

撲滅罪行委員會

第四十號報告書

Fight Crime Committee
Report No.40



2020

滅罪

二零二零年

撲滅罪行委員會
第四十號報告書

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The Hon Matthew CHEUNG
Kin-chung, GBM, GBS, JP
The Chief Secretary for Administration



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Deputy Chairperson



鄭若驊女士，GBS, SC, JP
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Yeuk-wah, GBS, SC, JP
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Ms Alexandra LO Dak-wai, JP

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- Committee on Assessment of Chinese Medicine Degree Courses, The Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong

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- Elderly Commission
- Guardianship Board
- Practitioners Board, The Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong
- Claims Committee, Investor Compensation Company Limited
- Hospital Authority Clinical Ethics Committee

* 任期截至
二零二一年一月三十一日止

* Appointment up to
31 January 2021



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Dr Wingco LO, JP

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- 社會資本摯友
- 香港貿易發展局
- 職業訓練局
- 香港檢測和認證局
- 工商機構支援基金

Community Service

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- Hong Kong Business Ethics Development Advisory Committee

Executive Vice President：

- The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong

Vice Chairman：

- Hong Kong Brand Development Council

Member：

- Standing Committee on Young Offenders
- SC.Net
- Hong Kong Trade Development Council
- Vocational Training Council
- Hong Kong Council for Testing and Certification
- Trade and Industrial Organization Support Fund



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社會服務

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- 保護證人覆核委員會小組
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Community Service

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- Banking Advisory Committee
- Operations Review Committee of the ICAC
- Panel of the Witness Protection Review Board
- Standing Commission on Civil Service Salaries and Conditions of Service



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Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, JP

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- 香港懲教署投訴上訴委員會
- 保良局顧問局
- 香港聖約翰救護機構理事會
- 深水埗區撲滅罪行委員會

校監：

- 保良局何蔭棠中學、
保良局王賜豪(田心谷)小學

Community Service

Chairman：

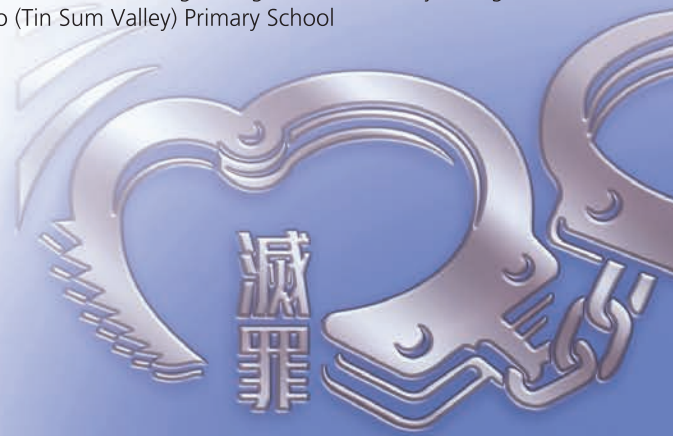
- Prisoners' Education Trust Fund Committee

Member：

- Customs & Excise Service Children's Education Trust Fund Investment Advisory Board
- Complaints Appeal Board, Correctional Services Department
- Advisory Board, Po Leung Kuk
- Council of Hong Kong St. John Ambulance
- Sham Shui Po District Fight Crime Committee

Supervisor：

- PLK Celine Ho Yam Tong College, PLK Dr. Jimmy Wong Chi-Ho (Tin Sum Valley) Primary School



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林建康先生, MH
Mr Matthew LAM Kin-hong, MH

社會服務

- 愛沙尼亞共和國駐香港名譽領事

委員：

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- 獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會觀察員計劃

Community Service

- Honorary Consul of the Republic of Estonia in Hong Kong

Member：

- Consumer Council
- Independent Police Complaints Council Observers Scheme



李宗德博士, GBS, JP
Dr Joseph LEE, GBS, JP

社會服務

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- 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)

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- Court of Lingnan University

Board of Governors：

- Technological and Higher Education Institute of Hong Kong



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Mr Rex MOK Chung-fai, BBS, MH, JP

社會服務

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- 香港青少年發展聯會

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- 黃大仙區學校聯絡委員會

委員：

- 博物館諮詢委員會
- 基本法推廣督導委員會
- 禁毒常務委員會
- 黃大仙區撲滅罪行委員會

Community Service

President：

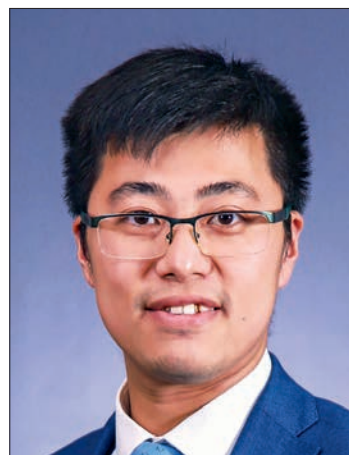
- Kowloon Region School Heads Association
- Hong Kong Association of Youth Development

Chairman：

- Wong Tai Sin District School Liaison Committee

Member：

- Museum Advisory Committee
- Basic Law Promotion Steering Committee
- Action Committee Against Narcotics
- Wong Tai Sin District Fight Crime Committee



顏汶羽先生
Mr Frankie NGAN Man-yu

社會服務

議員：

- 觀塘區議會

委員：

- 海濱事務委員會
- 社會保障上訴委員會

Community Service

Member：

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- Harbour Front Commission
- Social Security Appeal Board



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Mr Victor PANG Wing-seng, MH

社會服務

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- 黃大仙區青年活動委員會

義務司庫：

- 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
- 政府助學金聯合委員會
- 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 Programme Committee

Hon. Treasurer:

- 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
- Joint Committee on Student Finance
- Independent Police Complaints Council Observers Scheme



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
- 建築物上訴審裁小組

名譽顧問：

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- 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
- Appeal Tribunal Panel (Buildings)

Honorary Consultant：

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

Honorary President：

- Mong Kok District Residents Association



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Mr SIU Chor-kee, BBS, MH, JP

社會服務

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- 中華電力有限公司九龍城分區客戶諮詢委員會

副主席 / 副會長：

- 香港話劇團
- 香港太平紳士協會
- 香港潮陽同鄉會

觀察員：

- 獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會

名譽顧問：

- 懲教署社區參與助更生委員會

Community Service

Chairman：

- Action Green Committee Limited
- Kowloon City CLP LCAC

Vice Chairman/Vice President：

- Hong Kong Repertory Theatre
- Hong Kong Justice of the Peace Association Limited
- Chiu Yang Residents' Association of Hong Kong

Observer：

- Independent Police Complaints Council

Honorary Advisor：

- Committee on Community Support for Rehabilitated Offenders of Hong Kong Correctional Services



郭詩慧女士
Ms Melody KWOK Sze-wai

社會服務

委員：

- 中國人民政治協商會議
廣州市委員會

會長：

- 香港化粧品同業協會理監事會
- 香港女童軍南區分會

Community Service

Member：

- The Guangzhou Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

President：

- The Cosmetic & Perfumery Association of Hong Kong
- The Hong Kong Girl Guides Association (Southern District Association)



官守成員 Official Members



劉江華先生，JP
民政事務局局长

The Hon
LAU Kong-wah, JP
Secretary for Home Affairs

* 任期截至
二零二零年四月二十一日止

* Appointment up to
21 April 2020



羅致光博士，GBS, JP
勞工及福利局局长

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Secretary for Labour and
Welfare



李家超先生，SBS, PDSM, PMSM, JP
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PMSM, JP
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Casper TSUI Ying-wai, JP
Secretary for Home Affairs

* 任期自
二零二零年四月二十二日起

* Appointment since
22 April 2020



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Secretary for Education



鄧炳強先生，PDSM
警務處處長

Mr Chris TANG Ping-keung,
PDSM
Commissioner of Police



胡英明先生，CSDSM
懲教署署長

Mr WOO Ying-ming, CSDSM
Commissioner of
Correctional Services



2020

2020 年地區撲滅罪行委員活動照片

Photos of the 2020 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號報告書，載述委員會在二零二零年的工作。

撲滅罪行委員會及轄下小組委員會

1.4 委員會由 20 名成員組成，其中 12 名成員為公眾人士，由政務司長委任，另外 8 名成員為政府有關決策局及部門的首長。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 二零二零年，由於受 2019 冠狀病毒病影響，委員會舉行了一次會議，並以傳閱文件形式處理委員會事務。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。委員會並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二零二零至二一年度“助更生”宣傳運動。委員會亦關注其他社會事項，當中包括二零二零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，部分分區撲滅罪行委員會委員同時出任區議員。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二零二零年的工作。

第二章

罪案情況

2.1 二零二零年，警方共接獲 63 232 宗罪案舉報，較二零一九年的 59 225 宗上升 6.8%。

2.2 罪案率方面（即按每 10 萬名人口計算的罪案數字）為 842 宗，較二零一九年的 789 宗上升 6.7%。二零二零年的整體罪案破案率為 37.8%，二零一九年則為 37.1%。

2.3 二零一一年至二零二零年的罪案舉報數字、罪案率和整體破案率的圖表載於**附錄 D**。

暴力罪案

2.4 二零二零年，共有 9 391 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）舉報，較二零一九年的 9 690 宗下跌 3.1%。大多數的暴力罪案均錄得下跌，包括襲警、縱火、傷人及嚴重毆打、非禮和謀殺及誤殺。二零二零年按每 10 萬名人口計算的暴力罪案率為 125 宗，較二零一九年的 129 宗下跌 3.1%。二零二零年的暴力罪案破案率為 52.4%，二零一九年則為 51.3%。

2.5 二零一一年至二零二零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 二零二零年有 264 宗行劫案，較二零一九年的 210 宗上升 25.7%（見**附錄 F**圖表）。

2.7 二零二零年及二零一九年均沒有使用真槍行劫的案件。二零二零年及二零一九年均有一宗涉及使用電槍的案件。二零二零年使用類似手槍物體行劫的案件有五宗，二零一九年則錄得六宗。二零一一年至二零二零年涉及使用槍械（包括電槍）和類似手槍物體行劫案的數字載於**附錄 G**。

2.8 二零二零年沒有銀行劫案，二零一九年則錄得二宗。二零二零年有 12 宗金舖／錶行劫案，二零一九年則有 19 宗。二零一一年至二零二零年銀行劫案和金舖／錶行劫案的數字載於**附錄 H**。

爆竊

2.9 二零二零年有 2 095 宗爆竊案，較二零一九年的 2 394 宗下跌 12.5%（見附錄 I 圖表）。

兇殺

2.10 二零二零年有 22 宗兇殺案，較二零一九年的 24 宗下跌 8.3%（見附錄 J 圖表）。二零二零年的案件中，有 2 宗與家庭暴力有關，二零一九年則有 7 宗同類案件。

傷人及嚴重毆打

2.11 二零二零年有 4 563 宗傷人及嚴重毆打案，較二零一九年的 4 932 宗下跌 7.5%（見附錄 K 圖表）。二零二零年的案件中，有 353 宗（佔總數 7.7%）與三合會有關，二零一九年則有 302 宗（佔總數 6.1%）同類案件。

嚴重毒品罪行

2.12 二零二零年有 1 149 宗嚴重毒品案（例如販運、製造和藏有危險藥物），較二零一九年的 740 宗上升 55.3%（見附錄 L 圖表）。二零二零年有 1 824 人因干犯嚴重毒品罪行而被捕，較二零一九年的 1 014 人上升 79.9%。在二零二零年的被捕人士中，有 318 人為 21 歲以下的青少年，較二零一九年的 144 人上升 120.8%，其中有 317 人（99.7%）因涉及危害精神毒品而被捕。被捕青少年人數顯著上升，主要原因是隨着「黑暴」有所緩和，警方在毒品罪行加強執法所致。

縱火

2.13 二零二零年縱火案錄得 473 宗，較二零一九年下跌 454 宗（下跌 49%）。涉及燒車的縱火案有 61 宗，當中有 14 宗懷疑有人於干犯其他罪行後把涉案車輛燒毀以毀滅證據，其中有 5 宗與三合會有關。

店舖盜竊

2.14 二零二零年有 7 756 宗店舖盜竊案，較二零一九年的 7 008 宗上升 10.7%（見附錄 M 圖表）。其中 4 576 宗（佔總數 59%）案件的被盜財物價值為 500 元或以下。

報失車輛

2.15 二零二零年有 895 輛車被報失，較二零一九年的 666 輛上升 34.4%（見附錄 N 圖表）。報失的電單車有 402 輛，較二零一九年的 240 輛上升 67.5%。238 輛私家車於二零二零年被報失，佔所有報失車輛的 26.6%，並較二零一九年的 196 輛上升 21.4%。二零二零年的整體報失車輛有 59.8%被尋回，二零一九年的尋回率則為 62.6%。

街頭騙案

2.16 二零二零年有 33 宗街頭騙案，較二零一九年的 22 宗上升 50%。“祈福”為最常見的行騙手法，佔年內街頭騙案總數的 97%（32 宗）。經過警方持續的打擊行動及防罪宣傳，街頭騙案數字已由二零零二年高峰期的 811 宗大幅減少。

電話騙案

2.17 二零二零年有 1 193 宗電話騙案，較二零一九年的 648 宗上升 84.1%。針對電話騙案，警方加強防罪工作，為在港留學或工作的內地人士及新移民等特定社群制定宣傳策略，以及與內地和海外執法機關的情報交流和合作，並採取聯合行動打擊跨境電話騙案集團。

刑事毀壞

2.18 二零二零年刑事毀壞案錄得 6 432 宗，比二零一九年少 1 057 宗（下跌 14.1%）。由糾紛、家庭暴力等引起的案件，以及雜項（如醉酒）刑事毀壞案則佔年內刑事毀壞案總數的 24.2%，與去年比較上升 7.2 個百分點。

三合會相關罪案

2.19 二零二零年有 1 761 宗與三合會相關罪案的報告（佔總數 2.8%），二零一九年則有 1 353 宗（佔總數 2.3%）。大部分與三合會相關的罪案涉及傷人及嚴重毆打（353 宗，佔 20%）、刑事毀壞（218 宗，佔 12.4%），以及嚴重賭博罪行（208 宗，佔 11.8%）。

家庭暴力案件

2.20 二零二零年有 1 605 宗家庭暴力案件，較二零一九年的 1 606 宗下跌 0.1%。其中 1 139 宗（佔總數 71%）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 466 宗（佔總數 29%）為雜項案件（例如普通毆打）。二零一九年則有 1 115 宗（佔總數 69.4%）刑事案件及 491 宗（佔總數 30.6%）雜項案件。二零二零年，警方共錄得 7 500 宗“家庭事件”¹（例如糾紛、滋擾及煩擾等非暴力事件），較二零一九年的 7 568 宗減少 68 宗（下跌 0.9%）。

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和及早介入，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。

因犯罪被捕的青少年

2.21 二零二零年因犯刑事罪行而被捕的少年（10 至 15 歲）有 1 218 人，較二零一九年的 1 140 人上升 6.8%。被捕少年干犯的罪行大多為傷人及嚴重毆打（221 人，佔 18.1%）、店舖盜竊（184 人，佔 15.1%），以及妨礙公安罪行（156 人，佔 12.8%）。

2.22 二零二零年，因犯刑事罪行而被捕的青年（16 至 20 歲）有 2 769 人，較二零一九年的 3 128 人下跌 11.5%。被捕青年干犯的罪行大多為妨礙公安罪行（738 人，佔 26.7%）、傷人及嚴重毆打（300 人，佔 10.8%），以及嚴重毒品罪行（276 人，佔 10%）。

2.23 二零一一年至二零二零年因犯刑事罪行而被捕的青少年人數圖表載於附錄 O。

第三章

商業及科技罪案

3.1 下文概述二零二零年錄得的商業及科技罪案，並與二零一九年的情況作比較評估。

商業罪案

嚴重訛騙案¹

3.2 二零二零年，警方商業罪案調查科（商罪科）接獲 23 宗嚴重訛騙案的舉報，較二零一九年的 22 宗增加 1 宗。涉及金額則增加 239%至 133 億 5,705 萬元。有關數字如下 —

嚴重訛騙案	2019	2020	變動百分率
舉報宗數	22	23	+4.5%
報稱損失總額(百萬元)	3,940.25	13,357.05	+239%

3.3 部分商業騙案可再細分為投資騙案、墊支款項騙案、求職騙案、破產騙案、保險騙案和物業騙案等。本部除概述相關騙案的情況外，亦涵蓋偽鈔及偽造付款卡罪案的趨勢。

投資騙案²

3.4 二零二零年，警方接獲 510 宗投資騙案，較二零一九年的 300 宗增加 210 宗。涉及金額減少 31.5%至 8 億 5,614 萬元。有關數字如下 —

投資騙案	2019	2020	變動百分率
舉報宗數	300	510	+70%
報稱損失總額(百萬元)	1,249.73	856.14	-31.5%

3.5 二零二零年案件宗數升幅主要來自虛擬貨幣相關的案件（227 宗，+129 宗）。二零二零年十二月，商罪科成功瓦解一個基金詐騙集團，涉及損失 4 億 7,500 萬。行動中共拘捕 24 人，凍結犯罪得益 5,000 萬及對另外 3 億 7,600 萬的物業資產作出財富調查。

¹ 嚴重訛騙案的定義指由警方商罪科處理並符合以下其中一個類別的罪案：(i) 涉及較大金錢損失並可循公訴程序辦理的嚴重及複雜商業詐騙案；(ii) 性質嚴重或屬集團式，及／或涉及新犯案手法並可能引起公眾關注的詐騙案；或(iii) 可能引起公眾關注或使政府成為公眾焦點的詐騙案。

² 投資騙案包括與投資相關的層壓式計劃騙案、本地倫敦金騙案等。

3.6 商罪科與財經事務及庫務局定期舉行會議，商討打擊投資騙案策略，以及提高市民對此類騙案的認識，並透過反詐騙協調中心（ADCC）、警隊社交媒體平台、新聞發佈會、警區防騙講座等不同渠道，把最新投資騙案手法發放給市民及各持份者。

墊支款項騙案

3.7 墊支款項騙案的騙徒一般會誘騙受害人為聲稱回報豐厚但實質不存在的交易預付費用。二零二零年，警方接獲 819 宗墊支款項騙案，較二零一九年的 320 宗增加 499 宗，涉及損失金額增加 39.5%至 5,597 萬元。有關數字如下 —

墊支款項騙案	2019	2020	變動百分率
舉報宗數	320	819	+155.9%
報稱損失總額(百萬元)	40.13	55.97	+39.5%

3.8 大部份案件（801 宗）涉及墊支保證金／行政費作貸款申請，而其他案件則牽涉騙徒訛稱包裹被海關扣留而需要受害人繳付運輸費或清關費用。鑑於墊支款項騙案有上升趨勢，警方已加強防罪宣傳工作，透過反詐騙協調中心向市民發放防騙訊息。

求職騙案

3.9 二零二零年，警方接獲 332 宗求職騙案，較二零一九年增加 157 宗，涉及損失金額增加 37.1%至 1,994 萬元。有關數字如下 —

求職騙案	2019	2020	變動百分率
舉報宗數	175	332	+89.7%
報稱損失總額(百萬元)	14.54	19.94	+37.1%

3.10 求職騙案數字的升幅主要來自 195 宗涉及騙取手續費的案件。另外，有 68 宗案件與借貸相關，受害人被騙將借貸所得的款項交予騙徒，涉及損失金額共 780 萬元。二零二零年，警方就求職騙案共拘捕 38 人，涉款 800 萬元。

3.11 受 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情影響，本港經濟持續下滑，失業率上升，市民因急於求職更容易誤墜求職陷阱。警方會繼續進行各項防騙宣傳，包括舉行記者會、講座，及在各網上平台向求職者發布最新的防騙訊息。

破產騙案

3.12 破產騙案從二零零二年 621 宗的高峰呈下跌趨勢。在二零二零年，警方接獲 7 宗相關舉報，較二零一九年的 13 宗減少 6 宗，損失金額減少 72.1%至 29 萬元。有關數字如下 —

破產騙案	2019	2020	變動百分率
舉報宗數	13	7	-46.2%
報稱損失總額(百萬元)	1.04	0.29	-72.1%

3.13 案件包括 4 宗涉及貸款人士向銀行或財務公司借貸時，未有如實申報財務狀況。在另外 3 宗案件，涉案人士於用盡信用額後隨即申請破產以逃避還款責任，商罪科會繼續密切監察有關情況。

保險騙案

3.14 二零二零年，警方接獲 29 宗保險騙案，較二零一九年的 45 宗減少 16 宗。涉案損失金額增加 89.5%至 1,251 萬元。有關數字如下 —

保險騙案	2019	2020	變動百分率
舉報宗數	45	29	-35.6%
報稱損失總額(百萬元)	6.60	12.51	+89.5%

3.15 雖然全年案件宗數減少，但損失金額大幅上升，主要來自一宗涉案較大的詐騙案，案中兩名嫌疑人假冒保單持有人以保單作貸款，共涉及 868 萬元。自二零一二年起，香港保險業聯會直接向商罪科舉報保險相關的詐騙案。警方會繼續透過保險業監管局及保險業聯會加強與業界的合作與聯繫，共同提高大眾對保險騙案的警覺。

物業騙案

3.16 二零二零年，警方接獲 4 宗物業騙案，較二零一九年的 3 宗增加 1 宗。涉案損失金額則增加 57.5%%至 1,339 萬元。有關數字如下 —

物業騙案	2019	2020	變動百分率
舉報宗數	3	4	+33.3%
報稱損失總額(百萬元)	8.50	13.39	+57.5%

3.17 於二零二零年十二月，商罪科成功搗破一個詐騙集團共拘捕 3 名男子，涉及以虛假文件向 4 間財務公司騙取按揭貸款達 920 萬。警方會繼續與地產代理監管局及土地註冊處等相關機構，加強溝通和合作。

偽造貨幣

港幣偽鈔

3.18 二零二零年在香港出現的港幣偽鈔共有 13 659 張，較二零一九年的 8 009 張增加 70.5%。有關數字如下 —

港幣偽鈔	2019	2020	變動百分率
港幣1,000元偽鈔(張)	5 785	11 832	+104.5%
港幣500元偽鈔(張)	1 082	1 365	+26.2%
港幣100元偽鈔(張)	1 044	350	-66.5%
其他面值港幣偽鈔(張)	98	112	+14.3%
總計(張)	8 009	13 659	+70.5%

3.19 偽鈔檢獲量上升是因為警方於連串執法行動中，先後檢獲 12 686 張港元偽鈔，佔總檢獲量 92.9%。二零二零年，警方就港幣偽鈔案件共拘捕 91 人，瓦解多個集團，成功偵破多宗案件。其他檢獲的港幣偽鈔大部份是由銀行從日常業務中檢獲後，轉交警方處理。而超過 9 成的偽鈔質量低劣及沒有防偽特徵，與真鈔有明顯分別。警方密切監察有關情況，並繼續與海外執法機構以及其他相關持份者加強聯繫，特別是香港金融管理局和銀行業界，攜手打擊偽鈔罪行。此外，警方亦會加強宣傳工作，以提高市民對偽鈔的認識。

假香港硬幣

3.20 二零二零年，警方檢獲的香港 10 元假硬幣共有 5 095 枚，較二零一九年檢獲的 9 573 枚減少 4 478 枚。大部份檢獲的假硬幣由銀行從日常業務中檢獲，而且質素只屬一般或粗劣。有關假香港 10 元及 5 元硬幣的數字如下 —

假香港硬幣	2019	2020	變動百分率
香港 10 元假硬幣(枚)	9 573	5 095	-46.8%
香港 5 元假硬幣(枚)	353	301	-14.7%

人民幣偽鈔

3.21 二零二零年，在本港出現的人民幣偽鈔共有 555 張，較二零一九年的 1 471 張減少 916 張。雖然近年人民幣在香港的流通量增加，但人民幣偽鈔的檢獲量整體保持平穩。警方會繼續與內地各執法機構加強情報交流，並加強教育及宣傳，提升市民對人民幣偽鈔的警覺性。有關數字如下 —

人民幣偽鈔	2019	2020	變動百分率
人民幣偽鈔(張)	1 471	555	-62.3%

偽造付款卡

3.22 二零二零年，在本港檢獲 1 張偽造付款卡（偽造信用卡），較二零一九年的 108 張減少 107 張。由於以往偽造付款卡多數是來自外國犯罪份子，2019 冠狀病毒病疫情的入境限制，減少了外國旅客或犯罪份子帶偽造付款卡入境

香港。另外，交易方式逐漸改變成以電子支付，亦減少了市場上的實體卡使用。有關數字如下 —

偽造付款卡	2019	2020	變動百分率
偽造付款卡出現的總數(張)	108	1	-99.1%
在打擊行動中檢獲的偽造付款卡數量(張)	105	1	-99%
被捕人數	10	1	-90%

科技罪案

3.23 二零二零年，警方共接獲 12 916 宗科技罪案的舉報，較二零一九年的 8 322 宗增加 4 594 宗，涉及金額亦由二零一九年的 29 億 650 萬元，增加 2%至二零二零年的 29 億 6,410 萬元。83% 的科技罪案屬網上騙案，有關科技罪案舉報的分項數字如下 —

科技罪案	2019	2020	變動百分率
網上騙案	5 157	10 716	+107.8%
網上商業騙案	2 317	6 941	+199.6%
社交媒體騙案	1 678	1 988	+18.5%
電郵騙案	816	767	-6%
網上雜項騙案	343	1 020	+197.4%
網上銀行騙案	3	0	-100%
網上勒索	300	1 144	+281.3%
盜用電腦	71	111	+56.3%
其他 ³	2 794	945	-66.2%
總數	8 322	12 916	+55.2%

網上騙案

3.24 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。二零二零年，警方共接獲 10 716 宗網上騙案，較二零一九年的 5 157 宗增加 5 559 宗。涉案金額則由二零一九年的 29 億 200 萬元增加至二零二零年的 29 億 4,560 萬元。大部份的案件為「網上商業騙案」(6 941 宗)，其次是「社交媒體騙案」(1 988 宗)，網上雜項騙案(1 020 宗)及「電郵騙案」(767 宗)。

³ 「其他」包括「與網上遊戲有關」案件、「網上非法賭博」案件、與「反修例」事件相關案件等。

網上商業騙案

3.25 二零二零年，警方共接獲 6 941 宗網上商業騙案的舉報，較二零一九年的 2 317 宗增加 4 624 宗。損失金額由二零一九年的 2,960 萬元增加至二零二零年的 1 億 2,720 萬元。案件以「網上購物-個人與個人騙案」為主（6 464 宗）。升幅主要來自疫情期間的「口罩騙案」，共有 2 538 宗，佔整體網上購物騙案的 38%，涉及總金額超過 7,400 萬元。其次，因疫情關係，市民增加網上活動及消費，在網上平台首次購買不同的產品時稍作鬆懈而容易被騙。

3.26 二零二零年，警方就打擊口罩騙案，於全港多處成功拘捕 150 名人士，涉及 443 宗案件。警方會繼續透過不同渠道，包括記者會、警隊的電子平台（手機應用程式、YouTube、Facebook、Instagram、Twitter 及微博）及網上購物平台的電子橫額等，進行防騙宣傳。

社交媒體騙案

3.27 二零二零年，警方共接獲 1 988 宗社交媒體騙案，較二零一九年的 1 678 宗增加 310 宗，損失金額減少 1.1%至 2 億 5,910 萬元。

3.28 網上情緣騙案的升幅（905 宗，+311 宗，+52.4%）帶動了整體社交媒體騙案上升。

3.29 網上情緣騙案引致受害人蒙受巨額損失，共 2 億 1,260 萬元（-540 萬元，-2.5%）。騙徒透過社交媒體結識受害人，投其所好討得受害人的信任後，便以不同的藉口騙取受害人的金錢。除了宣傳與教育工作，警方亦會繼續與海外執法機構交流情報及進行聯合行動打擊社交媒體騙案。

電郵騙案

3.30 電郵騙案一般涉及騙徒入侵及監察受害人的電郵往來，然後冒充受害人的生意伙伴、僱主或朋友，指示受害人進行匯款。二零二零年，警方共接獲 767 宗電郵騙案，較二零一九年的 816 宗減少 49 宗。

3.31 電郵騙案可分為兩大類型，即「商務層面」⁴及「個人層面」⁵電郵騙案。

3.32 二零二零年，共有 639 宗「商務層面」電郵騙案（-113 宗，-15%），涉及損失金額 22 億 3,810 萬元（-2 億 9,040 萬元，-11.5%）。每名受害人的損失金額介乎 11,418 元至 3 億 1,404 萬元。

⁴ 騙徒先入侵商戶電郵通訊系統，監察商戶的生意往來。其後會使用一樣或相似的電郵地址冒充供應商或公司高層，指示受害人將資金匯入新的指定賬戶。

⁵ 騙徒入侵私人電郵帳戶，取得聯絡資訊後，利用相同或相似的帳戶假扮親友發電郵給受害人，訛稱在外地遇上意外急需用錢，要求匯款到指定戶口，部份收件人在沒有求證的情況下便匯款給騙徒。

3.33 二零二零年，共有 128 宗「個人層面」電郵騙案（+64 宗，+100%），涉及損失金額 930 萬元（+230 萬元，+32.9%）。

3.34 網罪科會繼續與不同持份者，包括政府資訊科技總監辦公室、香港金融管理局、香港電腦保安事故協調中心及香港貿易發展局等，保持緊密聯繫，共同提高公眾及重要基礎設施、政府部門、中小企業員工等的網絡保安意識。

網上勒索

3.35 網上勒索指透過互聯網恐嚇他人並作出對他人不利的脅逼行為。二零二零年，共 1 144 宗網上勒索案，較二零一九年的 300 宗增加 844 宗。損失金額 910 萬元（+770 萬元，+550%）。

裸聊勒索案

3.36 裸聊勒索案犯案人通常透過社交網絡平台或即時通訊應用程式，在互聯網上結識受害人，並透過視像軟件聊天，期間誘騙受害人在攝影機前裸露身體，並暗中拍下照片或錄影片段，藉此勒索受害人匯款到海外銀行戶口。二零二零年，警方共接獲 1 009 宗裸聊勒索案，較二零一九年的 171 宗增加 838 宗。涉及金額則由二零一九年的 100 萬元增加至二零二零年的 800 萬元。

3.37 除了各項防罪宣傳，警方會繼續與海外執法機構交流情報及進行聯合行動打擊裸聊勒索案。

涉及加密勒索軟件的案件

3.38 二零二零年，涉及加密勒索軟件的勒索案共 19 宗，較二零一九年的 43 宗減少 24 宗。當中有 3 宗錄得損失，損失價值超過 22 萬元的虛擬貨幣。警方會繼續透過各種宣傳與教育活動促進網絡安全。

電郵勒索案

3.39 二零一八年，全球出現新型的電郵勒索案。騙徒在勒索電郵中聲稱已入侵收件者的電腦及盜取其個人或私隱資料，並會以受害人曾使用過的密碼為證使其更易受騙。

3.40 警方在二零一八年七月首次接獲上述類型案件，二零二零全年共接獲 23 宗同類案件，較二零一九年的 34 宗減少 11 宗，沒有金錢損失。分析相信有關電郵地址及密碼其實是從過往的資料外洩事件中泄露，而並非入侵電腦而獲得的。針對上述手法的出現，網罪科已透過網上平台發放最新騙案警示，案件數字下跌反映市民防騙意識有所提高。

盜用電腦

3.41 盜用電腦指入侵電腦系統的活動或網上戶口盜用。二零二零年，共有 111 宗盜用電腦案（+40 宗，+56.3%），涉及損失金額 620 萬元

(+530 萬元，+588.9%)，當中包括 2 宗「分散式阻斷服務 (DDoS) 攻擊」案件 (+1 宗，+100%)。

反詐騙協調中心

3.42 反詐騙協調中心採取五大策略以打擊詐騙案：1) 管理和運作24小時熱線「防騙易 18222」，方便市民查詢及提供適時協助；2) 與銀行業界及海外執法機構合作攔截騙款，以減低受害人的損失；3) 採取情報主導執法行動；4) 積極與相關持份者合作，攜手打擊騙案；5) 協調防騙宣傳工作。

24小時「防騙易18222」熱線

3.43 反詐騙協調中心「防騙易18222」熱線24小時運作，為懷疑受騙市民提供諮詢服務。於二零二零年，中心共接獲22 668個來電查詢，當中成功勸止360宗進行中的騙案。

減低受害人的損失

3.44 反詐騙協調中心與本地金融機構緊密合作，積極攔截騙款。於二零二零年，中心成功攔截騙款共30億6,800萬港元。

3.45 反詐騙協調中心聯同聯絡事務科及國際刑警組織的金融犯罪小組於二零一九年十月攜手設立「國際止付機制」。反詐騙協調中心與國際刑警大部份成員國，可以相互提出止付要求，讓警隊能夠更有效及更快速地打擊跨國犯罪活動。於二零二零年，中心共接獲174個攔截匯向海外騙款要求，當中成功攔截超過4千萬港元。

採取情報主導執法行動

3.46 於二零二零年十月份，反詐騙協調中心增設「情報及詐騙應變小隊」，加強分析與騙案有關的洗黑錢網絡，亦透過執法行動，打擊涉及詐騙相關的犯罪團伙。

3.47 反詐騙協調中心會根據銀行提供的情報，協調各警區「騙案應變小組」採取拘捕行動及處理懷疑騙案。於二零二零年，中心成功協調不同單位進行97次行動，成功拘捕95人，涉及至少140宗騙案。另外，中心亦調動「騙案應變小組」到銀行親身了解懷疑進行中的騙案，並勸阻受害人轉帳給騙徒。

積極與相關持份者合作

3.48 反詐騙協調中心與警隊各單位及其他持份者(包括勞工處、入境處、房屋委員會及房屋署、港鐵、本地金融服務業機構、電訊商、銀行公會、金錢服務業協會、投資者及理財教育委員會、各大專院校、網上社交媒體及其他非政府組織等)加強合作，就目前流行的騙案制定防騙及打擊策略。

防騙宣傳工作

3.49 反詐騙協調中心全面統籌警隊相關資源及積極與外界持份者聯繫，全方位推行及協調防騙宣傳工作。中心採取「三個‘T’策略」，以“Topical Trend”（流行騙案的趨勢）、“Target Specific”（點對點）及“Tailor-made”（度身訂造）為原則，因應最新的騙案形勢，透過多平台提升公眾對流行騙案的認知及向不同目標群組作針對性防騙宣傳。

總結

3.50 二零二零年部份商業罪案及科技罪案的案件宗數及損失金額均錄得上升。警方會繼續與內地及海外執法機構合作採取情報主導的聯合執法行動，打擊商業罪案及科技罪案。警方亦會繼續擴闊與公眾的接觸面，務求向使用不同社交平台的市民有效傳遞防罪訊息。

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 二零二零年，有 2 352 名青少年¹因觸犯各種刑事罪行而被捕，較二零一九年（2 269 人）上升 3.7%。他們最常觸犯的刑事罪行是妨礙公安罪行、傷人及嚴重毆打、店舖盜竊、刑事毀壞和雜項盜竊（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；以及
- （d）罪犯及其家長或監護人同意罪犯接受警誡。

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。至於與「黑暴」相關的被捕青少年，警方亦會根據以上準則考慮是否合適以「警司警誡計劃」處理。

4.5 二零二零年，共有 402 名青少年罪犯接受警誡，較二零一九年（368 人）上升 9.2%。接受警誡的青少年佔被捕青少年總人數的 17.1%；二零一九年則佔 16.2%。二零一九年及二零二零年接受警誡的青少年罪犯人數比較如下 —

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
2019	2 269	368	16.2%
2020	2 352	402	17.1%

¹ 在本章，青少年指年齡由 10 歲至未滿 18 歲的人士。

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 14 至 15 歲人數最多（見附錄 Q 圖表）。

個案轉介

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。施行警誡的警司如認為該青少年罪犯除接受青少年保護組的警誡後探訪外，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）營辦社區支援服務計劃的非政府機構；

（b）社會福利署；或

（c）教育局。

4.8 二零二零年，經「警司警誡計劃」轉介至個別部門／計劃的個案數字如下 —

部門／計劃名稱	二零二零年 「警司警誡計劃」下轉介個案宗數
青少年保護組	402
社區支援服務計劃	399
社會福利署	39
教育局	0
總計	840

註：（a）接受警司警誡的青少年罪犯可被轉介至一個或多個部門／計劃。

（b）轉介個案數字是以該部門／計劃接收個案的日期計算。

青少年保護組的警誡後探訪

4.9 自二零零八年十一月一日起，各警察總區青少年保護組的人員在取得青少年罪犯的家長或監護人同意後，會對居住在所屬總區的青少年罪犯進行警誡後家訪。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。

社區支援服務計劃

4.10 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。這項計劃旨在協助獲警司警誡的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。如有獲警司警誡的青少年罪犯已輟學，失業，或沒有參加任何青少年活動而又相信能受益於此計劃，警方便會將該青少年罪犯轉介至社區支援服務計劃。

轉介社會福利署

4.11 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的問題或需要，經評估後被認必須由三個或以上的部門／機構介入，或該青少年罪犯已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，以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

4.12 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

4.13 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。在二零一八年被捕後接受警誡的青少年罪犯再次犯案的比率為 6.8%（37 人）。至於二零一四至二零一七年的比率，分別為 6.8%（57 人），9.1%（69 人），7.3%（44 人）及 6.2%（36 人）。由於計算期為兩年，因此未有二零一九年及其後的再次犯案比率。

未來路向

4.14 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。

二零一九至二零年度宣傳運動檢討

5.2 二零一九至二零年度宣傳運動的主題為“提防網上騙案”（針對網上情緣騙案、網上購物騙案、電郵騙案、投資騙案及求職騙案）、“防範性侵犯”和“企硬！唔 take 嘢”（配合針對青少年吸毒問題的全港禁毒運動）。有關宣傳運動獲撥經費 200 萬元。

5.3 上述宣傳運動在二零一九年六月展開，包括在本地電視台及電台播放與主題相關的宣傳短片和聲帶。有關宣傳短片亦於多個戶外電子媒體和網上平台播放，並上載至政府新聞處網頁（<http://www.isd.gov.hk/>）。宣傳小組委員會亦透過不同的渠道，包括網上及社交媒體平台傳遞有關防罪信息。

二零二零至二一年度宣傳運動策略

5.4 二零二零至二一年度撲滅罪行宣傳運動繼續備受重視，獲撥經費 200 萬元。

5.5 二零一九年下半年社會動盪，暴力罪案增加，與二零一八年相比，二零一九年的縱火案由 290 宗上升 219.7%至 927 宗，劫案由 147 宗上升 42.9%至 210 宗，傷人及嚴重毆打案則由 4 593 宗上升 7.4%至 4 932 宗。另外，刑事毀壞由二零一八年的 4 860 宗上升 54.1%至二零一九年的 7 489 宗；爆竊案由 1 575 宗上升 52%至 2 394 宗；盜竊案則由 21 309 宗下降 2.6%至 20 761 宗。騙案方面，投資騙案由二零一八年的 212 宗上升 41.5%至二零一九年的 300 宗，求職騙案由 143 宗上升 22.4%至 175 宗，電話騙案由 615 宗上升 5.4%至 648 宗，網上購物騙案由 2 187 宗上升 0.3%至 2 194 宗，電郵騙案則由 894 宗下降 8.7%至 816 宗，網上情緣騙案亦由 596 宗下降 0.3%至 594 宗。此外，強姦案數字由 63 宗下降 20.6%至 50 宗，非禮案數字由 1 099 宗下降 10.6%至 982 宗；而整體毒品案件數字則由 3 160 宗下降 49.5%至 1 597 宗。

5.6 因應各類暴力罪案、爆竊案和騙案上升，以及市民一直關注性罪行和青少年吸毒問題，委員會接納宣傳小組委員會的建議，採用“向暴力說不”、“提防爆竊及盜竊”、“提防騙案”（針對電話騙案、網上購物騙案、投資騙案、求職騙案、電郵騙案及網上情緣騙案）、“防範性侵犯”和“企硬！唔 take 嘢”為二零二零至二一年度宣傳運動的主題。

5.7 提醒市民提防爆竊、防範騙案及遇上暴力襲擊時要緊記「閃、避、求」的宣傳短片和聲帶年內陸續於本地電視台及電台播放。因應騙案急劇增加，宣傳小組委員會於下半年特別製作一套以防騙吉祥物「提子」為主角的宣傳短片和聲帶，並推出一系列宣傳品，加強呼籲市民提醒身邊人防範騙案。

5.8 另外，宣傳小組委員會於戶外電子媒體、港鐵車廂、巴士車身、受歡迎的網站及社交媒體平台發放廣告，宣傳與二零二零至二一年度宣傳運動主題相關的防罪滅罪信息。

5.9 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，舉辦各類型滅罪宣傳活動，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 政府非常重視打擊毒品問題。保安局禁毒處採取多管齊下的策略，指導及制訂禁毒政策及措施。禁毒處亦不時進行統計及調查，以蒐集與毒品有關的數據，並密切監察香港的毒品情況，以支持以實證為本的策略打擊毒害。

背景

6.2 禁毒處採取多管齊下的策略，包括預防教育及宣傳、戒毒治療及康復、立法與執法、對外合作，以及研究，制訂及統籌有關政策局及部門、公營機構、非政府機構及社會上其他持份者推行的禁毒政策和措施，並就此諮詢禁毒常務委員會（禁常會）的意見。禁毒處亦支援管理設有 33.5 億元資本基礎的禁毒基金，以撥款資助值得推行的禁毒項目。

6.3 政府成立藥物濫用資料中央檔案室（檔案室）的目的，是提供有關吸毒情況的統計數字，以監察吸毒趨勢和吸毒者特性的轉變，以便制訂本港的禁毒策略和計劃。檔案室採用自願呈報系統，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。

6.4 政府每季向禁常會匯報及向外公布檔案室所整理的統計數字。基於其性質，檔案室的統計數字不是計量某段時間內本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 政府亦參考其他與毒品情況有關的資料，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（例如被捕人數、檢控及定罪數字）、相關研究，以及與毒品有關的數據（例如戒毒治療和康復服務機構提供的住院統計數字）。

6.6 上述數據及分析結果，就本港最新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 根據二零二零年檔案室的數據²及其他相關數字，禁毒處就主要的毒品趨勢有以下觀察：

(a) 被呈報的吸毒總人數持續下降，但青少年吸毒有所增加：檔案室的

¹ 有關調查的主要目的是：(a) 蒐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。

² 2020 年本港吸毒情況的數字可能受到 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情影響，因此需要審慎檢視，例如由於疫情關係，呈報機構接觸到的吸毒者人數可能有所減少，亦可能需要更多時間才呈報吸毒者資料予檔案室。禁毒處會繼續密切留意 2021 年的數字，以及疫情對其的影響。

資料顯示，被呈報的吸毒者總人數持續下降（由二零一九年的 5 772 人減至二零二零年的 5 569 人，跌幅為 4%）。然而，被呈報的 21 歲以下吸毒者人數在二零二零年有所上升（由二零一九年的 494 人上升至二零二零年的 525 人，升幅為 6%），反映青少年吸毒有增加。學生佔其中的 35%（2019 年為 26%）；

- (b) **首次被呈報吸毒者中年輕成年人所佔比例仍然較高**：首次被呈報吸毒者人數於二零二零年為 1 423 人，比二零一九年（1 617 人）減少 12%。年輕成年人（21 至 35 歲）佔首次被呈報吸毒者的比例仍處於較高水平（二零二零及二零一九年均為 46%）；
- (c) **吸食危害精神毒品仍然普遍，吸食大麻及氯胺酮的人數有所增加**：「冰毒」仍然是最常被吸食的危害精神毒品，但被呈報吸食人數錄得下降（由二零一九年的 1 343 人下降至二零二零年的 1 223 人）。另一方面，被呈報吸食大麻及氯胺酮的人數有所上升，分別上升 29%（由 522 人升至 673 人）及 18%（由 423 人升至 499 人）；21 歲以下者升幅則分別為 17%（由 235 人升至 275 人）及 69%（由 48 人升至 81 人）。大麻除了是 21 歲以下青少年最常吸食的毒品，亦是二零二零年首次被呈報吸毒者中最常吸食的毒品，共有 444 人被呈報吸食（錄得 28%升幅）；
- (d) **隱蔽吸毒問題仍需關注**：在首次被呈報的個案中，吸毒者的毒齡³中位數為 5 年，而最普遍的吸毒地點為「只在自己或朋友家中」（佔二零二零年被呈報吸毒者的 56%），顯示仍需繼續關注隱蔽吸毒的問題；以及
- (e) **青少年涉及毒品罪行需要關注**：執法數字顯示，二零二零年與毒品有關的被捕總人數（3 849）有顯著上升（二零一九年為 2 399 人），其中 21 歲以下涉及毒品罪行的人士，由二零一九年的 261 人上升至二零二零年的 514 人。雖然由於社會事件，二零一九年與毒品罪行有關的被捕人數未必充分反映毒品罪行的實際情況，但值得注意的是，二零二零年因毒品罪行被捕的 21 歲以下青少年的人數（514 人）仍較二零一八年（347 人）上升 48%。青少年參與毒品罪行的情況顯然值得關注。

未來路向

6.8 禁毒是長期工作，須持續循上述多管齊下的方式協力進行，以應對最新的毒品趨勢。因應上文第6.7段所述的主要毒品趨勢，政府正循着下文概述的方向推展禁毒措施。

預防教育和宣傳

6.9 預防教育和宣傳工作將繼續加強社區對毒品問題的認知（特別是有關吸食大麻及氯胺酮的禍害）、推動及早辨識隱蔽吸毒者，以及鼓勵吸毒者及早

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。

求助。其中，會繼續利用不同的媒體及社區平台發放禁毒訊息，包括更多利用社交媒體和網上平台，冀能盡量接觸不同的目標群組，尤其是青少年及年輕成年人。政府會持續與不同機構（包括政府決策局／部門、非政府機構及社區機構）合作，舉辦合適的禁毒計劃；亦會繼續推廣 24 小時電話熱線「186 186」及即時通訊服務「98 186 186」，以鼓勵吸毒者求助。禁毒處亦利用其社交媒體帳戶以推廣禁毒訊息。禁毒處亦會繼續為少數族裔人士開展合適的預防教育和宣傳項目，務求擴展禁毒訊息的接觸面至社會不同界別。

6.10 為應對吸食大麻（尤其是青少年）上升的趨勢，禁毒處自二零一九年起已加強工作，提升公眾對大麻禍害的認知，特別是提供有關吸食大麻禍害的正確資訊、糾正錯誤觀念，以及協助辨識大麻產品。政府採取堅定的態度，抗擊大麻合法化的呼聲，亦向公眾發出清晰及毫不含糊的訊息，即大麻及受管制的大麻產品的使用、種植、製造、販運等均屬違法，將來亦會如是。上述工作將會繼續，我們會更常運用社交媒體、網上宣傳、動畫及資料圖等對公眾及年輕一代較為吸引及更易接觸到的方式作出宣傳。此外，有鑑於市面上有含大麻二酚（「CBD」）（大麻二酚為一種大麻素，無已知精神活性作用，因此不受《危險藥物條例》（第 134 章）管制）的不同產品出售，禁毒處會就此加強教育⁴，並明確說明大麻及某些大麻素（例如四氫大麻酚（「THC」））有害及屬受管制危險藥物。另一方面，禁毒處注意到吸食氯胺酮的人數上升，情況令人憂慮，會加強針對吸食氯胺酮的預防教育及宣傳工作。當中，政府正製作新的電視宣傳短片及電台宣傳聲帶，以及動畫和資料圖，以宣傳吸食氯胺酮的禍害，目標於二零二一年第二季起推出。

6.11 有鑑於青少年涉及毒品罪行被捕的人數有所上升，我們會加強力度，宣傳在香港干犯毒品罪行招致的嚴重後果。舉例而言，禁毒處與香港海關於二零二一年四月共同製作及發放電視宣傳短片及電台宣傳聲帶，提醒市民（尤其是青少年）不要受販毒集團的引誘，接收不明來歷的包裹或貨物，或運送不明物品進出香港。於二零二一年四月一日開展的第四輪提升社區禁毒意識計劃，由 18 區分區撲滅罪行委員會推行，計劃中亦預留專門款項推展宣傳不要參與販毒的活動／項目，以在地區層面加強公眾教育。

6.12 香港賽馬會藥物資訊天地（「藥物資訊天地」）於二零二零年二月一日閉館作翻新工程，預計為期 18 個月。閉館前，在二零一六至二零一九年期間，藥物資訊天地平均每年入場人次約為 38 000 人⁵。藥物資訊天地將會作全面翻新，引入新的主題設計、提升設施和更新展品，以加強禁毒教育功能，豐富市民的參觀體驗。工程期間，藥物資訊天地的家長講座會繼續以網上形式進行。

6.13 學校一如既往是禁毒教育的重要平台。禁毒處會繼續並加強為教師、學校管理人員及學生舉辦禁毒培訓課程及計劃。禁毒處亦會鼓勵中學參與含測檢元素的「健康校園計劃」，該計劃旨在透過多元化個人成長活動及學生自

⁴ 舉例而言，禁毒處與衛生署於二零二一年二月聯合發佈了「關於大麻二酚（CBD）產品的資料」，以解答市民、進口商及貿易商的常見問題。載於：
https://www.nd.gov.hk/pdf/CBD_Information_Note_Chinese.pdf.

⁵ 因應 2019 冠狀病毒病的疫情，藥物資訊天地在二零二零年的多段時間暫停開放，二零二零年的入場人次約為 3 200 人。

願參與的校園測檢兩大元素，促進學生身心健康發展、鞏固他們遠離毒品的決心，從而推動建立健康和無毒校園文化。此外，經優化的「動敢抗毒」（前稱「參與體育、拒絕毒品」）計劃會在 2021/22 學年繼續推行，以協助擴闊禁毒訊息在中學的接觸面。

6.14 家長教育方面，藥物資訊天地的家長講座已加入更多抗毒資訊，以加強父母認識毒品和了解如何辨識及幫助有毒品問題的子女。禁毒處亦與傳媒（例如電視台及電台）及網站（例如網上親子平台）合作，讓家長增強認識毒品的禍害，提升他們協助子女遠離毒品的技巧。

戒毒治療和康復服務

6.15 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。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。

6.16 禁毒處在廣泛諮詢禁毒界的有關服務單位和持分者後，於二零二一年三月發布了《香港戒毒治療和康復服務三年計劃（2021-2023）》⁶（「三年計劃」），其目的是協助禁毒服務提供者檢討和制定這三年期間的計劃及項目。三年計劃在禁毒界內獲廣泛推廣，亦載於禁毒處的網站供公眾參閱。禁毒處會繼續聯同各有關方面作出監察和適當協調，以按照三年計劃中的策略性方向推動有關措施。

禁毒基金

6.17 禁毒基金的資本基礎達 33.5 億元，截至二零二零年三月底，基金的資產結餘約為 42 億元⁷。禁毒基金一直提供可持續資金支援值得推行的禁毒項目，自成立以來直至二零二一年四月，合共撥款超過 19 億元，資助超過 1 700 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，應對最新的毒品問題。最新的毒品趨勢，為制訂下一次一般撥款計劃撥款的優先考慮範疇提供基礎。

立法、執法及對外合作

6.18 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》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

⁶ 《香港戒毒治療和康復服務三年計劃（2021-2023）》載於：
https://www.nd.gov.hk/pdf/three_year_plan_2021_2023_final_en.pdf.

⁷ 禁毒基金截至二零二零年三月三十一日的周年財務報表及周年報告載於：
https://www.nd.gov.hk/pdf/Reports_and_Financial_Statements_2020.pdf.

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。這是恆常工作，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。二零二零年五月，政府向立法會提交了修訂《危險藥物條例》和《化學品管制條例》的附屬法例，將五種危險藥物及三種前體化學品納入管制。有關修訂已於二零二零年七月二十四日生效。政府現正進行新一輪立法工作，以管制八種危險藥物及一種前體化學品。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。

6.19 鑑於2019冠狀病毒病疫情，各地實施旅遊限制措施，導致客運交通減少，販毒集團轉而更多利用空運及海運貨物販運較大量的毒品，或利用郵包寄運毒品。就此，執法機關加強了情報分析，並積極採取相應的執法行動，在二零二零年，檢獲共約 5 600 公斤毒品，較二零一九年（3 200 公斤），上升75%。

6.20 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、加強巡邏販毒黑點及網上巡邏，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⁸，積極向法庭申請對利用青少年販毒的操控人加刑，藉此加強阻嚇作用。

6.21 至於對外合作，香港特別行政區政府的代表會繼續以中國代表團成員的身份，參與國際平台（例如聯合國麻醉藥品委員會）的各項活動，以掌握國際間毒品的最新發展。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。

6.22 委員會一直監察本港的毒品問題，特別是涉及青少年的吸毒及販毒問題，以及隱蔽吸毒問題。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，並就持續推展禁毒工作提供意見。

⁸ 《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 二零二零年，委員會備悉懲教署所推行的二零二零至二一年度“助更生”宣傳活動。有關該課題的詳情載於下文。

懲教署二零二零至二一年度“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 懲教署在二零二零至二一年度舉辦連串宣傳活動，分別以下列四個社羣為對象－

- (a) 學生及青少年：懲教署透過“更生先鋒計劃”舉辦不同活動，向學生及青少年加強宣揚“奉公守法、遠離毒品、支持更生”的信息。青少年座談會“人生請揀”以互動音樂劇場形式進行，並於二零一九年十月啟動。懲教署舉辦多場工作坊，藉以招募一批學生表演者於二零二一年舉行的大匯演演出。新項目“監獄任務”計劃以歷奇活動讓青少年參加者化身懲教人員，以平板電腦內的應用程式進行調查任務，挑戰於已空置的馬坑監獄裡設置的不同級別關卡。其他於本年度舉行的“更生先鋒計劃”活動包括思囚之路及學校教育講座（包括母校回饋計劃）。在學校停課期間，更生先鋒領袖安排領袖們透過網上平台與不同行業的專業人士對話，為自己職業生涯做好規劃；接受營運網台訓練；以及於更生先鋒計劃 Facebook 專頁播放他們製作的短片宣揚防罪信息。
- (b) 市民大眾：於赤柱監獄推行首個專為男性在囚人士而設的心理治療計劃－「好望閣」－男士正向生活中心，在試行一年期間，參加者反應良好。懲教署結合運動與心理治療模式，於二零二零年全面推行此計劃。署方亦把靜觀治療元素揉合於現行的濫用毒品康服計劃中，於喜靈洲戒毒所設立首個男性在囚人士靜觀戒毒心理治療中心「嘗靜坊」。為鼓勵在囚媽媽加強與子女互動、重新建立及鞏固親子關係，懲教署在羅湖懲教所舉辦了「愛·傳親音」媽媽講故事訓練班，由在囚媽媽錄製而成的點讀故事書，送贈給在囚媽媽的小朋友及以幼兒為服務對象的教學團體及非牟利機構，讓更多的小朋友受惠。懲教署與保良局學校及一非政府機構合作開展的“玻璃樽再造計劃”，將學生回收到的玻璃樽轉化成玻璃沙，再由在囚人士製作成環保玻璃磚，藉此推廣助更生信息並教育及提高學生對環保再造的意識。於壁屋懲教所的影音製作室經翻新後重新開幕，讓青少年在囚人士接受加強訓練以“小記者”角色直接參與節目的製作。《淺談更生》青少年廣播計劃邀請了政府官員及名人接受訪問。署方與外間團體合作舉辦STEM相關的教育活動，於青少年院所推行STEM教育，為在囚青少年提供多元學習方向。為宣傳及推廣公眾對懲教署工作的認

識，媒體傳訊組製作短片上載於社交媒體例如懲教署 YouTube 頻道和更生先鋒計劃 Facebook 專頁。此外，懲教署安排在囚人士參加公開活動，例如在囚人士抗疫對聯比賽等等，幫助他們重拾信心及向公眾展示他們努力改過的決心。宣傳短片/聲帶和大型宣傳海報/橫額繼續播放及張掛，呼籲公眾支持更生人士。

- (c) 地區及社區組織：在地區層面上，懲教署與分區撲滅罪行委員會攜手舉辦多項宣傳活動，又與各社區組織合作，鼓勵公眾接納更生人士改過自新。懲教署推出的“正能量地圖”項目運用社區資源，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。
- (d) 僱主：為讓在囚人士定立他們的人生目標，並鼓勵他們在獲釋後建立自己的事業，懲教署推出一個名為“人生大贏家”創業計劃，向在囚人士提供生涯規劃課程、職業發展和創業培訓。在囚人士獲釋後，其獲選的創業計劃書將獲社區團體給予支持。懲教署致力與工商團體協會合作，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。懲教署成立“就業服務”為僱主及更生人士安排一個提供就業機會及尋找工作的工作的互動配對平台，為將於三個月內獲釋的在囚人士和正接受法定監管之更生人士提供有系統的就業配對。

7.4 除了上述的活動，懲教署高層人員還走進社區，向社會各界宣揚接納及支持更生人士重投社會。

7.5 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

8.1 常務委員會是委員會轄下的一個小組委員會，由青少年問題研究小組於一九八六年七月重組而成。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哪些預防及補救措施。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二零一九至二零年度的成員名單載於**附錄 B (a)**。

8.2 二零二零年，常務委員會審議了關於“青少年罪案”統計及“警司警誡計劃”的運作。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二零二零至二一年度成員名單載於**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／或公眾關注的問題採用不同的主題。二零二零至二一年度撲滅罪行宣傳運動詳情載於第五章。

8.5 二零二零至二一年度，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 在香港總商會贊助下，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或逮捕罪犯或保護生命及財產方面表現英勇的市民。

8.7 有鑑於「黑暴」而引起的社會動盪，二零一九及二零二零年的好市民獎頒獎典禮因此延期。

8.8 於在二零二一年一月，主辦機構復辦「好市民獎 2020」並嘉許了 80 名市民。受疫情影響，是次頒獎典禮以閉門形式在警察總部舉行。而於

同日晚上，頒獎典禮精華片段「好市民獎專輯 2020」在香港警務處的社交平台播出後大受歡迎，累積超過十萬點擊率。截至二零二一年一月，全港共有超過 4 000 名市民獲得嘉許。

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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。分區撲滅罪行委員會獨立於區議會，但兩者的成員和經費安排有密切關連。

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。在二零二零至二一年度，18 個分區撲滅罪行委員會約有 510 名非官方委員，當中包括區議員。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 由於各區的地理、人口和發展不一，每區的罪案特徵各不相同。在二零二零年，分區撲滅罪行委員會關注的主要罪行包括 —

- （a）詐騙(特別是網上及電話騙案)；
- （b）爆竊及盜竊；
- （c）青少年違法行為；
- （d）色情活動；及
- （e）與毒品有關的罪行。

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，所需經費來自區議會和其他方面的贊助。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二零二零年舉辦各類型的宣傳活動，包括講座、研討會、各類獎勵計劃及比賽、印製滅罪通訊和派發滅罪宣傳物品。

撲滅罪行委員會與分區撲滅罪行委員會的聯繫

9.8 委員會審議所收到的 18 個分區撲滅罪行委員會工作進展定期報告，並提供意見。每次委員會會議結束後，會將一份羅列會議討論事項的簡報送交 18 個分區撲滅罪行委員會參考。各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。二零二零年各委員會出席 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。

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

二零二零至二一年度成員名單

主席 : 政務司司長

副主席 : 律政司司長

委員 : 羅德慧女士，JP*
盧金榮博士，JP
陳振英議員，JP
鄭錦鐘博士，BBS，MH，JP
林建康先生，MH
李宗德博士，GBS，JP
莫仲輝先生，BBS，MH，JP
顏汶羽先生
彭穎生先生
陳少棠先生，M.H., J.P.
蕭楚基先生，B.B.S., M.H., J.P.
郭詩慧女士
勞工及福利局局長
保安局局長
教育局局長
民政事務局局長
警務處處長
懲教署署長

秘書 : 保安局首席助理秘書長(E)

* 任期截至二零二一年一月三十一日止

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。

二零二零至二一年度成員名單

主席 ： 保安局局長

委員 ： 盧金榮博士，JP
 杜家駒先生，JP
 方 平先生，BBS，JP
 葉亦楠先生
 郭永強先生，BBS，MH，JP
 林凱章先生，JP
 李婉婷女士
 陳香蓮女士，JP
 劉興華先生，MH，JP
 黃健偉先生
 李家齊先生(退休裁判官(少年法庭))
 律政司司長(或其代表)
 教育局局長(或其代表)
 勞工及福利局局長(或其代表)
 警務處處長(或其代表)
 懲教署署長(或其代表)
 社會福利署署長(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。

二零二零至二一年度成員名單

主席 ： 警務處總警司（警察公共關係科）

委員 ： 鄭錦鐘博士，BBS，MH，JP
 彭穎生先生，MH
 郭詩慧女士
 李細燕女士，BBS，JP
 楊嘉成先生
 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
 警務處警察公共關係科代表

秘書 ： 警務處警察公共關係科高級新聞主任（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

二零二零至二零二一年度成員名單

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

1. 中西區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：葉亦楠先生

副主席：陳偉泉先生

委員：陳嘉和先生
陳光明先生
陳玉芬女士
張志坤先生
詹漢銘先生
蔡加敏女士
張詩培女士，MH
周超常先生
夏中建先生，MH
古潔堅女士
林振風先生
林麗儀女士
林懷榮博士，JP
林耀文先生
李寶儀女士
李月英女士
潘沁怡女士
邱松慶先生
唐大錦先生，MH
曾鳳珠女士
楊開永先生
楊學明先生
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：廖錦興博士

副主席：李德權先生，MH

委員：陳杏女士，MH
鄭國鴻先生
鄭承峰博士，MH
趙資強先生，BBS
趙志堅先生
蔡柏熙先生
朱浴龍先生，JP
馮翠屏女士，MH
何秀賢女士
林國雄博士
劉聖雪女士
李清霞女士
李喜樂先生
梁六鳳女士
李進秋女士
莫慕潔女士
蔡志忠先生
王志鍾先生
黃超然先生
黃仲良先生
王佩兒女士
楊潔女士
阮建中先生
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. 離島區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：余漢坤先生，MH，JP

委員：歐燕芬女士
周國明先生
陳狄安先生
陳海嘉女士
鄒長福先生
周連興先生
傅曉琳女士
何麗安先生
何紹基先生
姜彩燕女士
高保麟先生
郭善文女士
郭慧文女士
鄺官穩先生
鄺國威先生，MH
賴子文先生，MH
劉淑嫻女士
李文安先生
莫廣源先生
曾秀好女士
黃紫蓮女士
黃美鳳女士
黃子文先生
王舜義先生，MH
葉錦洪先生
翁志明先生，BBS，MH
容素顏女士
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

4. 九龍城區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：林文先生

委員：

陳健平先生，JP
鄭利明博士
張志聰先生
張愷文女士
張仁康先生，BBS，MH
左滙雄先生，MH
何慕嫻女士
關佐仲先生
關浩洋先生
郭予宏先生，MH
林珠治女士
林德成先生
李伊瑩女士
梁思韻女士
羅曾潔貞女士
伍海山先生
潘志倫先生
潘伯傑先生
潘詠賢女士
蕭妙文先生，MH
鄧覺華先生
鄧婉玲女士，MH
杜家瑜女士
丁健華先生
湯可誼女士
王紹基先生
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）2
九龍城民政事務處聯絡主任主管（龍塘）
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
香港警務處牛頭角分區指揮官
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

5. 葵青區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：劉興華先生，MH，JP

副主席：林楚昭先生，MH，JP

委員：陳志榮先生
陳烈輝先生
陳藹怡女士
朱麗玲女士，MH
關景鴻博士，JP
許惠娟女士
郭芙蓉女士
黎名穗女士
林漢文先生
林翠玲女士，MH
劉子芸女士
羅競成先生，BBS，MH，JP
梁嘉銘女士
梁子穎先生，MH
梁詠婷女士
李世隆先生
李惠明先生
李永權先生
盧婉婷女士
馬家駿先生
莫雅碩先生
冼翠華女士
譚惠珍女士，BBS，MH
徐曉杰先生
黃景麗女士
黃培賢先生
黃醒林先生
黃維光先生
黃定康先生
葉長春先生，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

6. 觀塘區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：羅仁禮先生，MH，JP

委員：區鑑儀女士
陳燦標博士
陳小燕女士
陳耀雄先生
張琪騰先生
張明燕女士
張培剛先生
張永成先生
蔣志恒先生
趙惠敏女士
蔡捷成先生
符碧珍女士
馮國雄博士
石美君女士
簡銘東先生，MH
賴永春先生
梁少玲女士
梁騰丰先生
呂東孩先生，MH
彭潔儀女士
謝偉年先生
孫榮良先生
孫詠詩女士
史東甫博士
刁廣浩先生
姚逸華女士
楊莉珊女士
余敏先生，MH
觀塘民政事務專員
觀塘民政事務處高級聯絡主任（3）
觀塘民政事務處聯絡主任主管（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. 北區撲滅罪行委員會

主席： 鄧開榮先生，MH，JP

委員： 歐振成先生
陳進程先生，MH
陳富鵬先生
陳文洲先生，BBS，JP
周華達先生
朱家賢先生
鍾子榮先生
侯漢碩先生
侯金林先生，MH，JP
侯榮光先生
賴 心先生
林麗芳女士，MH
劉克薇女士
劉永安先生
梁毓雄先生
廖宇軒先生
譚見強先生，MH
曾興隆先生
曾勁聰先生
曾潤財先生
溫和達先生，MH
黃滿祥先生
黃增祥先生
邱潔瑩女士
葉奕成先生
姚 銘先生
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）
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

8. 西貢區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：吳仕福先生，GBS，JP

委員：方意德先生
趙玉芳女士
莊元荳先生
吳錦華先生
劉啟康先生
袁士星先生
李敬忠先生
馬義實先生
張展鵬先生
陳明儀女士
李天福先生
張溢良先生，BBS，JP
吳偉星先生
游美斯女士
陳淑儀女士
潘俊彥先生
王麗文女士
劉麗嬋女士
邱玉麟先生
葉欽婷女士
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
香港警務處黃大仙區指揮官
香港警務處將軍澳區指揮官
香港警務處水警東分區指揮官
香港警務處西貢分區指揮官
香港警務處黃大仙區警民關係主任
香港警務處將軍澳區警民關係主任
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

9. 沙田區撲滅罪行委員會

主席： 李世榮先生，MH

委員： 陳卓禧博士
陳敏娟女士，MH
鄭志興先生
鄭美菁博士
張子賢先生
招文亮先生
周紫琪女士
馮禮遜女士
劉典祥先生
劉韻慧女士
李子榮先生，MH
李有全先生，BBS
李賢珍女士
梁偉基先生
梁園鑫女士
盧鳳儀女士
莫錦貴議員，BBS
吳錦權先生
龐愛蘭女士，BBS，JP
蘇寶鈿先生
孫燕華女士
謝飛翔先生
謝文忠博士
董健莉女士
黃潔蓮女士
黃貴有博士，MH
王槐裕先生
黃玉嬋女士
楊倩紅女士，MH
余倩雯女士，MH
沙田民政事務專員
香港警務處沙田區指揮官
廉政公署代表
教育局代表
社會福利署代表
房屋署代表

10. 深水埗區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：李漢雄先生，BBS，MH，JP

副主席：盧永文先生，BBS，JP

委員：陳國偉先生，MH
陳立銓先生
陳美娟女士，MH
陳子欣女士
陳東博士，GBM，GBS，JP
陳偉明先生，MH，JP
陳穎欣女士
陳綺雯博士
鄭智賢先生
鄭錦鐘博士，BBS，MH，JP
鄭木林先生，MH
張德偉先生
張永森先生，BBS，MH，JP
張穎瑤女士
錢靜蘭女士
蔡世鴻先生
鍾靖薇女士
何坤洲先生
黃少康先生 JP
郭嘉穎女士
羅正杰先生
羅琮女士
梁鉅海先生，MH
馬若儂女士
吳翠萍女士
潘森先生
沈少雄先生
黃俊雄先生
黃仲夫先生
黃頌良博士，JP
王琮然先生
黃添福先生
楊廣成先生
嚴佩琮女士
葉沛霖醫生
余皓媛女士
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

11. 南區撲滅罪行委員會

主席 : 陳郁傑教授，MH，JP

副主席 : 黃靈新先生，JP

委員 : 陳富明先生，MH
陳家珮女士
陳湛華先生
鄭潔貞女士
張雅麗女士，MH，JP
周尚文先生
朱立威先生，MH
馮仕耕先生，MH
何錦昌先生
許玉漢先生
許湧鐘先生，BBS，JP
林玉珍女士，MH
李嘉盈女士
連文珊女士
廖漢輝博士，BBS，JP
麥志仁先生，MH
麥偉光先生
彭兆基先生
黃沛霖先生
楊穎仁先生
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

12. 大埔區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：李細燕女士，BBS，JP

委員：陳志超先生，MH，JP
陳世雄先生
陳淑兒女士
張錦如先生，MH
張國棟先生
張宏基先生
蔡錦光先生
蔡尚圻博士
范凱傑先生
馮瑞興先生
郭凌雲女士
林 啤先生
羅嘉萍女士
李華光先生，MH
李耀斌先生，BBS，MH，JP
廖惠英女士
潘慶輝先生，MH
蘇偉昇先生
譚榮勳先生，MH
鄧銘泰先生
韋伊凌女士
黃欣欣女士
胡綽謙先生
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

13. 荃灣區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：趙耀年先生，MH

委員：陳振中先生
陳義光先生
周裔智先生
張文嘉女士
傅振光先生
馮卓能先生，MH
何寶鈴女士
葛兆源先生，MH
羅嘉團女士
羅健雲先生
羅靈芝女士
李智鋒先生
羅少傑先生，MH
馬玉娟女士
麥綺玲女士
文裕明先生，MH
鄧筱筠女士
陶桂英女士，BBS，JP
黃偉傑先生，MH
王賢訊先生，MH
嚴徐玉珊女士，MH
葉平南先生
葉蔚林先生
荃灣民政事務專員
荃灣民政事務助理專員
荃灣民政事務處聯絡主任主管（東區）
荃灣民政事務處聯絡主任（東區一）
荃灣民政事務處行政主任（發展）
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

14. 屯門區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：李洪森先生，BBS，MH

委員：陳家正先生
陳鑑光先生
陳達華先生
陳有海先生，BBS，MH，JP
鄭筱薇女士
卓歐靜美女士，MH
朱小芳女士
朱偉明先生
鍾艷紅女士
何金誠先生
何少平先生，MH
甘文鋒先生
賴嘉汶女士
林國偉先生
林明偉先生
劉碧霞女士
劉志誠先生
李穎琴女士
梁冠華先生
梁淑燕女士
呂良瑛先生
龍瑞卿女士，MH
巫成鋒先生
伍瑞蘭女士
潘永盛先生
蕭炳強先生
蕭珮而女士
楊志明先生
葉文斌先生
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)
屯門民政事務處行政主任(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
廉政公署代表
教育局代表
社會福利署代表
房屋署代表

15. 灣仔區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：楊嘉成先生

副主席：周錦威博士，MH

委員：陳欽麒先生
張勇邦先生，MH
周潔冰博士，BBS，MH
鍾嘉敏女士
馮啟民先生
葉新耀先生
郭永亮先生，JP
林志偉先生
劉利年先生
李文龍先生
李碧儀女士，MH
李偉盛先生
李誠權先生，BBS，MH
廖添誠博士
呂漢輝先生
吳澤森先生
吳苑清女士
伍婉婷女士，MH
蘇佩婷女士
孫日孝先生，MH
譚鳳枝女士
湯振傑先生
王家揚先生
黃宏泰先生，MH
姚雪梅女士
余達智先生
阮愛馨女士
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

16. 黃大仙區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：李德康先生，BBS，MH，JP

委員：陳英先生
張有勝先生
蔡美芳女士
蔡佩雲女士
蔡偉傑先生
鍾麗綺女士
侯淑敏女士
禰詠儀女士
黎榮浩先生，MH
柳欣榮先生
劉瑤紅博士
李東江先生
梁綺雲女士
李葆怡女士
莫仲輝先生，BBS，MH，JP
莫健榮先生，MH
吳雪琴女士
魏仕成先生
彭穎生先生，MH
石志端女士
史立德博士，BBS，MH，JP
冼碧珊女士
譚美普女士
丁志威先生
王加達先生
黃水晶博士
黃添偉先生
楊育城先生，JP
袁國強先生，MH
越毅強先生
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

17. 油尖旺區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：陳香蓮女士，JP

副主席：陳麗芳博士

委員：陳錦榮先生
陳銘傑先生
趙崇彬先生
莊毅強先生，MH
馮泳施女士
何敬豐先生
許美嫦女士，MH，JP
許德亮先生，JP
孔昭華先生，MH
葉傲冬先生，JP
楊鎮華先生
郭文龍先生
劉國忠先生
劉柏祺先生
梁華勝先生，BBS，JP
李思敏女士
吳錦祥先生
彭少衍先生，MH
施志勁先生
鄧銘心女士
鄧耀昇先生
汪紅女士
黃建新先生
王美珍女士
黃美燕女士
黃安媚女士
黃舒明女士，MH
甄懋強先生
楊慕嫦女士
葉椿春女士
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

18. 元朗區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：呂堅先生，MH

委員：王振聲先生，MH, SBStJ
余仲良先生
吳容輝先生
岑佩儀女士
林慧明女士
邱帶娣女士，BBS, MH
袁敏兒女士
馬淑燕女士
梁明堅先生
姚國威先生，MH
莊健成先生，MH, JP
郭強先生，MH
郭興坤先生
郭浩男先生
陳苑玲女士
陳燕琮女士
曾憲強先生，MH
黃卓健先生，MH
黃元弟先生
雷志康先生
鄧霆鈞先生
鄧作霖先生
鄧卓然先生
鄧焯謙先生
鄺月心女士
譚偉明先生
譚慧萍女士
楊家安議員
鄧鎔耀議員
柳子權先生
黃榮臻先生
鍾穎欣女士
元朗民政事務專員
元朗民政事務助理專員（一）
元朗民政事務處聯絡主任主管（市區）1
元朗民政事務處聯絡主任（市區一）—
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

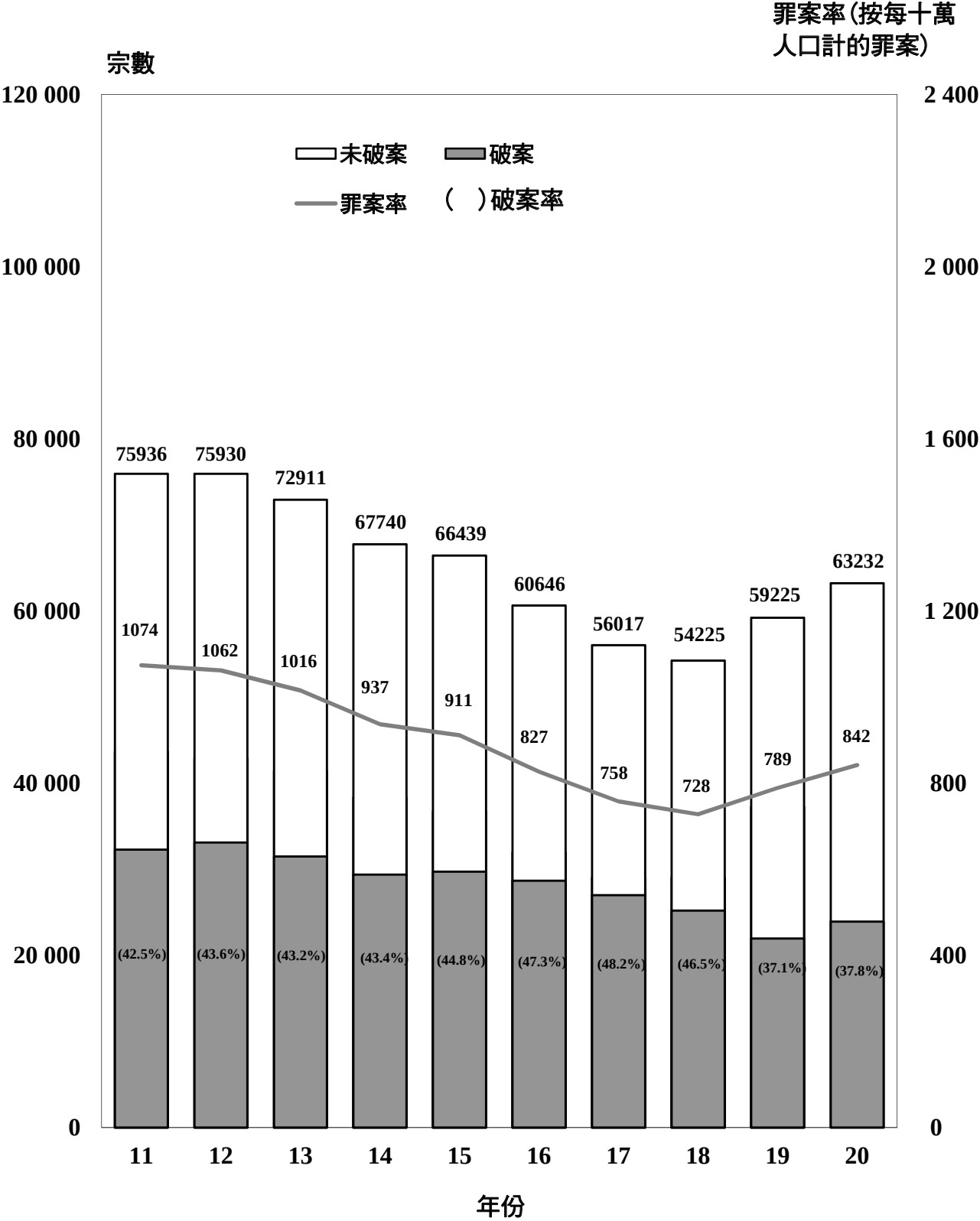
廉政公署代表
教育局代表
社會福利署代表
房屋署代表

撲滅罪行委員會

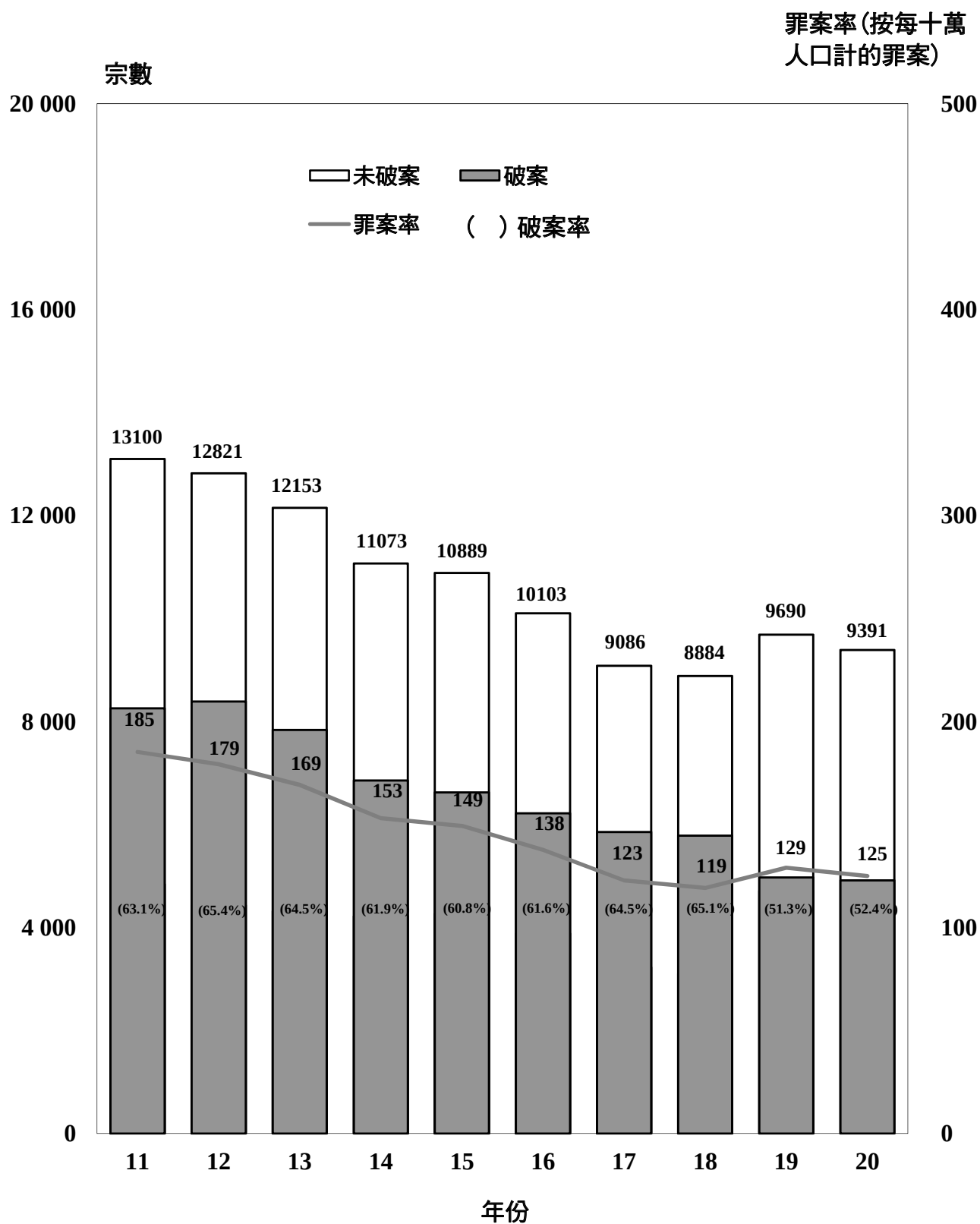
二零二零年探訪分區撲滅罪行委員會輪值表

<u>撲滅罪行委員會委員</u>	<u>分區撲滅罪行委員會</u>	<u>2020 年分區撲滅罪行委員會會議日期</u>
羅德慧女士，JP	中西區	3 月 11 日
	灣仔	9 月 14 日
	屯門	9 月 23 日
	北區	11 月 27 日
盧金榮博士，JP	離島	9 月 22 日
鄭錦鐘博士，BBS，MH，JP	離島	1 月 7 日
莫仲輝先生，BBS，MH，JP	葵青	9 月 23 日
顏汶羽先生	黃大仙	2 月 27 日
彭穎生先生	葵青	3 月 18 日
	離島	7 月 7 日
陳少棠先生，MH，JP	油尖旺	7 月 6 日
蕭楚基先生，BBS，MH，JP	九龍城	9 月 23 日
鄧炳強先生，PDSM 警務處處長	西貢	7 月 8 日

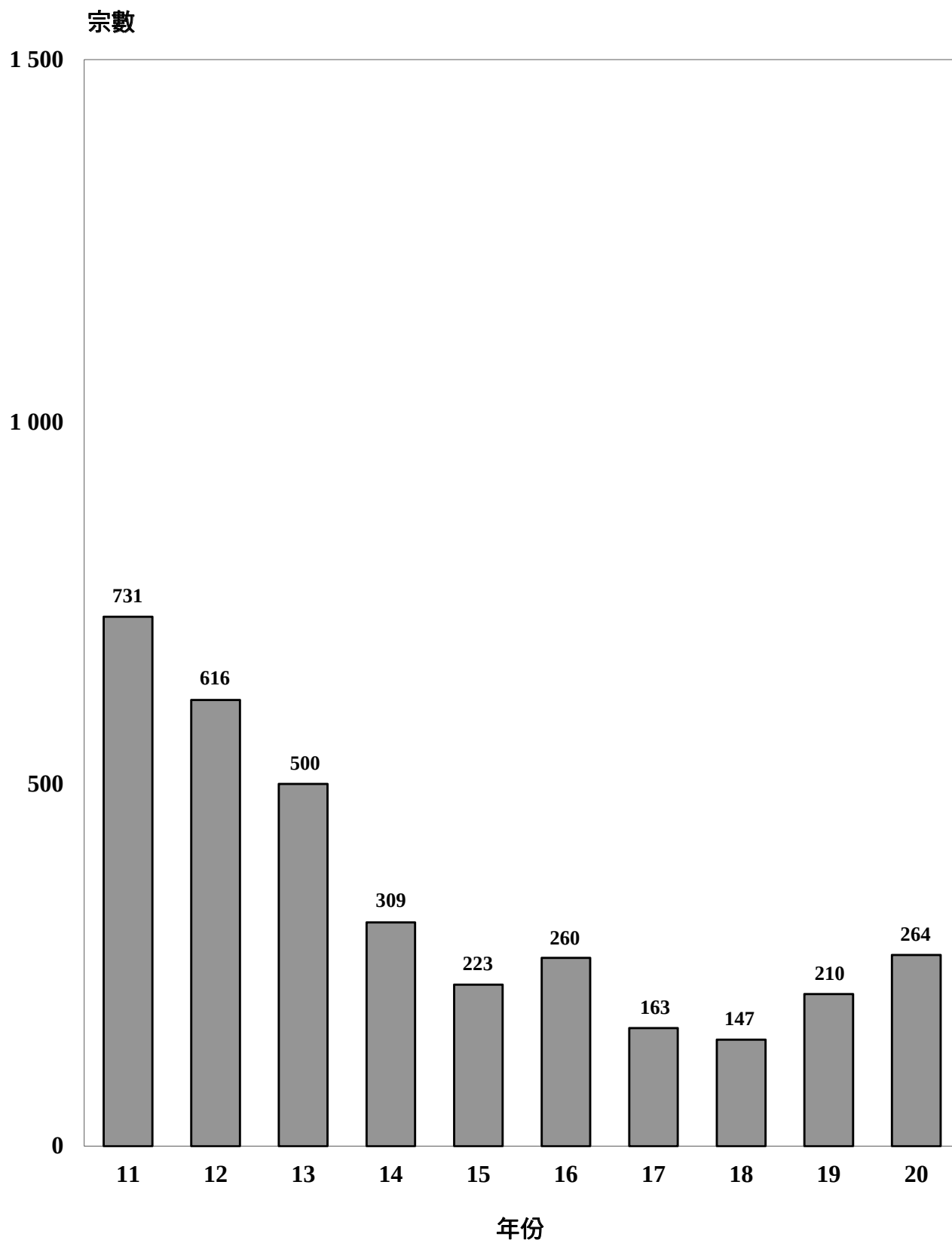
二零一一年至二零二零年的整體罪案情況



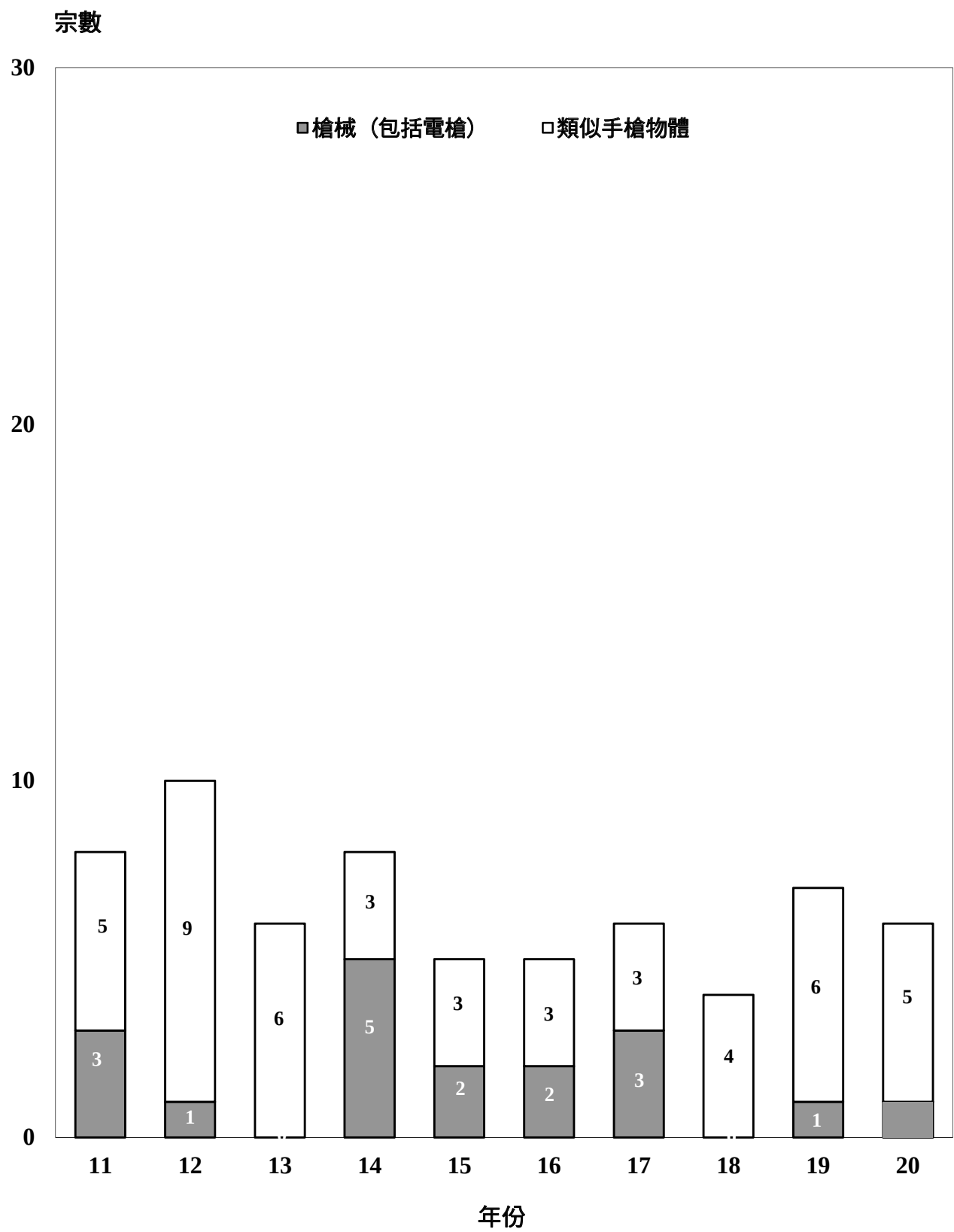
二零一一年至二零二零年的暴力罪案數字



二零一一年至二零二零年的行劫案



二零一一年至二零二零年涉及使用槍械
(包括電槍)及類似手槍物體的劫案

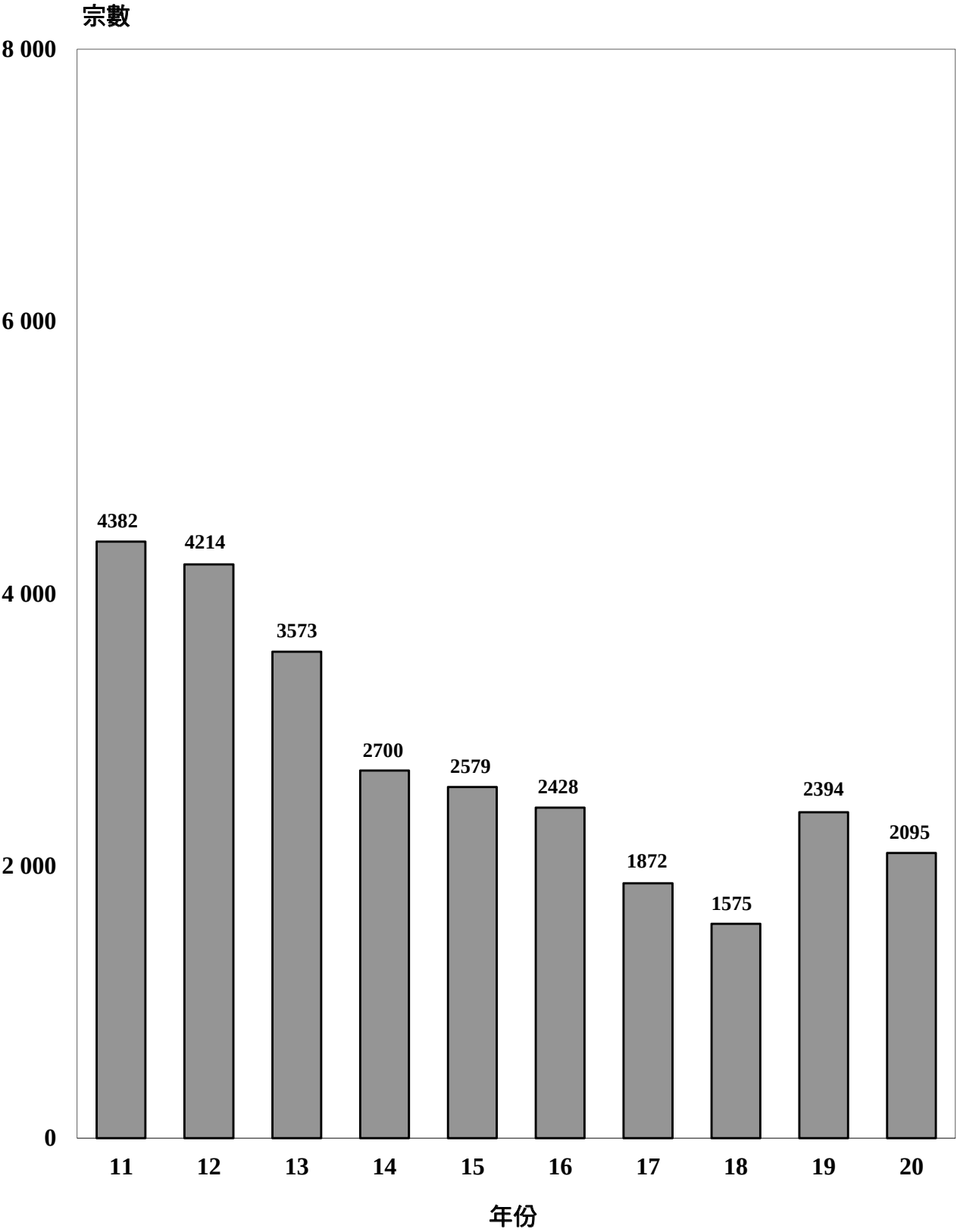


二零一一年至二零二零年
銀行劫案及金舖 / 錶行劫案

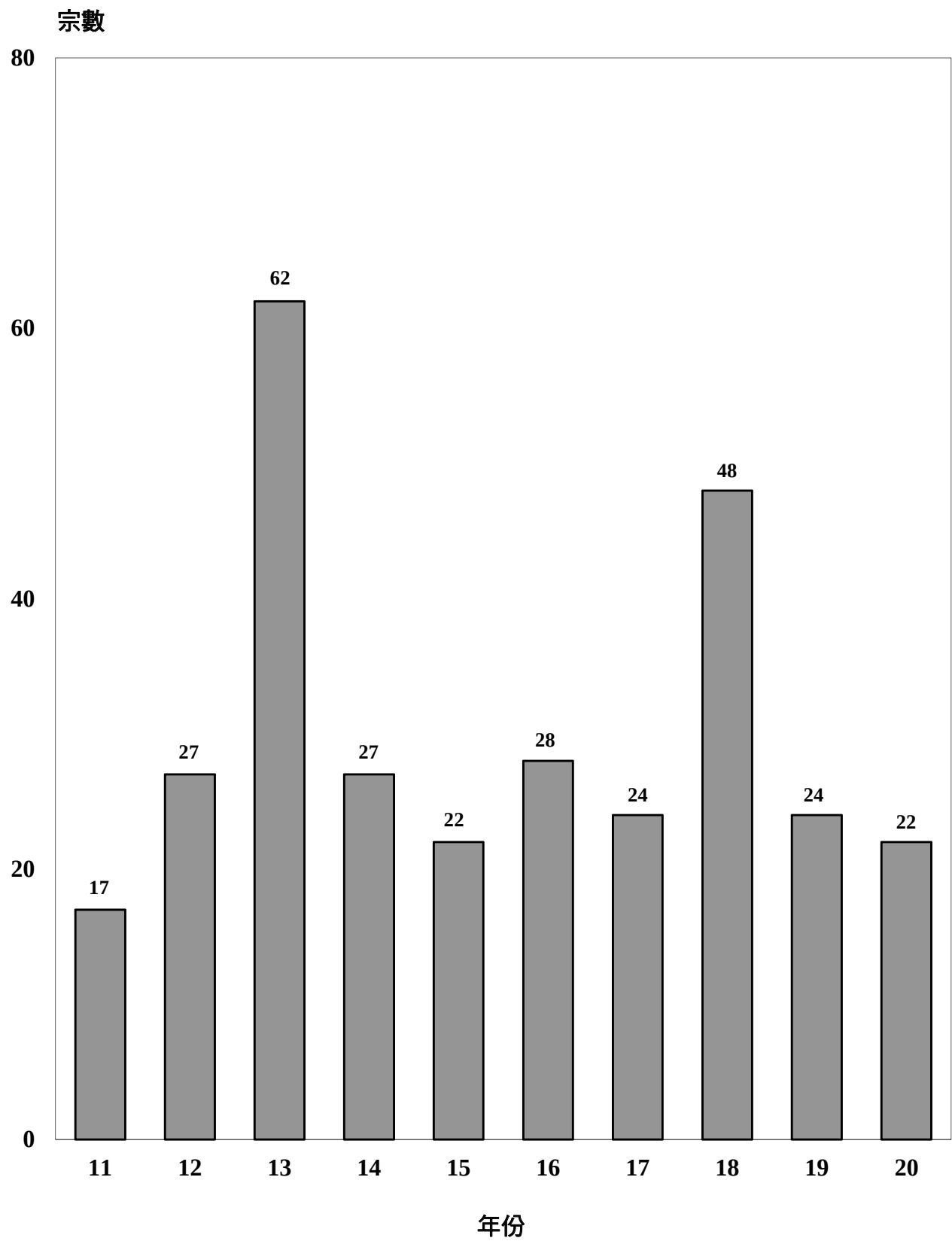
年份	銀行劫案		金舖 / 錶行劫案	
	案件宗數	損失 (以百萬元為單位)	案件宗數	損失 (以百萬元為單位)
2011	3	*	3	0.26
2012	3	0.09	1	0.04
2013	4	0.13	4	16.81
2014	7	*	4	0.43
2015	4	0	3	5.58
2016	3	0.04	3	0
2017	0	0	2	103.25
2018	1	0.07	5	108.23
2019	2	0.07	19	30.72
2020	0	0	12	11.45

* 少於 0.01 百萬元

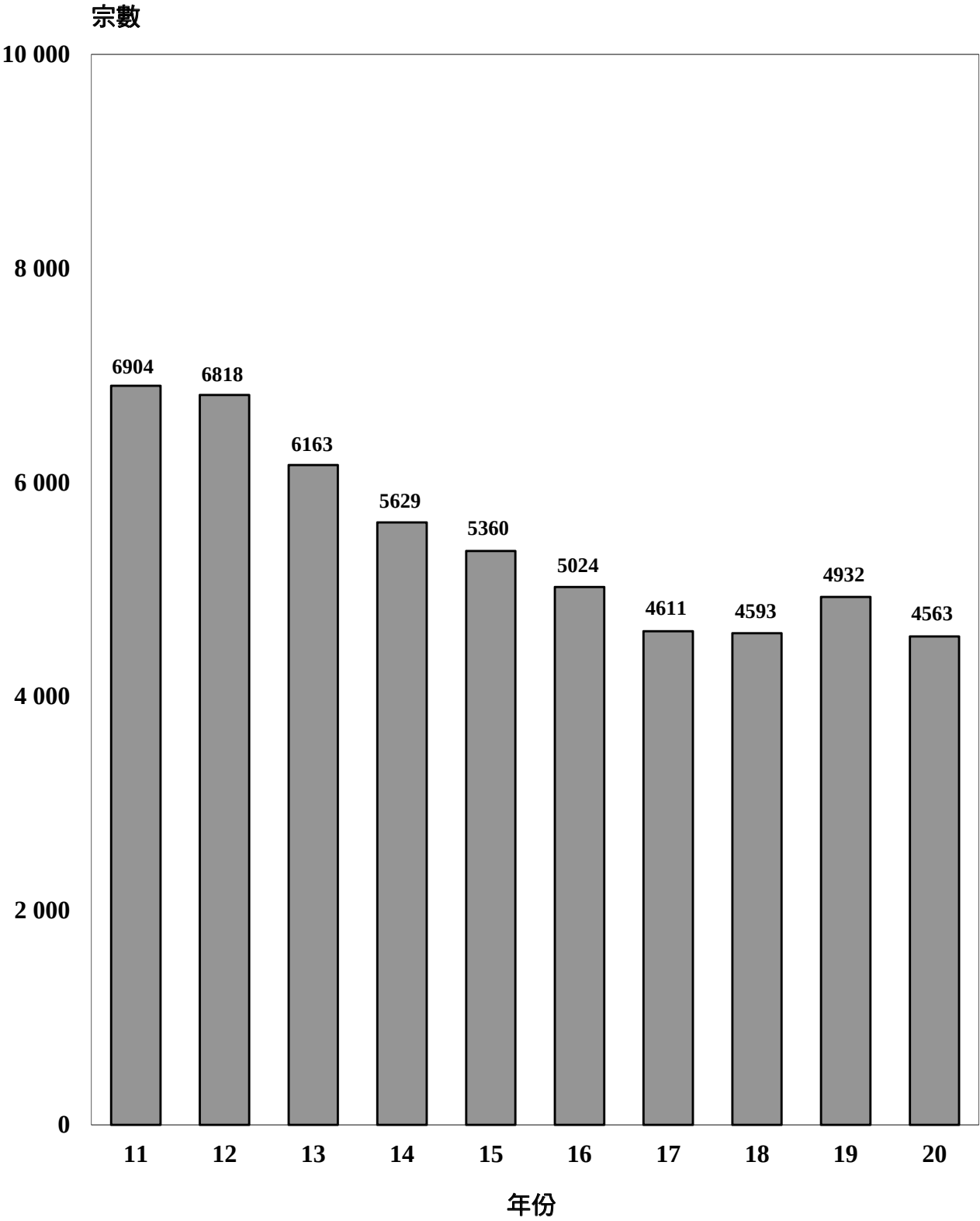
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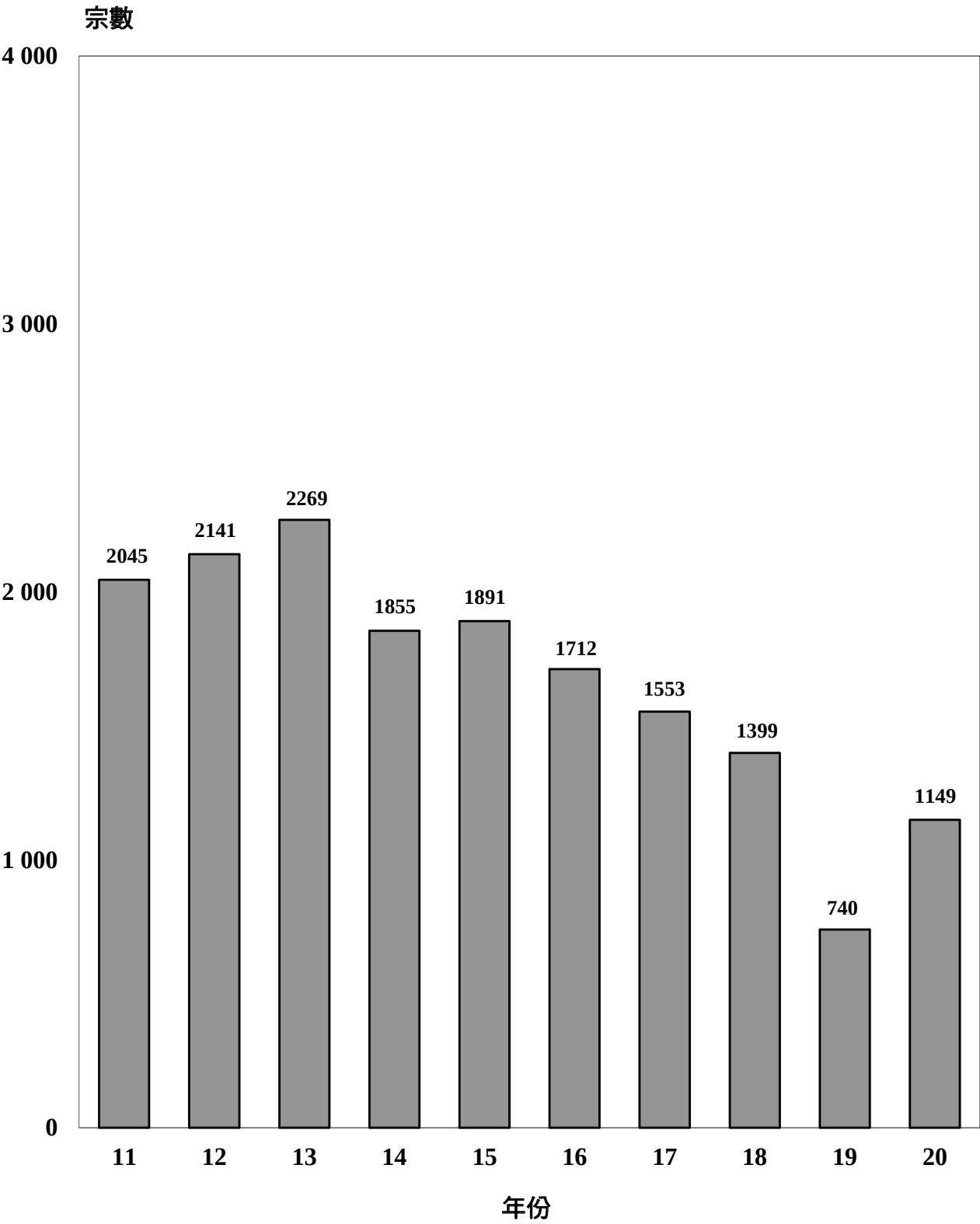
二零一一年至二零二零年的兇殺案



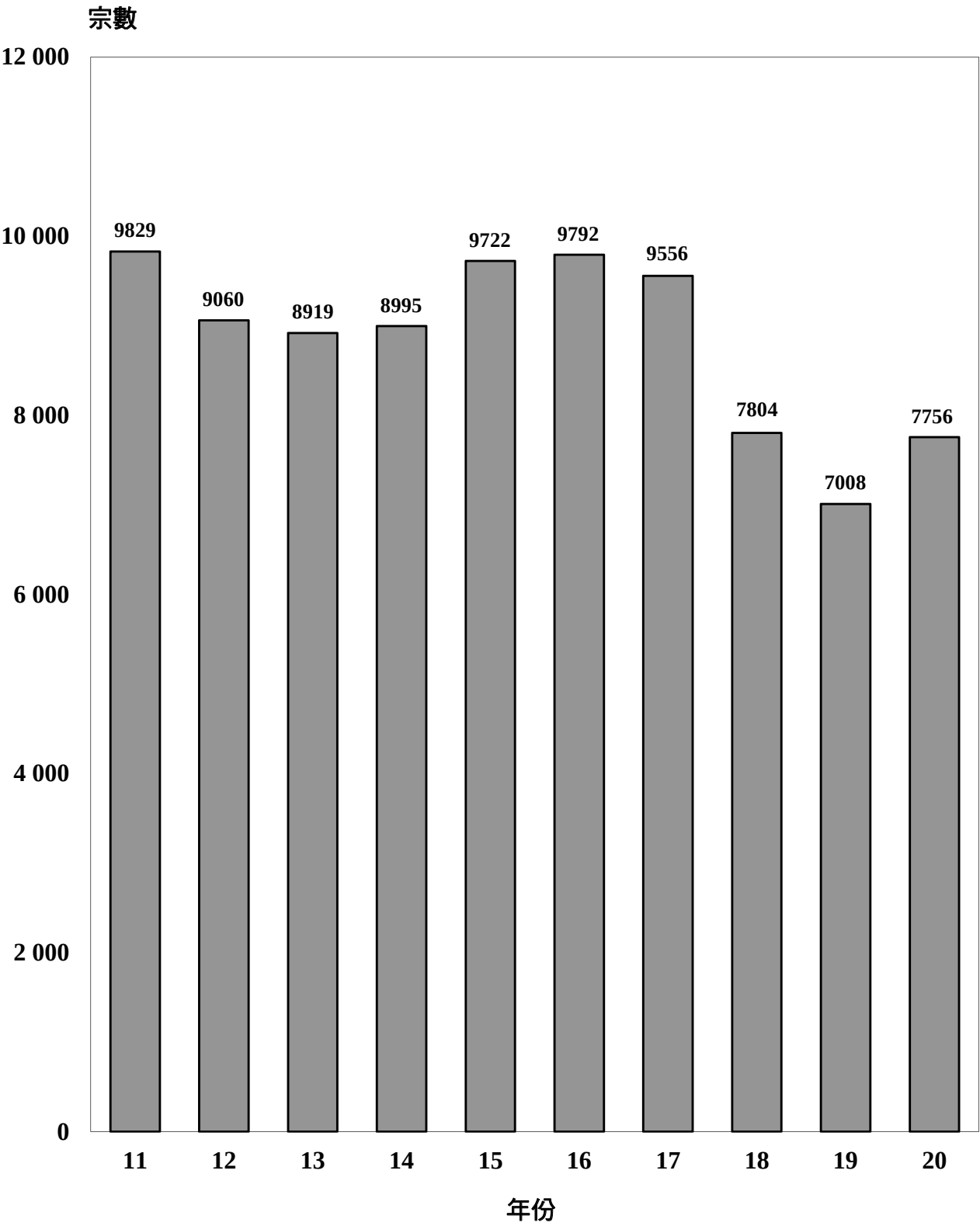
二零一一年至二零二零年的傷人及嚴重毆打案



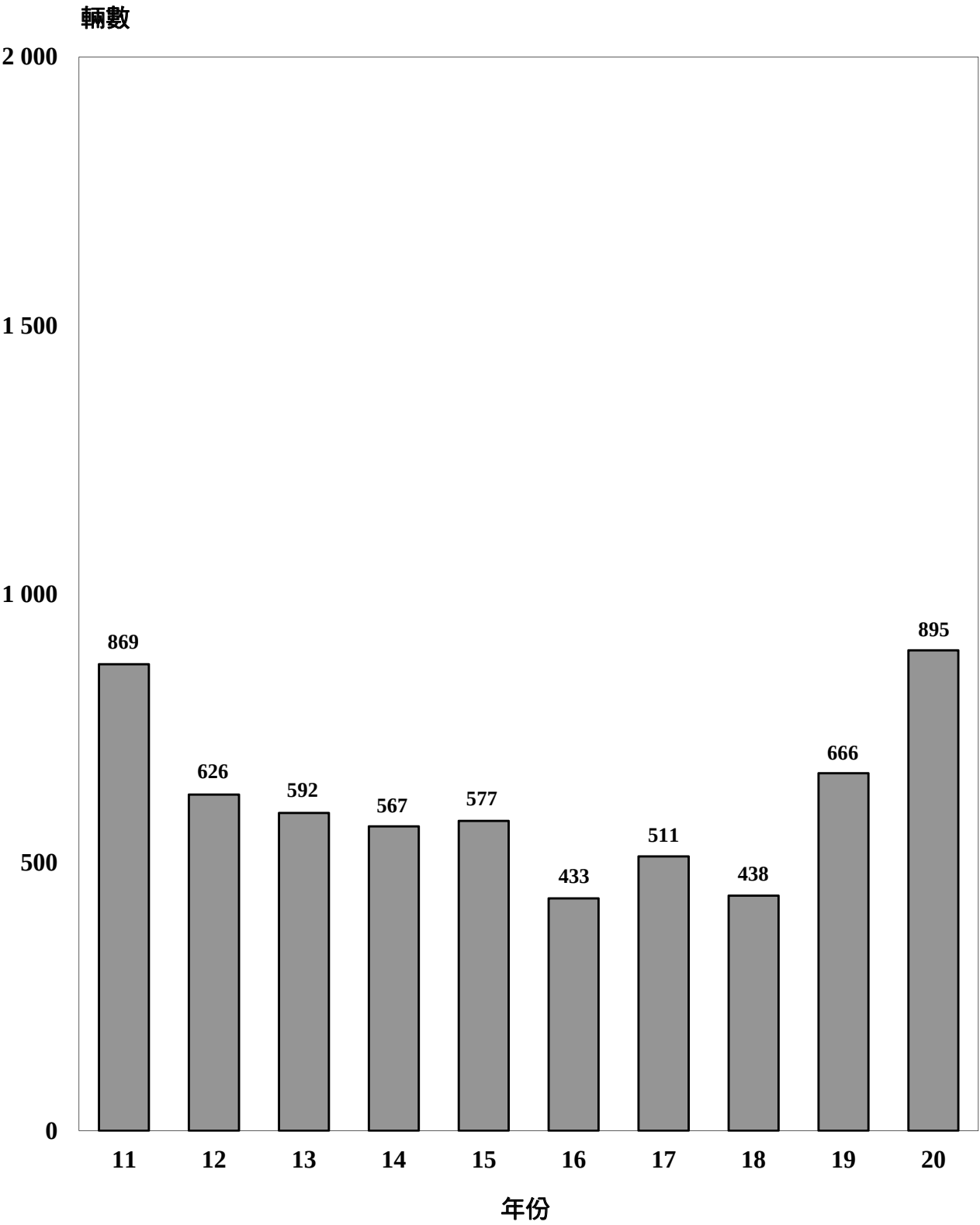
二零一一年至二零二零年的嚴重毒品罪行數字



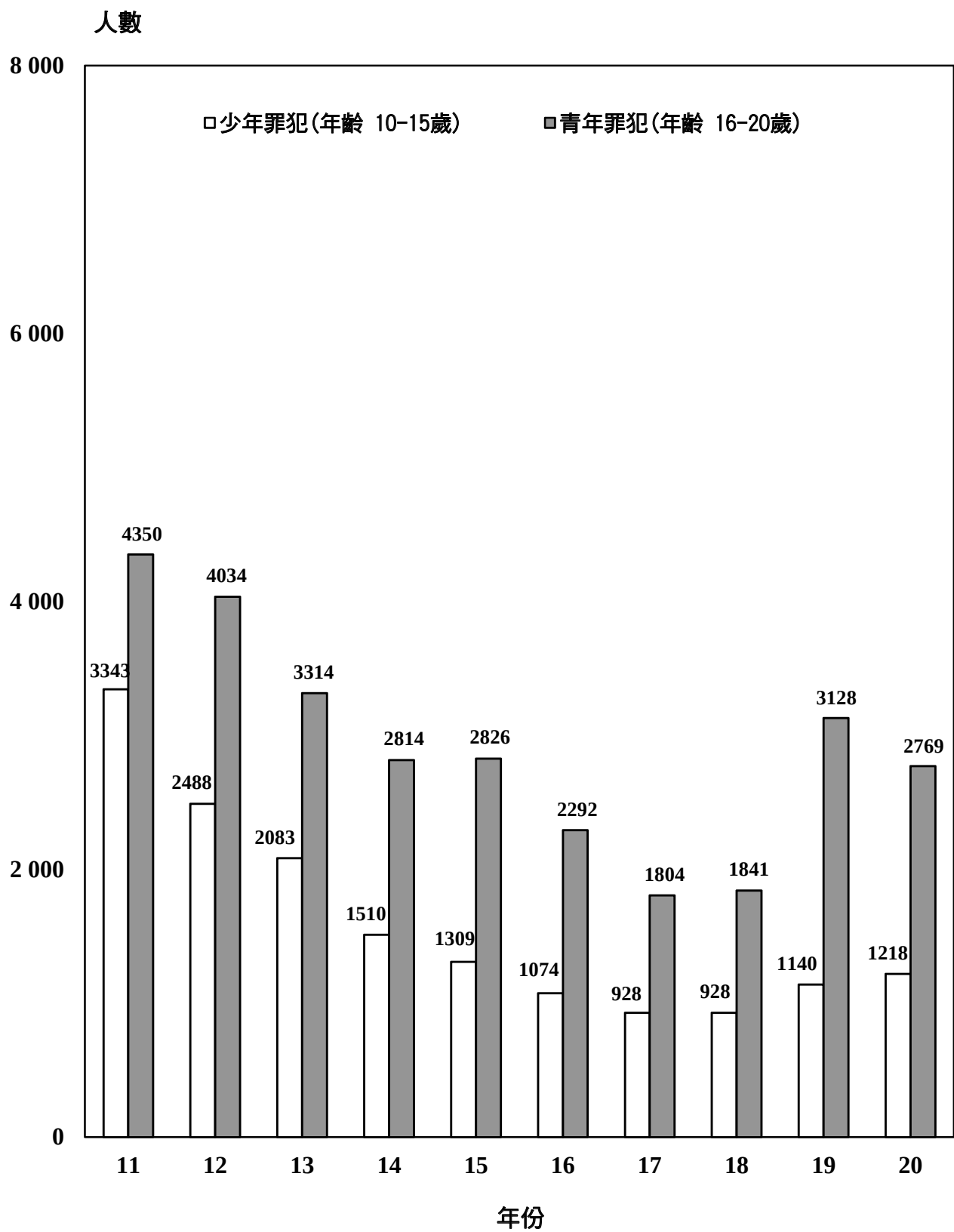
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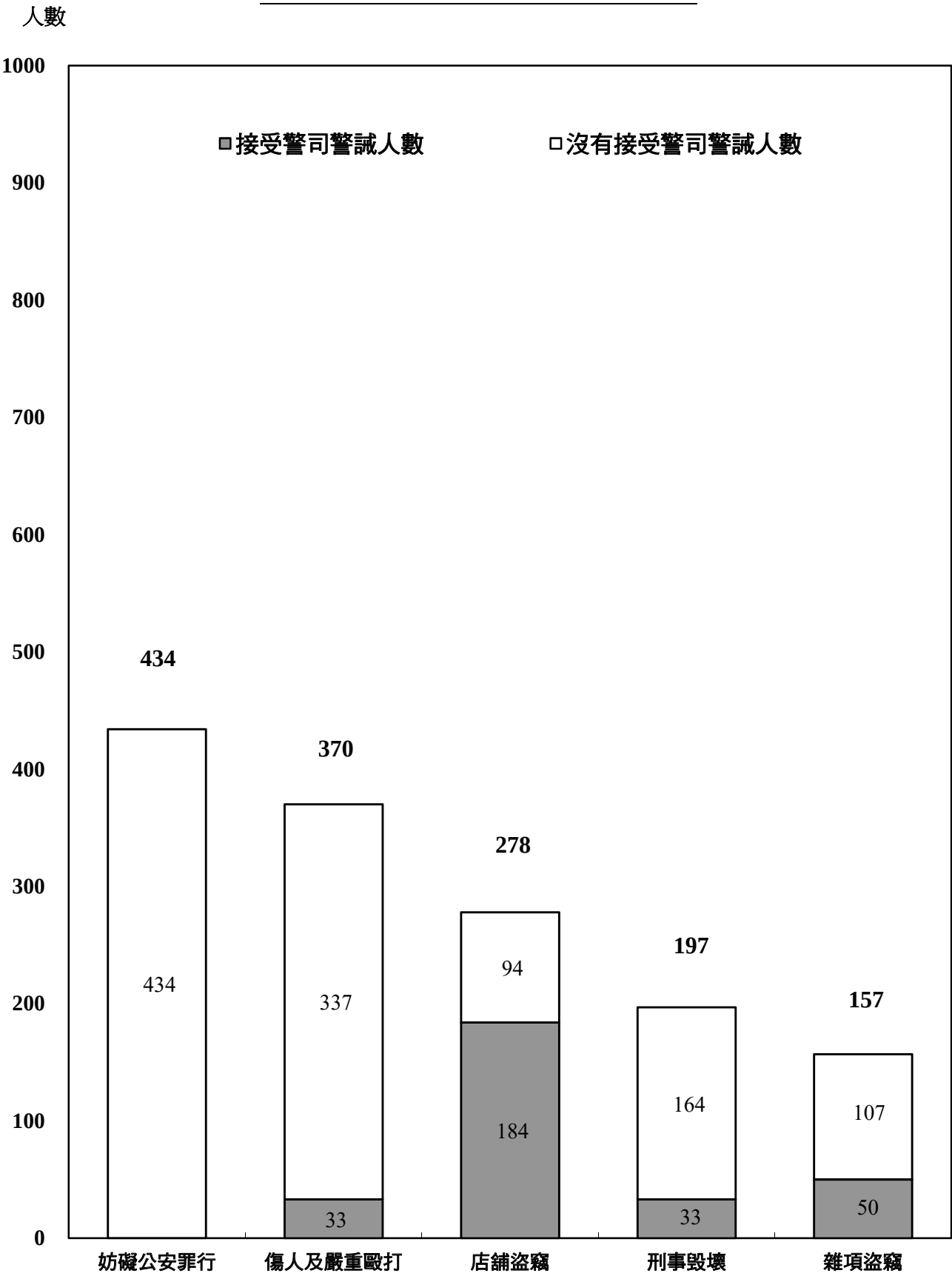
二零一一年至二零二零年的報失車輛數字



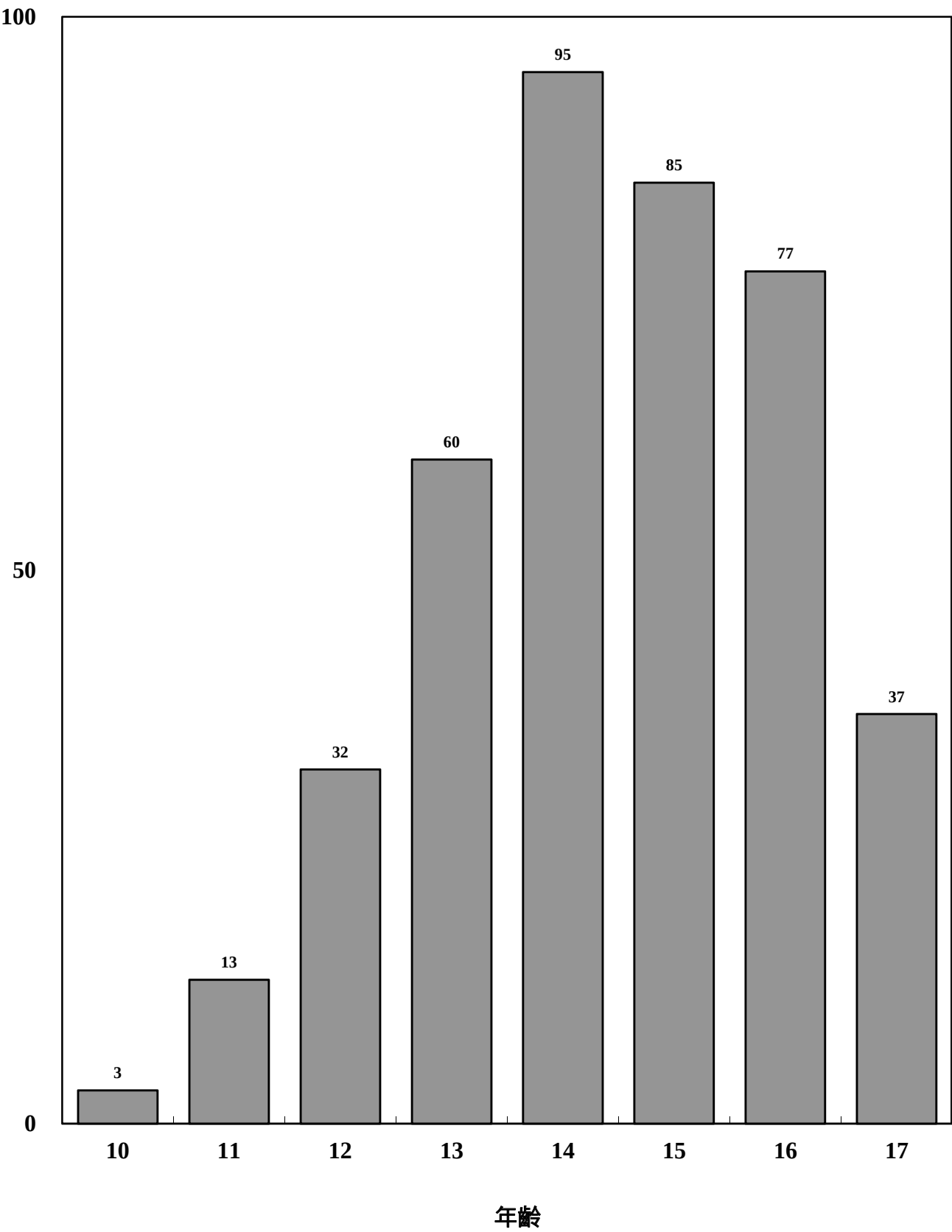
二零一一年至二零二零年
青少年因犯罪被捕人數



二零二零年按選定罪案劃分
十八歲以下青少年因犯罪被捕人數



二零二零年按年齡劃分
十八歲以下青少年接受警司警誡人數（共402人）



2020

**FIGHT CRIME COMMITTEE
REPORT NO. 40**

2020 Fight Crime Committee Report (Report No. 40)

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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 (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 report of FCC. It presents the work undertaken by the Committee in 2020.

Fight Crime Committee and its Sub-Committees

1.4 FCC comprises 20 members, including twelve members of the public appointed by the Chief Secretary for Administration and the heads of eight relevant Government policy bureaux and departments. 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 2020, owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, FCC held one meeting and handled the Committee's affairs through circulation of papers. 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 also implemented the fight crime publicity work, oversaw the work of the District Fight Crime Committees (DFCCs) and examined the 2020-21 publicity campaign for rehabilitated persons. FCC also

showed concerns on other social issues including the drug situation in Hong Kong in 2020 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 have cross-membership with the District Councils and 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 2020 is set out in Chapter 9.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 2

CRIME SITUATION

General Crime Situation

2.1 The Police received 63 232 crime reports in 2020, representing an increase of 6.8% compared with 59 225 cases recorded in 2019.

2.2 The crime rate, which is defined as the number of crime cases per 100 000 population, was 842, representing an increase of 6.7% compared with 789 in 2019. The overall crime detection rate in 2020 was 37.8%, compared with 37.1% in 2019.

2.3 A chart showing the number of crime reports, the crime rates and the overall detection rates from 2011 to 2020 is at **Appendix D**.

Violent Crime

2.4 The total number of violent crime (which includes homicide, rape, indecent assault, wounding and serious assault, assault on police, robbery, blackmail, criminal intimidation and arson etc.) reported in 2020 was 9 391, representing a decrease of 3.1% compared with 9 690 cases in 2019. There was a decrease in most types of violent crime, including assault on police, arson, wounding and serious assault, indecent assault and murder and manslaughter. The violent crime rate per 100 000 population was 125, representing a decrease of 3.1% compared with 129 in 2019. The detection rate for violent crime in 2020 was 52.4%, compared with 51.3% in 2019.

2.5 A chart showing the number of reports, the crime rates and the detection rates of violent crime from 2011 to 2020 is at **Appendix E**.

Analysis of Selected Crimes

Robbery

2.6 There were 264 robberies in 2020, representing an increase of 25.7% compared with 210 cases in 2019 (see chart at **Appendix F**).

2.7 There was no robbery case involving the use of genuine firearms in 2020 and 2019. There was one case involving the use of stun guns in both 2020 and 2019. There were five cases involving the use of pistol-like objects in 2020 and six cases in 2019. Statistics on robberies involving firearms / arms (including stun guns) and pistol-like objects from 2011 to 2020 are at **Appendix G**.

2.8 There was no case of bank robbery in 2020, while two cases were recorded in 2019. There were 12 cases of goldsmith / watch shop robbery in 2020, compared with 19 cases in 2019. Statistics on bank robberies and goldsmith / watch shop robberies from 2011 to 2020 are at **Appendix H**.

Burglary

2.9 There were 2 095 burglaries in 2020, representing a decrease of 12.5% compared with 2 394 cases in 2019 (see chart at **Appendix I**).

Homicide

2.10 There were 22 homicides in 2020, representing a decrease of 8.3% compared with 24 cases in 2019 (see chart at **Appendix J**). Two cases reported in 2020 were related to domestic violence, compared with seven cases in 2019.

Wounding and Serious Assault

2.11 There were 4 563 wounding and serious assault cases in 2020, representing a decrease of 7.5% compared with 4 932 cases in 2019 (see chart at **Appendix K**). 353 cases (7.7% of all cases) in 2020 were triad-related, compared with 302 cases (6.1% of all cases) in 2019.

Serious Drug Offences

2.12 There were 1 149 cases of serious drug offences (e.g. trafficking in, manufacturing and possession of dangerous drugs) in 2020, representing an increase of 55.3% compared with 740 cases in 2019 (see chart at **Appendix L**). 1 824 persons were arrested in 2020, representing a rise of 79.9% compared with 1 014 persons in 2019. Of those arrested in 2020, 318 were juveniles and young persons aged under 21, representing a rise of 120.8% compared with 144 youths arrested in 2019, and 317 (99.7%) of them were arrested in connection with psychotropic drugs. The significant increase in the number of arrest of juveniles and young persons could be attributed to Police's step-up of law enforcement efforts after the ease of the "black violence" in the second half of 2019.

Arson

2.13 473 cases of arson were recorded for 2020, a drop of 454 cases (-49%) when compared with 2019. 61 cases were related to burning of vehicles. Among them, 14 cases were believed to be committed by persons for destroying evidence after committing other crimes, in which five cases were triad-related.

Shop Theft

2.14 There were 7 756 shop theft cases in 2020, representing an increase of 10.7% compared with 7 008 cases in 2019 (see chart at **Appendix M**). The value of the stolen property in 4 576 cases (59% of all cases) was \$500 or below.

Motor Vehicles Reported Missing

2.15 There were 895 motor vehicles reported missing in 2020, representing an increase of 34.4% compared with 666 missing motor vehicles in 2019 (see chart at **Appendix N**). 402 missing motor vehicles were motorcycles, representing an increase of 67.5% compared with 240 missing motorcycles in 2019. 238 private cars were reported missing in 2020, accounting for 26.6% of missing vehicles and representing an increase of 21.4% compared with 196 missing private cars in 2019. The overall recovery rate of missing motor vehicles in 2020 was 59.8%, compared with 62.6% in 2019.

Street Deception

2.16 There were 33 street deception cases in 2020, representing a rise of 50% compared with 22 cases in 2019. “Spiritual Blessing” was the most prevalent deception tactic, accounting for 97% (32 cases) of the total street deception cases in 2020. With the Police’s continuous enforcement actions and anti-crime publicity, street deception cases substantially decreased from the peak of 811 cases recorded in 2002.

Telephone Deception

2.17 There were 1 193 telephone deception reports in 2020, representing an increase of 84.1% compared with 648 reports in 2019. To combat telephone deception, the Police enhanced crime prevention measures and formulated publicity strategies targeting specific groups, including new immigrants and Mainlanders who came to study and work in Hong Kong, and strengthened intelligence exchange and cooperation with the Mainland and overseas counterparts, with a view to taking joint enforcement actions against cross-boundary telephone deception syndicates.

Criminal Damage

2.18 There were 6 432 cases of criminal damage recorded for 2020, a drop of 1 057 cases (-14.1%) when compared with 2019. Cases in relation to disputes, domestic violence or miscellaneous criminal damage (e.g. while drunk)

accounting for 24.2% of the total criminal damage cases, recording a rise of 7.2% as compared to 2019.

Triad-related Crimes

2.19 There were 1 761 triad-related crimes (2.8% of all crimes) in 2020, compared with 1 353 cases (2.3% of all crimes) in 2019. Most of the triad-related crimes involved wounding and serious assault (353 cases or 20%), criminal damage (218 cases or 12.4%) and serious gambling offences (208 cases or 11.8%).

Domestic Violence Cases

2.20 There were 1 605 domestic violence cases in 2020, representing a drop of 0.1% compared with 1 606 cases in 2019. 1 139 incidents (71% of all cases) were criminal cases (such as wounding and serious assault, criminal intimidation and criminal damage) while 466 incidents (29% of all cases) were miscellaneous cases (such as common assault) compared with 1 115 crime cases (69.4% of all cases) and 491 miscellaneous cases (30.6% of all cases) in 2019. In 2020, 7 500 cases of Domestic Incident¹ (such as dispute, nuisance or annoyance of non-violent nature) were recorded, representing a decrease of 68 cases or 0.9% compared with 7 568 cases in 2019.

Juveniles and Young Persons Arrested for Crime

2.21 A total of 1 218 juveniles (aged 10 to 15) were arrested for crime in 2020, representing an increase of 6.8% compared with 1 140 juveniles in 2019. Most of them were arrested for wounding and serious assault (221 persons or 18.1%), shop theft (184 persons or 15.1%) and offences against public order (156 persons or 12.8%).

2.22 2 769 young persons (aged 16 to 20) were arrested for crime in 2020, representing a decrease of 11.5% compared with 3 128 young persons in 2019. Most of them were arrested for offences against public order (738 persons or 26.7%), wounding and serious assault (300 persons or 10.8%) and serious drug offences (276 persons or 10%).

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.

2.23 A chart showing the arrest of juveniles and young persons for crime from 2011 to 2020 is at **Appendix O**.

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CHAPTER 3

COMMERCIAL CRIME AND TECHNOLOGY CRIME

3.1 The following sections provide an overview of the commercial crime and technology crime reported in 2020 and a comparative assessment with those of 2019.

Commercial Crime

Serious Fraud¹

3.2 A total of 23 serious fraud cases were investigated by the Commercial Crime Bureau (CCB) of the Police in 2020, representing an increase of 1 case compared with 22 cases in 2019. The amount involved increased by 239% to \$13.357 billion in 2020. Relevant figures are set out below –

Serious Fraud	2019	2020	% Change
No. of Reported Cases	22	23	+4.5%
Total Amount Involved (\$ million)	3,940.25	13,357.05	+239%

3.3 Some of the commercial fraud cases are sub-categorised as Investment Fraud, Advance Fee Fraud, Employment Fraud, Bankruptcy-related Fraud, Insurance-related Fraud and Property Fraud etc. Apart from providing an overview of the said fraud cases, the trend in counterfeit banknotes and payment cards is also mentioned in the following sections.

Investment Fraud²

3.4 There were 510 Investment Fraud cases reported in 2020, representing an increase of 210 cases compared with 300 cases in 2019. The amount involved decreased by 31.5% to \$856.14 million. Relevant figures are as follows –

Investment Fraud	2019	2020	% Change
No. of Reported Cases	300	510	+70%
Total Reported Losses (\$ million)	1,249.73	856.14	-31.5%

¹ “Serious Fraud” is defined as a fraud-related crime handled by the CCB which falls into one of the following categories: (i) serious and complex commercial fraud which is likely to proceed on indictment involving substantive monetary loss; (ii) fraud-related cases of significant or syndicated in nature, and / or involving new modus operandi which may develop into cases of a serious nature or arouse substantial public interest; or (iii) fraud-related cases that are likely to generate public interest or to bring the Government into the public spotlight.

² Investment fraud includes investment-related pyramid scheme fraud, Loco London Gold fraud, etc.

3.5 The increased number of Cryptocurrency-related Investment Fraud cases (227 cases, +129 cases) largely explained the rise in total reported cases in 2020. In December 2020, CCB mounted an arrest operation against an investment fraud syndicate responsible for a case involving \$475 million loss, with 24 syndicate members arrested and \$50 million of suspected crime proceeds withheld. Financial Investigation also covers the relevant assets in value of \$376 million.

3.6 To deter investment fraud, the Police collaborates with the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau to devise strategy to combat and raise public awareness of the relevant crime. The latest anti-investment fraud information has also been disseminated to the general public and stakeholders through various channels, including the scam prevention information platform of Anti-Deception Coordination Centre (ADCC), police social media platforms, press conferences, as well as anti-deception seminars held at various Districts.

Advance Fee Fraud

3.7 For Advance Fee Fraud, swindlers would lure victims to make upfront payments to secure lucrative deals which do not exist. There were 819 reported cases of Advance Fee Fraud in 2020, representing an increase of 499 cases compared with 320 cases in 2019. The reported losses increased by 39.5% to \$55.97 million in 2020. Relevant figures are as follows –

Advance Fee Fraud	2019	2020	% Change
No. of Reported Cases	320	819	+155.9%
Total Reported Losses (\$ million)	40.13	55.97	+39.5%

3.8 Most of the cases (801 cases) involved victims being lured into paying collateral deposits or administrative fees in advance for the application of loans, while other cases involved victims being deceived to settle delivery fees or customs clearance fees for parcels allegedly detained by the Customs. In view of the uprising trend, the Police has already made efforts in delivering anti-scam messages to the public through Anti-Deception Coordination Centre.

Employment Fraud

3.9 A total of 332 cases of Employment Fraud were reported in 2020, representing an increase of 157 cases compared with 2019. The reported losses increased by 37.1% to \$19.94 million in 2020. Relevant figures are as follows –

Employment Fraud	2019	2020	% Change
No. of Reported Cases	175	332	+89.7%
Total Reported Losses (\$ million)	14.54	19.94	+37.1%

3.10 Among the above-mentioned 332 cases, 195 cases were—administrative-fee related Employment Fraud which accounted for the overall increase in this category. On the other hand, there were 68 loan application related cases where the victims were deceived to apply for and surrender to the fraudsters cash loans amounted to a total of \$7.8 million. In 2020, the Police arrested 38 persons involved in Employment Fraud that were held responsible for deceiving \$8 million.

3.11 In view of the COVID-19 outbreak, subsequent economic downturn and rise of unemployment rate, job seekers, who are hasty in looking for job opportunities, might fall prey to employment related frauds. The Police will continue to carry out various anti-fraud publicity initiatives, including press coverage, seminars and posting of the latest anti-fraud messages to job seekers via various online platforms.

Bankruptcy-related Fraud

3.12 The number of Bankruptcy-related Fraud cases has dropped over the years since its peak at 621 in 2002. A total of 7 cases were reported in 2020, representing a decrease of 6 cases compared with 13 cases in 2019. The reported losses decreased by 72.1% to \$0.29 million. Relevant figures are as follows –

Bankruptcy-related Fraud	2019	2020	% Change
No. of Reported Cases	13	7	-46.2%
Total Reported Losses (\$ million)	1.04	0.29	-72.1%

3.13 Four of the reported cases involved borrowers attempting to obtain loans by making false declaration or pretences whilst the remaining three cases concerned indebted borrowers who exhausted their credit limits before filing a bankruptcy petition as a means to evade financial liabilities. CCB will continue to monitor the trend.

Insurance-related Fraud

3.14 A total of 29 cases of Insurance-related Fraud were reported in 2020, representing a decrease of 16 cases compared with 45 cases in 2019. The amount of losses increased by 89.5% to \$12.51 million. Relevant figures are as follows –

Insurance-related Fraud	2019	2020	% Change
No. of Reported Cases	45	29	-35.6%
Total Reported Losses (\$ million)	6.60	12.51	+89.5%

3.15 Although there was a drop in the number of reported cases, the total loss incurred in these cases had significantly increased due to a report involving \$8.68 million in which two suspects impersonated the policyholders to apply for policy loans. Since 2012, the Hong Kong Federation of Insurers (HKFI) has referred insurance-related fraud complaints to CCB for further investigation. The Police will continue to enhance collaboration and communication with the insurance industry through Insurance Authority and HKFI in raising public awareness of insurance-related fraud.

Property Fraud

3.16 A total of four cases of Property Fraud were reported in 2020, representing an increase of one case compared with three cases reported in 2019. The reported loss increased by 57.5% to \$13.39 million in 2020. Relevant figures are as follows –

Property Fraud	2019	2020	% Change
No. of Reported Cases	3	4	+33.3%
Total Reported Losses (\$ million)	8.50	13.39	+57.5%

3.17 In December 2020, CCB neutralised a syndicate and arrested three males who have submitted forged documents to four financial institutions for applying mortgage loans amounting to \$9.2 million. The Police will continue to enhance collaboration and communication with relevant authorities including the Estate Agents Authority and the Land Registry, etc.

Counterfeit Currencies

Counterfeit Hong Kong Banknotes

3.18 There were 13 659 counterfeit Hong Kong banknotes surfaced in 2020, representing an increase of 70.5% compared with 8 009 pieces in 2019. Relevant figures are as follows –

Counterfeit Hong Kong Banknotes	2019	2020	% Change
Counterfeit HK\$1,000 banknotes	5 785	11 832	+104.5%
Counterfeit HK\$500 banknotes	1 082	1 365	+26.2%
Counterfeit HK\$100 banknotes	1 044	350	-66.5%
Counterfeit HK\$(others) banknotes	98	112	+14.3%
Total	8 009	13 659	+70.5%

3.19 The increase in the number of counterfeit banknotes seizure resulted from a series of enforcement actions by the Police. A total of 12 686 pieces of counterfeit Hong Kong banknotes were seized during police operations, which accounted for 92.9% of the total seizure. In 2020, the Police arrested 91

persons for counterfeit offences, neutralising several counterfeiting syndicates and detecting various cases. The rest were mostly seized by banks in normal business dealings. Over 90% of the seized counterfeit Hong Kong banknotes were of poor quality lacking security features and could easily be distinguished from genuine banknotes. The Police will closely monitor the situation, and continue close collaboration with overseas law enforcement agencies, relevant stakeholders, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) and the banking sector in particular, with a view to deterring counterfeit currencies in Hong Kong. In addition, the Police will step up publicity efforts to raise public awareness of counterfeit currencies.

Counterfeit Hong Kong Coins

3.20 A total of 5 095 counterfeit HK\$10 coins were seized in 2020, representing a decrease of 4 478 coins compared with 9 573 coins in 2019. Most of the counterfeit coins were seized by banks in normal business dealings and were of low to average quality. Relevant figures on counterfeit HK\$10 and HK\$5 coins are summarised below –

Counterfeit Hong Kong Coins	2019	2020	% Change
Counterfeit HK\$10 coins	9 573	5 095	-46.8%
Counterfeit HK\$5 coins	353	301	-14.7%

Counterfeit Chinese Yuan Banknotes

3.21 There were 555 counterfeit Chinese Yuan (CNY) banknotes surfaced in 2020, representing a decrease of 916 pieces compared with 1 471 pieces in 2019. The overall situation of counterfeit CNY banknotes has been well contained despite the expanding circulation of CNY in Hong Kong. The Police will strengthen intelligence exchange with the Mainland law enforcement agencies as well as enhance education and publicity campaigns to raise public awareness of counterfeit CNY banknotes. Relevant figures are as follows –

Counterfeit CNY Banknotes	2019	2020	% Change
Counterfeit CNY banknotes	1 471	555	-62.3%

Counterfeit Payment Cards

3.22 Only one counterfeit payment card (counterfeit credit card) was surfaced in Hong Kong in 2020, representing a decrease of 107 cards compared with 108 cards in 2019. As most of the counterfeit payment cards were previously produced by foreign criminals, the COVID-19 entry restrictions reduced the number of foreign tourists or criminals bringing counterfeit payment cards into Hong Kong. Moreover, the mode of transaction gradually shifted to

electronic payments, reducing the use of physical cards in the market. Relevant figures are as follows –

Counterfeit Payment Cards	2019	2020	% Change
Total counterfeit payment cards surfaced	108	1	-99.1%
<i>Seized in proactive operations</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-99%</i>
No. of arrestees	10	1	-90%

Technology Crime

3.23 12 916 cases of Technology Crime were reported in 2020, representing an increase of 4 594 cases compared with 8 322 cases in 2019. The amount involved increased by 2% from \$2,906.5 million in 2019 to \$2,964.1 million in 2020. 83% of Technology Crime reports fell into the category of internet deception. The breakdown of the reported Technology Crime cases is as follows –

Technology Crime	2019	2020	% Change
Internet Deception	5 157	10 716	+107.8%
<i>Online Business Fraud</i>	<i>2 317</i>	<i>6 941</i>	<i>+199.6%</i>
<i>Social Media Deception</i>	<i>1 678</i>	<i>1 988</i>	<i>+18.5%</i>
<i>Email Scam</i>	<i>816</i>	<i>767</i>	<i>-6%</i>
<i>Miscellaneous Fraud</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>1 020</i>	<i>+197.4%</i>
<i>E-banking Fraud</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-100%</i>
Internet Blackmail	300	1 144	+281.3%
Misuse of Computer	71	111	+56.3%
Others ³	2 794	945	-66.2%
Total	8 322	12 916	+55.2%

Internet Deception

3.24 Internet Deception refers to scams and deceptive activities in which criminals reach and deceive victims via the internet. 10 716 Internet Deception cases were reported in 2020, representing an increase of 5 559 cases compared with 5 157 cases in 2019. The reported losses increased from \$2,902 million in 2019 to \$2,945.6 million in 2020. The majority of the cases were related to Online Business Fraud (6 941 cases), followed by Social Media Deception (1 988 cases), Miscellaneous Fraud (1 020 cases) and Email Scam (767 cases).

³ “Others” include “Online Game Related” cases, “Online Unlawful Gambling” cases, and cases related to “anti-extradition amendment bill” incidents etc.

Online Business Fraud

3.25 6 941 Online Business Fraud cases were reported in 2020, representing an increase of 4 624 cases compared with 2 317 cases in 2019. The reported losses increased from \$29.6 million in 2019 to \$127.2 million in 2020. The majority of the cases were related to e-shopping Fraud – Customer-to-Customer (C2C) (6 464 cases). The majority of the rise was due to surgical mask fraud amid the pandemic, with 2 538 reports, comprising 38% of e-shopping Fraud, involving loss amount worth \$74 million. Additionally, there was an increase in the use of internet and online shopping during the pandemic. Members of the public might lower their guard when making purchases on internet platforms for the first time.

3.26 In 2020, the Police mounted operations to combat surgical mask fraud, in which 150 persons were arrested across the territory, involving 443 cases. The Police will continue anti-fraud publicity efforts through various channels including press conferences, Police e-Platforms (Mobile Application, YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and Weibo) and e-banners on e-shopping platforms.

Social Media Deception

3.27 1 988 Social Media Deception cases were reported in 2020, representing an increase of 310 cases compared with 1 678 cases in 2019. The amount involved decreased by 1.1% to \$259.1 million.

3.28 The increase in overall Social Media Deception was mainly attributed to the rise in “Romance Scam” (905 cases, +311 cases, +52.4%).

3.29 Romance Scam caused victims substantial losses totalling \$212.6 million (-\$5.4 million, -2.5%). Scammers preyed on and developed online relationship with the victims on social media platforms, thereby swindling money out of victims on various pretences. In addition to publicity and educational initiatives, the Police will continue to combat Social Media Deception cases through proactive intelligence exchange and joint operations with overseas law enforcement agencies.

Email Scam

3.30 Email Scam usually involves scammers spying on victims’ email communications and impersonating victims’ business partners, employers or friends to direct victims to make monetary transfer. There were 767 email scam cases in 2020, representing a decrease of 49 cases compared with 816 cases in 2019.

3.31 Email Scam is divided into two categories, namely Email Scam (Corporate Level)⁴ and Email Scam (Personal Level)⁵.

3.32 639 Email Scam (Corporate Level) cases were registered in 2020 (-113 cases, -15%) with a reported total loss of \$2,238.1 million (-\$290.4 million, -11.5%). The loss of individual victim ranged from \$11,418 to \$314.04 million.

3.33 128 Email Scam (Personal Level) cases were registered in 2020 (+64 case, +100%) with a reported total loss of \$9.3 million (+\$2.3 million, +32.9%).

3.34 CSTCB will continue to collaborate with various stakeholders, including the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer, HKMA, Hong Kong Computer Emergency Response Team Coordination Centre and Hong Kong Trade Development Council to promote public awareness and remind the staff of critical infrastructures, Government departments and enterprises to enhance cyber security.

Internet Blackmail

3.35 Internet Blackmail refers to the act of coercion over the internet using the threat of causing loss to another person. 1 144 cases of internet blackmail were reported in 2020, representing an increase of 844 cases compared with 300 cases in 2019. The loss amount totalled \$9.1 million (+\$7.7 million, +550%).

Blackmail (Naked Chat)

3.36 For Naked Chat cases, swindlers generally approached the victims via social media platforms or instant messaging applications. They then induced the victims to get naked during video chats, recorded it and used them to blackmail the victims into remitting money to overseas bank accounts. There were 1 009 Naked Chat cases in 2020, representing an increase of 838 cases compared with 171 cases in 2019. The loss involved increased from \$1 million in 2019 to \$8 million in 2020.

⁴ Criminals would first compromise the email accounts of companies and monitor details of the email correspondences. Afterwards, criminals would send out fictitious emails to the victims by pretending as a supplier or senior management of the company to instruct transferral of money to a designated new bank account. Many victims fell prey to this modus operandi and deposited money into the “new accounts”.

⁵ After hacking into the victim’s personal email account, fraudsters would send out deceptive emails to the persons on the victim’s contact list. The email would depict that the sender had encountered an accident in overseas and request for transfer of money to a specific account as a matter of help and emergency. Some recipients made the remittance without making any verification.

3.37 Apart from launching various crime prevention publicity initiatives, the Police will continue to combat Naked Chat cases through proactive intelligence exchange and joint operations with overseas law enforcement agencies.

Ransomware Blackmail

3.38 There were 19 cases of Ransomware Blackmail in 2020, representing a decrease of 24 cases compared with 43 cases in 2019. Three out of 43 cases incurred losses that amounted to over \$0.22 million worth of cryptocurrency. The Police will continue to promote cyber security through various campaigns and educational initiatives.

Email Extortion Scam

3.39 A new modus operandi of Email Extortion Scam had emerged worldwide in 2018, where the scammers falsely claimed to have hacked the recipient's computer and have obtained their personal information. To add credibility to the threats, scammers also showed victims' various online passwords as the proof of the hacking.

3.40 This kind of scam was first noticed in Hong Kong in July 2018. In 2020, there were 23 reports received, representing a decrease of 11 cases compared with 34 cases in 2019. No monetary loss was incurred. Enquiries suggested that victims' account credentials were leaked during data breaches which fell into the hands of scammers, and no actual hacking activity was involved. The CSTCB had published scam alert to combat this kind of modus operandi, and the drop of cases showed heightened public awareness.

Misuse of Computer

3.41 Misuse of Computer refers to unauthorized activities in computer systems or unauthorized accesses to online service accounts. 111 cases of Misuse of Computer (+40 cases, +56.3%) with an aggregate loss of \$6.2 million (+\$5.3 million, +588.9%) were reported in 2020, including two distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks (+1 case, +100%) in 2020.

Anti-Deception Coordination Centre

3.42 The Anti-Deception Coordination Centre (ADCC) has been adopting a five-pronged approach to combat deception: 1) Operate a 24-hour Anti-Scam Helpline to provide immediate consultation service for the public and to help victim to prevent deception; 2) Mitigate the victim's loss by closely coordinating with local financial institutions and overseas law enforcement agencies on the interception of payments; 3) Mount Intelligence-led operations

against criminal groups involved in deception; 4) Enhance the coordination with relevant stakeholders to combat and prevent deception; 5) Coordinate the anti-scam publicity and education.

24-hour Anti-Scam Helpline

3.43 The ADCC's "Anti-Scam Helpline 18222" enquiry hotline operates round-the-clock to give advices on suspected deceptions. In 2020, the ADCC received 22 668 public enquiry calls and successfully prevented 360 ongoing deception cases.

Mitigate the victim's loss

3.44 The ADCC worked in partnership with local financial institutions to proactively intercept payments to fraudsters. In 2020, the ADCC successfully intercepted \$3.068 billion of crime proceeds.

3.45 The ADCC, the Liaison Bureau (LB), together with the Financial Crimes Unit (FCU) of the INTERPOL jointly established an International Stop-Payment Mechanism in October 2019. The ADCC and the majority of the member countries can initiate the Stop-Payment Mechanism reciprocally, which allows the Hong Kong Police Force to combat transnational crimes promptly and effectively. In 2020, the ADCC processed 174 out-going stop payment requests with over \$40 million crime proceeds intercepted.

Intelligence-led operations

3.46 In October 2020, the ADCC established the "Intelligence and Scam Response Team (INT & SRT)" to strengthen the network analysis on deception related money laundering activities and to take enforcement action against criminal groups involved in deception.

3.47 The ADCC coordinates the turnout of "Scam Response Teams (SRTs)" for urgent arrest or enquiry, according to the intelligence given by banks. In 2020, the ADCC has coordinated with SRTs and mounted 97 arrest operations resulting in the arrest of 95 suspects who were involved in over 140 deception cases. Also, ADCC deployed SRTs to banks to follow up on ongoing deception and advise victims against payment to fraudsters.

Engagement with stakeholders

3.48 The ADCC cooperates with various Police units and other stakeholders (e.g. Labour Department, Immigration Department, Housing Authorities, MTR, local financial institutions, telecommunication service providers, HK Association of Banks, HK Money Service Operators Association,

Investor and Financial Education Council, Universities, social media platforms, NGOs, etc.) for formulating anti-deception strategies with regard to the trend of topical scams.

Publicity and education

3.49 The ADCC coordinates the deployment of relevant resources within the Force and interacts proactively with external stakeholders to promote and coordinate anti-deception publicity in all aspects. The ADCC adopts 3T strategies in publicity, namely “Topical Trend”, “Target Specific” and “Tailor-made”, to enhance public’s awareness on topical deception through wide coverage of publicity and to deliver tailor-made anti-deception message to the identified group of potential victims.

Conclusion

3.50 In 2020, there were increases in case number and loss amount in several types of commercial crime and technology crime. The Police will continue collaboration with Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies, and to conduct intelligence-led enforcement actions to combat these crimes. In addition, the Police will also keep exploring new communication platforms with members of public for effective anti-scam publicity.

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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 2 352 juveniles¹ were arrested for various criminal offences in 2020, representing an increase of 3.7% compared with 2019 (2 269 juvenile offenders). The most common criminal offences committed were Offences Against Public Order, Wounding and Serious Assault, Shop Theft, Criminal Damage and Miscellaneous Theft (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; and
- (d) the offender and his or her parents or guardians agree to the caution.

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 merit. 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

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

injuries suffered by the victim, and the attitude of the victim and of the juvenile offender's parents or guardians. As for juveniles arrested in relation to the violent acts in the second half of 2019, the Police will consider the suitability of caution under PSDS based on the same criteria.

4.5 402 juvenile offenders were issued with a caution in 2020, representing an increase of 9.2% compared to 2019 (368 juvenile offenders). This gave a caution rate of 17.1% of all the juveniles arrested, compared to 16.2% in 2019. A comparison of the number of juvenile offenders being cautioned under PSDS in 2019 and 2020 is set out below –

Year	No. of Juveniles Arrested	No. of Juvenile Offenders being cautioned under PSDS	Caution Rate of Juveniles Arrested
2019	2 269	368	16.2%
2020	2 352	402	17.1%

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 14 to 15 (see chart at **Appendix Q**).

Referrals

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 parents or guardians, all juvenile offenders under PSDS are referred to the Police's Juvenile Protection Section (JPS) for post-caution visits. 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 parents or guardians –

- (a) Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) running the Community Support Service Scheme;
- (b) the Social Welfare Department (SWD); or
- (c) the Education Bureau (EDB).

4.8 The number of referrals to the respective agencies or scheme under PSDS in 2020 is as follows –

Name of Scheme / Agencies	Number of Referrals made under PSDS in 2020
JPS	402
Community Support Service Scheme	399
SWD	39
EDB	0
Total	840

Remarks : (a) *A juvenile offender issued with a caution may be referred to one or more agencies or scheme.*
(b) *The statistics are based on the actual take-up date of the referrals by the respective agencies or scheme.*

Post-caution Visits by Juvenile Protection Section

4.9 With effect from 1 November 2008, JPS of respective Police Regions would pay home visits to all juvenile offenders under PSDS residing in their Region subject to the consent of the juvenile offenders' parents or guardians. 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.

Community Support Service Scheme

4.10 Currently, there are five NGOs operating the Community Support Service Scheme on subvention from SWD. The scheme aims at helping juvenile offenders under PSDS to improve their interpersonal skills, develop their sense of social responsibility and integrate into mainstream education or the workforce, hence 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. If a juvenile offender under PSDS is a school dropout, unemployed or not participating in any youth activities and is likely to benefit from such participation, the Police will refer the case to the Community Support Service Scheme.

Referrals to Social Welfare Department

4.11 If a juvenile offender under PSDS has family or behavioural problems or does not have any parents or guardians 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 members, 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 his or her problems or needs require 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 members to relevant service units; and
- (b) performing post-conference liaison with JPS and other stakeholders concerned on the implementation of the action plan.

Referrals to Education Bureau

4.12 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

4.13 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 2018 was 6.8% (37 juvenile offenders), whereas between 2014 and 2017, the recidivism rate were 6.8% (57 juvenile offenders), 9.1% (69 juvenile offenders), 7.3% (44 juvenile offenders) and 6.2% (36 juvenile offenders) respectively and due to the two-year rule, the recidivism rate for juvenile offenders arrested in 2019 and thereafter is yet available.

Way Forward

4.14 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.

Review of the 2019-20 Campaign

5.2 The themes adopted for the 2019-20 campaign were “Beware of Online Deception” (with emphases on Romance Scam, Online Shopping Scam, E-mail Scam, Investment Fraud and Employment Fraud), “Guard against Sexual Assault”, as well as “Stand Firm! Knock Drugs Out” (in line with the territory-wide fight against youth drug abuse). The campaign was allocated a budget of \$2 million.

5.3 The said campaign, which started in June 2019, included the broadcast of Announcements in the Public Interest (APIs) on the themes mentioned above through local television (TV) and radio channels. Relevant APIs were also broadcast on various outdoor electronic media and internet platforms as well as uploaded onto the web page of the Information Services Department (<http://www.isd.gov.hk/>). The Publicity Sub-Committee also publicised relevant fight crime messages through different channels, including online and social media platforms.

Publicity Strategy for the 2020-21 Campaign

5.4 The 2020-21 campaign continued to enjoy a major campaign status with a budget allocation of \$2 million.

5.5 In the second half of 2019, there was an upsurge in violent crimes during the social unrest. Comparing with 2018, the case number of Arson increased by 219.7% from 290 to 927 in 2019. Robbery increased by 42.9% from 147 to 210 while Wounding and Serious Assault rose by 7.4% from 4 593 to 4 932. The case number of Criminal Damage increased by 54.1% from 4 860 in 2018 to 7 489 in 2019 while that of Burglary rose by 52% from 1 575 to 2 394. The case number of Theft decreased by 2.6% from 21 309 to 20 761. For Deception cases, the case number of Investment Fraud increased by 41.5% from 212 in 2018 to 300 in 2019 while that of Employment Fraud increased by 22.4% from 143 to 175. The case number of Telephone Deception increased by 5.4% from 615 to 648, and that of Online Shopping Scam rose by 0.3% from 2 187 to 2 194. The case number of E-mail Scam decreased by 8.7% from 894 to 816,

and that of Romance Scam dropped 0.3% from 596 to 594. The case number of Rape decreased by 20.6% from 63 to 50 while that of Indecent Assault dropped 10.6% from 1 099 to 982. Overall drug offences decreased by 49.5% from 3 160 to 1 597.

5.6 In view of the increase in cases of Violent Crimes, Burglary and Deception, as well as the consistent public concern about sexual offence and youth drug abuse, FCC endorsed the Publicity Sub-Committee's recommendation to adopt "Say NO to Violence", "Beware of Burglary and Theft", "Beware of Deception" (with emphases on Telephone Deception, Online Shopping Scam, Investment Fraud, Employment Fraud, E-mail Scam and Romance Scam), "Guard against Sexual Assault" and "Stand Firm! Knock Drugs Out" as the themes of the 2020-21 campaign.

5.7 APIs reminding the public to stay vigilant against burglary, beware of deception and adopt the three-step approach of "Run, Hide, Report" in case of a terrorist attack were broadcast on local TV and radio channels during the year. In view of a drastic increase in deceptions, the Publicity Sub-Committee in the second half of the year produced a set of TV and radio API featuring anti-scam mascot "The Little Grape", along with a series of give-away items, to further encourage members of the public to remind their families and friends to stay alert to scams.

5.8 Besides, the Publicity Sub-Committee also publicise crime prevention messages in relations to the themes of the 2020-21 campaign by displaying advertisements on outdoor electronic media, MTR train compartments, bus body, popular websites and social media platforms.

5.9 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 fight crime publicity and activities in support of the territory-wide Fight Crime Publicity Campaign, with a view to widely disseminating the crime prevention messages to different sectors of the community.

CHAPTER 6

DRUG SITUATION IN HONG KONG

6.1 The Government attaches great importance to combating the drug problem. The Narcotics Division (ND) of the Security Bureau steers and formulates anti-drug policy and measures under a multi-pronged approach. ND also compiles statistics and conducts surveys from time to time to collect drug-related data, and closely monitors the drug situation in Hong Kong to support an evidence-based approach in our fight against drugs.

Background

6.2 ND formulates and co-ordinates anti-drug policy and measures of relevant Government bureaux and departments, public sector agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other stakeholders in the community along a multi-pronged approach, comprising preventive education and publicity (PE&P), treatment and rehabilitation (T&R), legislation and law enforcement, external cooperation and research, and consults the Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN) in this respect. ND also supports the administration of the Beat Drugs Fund (BDF) with a capital base of \$3.35 billion to provide funding support for worthwhile anti-drug projects.

6.3 The Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) is set up to provide relevant drug abuse statistics for monitoring changes in drug abuse trends and characteristics of drug abusers to facilitate the planning of anti-drug strategies and programmes in Hong Kong. It 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.

6.4 Compiled statistics of CRDA are reported to ACAN and released on a quarterly basis. By its nature, while CRDA statistics do not measure the exact size of the drug abusing population in Hong Kong at any particular time, they are indicators of the trends of drug abuse over time.

6.5 Other relevant sources also provide reference on the drug trends, including the triennial Surveys of Drug Use among Students¹, drug-related enforcement statistics (e.g. on arrests, prosecutions and convictions), relevant research studies and drug-related data (e.g. admission statistics of T&R service

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.

agencies).

6.6 The above data and findings provide useful information on the latest drug situation in Hong Kong, and support an evidence-based approach to the formulation of anti-drug policy and measures.

Figures and Observations

6.7 Based on the CRDA statistics² and other relevant figures of 2020, ND has the following observations on the major drug trends –

- (a) **continued decline in the total number of reported drug abusers, but increased drug abuse among youngsters:** CRDA revealed that the total number of reported drug abusers continued to decline (by 4% from 5 772 in 2019 to 5 569 in 2020). However, the number of reported drug abusers aged under 21 increased in 2020 (by 6% from 494 in 2019 to 525 in 2020), reflecting increased drug abuse among youngsters. Among them, students accounted for 35%, as compared to 26% in 2019;
- (b) **continued relatively high proportion of newly reported abusers being young adults:** the number of newly reported abusers in 2020 stood at 1 423, 12% lower than that in 2019 (1 617). The proportion of newly reported drug abusers being young adults (aged 21-35) remained at a relatively high level (46% in both 2020 and 2019);
- (c) **continued prevalence of psychotropic substance abuse, with increased cannabis and ketamine abuse:** while “Ice” continued to be the most popular psychotropic substance, the number of reported abusers decreased (from 1 343 in 2019 to 1 223 in 2020). On the other hand, the number of reported cannabis and ketamine abusers increased, by 29% (from 522 to 673) and 18% (from 423 to 499) respectively; and for those aged under 21, by 17% (from 235 to 275) and 69% (from 48 to 81) respectively. Being the most popular drug abused among young people aged under 21, cannabis also became the most popular drug abused among newly reported drug abusers in 2020, with 444 newly reported abusers (registering an increase of 28%);

² The figures for the drug situation in Hong Kong in 2020 will need to be viewed with caution as they might have been affected by the situation of COVID-19. For instance, reporting agencies might have come into contact with fewer drug abusers due to the pandemic, and might have taken more time to submit data of drug abusers to the CRDA. ND will continue to closely monitor the figures in 2021 and the likely impact by the pandemic.

- (d) **hidden drug abuse remains a concern:** the median drug history³ of 5 years of newly reported cases, and “home/friend’s home only” being the most common locality for drug taking (56% of the reported drug abusers in 2020), call for continued attention to the issue of hidden drug abuse; and
- (e) **concern on young people’s involvement in drug offences:** law enforcement figures showed a significant rise in the number of drug arrestees in 2020 (at 3 849) as compared to 2019 (at 2 399), in particular those aged under 21 involved in drug offences (from 261 in 2019 to 514 in 2020). While the number of drug-related arrests in 2019 might not have fully reflected the situation of drug crimes in the year due to the social unrest, it is worth noting that the number of young people aged under 21 arrested for drug offences in 2020 (at 514) also rose by 48% compared to 2018 (at 347). The involvement of young people in drug offences surely warrants attention.

Way Forward

6.8 The fight against drugs is a long-term haul requiring continuous concerted efforts under the above-mentioned multi-pronged approach to respond to the latest drug trends. In view of the major drug trends as observed in paragraph 6.7 above, key anti-drug initiatives are being taken forward along the directions outlined below.

Preventive Education and Publicity

6.9 The PE&P campaign will continue to enhance community awareness of the drug problem (especially the harms of cannabis and ketamine), promote early identification of hidden drug abusers, and encourage early help-seeking. Specifically, anti-drug messages will continue to be disseminated through different media and community platforms, with greater emphasis on the use of social media and web-based platforms, so as to maximise the reach to different target groups, especially youths and young adults. Collaboration with different organisations (including Government bureaux/departments, NGOs and community-based organisations) to launch suitable anti-drug programmes will be sustained. Promotion of help-seeking through the 24-hour helpline “186 186” and the instant messaging service “98 186 186” will also continue. ND has also made use of its social media accounts to disseminate anti-drug messages. ND will also continue to roll out suitable PE&P initiatives for ethnic minority groups so as to extend the reach of our anti-drug messages to different sectors of the community.

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

6.10 To cope with rising cannabis abuse, especially that among young people, ND has since 2019 stepped up efforts to enhance awareness of the harms of cannabis, particularly in providing correct information on the harms of cannabis abuse, rectifying mistaken concepts, and identifying cannabis products. The Government has also taken a firm stance against advocacy to legalise cannabis and sent a clear and unequivocal message to the public that the use, cultivation, manufacturing, trafficking, etc. of cannabis and controlled cannabis products are illegal and will remain so. The above efforts will continue in the future with more pervasive deployment of social media, web-based initiatives, animation and infographics, etc. which would be appealing to and easily accessible by the public and the younger generation. Moreover, with the wide range of products containing cannabidiol (CBD) (which is a cannabinoid with no known psychoactive effects and hence not controlled under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (DDO) (Cap. 134)) available in the market, ND will step up education in this respect⁴ and make clear that cannabis and certain cannabinoids such as tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) are harmful and remain controlled dangerous drugs. On the other hand, ND will enhance PE&P efforts against ketamine noting the alarming rise in abuse of the drug. In particular, new television and radio announcements in the public interest (APIs) as well as animation and infographics are already in the pipeline for launch starting the second quarter of 2021.

6.11 In light of the rise in the number of young arrestees for drug offences, enhanced efforts will also be made to publicise the severe consequences of committing drug offences in Hong Kong. For example, ND and the Customs and Excise Department jointly produced and launched in April 2021 television and radio APIs with a view to reminding members of the public, especially youngsters, not to fall prey to drug trafficking syndicates by offering themselves as recipients of unknown parcels or cargo, or carrying unknown goods into and out of Hong Kong. In the Fourth Round of the Anti-drug Community Awareness Building Programme under the BDF launched on 1 April 2021 and implemented by 18 District Fight Crime Committees, dedicated funding has also been earmarked for activities/projects against drug trafficking to enhance public education at the district level.

6.12 The Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre (DIC) has been closed for renovation works starting 1 February 2021, which are expected to last for about 18 months. Before its closure, the average yearly attendance of DIC for 2016 to 2019 was about 38 000⁵. DIC will be holistically revamped with a new

⁴ For instance, ND and the Department of Health jointly issued “Information on Cannabidiol (CBD) Products” in February 2021 to address certain commonly asked questions by members of the general public, importers and traders. It is available at: [https://www.nd.gov.hk/pdf/CBD Information Note English.pdf](https://www.nd.gov.hk/pdf/CBD%20Information%20Note%20English.pdf).

⁵ In view of the COVID-19 pandemic, DIC was closed for various periods in 2020. The attendance of DIC in 2020 was around 3 200.

design theme, upgraded facilities and modernised exhibits, thus strengthening its functions of anti-drug education and enriching the visitation experience of members of the public. In the interim period, DIC's parental talks will continue through online means.

6.13 Schools remain an important platform for anti-drug education. Anti-drug training and programmes for teachers, school management personnel and students will be continued and strengthened. ND will continue to encourage secondary schools to implement the Healthy School Programme with a Drug Testing Component, which aims at enhancing the physical and mental well-being of students and fostering their resolve to refuse drugs through participating in diversified personal growth activities and voluntary school drug testing, thereby promoting a healthy and drug-free school culture. Continued implementation of the enhanced "Beat Drugs with Sports" (previously known as "Participate in Sports, Stay Away from Drugs") Programme in the 2020/21 school year will assist in broadening the reach of anti-drug messages to secondary schools.

6.14 As for parental education, more anti-drugs elements have been incorporated in DIC's parental talks to enhance parents' knowledge of drugs and how to identify and help their children with drug problems. ND will also collaborate with media (e.g. TV and radio stations) and websites (e.g. online parental platforms) to enhance parents' knowledge of harmful effects of drugs and skills in helping children stay away from drugs.

Treatment and Rehabilitation

6.15 The Government has adopted a multi-modality approach in providing T&R services to drug abusers with different needs. 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 Correctional Services Department.

6.16 After extensive consultation with relevant service units and stakeholders in the anti-drug sector, ND issued the "Three-year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong for 2021-2023"⁶ (the Three-year Plan) in March 2021, with the aim of facilitating anti-drug service providers

⁶ The "Three-year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong for 2021 to 2023" is available at:
https://www.nd.gov.hk/pdf/three_year_plan_2021_2023_final_en.pdf.

to review and develop their plans and programmes in the three-year period. The Three-year Plan has been widely promulgated in the anti-drug sector and made available on ND's website for public consumption. ND will, in partnership with relevant parties, continue to oversee and coordinate efforts as appropriate in pursuing initiatives according to the strategic directions set out in the Three-year Plan.

Beat Drugs Fund

6.17 BDF, with a capital base of HK\$3.35 billion and a balance standing at around HK\$4.2 billion by the end of March 2020⁷, has been providing sustainable financial source to support worthwhile anti-drug projects. Since its establishment, BDF has funded over 1 700 projects covering PE&P, T&R and research at the territory-wide and district levels, with a total grant of over HK\$1.9 billion up to April 2021. The Governing Committee of the BDF Association will 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 (RFS) to guide applicants in planning suitable anti-drug projects responding to the latest drug problems. The latest drug trends will provide the basis for formulating the priority areas in the coming RFS Funding Exercise.

Legislation, Law Enforcement and External Cooperation

6.18 The Government will remain vigilant in monitoring overseas and local drug trends. As a regular exercise, the Government has from time to time proposed amendments to DDO and the Control of Chemicals Ordinance (CCO) (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 ACAN and relevant authorities, etc. This is to ensure that LEAs in Hong Kong could respond effectively to the latest drug developments. In May 2020, the Government introduced to the Legislative Council amendments to DDO and CCO on bringing five new dangerous drugs and three new precursor chemicals under statutory control. The amendments came into effect on 24 July 2020. The Government is currently embarking on another legislative exercise to bring eight new dangerous drugs and one new precursor chemical under statutory control. The Government will continue to initiate legislative amendments to bring new substances under control, in view of the domestic situation and international control requirements and practices.

⁷ The annual financial statement and annual reports of the BDF Association ended 31 March 2020 are available at the following website: https://www.nd.gov.hk/pdf/Reports_and_Financial_Statements_2020.pdf.

6.19 Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, various jurisdictions have imposed travel restrictions which led to a reduction in passenger travel. Traffickers made more use of air and sea freight to traffick drugs in larger quantities, or postal parcels. With strengthened intelligence analysis and enhanced law enforcement action, LEAs successfully seized approximately 5 600 kg of drugs in 2020, an increase of 75% compared to 2019 (at 3 200 kg).

6.20 LEAs will continue with the strategy of targeting drug supply at source through stemming the illegal import of dangerous drugs, strengthening the patrol of black spots and on-line patrol, and adopting other measures to combat drug trafficking. In particular, LEAs will endeavour to track down drug syndicates exploiting youngsters and invoke section 56A of DDO⁸ to seek enhanced sentencing on such syndicates, hence achieving a stronger deterrent effect.

6.21 On external cooperation, representatives of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government will continue to participate in various events on the international fora (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. LEAs will 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.

6.22 FCC has all along been keeping a close watch on the drug problem in Hong Kong, especially the youth drug abuse problem and drug-trafficking involving the youth, and the hidden drug abuse situation. FCC fully supports ND's multi-pronged anti-drug strategy to respond to the latest drug situation and will provide advice in support of the continuous efforts to combat drugs.

⁸ 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 2020, FCC also noted the 2020-21 publicity campaign for rehabilitated persons launched by Correctional Services Department (CSD). Details of this issue are set out in the following paragraphs.

CSD's 2020-21 Publicity Campaign on Promotion of Offender Rehabilitation

7.2 CSD has been organising a number of public education activities and publicity campaigns to appeal for public acceptance of and community support for rehabilitated persons, 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 response from the community over the years.

7.3 CSD carried out its 2020-21 publicity campaign targeting the following four main community groups –

- (a) *Students and Youths* : CSD stepped up its efforts to promote and disseminate the messages of “Be law-abiding – Stay away from drugs – Support offender rehabilitation” to students and youths through various activities under the Rehabilitation Pioneer Project (RPP). The Student Forum, “Own Your Life” in musical drama format kicked off in October 2019. Training workshops were held to recruit students for a joint performance in a mega show in 2021. Mission in Prison was a new adventured-based training programme being planned at the vacant Ma Hang Prison for youth participants to experience the work of a correctional officer in simulated real-prison situations with the use of mobile tablets and applications to unlock access to different levels of tasks. Other RPP activities held during the year included the Reflective Path and education talks to schools (including the “Giving Back to Alma Mater” programme). During the school suspension period, the Rehabilitation Pioneer Leaders made use of the online platform to interview practitioners from different industries for assistance in life planning; to receive training on the operation of a network station; and to broadcast their short video productions on the RPP Facebook page to promote the message of crime prevention.
- (b) *The General Public* : The first treatment unit to address the specific psychological needs of male persons in custody (PICs), LIFE GYM

- Positive Living Centre for Men, launched in Stanley Prison received positive treatment response after the first-year trial run and moved into full operation with installation of more sporting equipment in 2020. The CSD brought the clinical use of "Mindfulness" into psychological drug treatment to the male adult PICs with chronic drug abuse problems by setting up "The Mindfulness Place", a new treatment programme for male PICs officially launched at Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre. To encourage female PICs in strengthening the interaction with their children and re-establish their mother-child relationship, the CSD held a storytelling skill training workshop in Lo Wu Correctional Institution for female PICs to record their voices in an audiobook collection. The sound story books and reading pens were produced and distributed to the children of those PICs involved in the project as well as organisations for the benefits of more children and families. A new joint initiative by CSD, Po Leung Kuk schools and an NGO was embarked to upcycle glass bottles to be collected by students into tile products to be made by PICs with printed creative graphic and messages promoting offender rehabilitation, crime prevention and environmental protection. The enhanced "Future Reporter Scheme" was introduced in the newly renovated audio-visual studio in Pik Uk Correctional Institution to provide multimedia production skill training to PICs. Government officials and celebrities were invited to the production of the "Shall We Talk" broadcasting programme. CSD invited relevant groups and organisations to jointly organise STEM-related learning activities to enrich the learning programme of young PICs. To promote publicity and public understanding of CSD's work, the Media Communication Unit produced multimedia videos for uploading onto social media platforms such as CSD YouTube Channel and the RPP Facebook page. CSD arranged PICs to participate in inter-institutional competitions, e.g. "Fight the Virus" couplet & slogan competition, etc to help restore their confidence and demonstrate to the community their positive changes. Announcements in the Public Interest as well as posters and giant wall banners were continuously broadcast and displayed to appeal for public acceptance of and support for rehabilitated persons.

- (c) District and Community Organisations : CSD promoted public acceptance of rehabilitated persons at district level through joint publicity projects with DFCCs and cooperation with community organisations. Making use of community resources provided by NGOs, the "Positive Energy Map" programme helped discharged persons sustain their positive values and integrate smoothly into the

society through CSD's referrals.

- (d) Employers : To help PICs reset their targets in life and encourage them to establish their own business after release, CSD launched a start-up business programme for PICs with features of life planning, career development and entrepreneurship courses. The selected start-up business proposals would be supported by the community organisations upon release of the PICs concerned. CSD appealed to merchant and trade associations to provide working opportunities to rehabilitated persons and provided market-oriented vocational training for PICs due for discharge. The Employment Service was established to facilitate an interactive job-matching platform for potential employers and rehabilitated PICs. Systematic job matching was provided for PICs who would be released within 3 months and supervisees under statutory supervision to help them seek employment before discharge.

7.4 Apart from the above public education activities and publicity campaigns, senior CSD officers continued to reach out to the community to solicit community acceptance of and support for offender rehabilitation.

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

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CHAPTER 8

WORK OF SUB-COMMITTEES

Standing Committee on Young Offenders

8.1 The Standing Committee on Young Offenders (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 2019-20 membership list of SCOYO are at **Appendix B(a)**.

8.2 In 2020, SCOYO examined reports on the statistics on crimes involving juveniles and young persons as well as the operation of PSDS. 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 2020-21 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 2020-21 Fight Crime Publicity Campaign are set out in Chapter 5.

8.5 In 2020-21, 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 DFCCs in planning and organising publicity activities at the district level to support the territory-wide campaign.

Good Citizen Award Scheme

8.6 Sponsored by the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, the Good Citizen Award (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 The award presentation ceremonies respectively scheduled for 2019 and 2020 were cancelled in view of “black violence”.

8.8 In January 2021, the ‘GCA 2020’ was resumed with 80 awardees commended. Taking into account the pandemic concerns, the presentation ceremony was held in the way of a ‘closed-door’ ceremony at the Police Headquarters. On the same day after the ceremony, ‘GCA Highlight 2020’, a video capturing highlights of the ceremony cum GCA awardees’ stories, was then broadcasted on HKPF’s social media platforms with popular feedback drawn, accumulating more than 100,000 clicks. Up to January 2021, more than 4 000 citizens have been commended under the scheme.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 9

WORK OF DISTRICT FIGHT CRIME COMMITTEES

9.1 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 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. DFCCs are independent of the District Councils but the two are closely related in terms of membership and funding arrangements.

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 2020-21, about 510 non-official members, including District Council 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 2020, DFCCs' attention was particularly drawn to the following types of crime –

- (a) deception, in particular online scams and telephone deception;
- (b) burglary and theft;
- (c) juvenile delinquency;
- (d) vice activities; and
- (e) drug offences .

Co-ordination of Community Efforts

9.6 DFCCs launched district fight crime publicity campaigns with funds from the District Councils and other sponsorship. 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 2020 took a variety of forms, including talks, seminars, various 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. It also provided advice to DFCCs on their work. A brief report on matters discussed at every FCC meeting was circulated to the 18 DFCCs after each meeting for their information. 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 2020. 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.

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 2020-21

<u>Chairperson</u>	: The Chief Secretary for Administration
<u>Deputy Chairperson</u>	: The Secretary for Justice
<u>Members</u>	: Ms Alexandra LO Dak-wai, JP* Dr Wingco LO Kam-wing, JP Hon Ronick CHAN Chun-ying, JP Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, JP Mr Matthew LAM Kin-hong, MH Dr Joseph LEE, GBS, JP Mr Rex MOK Chung-fai, BBS, MH, JP Mr Frankie NGAN Man-yu Mr Victor PANG Wing-seng Mr. CHAN Siu-tong, M.H., J.P. Mr. SIU Chor-kee, B.B.S., M.H., J.P. Ms. Melody KWOK Sze-wai Secretary for Labour and Welfare Secretary for Security Secretary for Education Secretary for Home Affairs Commissioner of Police Commissioner of Correctional Services
<u>Secretary</u>	: Principal Assistant Secretary for Security (E)

*Appointment up to 31 January 2021

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 2020-21

Chairman : Secretary for Security

Members : Dr Wingco LO Kam-wing, JP
Mr William DOO Junior, JP
Mr FONG Ping, BBS, JP
Mr Rex IP Yik-nam
Mr KWOK Wing-keung, BBS, MH, JP
Mr Victor LAM Hoi-cheung, JP
Ms Nicole LI Yuen-ting
Ms Jenny CHAN Heung-lin, JP
Mr James LAU Hing-wah, MH, JP
Mr Anthony WONG Kin-wai
Mr Lambert LEE Ka-chai (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 2020-21

Chairman : Chief Superintendent of Police (Police Public Relations Branch),
Hong Kong Police Force

Members : Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, JP
Mr Victor PANG Wing-seng, MH
Ms Melody KWOK Sze-wai
Ms Jeanne LEE Sai-yin, BBS, JP
Mr YEUNG Ka-shing
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 Police Public Relations Branch,
Hong Kong Police Force

Secretary : Senior Information Officer (Publicity) (Police Public Relations Branch), 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 2020-2021

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

1. **Central and Western District Fight Crime Committee**

Chairman : Mr IP Yik-nam

Vice-chairman : Mr CHAN Wai-chuen

Members : Mr CHAN Ka-wo
Mr CHAN Kwong-ming, Johnny
Ms CHAN Yuk-fan, Fanny
Mr CHEUNG Chi-kwan, Daniel
Mr CHIM Hon-ming
Ms CHOI Ka-man, Carmen
Ms CHONG Sze-pui, Joanne, MH
Mr CHOW Chiu-sheung
Mr HA Chung-kin, MH
Ms KOO Kit-kin
Mr LAM Chun-fung
Ms LAM Lai-yee
Dr LAM Wai-wing, Malcolm , JP
Mr LAM Yiu-man, Simon
Ms LEE Po-yee, Sinnie
Ms LEE Yuet-ying, Olivia
Ms POON Sum-yee, Teresa
Mr QIU Song-qing
Mr TONG Tai-kam, David, MH
Ms TSANG Fung-chu, Ellen
Mr YEUNG Hoi-wing
Mr YEUNG Hok-ming
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 LIU Kam-hing, Bobby

Vice-chairman : Mr LEE Tak-kuen, MH

Members : Ms CHAN Hang, MH
Mr CHENG Kwok-hung
Dr CHENG Shing-fung, Baldwin, MH
Mr CHIU Chi-keung, BBS
Mr CHIU Chi-kin
Mr CHOI Pak-hei
Mr CHU Yuk-lung, JP
Ms FONG Choi-peng, MH
Ms HO Sau-yin, Zareenah
Dr LAM Kwok-hung, Edward
Ms LAU Sing-she, Dana
Ms LEE Ching-har, Annie
Mr LEE Hei-lok
Ms LEUNG Luk-fung
Ms LI Chun-chau
Ms MOK Mo-kit, Daisy
Mr TSOI Chi-chung
Mr WONG Chi-chung
Mr WONG Chiu-yen
Mr WONG Chung-leung
Ms WONG Pui-yee, Catherine
Ms YANG Jie
Mr YUEN Kin-chung, Kenny
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. **Islands District Fight Crime Committee**

Chairman : Mr YU Hon-kwan, Randy, MH, JP

Members : Ms AU Yin-fan, Florence
Mr CHAU Kwok-ming
Mr CHEN Dion
Ms CHAN Hoi-ka, Tammy
Mr CHOW Cheung-fu
Mr CHOW Lin-hing
Ms FU Hiu-lam, Sammi
Mr HO Lai-on
Mr HO Siu-kei
Ms KEUNG Choi-yin
Mr KO Po-lun
Ms KWOK Sin-man
Ms KWOK Wai-man, Mealoha
Mr KWONG Koon-wan
Mr KWONG Kwok-wai, MH
Mr LAI Tsz-man, MH
Ms LAU Suk-han
Mr LEE Man-on
Mr MOK Kwong-yuen, Swanson
Ms TSANG Sau-ho
Ms WONG Chi-lin
Ms WONG Mei-fung, Connie
Mr WONG Tsz-man
Mr WONG Shun-yee, MH
Mr YIP Kam-hung
Mr YUNG Chi-ming, BBS, MH
Ms YUNG So-ngan
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

4. **Kowloon City District Fight Crime Committee**

Chairman : Mr. LIN Man

Members : Mr CHAN Kin-ping, JP
Dr CHENG Lee-ming
Mr CHEUNG Chi-chung
Ms CHEUNG Hai-man, Flora
Mr CHEUNG Yan-hong, BBS,MH
Mr. CHO Wui-hung, MH
Ms. HO Mo-han, Miranda
Mr KWAN Chor-chung
Mr KWAN Ho-yeung
Mr. KWOK Yu-won, Eric, MH
Ms LAM Chu-chi
Mr. LAM Tak-shing
Ms. LEE Yi-ying
Ms LEUNG Sze-wan
Mrs LO TSANG Git-ging, Josephine
Mr NG Hoi-shan, Aaron
Mr. POON Chi-lun, Allen
Mr. POON Pak-kit
Ms. POON Wing-yin, Peggy
Mr SIU Miu-man, MH
Mr TANG Kok-wah, Sidney
Ms TANG Yuen-ling, MH
Ms. TAO Kur-yu, Arliss
Mr TING Kin-wa
Ms. TONG Ho-yi
Mr. WONG Siu-kei, Ivan
District Officer (Kowloon City)
Senior Liaison Officer (District Liaison)2,
Kowloon City District Office
Liaison Officer i/c (Long Tong), Kowloon City
District Office
District Commander (Kowloon City), Hong Kong
Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Kowloon
City District), Hong Kong Police Force
Divisional Commander (Ngau Tau Kok), 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

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

Chairman : Mr LAU Hing-wah, MH, JP

Vice-chairman : Mr LAM Chor-chiu, MH, JP

Members : Mr CHAN Chi-wing
Mr CHAN Lit-fai
Ms CHAN Oi-yi Miranda
Ms CHU Lai-ling, MH
Dr Eddie KWAN, JP
Ms HUI Wai-kuen
Ms KWOK Fu-yung
Ms LAI Ming-wai, Abby
Mr LAM Hon-man
Ms LAM Tsui-ling Nancy, MH
Ms LAU Chi-wan, Vanessa
Mr LAW King-shing, BBS, MH, JP
Ms LEUNG Kar-ming
Mr LEUNG Tsz-wing, MH
Ms LEUNG Wing-tingsaw, Noel
Mr LI Sai-lung
Mr LI Wai-ming
Mr LI Wing-kuen
Ms LO Yuen-ting
Mr MA Ka-chun, Oscar
Mr MOHAMMAD Isaac Sidique
Ms SIN Chui-wah
Ms TAM Wai-chun, BBS, MH
Mr TSUI Hiu-kit
Ms WONG King-lai, Jane
Mr WONG Pui-yin, Patrick
Mr WONG Sing-lam
Mr WONG Wai-kwong
Mr WONG, Ting-hong
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

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

Chairman : Mr LO Yan-lai, JP

Members : Ms AU Kam-yi, Holly
Dr CHAN Chan-piu
Ms CHAN Siu-yin
Mr CHAN Yiu-hung, Jimmy
Mr CHEUNG Ki-tang
Ms CHEUNG Ming-yin
Mr CHEUNG Pui-kong
Mr CHEUNG Wing-shing, Peter
Mr CHIANG Chi-hang
Ms CHIU Wai-mun
Mr CHOY Chit-shing
Ms FU Pik-chun
Dr FUNG Kwok-hung
Ms Jamila Ismail
Mr KAN Ming-tung, MH
Mr LAI Wing-chun
Ms LEUNG Siu-ling
Mr LEUNG Tang-fung
Mr LUI Tung-hai, MH
Ms PANG Kit-i, Carol
Mr SHIE Wai-nin, William
Mr SUEN Wing-liang, William
Ms SUEN Wing-sze
Dr SZE Tung-po, Eric
Mr TIU Kwong-ho
Ms YEW Yat-wa, Deannie
Ms YU Judith
Mr YU Man, MH
District Officer (Kwun Tong)
Senior Liaison Officer (3), Kwun Tong District
Office
Liaison Officer-in-charge (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. **North District Fight Crime Committee**

Chairman : Mr DENG Kai-rong, MH, JP

Members : Mr AU Chun-shing
Mr CHAN Chun-ching, MH
Mr CHAN Fu-pang
Mr CHAN Man-chau, BBS,JP
Mr CHOW Wah-tat, Kenneth
Mr CHU Ka-yin
Mr CHUNG Chi-wing
Mr HAU Hong-shek
Mr HAU Kam-lam, MH, JP
Mr HAU Wing-kong, Alvan
Mr LAI Sum, Sam
Ms LAM Lai-fong, Fanny, MH
Ms LAU Huk-mei
Mr LAU Wing-on
Mr LEUNG Yuk-hung, Paul
Mr LIU Yu-hin, Henry
Mr TAM Kin-keung, Terry, MH
Mr TSANG Hing-lung
Mr TSANG King-chung
Mr TSANG Yune-choi
Mr WAN Wo-tat, Warwick, MH
Mr WONG Mun-cheung
Mr WONG Tsang-cheung
Ms YAU Kit-ying
Mr YIP Yik-shing, Alex
Mr YIU Ming
District Officer (North)
Assistant District Officer (North) 2
Senior Liaison Officer (2), North District Office
Liaison Officer-in-charge (Fanling Town) 2
Liaison Officer (Fanling Town) 2
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

8. **Sai Kung District Fight Crime Committee**

Chairman : Mr NG Sze-fuk, GBS, JP

Members : Mr FONG Yee-tak
Ms CHIU Yuk-fong
Mr CHONG Yuen-tung
Mr NG Kam-wah, Webster
Mr LAU Kai-hong
Mr YUEN To-shing
Mr LEE King-chung
Mr MA Yee-sup
Mr CHEUNG Chin-pang
Ms CHAN Ming-yee, Nancy
Mr LI Tin-fok
Mr CHEUNG Yat-leung, Jacky, BBS, MH
Mr NG Wai-sing
Ms YAU Mei-sze, Annette
Ms CHAN Shuk-yi, Sandy
Mr. POON Chun-yin
Ms WONG Lai-man, Carman
Ms. LAU Lai-shim
Mr YAU Yuk-lun
Ms YIP Yan-ting, Fion
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 (Wong Tai Sin), Hong Kong Police Force
District Commander (Tseung Kwan O), Hong Kong Police Force
Divisional Commander (Marine East), Hong Kong Police Force
Divisional Commander (Sai Kung), Hong Kong Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Wong Tai Sin District), Hong Kong Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Tseung Kwan O 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

9. **Sha Tin District Fight Crime Committee**

Chairman : Mr LI Sai-wing, MH

Members : Dr CHAN Cheuk-hay
Ms CHAN Man-kuen, MH
Mr CHENG Chee-hing
Dr CHENG Mei-ching
Mr CHEUNG Chi-yin
Mr CHIU Man-leong
Ms CHOW Tsz-ki
Ms FUNG Lai-suen
Mr LAU Tin-cheung
Ms LAU Wan-wai, Wendy
Mr LEE Chi-wing, Alvin, MH
Mr LEE Yau-chuen, Jacko, BBS
Ms LEE Yin-chun
Mr LEUNG Wai-kay, Ricky
Ms LEUNG Yuen-yam, Amy
Ms LO Fung-yee, Helena
Mr MOK Kam-kwai, BBS
Mr NG Kam-kuen
Ms PONG Scarlett Oi-lan, BBS, JP
Mr SO Po-tin
Ms SUEN Yin-wah Chloe
Mr TSE Fei-cheung
Dr TSE Man-chung
Ms TUNG Kin-lei
Ms WONG Kit-lin
Dr WONG Kwai-yau, MH
Mr WONG Wai-yue
Ms WONG Yuk-sim
Ms YEUNG Sin-hung, MH
Ms YUE Shin-man, Anna, MH
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

10. **Sham Shui Po District Fight Crime Committee**

Chairman : Mr LI Hon-hung, Allan, BBS, MH, JP

Vice-chairman : Mr LO Wing-man, Lawrence, BBS, JP

Members : Mr CHAN Kwok-wai, MH
Mr CHAN Lap-chuen, Edmond
Ms CHAN May-kuen, Sylvia , MH
Ms CHAN Sze-yan, Daisy
Dr CHAN Tung, GBM, GBS, JP
Mr CHAN Wai-ming, MH, JP
Ms CHAN Wing-yan, JoePHY
Dr CHAN Yee-man, Anne
Mr CHENG Che-yin, Gary
Dr CHENG Kam-chung, Eric, BBS, MH, JP
Mr CHENG Muk-lam, MH
Mr CHEUNG Tak-wai, Allen
Mr CHEUNG Wing-sum, Ambrose, BBS, MH, JP
Ms CHEUNG Wing-yiu
Ms CHIN Ching-lan, Vera
Mr CHOY Sai-hung
Ms CHUNG Ching-may
Mr HO Kwun-chau
Mr HUANG Shao-kang, JP
Ms KWOK Kavin, Natalie
Mr LAW Ching-kit, Bosco
Ms LAW King
Mr LEUNG Kui-hoi, MH
Ms MA Yeuk-nung, Cecily
Ms NG Tsui-ping, Bettina
Mr POON Sum
Mr SHUM Siu-hung
Mr WONG Chun-hung, Hanson
Mr WONG Chung-fu
Dr WONG Chung-leung, JP
Mr WONG Chung-yin, Kelvin
Mr WONG Tim-fuk, Gary
Mr YEUNG Kwong-shing, Eddy
Ms YIM Pui-king
Dr YIP Pui-lam, Isaac
Ms YU Ho-wun, Grace
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

11. **Southern District Fight Crime Committee**

Chairman : Prof CHAN Yuk-kit, James, MH, JP

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

Members : Mr CHAN Fu-ming, MH
Ms CHAN Judy Kapui
Mr CHEN Zhanhua
Ms CHENG Kit-ching, Florence
Ms Carol CHEUNG, MH, JP
Mr CHOW Seung-man
Mr CHU Lap-wai, MH
Mr FUNG Se-goun, Fergus, MH
Mr HO Kam-cheung, Allan
Mr HUI Yuk-hon
Mr HUI Yung-chung, BBS, JP
Ms LAM Yuk-chun, MH
Miss LI Ka-ying
Miss LIN Man-shan, Jessie
Dr LIU Hong-fai, Dandy, BBS, JP
Mr MAK Chi-yan, MH
Mr MAK Wai-kwong
Mr PANG Siu-kei
Mr WONG Pui-lam
Mr YEUNG Wing-yan, Vinson
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

12. **Tai Po District Fight Crime Committee**

Chairman : Ms LEE Sai-yin, Jeanne, BBS, JP

Members : Mr CHAN Chi-chiu, Henry, MH, JP
Mr CHAN Sai-hung, Patrick
Ms CHAN Suk-yee
Mr CHEUNG Kam-yu, MH
Mr CHEUNG Kwok-tung
Mr CHEUNG Wang-kei, Wayne
Mr CHOI Kam-kong
Dr CHOY Sheung-ki, Gary
Mr FAN Hoi-kit
Mr FUNG Sui-hing
Ms KWOK Ling-wan
Mr LAM B
Ms LAW Kai-ping
Mr LI Wah-kwong, Rex, MH
Mr LI Yiu-ban, BBS, MH, JP
Ms LIU Wai-ying, Bonnia
Mr POON Hing-fai, MH
Mr SU Wei-sheng
Mr TAM Wing-fun, Eric, MH
Mr TANG Ming-tai, Patrick
Ms WAI Yi-ling, Elaine
Ms WONG Yan-yan, Jannie
Mr WU Cheuk-him
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

13. **Tsuen Wan District Fight Crime Committee**

Chairman : Mr CHIU Yiu-nin, MH

Members : Mr CHAN Chun-chung
Mr CHAN Yee-kwong
Mr CHAU Yui-chi, Eugene
Ms CHEUNG Man-ka, Marcella
Mr FU Chun-kwong
Mr FUNG Cheuk-nang, MH
Ms HO Po-ling
Mr KOT Siu-yuen, MH
Ms LAW Ka-tun
Mr LAW Kin-wan
Ms LAW Ning-chi
Mr LEE Chi-fung
Mr LO Siu-kit, MH
Ms MA Yuk-kuen
Ms MAK Yee-ling
Mr MAN Yu-ming, MH
Ms TANG Siu-kwan
Ms TO Kwai-ying, BBS, JP
Mr WONG Wai-kit, MH
Mr WONG Yin-shun, Vincent, MH
Mrs YIM TSUI Yuk-shan, MH
Mr YIP Ping-nam
Mr YIP Wai-lam
District Officer (Tsuen Wan)
Assistant District Officer (Tsuen Wan)
Liaison Officer i/c (East), Tsuen Wan District Office
Liaison Officer (East 1), Tsuen Wan District Office
Executive Officer (Development), 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

14. **Tuen Mun District Fight Crime Committee**

Chairman : Mr LEE Hung-sham, Lothar, BBS, MH

Members : Mr CHAN Ka-ching, Jeremy
Mr CHAN Kam-kwong, Charles
Mr CHAN Tat-wah
Mr CHAN Yau-hoi, BBS, MH, JP
Ms CHENG Siu-mei
Mrs CHEUK AU Ching-mei, Corona, MH
Ms CHU Siu-fong
Mr CHU Wai-ming
Mr CHU Yiu-wah
Ms CHUNG Yim-hung
Mr HO Kam-shing
Mr HO Siu-ping, MH
Mr KAM Man-fung
Ms LAI Ka-man, Apple
Mr LAM Kwok-wai, Laurence
Mr. LAM Ming-wai
Ms LAU Pik-ha, Margaret
Mr LAU Chi-shing, Christopher
Ms LEE Wing-kam
Mr LEUNG Kwun-wa
Ms LIANG Shu-yan
Mr LUI Leung-ying
Ms LUNG Shui-hing, MH
Mr MO Shing-fung
Ms NG Sui-lan
Mr POON Wing-sing
Mr SIU Ping-keung
Ms SIU Pui-yee
Mr YEUNG Chi-ming, Alex
Mr YIP Man-pan
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
Executive Officer (Community), Tuen Mun District
Office
District Commander (Tuen Mun), Hong Kong
Police Force

Police Community Relations Officer
(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

15. **Wan Chai District Fight Crime Committee**

Chairman : Mr YEUNG Ka-shing

Vice-chairman : Dr CHOW Kam-wai, MH

Members : Mr CHAN Yan-kei
Mr CHEUNG Yung-pong, Langton, MH
Dr CHOW Kit-bing, Jennifer, BBS, MH
Ms CHUNG Ka-man, Jacqueline
Mr FUNG Kai-man, David
Mr IP Sun-yiu
Mr KWOK Wing-leung, Andy, JP
Mr LAM Chi-wai
Mr LAU Lee-nin
Mr LEE Man-lung, Joey
Ms LEE Pik-yee, Peggy, MH
Mr LEE Wai-shing
Mr LI Shing-kuen, Alexander, BBS, MH
Dr LIU Tin-shing, Marcus
Mr LUI Hon-fai
Mr NG Chak-sum, Sam
Ms NG Yuen-ching
Ms NG Yuen-ting, Yolanda, MH
Ms SO Pui-ting
Mr SUEN Yat-hau, MH
Ms TAM Fung-chee
Mr TONG Chun-kit, Jonathan
Mr WONG Ka-yeung, Roland
Mr WONG Wang-tai, Ivan, MH
Ms YIU Suet-mui, Connie
Mr YU Tat-chi
Ms YUEN Oi-hing
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

16. **Wong Tai Sin District Fight Crime Committee**

Chairman : Mr LI Tak-hong, BBS, MH, JP

Members : Mr CHAN Ying, Leonard
Mr CHEUNG Yau-shing
Ms CHOI Mei-fong
Ms CHOI Pui-wan
Mr CHOI Wai-kit
Ms CHUNG Lai-yee
Ms HAU Suk-man
Ms HUEN Wing-yi
Mr LAI Wing-ho, MH
Mr LAU Yan-wing
Dr LAU Yiu-hung
Mr LEE Tung-kong
Ms LEUNG Yee-wan
Ms LI Po-yee
Mr MOK Chung-fai, BBS, MH, JP
Mr MOK Kin-wing, MH
Ms NG Suet-kam, Carol
Mr NGAI Shi-shing, Godfrey
Mr PANG Wing-seng, MH
Ms SALIM Sekena
Dr SHI Lop-tak, BBS, MH, JP
Ms SIN Pik-shan
Ms TAM Mei-po
Mr TING Chi-wai
Mr WONG Kar-tat
Dr WONG Shui-ching
Mr WONG Tim-wai
Mr YEUNG Yuk-sing, JP
Mr YUEN Kwok-keung, MH
Mr YUET Ngai-keung
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

17. **Yau Tsim Mong District Fight Crime Committee**

Chairman : Ms CHAN Heung-lin, Jenny, JP

Vice-chairman : Dr CHAN Lai-fong

Members : Mr CHAN Kam-wing
Mr CHAN Ming-kit
Mr CHIU Sung-bun, Ernest
Mr CHONG John N.K., MH
Ms FUNG Wing-see
Mr HO King-fung, Eric
Ms HUI Mei-sheung, Tennessy, MH, JP
Mr HUI Tak-leung, JP
Mr HUNG Chiu-wah, Derek, MH
Mr IP Ngo-tung, Chris, JP
Mr JO Chun-wah, Craig
Mr KWOK Man-lung
Mr LAU Kwok-chung
Mr LAU Pak-kei
Mr LEUNG Wah-sing, BBS, JP
Ms LI Sze-man
Mr NG Kam-cheung
Mr PANG Siu-hin, MH
Mr SZE Chi-king
Ms TANG Ming-sum, Michelle
Mr TANG Yiu-sing
Ms WANG Hong, Winnie
Mr WONG Kin-san
Ms WONG Mei-chun, Phoebe
Ms WONG Mei-yin, My
Ms WONG On-mei
Ms WONG Shu-ming, MH
Mr YAN Mou-keung
Ms YEUNG Mo-sheung, Ann
Ms YIP Chun-chun, Daisy
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

18. **Yuen Long District Fight Crime Committee**

Chairman : Mr LUI Kin, MH

Members : Ms CHAN Yin-king
Ms CHAN Yuen-ling
Mr CHONG Kin-shing, MH
Mr KWOK Hing-kwan
Mr KWOK Keung, M.H
Ms KWONG Yuet-sum
Mr LUI Chi-hong
Mr LEUNG Ming-kin
Ms MA Shuk-yin
Mr NG Yung-fai
Ms SHUM Pui-yee
Mr TAM Wai-ming
Ms TAM Wai-ping
Mr TANG Cheuk-him
Mr TANG Cheuk-yin
Mr TANG Chok-lam
Mr TSANG Hin-keung, MH
Mr WONG Cheuk-kin, MH
Mr WONG Chun-sing, MH
Ms YAU Tai-tai, BBS, MH
Mr YIU Kwok-wai, MH
Ms YUEN Man-yee
Mr YU Chung-leung
Mr KWONG Ho-nam
Ms LAM Wai-ming
Ms LEE Lai-shan
Mr. TANG Ting-kwan
Mr WONG Yuen-tai
Mr YOUNG Ka-on
Mr TANG Yung-yiu
Mr LAU Chi-kuen
Mr WONG Wing-chun
Ms CHUNG Wing-yan
District Officer (Yuen Long)
Assistant District Officer (Yuen Long)1
Liaison Officer i/c (Town 1)
Liaison Officer (Town 1)1
District Commander (Yuen Long), Hong Kong
Police Force
District Commander (Border), Hong Kong Police
Force

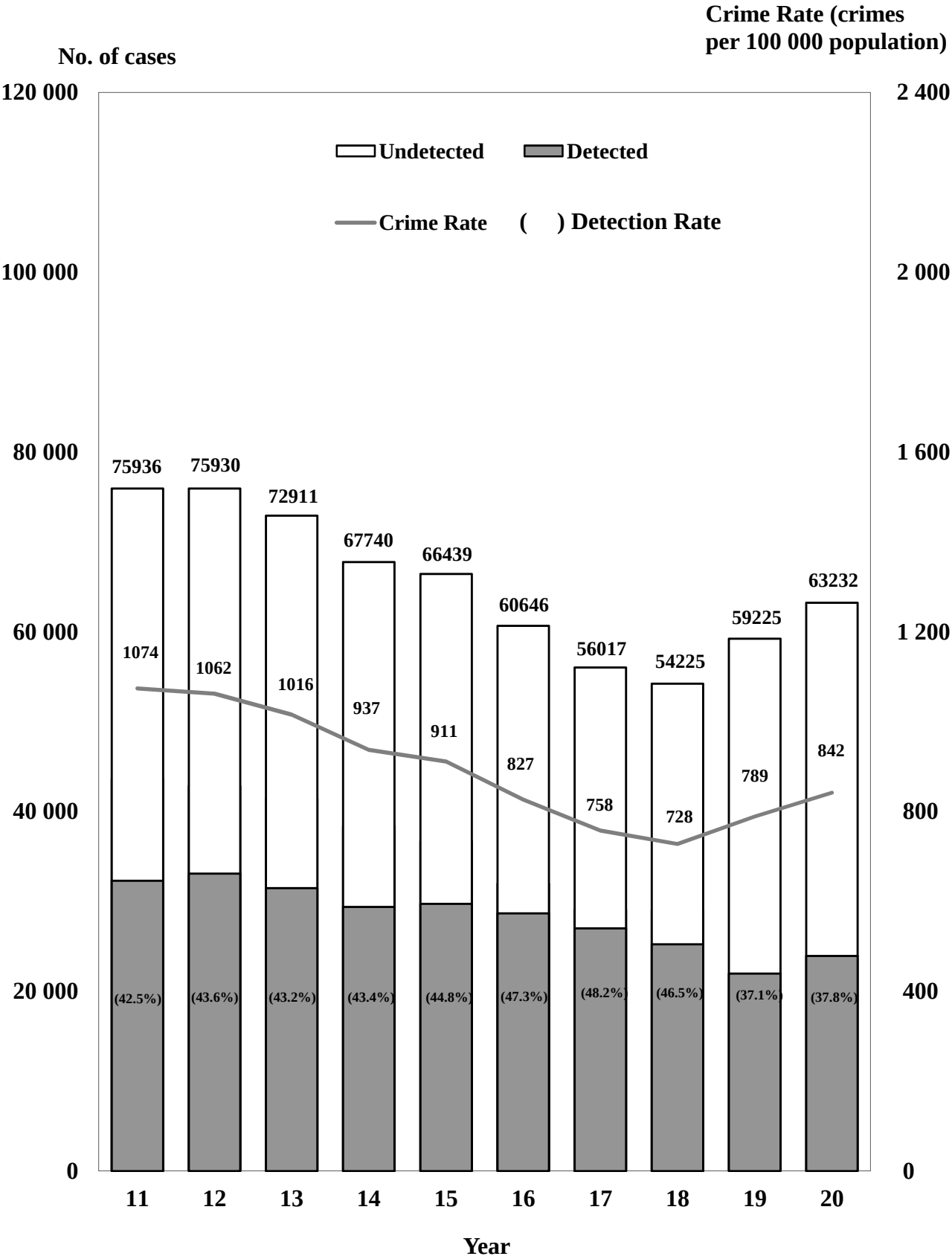
Divisional Commander (Lok Ma Chau), Hong
Kong Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Yuen Long
District), Hong Kong Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Border
District), Hong Kong Police Force
Representative of Independent Commission
Against Corruption
Representative of Education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

FIGHT CRIME COMMITTEE

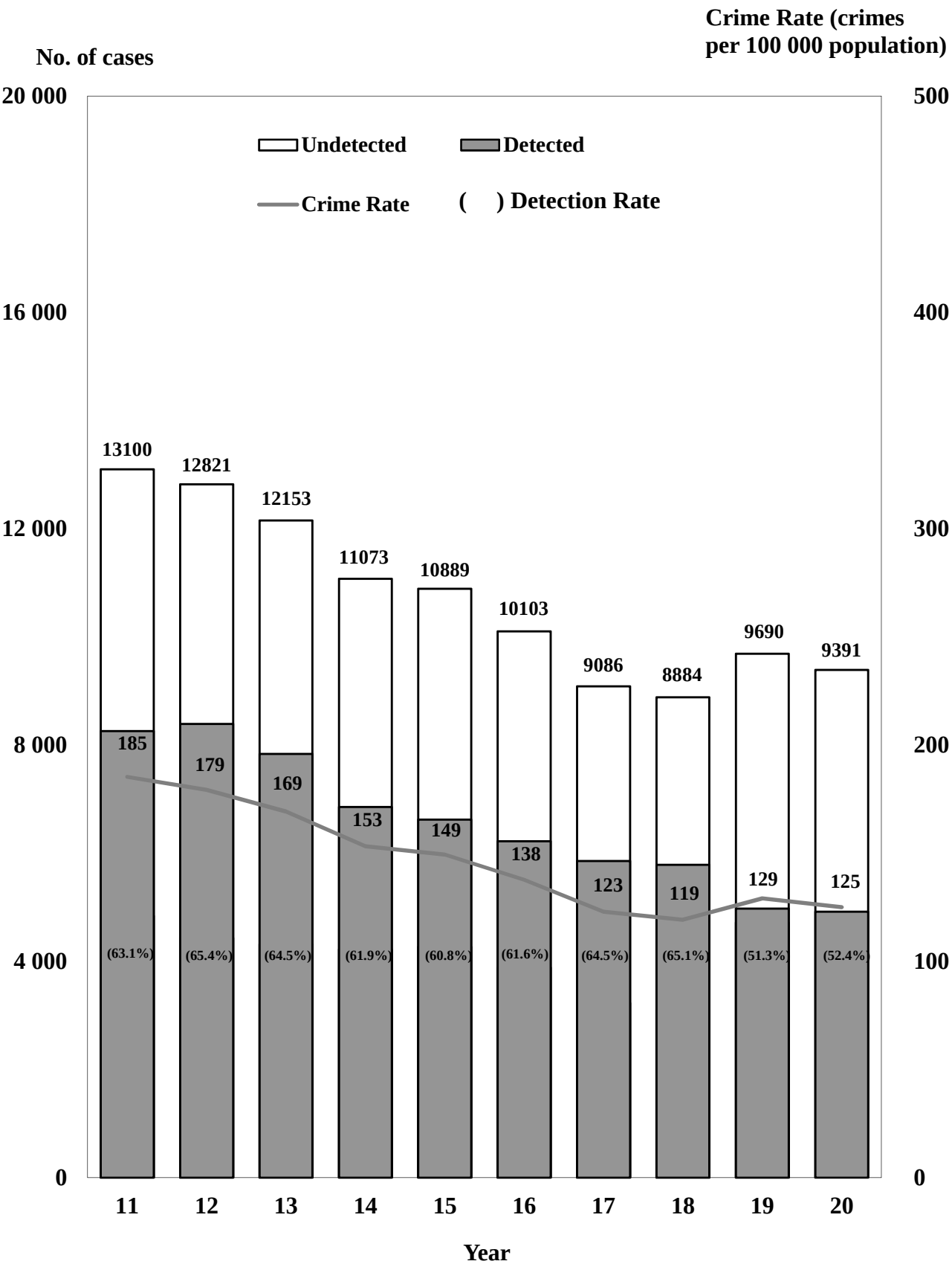
Roster of Visits to District Fight Crime Committees in 2020

<u>FCC Member</u>	<u>DFCC</u>	<u>Date of DFCC Meetings in 2020</u>
Ms Alexandra LO Dak-wai, JP	Central & Western Wan Chai Tuen Mun North	11 March 14 September 23 September 27 November
Dr Wingco LO Kam-wing, JP	Islands	22 September
Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, JP	Islands North North	7 January 28 February 17 September
Mr Rex MOK Chung-fai, BBS, MH, JP	Kwai Tsing	23 September
Mr Frankie NGAN Man-yu	Wong Tai Sin	27 February
Mr Victor PANG Wing-seng	Kwai Tsing Islands	18 March 7 July
Mr CHAN Siu-tong, MH, JP	Yau Tsim Mong	6 July
Mr SIU Chor-kee, BBS, MH, JP	Kowloon City	23 September
Mr TANG Ping-keung, PDSM Commissioner of Police	Sai Kung	8 July

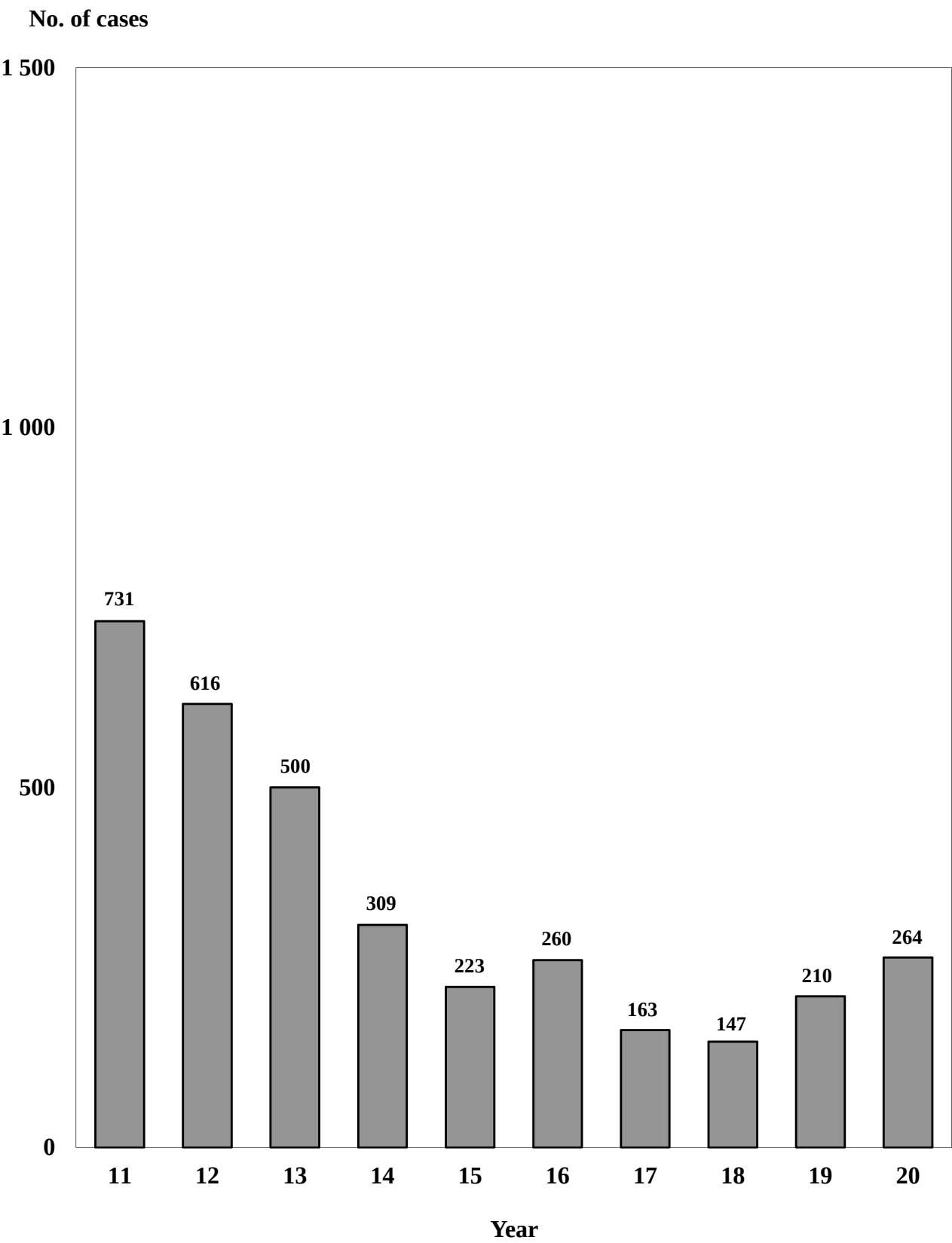
Overall Crimes, 2011 - 2020



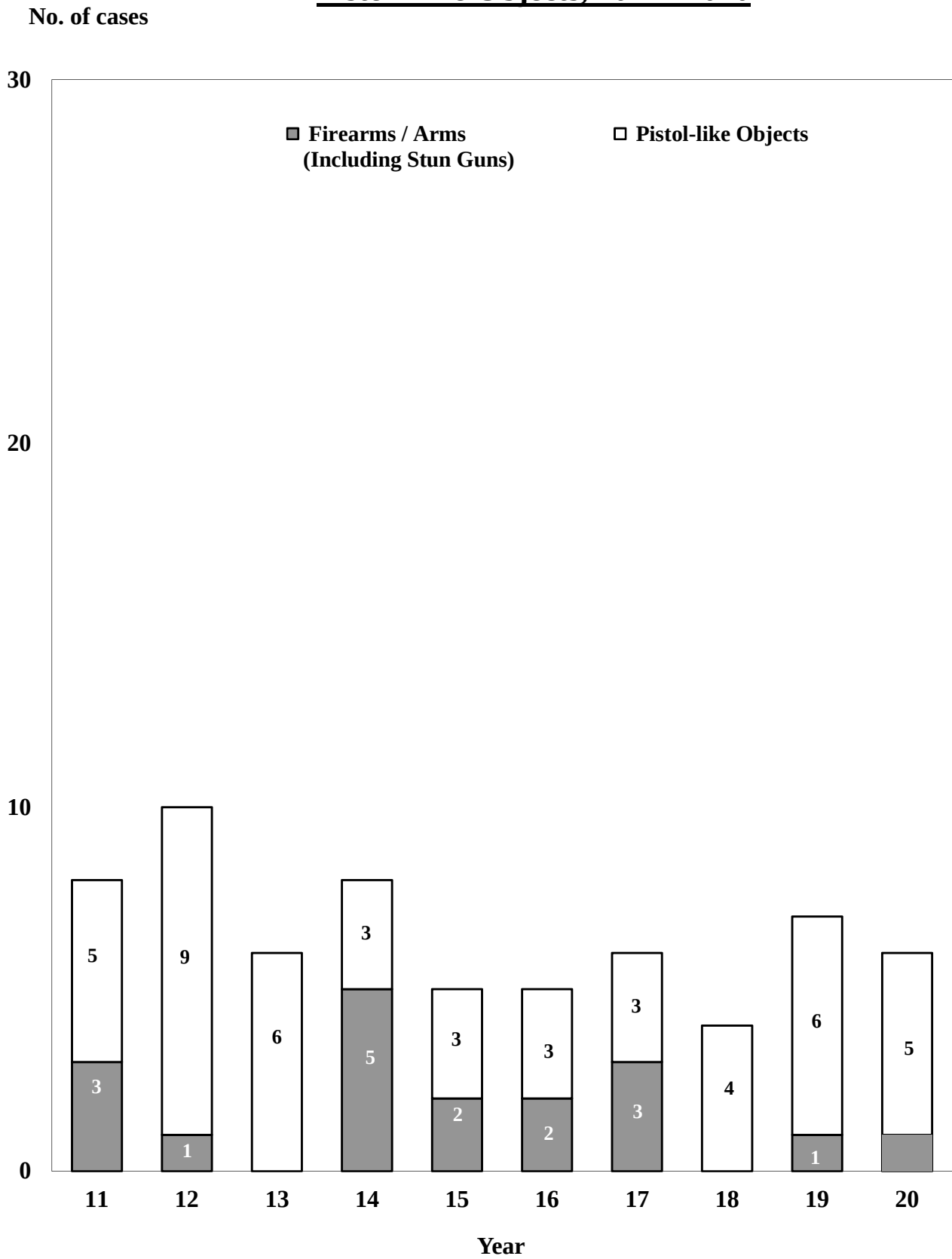
Violent Crimes, 2011 - 2020



Robberies, 2011 - 2020



Robberies Involving Firearms / Arms
(Including Stun Guns) and
Pistol-Like Objects, 2011 - 2020

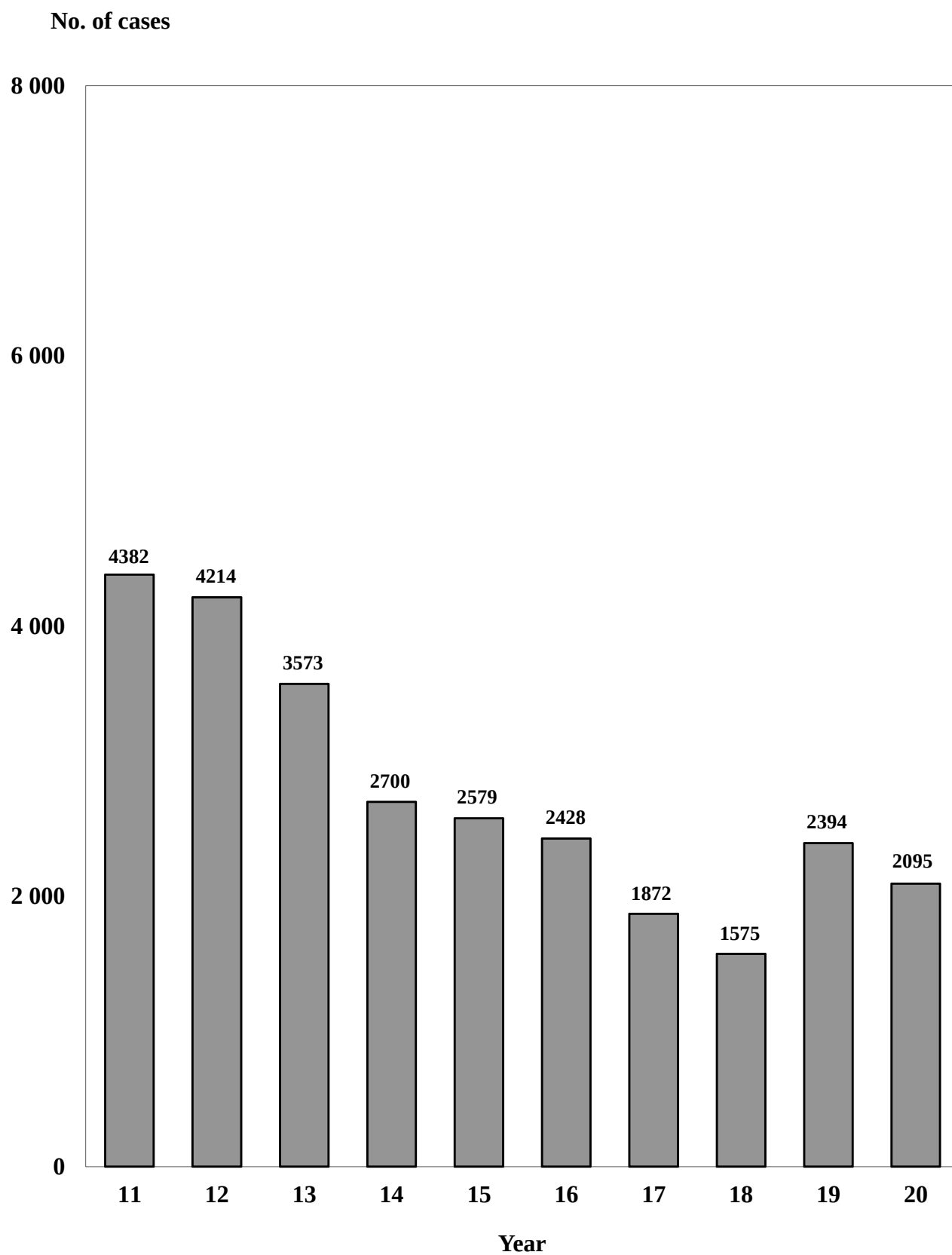


**Reported Cases of Bank Robberies and
Goldsmith/ Watch Shop Robberies, 2011-2020**

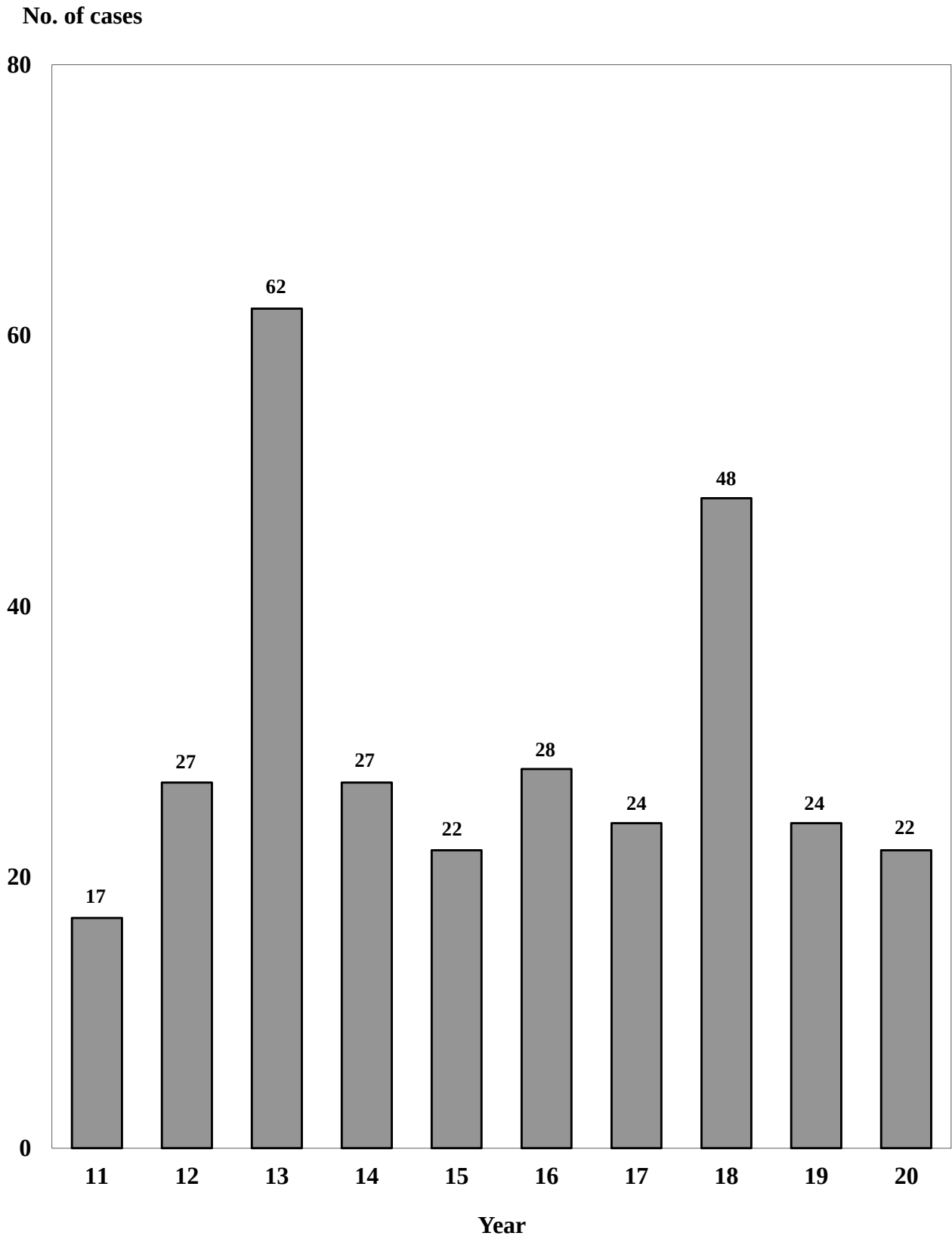
Year	Bank Robberies		Goldsmith/ Watch Shop Robberies	
	Number of Cases	Amount Lost (\$M)	Number of Cases	Amount Lost (\$M)
2011	3	*	3	0.26
2012	3	0.09	1	0.04
2013	4	0.13	4	16.81
2014	7	*	4	0.43
2015	4	0	3	5.58
2016	3	0.04	3	0
2017	0	0	2	103.25
2018	1	0.07	5	108.23
2019	2	0.07	19	30.72
2020	0	0	12	11.45

* less than \$0.01 million

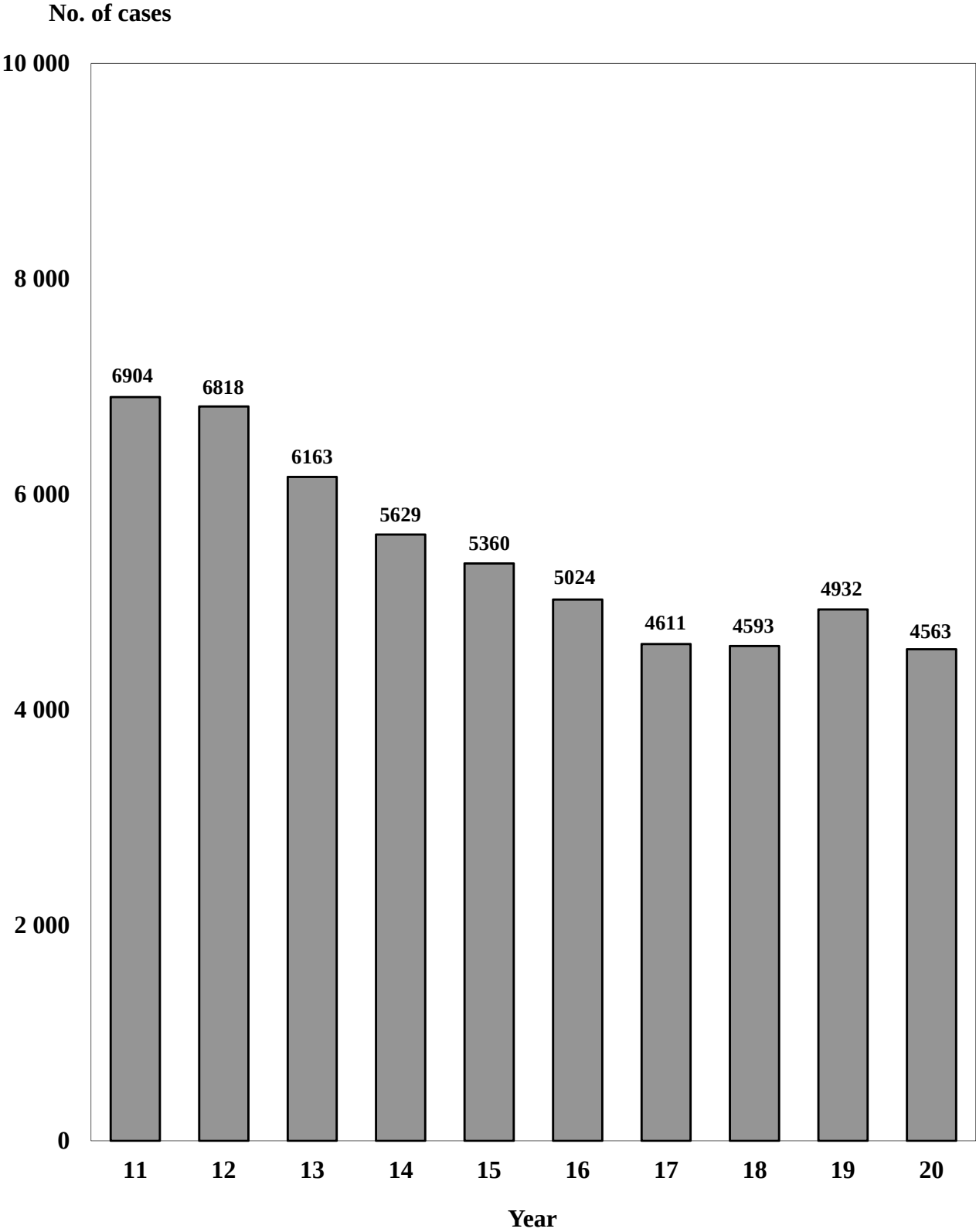
Burglaries, 2011 - 2020



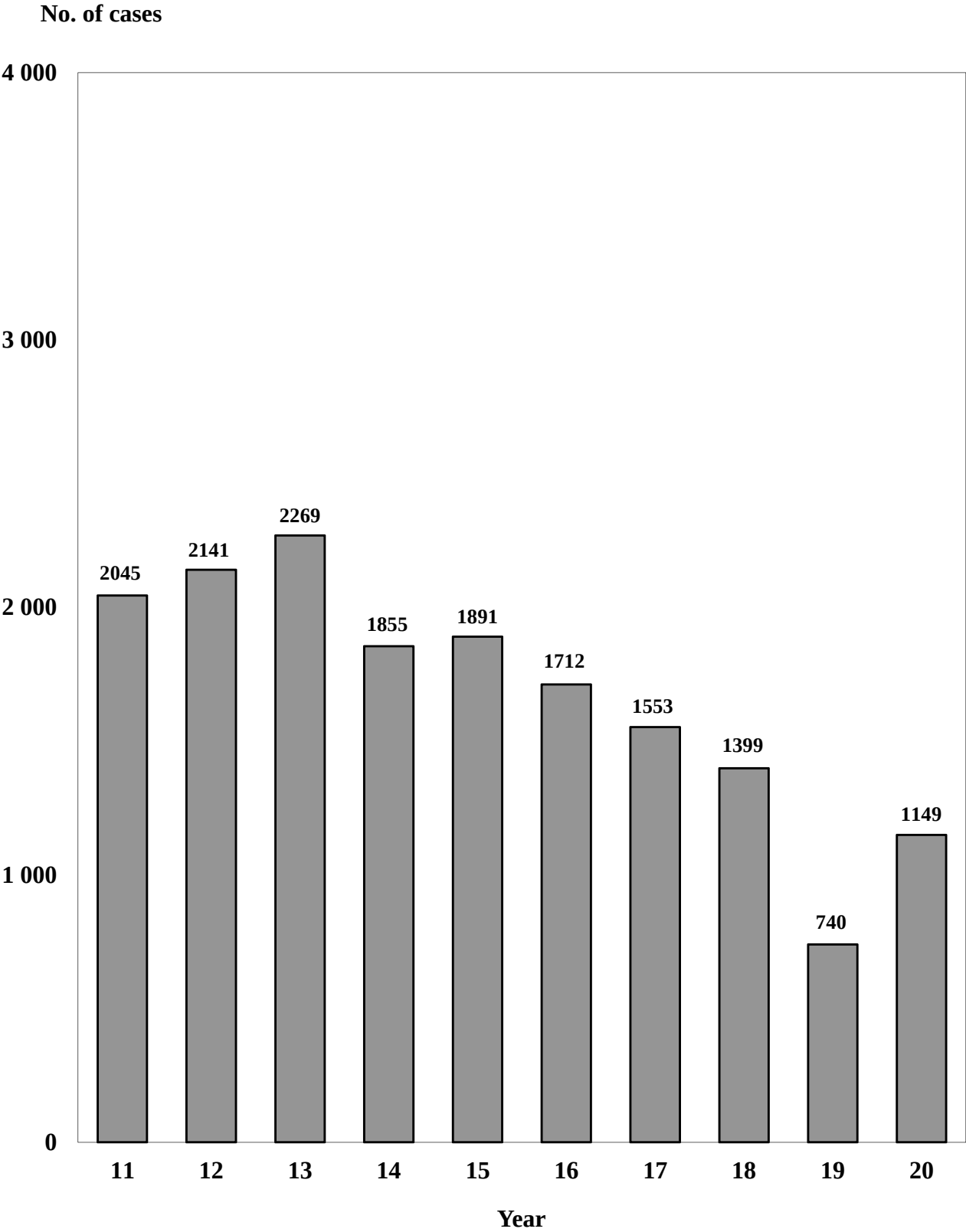
Homicides, 2011 - 2020



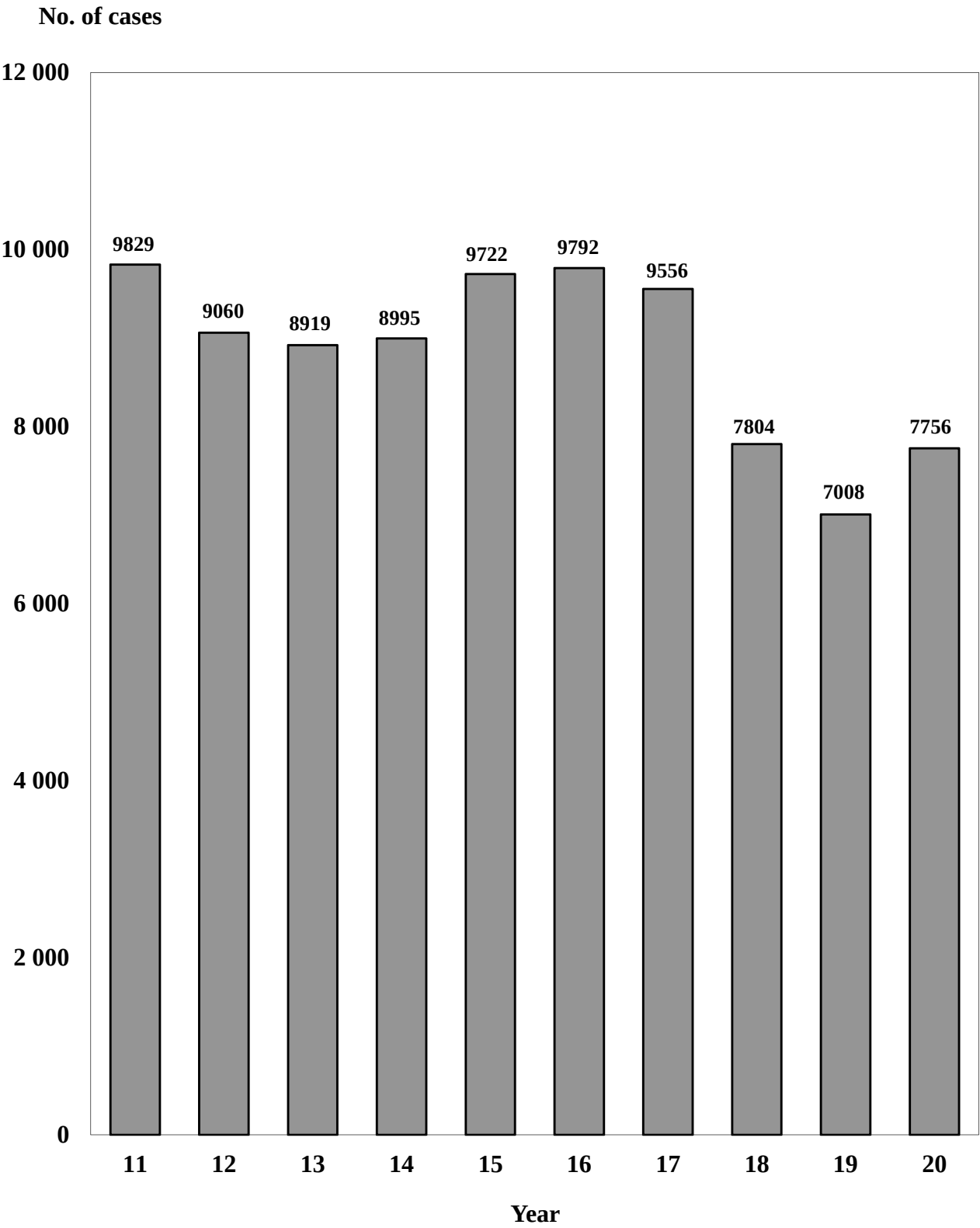
Wounding and Serious Assaults, 2011 - 2020



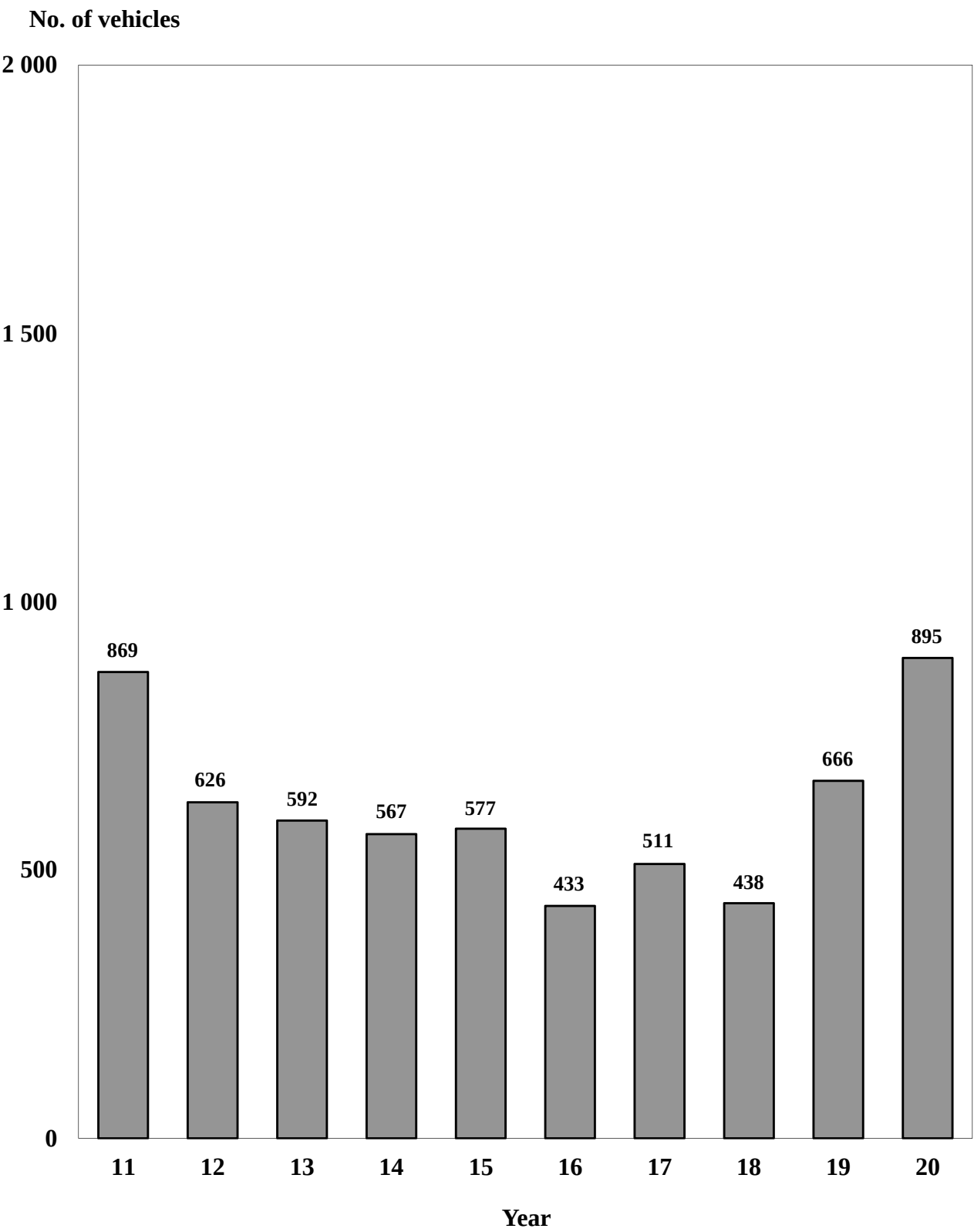
Serious Drug Offences, 2011 - 2020



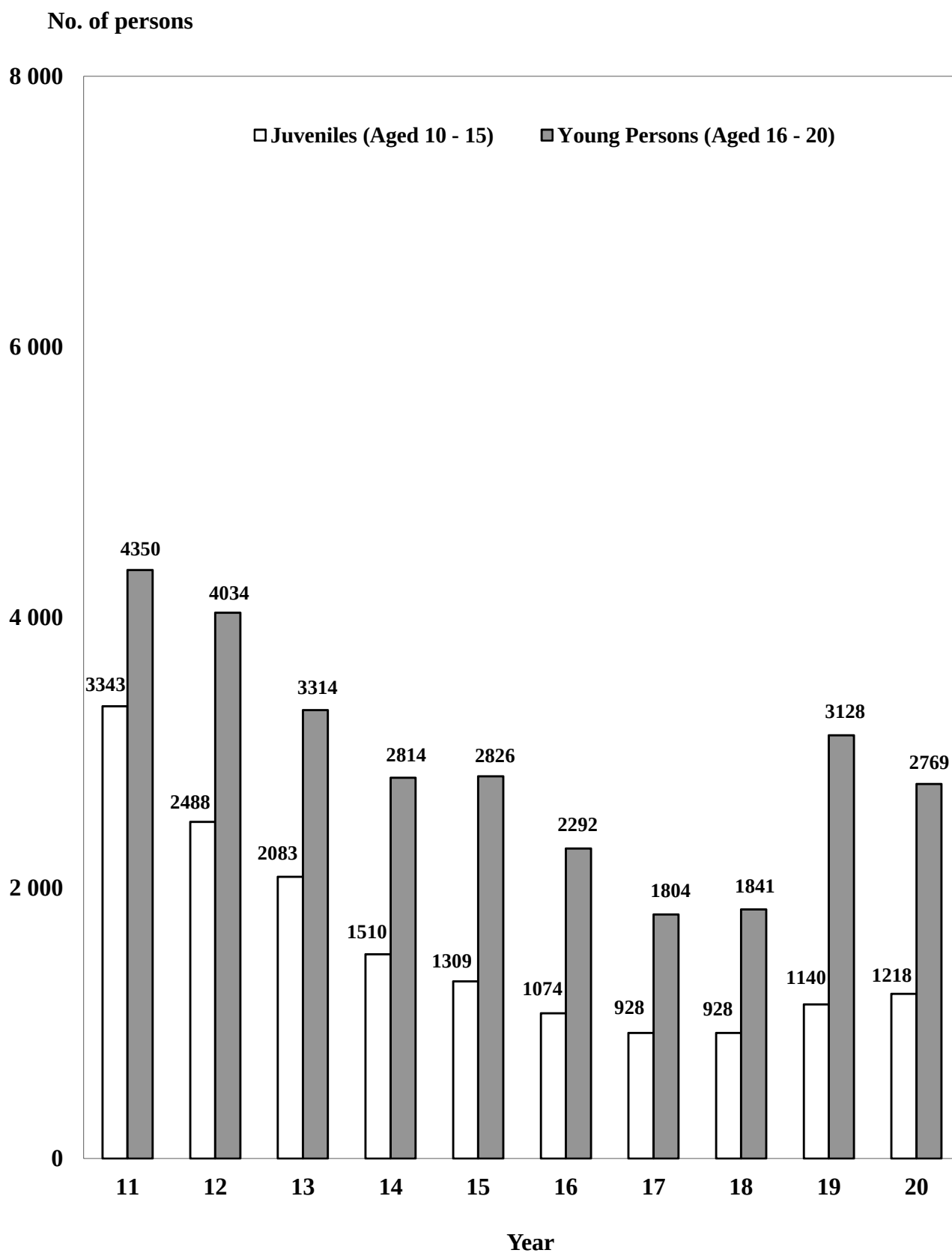
Shop Theft, 2011 - 2020



Motor Vehicles Reported Missing, 2011 - 2020

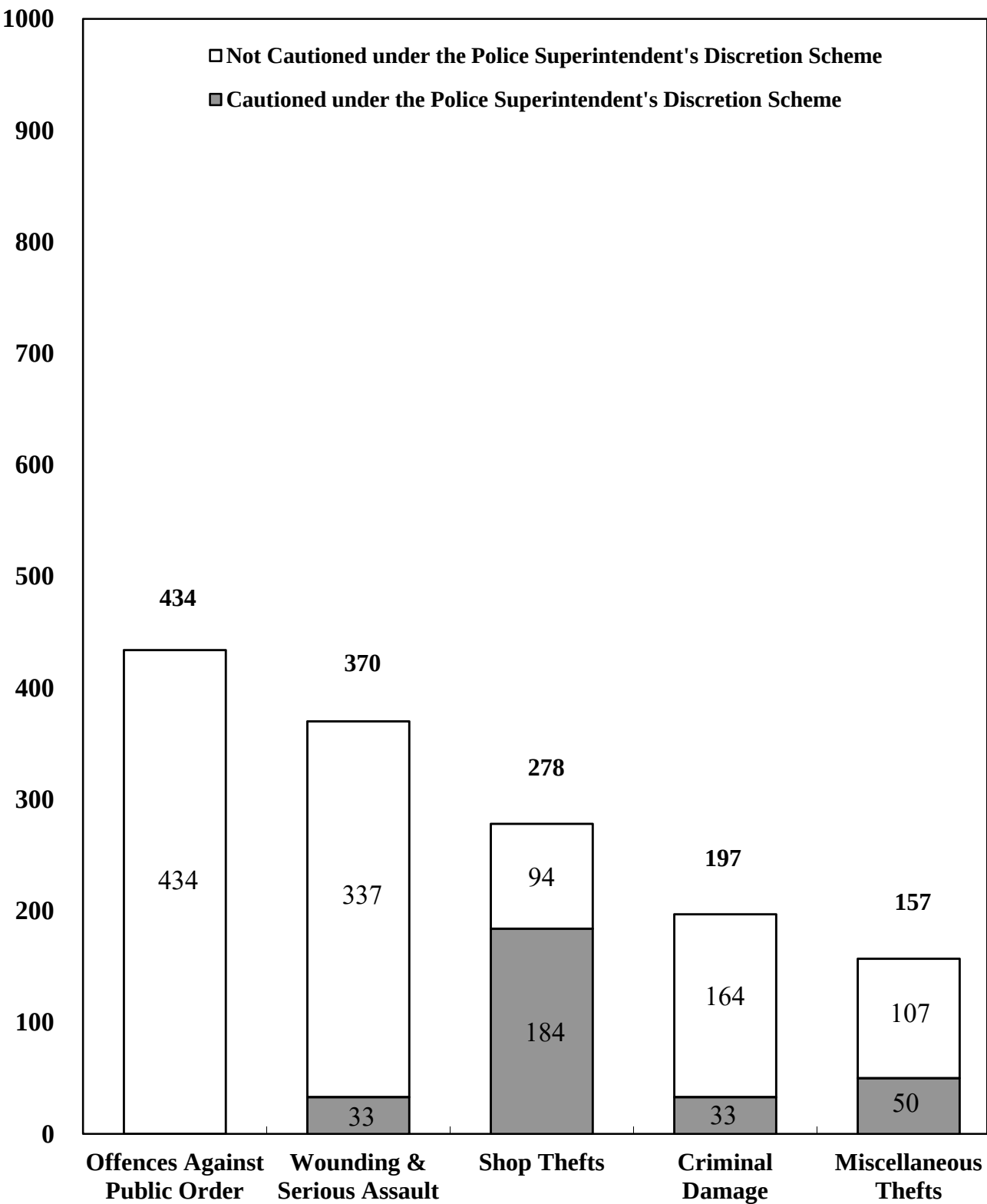


**Juveniles and Young Persons
Arrested for Crime, 2011 - 2020**



**Number of Persons (Aged under 18) Arrested
for Crime by Selected Offences in 2020**

No. of Persons



**Number of Persons (Aged under 18) Cautioned under
Police Superintendent's Discretion Scheme
by Age in 2020 (Total 402 juvenile offenders)**

