervention, counselling, clinical psychological service, housing and financial assistance, etc.. SWD may also consider convening a Family Conference for the juvenile offender when it is assessed that the juvenile offender requires the intervention of three departments or agencies or more, or the juvenile offender has been issued with a caution under PSDS twice or more. The Family Conference aims at bringing together the juvenile offender, his or her family members and professionals from different disciplines to assess the juvenile offender's needs and devise a comprehensive follow-up action plan. The key social worker appointed by the Family Conference will follow up the action plan endorsed at the meeting by means of –

- (a) making necessary referral(s) for the juvenile offender and his or her family member(s) to relevant service unit(s); and
- (b) performing post-conference liaison with JPS and other stakeholders concerned on the implementation of the action plan.

Referrals to EDB

4.11 The Police will refer to EDB a juvenile offender who is under 15 years of age and is a school dropout or has schooling problems. EDB will assist him or her to resume schooling and adjust to school life as soon as possible.

EDB is also represented at the Family Conference to advise on the schooling and school adjustment needs of the juvenile offender.

Recidivism

4.12 A juvenile offender is regarded as a recidivist if he or she is arrested again for crime within two years from the date of caution or before he or she reaches 18 years of age, whichever occurs first. The recidivism rate in 2022 was 11.4% (33 juvenile offenders), whereas between 2018 and 2021, the recidivism rate was 6.8% (37 juvenile offenders), 8.2% (30 juvenile offenders), 9.5% (38 juvenile offenders) and 15.9% (43 juvenile offenders) respectively. Due to the two-year rule, the recidivism rate for juvenile offenders arrested in 2023 and thereafter was yet to be available.

Way Forward

4.13 FCC will continue to monitor the progress of PSDS through the half-yearly progress reports submitted by the Commissioner of Police and tender advice on the scheme as appropriate.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 5

FIGHT CRIME PUBLICITY STRATEGY

5.1 The Publicity Sub-Committee of FCC formulates the strategy for the Fight Crime Publicity Campaign at the beginning of each financial year. The strategy, usually embracing various themes targeting prevailing types of crime and / or areas of major community concern, is implemented by the Publicity Sub-Committee following the endorsement by FCC.

Publicity Strategy for the 2024-25 Campaign

5.2 The 2024-25 campaign continued to enjoy a major campaign status with a budget allocation of \$2 million.

5.3 In view of the ongoing increase in cases of deception, the consistent public concern about drug offences and youth crime, as well as the increase in cases of burglary and theft, FCC endorsed the Publicity Sub-Committee's recommendation to adopt "Beware of Deception" (with emphases on online investment fraud, online employment fraud, phone call scam, online shopping scam and romance scam), "Let's Stand Firm. Knock Drugs Out!", "Enhance Law-abiding Awareness of Young People" and "Beware of Burglary and Theft", as the themes of the 2024-25 campaign.

5.4 Announcements in the Public Interests reminding the public to be vigilant against fraud were broadcast on local television and radio channels during the year. In support of the territory-wide campaign against youth drug abuse, the Publicity Sub-Committee placed advertisements on popular online and outdoor platforms targeting young people to remind them of the harm of drugs, in particular the emerging "space oil drug", and to stay away from drugs. In addition, advertisements were displayed on outdoor electronic media, Mass Transit Railway train compartments and bus bodies, popular mobile apps and social media platforms, to promote anti-scam messages and call on members of the public to download the one-stop scam and pitfall search engine "Scameter+".

5.5 On enhancing law-abiding awareness among youth, online advertisements were launched to promote the Police's publication of "Youth Crime Prevention Booklet (2024 Edition)". Publicity materials such as canned plants and masking tapes containing law-abiding messages were produced for distribution to students at fight crime talks and promotional events through the District Fight Crime Committees (DFCCs). Meanwhile, the Publicity Sub-Committee also produced door and window alarms as souvenirs to remind members of the public to step up their home security to prevent burglary and theft.

5.6 At district level, the Police continued to closely cooperate with DFCCs, the Junior Police Call, the Senior Police Call and other community organisations to launch various activities in support of the territory-wide Fight Crime Publicity Campaign, with a view to widely disseminating crime prevention messages to different sectors of the community.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 6

DRUG SITUATION IN HONG KONG

6.1 The FCC has all along been keeping a close watch on the drug situation in Hong Kong, especially the youth drug abuse problem and drug trafficking involving the young people.

Background

6.2 The Narcotics Division (ND) under the Security Bureau formulates and co-ordinates anti-drug policy and measures. The Government adopts a multi-pronged approach in its fight against drugs, comprising preventive education and publicity, treatment and rehabilitation, legislation and law enforcement, external cooperation, and research. The Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN) is a non-statutory advisory body that advises the Government on matters concerning drugs, with ND as its secretariat.

6.3 Set up in 1972, the Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) is a voluntary reporting system recording the details of drug abusers who have come into contact with and have been reported by the reporting agencies, including law enforcement agencies (LEAs), treatment and welfare agencies, tertiary institutions, hospitals and clinics. Data of individuals recorded by CRDA are protected by law under Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134).

6.4 Released on a quarterly basis, the CRDA statistics facilitate the planning of anti-drug strategies and programmes in Hong Kong. By its nature, while the CRDA statistics do not measure the exact size of the drug abusing population in Hong Kong at any particular time, they are indicators of drug abuse trends over time.

6.5 Other relevant sources also provide reference on the drug situation, including the triennial surveys of drug use among students¹, drug-related enforcement statistics (e.g. including those on arrests, prosecutions and convictions), relevant research studies as well as admission statistics of treatment and rehabilitation service agencies.

6.6 The above data and findings provide useful information on the prevailing drug situation, and support an evidence-based approach to the formulation of anti-drug policies and measures.

¹ The surveys mainly aim to (a) obtain the latest drug-taking trends among full-time students in major education programmes in Hong Kong; (b) find out the drug-taking patterns of student drug-takers and their profiles; and (c) assess students' knowledge of and attitudes towards the issue of drug-taking. Data of individual schools and students are confidential.

Figures and Observations

6.7 ND has studied the CRDA statistics² for the year 2024. Key figures are selected and presented in the table below –

	Key figures	2023	2024
1(a)	Total number of reported drug abusers	5 540	5 068 (-9.0%)
1(b)	Number of reported young drug abusers aged under 21	664	720 (+8.4%)
1(c)	Number of newly reported abusers	2 022	1 784 (-11.8%)
1(d)	Proportion of newly reported abusers who are young adults (aged 21-35)	44%	36%
2(a)	Number of reported psychotropic substance abusers		
	Cocaine	1 174	1 064 (-9.4%)
	Methamphetamine (locally known as “Ice”)	878	802 (-8.7%)
	Cannabis	758	661 (-12.8%)
2(b)	Number of reported psychotropic substance abusers aged under 21		
	Cannabis	321	296 (-7.8%)
	Cocaine	356	291 (-18.3%)
	“Space oil drug”	@	226
3	Median drug history ³ of newly reported drug abusers (years)	6.0	4.8

@ Suppressed as the value is too small.

6.8 ND had also studied the figures provided by the LEAs in addition to the above figures, and had come up with the following observations on the major drug trends –

- (a) CRDA revealed a continuation of decline in the total number of reported drug abusers, which had started since 2009. Despite the slight rebound of 3% in 2023, the number of reported abusers dropped by 25% from 2018 to 2024. That said, the number of reported young drug abusers aged under 21 had increased by 8% in 2024 as compared with 2023.

² The figures for the drug situation in Hong Kong in recent years should be used and interpreted with caution, by noting that these figures might be affected by the COVID-19 epidemic from 2020 to 2022 and resumption of normalcy of the society from COVID-19 starting from the first quarter of 2023.

³ “Drug history” refers to the time for abusers to be reported to CRDA by reporting agencies from their first drug abuse.

- (b) The proportion of abusers abusing psychotropic substance rose from 60% in 2018 to 70% in 2024. Among all reported abusers, “Ice” had been the most common psychotropic substance during 2015-2021, but had been replaced by cocaine since 2022. In 2024, the top three psychotropic substance reported were cocaine, “Ice” and cannabis. For reported young people aged under 21, among all types of drugs, cannabis and cocaine had been the two most common drugs abused since 2018. In 2024, the top three psychotropic substance reported by young abusers were cocaine, cannabis and the newly emerged “space oil drug” (a drug with etomidate or one of its analogues as its main active ingredient)⁴. As for all newly reported drug abusers, the top three psychotropic substance reported by them in 2024 were cocaine, cannabis and “Ice”.
- (c) The median drug history of newly reported abusers rose from 5.7 years in 2019 to 6.0 years in 2023, and dropped to 4.8 years in 2024. “Home / friend’s home only” continued to be the most common locality for drug taking (ranged from 54% to 62% during 2018-2024). Both sets of statistics revealed the need for continued attention to the issue of hidden drug abuse.
- (d) Law enforcement figures showed that the number of persons arrested for drug offences in 2024 decreased by 5% (from 3 407 in 2023 to 3 243 in 2024). Among all drug arrestees involved in serious drug offences, the proportion of those aged under 21 increased from 11% in 2018 to 20% in 2021, and dropped to 11% and 9% in 2023 and 2024 respectively. The Government would continue to monitor the involvement of young people in serious drug offences. As for court cases concluded in 2024, 90% of persons prosecuted for drug offences was convicted.

Key Anti-drug Initiatives

6.9 In view of the major drug trends as observed above, key anti-drug initiatives were being taken forward along the directions outlined below.

Preventive Education and Publicity (PE&P)

6.10 The PE&P campaign would continue to be a combination of online and offline approaches to enhance community awareness of drug abuse, drug harms (including those of “space oil drug”, cannabis, cannabidiol (CBD) and cocaine etc.) and drug trafficking, as well as continue to encourage early help-

⁴ The Government has adopted the name “space oil drug” for the dangerous drug with the street name “space oil” in anti-drug publicity and official documents to highlight the drug nature of the substance.

seeking by drug abusers or those troubled by drug issues through the 24-hour hotline “186 186” and the instant messaging service “98 186 186” (on WhatsApp and WeChat). In terms of online publicity work, ND attached great emphasis to the use of digital and media initiatives (including location-based advertisements, advertisements placed on popular websites and mobile applications, and promotion through ND’s social media accounts⁵) so as to reach out to more young people effectively. In the meantime, ND also produced TV and radio announcements (API), animations and videos in a timely manner having regard to the drug situation. Taking the online publicity work to fight against “space oil drug” as an example, while the preparatory work for legislation was being taken forward, ND took early initiative since the 2nd half of 2024 and consecutively launched an animated video, an API and feature stories exploring the harms of “space oil drugs”, as well as published posts on social media accounts to alert the public to the harms of “space oil drug” and illustrate the importance of promptly listing etomidate as a dangerous drug in the public interest. Following the Government listing etomidate, i.e. the main active ingredient of “space oil drug”, as a dangerous drug on 14 February 2025, ND on the same day launched a new API, sternly stressing that the Government had listed etomidate and its analogues as dangerous drugs and reminding the public of the heavy punishments for committing offences related to “space oil drug”.

6.11 As for offline publicity work, anti-drug messages would continue to be disseminated through different ways. For wider and more effective publicity, ND placed advertisements at specific locations, such as public transport network, outside the cross-harbour tunnels, border control points (including the Hong Kong International Airport), premises where large-scale events take place, billboards and outdoor digital panels in various districts and cinemas. ND also mounted anti-drug banners throughout Hong Kong. The offline publicity work to combat “space oil drug” had also covered the aforementioned conduits. ND had also organised in-person activities. For example, a roving exhibition was held in the Hong Kong Book Fair, shopping malls and tertiary institutions in 2024. As the year 2025 marks the 60th anniversary of the establishment of ACAN, ND would co-organise activities with it, including a colouring and drawing competition, and interactive roving exhibitions in education institutions and the community, so to remind the public of the consequences of drug trafficking and the harms of drug abuse. With regard to the drug situation, we would strengthen collaboration with different parties (including other government bureaux / departments, professional associations, key opinion leaders (KOL) and media organisations) to launch suitable anti-drug programmes and make appeal to different sectors of the public to stand against drugs.

⁵ <https://www.facebook.com/narcoticsdivisionhk/>;
<https://www.instagram.com/narcotics.divisionhk/>; and
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC515rQOrYfS9_xLzPuEfxPg

6.12 Schools remain important to anti-drug education. ND and the Education Bureau had continued to provide more learning opportunities and teaching resources to help students understand drug harms correctly and stay vigilant against the lure of drug traffickers. Anti-drug training and programmes on the latest drug scene designed for teachers, school management personnel and students would also be delivered. Secondary schools would continue to be encouraged to implement the Healthy School Programme with a Drug Testing Component and the Beat Drugs with Sports Programme to promote healthy lifestyles and foster a drug-free culture in schools. Since 2023, ND had maintained close connections and collaborations between tertiary institutions and respective anti-drug service units, including NGOs operating Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers in different districts. The partnerships aimed to implement suitable initiatives addressing the latest drug trends and the needs of tertiary students.

6.13 Equipped with multimedia exhibits and facilities, the Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre (DIC) has become the hub and focal point of anti-drug information and activities following its large-scale revamp. The operating partner of DIC engaged by ND, Tung Wah Group of Hospitals, is responsible for the daily operation and management of DIC. Various anti-drug-related events had been hosted inside DIC, including anti-drug training, guided tours, seminars, exchange sessions, workshops, parental talks, and thematic exhibitions and activities for parents, teachers, social workers and tertiary students of related disciplines. Stakeholders of the community were also invited to use DIC to organise anti-drug-related activities. These anti-drug programmes based at DIC had effectively helped visitors gain a deeper understanding of the harms of drugs as well as build a healthy and positive lifestyle. A new zone dedicated to “space oil drug” was set up at DIC in September 2024 to showcase promotional videos, publications and exhibition panels, highlighting the harms of “space oil drug”. Besides, a Parental Talk (家長教室) on “space oil drug” was organised to enhance public awareness of the harms and to help prevent individuals from falling into drug traps on various fronts. Promotional leaflets and posters, souvenirs as well as posts on social media would continue to be produced to disseminate anti-drug messages and to attract more visitors to DIC.

Treatment and Rehabilitation (T&R)

6.14 The Government has adopted a multi-modality approach in providing T&R services to drug abusers with different needs, with a view to helping them quit drugs early and achieve abstinence, and reintegrate into society. These services include voluntary residential programmes implemented in drug treatment and rehabilitation centres by NGOs, community-based counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers and centres for drug counselling run by NGOs, voluntary outpatient methadone treatment programme administered by the Department of Health, substance abuse clinics in all seven hospital clusters of the

Hospital Authority, and compulsory treatment programmes operated in drug addiction treatment centres by the CSD.

6.15 Since 1997, ND had been working closely with stakeholders to formulate a plan on T&R services every three years (Three-year Plan). The purpose of Three-year Plan was to set out the strategic directions for T&R services as a reference for anti-drug service providers to review and develop their plans and programmes. The Three-year Plan for 2024 to 2026⁶ was released on 7 March 2024. ND, in partnership with relevant parties, would continue to oversee and coordinate efforts in taking forward T&R initiatives according to the strategic directions set out in the Three-year Plan.

Beat Drugs Fund (BDF)

6.16 BDF had been providing financial resources to support worthwhile anti-drug projects. Since its establishment in 1996, BDF had funded about 2 600 projects covering PE&P, T&R and research at the territory-wide and district levels, with a total grant of about HK\$2.7 billion up to December 2024. The Governing Committee of the BDF Association would continue to take into account the latest drug situation and the advice of ACAN to draw up specific priority areas in the annual BDF Regular Funding Scheme to guide applicants in planning suitable anti-drug projects responding to the latest drug problems. The Fourth Round of the Anti-drug Community Awareness Building Programme under BDF, implemented by 18 District Fight Crime Committees (DFCCs) to carry out anti-drug projects at the district level, was completed in March 2024. ND had launched its Fifth Round for a period of three years from April 2024. A total of \$9 million standard funding had been granted to the DFCCs to sustain the momentum in community-driven anti-drug work. Besides, each DFCC could apply for an optional additional funding of \$100,000 if it is demonstrated that there is a need for extra funding upon the exhaustion of the aforementioned standard funding, to meet the evolving anti-drug need of local communities over time.

Legislation, Law Enforcement and External Cooperation

6.17 The Government would continue to remain vigilant in monitoring overseas and local drug trends. As a regular exercise, the Government had from time to time proposed amendments to Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (DDO) (Cap. 134) and the Control of Chemicals Ordinance (Cap. 145) as appropriate to include new substances under statutory control, having regard to a host of relevant factors, including international control requirements, the uses and harmful effects of the substances, severity of abuse in the local and overseas contexts, advice of

⁶ “Three-year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong for 2024-2026” is available at https://www.nd.gov.hk/en/three_year_plan_2024_2026.html.

ACAN and relevant authorities, etc.. This was to ensure that LEAs in Hong Kong could respond effectively to the latest drug developments. The Government would continue to initiate legislative amendments to bring new substances under control, in view of the domestic situation and international control requirements and practices.

6.18 To ensure that LEAs could respond effectively to the abuse situation of “space oil drug” and enhance deterrence, the Government had amended Schedule 1 of the DDO on 14 February 2025 by the negative vetting procedure of the Legislative Council to list etomidate and its three analogues as dangerous drugs.

6.19 LEAs would continue with the strategy of targeting drug supply at source through stemming the illegal import of dangerous drugs, strengthening policing of black spots, targeting drug trafficking on the Internet and social media, and adopting other measures to combat drug trafficking. In particular, LEAs would endeavour to track down drug syndicates exploiting youngsters and invoke section 56A of DDO⁷ to seek enhanced sentencing on such syndicates, hence achieving a stronger deterrent effect.

6.20 On external cooperation, representatives of the Government would continue to participate in various international events (such as the United Nations Commission on Narcotics Drugs as members of the Chinese delegation), to keep ourselves abreast of the latest developments on drugs in the international scene, as well as to share our experience and achievements with others. LEAs would also continue to maintain cooperation with regional and international counterparts, including maintaining liaison as well as conducting intelligence exchange and joint enforcement operations, to combat drug trafficking.

Way Forward

6.21 FCC fully supports ND’s multi-pronged anti-drug strategy to respond to the latest drug situation and will provide advice when necessary in support of the continuous efforts to combat drugs.

⁷ Section 56A of DDO empowers 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.

CHAPTER 7

OTHER ISSUES DISCUSSED BY FIGHT CRIME COMMITTEE

7.1 In 2024, FCC also discussed the 2024-25 publicity campaign for rehabilitated offenders launched by the Correctional Services Department (CSD). Details of this issue are set out in the following paragraphs.

CSD's 2024-25 Publicity Campaign on Promotion of Offender Rehabilitation

7.2 The CSD has been organising a number of public education activities and publicity campaigns to appeal for public acceptance of and community support for rehabilitated offenders, apart from helping the prevention of crime and educating the public on the operation of the Hong Kong criminal justice system. These activities have received positive responses from the community over the years.

7.3 The CSD carried out its 2024-25 publicity campaign targeting four main community groups, namely (a) students and youths; (b) the general public; (c) district and community organisations; and (d) employers.

(I) New Initiatives and Further Development

Rehabilitation Pioneer Project

7.4 The CSD newly applied metaverse concept into the Personal Encounter with Prisoners Scheme to allow more young people to participate in the community education activities simultaneously despite geographical constraints. Also, two certificate programmes at Qualifications Framework Level 3 were launched targeting Rehabilitation Pioneer Leaders at Secondary Four to Six, so as to strengthen their knowledge on criminal justice in Hong Kong, foster positive traits and establish healthy life.

Psychological Services

7.5 The CSD launched the Rehabilitation Dog Services at Lo Wu Correctional Institution and Phoenix House to enhance the psychological well-being of persons in custody (PICs) through animal-assisted therapy and interactions with rehabilitation dogs. The Youth Lab, a specialised psychological treatment unit established in Pik Uk Correctional Institution since July 2022, also implemented new initiatives to help young PICs develop a pro-social and positive lifestyle. For instance, the S.T.E.P. Programme was pioneered at Lai King Correctional Institution to help young PICs lead meaningful and constructive lives through various activities. In view of positive responses of the young PICs, the

Youth Lab programme has also been extended to Sha Tsui Correctional Institution. Apart from the above, a dedicated treatment space called "Serenity Space" was established at Lo Wu Correctional Institution to further enhance the existing drug rehabilitation and reintegration services in terms of promoting psychological well-being of PICs and assisting them to establish positive family relationships and pro-social networks.

Continuing Education for PICs

7.6 To facilitate the rehabilitation of PICs through education and meet the increasing demand for continuing education from adult PICs, the Ethics College was established at Pak Sha Wan Correctional Institution and offered the one-year full-time Diploma of Applied Education. The first graduation ceremony of the Ethics College was held in August 2024.

Life Planning and Enhancement of Family Relationship

7.7 Apart from female PICs, the CSD established three additional Parent-child Centres at Tong Fuk Correctional Institution, Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre and Stanley Prison for male PICs in end of 2023, to provide a safe and comfortable environment for male PICs and their young children under 11 years old for building a better parent-child relationship. Also, in collaboration with the Care of Rehabilitation Offenders Association and an NGO, the CSD launched a family relationship programme where a series of family-based counselling groups were held whereby PICs would submit a plan to repair their family relationships according to their own family background, laying the foundation for re-establishing mutual supportive and trustful family relationships. Initiated by the CSD and Caritas Hong Kong's "Light Up" Fund, the Life Planning and Family Relationship Rebuilding Support Scheme was launched to provide continuous support to PICs during their imprisonment and after their discharge with individual life planning and family relationship rebuilding of PICs.

Collaboration with Community Stakeholders

7.8 The CSD introduced the Rehabilitation Partners Award Scheme and held the first award presentation ceremony in June 2024 to honour individuals or groups, including NGOs, enterprises, employers, etc., for their continuous support for rehabilitation work. In addition, various national and moral education programmes had been conducted to enhance PICs' knowledge of the Chinese history and culture as well as cultivating their sense of national identity and belonging towards our country. The CSD continued to collaborate with academic institutions and other personages to organise talks, seminars, competitions, etc. focusing on Chinese history and culture. Furthermore, in collaboration with the Care and Inclusion for Rehabilitated Offenders Association, a new virtual reality

(VR) game was developed and launched in youth institutions to help strengthen young PICs' moral values and sense of national identity with VR technology. The CSD also collaborated with Tsz Shan Monastery to launch a series of activities to teach PICs mindful breathing exercise, singing bowl meditation and mindfulness experiences, thereby fostering their self-awareness of emotions, reducing stress and guiding them towards a more positive and fulfilling life.

7.9 Five Multi-purpose Family and Rehabilitation Service Centres (MFRSC) were set up in Mongkok, Shau Kei Wan, Sheung Shui, Tuen Mun and Sha Tin to provide psychological and counselling services for rehabilitated offenders and their families, as well as video social visit service for relatives of PICs. The CSD Rehabilitation Volunteer Group also conducted hobby classes for supervisees at various MFRSCs. The Shau Kei Wan MFRSC featured a Change Lab to help young PICs develop pro-social attitudes, values and beliefs crucial to successful re-integration through the provision of family-based psychological support. The "Break-through" activities enabled rehabilitated offenders to share their successful rehabilitation experience with PICs via video conferencing. The "By my side" psychoeducation talk series for family of incarcerated persons with mental illness were also conducted by clinical psychologists. Two "Family Gyms" were newly set up at Sheung Shui MFRSC and Tuen Mun MFRSC respectively to strengthen participants' determination to reform by repairing relationships with their families and receiving family support through enhanced interaction between PICs and their families.

(II) Existing Publicity Programmes on Offender Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation Pioneer Project

7.10 The CSD continued to promote and disseminate to young people the messages of safeguarding our country and home, leading a law-abiding and drug-free life as well as supporting offender rehabilitation through various activities under the Rehabilitation Pioneer Project (RPP). Examples of such activities were Rehabilitation Pioneer Leaders, Rehabilitation Express, Creation and Rehabilitation Performance, Mission in Prison, Student Forum, Reflective Path, Education Talks, Green Haven Scheme, visits to the Community Education Experience Centre in the annex of the Hong Kong Correctional Services Museum, Summer Camp and Extended Training Camp.

Collaboration with Community Stakeholders

7.11 Activities were organised in collaboration with various community stakeholders. The CSD promoted public acceptance of rehabilitated offenders at district level through joint publicity projects organised with the 18 District Fight Crime Committees. Co-organised by the CSD and the Hong Kong Justice of the Peace Association, the "Project J Ethnic Minority Students Award Programme"

recruited ethnic minority participants through schools and NGOs to participate in various activities under RPP to help them develop positive values and a sense of social responsibility, and to deepen young people's understanding of the professional work of the CSD and the Chinese culture. The Glass Bottle Upcycling Campaign rolled out a new phase by collaborating with the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals (TWGHs) and an NGO, to recycle glass bottles collected by TWGHs schools into different promotional items to promote environmental protection and offender rehabilitation. The "Future Reporter Scheme" introduced in the audio-visual studio in the Pik Uk Correctional Institution continued to invite community leaders and celebrities for interview in the broadcasting programme, which provided multimedia production skill training to PICs and developed their interpersonal and communication skills. Project JET provided PICs with one-stop training and career development opportunities by business enterprise and professional bodies, with a view to encouraging them to make life planning early, so that they can contribute to society by utilising their talents. The Zen Photography Workshop was organised on the basis of "arts therapy" for guiding young PICs to express their feelings through photography, in order to alleviate their negative emotions. The Positive Energy Map made use of community resources provided by over 200 NGOs. Through the CSD's referrals, the NGO activities sustained the positive values of the discharged persons for smooth integration into the society. The CSD appealed to various merchants / trade associations to provide employment opportunities for rehabilitated offenders, and market-oriented vocational training for PICs due for discharge. Visits to correctional institutions were organised for business / professional bodies and community organisations. They were also invited to attend the certificate presentation ceremonies of vocational training courses, so to enhance the employment opportunities of rehabilitation offenders.

Promotion and Publicity Activities

7.12 The CSD participated in the Hong Kong Flower Show and the Hong Kong Brands and Products Expo to showcase the effort and talent of PICs and their engagement in industrial production and vocational training. The CSD also strengthened its publicity and tied with the public through Announcements in the Public Interests, posters, giant wall banners, outdoor LED display and social media, so as to promote various rehabilitation programmes and to appeal for public acceptance of rehabilitated offenders.

7.13 Apart from the above activities / campaigns, the CSD continued reaching out to the community to solicit community acceptance of and support for offender rehabilitation.

Way Forward

7.14 Community support is a key factor contributing to the successful transition of rehabilitated offenders to become law-abiding citizens. The FCC endorsed the CSD's efforts in the rehabilitation of offenders and considered that the CSD's publicity initiatives should continue.

* * * *

CHAPTER 8

WORK OF SUB-COMMITTEES

Standing Committee on Young Offenders (SCOYO)

8.1 SCOYO is a sub-committee of FCC established in July 1986 by reconstituting FCC's Working Group on Youth. Its key objective is to examine factors which affect the involvement of young people at risk in crime as well as consider preventive and remedial measures that can be implemented through education, social and correctional programmes. Another task of SCOYO is to monitor the work of the Young Offender Assessment Panel (YOAP). As a task force comprising professional staff from CSD and SWD, YOAP makes recommendations on the most appropriate rehabilitation programme for convicted young offenders. The terms of reference and the 2024-25 membership list of SCOYO are at **Appendix B(a)**.

8.2 In 2024, SCOYO examined reports on the statistics on crimes involving juveniles and young persons as well as the operation of Police Superintendent's Discretion Scheme. SCOYO also received an update on the operation of YOAP and Rehabilitation Pioneer Project.

Publicity Sub-Committee

8.3 The Publicity Sub-Committee of FCC publicises the policies, objectives and strategies of FCC with a view to fostering public awareness of crime prevention and motivating the community to play a more active role in the fight against crime. The terms of reference and the 2024-25 membership list of the Publicity Sub-Committee are at **Appendix B(b)**.

8.4 The Publicity Sub-Committee is mainly responsible for formulating and implementing the Fight Crime Publicity Campaign. This annual campaign usually embraces various themes targeting prevailing crimes and / or areas of major community concern. Details of the 2024-25 Fight Crime Publicity Campaign are set out in Chapter 5.

8.5 In 2024-25, the Publicity Sub-Committee planned and implemented a territory-wide fight crime publicity campaign through the use of traditional and social media, online platforms and community programmes such as the Good Citizen Award Scheme. The Publicity Sub-Committee also worked closely with the District Fight Crime Committees in planning and organising publicity activities at the district level to support the territory-wide campaign.

Good Citizen Award Scheme (GCA)

8.6 Supported by the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, the GCA Scheme was introduced in 1973 by FCC to give recognition to members of the public for their help in the fight against crime. To further promote public interest in the scheme, an additional honour – the Good Citizen of the Year Award – was introduced in 1984 to give recognition to civic-minded citizens who display exemplary courage in preventing or helping to detect crimes, in apprehending culprits or protecting the life and property.

8.7 GCA Scheme has been revamped since 2021. To further the scope of engagement, the award nomination was expanded from individuals to organisations with commendation of the ‘Good Organisation Award’, which was supported by various local organisations as well as different units of the Police. Apart from the ceremony itself, exhibitions were held at numerous shopping malls in different regions with a view to enhancing the citizen understanding of GCA and promoting the positivity to the society. Furthermore, videos were produced to promote the spirit of GCA, through the interview of awardees and case review.

CHAPTER 9

WORK OF DISTRICT FIGHT CRIME COMMITTEES

9.1 The District Fight Crime Committees (DFCCs) were established in September 1976, mainly for the purpose of promoting public awareness of the Fight Crime Campaign through organising activities at the district level. Since then, DFCCs have developed into a focal point for community efforts to fight crime and their terms of reference (see **Appendix C(a)**) have been broadened to include –

- (a) monitoring the state of crime and law enforcement in the district;
- (b) co-ordinating district campaign activities;
- (c) promoting good relationship between the Police and members of the public; and
- (d) advising the Fight Crime Committee (FCC) on administrative and community involvement measures to combat crime.

9.2 There are 18 DFCCs, which are based on the same geographical boundaries as the District Councils.

Membership

9.3 DFCCs are chaired by local community leaders, the 18 DFCCs comprise Government-appointed non-official members drawn from all sectors of the local community and representatives of the key local government offices. In 2024-26, about 530 non-official members served on the 18 DFCCs. The membership lists of the 18 DFCCs are at **Appendix C(b)**.

Monitoring Crime Situation in the District

9.4 DFCCs meet constantly to discuss law and order issues in their respective districts, keep under review the state of crime and the significant trends revealed in district crime statistics. The meetings provide a useful forum for district personalities to discuss local crime issues.

9.5 Each district has its own crime characteristics due to geographical, demographic and developmental differences. In 2024, DFCCs' attention was particularly drawn to the following types of crime –

- (a) juvenile crimes;
- (b) deception, in particular online and telephone deception;
- (c) drug offences; and
- (d) vice activities.

Co-ordination of Community Efforts

9.6 DFCCs launched various district fight crime publicity activities. In addition to supporting the themes of the prevailing Fight Crime Publicity Campaign (see Chapter 5), the 18 DFCCs also adopted special themes targeting the respective crime characteristics of their districts.

9.7 Campaign activities undertaken by DFCCs in 2024 took a variety of forms, including talks, seminars, award schemes and contests or competitions, publication of fight crime newsletters and distribution of fight crime publicity items.

Link between FCC and DFCCs

9.8 FCC received and considered regular progress reports on the work of the 18 DFCCs, and provided advice to DFCCs. In addition, FCC Members attended DFCC meetings on a roster basis and brought district concerns back to FCC meetings for discussion. At **Appendix C(c)** is the roster of visits of FCC Members to the 18 DFCCs in 2024. FCC Members also participated actively in the publicity activities organised by DFCCs. These arrangements not only enhanced the exchange of ideas and information on measures to combat crime but also established a useful communication channel between members of FCC and the 18 DFCCs.

9.9 Strengthening community efforts in crime prevention is important in maintaining Hong Kong as one of the safest cities in the world. To step up efforts in crime prevention and to enhance co-operation among community groups, FCC allocated additional funding of \$1.8 million to the 18 DFCCs in financial year 2024-25 for organising activities. DFCCs had made use of the allocated funding to organise crime prevention and fight crime activities, including the production of souvenirs and booklets containing fight crime messages, and presentation ceremony for police officers to enhance public understanding of Police work, etc.. These activities were conducive to the dissemination of fight crime messages and the raising of law-abiding awareness in the community.

* * * * *

FIGHT CRIME COMMITTEE

Terms of Reference

- (a) To draw up plans for a co-ordinated effort to reduce crime;
- (b) to co-ordinate the work of the departments and agencies concerned in the implementation of such plans;
- (c) to receive and to assess reports from the departments and agencies concerned on the extent to which they have been able to implement the plans and on the results;
- (d) to determine ways in which the public can be stimulated to contribute to the reduction of crime;
- (e) to receive and to process suggestions from any source on how crime might be reduced;
- (f) to recommend any legislative and administrative measures that the Committee considers necessary towards reducing crime; and
- (g) to report on progress to the Chief Executive once yearly.

FIGHT CRIME COMMITTEE

Membership for 2024-25

- Chairperson : The Chief Secretary for Administration
- Deputy Chairperson : The Secretary for Justice
- Members : Hon Stanley LI Sai-wing, MH, JP
Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, SBS, MH, JP
Mr Matthew LAM Kin-hong, BBS, MH, JP
Mr Victor PANG Wing-seng, MH
Mr CHAN Siu-tong, MH, JP
Mr SIU Chor-kee, SBS, MH, JP
Ms Melody KWOK Sze-wai, MH, JP
Ms Cecilia HO Chung-chee
Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung, JP
Mr Alex WONG Wing-lik
Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, SBS, JP
Mr Jonathon CHONG Chong-yip, BBS, JP
Mr YEUNG Ka-shing
Dr Stanley YIM Yuk-lun, SBS, JP
Mr CHAN Man-chau, SBS, JP
Mr George LAU Ka-keung, BBS, MH, JP
Dr LAU Sin-ting
Secretary for Education
Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs
Secretary for Labour and Welfare
Secretary for Security
Commissioner of Police
Commissioner of Correctional Services
- Secretary : Principal Assistant Secretary for Security (E)

FIGHT CRIME COMMITTEE

Standing Committee on Young Offenders

Terms of Reference

- (a) To put forward recommendations to the Fight Crime Committee on possible ways of preventing potential young offenders from offending;
- (b) to advise the Fight Crime Committee on possible ways in which the treatment of young offenders could be improved; and
- (c) to monitor the work of the Young Offenders Assessment Panel and consider any suggestions for improvements to the rehabilitation of young offenders the Panel puts forward.

Membership for 2024-25

Chairman : Secretary for Security

Members : Hon Stanley LI Sai-wing, MH, JP (up to 31 December 2024)
Mr Rex IP Yik-nam, JP
Mr FONG Ping, BBS, JP
Ms Vera HO Ivy Yuen-wei
Mr LI Zhong, JP
Ms NG Ling-ling, JP
Mr TANG Ho-hong
Ms Jennifer YEUNG Yin-chi, JP
Mr Samson KWOK Chun-wai (since 1 January 2025)
Ms CHAU Chuen-heung, SBS, MH, JP
Mr Lawrence LO Wing-man, BBS, JP
Miss Grace CHAN Man-yee
Mr Peter LAW Tak-chuen (Retired Magistrate (Juvenile Court))
Secretary for Justice (or representative)
Secretary for Labour and Welfare (or representative)
Secretary for Education (or representative)
Commissioner of Police (or representative)
Director of Social Welfare (or representative)
Commissioner of Correctional Services (or representative)
Principal Assistant Secretary for Security (E)

Secretary : Senior Executive Officer (Fight Crime Committee),
Security Bureau

FIGHT CRIME COMMITTEE

Publicity Sub-Committee

Terms of Reference

- (a) To determine publicity support for the agreed policies, objectives and strategies of the Fight Crime Committee;
- (b) to advise the Fight Crime Committee on promotional and publicity activities in respect of fight crime campaigns and to implement the Fight Crime Committee's decisions;
- (c) to co-ordinate inter-departmental action in carrying out these activities;
- (d) to co-ordinate and advise on promotional activities carried out by District Fight Crime Committees, the Junior Police Call and the Senior Police Call;
- (e) to advise on the use of funds allocated for annual fight crime publicity campaigns; and
- (f) to report on progress to the Fight Crime Committee.

Membership for 2024-25

Chairman : Assistant Commissioner of Police (Public Relations),
Hong Kong Police Force

Members : Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, SBS, MH, JP
Mr Victor PANG Wing-seng, MH
Ms Melody KWOK Sze-wai, MH, JP
Mr CHAN Kin-ping, BBS, JP
Dr CHENG Shing-fung, MH, JP
A representative of Security Bureau
Representatives of Information Services Department
A representative of Social Welfare Department
A representative of Home Affairs Department
A representative of Crime Prevention Bureau,
Hong Kong Police Force
Representatives of Public Relations Wing,
Hong Kong Police Force

Secretary : Senior Information Officer (Publicity) (Public Relations Wing),
Hong Kong Police Force

DISTRICT FIGHT CRIME COMMITTEES

Terms of Reference

- (a) To keep under review the state of crime and law enforcement in the district and suggest priorities as seen by the public;
- (b) to co-ordinate all district efforts to assist the Police to combat crime and to reduce illicit drug dealing;
- (c) to promote good relationship between the Police and members of the public at district level; and
- (d) to advise the Fight Crime Committee on administrative and community involvement measures to combat crime.

Membership Lists of District Fight Crime Committees for 2024-26

1. Central and Western District Fight Crime Committee
2. Eastern District Fight Crime Committee
3. Southern District Fight Crime Committee
4. Wan Chai District Fight Crime Committee
5. Kowloon City District Fight Crime Committee
6. Kwun Tong District Fight Crime Committee
7. Sham Shui Po District Fight Crime Committee
8. Wong Tai Sin District Fight Crime Committee
9. Yau Tsim Mong District Fight Crime Committee
10. Islands District Fight Crime Committee
11. Kwai Tsing District Fight Crime Committee
12. North District Fight Crime Committee
13. Sai Kung District Fight Crime Committee
14. Sha Tin District Fight Crime Committee
15. Tai Po District Fight Crime Committee
16. Tsuen Wan District Fight Crime Committee
17. Tuen Mun District Fight Crime Committee
18. Yuen Long District Fight Crime Committee

1. Central and Western District Fight Crime Committee

Chairman : Mr LAM Chun-fung

Vice-chairman : Mr CHOW Chiu-sheung, JP

Members : Dr CHAN Kin-keung, Eugene, SBS, BBS, JP
Ms CHAN Nga-yee
Ms CHAN Yuk-fan, Fanny
Ms CHEUNG Hing-ling
Mr CHUNG Ki-fung
Ms JIN Ling, MH
Ms KWOK Chiu-ting
Mr LAM Kei-lung
Ms LAM Shuk-cho
Mr LEE Kwong-yu, MH
Mr Harry LIN
Mr LIU Jun-dong, Johnson
Mr MAK Hin-chun
Mr NG Yin
Ms POON Sum-yee, Teresa
Mr SO Kai-kwok, Kenneth
Mr TSANG Yiu-tong, MH
Mr TSE Chin, Christopher
Mr TSO Chin-hong, Bobby
Dr WONG Chi-ho, Jimmy, SBS, BBS, JP
Mr WONG Wai-kit
Prof WOO Wing-cheung, MH
Mr WU Yim-chung
Mr XIE Xi-wu
Mr YIM Hong-cheuk, Foster
Mr YIP Chun-yin
Mr YOUNG Chit-on, Jeremy
District Officer (Central & Western)
District Commander (Central), Hong Kong Police Force
District Commander (Western), Hong Kong Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Central District), Hong Kong Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Western District), Hong Kong Police Force
Representative of Independent Commission Against Corruption
Representative of Education Bureau
Representative of Social Welfare Department

2. Eastern District Fight Crime Committee

Chairman : Dr CHENG Shing-fung, Baldwin, MH, JP

Vice-chairman : Mr FONG Chung-lun, MH

Members : Ms CHAN Hang, MH, JP
Mr CHAN Ka-lun, Alan
Mr CHAU Chi-yan, Benny
Ms CHEN See-hung, Christine
Mr CHENG Chi-sing, MH
Ms CHENG Ching-wa
Mr CHIU Chi-kin, MH
Mr CHOI Chun-chung, Danny
Mr CHU Yuk-lung, JP
Mr FUNG Chi-ho, Matt
Ms HO Sau-yin, Zareenah
Mr HO Yau-heng, Arnaldo
Mr HUNG Lin-cham, MH, JP
Dr KWOK Ho-king, Calvin
Ms LAI Pik-mei, Pamy
Mr LAM Hoi-cheung, Victor, JP
Dr LAM Kwok-hung, Edward
Ms LI Lee
Mr LU Hiu-tung
Mr LUI Yau-tak, Paul
Dr NG Ka-wing, Eric
Ms SHAM Ei-hung, Esther
Mr TSANG Wing-wai, Michael
Mr WONG Pokan, Victor
Mr ZHENG Er-cong
District Officer (Eastern)
Senior Liaison Officer (2), Eastern District Office
Liaison Officer-in-charge (Special Duties)1,
Eastern District Office
Liaison Officer (Special Duties)1, Eastern District
Office
District Commander (Eastern), Hong Kong Police
Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Eastern
District), Hong Kong Police Force
Representative of Independent Commission
Against Corruption
Representative of Education Bureau
Representative of Social Welfare Department
Representative of Housing Department

3. Southern District Fight Crime Committee

Chairman : Mr CHAN Nam-po, BBS, JP

Vice Chairman : Mr WONG Ling-sun, Vincent, JP

Members : Mr CHAN Fu-ming, MH
Mr CHAN Man-chun, JP
Mr CHAN Wai-keung, Barry
Mr CHENG Hill-kwong, Don
Ms CHEUNG Ka-lai
Mr CHOW Seung-man
Mr CHU Lap-wai, MH
Ms FU Kam-yin, Camella
Mr FUNG Se-goun, Fergus, MH
Ms KONG Cheuk-chi
Dr LAM Wai-wing, Malcolm, JP
Ms LAM Wing-sze
Ms LAM Yuk-chun, BBS, MH
Mr LAU Ngai, Peter
Ms LAU Wing-yan, Rikki
Ms LAW Yuk-ying
Mr LEE Tsan
Ms LEUNG Bik-tin
Ms LEUNG Koon-ho
Ms LI Xue-ping
Mrs LI LAM Mo-king
Mr PANG Siu-kei
Mr SY Kau-yick, Allan
Dr TSE Hiu-tung, Sheldon, MH
Mr WONG Pui-lam
Mr YAO CJ Quan-hao
District Officer (Southern)
Assistant District Officer (Southern)
Senior Liaison Officer (2), Southern District Office
Liaison Officer-in-charge (Community Building),
Southern District Office
District Commander (Western), Hong Kong Police
Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Western
District), Hong Kong Police Force
Representative of Independent Commission
Against Corruption
Representative of Education Bureau
Representative of Social Welfare Department
Representative of Housing Department

4. Wan Chai District Fight Crime Committee

Chairman : Mr CHONG Chong-yip, BBS, JP

Vice-chairman : Ms CHUNG Lai-kam, Kathy, MH

Members : Mr CHAN Chi-sum, Jason
Ms CHAN Yin-pang, Ida
Ms FU Wen-jing
Ms HUANG Xia-si
Mr KWOK Yi-chit
Ms KWONG Mei-wan, Cally, JP
Mr LAM Chi-wai
Dr LAM Sek-kong, MH
Mr LAM Wai-kong, MH
Mr LAU Lee-nin
Mr LEE Chak-man
Mr LEE Raymond
Mr LI Kwan-yuen
Ms LO Wing-sze, Anthea, BBS, JP
Mrs PONG TUNG Ching-yee, Helena
Ms SHER Ching-yee
Ms SO Wing-yu
Mr SUEN Man-hon
Mr SUN Tao-hung, Stanley, JP
Ms TANG Siu-mui
Mr TSE Hing-min
Mr TSUI Pui-hung
Ms WONG Ching-chi, Gigi
Dr WONG Kong-tin, James, BBS, JP
Mr WONG Kwok-sheung
Mr WONG Wang-tai, Ivan, MH
Mr WU Chi, MH
Ms YIU Suet-mui, Connie
District Officer (Wan Chai)
Assistant District Officer (Wan Chai)
District Commander (Wan Chai), Hong Kong
Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Wan Chai
District), Hong Kong Police Force
Assistant Divisional Commander (Operations)
(North Point), Hong Kong Police Force
Representative of Independent Commission
Against Corruption
Representative of Social Welfare Department

5. Kowloon City District Fight Crime Committee

Chairman : Mr CHAN Kin-ping, BBS, JP

Vice-chairman : Mr CHAN Yan-yiu, MH

Members :

- Ms CHAN Fung-yi
- Ms CHAN Jeanette
- Mr CHAN Wai-chung, Ricky
- Mr CHAN Wing-tak, Kevin
- Ms CHING Ngon-lai
- Mr CHOI Wan-lung, Jay
- Ms CHONG Wai-yan, Quince, JP
- Mr CHUNG Chun-hung, Stanley
- Mr HO Hin-ming, BBS, MH
- Dr HO Kin-chung, Henry
- Mr KO Chung-kit, Jacky
- Mr KOO Wai-shing, David
- Ms LAM Ching Cecilia, Tracy
- Ms LAM Chui-ling, Bally
- Mr LAM Tak-shing, MH
- Ms LEUNG Diana
- Ms LEUNG Wan-chong, Christine
- Mr MA Chi-hang, Henry
- Mr NGAN Chi-wing
- Mr POON Chi-lun, Allen
- Mr SUN Kwok-wah, MH
- Ms TAM Lee-yee, Tammy
- Prof TSE Hoi-fat
- Dr ULLAH Rizwan, MH
- Ms WANG Hong, Winnie
- Mr WONG Kei-ka
- Ms WONG Man-lei, Vivian
- Mr WONG Man-kong
- Mr WONG Siu-kei, Ivan, JP
- Ms WONG Sok-man, MH
- Mr YIM Siu-wing, Simon
- Ms YU Sau-chu, BBS, MH, JP
- Mr YU Shun-hui, JP
- District Officer (Kowloon City)
- Senior Liaison Officer (District Liaison)1,
Kowloon City District Office
- Liaison Officer i/c (Long Tong), Kowloon City
District Office
- Liaison Officer (Long Tong)1, Kowloon City
District Office

District Commander (Kowloon City), Hong Kong
Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Kowloon
City District), Hong Kong Police Force
District Commander (Sau Mau Ping), Hong Kong
Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Sau Mau
Ping District), Hong Kong Police Force
Representative of Independent Commission
Against Corruption
Representative of Education Bureau
Representative of Social Welfare Department
Representative of Leisure and Cultural Services
Department

6. **Kwun Tong District Fight Crime Committee**

Chairman : Mr CHAN Wah-yu, Nelson, MH, JP

Vice-chairman : Mr CHAN Pak-ping

Members : Mr CHAN Chun-Kit
Mr CHAN Yiu-hong, Jimmy, MH
Mr CHEUNG Fung
Mr CHIM Hon-yam, MH
Mr FONG Yick-chung, Edwin
Ms FUNG Mei-wan, MH
Mr HO Wing-tim, BBS, MH
Mr KWOK Kam-fat
Mr LAU Kar-wah
Ms LEE Fei-fan
Ms LEUNG Ho-ki, June
Mr LIN Ho-man, Joseph, MH
Mr LO Chun-hang, Simpson
Mr LUI Tung-hai, MH
Prof MING Wai-kit
Mr NG Sing-wah
Mr NG Yau-keung, Benjamin
Mr POON Chun-yuen, MH
Mr SUN Yung-liang, Warren
Mr TSE Wai-chan
Mr TSO Simon
Mr WONG Chun-ping, MH, JP
Prof WOO King-hang, JP
Mr YAU Man-wah, Ivan
Mr YIP Kin-ming, MH, JP
Ms YU Juliana
Mr YU Man, MH
Mr ZHAN Yan-sheng
District Officer (Kwun Tong)
Senior Liaison Officer (4), Kwun Tong District
Office
Liaison Officer-in-charge (District Facilities),
Kwun Tong District Office
Liaison Officer (District Facilities), Kwun Tong
District Office
District Commander (Kwun Tong), Hong Kong
Police Force
District Commander (Sau Mau Ping), Hong Kong
Police Force

Police Community Relations Officer (Kwun Tong District), Hong Kong Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Sau Mau Ping District), Hong Kong Police Force
Representative of Independent Commission Against Corruption
Representative of Education Bureau
Representative of Social Welfare Department
Representative of Housing Department

7. Sham Shui Po District Fight Crime Committee

Chairman : Mr LO Wing-man, Lawrence, BBS, JP

Vice-chairman : Mr LAW Ching-kit, Bosco, JP

Members : Dr CHAN Tung, GBM, GBS, JP
Mr CHAN Wai-ming, BBS, MH, JP
Mr CHEN Dion, MH
Dr CHENG Kam-chung, Eric, SBS, MH, JP
Mr CHENG Muk-lam, MH
Mr CHOY Sai-hung, MH
Ms CHUNG Ching-may, MH
Dr FU Kin-chi, Willy
Ms HUI Ming-ming, Cindi
Ms KWOK Mei-wah, Mimi
Ms KWOK Yin-lai, MH
Mr LAM Tak-hing, JP
Mr LAW Kwok-ho
Ms LEE Fung-king
Mr LI Hon-hung, Allan, BBS, MH, JP
Mr LO Chi-chiu
Ms MAN Wing-yee, Ginny, BBS, JP
Mr SHUM Chi-pong, Tommy
Mr SUEN Wing-lok
Mr WONG Tat-tung, MH, JP
Mr WONG Tim-fuk, Gary
Mr WU Ying-peng
Mr YEW Yat-ming, Edmond
Dr YIP Pui-lam, Isaac
Ms YU Ho-wun, Grace, MH
District Officer (Sham Shui Po)
District Commander (Sham Shui Po), Hong Kong
Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Sham Shui
Po District), Hong Kong Police Force
Representative of Independent Commission
Against Corruption
Representative of Education Bureau
Representative of Social Welfare Department
Representative of Housing Department
Representative of Leisure and Cultural Services
Department
Representative of Food and Environmental
Hygiene Department

8. Wong Tai Sin District Fight Crime Committee

Chairman : Mr HO Hon-man, MH, JP

Vice-chairman : Mr PANG Wing-seng, Victor, MH

Members : Ms CHEN Annie
Mr CHENG Man-tak, Richard
Mr CHIU Choi-lung
Ms CHU Wing-sze
Mr HON Shing-for
Mr HUNG Chor-ying, Edmond
Ms KAI Yim-lee, MH
Mr KWOK Man-kwan, MH
Mr LAM Man-fai, BBS, JP
Mr LAU Kwok-kee
Mr LI Dennis
Mr LIU Xu-dong
Mr LUI Tsz-chung
Mr MOK Cham-hung, Chadwick
Mr NG Hung-fai, Myron
Ms NG May
Mr NGAI Shi-shing, Godfrey
Ms NGAN Po-wan
Ms PAK Yuen-lan, Ellen
Dr SHI Lop-tak, SBS, MH, JP
Mr TANG Ho-hong
Ms TSE Oi-hung, MH, JP
Mr WONG Chi-yeung, MH
Mr WONG Chun-hung
Mr WONG Kam-choi, MH
Mr WONG San-fung
Mr WONG Yip-kwan, MH
Mr YEUNG Hon-yip
Ms YEW Yat-wa, Deannie
Mr YIU Ming-keung
Ms ZHANG Gong
District Officer (Wong Tai Sin)
Assistant District Officer (Wong Tai Sin)
Senior Liaison Officer (1), Wong Tai Sin District
Office
Liaison Officer in-charge (West), Wong Tai Sin
District Office
District Commander (Wong Tai Sin), Hong
Kong Police Force

Police Community Relations Officer (Wong Tai
Sin District), Hong Kong Police Force
Representative of Independent Commission
Against Corruption
Representative of Education Bureau
Representative of Social Welfare Department
Representative of Leisure and Cultural Services
Department
Representative of Housing Department

9. Yau Tsim Mong District Fight Crime Committee

Chairman : Mr YANG Si-kit, Kenny

Vice-chairman : Mr YIP Koon-shing

Members : Ms AU Chor-kwan, JP
Dr CHAN Jing-ning
Ms CHAN Miu-lan, Christina
Ms CHAN Oi-ching, SBS, JP
Mr CHAN Siu-tong, MH, JP
Mr CHAN Wai-keung
Mr CHE Wang-kin
Mr CHENG Cheung
Mr CHEUNG Ka-ho, MH
Mr CHEUNG Yip-wai, Daniel
Mr CHOW Chun-fai, BBS, JP
Mr CHU Man-yin, Arthur Newton
Ms HO Mei-chee, Charmaine
Mr HUI Tak-leung, JP
Ms KAM Wing-mui, Cindy
Mr LAM Chi-bun, Lawrence
Mr LAU Ho-yin
Ms LO Pui-yee
Mr LOW Lock-ming, BBS, MH
Dr LUK Wai-ki, Elvis
Mr LUO Yong
Mr MA Wai-kiu
Mr MUI Arthur
Ms NG Yuen-ping, Christita
Mr SO Chun-him
Mr SZE Chi-king
Mrs TANG XUAN Hong-yan
Mr WONG Chi-leong
Mr WONG Tsz-man
Mr WONG Tsz-shing, MH
Mr YEUNG Tsz-hei, Benny, BBS, MH
District Officer (Yau Tsim Mong)
District Commander (Yau Tsim), Hong Kong
Police Force
District Commander (Mong Kok), Hong Kong
Police Force
Representative of Independent Commission
Against Corruption

Representative of Education Bureau
Representative of Social Welfare Department
Representative of Leisure and Cultural Services
Department

10. Islands District Fight Crime Committee

Chairman : Ms CHAU Chuen-heung, SBS, MH, JP

Vice-chairman : Mr CHUK Hing-Toi, MH

Members : Mr CHAN Ching-sang
Mr CHAN Cho-ping
Ms CHAN Ka-lai, Sammi
Mr CHAN Ngai-chung
Ms CHAN Wing-fung
Ms CHAN Yee-wah
Ms CHENG Mei-chi
Ms CHOW Suet-yan
Mr CHU Hon-chung
Mr HUI Chun-lung, MH
Ms LAI Chau-ha
Ms LAI Suet-ying
Mr LAU Pak-yuen
Mr LEE Kam-ming
Ms LEE Wing-yu
Mr LI Wing-foo
Mr MOK Kwong-yuen, Swanson
Mr NG Choi-wah
Mr NG Kwok-hei
Mr TANG Jeb-ming
Mr TSANG Chiu-yuk
Mr WONG Fai-man
Mr WONG Fuk-kan, MH
Mr WONG Kam-leung, BBS
Mr WONG King-chuen
Mr YANG Li-jun, MH
Ms YU Lai-fan, MH
Mr ZENG Sheng-li
Mr ZHU Dian-an, King, MH
District Officer (Islands)
Assistant District Officer (Islands)2
Senior Liaison Officer (Islands)1
Liaison Officer i/c (Peng Chau/ Discovery Bay)
District Commander (Lantau), Hong Kong Police
Force
District Commander (Marine Port), Hong Kong
Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Lantau
District), Hong Kong Police Force

Police Community Relations Officer (Marine Port District), Hong Kong Police Force
Representative of Independent Commission Against Corruption
Representative of Education Bureau
Representative of Social Welfare Department
Representative of Leisure and Cultural Services Department

11. **Kwai Tsing District Fight Crime Committee**

Chairman : Mr LAM Chor-chiu, MH, JP

Vice-chairman : Mr MA Ka-chun

Members : Mr AU Chi-fai
Ms CHAN Ching-yin
Ms CHAN Chow-han
Mr CHAN Pik-man, MH
Mr CHAN Sheung-chi, Michael
Ms CHAN Yu
Ms CHEUNG Yee-sha, Louisa
Mr CHOW Kim-ho
Mr CHOW Yick-hay, BBS, JP
Mr CHUNG Chi-ming, Eric
Ms FUNG Wai-ching, Michelle
Mr KWONG Man-hong, Michael
Mr LEE Tan-chun, MH
Ms LEUNG Kar-ming, MH
Mr LI Wai-ming
Mr LO Ying-hon
Ms SHUEN Oi-man
Mr TONG Cheuk-pan
Mr TSUI Hiu-kit
Ms WANG Chung-wing
Mr WONG Chun-fai, BBS, MH
Ms WONG Hau-yeung
Mr WONG Kwun-keong, BBS, JP
Mr WONG Pui-yin, Patrick
Mr WONG Ting-hong
Mr YIM Tsz-yu, Jeffrey
Mr YIP Cheung-chun, MH
Mr YIP Siu-kwong
District Officer (Kwai Tsing)
Assistant District Officer (Kwai Tsing)
Senior Liaison Officer (2), (Kwai Tsing)
Liaison Officer-in-charge (GLT3) (Kwai Tsing)
District Commander (Kwai Tsing), Hong Kong
Police Force
Assistant District Commander (Crime) (Kwai Tsing
District), Hong Kong Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Kwai Tsing),
Hong Kong Police Force
Representative of Independent Commission
Against Corruption

Representative of Education Bureau
Representative of Social Welfare Department
Representative of Housing Department

12. North District Fight Crime Committee

Chairman : Mr CHAN Man-chau, BBS, JP

Vice chairman : Mr HAU Kam-lam, MH, JP

Members : Mr AU Chun-shing, MH
Mr AU YEUNG Hok-wang
Mr CHEUNG Chi-hung
Mr CHEUNG Yuk-kei, MH
Mr CHU Pui-wing
Mr CHUANG Tze-cheung, Christopher, JP
Mr CHUI Ka-hung, Raymond
Mr CHUNG Chi-wing
Mr FONG Ho-ching, Jacky
Mr HO Ying-hon
Mr KWAN CHUN-wah, Johnny
Mr LAI Sum
Mr LAU Yau-kuen
Mr LEE Ho
Ms LEE Pui-ah
Mr LEUNG Yuk-hung, Paul
Mr LI Ka-chun
Mr LI Kwok-yiu
Mr LIU Sui-biu
Mr LIU Yu-hin, MH
Ms MOK Mo-kit, Daisy
Mr SIU Chung-fei
Mr SO Sai-chi, SBS, MH
Mr SUNG Ka-woon, JP
Mr WAN Wo-fai, MH
Mr WANG Tai-ran
Mr WONG Shun-tak
Ms YANG Tiantian
District Officer (North)
Assistant District Officer (North) 2
Senior Liaison Officer (2), North District Office
Liaison Officer-in-charge (Fanling Town) 2, North District Office
Liaison Officer (Fanling Town) 2(2), North District Office
District Commander (Tai Po), Hong Kong Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Tai Po District), Hong Kong Police Force

District Commander (Border), Hong Kong Police
Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Border
District), Hong Kong Police Force
Representative of Independent Commission
Against Corruption
Representative of Education Bureau
Representative of Social Welfare Department
Representative of Housing Department

13. Sai Kung District Fight Crime Committee

Chairman : Mr NG Sze-fuk, GBS, JP

Vice-chairman : Mr NG Kam-wah, Webster, JP

Members : Mr CHAN Dik-sau
Mr CHAN Kwok-kai, BBS, JP
Ms CHAN Shuk-yi, Sandy
Mr CHENG Kam-wah
Ms CHEUNG Ting-kiu
Mr CHEUNG Yat-leung, Jacky, BBS, MH
Mr FONG Yee-tak
Ms FUNG Pui-shan
Ms LAU Lai-shim, Wanny
Mr LEE Kin-on
Ms LEONG Ut-lan
Mr LI Fuk-hong, MH
Ms LI Ka-yan
Mr LOK Sau-ming
Mr MA Yee-sup *
Mr POON Chun-yin
Mr WANG Wen
Mr WONG Mok-yin
Mr WONG Wang-to, MH
Ms WU Suet-lin
Mr YAU Siu-hung, MH
Miss YAU Yik-ling
Ms YU Natasha
Mr YUEN To-shing
District Officer (Sai Kung)
Assistant District Officer (Sai Kung)(1)
Senior Liaison Officer (1), Sai Kung District Office
Liaison Officer i/c (Sai Kung), Sai Kung District Office
Liaison Officer (Sai Kung)1, Sai Kung District Office
District Commander (Tseung Kwan O), Hong Kong Police Force
District Commander (Wong Tai Sin), Hong Kong Police Force
Divisional Commander (Sai Kung), Hong Kong Police Force
Divisional Commander (Marine East), Hong Kong Police Force

Assistant Divisional Commander (Marine East)
(Administration), Hong Kong Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Tseung
Kwan O District), Hong Kong Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Wong Tai
Sin District), Hong Kong Police Force
Assistant Police Community Relations Officer
(Marine East Division), Hong Kong Police Force
Representative of Independent Commission
Against Corruption
Representative of Education Bureau
Representative of Social Welfare Department

* Passed away during the term of office

14. Sha Tin District Fight Crime Committee

Chairman : Mr TSANG Ting-fat

Vice-chairman : Mr FONG Chun-man, MH

Members : Mr AU Chi-on, Paul
Ms CHAN Sin-ming
Ms CHEN Jun
Mr CHENG Ka-ho, MH, JP
Mr CHEUNG Chi-yin
Mr CHEUNG Kwong-kwan, BBS, JP
Ms CHEUNG Wai-yin, Jennifer
Mr DENG Kai-rong, BBS, MH, JP
Mr GUO Qi-fei
Mr HO Pui-sing
Mr LAM Cheuk-wai, Trevor
Mr LAU Sai-man
Mr LEONG Chi-chung
Mr LEUNG Ka-fai, MH
Mr LIN Sum-kit
Dr MAN Chi-yin
Mr NG Wah-kong, SBS, JP
Mr PUI Chun-ting, Thomas
Mr TANG Hoi-chung
Mr TSANG Chun-ho, Anthony
Ms TSANG Tsz-lui
Ms TSE King-ha, Grace, MH
Ms TUNG Kin-lei
Ms WONG Po-yee
Mr WONG Wai-yue, MH
Mr WU Yuk-chi
Ms ZHANG Xin
District Officer (Sha Tin)
District Commander (Sha Tin), Hong Kong Police
Force
Representative of Independent Commission
Against Corruption
Representative of Education Bureau
Representative of Social Welfare Department
Representative of Housing Department

15. Tai Po District Fight Crime Committee

Chairman : Mr CHAN Pui-tim, MH

Vice Chairman : Mr FAN Hoi-kit, MH

Members : Mr CHAN Chi-chiu, Henry, MH, JP
Mr CHAN Cho-leung, MH, JP
Mr CHAN Pok-chi, JP
Mr CHAN Tsz-kin
Mr CHEN Wai-lun
Mr CHEUNG Chun-hei
Mr CHING Ka-hung
Mr CHING Kwo
Mr FUNG Ching-ngok
Ms HE Yuan-feng, MH
Mr HO Kwok-kwong
Mr HUI Hung-kwan
Mr KWOK Wing-keung, BBS, MH, JP
Mr LAM Hoi-kwan, Hammer
Mr LEE Siu-man
Mr LEONG Chun-ming
Mr LO Wing-bong
Mr MUI Wai-sum
Mr NGAI Bodhi Walter, JP
Ms SO Tsit
Mr SUN Hoi-tung
Mr WAN Koon-kau
Ms WONG Chun-yau
Ms YIP Yan
Mr YIP Yick-siu
Mr YU Sau-yin
District Officer (Tai Po)
Assistant District Officer (Tai Po)
Senior Liaison Officer (2), Tai Po District Office
District Commander (Tai Po), Hong Kong Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Tai Po District), Hong Kong Police Force
Divisional Commander (Ma On Shan), Hong Kong Police Force
Representative of Marine North Division, Hong Kong Police Force
Representative of Education Bureau
Representative of Housing Department

Representative of Independent Commission
Against Corruption
Representative of Social Welfare Department

16. Tsuen Wan District Fight Crime Committee

Chairman : Mr LO Siu-kit, MH, JP

Vice-chairman : Mrs YIM TSUI Yuk-shan, MH

Members : Mr CHAN Hiu-chun, MH
Mr CHAN Shing-bong
Dr CHEUNG Man-ka, Marcella
Ms CHEUNG Yu-wei, Irene
Mr CHIK Man-hin
Ms CHIU Lai-kuen, Susanna, MH, JP
Mr FAN Shu-ming
Mr HO Ngai-keung, BBS, MH
Mr HO Yee-keung, Jesse
Mr LAW Kin-wan
Mr LEE Chi-fung
Mr LEUNG Cheong-ming, Raymond, MH, JP
Mr LI Man-chiu
Mr LI Nang-kit
Mr LUI Chi-wang
Ms LUI Dik-ming
Mr NG Chau-yan
Mrs SUEN CHOI To-may, MH
Mr SUEN Wah-on
Mr TSOI Siu-lam
Ms WAH Mei-ling
Ms WONG Bo-chu
Mr WONG Ka-man
Ms YANG Xiao-ling, MH
District Officer (Tsuen Wan)
Assistant District Officer (Tsuen Wan)
Senior Liaison Officer (1), Tsuen Wan District
Office
Liaison Officer i/c (North(2)), Tsuen Wan District
Office
Liaison Officer (North(2)1), Tsuen Wan District
Office
District Commander (Tsuen Wan), Hong Kong
Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Tsuen Wan
District), Hong Kong Police Force
Representative of Independent Commission
Against Corruption

Representative of Education Bureau
Representative of Social Welfare Department
Representative of Housing Department

17. Tuen Mun District Fight Crime Committee

Chairman : Mr LAU Ka-keung, George, BBS, MH, JP

Vice-chairman : Mr CHU Wai-ming, MH

Members : Mr CHAN Ho-ting, Mac
Dr CHAN Kwai-wao
Mr CHAN Man-kui, Andrew
Mr CHAN Yau-hoi, BBS, MH, JP
Mr CHENG Chun-hong
Mr CHUA Yiu-yeung, Stephen
Mr HO Jun-hang, Benton
Mr LAM Man-san
Mr LAM Ming-wai
Mr LAU Chi-shing, Christopher
Ms LEE Ying, Robena
Mr LI Lap-man
Mr LIN Wan-tsang
Ms MAK Mei-yeec, Pamela
Mr MO Shing-fung
Ms PONG Sum-yeec, Samanta
Mr POON Wai-yin
Ms SO Oi-kwan, MH
Mr TANG Chun-keung
Ms TANG Wai-ling
Mr TSUI Ho-yin
Mr WAN Tin-chong, MH
Mr WONG Yin-shun, Matthew
Mr YEUNG Chi-ming
Mr YEUNG Kwun-tung
Mr YIP Tak-ho, Dickson
District Officer (Tuen Mun)
Assistant District Officer (Tuen Mun) 2
Senior Liaison Officer (1), Tuen Mun District Office
Liaison Officer i/c (Community Affairs), Tuen Mun District Office
Liaison Officer (Community Affairs), Tuen Mun District Office
Assistant Executive Manager (Community), Tuen Mun District Office
District Commander (Tuen Mun), Hong Kong Police Force

Police Community Relations Officer (Tuen Mun District), Hong Kong Police Force
Officer-in-Charge of District Intelligence Section (Tuen Mun District), Hong Kong Police Force
Representative of Independent Commission Against Corruption
Representative of Education Bureau
Representative of Social Welfare Department
Representative of Housing Department

18. Yuen Long District Fight Crime Committee

Chairman : Mr CHAN Kin-yip, BBS, MH

Vice-chairman : Mr KWOK Ho-nam

Members : Mr CHAM Ka-hung, Daniel, BBS, MH, JP
Ms CHAN Kam-sheung
Ms CHAN Ngar-kiu
Ms CHAN Yuen-ping
Mr CHEUNG Wai-sum
Ms CHIU Sau-han, MH
Mr CHONG Kin-shing, MH, JP
Mr FONG Chi-wing
Mr HUNG Chun-chiu
Ms KONG Yin-shan, Ruth
Mr KWOK Tsz-fung
Ms LAI Ka-yan
Mr LAM Kwok-leung, JP
Ms LAU Hong-ni, Stella
Mr LAU Ka-wing
Mr LAU Tak-ping, MH
Mr LEE Shing-kan, MH
Mr MAN Fu-wan, BBS
Mr NG Hon-chung
Mr NG Kit-yan
Mr SHUM Ho-kit, BBS, JP
Ms SHUM Pui-yee
Mr SO Ka-chun, Carson
Ms TAM Kam-lin, MH
Mr TAM Tak-hoi
Mr TANG Ting-kwan
Ms TSE Pui-yin
Mr TSUI Yat-wah
Ms WONG Wai-ling
Mr YAU Chi-leung
Ms YAU Tai-tai, BBS, MH
Mr YING leung
Mr YOUNG Ka-on
Mr YU Chung-leung
District Officer (Yuen Long)
Senior Liaison Officer (3)
Liaison Officer i/c (Town 1)
Liaison Officer(Town 1)2

District Commander (Yuen Long), Hong Kong
Police Force
District Commander (Border), Hong Kong Police
Force
Divisional Commander (Lok Ma Chau), Hong
Kong Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Yuen Long
District), Hong Kong Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Border
District), Hong Kong Police Force
Representative of Independent Commission
Against Corruption
Representative of Education Bureau
Representative of Social Welfare Department
Representative of Housing Department

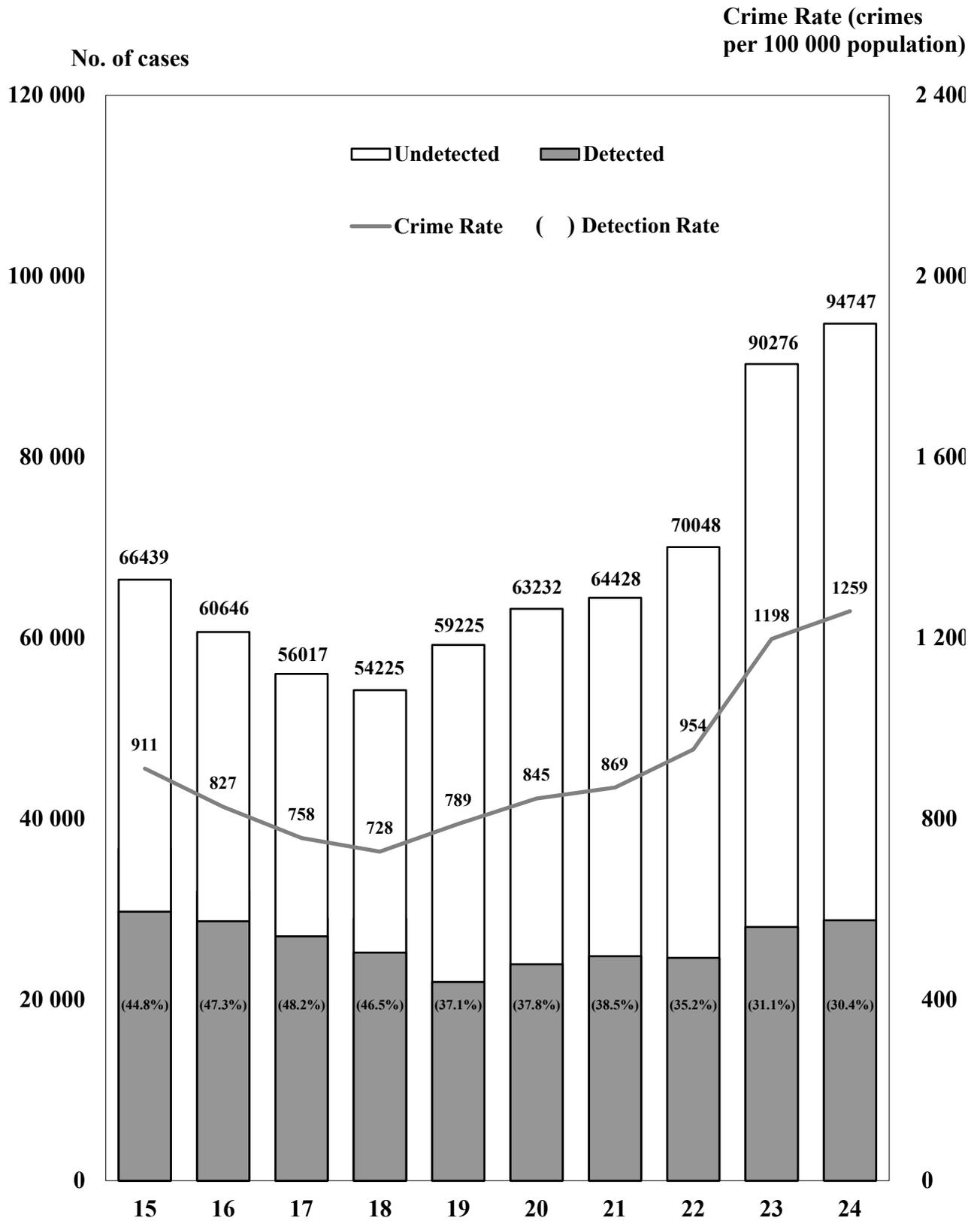
FIGHT CRIME COMMITTEE

Roster of Visits to District Fight Crime Committees in 2024

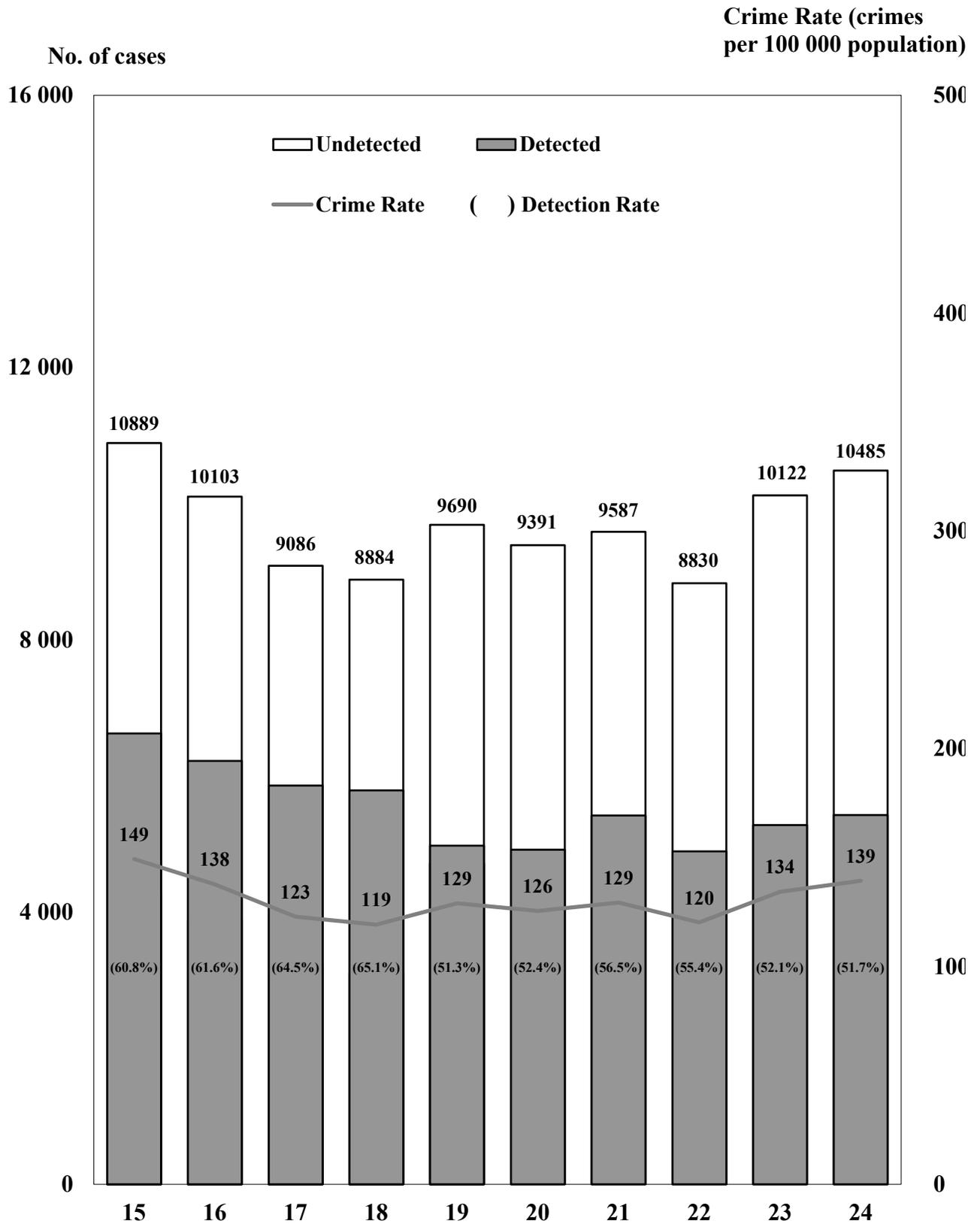
<u>FCC Member</u>	<u>DFCC</u>	<u>Date of DFCC Meetings in 2024</u>
The Honourable Stanley LI Sai-wing, MH, JP	Sai Kung Islands Kwai Tsing	9 May 20 May 1 August
Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, SBS, JP	Eastern	22 August
Mr CHAN Man-chau, SBS, JP	Kwai Tsing	30 April
Mr CHAN Siu-tong, MH, JP	Eastern Tsuen Wan	8 March 14 June
Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, SBS, MH, JP	Kwun Tong North Kowloon City	28 February 14 August 13 November
Mr Jonathon CHONG Chong-yip, BBS, JP	Yau Tsim Mong Southern	2 May 24 July
Ms Melody KWOK Sze-wai, MH, JP	Central & Western	25 October
Mr George LAU Ka-keung, BBS, MH, JP	Sham Shui Po	1 November
Dr LAU Sin-ting	Wan Chai Yau Tsim Mong North	10 May 28 August 20 November
Mr Victor PANG Wing-seng, MH	Yau Tsim Mong Tai Po Tai Po	22 March 20 May 20 November
Mr SIU Chor-kee, SBS, MH, JP	Tsuen Wan Kowloon City Tuen Mun Wong Tai Sin	15 March 15 August 4 November 28 November

<u>FCC Member</u>	<u>DFCC</u>	<u>Date of DFCC Meetings in 2024</u>
Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung, JP	Kwun Tong Eastern	22 May 21 November
Mr WONG Wing-lik	Kwun Tong	20 November
Mr YEUNG Ka-shing	Sha Tin	9 September
Dr Stanley YIM Yuk-lun, SBS, JP	Eastern Kwun Tong Sai Kung	9 May 14 August 20 November
Mr SIU Chak-ye, PDSM, PMSM Commissioner of Police	Sham Shui Po Central & Western Yuen Long Southern	17 May 12 July 19 November 27 November
Mr WONG Kwok-hing, CSDSM Commissioner of Correctional Services	Tsuen Wan Sham Shui Po	14 June 15 August

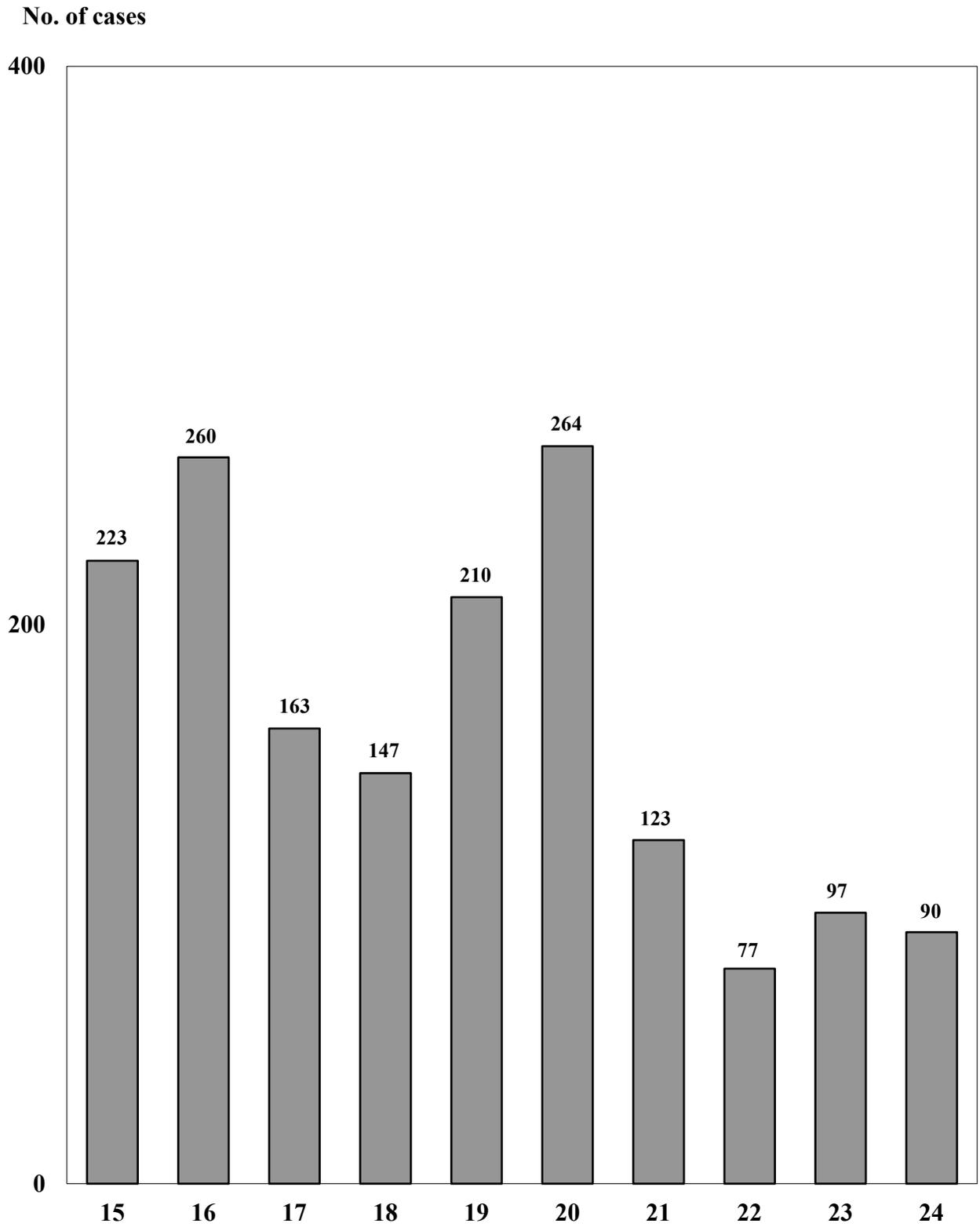
Overall Crimes, 2015 - 2024



Violent Crimes, 2015 - 2024

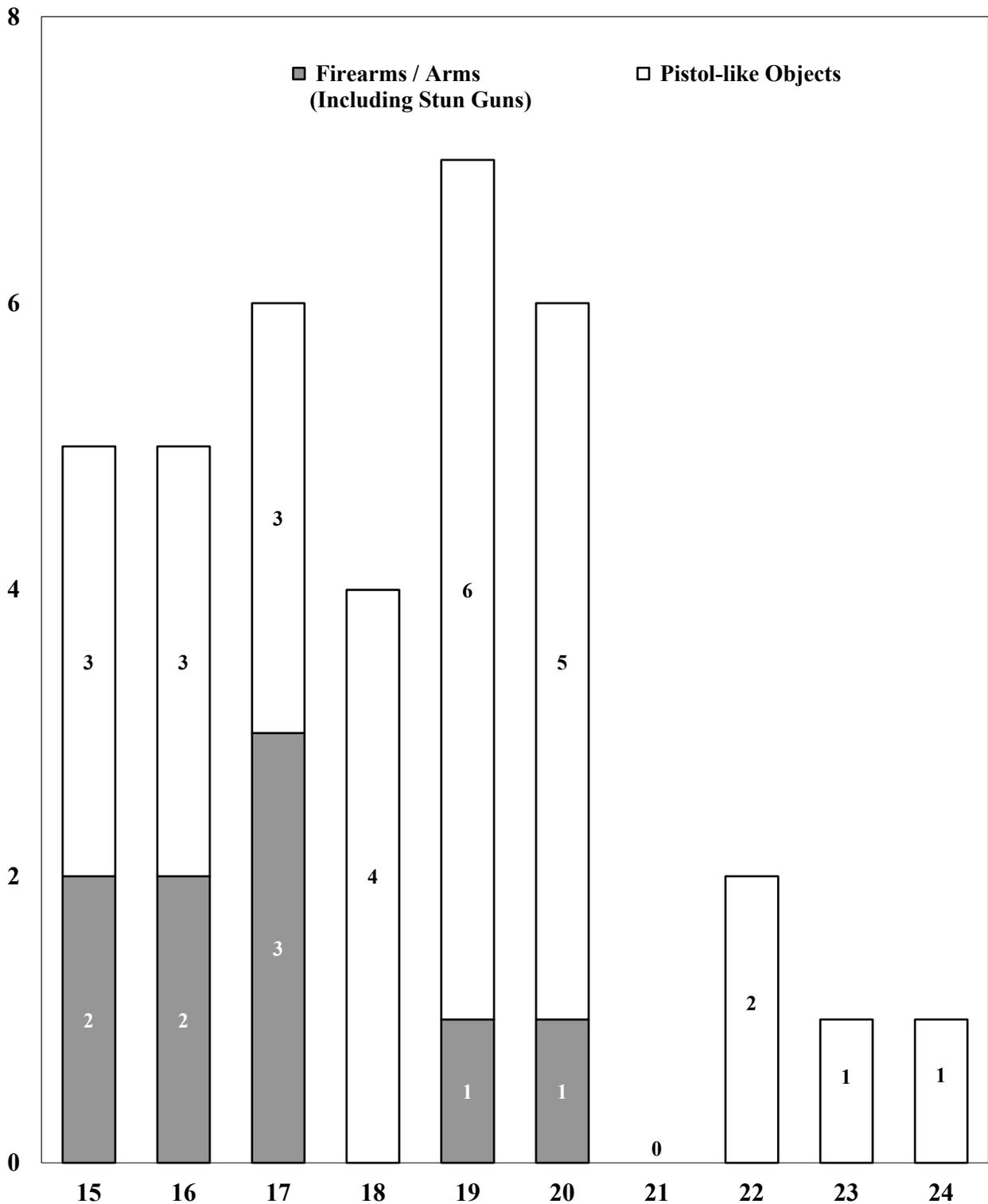


Robberies, 2015 - 2024



Robberies Involving Firearms / Arms (Including Stun Guns) and Pistol-Like Objects, 2015 - 2024

No. of cases

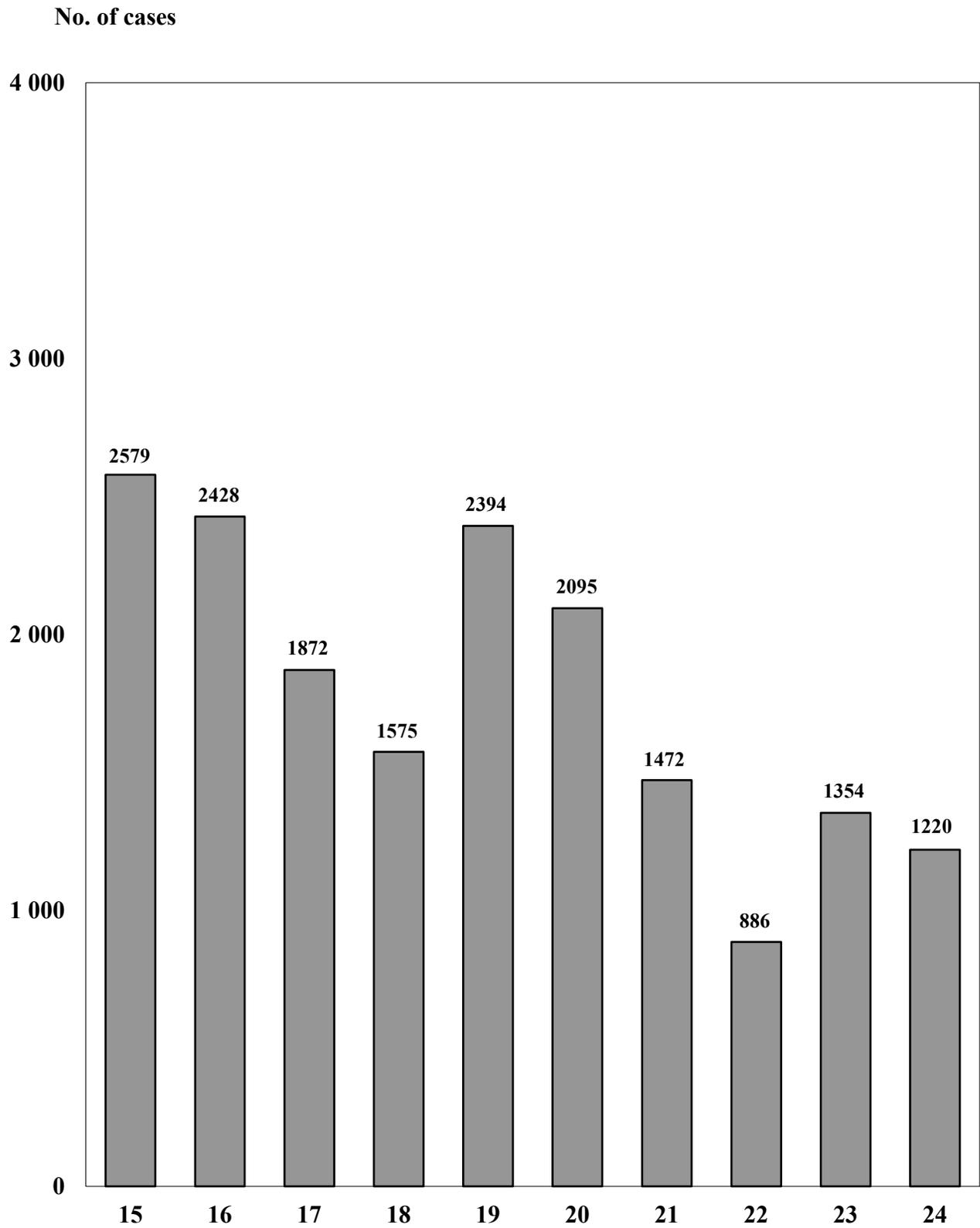


**Reported Cases of Bank Robberies and
Goldsmith/ Watch Shop Robberies, 2015-2024**

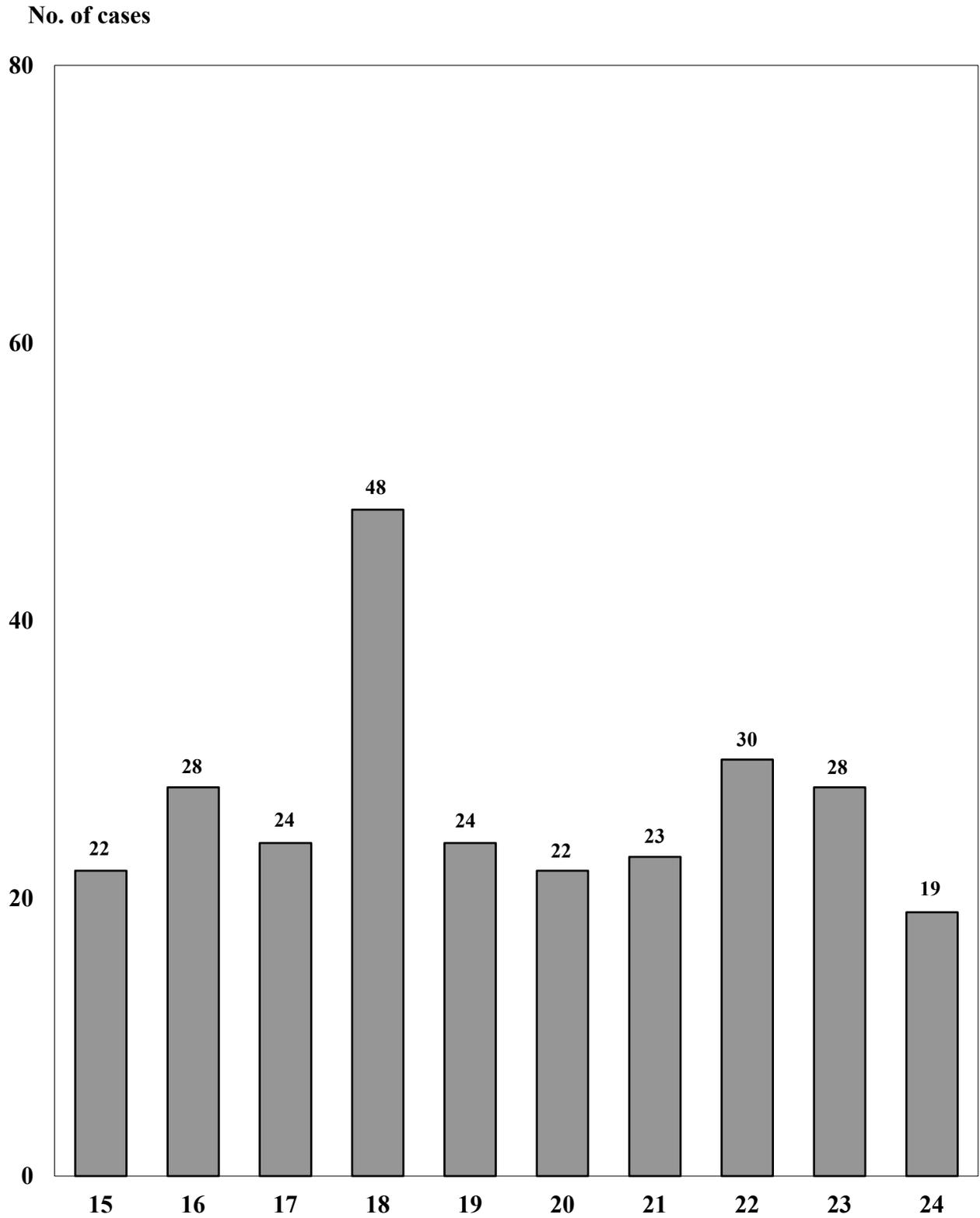
Year	Bank Robberies		Goldsmith/ Watch Shop Robberies	
	Number of Cases	Amount Lost (\$M)	Number of Cases	Amount Lost (\$M)
2015	4	0	3	5.58
2016	3	0.04	3	0
2017	0	0	2	103.25
2018	1	0.07	5	108.23
2019	2	0.07	19	30.72
2020	0	0	12	11.45
2021	0	0	1	0.34
2022	1	0.01	3	36.04
2023	0	0	7	34.54
2024	0	0	2	6.1

* less than \$0.01 million

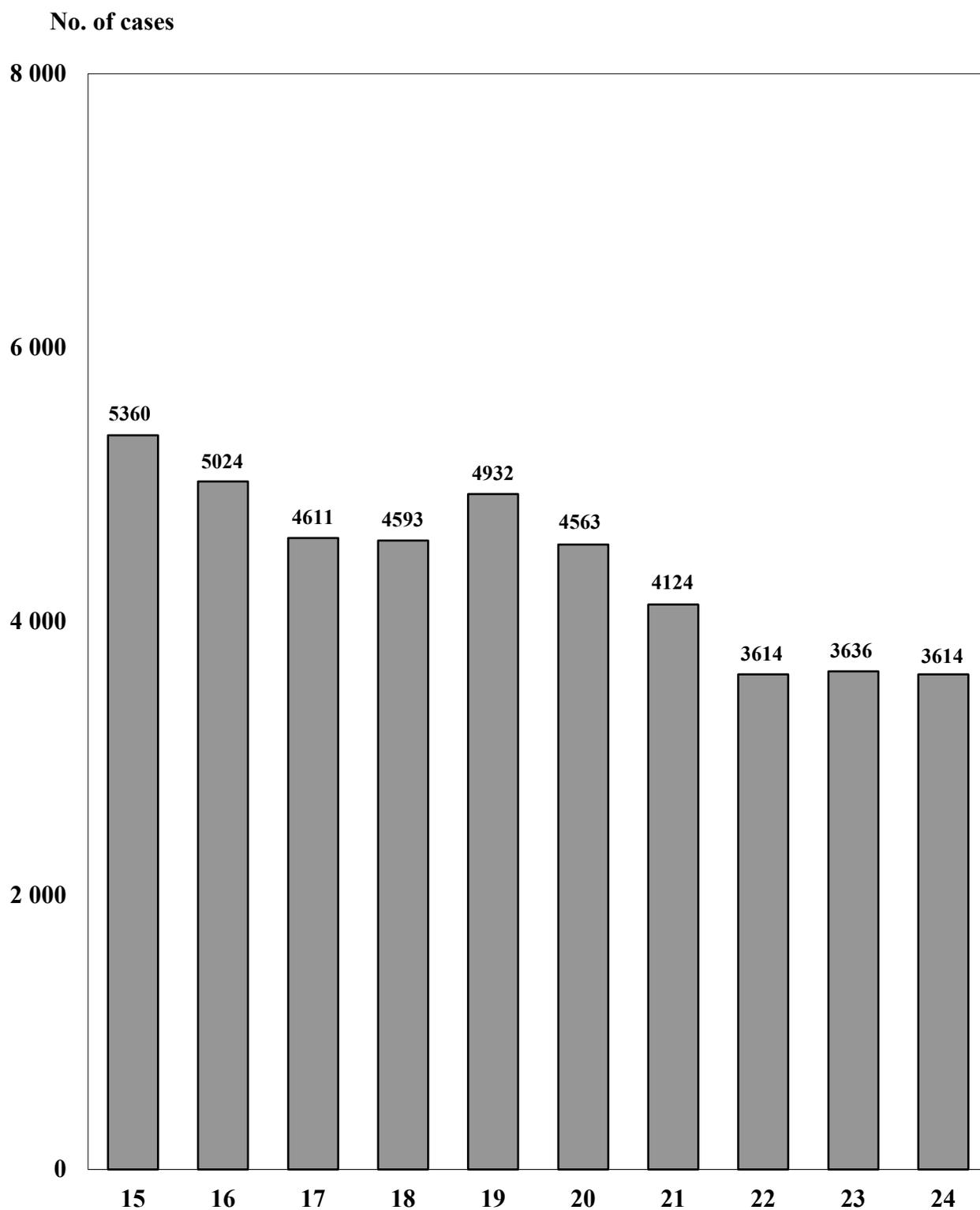
Burglaries, 2015 - 2024



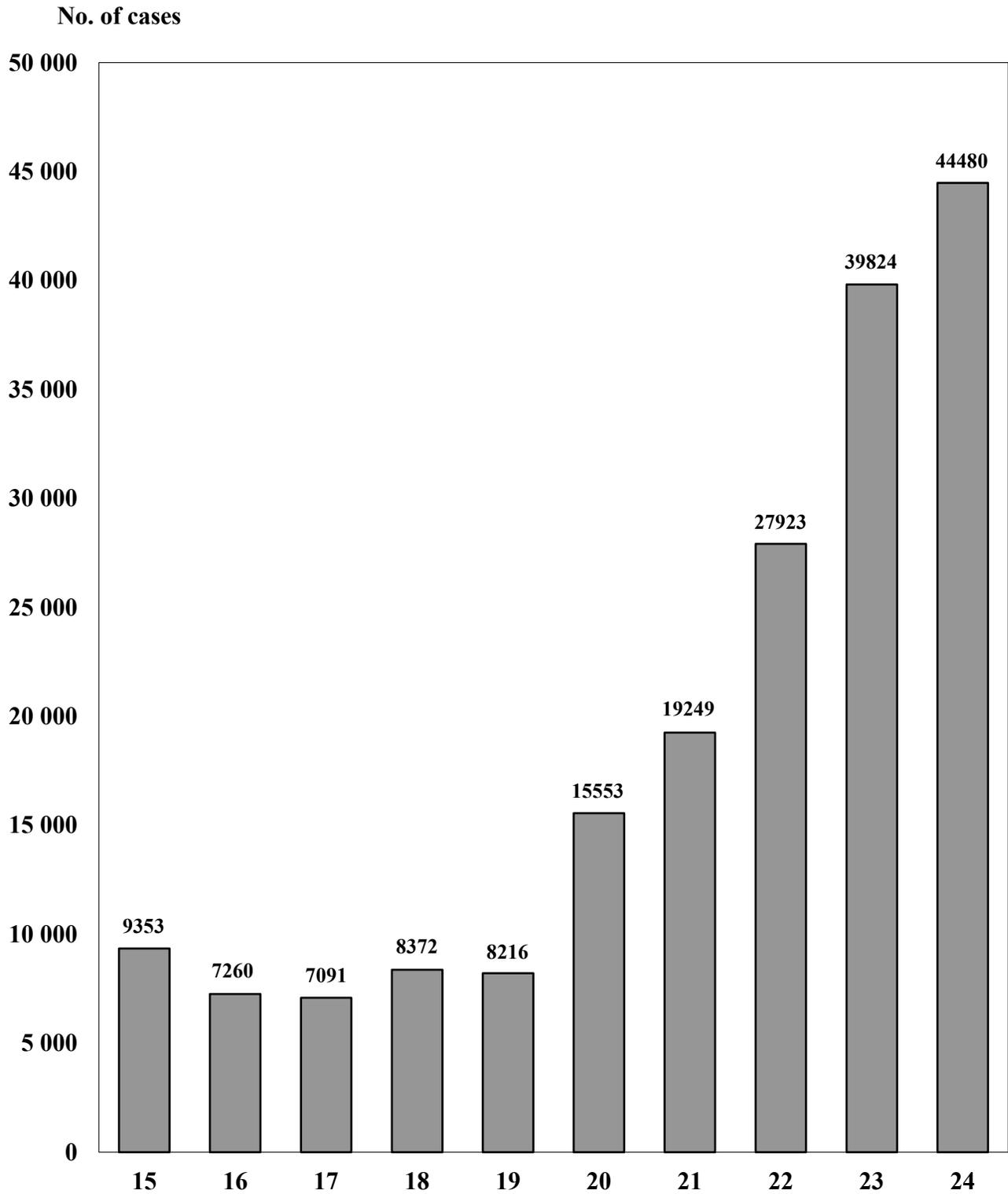
Homicides, 2015 - 2024



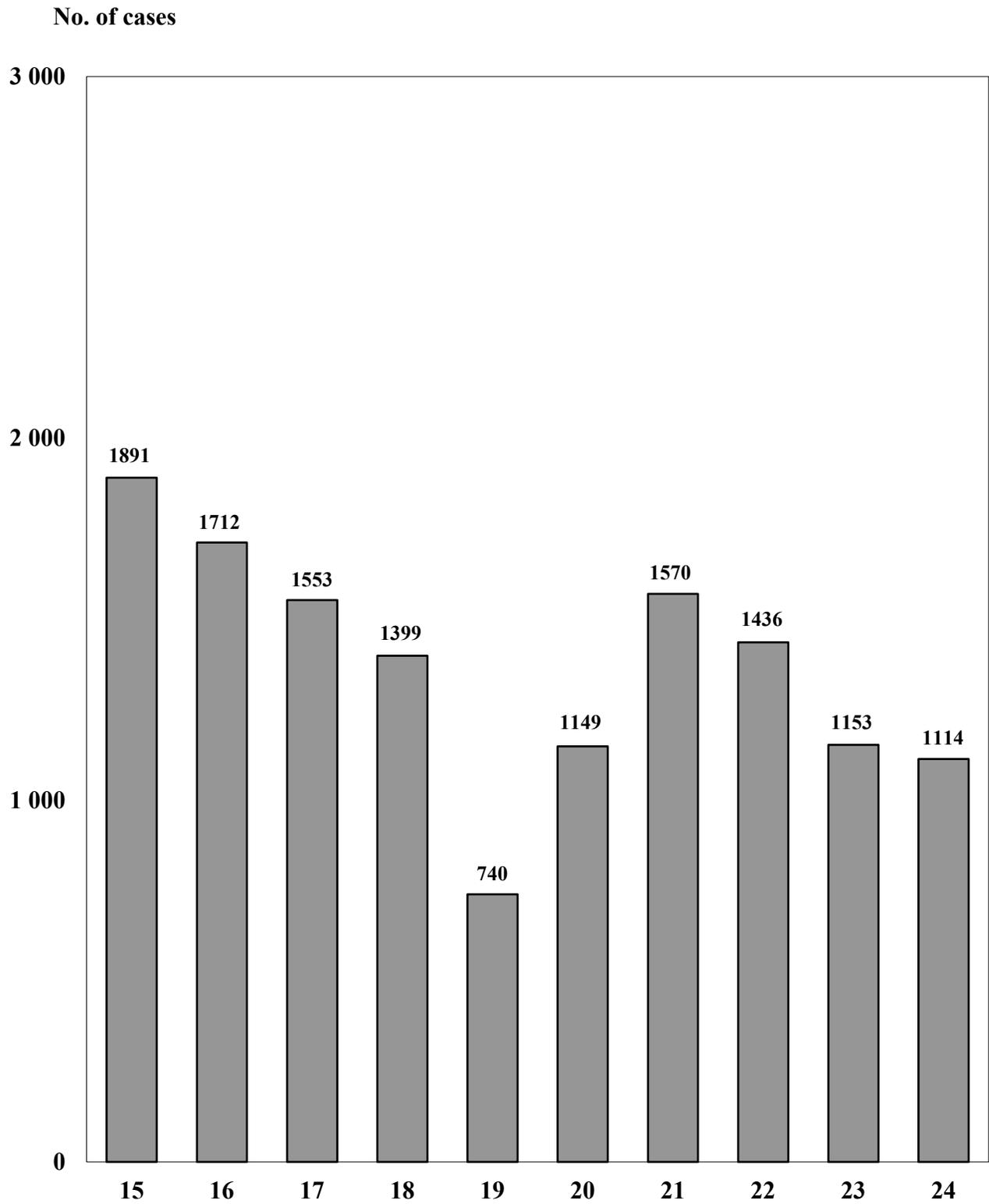
Wounding and Serious Assaults, 2015 - 2024



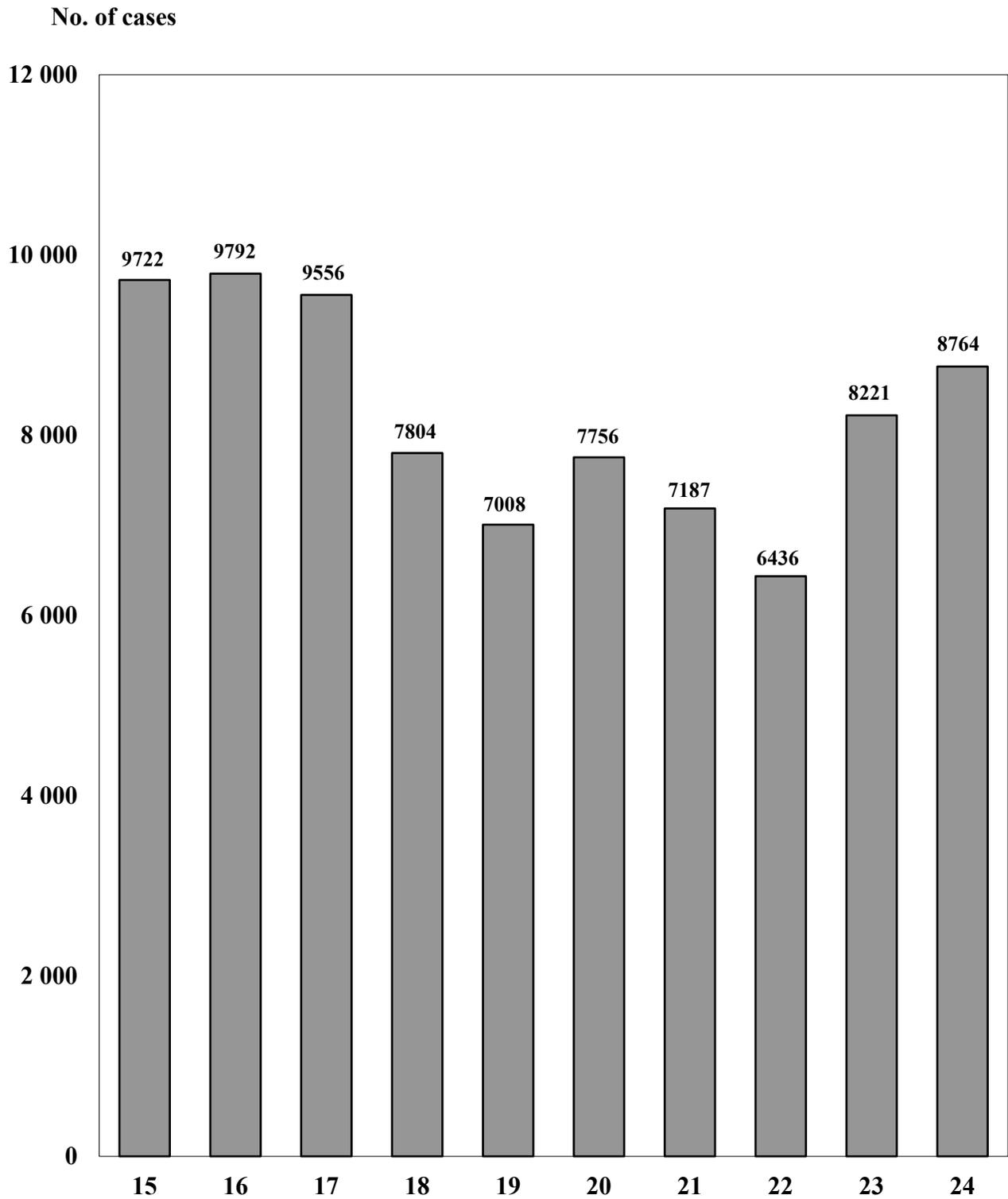
Deception, 2015 - 2024



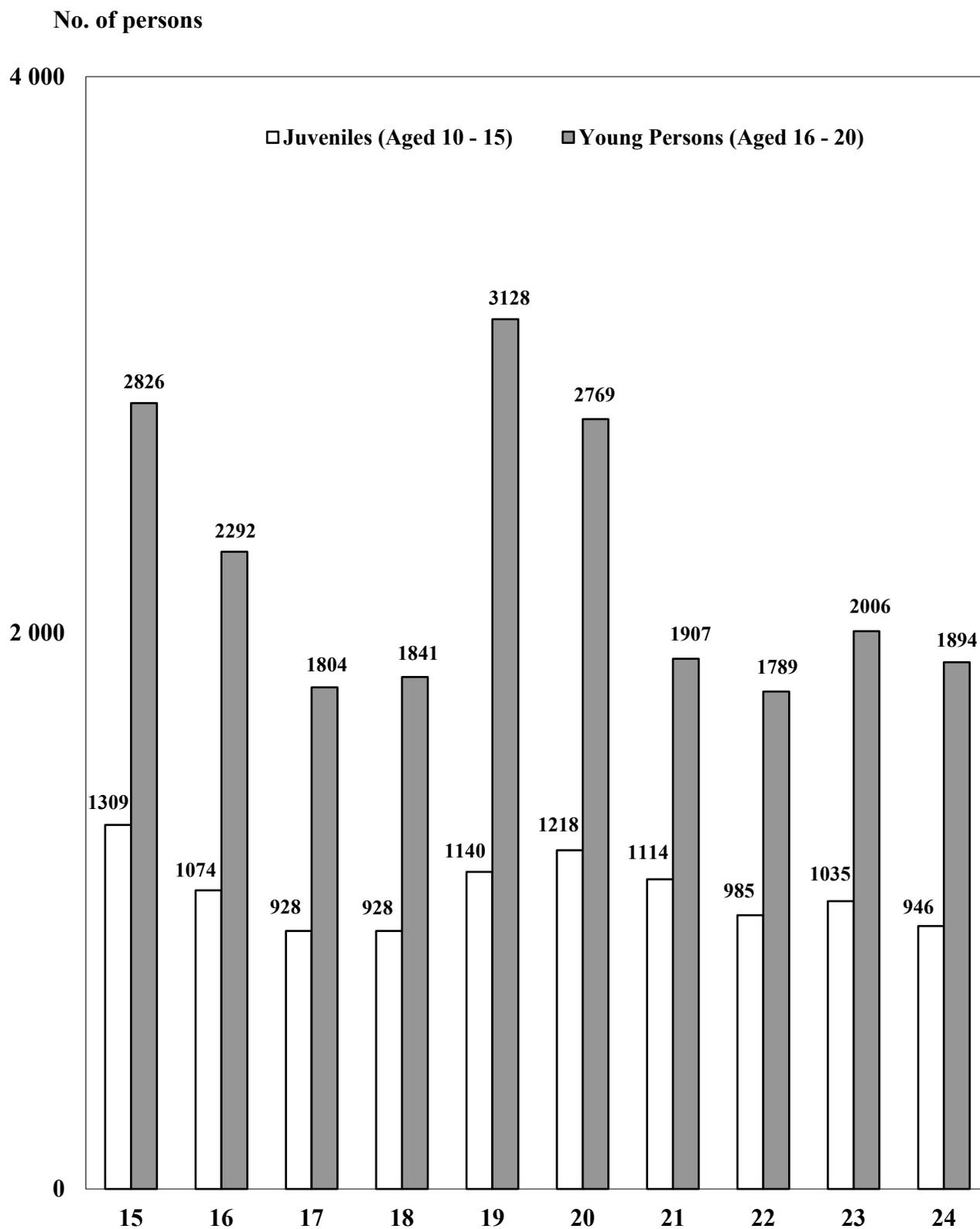
Serious Drug Offences, 2015 - 2024



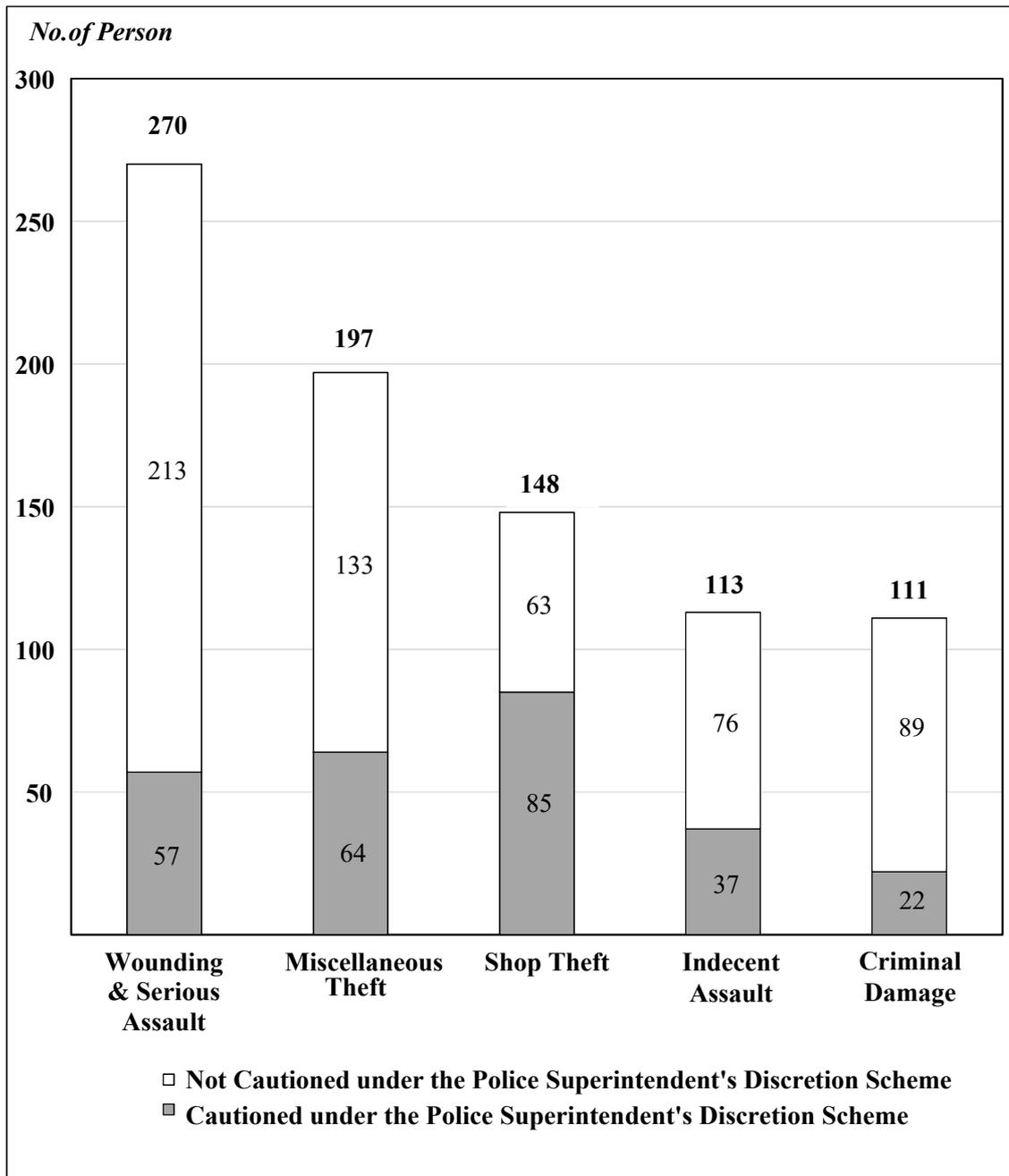
Shop Theft, 2015 - 2024



Juveniles and Young Persons Arrested for Crime, 2015 - 2024



Number of Persons (Aged under 18) Arrested for Crime by Selected Offences in 2024



**Number of Persons (Aged under 18) Cautioned under
Police Superintendent's Discretion Scheme
by Age in 2024 (Total 379 persons)**

