

# 撲滅罪行委員會

第四十一號報告書

Fight Crime Committee  
Report No.41



2021

滅罪

二零二一年

撲滅罪行委員會  
第四十一號報告書

## 二零二一年

### 撲滅罪行委員會第四十一號報告書

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主席  
Chairperson



張建宗先生, GBM, GBS, JP  
政務司司長

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

\* 任期截至二零二一年六月二十四日止  
\* Appointment up to 24 June 2021



主席  
Chairperson



李家超先生, SBS, PDSM, PMSM, JP  
政務司司長

**The Hon John LEE**  
**Ka-chiu**, SBS, PDSM, PMSM, JP  
The Chief Secretary for Administration

\* 任期自二零二一年六月二十五日起  
\* Appointment since 25 June 2021



**副主席**  
**Deputy Chairperson**



**鄭若驊女士**, GBM, GBS, SC, JP  
律政司司長

**The Hon Teresa CHENG**  
**Yeuk-wah**, GBM, GBS, SC, JP  
The Secretary for Justice



## 非官守成員 Non-Official Members



羅德慧女士, JP  
Ms Alexandra LO Dak-wai, JP

### 社會服務

#### 主席：

- 香港女工商及專業人員聯會  
法律工作委員會
- 香港中醫藥管理委員會中醫學位課程評審小組

#### 委員：

- 香港法律改革委員會
- 安老事務委員會
- 監護委員會
- 香港中醫藥管理委員會中醫組
- 投資者賠償有限公司申索委員會
- 醫院管理局臨床倫理委員會

### Community Service

#### Chairperson :

- Legal Executive Committee, Hong Kong Women Professionals and Entrepreneurs Association
- Committee on Assessment of Chinese Medicine Degree Courses, The Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong

#### Member :

- Law Reform Commission
- 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



盧金榮博士, JP  
Dr Wingco LO, JP

### 社會服務

#### 主席：

- 香港商業道德發展諮詢委員會

#### 常務副會長：

- 香港中華廠商聯合會

#### 副主席：

- 香港品牌發展局

#### 委員：

- 青少年罪犯問題常務委員會
- 社會資本摯友
- 香港貿易發展局理事會
- 職業訓練局理事會
- 香港檢測和認證局
- 工商機構支援基金
- 社會福利諮詢委員會

### Community Service

#### Chairman :

- 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
- Social Welfare Advisory Committee





## 非官守成員 Non-Official Members



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

### 社會服務

#### 主席：

- 銀行業行業培訓諮詢委員會

#### 副主席：

- 獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會

#### 議員：

- 香港特別行政區立法會

#### 委員：

- 銀行業務諮詢委員會
- 廉政公署審查貪污舉報諮詢委員會
- 公務員薪俸及服務條件常務委員會

### Community Service

#### Chairman :

- Banking Industry Training Advisory Committee

#### Vice Chairman :

- Independent Police Complaints Council

#### Member :

- Legislative Council
- Banking Advisory Committee
- Operations Review Committee of the ICAC
- Standing Commission on Civil Service Salaries and Conditions of Service



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

### 社會服務

#### 主席：

- 在囚人士教育信託基金管理委員會

#### 委員：

- 香港海關人員子女教育信託基金投資顧問委員會
- 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

#### 總監：

- 香港入境事務處青少年領袖團

#### 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

#### Commissioner :

- Immigration Department Youth Leaders Corps

#### Supervisor :

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



## 非官守成員 Non-Official Members



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

### 社會服務

- 愛沙尼亞共和國駐香港名譽領事

#### 主席：

- 建築物上訴審裁團

#### 委員：

- 香港消費者委員會
- 獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會觀察員計劃
- 中國人民政治協商會議上海市常務委員會

### Community Service

- Honorary Consul of the Republic of Estonia in Hong Kong

#### Chairman:

- Appeal Tribunal Panel (Building)

#### Member :

- Consumer Council
- Independent Police Complaints Council Observers Scheme
- The Shanghai Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference



李宗德博士, GBS, JP  
Dr Joseph LEE, GBS, JP

### 社會服務

#### 委員：

- 香港城市大學顧問委員會
- 嶺南大學諮議會

#### 校董：

- 職業訓練局 - 香港高等科技教育學院 (THEi)

### Community Service

#### Member :

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

#### Board of Governors :

- Technological and Higher Education Institute of Hong Kong



## 非官守成員 Non-Official Members



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

### 社會服務

#### 會長：

- 九龍地域校長聯會
- 香港青少年發展聯會

#### 主席：

- 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：

- 廣東省汕頭市政協委員
- 香港龍獅節籌備委員會召集人
- 九龍社團聯會秘書長

### Community Service

#### Member：

- Kwun Tong District Council
- Shantou CPPCC Guangdong Province

#### Convenor：

- The Hong Kong Dragon and Lion Festival Preparatory Committee

#### Secretary General：

- Kowloon Federation of Associations



## 非官守成員 Non-Official Members



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

### 社會服務

#### 主席：

- 黃大仙區青年活動委員會

#### 副主席：

- 香港青年獎勵計劃理事會

#### 成員：

- 香港浸會大學校董會

#### 委員：

- 青年發展委員會
- 廉政公署社區關係市民諮詢委員會
- 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

#### Vice Chairman :

- Award Council of the Hong Kong Award for Young People

#### Member :

- Council of the Hong Kong Baptist University
- Youth Development Commission
- Citizens Advisory Committee on Community Relations of the ICAC
- 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：

- 油尖旺社團聯會
- 香港童軍總會油尖區

#### 名譽會長：

- 旺角區居民協會

### Community Service

#### Member :

- Major Sports Events Committee
- 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



## 非官守成員 Non-Official Members



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

### 社會服務

#### 主席：

- 綠色環保互動委員會
- 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, MH  
Ms Melody KWOK Sze-wai, MH

### 社會服務

#### 委員：

- 2021 年選舉委員會  
(批發及零售界界別分組)

#### 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：

- 2021 Election Committee  
(Wholesale and Retail subsector)

#### President：

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



## 非官守成員 Non-Official Members



何宗慈女士  
Ms Cecilia Ho Chung-chee

### 社會服務

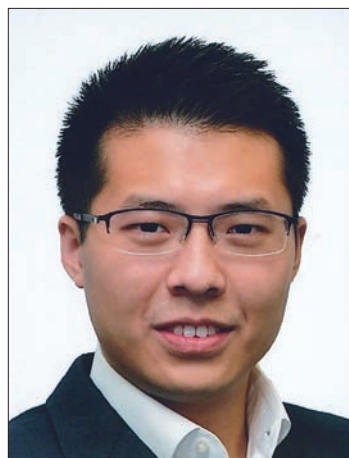
#### 委員：

- 藝術發展諮詢委員會
- 社會創新及創業發展基金專責小組
- 食物援助旗艦項目 FOOD-CO 諮詢委員會
- 香港大學社會工作及社會行政學系諮詢委員會
- 香港演藝學院戲劇學院諮詢委員會

### Community Service

#### Member：

- Advisory Committee on Arts Development
- Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Fund Task Force
- Steering Committee for "FOOD-CO" Intermediary Services for Building Capacity in Food Support Service
- Advisory Committee of the Department of Social Work and Social Administration of the University of Hong Kong
- Advisory Committee of the School of Drama of the Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts



王家揚先生  
Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung

### 社會服務

#### 委員：

- 獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會
- 整筆撥款督導委員會
- 灣仔區撲滅罪行委員會

#### 成員：

- 上訴審裁團 (建築物)
- 旅館牌照簽發諮詢小組

#### 審裁員：

- 人事登記審裁處

### Community Service

#### Member：

- Independent Police Complaints Council
- Lump Sum Grant Steering Committee
- District Fight Crime Committee (Wan Chai District)
- Appeal Tribunal Panel (Buildings)
- Advisory Panel on Licensing of Hotels and Guesthouses

#### Adjudicator：

- Registration of Persons Tribunal



**非官守成員**  
**Non-Official Members**



黃永力先生  
Mr Alex WONG Wing-lik

社會服務

成員：

- 交通審裁處小組

**Community Service**

**Member :**

- Transport Tribunals' Panel



官守成員  
Official Members



徐英偉先生，JP  
民政事務局局長

The Hon  
Casper TSUI Ying-wai, JP  
Secretary for Home Affairs



羅致光博士，GBS, JP  
勞工及福利局局長

Dr the Hon  
LAW Chi-kwong, GBS, JP  
Secretary for Labour and  
Welfare



鄧炳強先生，PDSM, JP  
保安局局長

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

\* 任期自二零二一年六月二十五日起  
接替李家超先生出任保安局局長

\* Appointment since 25 June 2021 to  
succeed the Hon John LEE Ka-chiu as  
Secretary for Security





## 官守成員 Official Members



楊潤雄先生，JP  
教育局局長

**The Hon  
Kevin YEUNG Yun-hung, JP**  
Secretary for Education



蕭澤頤先生，PDSM, PMSM  
警務處處長

**Mr SIU Chak-ye, PDSM,  
PMSM**  
Commissioner of Police

\* 自二零二一年六月二十五日起  
接替鄧炳強先生出任警務處處長

\* Appointment since 25 June 2021 to  
succeed the Hon TANG Ping-keung as  
Commissioner of Police



胡英明先生，CSDSM  
懲教署署長

**Mr WOO Ying-ming, CSDSM**  
Commissioner of  
Correctional Services



2021年撲滅罪行委員會參觀「智慧監獄」大潭峽懲教所活動照片  
Photo of Fight Crime Committee's visit to "Smart Prison" Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution in 2021



## 2021年地區撲滅罪行委員會活動照片 Photos of the 2021 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四十一號報告書，載述委員會在二零二一年的工作。

### 撲滅罪行委員會及轄下小組委員會

1.4 委員會由 22 名成員組成，其中 14 名成員為公眾人士，由政務司司長委任，另外 8 名成員為政府有關決策局及部門的首長。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 二零二一年，委員會舉行了三次會議，並以傳閱文件形式處理委員會其他事務。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。委員會繼續推行有關撲滅罪行的宣傳工作、督導分區撲滅罪行委員會的工作和審議二零二一至二二年度「助更生」宣傳運動。委員會亦關注其他社會事項，當中包括二零二一年本港毒品情況及青少年罪行問題。

### 分區撲滅罪行委員會

1.6 全港 18 區均設有分區撲滅罪行委員會，成員包括政府人員和非政府人員。這些分區撲滅罪行委員會在地區層面肩負重任，致力推廣撲滅罪行的訊息，並鼓勵居民參與區內的滅罪工作。分區撲滅罪行委員會是各區區內唯一直接處理治安事宜的委員會。分區撲滅罪行委員會的職權範圍和成員名單分別載於附錄 C(a) 及 C(b)，本報告書第九章載述分區撲滅罪行委員會在二零二一年的工作。

\*\*\*\*\*

## 第二章

### 罪案情況

2.1 警務處處長每季會向委員會提交報告，以說明罪案情況。二零二一年，警方共接獲 64 428 宗罪案舉報，較二零二零年的 63 232 宗上升 1.9%。而行劫及爆竊的案件數字則錄得有紀錄以來新低，傷人及嚴重毆打、搶掠、扒竊及「在公眾地方行為不檢或打鬥」的案件數字，亦是過去十年最低。

2.2 罪案率方面（即按每 10 萬名人口計算的罪案數字）為 869 宗，較二零二零年的 845 宗上升 2.8%。二零二一年的整體罪案破案率為 38.5%，二零二零年則為 37.8%。

2.3 二零一二年至二零二一年的罪案舉報數字、罪案率和整體破案率的圖表載於**附錄 D**。

### 暴力罪案

2.4 二零二一年，共有 9 587 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，較二零二零年的 9 391 宗上升 2.1%。大多數的暴力罪案均錄得上升，包括非禮、虐待兒童、刑事恐嚇、勒索、強姦、意圖謀殺、綁架及拐帶兒童和兇殺。二零二一年按每 10 萬名人口計算的暴力罪案率為 129 宗，較二零二零年的 126 宗上升 2.4%。二零二一年的暴力罪案破案率為 56.5%，二零二零年則為 52.4%。

2.5 二零一二年至二零二一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 二零二一年有 123 宗行劫案，較二零二零年的 264 宗下跌 53.4%（見**附錄 F**圖表）。

2.7 二零二一年及二零二零年均沒有使用真槍行劫的案件。二零二一年沒有涉及使用電槍的案件，二零二零年則錄得 1 宗。二零二一年沒有使用類似手槍物體行劫的案件，二零二零年則錄得 5 宗。二零一二年至二零二一年涉及使用槍械（包括電槍）和類似手槍物體行劫案的數字載於**附錄 G**。

2.8 二零二一年及二零二零年均沒有銀行劫案。二零二一年有 1 宗金舖／錶行劫案，二零二零年則有 12 宗。二零一二年至二零二一年銀行劫案和金舖／錶行劫案的數字載於**附錄 H**。

## 爆竊

2.9 二零二一年有 1 472 宗爆竊案，較二零二零年的 2 095 宗下跌 29.7%（見附錄 I 圖表）。

## 兇殺

2.10 二零二一年有 23 宗兇殺案，較二零二零年的 22 宗上升 4.5%（見附錄 J 圖表）。二零二一年的案件中，有 5 宗與家庭暴力有關，二零二零年則有 2 宗同類案件。

## 傷人及嚴重毆打

2.11 二零二一年有 4 124 宗傷人及嚴重毆打案，較二零二零年的 4 563 宗下跌 9.6%（見附錄 K 圖表）。二零二一年的案件中，有 324 宗（佔總數 7.9%）與三合會有關，二零二零年則有 353 宗（佔總數 7.7%）同類案件。

## 性罪行

2.12 二零二一年有 79 宗強姦案，較二零二零年的 64 宗上升 23.4%，當中只有 1 宗涉及陌生人，並已被偵破。非禮案亦由二零二零年的 682 宗，上升 49.3% 至二零二一年的 1 018 宗。強姦及非禮案維持高破案率，達百分之 98.7 及 79.3。

## 詐騙

2.13 二零二一年有 19 249 宗詐騙案，較二零二零年的 15 553 宗上升 23.8%（見附錄 L 圖表），當中超過七成與網上騙案有關。升幅主要來自援交騙案、網上情緣騙案、投資騙案及網上求職騙案，分別錄得八成至三倍半的升幅。電話騙案則下跌 53 宗至 1 140 宗，但涉及的損失金額卻上升四成一至 8.1 億元。

## 嚴重毒品罪行

2.14 二零二一年有 1 570 宗嚴重毒品案，較二零二零年的 1 149 宗上升 36.6%（見附錄 M 圖表）。二零二一年有 2 188 人因干犯嚴重毒品罪行而被捕，較二零二零年的 1 824 人上升 20%。在二零二一年的被捕人士中，有 430 人為 21 歲以下的青少年，較二零二零年的 318 人上升 35.2%，當中十至十五歲犯案的少年更錄得 1.1 倍的升幅，顯示較年幼的青少年被利用參與販毒活動有上升的趨勢。

## 店舖盜竊

2.15 二零二一年有 7 187 宗店舖盜竊案，較二零二零年的 7 756 宗下跌 7.3%（見附錄 N 圖表）。其中 4 375 宗（佔總數 60.9%）案件的被盜財物

價值為 500 元或以下。

### 三合會相關罪案

2.16 二零二一年有 1 888 宗與三合會相關罪案的報告（佔總數 2.9%），二零二零年則有 1 761 宗（佔總數 2.8%）。大部分與三合會相關的罪案涉及傷人及嚴重毆打（324 宗，佔 17.2%）、刑事毀壞（264 宗，佔 14%），以及嚴重賭博罪行（233 宗，佔 12.3%）。

### 家庭暴力案件

2.17 二零二一年有 1 666 宗家庭暴力案件，較二零二零年的 1 605 宗上升 3.8%。其中 1 196 宗（佔總數 71.8%）為刑事案件（例如傷人及嚴重毆打、刑事恐嚇和刑事毀壞），以及 470 宗（佔總數 28.2%）為雜項案件（例如普通毆打）。二零二零年則有 1 139 宗（佔總數 71%）刑事案件及 466 宗（佔總數 29%）雜項案件。二零二一年，警方共錄得 7 646 宗「家庭事件」<sup>1</sup>（例如糾紛、滋擾及煩擾等非暴力事件），較二零二零年的 7 500 宗增加 146 宗（上升 1.9%）。

### 因犯罪被捕的青少年

2.18 二零二一年因犯刑事罪行而被捕的少年（10 至 15 歲）有 1 114 人，較二零二零年的 1 218 人下跌 8.5%。被捕少年干犯的罪行大多為傷人及嚴重毆打（174 人，佔 15.6%）、刑事毀壞（156 人，佔 14%），以及店舖盜竊（99 人，佔 8.9%）。

2.19 二零二一年，因犯刑事罪行而被捕的青年（16 至 20 歲）有 1 907 人，較二零二零年的 2 769 人下跌 31.1%。被捕青年干犯的罪行大多為嚴重毒品罪行（341 人，佔 17.9%）、傷人及嚴重毆打（198 人，佔 10.4%），以及刑事毀壞（179 人，佔 9.4%）。

2.20 二零一二年至二零二一年因犯刑事罪行而被捕的青少年人數圖表載於附錄 O。

### 未來路向

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

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

## 第三章

### 商業及科技罪案

3.1 警務處處長每半年會向委員會提交報告，以說明商業及科技罪案情況。下文概述二零二一年錄得的商業及科技罪案，並與二零二零年的情況作比較評估。

#### 商業罪案

##### 嚴重訛騙案<sup>1</sup>

3.2 二零二一年，警方商業罪案調查科（商罪科）接獲 24 宗嚴重訛騙案的舉報，較二零二零年的 23 宗增加 1 宗。涉及金額則減少 38.5% 至 82 億 1,280 萬元。有關數字如下 –

嚴重訛騙案	2020	2021	變動百分率
舉報宗數	23	24	+4.3%
報稱損失總額(百萬元)	13,357.1	8,212.8	-38.5%

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<sup>2</sup>

3.4 二零二一年，警方接獲 1 511 宗投資騙案，較二零二零年的 510 宗增加 1 001 宗。涉及金額增加 291.9% 至 33 億 5,530 萬元。有關數字如下 –

投資騙案	2020	2021	變動百分率
舉報宗數	510	1 511	+196.3%
報稱損失總額(百萬元)	856.1	3,355.3	+291.9%

3.5 二零二一年案件宗數升幅主要來自虛擬貨幣相關的案件（979 宗，+752 宗）。二零二一年，商罪科成功瓦解四個投資詐騙集團，涉及損失超過 2 億 7,400 萬。行動中共拘捕 59 人，凍結犯罪得益 8,790 萬及檢取現金 83 萬以及價值 300 萬的名貴手袋、手錶及金飾。

<sup>1</sup> 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。

<sup>2</sup> 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以不同藉口誘騙受害人支付預付費用。二零二一年，警方接獲 1 252 宗墊支款項騙案，較二零二零年的 819 宗增加 433 宗，涉及損失金額增加 83.4% 至 1 億 270 萬元。有關數字如下 –

墊支款項騙案	2020	2021	變動百分率
舉報宗數	819	1 252	+52.9%
報稱損失總額(百萬元)	56.0	102.7	+83.4%

3.8 大部份案件（1 243 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就不同虛假交易而誘騙受害人繳付費用。二零二一年十月，商罪科偵破一個由黑社會操控的貸款詐騙集團，涉及約 550 宗低息貸款騙案，涉款約 5,724 萬港元。行動中拘捕 26 人，涉嫌串謀詐騙及洗錢罪。

### **求職騙案**

3.9 二零二一年，警方接獲 1 074 宗求職騙案，較二零二零年增加 742 宗，涉及損失金額增加 327.6% 至 8,510 萬元。有關數字如下 –

求職騙案	2020	2021	變動百分率
舉報宗數	332	1 074	+223.5%
報稱損失總額(百萬元)	19.9	85.1	+327.6%

3.10 求職騙案數字的升幅主要來自 835 宗涉及網上購物平台訛稱以「刷單」形式推高銷售額的案件，涉及損失金額共 6,098 萬元。另外，有 27 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 1,148 萬元。二零二一年，警方就求職騙案共拘捕 109 人，涉款 3,473 萬元。

3.11 受新型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，以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。二零二一年，警方接獲 15 宗相關舉報，較二零二零年的 7 宗回升 8 宗，損失金額增加 500% 至 180 萬元。有關數字如下 –

破產騙案	2020	2021	變動百分率
舉報宗數	7	15	+114.3%
報稱損失總額(百萬元)	0.3	1.8	+500%

3.13 8宗案件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。另外7宗案件為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 二零二一年，警方接獲22宗保險騙案，較二零二零年的29宗減少7宗。涉案損失金額減少29.6%至880萬元。有關數字如下－

保險騙案	2020	2021	變動百分率
舉報宗數	29	22	-24.1%
報稱損失總額(百萬元)	12.5	8.8	-29.6%

3.15 當中19宗為保險中介的欺詐行為，涉案金額為880萬元。另外3宗為欺詐索償，並無損失。

3.16 自二零一二年起，香港保險業聯會(保險業聯會)直接向商罪科舉報保險相關的詐騙案。商罪科亦於二零二一年七月為保險業界舉辦了一個座談會以提高業界對保險騙案的警覺性及處理技巧。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

3.17 二零二一年，警方接獲5宗物業騙案，較二零二零年的4宗增加1宗。涉案損失金額增加550%至8,710萬元。有關數字如下－

物業騙案	2020	2021	變動百分率
舉報宗數	4	5	+25%
報稱損失總額(百萬元)	13.4	87.1	+550%

3.18 於二零二一年九月，商罪科成功搗破一個詐騙集團，共拘捕13人，該犯罪集團利用假身份證冒充物業的原業主，串同律師樓的律師或文員辦理遺失樓契聲明書，繼而將單位據為己有。其後再串同財務公司職員抵押有關物業以取得貸款，或直接出售物業圖利。案件共涉及8個物業，涉款約6,270萬港元。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

3.19 二零二一年在香港出現的港幣偽鈔共有 1 534 張，較二零二零年的 13 659 張減少 88.8%。有關數字如下 –

港幣偽鈔	2020	2021	變動百分率
港幣1,000元偽鈔(張)	11 832	41	-99.7%
港幣500元偽鈔(張)	1 365	725	-46.9%
港幣100元偽鈔(張)	350	609	+74.0%
其他面值港幣偽鈔(張)	112	159	+42.0%
<b>總計(張)</b>	<b>13 659</b>	<b>1 534</b>	<b>-88.8%</b>

3.20 因應新型冠狀病毒病疫情及電子消費卷計劃的影響下，市民大眾改變了付款方法，減少使用實體鈔票，導致檢獲數字下跌。二零二一年，警方於連串執法行動中，先後檢獲 440 張港元偽鈔，佔總檢獲量 28.7%。警方就港幣偽鈔案件共拘捕 32 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。

### 假香港硬幣

3.21 二零二一年，警方檢獲的香港 10 元假硬幣共有 4 836 枚，較二零二零年檢獲的 5 095 枚減少 259 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	2020	2021	變動百分率
香港 10 元假硬幣(枚)	5 095	4 836	-5.1%
香港 5 元假硬幣(枚)	301	219	-27.2%

### 人民幣偽鈔

3.22 二零二一年，在香港出現的人民幣偽鈔共有 387 張，較二零二零年的 555 張減少 168 張。大部份檢獲的人民幣偽鈔由銀行從日常業務中檢獲，而且質素只屬一般或粗劣。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	2020	2021	變動百分率
人民幣偽鈔(張)	555	387	-30.3%

## 偽造付款卡

3.23 二零二一年，在本港檢獲 12 張偽造付款卡（偽造信用卡），較二零二零年的 1 張增加 11 張。個案明顯上升的原因是由於警方於 2020 年 12 月中旬，拘捕一名本地男子，行動中共檢獲 13 張偽造付款卡（其中 12 張記錄於 2021 年 1 月數字）。有關數字如下 –

偽造付款卡	2020	2021	變動百分率
偽造付款卡出現的總數(張)	1	12	+1,100%
在打擊行動中檢獲的偽造付款卡數量(張)	1	12	+1,100%
被捕人數	1	0	-100%

3.24 近年，案件數字呈下跌趨勢，主要是由於以往偽造付款卡多數是來自外國犯罪分子，新型冠狀病毒病疫情的入境限制，減少了外國旅客或犯罪分子攜帶偽造付款卡入境香港。此外，交易方式逐漸改變成以電子支付，亦減少了實體卡在市場上的使用。

## 科技罪案

3.25 二零二一年，警方共接獲 16 159 宗科技罪案的舉報，較二零二零年的 12 916 宗增加 3 243 宗，涉及金額亦由二零二零年的 29 億 6,410 萬元，增加 2% 至二零二一年的 30 億 2,380 萬元。85.8% 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	2020	2021	變動百分率
網上騙案	10 716	13 859	+29.3%
網上商業騙案	6 941	6 491	-6.5%
社交媒體騙案	1 988	3 638	+83.0%
電郵騙案	767	549	-28.4%
網上雜項騙案	1 020	3 094	+203.3%
網上銀行騙案	0	87	-
網上勒索	1 144	1 317	+15.1%
盜用電腦	111	142	+27.9%
其他 <sup>3</sup>	945	841	-11.0%
<b>總數</b>	<b>12 916</b>	<b>16 159</b>	<b>+25.1%</b>

<sup>3</sup> 其他包括與網上遊戲有關案件及網上非法賭博案件等。

## **網上騙案**

3.26 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。二零二一年，警方共接獲 13 859 宗網上騙案，較二零二零年的 10 716 宗增加 3 143 宗。涉案金額則由二零二零年的 29 億 4,560 萬元增加至二零二一年的 29 億 6,580 萬元。大部份的案件為網上商業騙案（6 491 宗），其次是社交媒體騙案（3 638 宗），網上雜項騙案（3 094 宗）及電郵騙案（549 宗）。

### **網上商業騙案**

3.27 二零二一年，警方共接獲 6 491 宗網上商業騙案的舉報，較二零二零年的 6 941 宗減少 450 宗。損失金額由二零二零年的 1 億 2,720 萬元減少至二零二一年的 7,700 萬元。案件以網上購物-個人與個人騙案為主（5 999 宗），其受害者主要在網上購物平台買賣貨品時被騙。

3.28 因疫情關係，市民網上購物的需求增加，從而導致網上購物騙案有持續上升趨勢。有見及此，警方透過持續宣傳及主動執法行動，遏止相關趨勢。警方亦會繼續以不同渠道，包括記者會、警聲直播、警隊的電子平台（網頁、手機應用程式、YouTube、Facebook、Instagram、微博及 Twitter）以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**

3.29 二零二一年，警方共接獲 3 638 宗社交媒體騙案，較二零二零年的 1 988 宗增加 1 650 宗，損失金額增加 158.4% 至 6 億 6,940 萬元。

3.30 援交騙案(1 743 宗，+885 宗，+103.1%)及網上情緣騙案(1 659 宗，+754 宗，+83.3%)的升幅帶動了整體社交媒體騙案上升。

3.31 網上情緣騙案引致受害人蒙受巨額損失，共 5 億 9,970 萬元(+3 億 8,710 萬元，+182.1%)。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**

3.32 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。二零二一年，警方共接獲 549 宗電郵騙案，較二零二零年的 767 宗減少 218 宗。

3.33 電郵騙案可分為兩大類型，即商務層面<sup>4</sup>及個人層面<sup>5</sup>電郵騙案。

3.34 二零二一年，共有 432 宗商務層面電郵騙案（-207 宗，-32.4%），涉及損失金額 15 億 3,110 萬元（-7 億零 700 萬元，-31.6%）。每名受害人的損失金額介乎 2,561 元至 1 億零 550 萬元。單一最大損失金額的案件為一間本地船務公司收到數個自稱為該公司主席及美國分公司會計職員發出的電郵，並指示其香港職員分 11 次把合共 1 億零 550 萬元轉賬至 4 個本地銀行戶口。

3.35 二零二一年，共有 117 宗個人層面電郵騙案（-11 宗，-8.6%），涉及損失金額 770 萬元（-160 萬元，-17.2%）。

3.36 網絡安全及技罪案調查科（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。

3.37 此外，網罪科於二零二二年一月十日正式推出在衛郵計劃(e-GUARD)下聯同香港大學共同研發的可疑電郵偵測系統(V@nguard)，以協助商界預防電郵騙案。該系統能協助本港中小企業自動識別日常電郵來往中會出現的可疑電郵，藉此防範企業墮入電郵騙案而蒙受損失。

### **網上雜項騙案**

3.38 二零二一年，警方共接獲 3 094 宗網上雜項騙案，較二零二零年的 1 020 宗增加 2 074 宗，損失金額增加 112.5% 至 6 億 6,280 萬元。

3.39 網上求職騙案(1 063 宗，+827 宗，+350.4%)及網上投資騙案(980 宗，+436 宗，+80.1%)的升幅帶動了整體網上雜項騙案上升。

3.40 就網上求職騙案而言，騙徒透過不同的社交媒體平台及網上討論區刊登招聘廣告並隨機結識受害人，繼而聲稱向受害人提供工作機會，但沒有闡述相關的工作性質或招聘公司的資料。當受害人開始受騙後，騙徒會以不同藉口騙取其金錢或財產。有些騙徒更會指示受害人在開始工作前，先付款購買材料或繳付保證金。

3.41 就網上投資騙案而言，騙徒以投資專家、跨國公司或海外公司的職員等虛假身份接觸受害人，以零風險、豐厚回報等賣點誘騙受害人投資，惟進行投資不久後向受害人訛稱其投資出現虧損，要求再次注資並保證投資很快會有回報，從而誘騙受害人付出更多金錢。部份騙徒會在騙案初期先讓受害人獲得微薄回報，以騙取受害人的信任繼而增加投資。近年，騙徒更會開設虛假網站、手機應用程式及投資戶口等，向受害人訛稱可隨時查證投資

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<sup>4</sup> 騙徒首先會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。

<sup>5</sup> 騙徒在入侵私人電郵帳戶，取得聯絡資訊後，利用相同或相似的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。

狀況，以增加其說服力。

3.42 除了宣傳與教育工作，網罪科亦正就開發流動應用程式以防止市民登入偽冒及欺詐網站的可行性，進行研究。

### **網上勒索**

3.43 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。二零二一年，共 1 317 宗網上勒索案，較二零二零年的 1 144 宗增加 173 宗。損失金額 1,500 萬元（+590 萬元，+64.8%）。

#### **裸聊勒索案**

3.44 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。二零二一年，警方共接獲 1 159 宗裸聊勒索案，較二零二零年的 1 009 宗增加 150 宗。涉及金額則由二零二零年的 800 萬元增加至二零二一年的 1,390 萬元。

3.45 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**

3.46 二零二一年，涉及加密勒索軟件的勒索案共 38 宗，較二零二零年的 19 宗增加 19 宗。當中有 4 宗錄得損失，損失價值超過 20 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**

3.47 騙徒一般聲稱已入侵收件者的電腦及盜取其敏感資料，從而勒索受害人。二零二一全年共接獲 8 宗同類案件，較二零二零年的 23 宗減少 15 宗，沒有金錢損失。

3.48 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洩露，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**

3.49 盜用電腦指入侵電腦系統的活動或網上戶口盜用。二零二一年，共有 142 宗盜用電腦案（+31 宗，+27.9%），涉及損失金額 3,450 萬元（+2,830 萬元，+456.5%）。

## **反詐騙協調中心**

3.50 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」，以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) 積極與相關持分者合作，攜手打擊騙案；5) 協調防騙宣傳工作。

### **24小時「防騙易18222」熱線**

3.51 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。於二零二一年，中心共接獲27 935個來電查詢，當中成功勸止505宗進行中的騙案。

### **減低受害人的損失**

3.52 反詐騙協調中心與本地金融機構及海外執法機構緊密合作，積極攔截騙款。於二零二一年，中心成功攔截騙款共23億4,570萬港元(包括虛擬貨幣)。

3.53 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。於二零二一年，中心共接獲206個攔截向海外匯出騙款的要求，當中成功攔截超過1億3,000萬港元。

3.54 於二零二一年三月，反詐騙協調中心聯同網罪科設立加密貨幣止付機制。自該機制成立以來，中心共接獲588個攔截騙款要求，成功攔截超過1,100萬港元等值的虛擬貨幣。

### **採取情報主導執法行動**

3.55 於二零二零年十月，反詐騙協調中心增設情報及詐騙應變小隊，以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。

3.56 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，以採取拘捕行動及處理懷疑騙案。於二零二一年，中心成功協調不同單位進行128次行動，拘捕133人，涉及至少147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。

3.57 於二零二一年十二月，反詐騙協調中心情報及詐騙應變小隊聯同商罪科偽鈔及偽造文件組展開代號「權杖」的拘捕行動，成功搗破一個位於新蒲崗工業大廈單位的洗錢集團，行動中共拘捕13人，當中包括4名集團骨幹成員。該犯罪集團利用金錢服務經營者作為幌子，使用76個傀儡銀行戶口清洗犯罪得益，涉款超過2億2,200萬港元，當中包括至少18宗騙案的騙款。



### **積極與相關持份者合作**

3.58 反詐騙協調中心與警隊各單位及其他持份者(包括勞工處、入境事務處、房屋委員會及房屋署、香港金融管理局、土地註冊處、郵政局、證券及期貨事務監察委員會、香港鐵路有限公司、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、香港內地學生聯合總會、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**

3.59 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」，以流行騙案的趨勢(Topical Trend)、點對點(Target Specific)及度身訂造(Tailor-made)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**

3.60 委員會獲悉二零二一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，並支持警方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。委員會對於警方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，表示贊許。

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## 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 二零二一年，有 1 844 名青少年<sup>1</sup>因觸犯各種刑事罪行而被捕，較二零二零年（2 352 人）下跌 21.6%。他們最常觸犯的刑事罪行是傷人及嚴重毆打、刑事毀壞、嚴重毒品罪行、店舖盜竊和雜項盜竊（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。

4.5 二零二一年，共有 270 名青少年罪犯接受警誡，較二零二零年（402 人）下跌 32.8%。接受警誡的青少年佔被捕青少年總人數的 14.6%；二零二零年則佔 17.1%。二零二零年及二零二一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
2020	2 352	402	17.1%
2021	1 844	270	14.6%

<sup>1</sup> 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 13 至 16 歲人數最多（見附錄 Q 圖表）。

## **個案轉介**

### **青少年保護組的警誡後探訪**

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

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

- (a) 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。

### **社區支援服務計劃**

4.9 社區支援服務計劃分別由五間接受社會福利署資助的非政府機構營辦。這項計劃旨在協助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**

4.10 如獲警司警誡的青少年罪犯有家庭或行為問題，或沒有家長或監護人照顧其福祉，警方會將其個案轉介社會福利署，由社工提供協助。社會福利署會按個別青少年罪犯及其家人的需要，提供一系列的跟進服務，包括危機介入、輔導、臨床心理服務、房屋及經濟援助等。此外，如被警誡的青少年罪犯，經評估後被認為必須由三個或以上的部門／機構介入，或該青少年罪犯曾經接受兩次或以上的警司警誡，社會福利署可考慮為該青少年罪犯舉行家庭會議。家庭會議旨在提供一個場合予被警誡的青少年罪犯、其家人及不同範疇的專業人士，協作評估該青少年罪犯的需要及擬定全面的跟進計劃。被家庭會議委派的專責社會工會透過以下方式跟進會議上通過的計劃 —

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

## **轉介教育局**

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

## **再次犯案**

4.12 青少年罪犯如在接受警誡之日起計兩年內或在年滿 18 歲之前（兩者以較早者為準）因犯罪而再次被捕，會被視為再次犯案。在二零一九年被捕後接受警誡的青少年罪犯再次犯案的比率為 8.2%（30 人）。至於二零一五至二零一八年的比率，分別為 9.1%（69 人），7.3%（44 人），6.2%（36 人）及 6.8%（37 人）。由於計算期為兩年，因此未有二零二零年及其後的再次犯案比率。

## **未來路向**

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

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## 第五章

### 撲滅罪行宣傳策略

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

#### 二零二一至二二年度宣傳運動策略

5.2 二零二一至二二年度撲滅罪行宣傳運動繼續備受重視，獲撥經費200萬元。

5.3 因應各類騙案、青少年行劫、毒品及與三合會相關罪行上升，以及市民一直關注性罪行和爆竊及盜竊，委員會接納宣傳小組委員會的建議，採用「加強青少年守法意識」、「提防騙案」（針對裸聊勒索案、網上購物騙案、電話騙案、網上情緣騙案及投資騙案）、「提防爆竊及盜竊」、「防範性侵犯」和「企硬！唔 take 嘢」為二零二一至二二年度宣傳運動的主題。

5.4 提醒市民防範騙案及提防爆竊的宣傳短片和聲帶年內繼續於本地電視台及電台播放。委員會繼續透過以防騙吉祥物「提子」為主題的宣傳短片及宣傳物品，呼籲市民提醒身邊人防範騙案，並在懷疑受騙時致電「防騙易 18222」熱線求助。另外，宣傳小組委員會於戲院、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，宣傳與二零二一至二二年度宣傳運動主題相關的防罪滅罪信息。

5.5 年內，宣傳小組委員會製作一系列以「遵守法紀」為主題的文具宣傳品和棋盤遊戲，在防罪講座和宣傳活動中派發給學生，以加強宣揚守法意識。

5.6 在地區層面，警方繼續與各分區撲滅罪行委員會、少年警訊、耆樂警訊及其他社區團體緊密合作，舉辦各類型滅罪宣傳活動，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。

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## 第六章

### 香港的毒品情況

6.1 政府非常重視打擊非法毒品活動，並密切監察毒品情況，採取多管齊下的策略，以打擊毒品問題。委員會一直注視本港的毒品問題，特別是涉及青少年的吸毒及販毒問題，以及隱蔽吸毒情況。

#### 背景

6.2 保安局成立的禁毒處制訂及統籌禁毒政策和措施。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。禁毒常務委員會是一個非法定的諮詢機構，向政府作出有關毒品問題的建議，禁毒處為其秘書處。

6.3 於1972年成立的藥物濫用資料中央檔案室（檔案室）是自願呈報系統，紀錄曾與呈報機構接觸而其個案又被這些機構呈報的吸毒者資料（呈報機構包括執法機構、戒毒治療及福利機構、專上院校、醫院和診所）。檔案室每季公布的統計數字，有助制訂本港的禁毒策略和計劃。基於其性質，檔案室的統計數字不是計量某段時間內確實的吸毒者人數，而是顯示一段時間內的吸毒趨勢。

6.4 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<sup>1</sup>、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），亦可為吸毒趨勢提供參考。

6.5 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

6.6 禁毒處分析了二零二一年檔案室的統計數字<sup>2</sup>。主要數據摘錄及闡述如下：

	主要數據	2020	2021
1(a)	被呈報的吸毒總人數	5 776	6 019 (+4%)
1(b)	被呈報的 21 歲以下吸毒人數	607	873 (+44%)
1(c)	首次被呈報吸毒人數	1 596	1 979 (+24%)
1(d)	首次被呈報吸毒者中年輕成年人（21 至-	46%	43%

<sup>1</sup> 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。

<sup>2</sup> 二零二零年及二零二一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二零二二年的數字，以及疫情對其的影響。

	35 歲) 所佔比例		
2(a)	吸食危害精神毒品人數		
	冰毒	1 255	1 144 (-9%)
	可卡因	727	1 071 (+47%)
	大麻	749	994 (+33%)
2(b)	21 歲以下吸食危害精神毒品人數		
	大麻	326	483 (+48%)
	可卡因	209	387 (+85%)
	氯胺酮	91	100 (+10%)
3	首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡 <sup>3</sup> 中位數 (年)	5.0	3.4

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

- (a) 二零二一年被呈報的吸毒總人數逆轉了過去十年的下降趨勢，並輕微反彈至約二零一八及二零一九年的水平，而青少年吸毒亦更為普遍；
- (b) 二零二一年首次被呈報吸毒者中年輕成年人所佔比例仍然較高；
- (c) 吸食危害精神毒品比吸食麻醉鎮痛劑普遍，而吸食可卡因和大麻的人數有所增加。二零二一年，大麻除了是 21 歲以下青少年最常吸食的毒品，亦繼續是首次被呈報吸毒者中最常吸食的毒品，共有 663 名首次被呈報吸毒者吸食（錄得 28% 升幅）；
- (d) 在首次被呈報的個案中，吸毒者的毒齡中位數為 3.4 年，而最普遍的吸毒地點為「只在自己或朋友家中」（佔二零二一年被呈報吸毒者的 59%），顯示仍需繼續關注隱蔽吸毒的問題；以及
- (e) 青少年參與毒品罪行的情況值得關注。執法數字顯示，二零二一年與毒品有關的被捕總人數較二零二零年顯著上升（由二零二零年的 3 849 人上升 20% 至二零二一年的 4 634 人），其中尤以 21 歲以下涉及嚴重毒品罪行的人士為甚（由二零二零年的 339 人上升 37% 至二零二一年的 465 人）。

## **主要禁毒措施**

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

<sup>3</sup> 「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。

## 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吸毒和販毒問題的認知（特別是「大麻係毒品」和吸食其他毒品（例如可卡因及氯胺酮）的禍害），並鼓勵吸毒者及早求助。其中，禁毒處會繼續利用不同的媒體及社區平台發放禁毒信息，並更着重數碼及社交媒體方面的宣傳（包括利用禁毒處的社交媒體平台<sup>4</sup>）。因應最新的毒品情況，我們會加強與不同機構（包括其他政府決策局／部門、非政府機構、醫學組織（例如香港家庭醫學學院和香港醫學組織聯會）、關鍵意見領袖(KOL)及媒體機構）合作，舉辦合適的禁毒項目。禁毒處於二零二二年二月推出有關大麻毒害的政府電視宣傳短片及電台宣傳聲帶，分享曾吸食大麻的過來人故事。二零二二年四月，禁毒處、警務處及懲教署亦推出了一系列就大麻及販毒的社交媒體和宣傳項目，以抗衡「420」支持大麻的主張。透過 24 小時電話熱線「186 186」及即時通訊服務「98 186 186」以鼓勵吸毒者求助的工作亦會繼續。

6.10 學校一如既往是禁毒教育的重要平台。如二零二一年施政報告提出，禁毒處和教育局正提供更多學習機會和教學資源，協助學生正確認識毒品的禍害和保持警惕，免受引誘參與毒品相關的違法行為。例如，教育局在二零二一年十一月推出的《價值觀教育課程架構》（試行版）中包含了抗毒教育和守法的相關元素。我們亦會繼續為學校老師、主要教職員及學生就最新吸毒形勢提供禁毒專業培訓和預防教育。在中學方面，我們會鼓勵學校參與「健康校園計劃」及「動敢抗毒」計劃，以推廣健康的生活習慣和建立無毒校園文化。專上院校學生方面，在數所大學學生事務處的協助下，禁毒處正安排在大學通識教育課程中設立專門環節，推廣反大麻及反販毒的信息，以及推出相關的宣傳。此外，禁毒處亦正籌備其他針對住宿學生的軟性活動。

6.11 香港賽馬會禁毒資訊天地（「禁毒資訊天地」）<sup>5</sup>正進行翻新工程，並預計於二零二二年內重開。翻新後的「禁毒資訊天地」獲香港賽馬會慈善信託基金贊助，將增添額外的多媒體互動設施，以提供更完善的場地，透過更新穎和數碼聯繫的方式提供禁毒資訊，以吸引學生、青少年、家庭及其他公眾人士。除此之外，「禁毒資訊天地」亦會透過舉辦展覽和活動，促進跨界別的合作。

6.12 禁毒處計劃於二零二二年下半年推出全新的禁毒宣傳主題，包括新標誌、兩款吉祥物和經更新的禁毒口號「一齊企硬唔 Take 嘢」，為禁毒運動注入新動力，並加強齊心抗毒的信息。

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/narcoticsdivisionhk/>;  
<https://www.instagram.com/narcotics.divisionhk/>;  
[https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC515rQOrYfS9\\_xLzPuEfxPg](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC515rQOrYfS9_xLzPuEfxPg)

<sup>5</sup> 「禁毒資訊天地」獲香港賽馬會慈善信託基金撥款贊助興建，於 2004 年開放，是香港首所永久的禁毒教育中心。「禁毒資訊天地」位於金鐘道政府合署低座頂層，樓高兩層，面積約 900 平方米。



## 戒毒治療和康復服務

6.13 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。

6.14 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）》<sup>6</sup>（「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按照三年計劃中的策略性方向推動有關措施，並作出監察和適當協調。

## 禁毒基金

6.15 禁毒基金的資本基礎達 33.5 億元，截至二零二一年三月底，基金的資產結餘約為 49 億元<sup>7</sup>。禁毒基金一直提供可持續資金支援值得推行的禁毒項目，自一九九六年成立以來，直至二零二二年三月，合共撥款超過 21 億元，資助了超過 1 940 個在全港及地區層面的預防教育和宣傳、戒毒治療和康復，以及研究方面的項目。禁毒基金會管理委員會將繼續按最新的毒品情況和禁常會的意見，就年度的禁毒基金一般撥款計劃訂定具體的優先考慮範疇，為申請人／機構提供指引，協助其籌劃合適的禁毒項目，以應對最新的毒品問題。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。同時，禁毒基金支持的第四輪提升社區禁毒意識計劃，由全港 18 區分區撲滅罪行委員會在地區層面上推展，將繼續推行至二零二四年三月。

## 立法、執法及對外合作

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

6.17 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，在二零二一年，檢獲共約 14 300 公斤毒品，較二零二零年（約 5 600 公斤）上升

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<sup>6</sup> 《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](https://www.nd.gov.hk/pdf/three_year_plan_2021_2023_final_en.pdf).

<sup>7</sup> 禁毒基金截至二零二一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\\_2021.pdf](https://www.nd.gov.hk/pdf/Reports_and_Financial_Statements_2021.pdf).

155%。

6.18 執法機關會繼續針對毒品供應源頭，透過堵截危險藥物及受管制化學品非法進口、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<sup>8</sup>，積極向法庭申請對利用青少年販毒的操控人加刑，藉此加強阻嚇。

6.19 至於對外合作，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。

## 未來路向

6.20 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。

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<sup>8</sup> 《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 二零二一年，委員會討論懲教署所推行的二零二一至二二年度助更生宣傳活動。有關該課題的詳情載於下文。

#### 懲教署二零二一至二二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 懲教署在二零二一至二二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。全新防罪教育活動「監獄任務」於二零二一年一月在空置的馬坑監獄推出，讓青少年參加者以懲教人員身份，模擬體驗懲教工作，以平板電腦內的應用程式進行調查並解決監獄內不同任務挑戰。因應疫情及學校停課期間，更生先鋒領袖舉行兩項新活動，透過《RPL 傾吓偈》生涯規劃計劃，在網上平台與不同行業的專業人士對話，為職業生涯做好規劃，並舉辦網台營運訓練計劃，訓練領袖們營運網絡平台 Instagram 及 YouTube 頻道以發布防罪和抗疫信息。青少年座談會「人生請揀」以互動音樂劇場形式進行，自二零一九年十月啟動以來舉辦多場工作坊，招募了一批學生表演者於二零二一年十月舉行的大匯演演出，約 1 600 人士出席觀看。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。
- (b) 市民大眾：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，發展更多結合運動與心理治療模式，切合男士的治療方針。透過連結互聯網，署方於二零二零年聖誕節舉辦了「這個聖誕不孤『單』」親子視像單車競賽，以智能單車運動結合遙距視像探訪，安排在赤柱監獄服刑的在囚人士在獄中騎着智能單車，在電子屏幕與身處旺角輔導中心的子女同步「踏單車」，與子女在節日「團聚」。署方推行「一切從歷史出發」一系列教育活動，分階段透過舉辦歷史講座、虛擬實境教學及歷史文化工作坊等，協助在囚人士認識歷史，提升他們的國民身份認同，從而反思人生及幫助他們更生及減低重犯的機會。由懲教署及警務處發起的「並肩同行」計劃，舉辦一系列活動向青少年罪犯宣揚奉公守法的觀念和灌輸正向價值觀。在二零二一年農曆新年前夕舉行的「並肩同行 團圓送暖」活動，懲教署及警務處義工們於壁屋懲教所與青少年在囚人士一同製作湯圓，並走遍港九新界，把青少年在囚人士親手製作的湯圓和心意卡即日向他們的家人派發，藉此加強在囚人士與家人的聯繫。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。計劃在保良局轄下學校舉辦一連串比賽及推廣活動。於壁屋懲教所的影音製作室翻新後，青少年在囚人士繼續接受加強訓練，以「小記者」角色直接參與廣播節目的製作。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 Facebook 專頁。此外，懲教署參加工展會，展示在囚人士參與工業生產及職業訓練課程的成果以及懲教署的工作。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。荔枝角收押所亦設置戶外電子屏幕以加強宣傳助更生。

- (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：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。

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## 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，於一九八六年七月成立，由重組青少年問題研究小組而成。成立常務委員會的主要目的是探討邊緣青少年犯罪的成因，以及研究在教育、社會及懲教計劃方面可以採取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二零二一至二二年度的成員名單載於**附錄 B (a)**。

8.2 二零二一年，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減罪工作。宣傳小組委員會的職權範圍及二零二一至二二年度成員名單載於**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。二零二一至二二年度撲滅罪行宣傳運動詳情載於第五章。

8.5 二零二一至二二年度，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，策劃和統籌全港的減罪宣傳工作。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，以配合全港的減罪宣傳運動。

#### 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 於在二零二一年八月，主辦機構舉辦的「好市民獎 2021(第一期)」頒獎典禮受疫情影響，以閉門形式在警察總部舉行。為進一步加強社群參與的程度，新設立的「好企業獎」獎項提名由個人擴大至企業層面，並獲香港總商會及警務處各刑事調查科的踴躍支持。頒獎典禮共有超過 250 人出席，包括得獎者 32 人和 6 間得獎企業代表共 14 人。

8.8 在「好市民獎 2021(第一期)」的活動加入了一些新元素，包括「防騙主題」、「好企業獎」、「好市民聯盟」概念和警隊吉祥物「提子」真人版的首次亮相。透過為期兩週的事前宣傳、頒獎典禮和當天晚上播出的典禮精華片段「好市民獎專輯 2021」，好市民獎勵計劃致力於提升社會的守法意識。截至 2021 年 8 月，已有超過 4 000 多名市民在該計劃下獲得表彰。

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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。

### 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。在二零二一至二二年度，18 個分區撲滅罪行委員會約有 550 名非官方委員。18 個分區撲滅罪行委員會的成員名單載於附錄 C(b)。

### 監察區內罪案情況

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

9.5 由於每區的地理、人口和發展不一，所以罪案特徵亦各不相同。在二零二一年，分區撲滅罪行委員會關注的主要罪行包括 —

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

## 統籌區內的滅罪工作

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

9.7 分區撲滅罪行委員會在二零二一年舉辦各類型的宣傳活動，包括講座、研討會、獎勵計劃及比賽、印製滅罪通訊和派發滅罪宣傳物品。

## 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 18 個分區撲滅罪行委員會提交的工作進展定期報告，並提供意見。委員會每次會議結束後，亦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。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。二零二一年委員會委員出席 18 個分區撲滅罪行委員會會議的輪值表，載於**附錄 C(c)**。委員會委員亦積極參與分區撲滅罪行委員會籌辦的宣傳活動。這些安排不僅有助彼此交流與滅罪措施相關的意見和資料，亦為委員會和 18 個分區撲滅罪行委員會的委員建立良好的溝通渠道。

9.9 為保持香港作為世界上最安全的城市之一，加強社區防罪工作非常重要。為深化社區防罪工作和社區團體之間的合作，委員會於 2021-22 財政年度向 18 個分區撲滅罪行委員會額外撥款 180 萬元以舉辦活動。分區撲滅罪行委員會利用撥款推行社區防罪滅罪活動，當中包括製作載有滅罪訊息的紀念品和小冊子，以及參觀警察設施以加深公眾對警察工作的了解等。這些活動有助向公眾發放滅罪訊息，以及提高市民的守法意識。

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**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**

**二零二一至二二年度成員名單**

- 主席                   : 政務司司長
- 副主席               : 律政司司長
- 委員                   : 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，MH  
陳少棠先生，MH，JP  
蕭楚基先生，BBS，MH，JP  
郭詩慧女士，MH  
何宗慈女士  
王家揚先生  
黃永力先生  
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)

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。

二零二一至二二年度成員名單

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，JP  
                  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  
                  趙耀年先生，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。

二零二一至二二年度成員名單

- 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，MH  
                  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

二零二一至二零二二年度成員名單

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 : 陳偉泉先生

副主席 : 林振風先生

委員 :

- 陳嘉和先生
- 陳光明先生
- 陳玉芬女士
- 蔡加敏女士
- 張詩培女士，MH
- 周超常先生
- 莊家彬先生，JP
- 夏中建先生，MH
- 高佩怡女士
- 古潔堅女士
- 林麗儀女士
- 林懷榮博士，JP
- 劉天正先生
- 李寶儀女士
- 李月英女士
- 林曉東先生
- 呂鴻賓先生
- 文穎怡女士，BBS
- 潘沁怡女士
- 邱松慶先生
- 蘇啟國先生
- 曾鳳珠女士，JP
- 胡炎松先生
- 楊開永先生
- 楊學明先生
- 葉永成先生，SBS，BBS，MH，JP
- 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        ： 鄭承峰博士，MH，JP
- 委員           ： 陳杏女士，MH，JP  
陳凱榮先生  
陳建鴻博士  
鄭志成先生，MH  
鄭國鴻先生  
趙資強先生，BBS  
趙志堅先生  
蔡振忠先生  
蔡柏熙先生  
朱浴龍先生，JP  
馮翠屏女士，BBS，MH  
何毅淦先生  
何秀賢女士  
黎璧美女士  
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  
呂曉東先生  
莫慕潔女士  
丁江浩先生，MH  
蔡志忠先生  
王志鍾先生  
黃仲良先生  
王佩兒女士  
楊潔女士  
楊毅女士  
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：陳海嘉女士  
周轉香女士，SBS，MH，JP  
周國明先生  
鄒長福先生  
周連興先生  
傅曉琳女士  
許振隆先生  
何麗安先生  
何紹基先生  
郭慧文女士  
劉淑嫻女士  
李文安先生  
梁翠環女士  
羅成煥先生  
莫廣源先生  
曾昭浴先生  
王 磊先生  
黃紫蓮女士  
黃福根先生，MH  
黃錦良先生  
黃美鳳女士  
王舜義先生，MH  
黃子文先生  
葉錦洪先生  
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 : 林煒橋先生

副主席 : 張志聰先生

委員 :

- 丁健華先生
- 王紹基先生, JP
- 王淑雯女士
- 左滙雄先生, MH
- 李伊瑩女士
- 杜家瑜女士
- 何慕嫻女士
- 何顯明先生, BBS, MH
- 林珠治女士
- 林德成先生
- 高松傑先生
- 張展鈴女士
- 張愷文女士
- 陳健平先生, BBS, JP
- 陳偉聰先生
- 梁思韻女士
- 梁婉婷女士
- 梁想鉅先生
- 梁靄雯女士
- 連洲杰先生
- 郭予宏先生, MH
- 黃啟陽先生
- 湯可誼女士
- 楊永杰先生
- 潘志倫先生
- 潘伯傑先生
- 潘詠賢女士
- 鄭元豪先生
- 蔡雲龍先生
- 鄺志良教授
- 蕭妙文博士, MH
- 關佐仲先生
- 關浩洋先生
- 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
- 香港警務處秀茂坪區指揮官
- 香港警務處秀茂坪區警民關係主任

廉政公署代表  
教育局代表  
社會福利署代表  
康樂及文化事務署代表

## 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
- 陳藹怡女士
- 陳碧文先生, MH
- 陳上智先生
- 陳育明先生
- 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, JP
- 劉子芸女士
- 羅競成先生, BBS, MH, JP
- 李騰駿先生, MH
- 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
- 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
- 王春輝先生, BBS, MH
- 黃景麗女士
- 王觀強先生, JP
- 黃培賢先生
- 黃醒林先生, MH
- 黃定康先生
- 黃維光先生
- 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  
陳俊傑先生  
陳小燕女士  
陳國基醫生，MH  
陳耀雄先生，MH  
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，MH  
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  
梁力先生  
梁成輝先生  
呂東孩先生，MH  
彭潔儀女士  
謝偉年先生  
孫榮良先生  
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  
馬軼超先生  
顏汶羽先生  
譚肇卓先生  
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： 陳文洲先生，BBS，JP

副主席 侯金林先生，MH，JP

委員： 方顯澄先生  
朱家賢先生  
朱浩賢先生，MH  
宋嘉桓先生，JP  
周華達先生  
林麗芳女士，MH  
侯榮光先生  
侯漢碩先生  
姚 銘先生，MH  
陳富鵬先生  
陳進程先生，MH  
曾勁聰先生  
曾潤財先生  
曾興隆先生  
黃滿祥先生  
黃增祥先生  
溫和達先生，MH  
溫和輝先生，MH  
葉奕成先生，MH  
廖宇軒先生  
劉永安先生  
劉克薇女士  
歐振成先生，MH  
鍾子榮先生  
藍偉良先生  
譚見強先生，MH  
蘇西智先生，SBS，MH  
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  
王麗文女士  
吳偉星先生  
吳錦華先生  
李天福先生  
李敬忠先生  
邱玉麟先生，MH  
袁士星先生  
馬義實先生  
張展鵬先生  
張溢良先生，BBS，MH  
莊元苓先生，MH  
陳明儀女士  
陳淑儀女士  
游美斯女士  
葉鉞婷女士  
趙玉芳女士  
劉麗嬋女士  
潘俊彥先生  
袁玉蘭女士  
劉運明先生  
溫啟明先生  
曾國家先生  
陳志豪先生  
陳國旗先生，BBS，JP  
譚竹君女士  
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  
香港警務處水警東分區助理指揮官（行政）  
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：鄧開榮先生, BBS, MH, JP

委員：區子安先生  
陳卓禧博士  
鄭志興先生  
鄭美菁博士  
張子賢先生  
張蕙然女士  
招文亮先生  
周紫琪女士  
祝慶台先生  
古偉業先生  
林玉華女士  
劉世民先生  
羅文生先生  
李賢珍女士  
梁偉基先生  
梁園鑫女士  
李世榮先生, MH  
連森杰先生  
莫錦貴先生, BBS  
吳超洪先生  
孫燕華女士  
謝飛翔先生  
謝文忠博士  
黃貴有博士, MH  
黃倩雲女士  
王槐裕先生  
黃玉嬋女士  
吳育智先生  
楊倩紅女士, 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       ： 盧永文先生，BBS，JP
- 副主席     ： 鍾婧薇女士
- 委員       ： 陳立銓先生  
              陳龍傑先生  
              陳美娟女士，MH  
              陳東博士，GBM，GBS，JP  
              陳偉明先生，BBS，MH，JP  
              陳綺雯博士  
              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  
              黃少康先生，MH，JP  
              郭嘉穎女士  
              羅正杰先生  
              羅琮女士  
              羅國豪先生  
              梁秉堅先生  
              李鳳琮女士  
              李漢雄先生，BBS，MH，JP  
              馬若儂女士  
              吳翠萍女士  
              沈少雄先生  
              溫國雄先生，MH  
              黃俊雄先生  
              黃頌良博士，JP  
              黃達東先生，MH，JP  
              黃添福先生  
              黃永威先生  
              王育民先生  
              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，MH  
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  
許玉漢先生  
許湧鐘先生，BBS，JP  
林淑芬女士  
林玉珍女士，BBS，MH  
劉穎欣女士  
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  
吳曉欣女士  
彭兆基先生  
黃才立先生  
黃沛霖先生  
謝喜武先生  
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  
陳佩添先生  
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，MH  
范凱傑先生  
郭凌雲女士  
林 啤先生  
林奕權先生，MH  
羅嘉萍女士  
李華光先生，MH  
李耀斌先生，BBS，MH，JP  
潘慶輝先生，MH，JP  
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，JP

委員：陳振中先生  
陳曉津先生，MH  
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  
林琳女士  
林婉濱女士  
羅嘉團女士  
羅健雲先生  
羅靈芝女士  
李智鋒先生  
梁昌明先生，MH，JP  
李能杰先生  
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  
曾大先生  
王賢訊先生，MH  
嚴徐玉珊女士，MH  
楊小玲女士，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 : 樓家強先生, MH, JP

委員 :

- 陳家正先生
- 陳鑑光先生
- 陳達華先生
- 陳暹恆先生
- 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
- 鍾健峰先生
- 鍾艷紅女士
- 何少平先生, MH
- 賴嘉汶女士
- 林明偉先生
- 劉志誠先生
- 劉愷欣女士
- 劉碧霞女士
- 李穎琴女士
- 梁冠華先生
- 梁淑燕女士
- 伍瑞蘭女士
- 蕭炳強先生
- 蘇嘉雯女士
- 鄧惠玲女士
- 曾憲康先生
- 徐帆先生, MH
- 雲天壯先生, MH
- 楊志明先生
- 葉德豪先生
- 屯門民政事務專員
- 屯門民政事務助理專員(二)
- 屯門民政事務處高級聯絡主任(一)
- 屯門民政事務處聯絡主任主管(社區事務)
- 屯門民政事務處行政主任(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
- 鄧小梅女士
- 湯振傑先生
- 王家揚先生
- 黃宏泰先生, MH
- 胡池先生
- 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  
鄭文德先生  
張有勝先生  
蔡佩雲女士  
蔡偉傑先生  
禰詠儀女士  
簡志豪先生，SBS，MH，JP  
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  
雷啟蓮女士，MH  
莫仲輝先生，BBS，MH，JP  
莫健榮先生，MH  
魏仕成先生  
顏寶雲女士  
彭穎生先生，MH  
潘卓斌先生  
史立德博士，BBS，MH，JP  
冼碧珊女士  
譚美普女士  
鄧秀玲女士  
王加達先生  
黃水晶博士  
黃添偉先生  
楊諾軒先生  
袁國強先生，MH  
袁炳恆先生  
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，MH  
陳銘傑先生  
陳偉強先生  
趙崇彬先生  
馮泳施女士  
關煒曦先生  
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，BBS，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  
羅榮銘先生，BBS，MH  
駱勇先生  
吳錦祥先生  
施志勁先生  
戴昭琦女士  
鄧銘心女士  
汪紅女士  
黃建新先生  
王美珍女士  
黃美燕女士  
黃舒明女士，MH，JP  
甄懋強先生  
楊詩傑先生  
閻偉寧先生  
葉椿春女士  
葉冠成先生  
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：陳燕琼女士  
莊健成先生，MH，JP  
鍾穎欣女士  
郭浩男先生  
鄺月心女士，BBS  
郭興坤先生  
郭強先生，MH  
林慧明女士  
雷志康先生  
梁明堅先生  
馬淑燕女士  
吳容輝先生  
岑佩儀女士  
譚慧萍女士  
鄧焯謙先生  
鄧卓然先生，MH  
鄧作霖先生  
鄧霆鈞先生  
鄧鎔耀議員  
王振聲博士，MH  
黃榮臻先生  
黃元弟先生，MH  
楊家安先生  
姚國威先生，MH  
袁敏兒女士  
余仲良先生  
王文漢博士，MH  
文富穩議員，BBS  
江燕珊女士  
沈豪傑議員，BBS，JP  
徐日華先生  
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）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

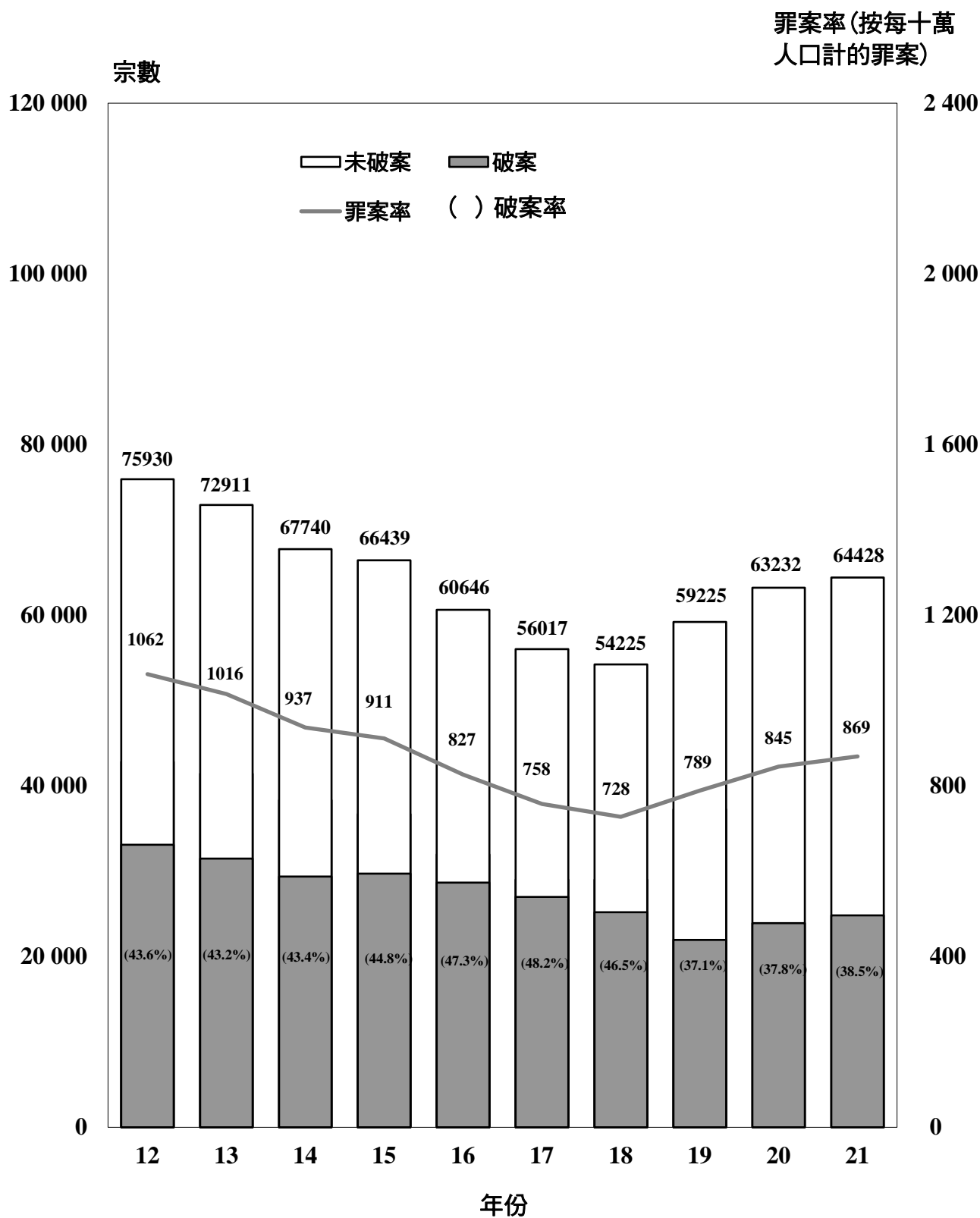
## 撲滅罪行委員會

二零二一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>2021 年分區撲滅罪行委員會會議日期</u>
盧金榮博士，JP	荃灣	3 月 19 日
	葵青	9 月 28 日
陳振英議員，JP	屯門	9 月 23 日
鄭錦鐘博士，BBS，MH，JP	離島	9 月 7 日
	北區	12 月 15 日
	黃大仙	12 月 23 日
李宗德博士，GBS，JP	油尖旺	8 月 18 日
莫仲輝先生，BBS，MH，JP	離島	3 月 2 日
	西貢	12 月 22 日
顏汶羽先生	觀塘	3 月 26 日
	南區	9 月 28 日
彭穎生先生，MH	九龍城	12 月 8 日
陳少棠先生，MH，JP	灣仔	3 月 10 日
	黃大仙	10 月 7 日
蕭楚基先生，BBS，MH，JP	屯門	2 月 4 日
	大埔	2 月 25 日
	沙田	11 月 15 日
郭詩慧女士，MH	東區	9 月 24 日
何宗慈女士	中西區	11 月 26 日
王家揚先生	灣仔	11 月 10 日
黃永力先生	深水埗	11 月 22 日

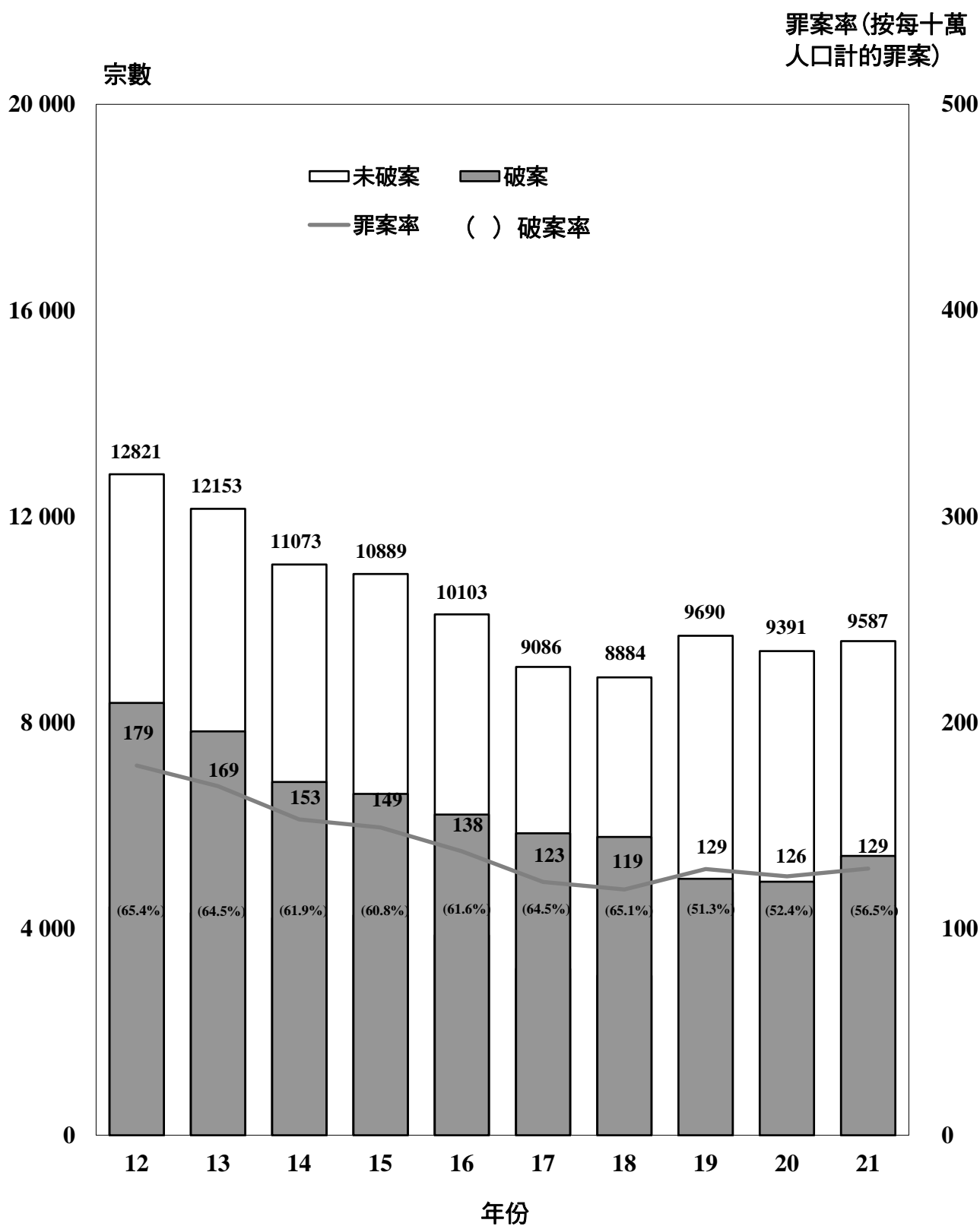
<u>撲滅罪行委員會委員</u>	<u>分區撲滅罪行委員會</u>	<u>2021年分區撲滅罪行委員會會議日期</u>
鄧炳強先生，PDSM 時任警務處處長	油尖旺	2月24日
蕭澤頤先生，PDSM，PMSM 警務處處長	九龍城 大埔 南區	9月8日 11月4日 11月17日
胡英明先生，CSDSM 懲教署署長	西貢 元朗	2月26日 11月15日

二零一二年至二零二一年的整體罪案情況

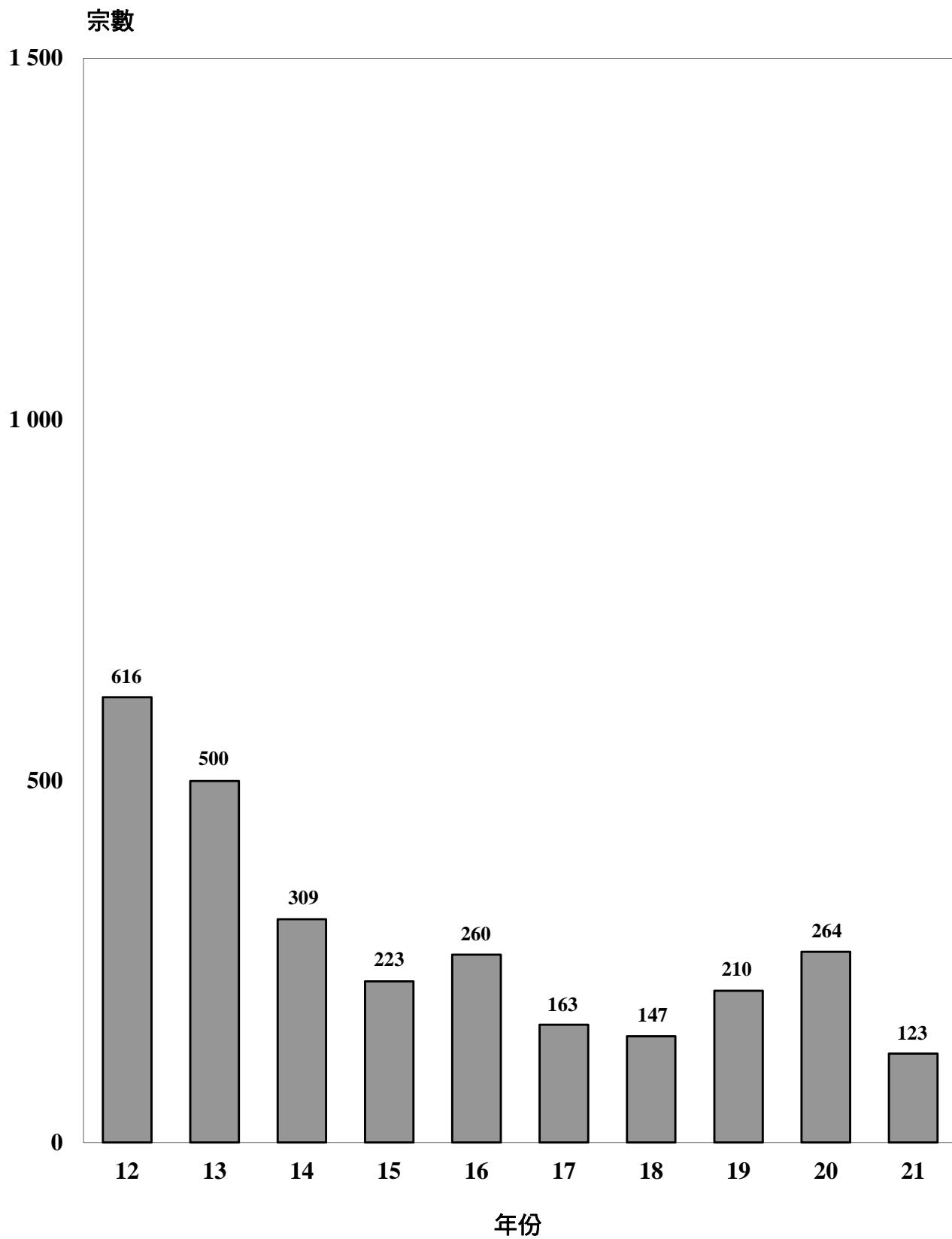




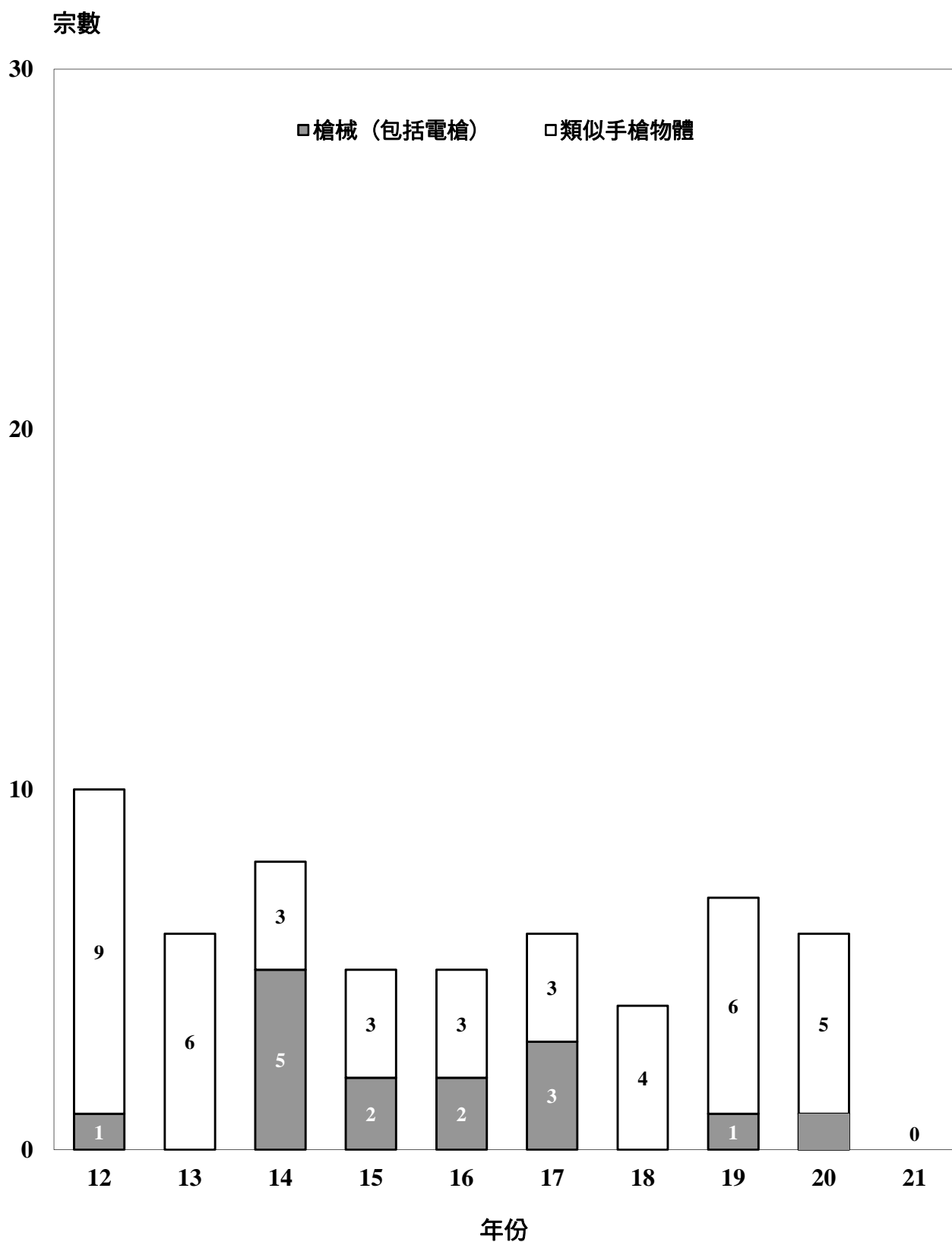
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二零一二年至二零二一年的行劫案



二零一二年至二零二一年涉及使用槍械  
(包括電槍)及類似手槍物體的劫案

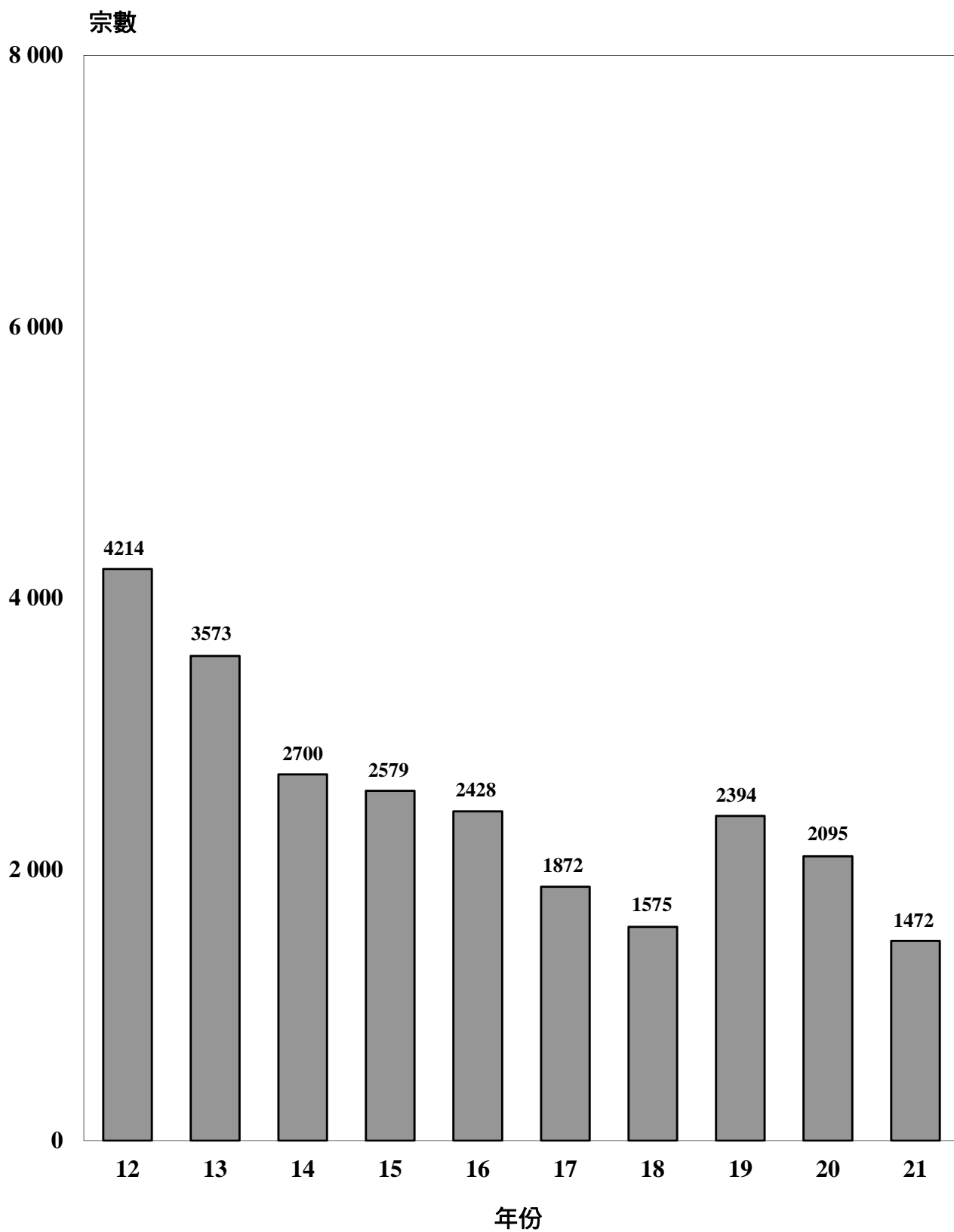


**二零一二年至二零二一年  
銀行劫案及金舖 / 錶行劫案**

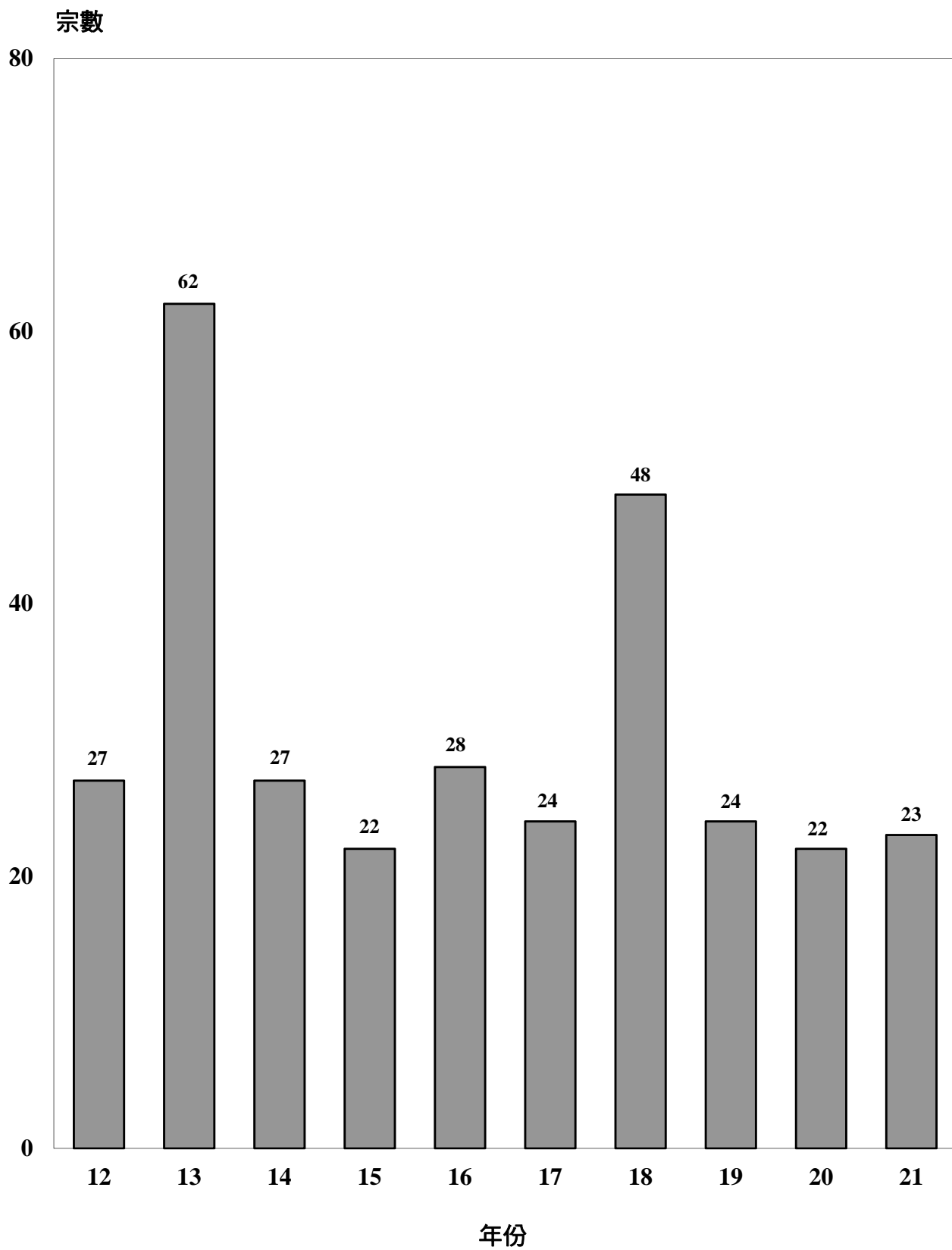
年份	銀行劫案		金舖 / 錶行劫案	
	案件宗數	損失 (以百萬元為單位)	案件宗數	損失 (以百萬元為單位)
2012	3	0.09	1	0.04
2013	4	0.13	4	16.81
2014	7	*	4	0.43
2015	4	0	3	5.58
2016	3	0.04	3	0
2017	0	0	2	103.25
2018	1	0.07	5	108.23
2019	2	0.07	19	30.72
2020	0	0	12	11.45
2021	0	0	1	0.34

\* 少於 0.01 百萬元

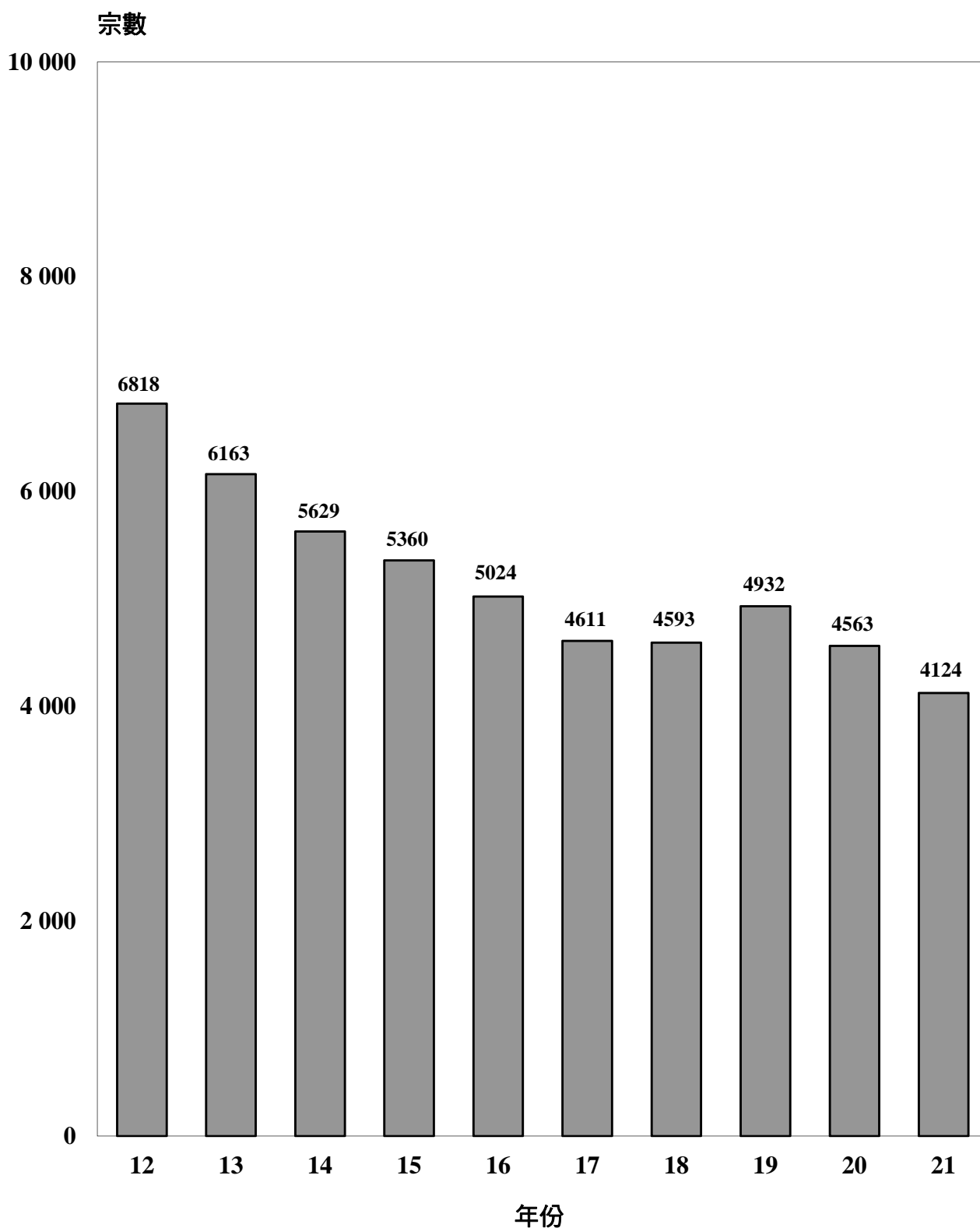
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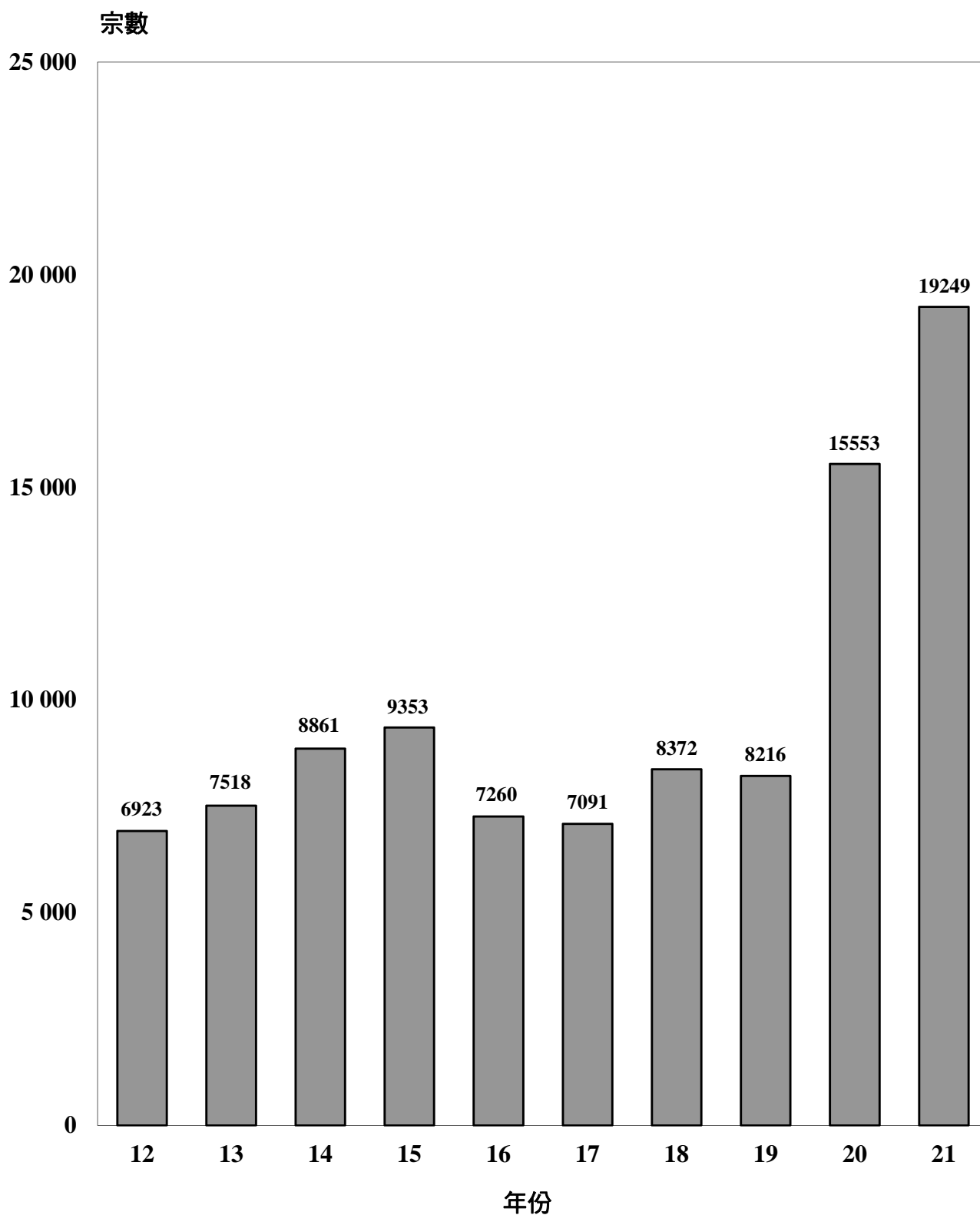
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二零一二年至二零二一年的傷人及嚴重毆打案

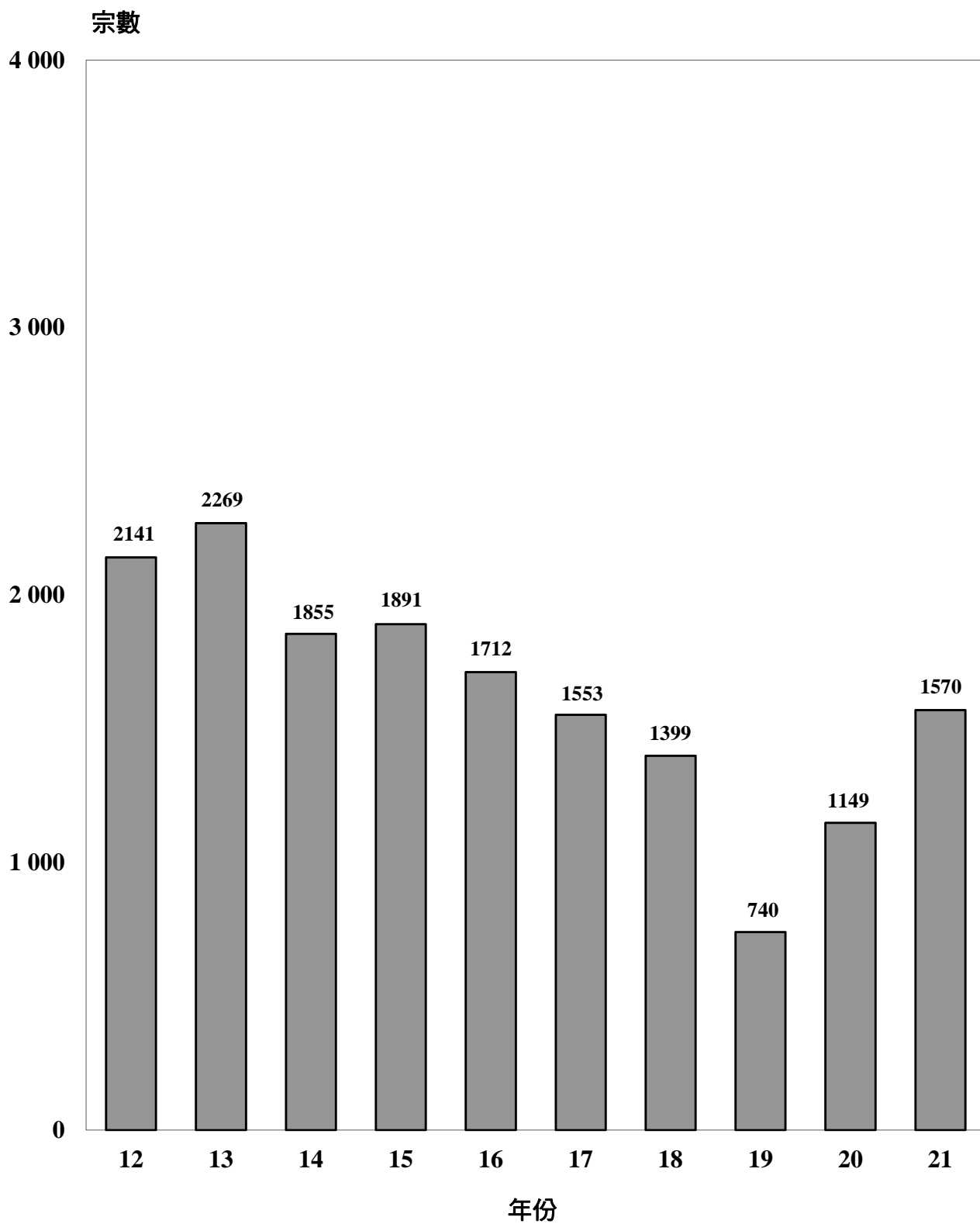


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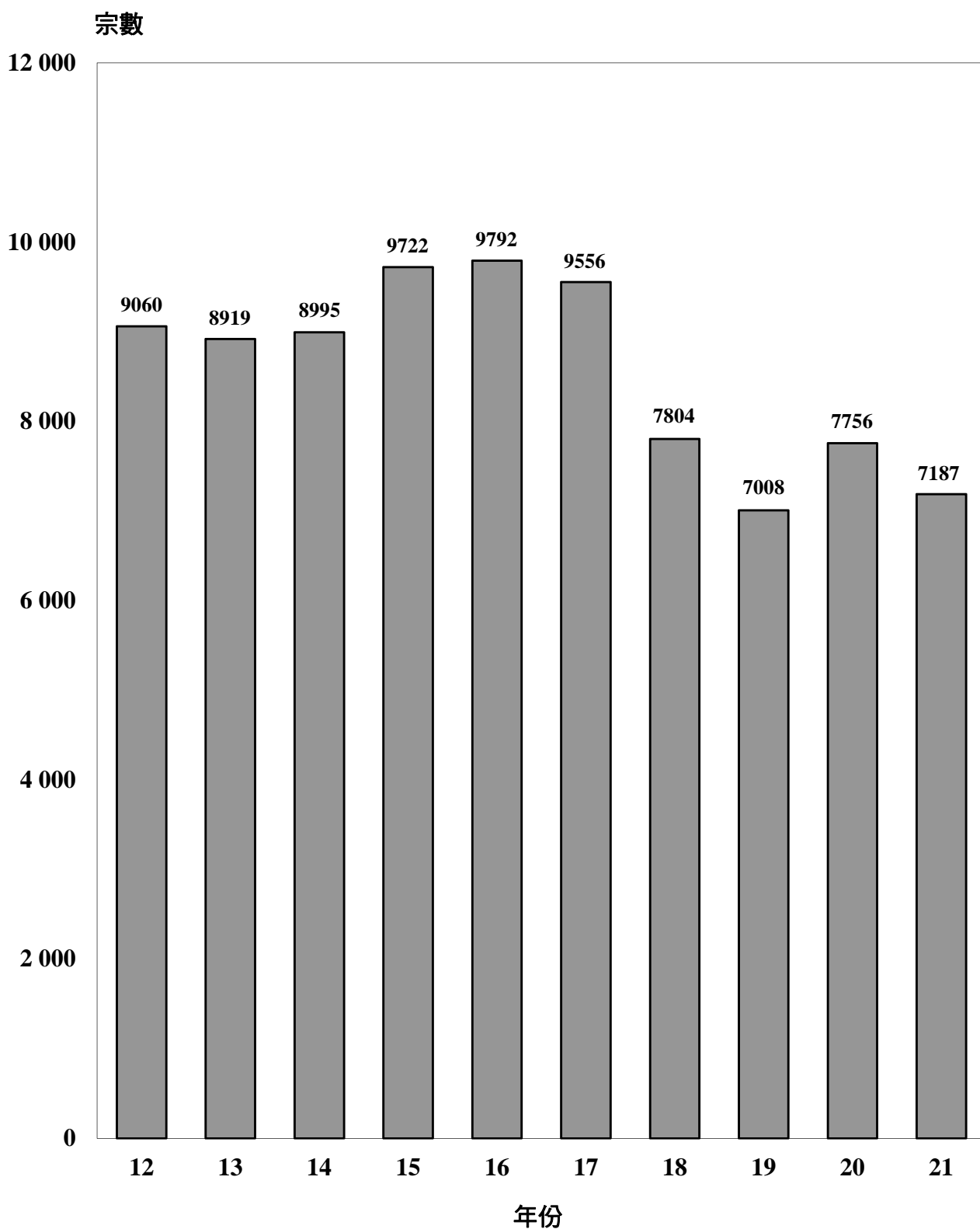




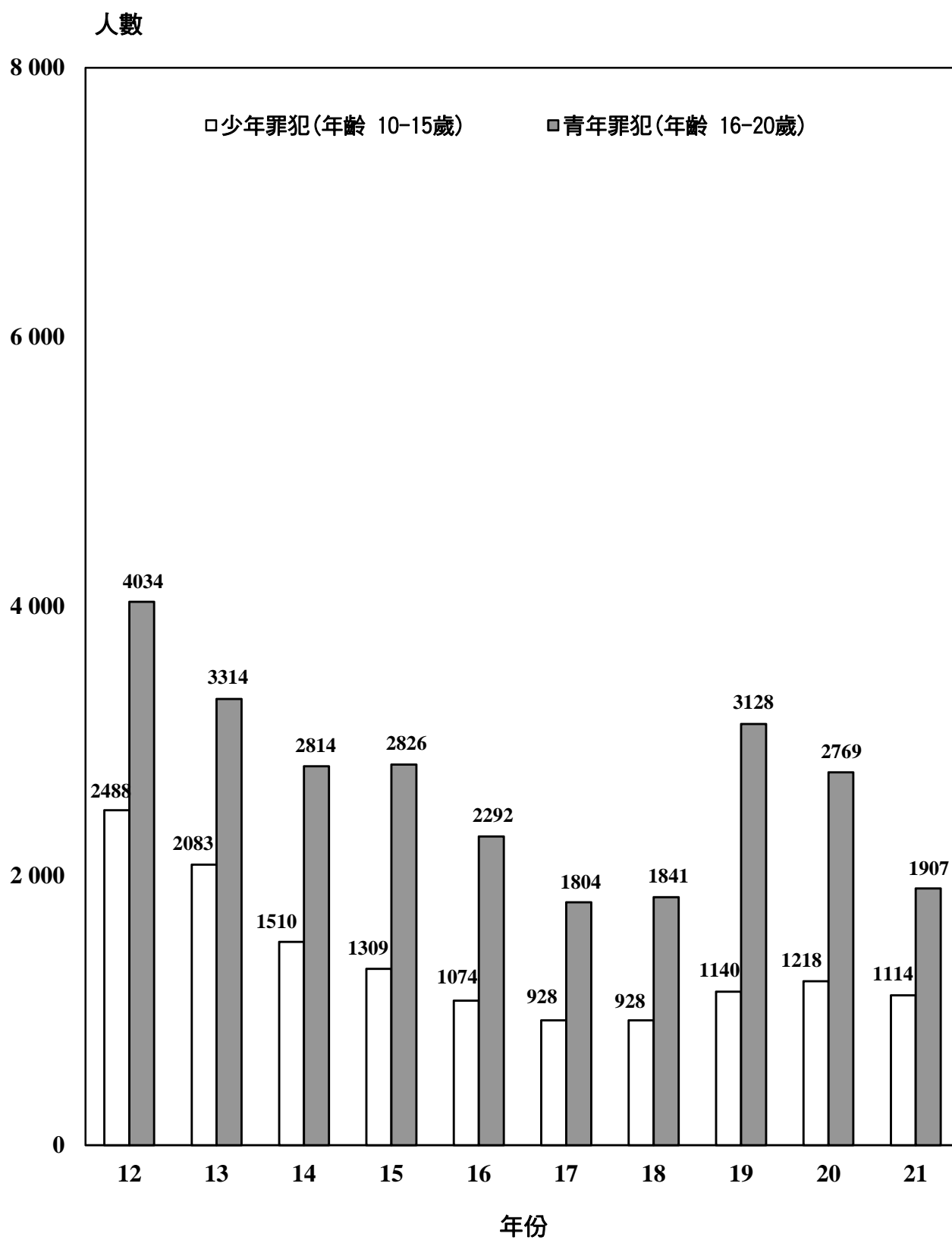
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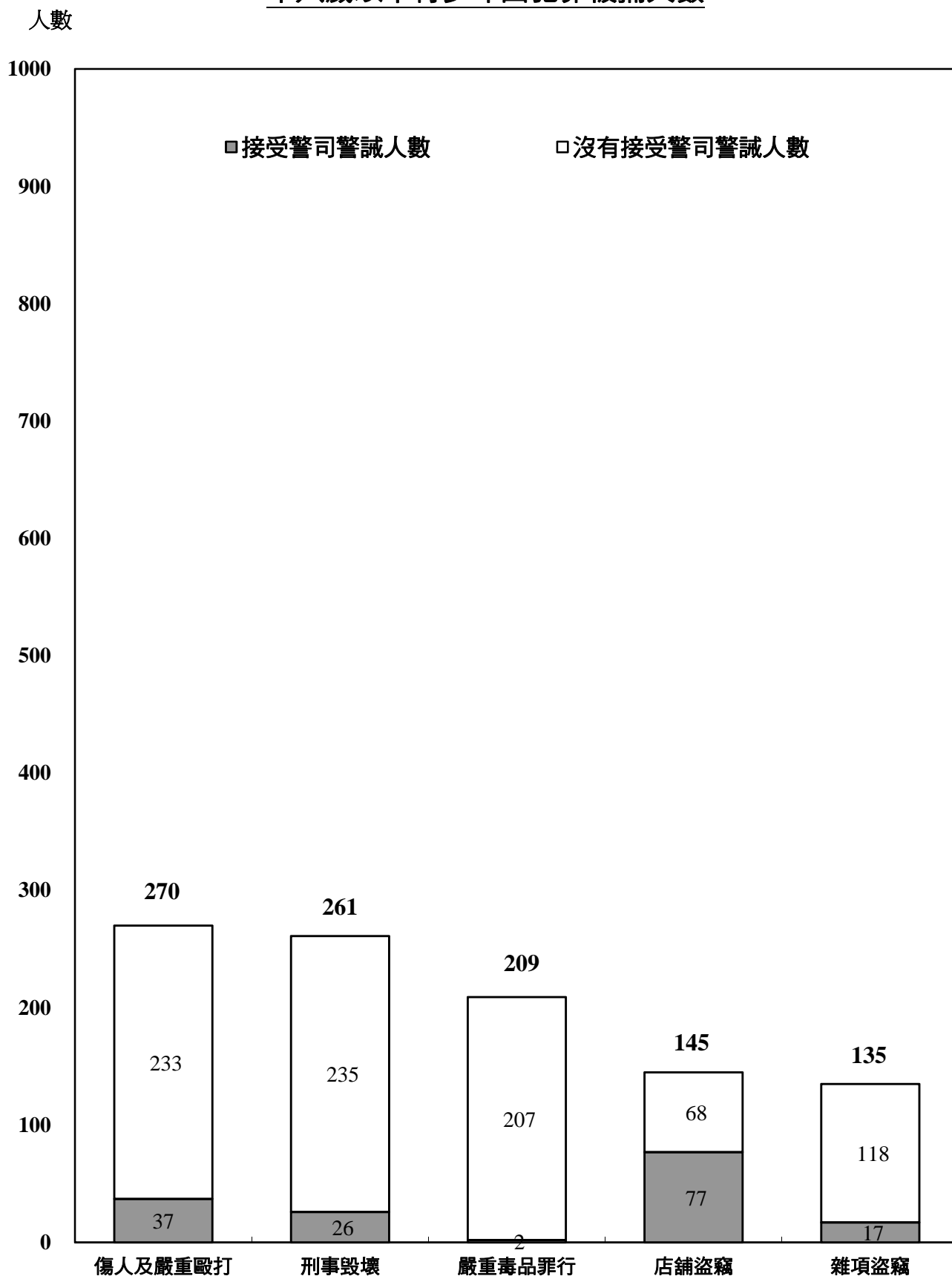
二零一二年至二零二一年的店舖盜竊案



## 二零一二年至二零二一年 青少年因犯罪被捕人數

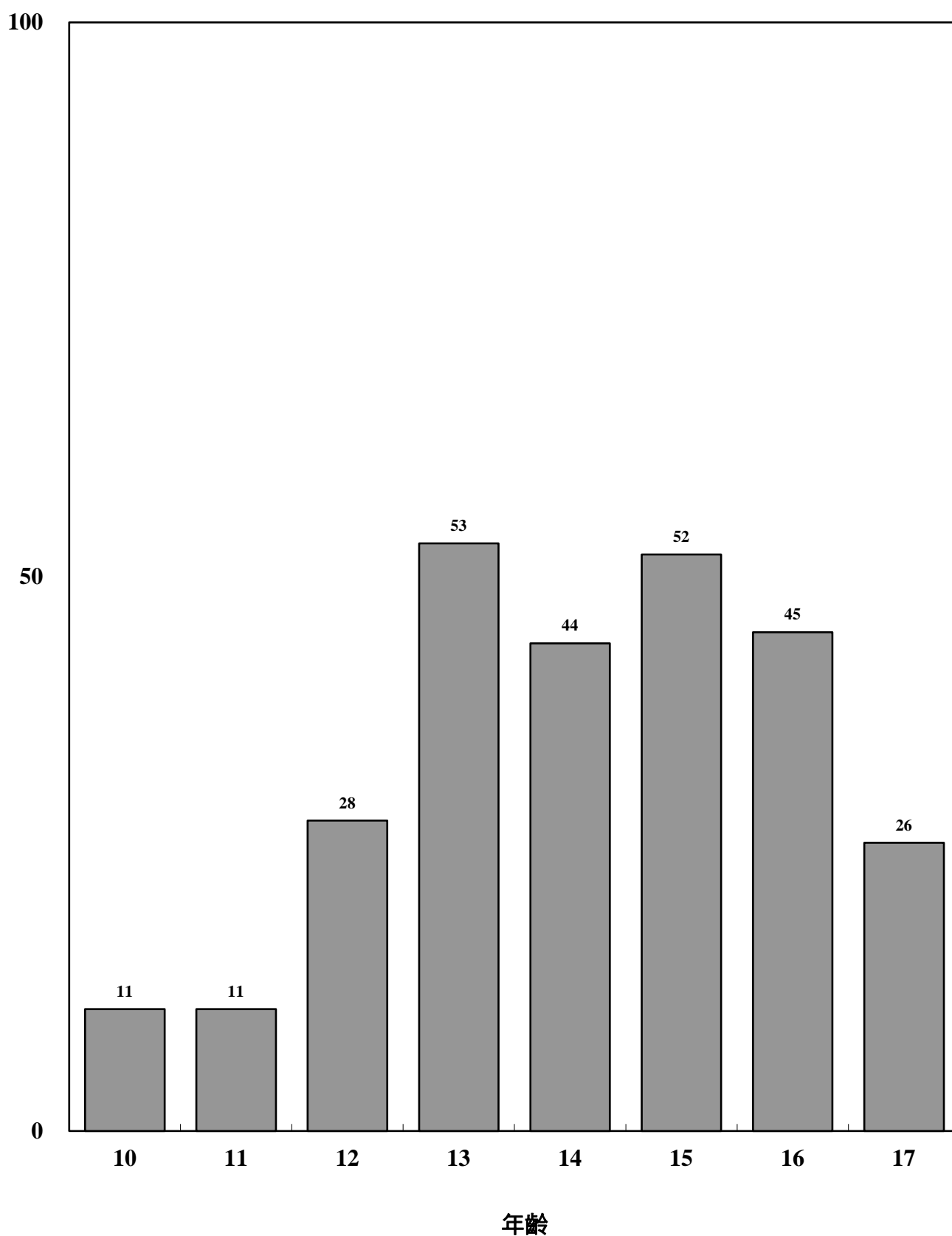


二零二一年按選定罪案劃分  
十八歲以下青少年因犯罪被捕人數



二零二一年按年齡劃分  
十八歲以下青少年接受警司警誡人數 (共270人)

人數



**2021**

**FIGHT CRIME COMMITTEE  
REPORT NO. 41**

## 2021 Fight Crime Committee Report (Report No. 41)

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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-first report of FCC. It presents the work undertaken by the Committee in 2021.

#### Fight Crime Committee and its Sub-Committees

1.4 FCC comprises 20 members, including 14 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 2021, FCC held three meetings and handled the Committee's other 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 continued to implement the fight crime publicity work, oversee the work of the District Fight Crime Committees (DFCCs) and examine the 2021-22 publicity campaign for rehabilitated persons. FCC also showed concerns on other social issues including the drug situation in Hong Kong in 2021 and youth crime matters.

## **District Fight Crime Committees**

1.6 DFCCs are established in all 18 districts of the territory. These committees, comprising both official and non-official members, play an important role in promoting the fight against crime and encouraging public participation in this task at district level. DFCCs are the only committees that are directly concerned with law and order issues in each of the districts. The terms of reference and the membership lists of DFCCs are at **Appendices C(a)** and **C(b)** respectively. The work of DFCCs in 2021 is set out in Chapter 9.

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## CHAPTER 2

### CRIME SITUATION

#### General Crime Situation

2.1 The Commissioner of Police submitted quarterly reports to the FCC to explain the crime situation. The Police received 64 428 crime reports in 2021, representing an increase of 1.9% compared with 63 232 cases recorded in 2020. While 2021 saw the record low figures for both robbery and burglary cases, the number of cases of wounding and serious assault, snatching, pickpocketing and “disorder or fighting in public place” also hit a 10-year low.

2.2 The crime rate, which is defined as the number of crime cases per 100 000 population, was 869, representing an increase of 2.8% compared with 845 in 2020. The overall crime detection rate in 2021 was 38.5%, compared with 37.8% in 2020.

2.3 A chart showing the number of crime reports, the crime rates and the overall detection rates from 2012 to 2021 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 2021 was 9 587, representing an increase of 2.1% compared with 9 391 cases in 2020. There was an increase in most types of violent crime, including indecent assault, cruelty to child, criminal intimidation, blackmail, rape, attempted murder, kidnapping and child stealing, and homicide. The violent crime rate per 100 000 population in 2021 was 129, representing an increase of 2.4% compared with 126 in 2020. The detection rate for violent crime in 2021 was 56.5%, compared with 52.4% in 2020.

2.5 A chart showing the number of reports, the crime rates and the detection rates of violent crime from 2012 to 2021 is at **Appendix E**.

#### Analysis of Selected Crimes

##### **Robbery**

2.6 There were 123 robberies in 2021, representing a decrease of 53.4% compared with 264 cases in 2020 (see chart at **Appendix F**).

2.7 There was no robbery case involving the use of genuine firearms in 2021 and 2020. There was no case involving the use of stun guns in 2021, while

one case was recorded in 2020. There was no case involving the use of pistol-like objects in 2021, while five cases were recorded in 2020. Statistics on robberies involving firearms / arms (including stun guns) and pistol-like objects from 2012 to 2021 are at **Appendix G**.

2.8 There was no case of bank robbery in both 2021 and 2020. There was one case of goldsmith / watch shop robbery in 2021, compared with 12 cases in 2020. Statistics on bank robberies and goldsmith / watch shop robberies from 2012 to 2021 are at **Appendix H**.

## **Burglary**

2.9 There were 1 472 burglaries in 2021, representing a decrease of 29.7% compared with 2 095 cases in 2020 (see chart at **Appendix I**).

## **Homicide**

2.10 There were 23 homicides in 2021, representing an increase of 4.5% compared with 22 cases in 2020 (see chart at **Appendix J**). Five cases reported in 2021 were related to domestic violence, compared with two cases in 2020.

## **Wounding and Serious Assault**

2.11 There were 4 124 wounding and serious assault cases in 2021, representing a decrease of 9.6% compared with 4 563 cases in 2020 (see chart at **Appendix K**). 324 cases (7.9% of all cases) in 2021 were triad-related, compared with 353 cases (7.7% of all cases) in 2020.

## **Sexual offences**

2.12 There were 79 rape cases in 2021, representing an increase of 23.4% compared with 64 cases in 2020. There was only one case involving strangers and it has been detected. Indecent assault cases have also increased 49.3% from 682 cases in 2020 to 1 018 cases in 2021. Detection rates of rape and indecent assault cases remained high, at 98.7% and 79.3% respectively.

## **Deception**

2.13 There were 19 249 deception cases in 2021, representing an increase of 23.8% compared with 15 553 cases in 2020 (see chart at **Appendix L**). Over 70% of the reports were internet-related. The jump was mainly driven by the upsurge of cases in compensated dating scams, romance scams, investment fraud and online employment fraud, noting a soar ranging from 80% to 3.5 folds

respectively. Telephone deception registered a decrease of 53 cases to 1 140 cases, however, the pecuniary loss involved rose by 41% to \$810 million.

## **Serious Drug Offences**

2.14 There were 1 570 cases of serious drug offences in 2021, representing an increase of 36.6% compared with 1 149 cases in 2020 (see chart at **Appendix M**). 2 188 persons were arrested for serious drug offences in 2021, representing a rise of 20% compared with 1 824 persons in 2020. Of those arrested in 2021, 430 were juveniles and young persons aged under 21, representing a rise of 35.2% compared with 318 youths arrested in 2020. Among them, the number of arrested juveniles aged 10 to 15 increased by 1.1 folds, indicating a rising trend of younger teenagers being exploited in drug trafficking activities.

## **Shop Theft**

2.15 There were 7 187 shop theft cases in 2021, representing a decrease of 7.3% compared with 7 756 cases in 2020 (see chart at **Appendix N**). The value of the stolen property in 4 375 cases (60.9% of all cases) was \$500 or below.

## **Triad-related Crimes**

2.16 There were 1 888 triad-related crimes (2.9% of all crimes) in 2021, compared with 1 761 cases (2.8% of all crimes) in 2020. Most of the triad-related crimes involved wounding and serious assault (324 cases or 17.2%), criminal damage (264 cases or 14%) and serious gambling offences (233 cases or 12.3%).

## **Domestic Violence Cases**

2.17 There were 1 666 domestic violence cases in 2021, representing a rise of 3.8% compared with 1 605 cases in 2020. 1 196 incidents (71.8% of all cases) were criminal cases (such as wounding and serious assault, criminal intimidation and criminal damage) while 470 incidents (28.2% of all cases) were miscellaneous cases (such as common assault) compared with 1 139 crime cases (71% of all cases) and 466 miscellaneous cases (29% of all cases) in 2020. In 2021, 7 646 cases of domestic incident<sup>1</sup> (such as dispute, nuisance or annoyance

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

of non-violent nature) were recorded, representing an increase of 146 cases or 1.9% compared with 7 500 cases in 2020.

**Juveniles and Young Persons Arrested for Crime**

2.18 A total of 1 114 juveniles (aged 10 to 15) were arrested for crime in 2021, representing a decrease of 8.5% compared with 1 218 juveniles in 2020. Most of them were arrested for wounding and serious assault (174 persons or 15.6%), criminal damage (156 persons or 14%) and shop theft (99 persons or 8.9%).

2.19 1 907 young persons (aged 16 to 20) were arrested for crime in 2021, representing a decrease of 31.1% compared with 2 769 young persons in 2020. Most of them were arrested for serious drug offences (341 persons or 17.9%), wounding and serious assault (198 persons or 10.4%) and criminal damage (179 persons or 9.4%).

2.20 A chart showing the arrest of juveniles and young persons for crime from 2012 to 2021 is at **Appendix O**.

**Way Forward**

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## CHAPTER 3

### COMMERCIAL CRIME AND TECHNOLOGY CRIME

3.1 The Commissioner of Police submitted half-yearly reports to the FCC as regarding the commercial crime and technology crime. The following sections provide an overview of the commercial crime and technology crime reported in 2021 and a comparative assessment with those of 2020.

#### Commercial Crime

##### Serious Fraud<sup>1</sup>

3.2 A total of 24 serious fraud cases were investigated by the Commercial Crime Bureau (CCB) of the Police in 2021, representing an increase of one case compared with 23 cases in 2020. The amount involved decreased by 38.5% to \$8.2128 billion in 2021. Relevant figures are set out below –

<b>Serious Fraud</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>No. of Reported Cases</b>	23	24	+4.3%
<b>Total Amount Involved (\$ million)</b>	13,357.1	8,212.8	-38.5%

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 are also mentioned in the following sections.

##### Investment Fraud<sup>2</sup>

3.4 There were 1 511 Investment Fraud cases reported in 2021, representing an increase of 1 001 cases compared with 510 cases in 2020. The amount involved increased by 291.9% to \$3.3553 billion. Relevant figures are as follows –

<b>Investment Fraud</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>No. of Reported Cases</b>	510	1 511	+196.3%
<b>Total Reported Losses (\$ million)</b>	856.1	3,355.3	+291.9%

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Investment fraud includes investment-related pyramid scheme fraud, Loco London Gold fraud, etc.

3.5 The increased number of cryptocurrency-related investment fraud cases (979 cases, +752 cases) largely explained the rise in total reported cases in 2021. In 2021, CCB mounted arrest operations against four investment fraud syndicates responsible for cases involving at least \$274 million loss, with 59 syndicate members arrested and \$87.9 million of suspected crime proceeds withheld. During the operations, \$0.83 million of cash and luxury goods which worth \$3 million were seized.

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 website of the Anti-Deception Coordination Centre (ADCC), social media platforms of the Police, press conferences, as well as anti-deception seminars held at various districts.

### **Advance Fee Fraud**

3.7 For advance fee fraud, swindlers would use different excuses to lure victims to make upfront payments. There were 1 252 reported cases of advance fee fraud in 2021, representing an increase of 433 cases compared with 819 cases in 2020. The reported losses increased by 83.4% to \$102.7 million in 2021. Relevant figures are as follows –

<b>Advance Fee Fraud</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>No. of Reported Cases</b>	819	1 252	+52.9%
<b>Total Reported Losses (\$ million)</b>	56.0	102.7	+83.4%

3.8 Most of the cases (1 243 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 fees for various fictitious transactions. In October 2021, CCB smashed a triad-controlled loan fraud syndicate responsible for at least 550 low-interest loan fraud cases and involving losses of \$57.24 million. A total of 26 syndicate members were arrested for the offences of conspiracy to defraud and money laundering.

### **Employment Fraud**

3.9 A total of 1 074 cases of employment fraud were reported in 2021, representing an increase of 742 cases compared with 2020. The reported losses increased by 327.6% to \$85.1 million in 2021. Relevant figures are as follows –

<b>Employment Fraud</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>No. of Reported Cases</b>	332	1 074	+223.5%
<b>Total Reported Losses (\$ million)</b>	19.9	85.1	+327.6%



3.10 Among the above-mentioned 1 074 cases, 835 cases were deposit related employment fraud (brushing scam) which accounted for the overall increase in this category and involved loss amount of \$60.98 million. On the other hand, there were 27 loan application related cases where the victims were deceived to apply for cash loans amounted to \$11.48 million and surrender the whole sum to the fraudsters. In 2021, the Police arrested 109 persons involved in employment fraud that were held responsible for deceiving \$34.73 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 cases in 2002. A total of 15 cases were reported in 2021, representing an increase of eight cases compared with seven cases in 2020. The reported losses increased by 500% to \$1.8 million. Relevant figures are as follows –

<b>Bankruptcy-related Fraud</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>No. of Reported Cases</b>	7	15	+114.3%
<b>Total Reported Losses (\$ million)</b>	0.3	1.8	+500%

3.13 Eight of the reported cases involved borrowers attempting to obtain loans from banks or finance companies by making false declaration or pretences whilst the remaining seven 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 22 cases of insurance-related fraud were reported in 2021, representing a decrease of seven cases compared with 29 cases in 2020. The amount of losses decreased by 29.6% to \$8.8 million. Relevant figures are as follows –

<b>Insurance-related Fraud</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>No. of Reported Cases</b>	29	22	-24.1%
<b>Total Reported Losses (\$ million)</b>	12.5	8.8	-29.6%

3.15 19 of the 22 cases were fraud committed by insurance intermediaries with \$8.8 million loss. The remaining three cases were fraudulent claims without loss.

3.16 Since 2012, the Hong Kong Federation of Insurers (HKFI) has referred insurance-related fraud complaints to CCB for further investigation. In July 2021, the Police held a forum for the insurance stakeholders to raise their awareness and technique in dealing with insurance fraud cases. 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**

3.17 A total of five cases of property fraud were reported in 2021, representing an increase of one case compared with four cases reported in 2020. The reported loss increased by 550% to \$87.1 million in 2021. Relevant figures are as follows –

<b>Property Fraud</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>No. of Reported Cases</b>	4	5	+25%
<b>Total Reported Losses (\$ million)</b>	13.4	87.1	+550%

3.18 In September 2021, CCB neutralised a syndicate and arrested 13 persons who conspired with lawyers or clerks of law firms and fraudulently assumed the title ownership of eight idled premises. The idled premises were subsequently sold or mortgaged, adding up the loss amounted to \$62.7 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***

3.19 There were 1 534 counterfeit Hong Kong banknotes surfaced in 2021, representing a decrease of 88.8% compared with 13 659 pieces in 2020. Relevant figures are as follows –

<b>Counterfeit Hong Kong Banknotes</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Counterfeit HK\$1,000 banknotes	11 832	41	-99.7%
Counterfeit HK\$500 banknotes	1 365	725	-46.9%
Counterfeit HK\$100 banknotes	350	609	+74.0%
Counterfeit HK\$(others) banknotes	112	159	+42.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 659</b>	<b>1 534</b>	<b>-88.8%</b>

3.20 The impact of COVID-19 and Consumption Voucher Scheme have changed the payment method of Hong Kong people in 2021, leading to the diminishing use of physical currency and the decrease in the seizure of counterfeit Hong Kong banknotes. A total of 440 pieces of counterfeit Hong Kong banknotes were seized during police operations, which accounted for 28.7% of the total seizure. In 2021, the Police arrested 32 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.

### ***Counterfeit Hong Kong Coins***

3.21 A total of 4 836 counterfeit HK\$10 coins were seized in 2021, representing a decrease of 259 coins compared with 5 095 coins in 2020. 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 –

<b>Counterfeit Hong Kong Coins</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Counterfeit HK\$10 coins	5 095	4 836	-5.1%
Counterfeit HK\$5 coins	301	219	-27.2%

### ***Counterfeit Chinese Yuan Banknotes***

3.22 There were 387 counterfeit Chinese Yuan (CNY) banknotes surfaced in 2021, representing a decrease of 168 pieces compared with 555 pieces in 2020. Most of the counterfeit CNY were seized by banks in normal business dealings and were of low to average quality. 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 –

<b>Counterfeit CNY Banknotes</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Counterfeit CNY banknotes	555	387	-30.3%

### **Counterfeit Payment Cards**

3.23 12 counterfeit payment cards (counterfeit credit card) surfaced in Hong Kong in 2021, representing an increase of 11 cards compared with one card in 2020. The significant increase was attributed to the arrest of a Chinese male in December 2020. A total of 13 pieces of counterfeit payment cards were seized in the operation (12 pieces were reflected in the figure in January 2021). Relevant figures are as follows –

<b>Counterfeit Payment Cards</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Total counterfeit payment cards surfaced	1	12	+1 100%
<i>Seized in proactive operations</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>+1 100%</i>
No. of arrestees	1	0	-100%

3.24 The reason of decrease of cases in recent years is that 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.

### **Technology Crime**

3.25 A total of 16 159 cases of technology crime were reported in 2021, representing an increase of 3 243 cases compared with 12 916 cases in 2020. The amount involved increased by 2% from \$2.9641 billion in 2020 to \$3.0238 billion in 2021. 85.8% of technology crime reported fell into the category of internet deception. The breakdown of the reported technology crime cases is as follows –

<b>Technology Crime</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Internet Deception	10 716	13 859	+29.3%
<i>Online Business Fraud</i>	<i>6 941</i>	<i>6 491</i>	<i>-6.5%</i>
<i>Social Media Deception</i>	<i>1 988</i>	<i>3 638</i>	<i>+83.0%</i>
<i>Email Scam</i>	<i>767</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>-28.4%</i>
<i>Miscellaneous Fraud</i>	<i>1 020</i>	<i>3 094</i>	<i>+203.3%</i>
<i>E-banking Fraud</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>-</i>
Internet Blackmail	1 144	1 317	+15.1%
Misuse of Computer	111	142	+27.9%
Others <sup>3</sup>	945	841	-11.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 916</b>	<b>16 159</b>	<b>+25.1%</b>

### **Internet Deception**

3.26 Internet deception refers to scams and deceptive activities in which criminals reach and deceive victims via the internet. 13 859 internet deception cases were reported in 2021, representing an increase of 3 143 cases compared with 10 716 cases in 2020. The reported losses increased from \$2.9456 billion in 2020 to \$2.9658 billion in 2021. The majority of the cases were related to online business fraud (6 491 cases), followed by social media deception (3 638 cases), miscellaneous fraud (3 094 cases) and email scam (549 cases).

<sup>3</sup> Others include Online Game Related cases and Online Unlawful Gambling cases etc.

### ***Online Business Fraud***

3.27 In 2021, 6 491 online business fraud cases were reported, representing a decrease of 450 cases compared with 6 941 cases in 2020. The reported losses decreased from \$127.2 million in 2020 to \$77.0 million in 2021. The majority of the cases were related to e-shopping fraud – customer-to-customer (C2C) (5 999 cases), in which victims were deceived when they bought / sold goods on e-shopping platform.

3.28 Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, online shopping remains in high demand, resulting in the continuous rising trend in e-shopping fraud. In response, the Police have been conducting publicity campaigns and taking proactive enforcement actions to tackle the trend. The Police will continue the crime prevention publicity efforts through various channels including press conferences, Offbeat On Air, e-Platforms (Webpage, Mobile Application, YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, Weibo, Twitter) of the Police and e-banners on e-shopping platforms.

### ***Social Media Deception***

3.29 In 2021, 3 638 social media deception cases were reported, representing an increase of 1 650 cases compared with 1 988 cases in 2020. The amount involved increased by 158.4% to \$669.4 million.

3.30 The increase in overall social media deception was mainly attributed to the rise in compensated dating (1 743 cases, +885 cases, +103.1%) and romance scam (1 659 cases, +754 cases, +83.3%).

3.31 Romance scam caused victims substantial losses totalling \$599.7 million (+\$387.1 million, +182.1%). 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***

3.32 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 549 email scam cases in 2021, representing a decrease of 218 cases compared with 767 cases in 2020.

3.33 Email Scam is divided into two categories, namely email scam (corporate level)<sup>4</sup> and email scam (personal level)<sup>5</sup>.

3.34 There were 432 email scam (corporate level) cases registered in 2021 (-207 cases, -32.4%) with a reported total loss of \$1.5311 billion (-\$707 million, -31.6%). The loss of individual victim ranged from \$2,561 to \$105.5 million. The case with the highest loss amount involved a local shipping company that received fraudulent instructions from a suspect who pretended to be its own president and accounting staff in the United States, directing payment of HK\$105.5 million in 11 remittances to 4 local bank accounts.

3.35 A total of 117 email scam (personal level) cases were registered in 2021 (-11 cases, -8.6%) with a reported total loss of \$7.7 million (-\$1.6 million, -17.2%).

3.36 CSTCB will continue to collaborate with various stakeholders, including the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer (OGCIO), the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA), the Hong Kong Computer Emergency Response Team Coordination Centre (HKCERT) and the Hong Kong Trade Development Council (HKTDC) to promote public awareness and remind the staff of critical infrastructures, Government departments and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to enhance the system security.

3.37 In addition, under Project e-GUARD, a Suspicious Email Detection System named V@nguard is co-developed by CSTCB and the University of Hong Kong to assist SMEs in automatically detecting suspicious emails in their daily business communications and protecting them from email scams. The system had been officially rolled out since 1 October 2022.

### ***Miscellaneous Fraud***

3.38 A total of 3 094 miscellaneous fraud cases were reported in 2021, representing an increase of 2 074 cases compared with 1 020 cases in 2020. The amount involved increased by 112.5% to \$662.8 million.

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<sup>4</sup> 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”.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

3.39 The increase in overall miscellaneous fraud was mainly attributed to the rise in online employment fraud (1 063 cases, +827 cases, +350.4%) and online investment fraud (980 cases, +436 cases, +80.1%).

3.40 Online employment fraud occurs when fraudsters post job advertisements on various social media platforms and forums to phish for victims, claiming to offer job opportunities but only providing vague information with no specific job natures and no details of the hiring company. After job seekers have fallen prey, fraudsters deceive victims' money or property by various excuses. Some fraudsters request victims to make advanced payment for materials purchase or to pay guarantee fees before they start working.

3.41 Online investment fraud occurs when fraudsters disguise as investment professionals, staff of multinational enterprises or foreign companies, contact and lure victims to invest by claiming 'no risks' and 'high guaranteed returns'. After the so-called investment is secured, fraudsters allege that their investment suffer losses and persuade victims to invest more money by falsely guaranteeing that there would be profit shortly. Some fraudsters would let victims have small profit at early stages to gain their trust for further investment. In recent years, some fraudsters even set up fake companies, websites, mobile applications and investment accounts to earn victims' trust by falsely claiming that they can check their investment status at all times.

3.42 In addition to publicity and educational initiatives, the CSTCB is also studying the possibility of developing a mobile application to allow the public to block bogus or fake website access.

### **Internet Blackmail**

3.43 Internet blackmail refers to the act of coercion over the internet using the threat of causing loss to another person. 1 317 cases of internet blackmail were reported in 2021, representing an increase of 173 cases compared with 1 144 cases in 2020. The loss amount totalled \$15 million (+\$5.9 million, +64.8%).

#### ***Blackmail (Naked Chat)***

3.44 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 1 159 Naked chat cases in 2021, representing an increase of 150 cases compared with 1 009 cases in 2020. The loss involved increased from \$8.0 million in 2020 to \$13.9 million in 2021.

3.45 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***

3.46 There were 38 cases of ransomware blackmail in 2021, representing an increase of 19 cases compared with 19 cases in 2020. Four out of 38 cases incurred losses that amounted to over \$0.2 million worth of cryptocurrency. The Police will continue to promote cyber security through various campaigns and educational initiatives.

### ***Email Extortion Scam***

3.47 Scammers usually falsely claimed to have hacked the victim's computer and have obtained sensitive information with a view to extorting the victim. There were eight cases received in 2021, representing a decrease of 15 cases compared with 23 cases in 2020. No monetary loss was incurred.

3.48 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**

3.49 Misuse of computer refers to unauthorized activities in computer systems or unauthorized accesses to online service accounts. 142 cases of misuse of computer (+31 cases, +27.9%) with an aggregate loss of \$34.5 million (+\$28.3 million, +456.5%) were reported in 2021.

### **Anti-Deception Coordination Centre**

3.50 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*

3.51 The ADCC's "Anti-Scam Helpline 18222" enquiry hotline operates round-the-clock to give advices on suspected deceptions. In 2021, the ADCC received 27 935 public enquiry calls and successfully prevented 505 ongoing deception cases.

### *Mitigate the victim's loss*

3.52 The ADCC worked in partnership with local financial institutions and overseas legal enforcement agencies to proactively intercept payments to fraudsters. In 2021, the ADCC successfully intercepted \$2.3457 billion of crime proceeds (including cryptocurrency).

3.53 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 Police to combat transnational crimes promptly and effectively. In 2021, the ADCC processed 206 out-going stop payment requests with over \$130 million crime proceeds intercepted.

3.54 In March 2021, ADCC and CSTCB jointly established a Cryptocurrency Stop-Payment Mechanism. Since then, the ADCC received 588 crypto-related stop payment requests with over HK \$11 million equivalent cryptocurrency crime proceeds intercepted.

### *Intelligence-led operations*

3.55 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.

3.56 The ADCC coordinates the turnout of Scam Response Teams (SRTs) for urgent arrest or enquiry, according to the intelligence given by banks. In 2021, the ADCC has coordinated with SRTs and mounted 128 arrest operations, resulting in the arrest of 133 suspects who were involved in over 147 deception cases. Also, ADCC deployed SRTs to banks to follow up on ongoing deception and advise victims against payment to fraudsters.

3.57 In December 2021, officers of ADCC (INT&SRT) and Counterfeit Section of CCB have mounted an arrest operation codenamed POWERSTAFF and neutralized a local money laundering syndicate located inside an industrial building in San Po Kong. During the operation, 13 persons, including four core

syndicate members, were arrested. The syndicate used their identity as a licensed Money Service Operator (MSO) to cover up the money laundering activities which involved laundering over \$222 million using 76 stooge accounts with at least 18 scam cases involved.

### *Engagement with stakeholders*

3.58 The ADCC cooperates with various Police units and other stakeholders (e.g. Labour Department, Immigration Department, Housing Authorities and Housing Department, HKMA, Land Registry, Hong Kong Post, Securities and Future Commission (SFC), Mass Transit Railway, local financial institutions, telecommunication service providers, Hong Kong Association of Banks, Hong Kong Money Service Operators Association, Investor and Financial Education Council, Hong Kong Mainland Students Association, Universities, social media platforms and non-governmental organisations, etc.) for formulating anti-deception strategies with regard to the trend of topical scams.

### *Publicity and education*

3.59 The ADCC coordinates the deployment of relevant resources within the Police 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**

3.60 The FCC noted that in 2021, there were increases in case number and loss amount in several types of commercial crime and technology crime and showed support to the Police on its continuous collaboration with the Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies in conducting intelligence-led enforcement actions to combat these crimes. In addition, the FCC praised the Police keeping 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 1 844 juveniles<sup>1</sup> were arrested for various criminal offences in 2021, representing a decrease of 21.6% compared with 2020 (2 352 juvenile offenders). The most common criminal offences committed were wounding and serious assault, criminal damage, serious drug offences, shop theft 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 parent(s) or guardian(s) 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

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

include the prevalence of the offence, the degree of damage done to property and injuries suffered by the victim, and the attitude of the victim and of the juvenile offender's parent(s) or guardian(s).

4.5 270 juvenile offenders were issued with a caution in 2021, representing a decrease of 32.8% compared to 2020 (402 juvenile offenders). This gave a caution rate of 14.6% of all the juveniles arrested, compared to 17.1% in 2020. A comparison of the number of juvenile offenders being cautioned under PSDS in 2020 and 2021 is set out below –

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Juveniles Arrested</b>	<b>No. of Juvenile Offenders being cautioned under PSDS</b>	<b>Caution Rate of Juveniles Arrested</b>
2020	2 352	402	17.1%
2021	1 844	270	14.6%

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 13 and 16 (see chart at **Appendix Q**).

## **Referrals**

### **Post-caution Visits by Juvenile Protection Section**

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. The visit period may last for a maximum of two years from the date of caution or until a juvenile offender's 18<sup>th</sup> birthday, whichever is the earlier. The purpose of the visits is to ensure that the juvenile offenders do not relapse into crime or associate with undesirable characters.

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

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

- (c) the Education Bureau (EDB).

### **Community Support Service Scheme**

4.9 Currently, there are five NGOs operating the Community Support Service Scheme on subvention from SWD. The scheme aims at helping juvenile offenders 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**

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

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

### **Referrals to Education Bureau**

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

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

### **Recidivism**

4.12 A juvenile offender is regarded as a recidivist if he or she is arrested again for crime within two years from the date of caution or before he or she reaches 18 years of age, whichever occurs first. The recidivism rate in 2019 was 8.2% (30 juvenile offenders), whereas between 2015 and 2018, the recidivism rate were 9.1% (69 juvenile offenders), 7.3% (44 juvenile offenders), 6.2% (36 juvenile offenders) and 6.8% (37 juvenile offenders) respectively. Due to the two-year rule, the recidivism rate for juvenile offenders arrested in 2020 and thereafter is yet to be available.

### **Way Forward**

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

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## **CHAPTER 5**

### **FIGHT CRIME PUBLICITY STRATEGY**

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

#### **Publicity Strategy for the 2021-22 Campaign**

5.2 The 2021-22 campaign continued to enjoy a major campaign status with a budget allocation of \$2 million.

5.3 In view of the increase in cases of deception and youth crime related to robbery, drugs and triads, as well as the consistent public concern about sexual offence, burglary and theft, FCC endorsed the Publicity Sub-Committee's recommendation to adopt "Enhance Law-abiding Awareness of Young People", "Beware of Deception" (with emphases on Naked Chat Blackmail Cases, Online Shopping Scam, Telephone Deception, Romance Scam and Investment Fraud), "Beware of Burglary and Theft", "Guard against Sexual Assault" and "Stand Firm! Knock Drugs Out" as the themes of the 2021-22 campaign.

5.4 Announcements in the Public Interests (APIs) reminding the public to beware of deception and stay vigilant against burglary were broadcast on local television and radio channels during the year. The anti-scam mascot "The Little Grape" continued to be featured in APIs and publicity materials to encourage members of the public to remind their families and friends to stay alert to scams, and call the "Anti-Scam Helpline 18222" for assistance if a scam is suspected. Besides, the Publicity Sub-Committee also publicise crime prevention messages in relation to the themes of the 2021-22 campaign by displaying advertisements on cinema screens, outdoor electronic media, Mass Transit Railway train compartments, bus bodies, popular websites and social media platforms.

5.5 Stationery souvenirs and mini-board games carrying law-abiding messages were produced for distribution to students at fight crime talks and publicity events.

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

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## **CHAPTER 6**

### **DRUG SITUATION IN HONG KONG**

6.1 The Government attaches great importance to combatting illegal drug activities and closely monitor the drug situation and have put in place a multi-pronged approach to fight against drug problems. The 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.

#### **Background**

6.2 The Narcotics Division (ND) is set up under the Security Bureau to formulate and co-ordinate anti-drug policy and measures. It adopts a multi-pronged approach, comprising preventive education and publicity (PE&P), treatment and rehabilitation (T&R), legislation and law enforcement, external cooperation, and research. The Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN) is a non-statutory advisory body that advises the Government on matters concerning drugs with ND as its secretariat.

6.3 Set up in 1972, the Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) is a voluntary reporting system recording the details of drug abusers who have come into contact with and have been reported by the reporting agencies (including law enforcement agencies (LEAs), treatment and welfare agencies, tertiary institutions, hospitals, and clinics). Released on a quarterly basis, the CDRA statistics facilitate the planning of anti-drug strategies and programmes in Hong Kong. By its nature, while the statistics do not measure the exact size of the drug abusing population at any particular time, they are indicators of the trends of drug abuse over time.

6.4 Other relevant sources also provide reference on the drug trends, including the triennial Surveys of Drug Use among Students<sup>1</sup>, 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 agencies).

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<sup>1</sup> 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.



6.5 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**

6.6 ND has studied the CRDA statistics<sup>2</sup> for the year 2021. Key figures are selected and presented in the table below –

	<b>Key figures</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
1(a)	Total number of reported drug abusers	5 776	6 019 (+4%)
1(b)	Number of reported drug abusers aged under 21	607	873 (+44%)
1(c)	Number of newly reported abusers	1 596	1 979 (+24%)
1(d)	Proportion of newly reported abusers who are young adults (aged 21-35)	46%	43%
2(a)	Number of reported psychotropic substance abusers		
	Ice	1 255	1 144 (-9%)
	Cocaine	727	1 071 (+47%)
	Cannabis	749	994 (+33%)
2(b)	Number of reported psychotropic substance abusers aged under 21		
	Cannabis	326	483 (+48%)
	Cocaine	209	387 (+85%)
	Ketamine	91	100 (+10%)
3	Median drug history <sup>3</sup> of newly reported drug abusers (years)	5.0	3.4

<sup>2</sup> The figures for the drug situation in Hong Kong in 2020 and 2021 would 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 2022 and the likely impact caused by the pandemic.

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

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

- (a) the total number of reported drug abusers in 2021 reversed the downward trend in the past ten years and rebounded slightly to around the level last seen in 2018 and 2019, and drug abuse has become more prevalent among youngsters;
- (b) a relatively high proportion of newly reported abusers continued to be young adults in 2021;
- (c) psychotropic substance abuse was prevalent as compared to narcotics analgesics, with increased cocaine and cannabis abuse. Being the most popular drug abused among young people aged under 21, cannabis also continued to be the most popular drug abused among newly reported drug abusers in 2021, with 663 newly reported abusers (having increased by 28%);
- (d) the median drug history of 3.4 years of newly reported cases, and “home/friend’s home only” being the most common locality for drug taking (59% of the reported drug abusers in 2021), call for continued attention to the issue of hidden drug abuse; and
- (e) the involvement of young people in drug offences warrants attention. Law enforcement figures in 2021 showed a significant rise in the number of drug arrestees in 2021 as compared to 2020 (by 20% from 3 849 in 2020 to 4 634 in 2021), in particular those aged under 21 involved in serious drug offences (by 37% from 339 in 2020 to 465 in 2021).

### **Key Anti-drug Initiatives**

6.8 In view of the major drug trends as observed 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 drug abuse (especially that “cannabis is a drug” and harms of other drugs, including cocaine and ketamine) and drug trafficking, as well as encourage early help-seeking. Specifically, anti-drug messages will continue to be disseminated through different media and community platforms, with greater emphasis on

digital and media initiatives (including the ND's social media accounts<sup>4</sup>). With regard to the latest drug situation, we will also strengthen collaboration with different parties (including other government bureaux/departments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), medical professionals (e.g. the Hong Kong College of Family Physicians and the Federation of Medical Societies of Hong Kong), key opinion leaders (KOLs) and media organisations) to launch suitable anti-drug programmes. The ND launched a new set of television and radio announcements in the public interest (APIs) on the harms caused by cannabis use in February 2022, featuring a former cannabis abuser. In April 2022, the ND, the Police, and the Correctional Services Department (CSD) also rolled out a series of social media and publicity initiatives against cannabis and drug trafficking, in countering the “420” cannabis advocacy. Promotion of help-seeking through the 24-hour helpline “186 186” and the instant messaging service “98 186 186” (on WhatsApp and WeChat) will also continue.

6.10 Schools will remain an important platform for anti-drug education. As stated in the 2021 Policy Address, ND and the Education Bureau (EDB) have been providing more learning opportunities and teaching resources to help students understand drug harms correctly and stay vigilant against the lure of drug traffickers. For example, anti-drug education and law abiding value have been included in the Value Education Curriculum Framework (Pilot) promulgated by EDB in November 2021. Anti-drug training and programmes on the latest drug scene and trend designed for teachers, school management personnel and students will continue to be delivered. Secondary schools will also be encouraged to implement the Healthy School Programme with a Drug Testing Component and the Beat Drugs with Sports Programme to promote healthy lifestyles and foster a drug-free culture in schools. For tertiary students, with the assistance of several student offices of universities, ND is spearheading efforts to roll out dedicated sessions on anti-cannabis and anti-drug trafficking in university general education courses, and in its publicity. Other “softer” activities seeking to target students in dormitories are also being planned.

6.11 The Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre (DIC)<sup>5</sup> is under renovation, and is expected to be re-opened in 2022. The revamped DIC, with additional multi-media interactive facilities and features supported by The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust, will provide a better equipped venue to allow more modernised, digitally-connected and appealing delivery of anti-drug

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/narcoticsdivisionhk>;  
<https://www.instagram.com/narcotics.divisionhk/>;  
[https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC515rQOrYfS9\\_xLzPuEfxPg](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC515rQOrYfS9_xLzPuEfxPg)

<sup>5</sup> Constructed with a sponsorship from The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust and first opened in 2004, DIC is the first permanent anti-drug educational exhibition centre in Hong Kong. The two-storey DIC is located on the roof floor at the Low Block of the Queensway Government Offices, and has a floor area of around 900 m<sup>2</sup>.

education to students, young adults, families and other members of the public. It will also foster stronger cross-sector collaboration through the organisation of exhibitions, events and activities.

6.12 ND plans to launch in the second half of 2022 a new anti-drug overarching theme covering a new logo, two mascots, and a revamped slogan of “一齊企硬唔 take 嘢”, with a view to refreshing the anti-drug campaign and instilling a greater sense of togetherness in the theme.

### ***Treatment and Rehabilitation***

6.13 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 CSD.

6.14 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”<sup>6</sup> (the Three-year Plan) in March 2021, with the aim of facilitating anti-drug service providers 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 pursue initiatives according to the strategic directions set out in the Three-year Plan, and oversee and coordinate efforts as appropriate.

### ***Beat Drugs Fund***

6.15 Beat Drug Fund (BDF), with a capital base of HK\$3.35 billion and a balance standing at around HK\$4.9 billion by the end of March 2021<sup>7</sup>, has been providing sustainable financial source to support worthwhile anti-drug projects. Since its establishment in 1996, BDF has funded about 1 940 projects covering

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<sup>6</sup> 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](https://www.nd.gov.hk/pdf/three_year_plan_2021_2023_final_en.pdf).

<sup>7</sup> The annual financial statement and annual reports of the BDF Association ended 31 March 2021 are available at the following website:  
[https://www.nd.gov.hk/pdf/Reports\\_and\\_Financial\\_Statements\\_2021.pdf](https://www.nd.gov.hk/pdf/Reports_and_Financial_Statements_2021.pdf).

PE&P, T&R and research at the territory-wide and district levels, with a total grant of over HK\$2.1 billion up to March 2022. 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. Meanwhile, the Fourth Round of the Anti-drug Community Awareness Building Programme under BDF, implemented by 18 District Fight Crime Committees to carry out anti-drug projects at the district level, will continue to run until March 2024.

### ***Legislation, Law Enforcement and External Cooperation***

6.16 The Government will continue to remain vigilant in monitoring overseas and local drug trends. As a regular exercise, the Government has from time to time proposed amendments to Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (DDO) (Cap. 134) and the Control of Chemicals Ordinance (Cap. 145) as appropriate to include new substances under statutory control, having regard to a host of relevant factors, including international control requirements, the uses and harmful effects of the substances, severity of abuse in the local and overseas contexts, advice of ACAN and relevant authorities, etc. This is to ensure that LEAs in Hong Kong could respond effectively to the latest drug developments. 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.

6.17 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 14 300 kg of drugs in 2021, an increase of 155% compared to 2020 (at about 5 600 kg).

6.18 LEAs will continue with the strategy of targeting drug supply at source through stemming the illegal import of dangerous drugs and controlled chemicals, 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 DDO<sup>8</sup> to seek enhanced sentencing on such syndicates, hence achieving a stronger deterrent effect.

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<sup>8</sup> 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.

6.19 On external cooperation, representatives of the 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.

### **Way Forward**

6.20 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.

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## **CHAPTER 7**

### **OTHER ISSUES DISCUSSED BY FIGHT CRIME COMMITTEE**

7.1 In 2021, FCC also discussed the 2021-22 publicity campaign for rehabilitated offenders launched by Correctional Services Department (CSD). Details of this issue are set out in the following paragraphs.

#### **CSD's 2021-22 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 offenders, apart from helping the prevention of crime and educating the public on the operation of the Hong Kong criminal justice system. These activities have received positive response from the community over the years.

7.3 CSD carried out its 2021-22 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). Mission in Prison was a new crime prevention education programme launched in January 2021 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. During the outbreak of COVID-19 and school suspension, Rehabilitation Pioneer Leaders (RPL) developed two new programmes, i.e. “‘RPL Chit-chat’ Life Planning Programme” to invite practitioners of different industries to share the career prospect and job experience with RPLs for life planning training and “Training on the Operations of Online Channel for RPLs” by setting up Instagram and YouTube channel to promote crime prevention and anti-epidemic messages with RPLs trained and assigned to manage the social media platform. The Student Forum, “Own Your Life” in musical drama format kicked off in October 2019. Training workshops were held to recruit student performers for a joint performance in a mega show in October 2021 attended by around 1 600 participants. Other RPP activities held during the year included the Reflective Path and education talks to schools.

- (b) *The General Public* : To address the specific psychological needs of male persons in custody (PICs), LIFE GYM - Positive Living Centre for Men, more sporting equipment were installed and utilised to strengthen PICs' skills in goal-setting and regaining confidence. Through connection to the Internet, a parent-child activity in the form of a video conference cycling competition was held at Christmas 2020 where parent PICs at Stanley Prison riding smart bikes could see on screen their children cycling synchronously at the Mongkok Counselling Centre for a family "reunion" during the festive season. CSD implemented an education programme, "Understanding history is the beginning of knowledge" to provide a series of history seminars, virtual reality learning and workshops for young PICs by phases to help them understand history and enhance their national identity, thereby facilitate their rehabilitation by reducing the chance of re-offending through self-reflection. Through collaboration between CSD and the Hong Kong Police Force, the "Walk with YOUTH Programme" aimed to advocate crime prevention and reduce re-offending of young PICs by reforming themselves to cultivate positive values and build resilience through a series of activities. Before the Lunar New Year in 2021, an activity entitled "Walk with YOUTH Reunion with Families" was organised in Pik Uk Correctional Institution where CSD and Police volunteers and young PICs made glutinous rice balls together. Volunteers travelled around the whole territory to distribute the glutinous rice balls and greeting cards prepared by young PICs to their families on the same day, in a bid to strengthen the ties between young PICs and their families. A joint initiative by CSD, Po Leung Kuk (PLK) schools and a non governmental organisation (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 campaign was promoted in PLK schools through a series of contests and activities. The enhanced "Future Reporter Scheme" introduced in the renovated audio-visual studio in Pik Uk Correctional Institution continued to provide multimedia production skill training to PICs for production of broadcasting programmes. 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 Facebook page. CSD participated in the Hong Kong Brands and Products Expo to introduce the effort and work of PICs' engagement in industrial production and vocational training as well as the rehabilitation work of CSD. 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 offenders. Outdoor Light Emitting Diode display was installed at Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre to enhance publicity on offender rehabilitation.

- (c) *District and Community Organisations* : CSD promoted public acceptance of rehabilitated offenders 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* : CSD appealed to merchant and trade associations to provide working opportunities to rehabilitated offenders 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 three 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 offenders 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 2020-21 membership list of SCOYO are at **Appendix B(a)**.

8.2 In 2021, SCOYO examined reports on the statistics on crimes involving juveniles and young persons as well as the operation of Police Superintendent's Discretion Scheme. SCOYO also received an update on the operation of YOAP and Rehabilitation Pioneer Project.

#### Publicity Sub-Committee

8.3 The Publicity Sub-Committee of FCC publicises the policies, objectives and strategies of FCC with a view to fostering public awareness of crime prevention and motivating the community to play a more active role in the fight against crime. The terms of reference and the 2021-22 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 2021-22 Fight Crime Publicity Campaign are set out in Chapter 5.

8.5 In 2021-22, 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 In August 2021, the ‘GCA 2021 (Phase I)’ was held in a ‘closed-door’ presentation ceremony at the Police Headquarters, taking into account the pandemic concerns. To further the scope of engagement, the award nomination was expanded from individuals to corporates with commendation of the ‘Good Corporate Award’, which was supported by the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce and crime bureaux of the HKPF. There were more than 250 ceremony attendees, including 32 awardees, and 14 representatives from six awarded corporates.

8.8 There were a couple of new initiatives incorporated in ‘GCA 2021 (Phase I), including the ‘anti-deception theme’, ‘Good Corporate Award’, new concept of ‘Good Citizen Alliance’ and first debut of the live version of the Force’s mascot, ‘The Little Grape’. From the two-week pre-event publicity, to the presentation ceremony and ‘GCA Highlight’ broadcast on the same day, the campaign was dedicated to promote the sense of law-abidance in society. Up to August 2021, more than 4 000 citizens have been commended under the scheme.

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## 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.

#### 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 2021-22, about 550 non-official members served on the 18 DFCCs. The membership lists of the 18 DFCCs are at **Appendix C(b)**.

#### Monitoring Crime Situation in the District

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

9.5 Each district has its own crime characteristics due to geographical, demographic and developmental differences. In 2021, DFCCs' attention was particularly drawn to the following types of crime –

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

### **Co-ordination of Community Efforts**

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

9.7 Campaign activities undertaken by DFCCs in 2021 took a variety of forms, including talks, seminars, award schemes and contests or competitions, publication of fight crime newsletters and distribution of fight crime publicity items.

### **Link between FCC and DFCCs**

9.8 FCC received and considered regular progress reports on the work of the 18 DFCC, and provided advice to DFCCs. A brief report on matters discussed at FCC meetings 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 2021. FCC Members also participated actively in the publicity activities organised by DFCCs. These arrangements not only enhanced the exchange of ideas and information on measures to combat crime but also established a useful communication channel between members of FCC and the 18 DFCCs.

9.9 Strengthening community efforts in crime prevention is important in maintaining Hong Kong as one of the safest cities in the world. To step up efforts in crime prevention and to enhance co-operation among community groups, FCC allocated additional funding of \$1.8 million to the 18 DFCCs in financial year 2021-22 for organizing activities. DFCCs had made use of the allocated funding to organise crime prevention and fight crime activities, including the production of souvenirs and booklets containing fight crime messages, and visits to Police facilities to enhance public understanding of Police work, etc. These activities were conducive to the dissemination of fight crime messages and the raising of law-abiding awareness in the community.

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**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 2021-22**

- Chairperson : The Chief Secretary for Administration
- Deputy Chairperson : The Secretary for Justice
- Members : 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, MH  
Mr. CHAN Siu-tong, MH, JP  
Mr. SIU Chor-kee, BBS, MH, JP  
Ms. Melody KWOK Sze-wai, MH  
Ms. Cecilia HO Chung-chee  
Mr. Roland WONG Ka-yeung  
Mr. Alex WONG Wing-lik  
Secretary for Labour and Welfare  
Secretary for Security  
Secretary for Education  
Secretary for Home Affairs  
Commissioner of Police  
Commissioner of Correctional Services
- Secretary : Principal Assistant Secretary for Security (E)

**FIGHT CRIME COMMITTEE**

**Standing Committee on Young Offenders**

**Terms of Reference**

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

**Membership for 2021-22**

**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, JP  
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 CHIU Yiu-nin, 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 2021-22**

**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, MH  
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 2021-2022**

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 CHAN Wai-chuen

**Vice-chairman** : Mr LAM Chun-fung

**Members** : Mr CHAN Ka-wo  
Mr CHAN Kwong-ming, Johnny  
Ms CHAN Yuk-fan, Fanny  
Ms CHOI Ka-man, Carmen  
Ms CHONG Sze-pui, Joanne, MH  
Mr CHOW Chiu-sheung  
Mr CHUANG Ka-pun, Albert, JP  
Mr HA Chung-kin, MH  
Ms KO Pui-yee  
Ms KOO Kit-kin  
Ms LAM Lai-yee  
Dr LAM Wai-wing, Malcolm , JP  
Mr LAU Tin-ching, Timothy  
Ms LEE Po-yee, Sinnie  
Ms LEE Yuet-ying, Olivia  
Mr LIN Xiao-dong  
Mr LUI Hung-pan  
Ms MAN Wing-yee, Ginny, BBS  
Ms POON Sum-yee, Teresa  
Mr QIU Song-qing  
Mr SO Kai-kwok, Kenneth  
Ms TSANG Fung-chu, Ellen , JP  
Mr WU Yim-chung  
Mr YEUNG Hoi-wing  
Mr YEUNG Hok-ming  
Mr YIP Wing-shing, David, SBS, BBS, MH, JP  
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** : Dr CHENG Shing-fung, Baldwin, MH, JP

**Members** : Ms CHAN Hang, MH, JP  
Mr CHAN Hoi-wing, Joseph  
Dr CHAN Kin-hung  
Mr CHENG Chi-sing, MH  
Mr CHENG Kwok-hung  
Mr CHIU Chi-keung, BBS  
Mr CHIU Chi-kin  
Mr CHOI Chun-chung, Danny  
Mr CHOI Pak-hei  
Mr CHU Yuk-lung, JP  
Ms FONG Choi-peng, BBS, MH  
Mr HO Ngai-kam, Stanley  
Ms HO Sau-yin, Zareenah  
Ms LAI Pik-mei, Pamy  
Dr LAM Kwok-hung, Edward  
Ms LAU Sing-she, Dana  
Ms LEE Ching-har, Annie  
Mr LEE Hei-lok  
Ms LEUNG Luk-fung  
Mr LU Hiu-tung  
Ms MOK Mo-kit, Daisy  
Mr TING Kon-ho, Eddie, MH  
Mr TSOI Chi-chung  
Mr WONG Chi-chung  
Mr WONG Chung-leung  
Ms WONG Pui-yee, Catherine  
Ms YANG Jie  
Ms YEUNG Ngai  
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 CHAN Hoi-ka Tammy  
Ms CHAU Chuen-heung, SBS, MH, JP  
Mr CHAU Kwok-ming  
Mr CHOW Cheung-fuk  
Mr CHOW Lin-hing  
Ms FU Hiu-lam, Sammi  
Mr HUI Chun-lung  
Mr HO Lai-on  
Mr HO Siu-kei  
Ms KWOK Wai-man, Mealoha  
Ms LAU Suk-han  
Mr LEE Man-on  
Ms LEUNG Tsui-wan  
Mr LUO Cheng-huan  
Mr MOK Kwong-yuen, Swanson  
Mr TSANG Chiu-yuk  
Mr WANG Lei  
Ms WONG Chi-lin  
Mr WONG Fuk-kan, MH  
Mr WONG Kam-leung  
Ms WONG Mei-fung, Connie  
Mr WONG Shun-ye, MH  
Mr WONG Tsz-man  
Mr YIP Kam-hung  
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 Wei-qiao

**Vice-chairman** : Mr CHEUNG Chi-chung

**Members** :

- Mr CHAN Kin-ping, BBS, JP
- Mr CHAN Wai-chung, Ricky
- Mr CHENG Yuen-ho, Daniel
- Ms CHEUNG Chin-ling, Gladys
- Ms CHEUNG Hai-man, Flora
- Mr CHO Wui-hung, MH
- Mr HO Hin-ming, BBS, MH
- Ms HO Mo-han, Miranda
- Mr KO Chung-kit, Jacky
- Mr KWAN Chor-chung
- Mr KWAN Ho-yeung
- Mr KWOK Yu-won, Eric, MH
- Prof KWONG Che-leung, Charles
- Ms LAM Chu-chi
- Mr. LAM Tak-shing
- Ms LEE Yi-ying
- Ms LEUNG Hoi-man, Ada
- Mr LEUNG Sheung-kui, Alex
- Ms LEUNG Sze-wan
- Ms LEUNG Yuen-ting
- Mr LIN Chau-kit
- Mr POON Chi-lun, Allen
- Mr POON Pak-kit
- Ms POON Wing-yin, Peggy
- Dr SIU Miu-man, MH
- Ms TAO Kur-yu, Arliss
- Mr TING Kin-wa
- Ms TONG Ho-yi
- Mr WONG Kai-yeung
- Mr WONG Siu-kei, Ivan, JP
- Ms WONG Sok-man
- Mr YANG Wing-kit

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

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  
Ms CHAN Oi-yi  
Mr CHAN Pik-man, MH  
Mr CHAN Sheung-chi, Michael  
Mr CHAN Yuk-ming  
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, JP  
Ms LAU Chi-wan, Vanessa  
Mr LAW King-shing, BBS, MH, JP  
Mr LEE Tan-chun, MH  
Ms LEUNG Kar-ming  
Mr LEUNG Tsz-wing, MH  
Ms LEUNG Wing-ting, Saw  
Mr LI Sai-lung  
Mr LI Wai-ming  
Mr LI Wing-kuen  
Mr MA Ka-chun  
Mr MOHAMMAD Isaac Sidique  
Ms SIN Chui-wah  
Ms TAM Wai-chun, BBS, MH  
Mr TSUI Hiu-kit  
Mr WONG Chun-fai, BBS, MH  
Ms WONG King-lai  
Mr WONG Kwun-keong, JP  
Mr WONG Pui-yin  
Mr WONG Sing-lam, MH  
Mr WONG, Ting-hong  
Mr WONG Wai-kwong  
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, MH, JP

**Members** : Ms AU Kam-yi, Holly  
Mr CHAN Chun-Kit  
Ms CHAN Siu-yin  
Mr CHAN Yiu-hung, Jimmy, MH  
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, MH  
Ms Jamila Ismail  
Mr KAN Ming-tung, MH  
Mr LAI Wing-chun  
Ms LEUNG Siu-ling  
Mr LEUNG Tang-fung  
Mr LEUNG-Lik  
Mr LEUNG Shing-fai  
Mr LUI Tung-hai, MH  
Ms PANG Kit-i, Carol  
Mr SHIE Wai-nin, William  
Mr SUEN Wing-liang, William  
Dr SZE Tung-po, Eric  
Mr TIU Kwong-ho  
Ms YEW Yat-wa, Deannie  
Ms YU Judith  
Mr YU Man, MH  
Mr MA Yat-chiu  
Mr NGAN Man-yu  
Mr TAM Siu-cheuk  
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 CHAN Man-chau, BBS, JP

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

**Members** : Mr AU Chun-shing, MH  
Mr CHAN Chun-ching, MH  
Mr CHAN Fu-pang  
Mr CHOW Wah-tat, Kenneth  
Mr CHU Ho-yin, MH  
Mr CHU Ka-yin  
Mr CHUNG Chi-wing  
Mr FONG Ho-ching, Jacky  
Mr HAU Hong-shek  
Mr HAU Wing-kong, Alvan  
Ms LAM Lai-fong, Fanny, MH  
Mr LARM Wai-leung  
Ms LAU Huk-mei  
Mr LAU Wing-on  
Mr LIU Yu-hin, Henry  
Mr SO Sai-chi, SBS, MH  
Mr SUNG Ka-woon, JP  
Mr TAM Kin-keung, Terry, MH  
Mr TSANG Hing-lung  
Mr TSANG King-chung  
Mr TSANG Yune-choi  
Mr WAN Wo-fai, MH  
Mr WAN Wo-tat, Warwick, MH  
Mr WONG Mun-cheung  
Mr WONG Tsang-cheung  
Mr YIP Yik-shing, Alex, MH  
Mr YIU Ming, MH  
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 WONG Lai-man, Carman  
Mr NG Wai-sing  
Mr NG Kam-wah, Webster  
Mr LI Tin-fuk  
Mr LEE King-chung  
Mr YAU Yuk-lun, MH  
Mr YUEN To-shing  
Mr MA Yee-sup  
Mr CHEUNG Chin-pang  
Mr CHEUNG Yat-leung, Jacky, BBS, MH  
Mr CHONG Yuen-tung, MH  
Ms CHAN Ming-yee, Nancy  
Ms CHAN Shuk-yi, Sandy  
Ms YAU Mei-sze, Annette  
Ms YIP Yan-ting, Fion  
Ms CHIU Yuk-fong  
Ms LAU Lai-shim  
Mr POON Chun-yin  
Ms YUEN Yuk-lan  
Mr LAU Wan-ming  
Mr WAN Kai-ming  
Mr TSANG Kwok-ka  
Mr CHAN Chi-ho  
Mr CHAN Kwok-kai, BBS, JP  
Ms TAM Chuk-kwan  
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

Assistant Divisional Commander (Marine East)  
(Administration), 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 DENG Kairong, BBS, MH, JP

**Members** : Mr AU Chi-on, Paul  
Dr CHAN Cheuk-hay  
Mr CHENG chee-hing  
Dr CHENG Mei-ching  
Mr CHEUNG Chi-yin  
Ms CHEUNG Wai-yin, Jennifer  
Mr CHIU Man-leong  
Ms CHOW Tsz-ki  
Mr CHUK Hing-toi  
Mr KU Wai-yip  
Ms LAM Yuk-wa  
Mr LAU Sai-man  
Mr LAW Man-sang  
Ms LEE Yin-chun  
Mr LEUNG Wai-kay, Ricky  
Ms LEUNG Yuen-yam, Amy  
Mr LI Sai-wing, MH  
Mr LIN Sum-kit  
Mr MOK Kam-kwai, BBS  
Mr NG Chiu-hung  
Ms SUEN Yin-wah Chloe  
Mr TSE Fei-cheung  
Dr TSE Man-chung  
Dr WONG Kwai-yau, MH  
Ms WONG Sin-wan, Cindy  
Mr WONG Wai-yue  
Ms WONG Yuk-sim  
Mr WU Yuk-chi  
Ms YEUNG Sin-hung, 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 LO Wing-man, Lawrence, BBS, JP

**Vice-chairman** : Ms CHUNG Ching-may

**Members** : Mr CHAN Lap-chuen, Edmond  
Mr CHAN Lung-kit  
Ms CHAN May-kuen, Sylvia , MH  
Dr CHAN Tung, GBM, GBS, JP  
Mr CHAN Wai-ming, BBS, MH, JP  
Dr CHAN Yee-man, Anne  
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  
Mr HUANG Shao-kang, MH, JP  
Ms KWOK Kavin, Natalie  
Mr LAW Ching-kit, Bosco  
Ms LAW King  
Mr LAW Kwok-ho  
Mr LEUNG Ping-kin  
Ms LEE Fung-king  
Mr LI Hon-hung, Allan, BBS, MH, JP  
Ms MA Yeuk-nung, Cecily  
Ms NG Tsui-ping, Bettina  
Mr SHUM Siu-hung  
Mr WAN Kwok-hung, Joseph, MH  
Mr WONG Chun-hung, Hanson  
Dr WONG Chung-leung, JP  
Mr WONG Tat-tung, MH, JP  
Mr WONG Tim-fuk, Gary  
Mr WONG Wing-wai  
Mr WONG Yeuk-man  
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, MH  
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 HUI Yuk-hon  
Mr HUI Yung-chung, BBS, JP  
Ms LAM Shuk-fun  
Ms LAM Yuk-chun, BBS, MH  
Ms LAU Wing-yan, Rikki  
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  
Ms NG Hiu-yan, Casey  
Mr PANG Siu-kei  
Mr WONG Choi-lap  
Mr WONG Pui-lam  
Mr XIE Xiwu  
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 Pui-tim  
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, MH  
Mr FAN Hoi-kit  
Ms KWOK Ling-wan  
Mr LAM B  
Mr LAM Yick-kuen, MH  
Ms LAW Kai-ping  
Mr LI Wah-kwong, Rex, MH  
Mr LI Yiu-ban, BBS, MH, JP  
Mr POON Hing-fai, MH, JP  
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, JP

**Members** : Mr CHAN Chun-chung  
Mr CHAN Hiu-chun, MH  
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 LAM Lam, Nixie  
Ms LAM Yuen-pun  
Ms LAW Ka-tun  
Mr LAW Kin-wan  
Ms LAW Ning-chi  
Mr LEE Chi-fung  
Mr LEUNG Cheong-ming, Raymond, MH, JP  
Mr LI Nang-kit  
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 TSANG Tai  
Mr WONG Yin-shun, Vincent, MH  
Mrs YIM TSUI Yuk-shan, MH  
Ms YANG Xiao-ling, 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 LAU Ka-keung, MH, JP

**Members** : Mr CHAN Ka-ching, Jeremy  
Mr CHAN Kam-kwong, Charles  
Mr CHAN Tat-wah  
Mr CHAN Tsim-heng  
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 CHUNG Kin-fung  
Ms CHUNG Yim-hung  
Mr FUNG Pui-yin  
Mr HO Siu-ping, MH  
Ms LAI Ka-man, Apple  
Mr LAM Ming-wai  
Mr LAU Chi-shing, Christopher  
Ms LAU Hoi-yan  
Ms LAU Pik-ha, Margaret  
Ms LEE Wing-kam  
Mr LEUNG Kwun-wa  
Ms LIANG Shu-yan  
Ms NG Sui-lan  
Mr SIU Ping-keung  
Ms SO Ka-man  
Ms TANG Wai-ling  
Mr TSANG Hin-hong  
Mr TSUI Fan, MH  
Mr WAN Tin-chong, MH  
Mr YEUNG Chi-ming, Alex  
Mr YIP Tak-ho  
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 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  
Ms TANG Siu-mui  
Mr TONG Chun-kit, Jonathan  
Mr WONG Ka-yeung, Roland  
Mr WONG Wang-tai, Ivan, MH  
Mr WU Chi  
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 CHENG Man-tak, Richard  
Mr CHEUNG Yau-shing  
Ms CHOI Pui-wan  
Mr CHOI Wai-kit  
Ms HUEN Wing-yi  
Mr KAN Chi-ho, SBS, MH, JP  
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  
Ms LUI Kai-lin, Wendy, MH  
Mr MOK Chung-fai, BBS, MH, JP  
Mr MOK Kin-wing, MH  
Mr NGAI Shi-shing, Godfrey  
Ms NGAN Po-wan  
Mr PANG Wing-seng, MH  
Mr POON Cheuk-bun  
Dr SHI Lop-tak, BBS, MH, JP  
Ms SIN Pik-shan  
Ms TAM Mei-po  
Ms TANG Sau-ling  
Mr WONG Kar-tat  
Dr WONG Shui-ching  
Mr WONG Tim-wai  
Mr YEUNG Nok-hin  
Mr YUEN Kwok-keung, MH  
Mr YUEN Ping-hang, David  
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, MH  
Mr CHAN Ming-kit  
Mr CHAN Wai-keung  
Mr CHIU Sung-bun, Ernest  
Ms FUNG Wing-see  
Mr GUAN Wei-xi  
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, BBS, JP  
Mr JO Chun-wah, Craig  
Mr KWOK Man-lung  
Mr LAU Kwok-chung  
Mr LAU Pak-kei  
Mr LEUNG Wah-sing, BBS, JP  
Mr LOW Lock-ming, BBS, MH  
Mr LUO Yong  
Mr NG Kam-cheung  
Mr SZE Chi-king  
Ms TAI Chiu-ki, Kennis  
Ms TANG Ming-sum, Michelle  
Ms WANG Hong, Winnie  
Mr WONG Kin-san  
Ms WONG Mei-chun, Phoebe  
Ms WONG Mei-yin, My  
Ms WONG Shu-ming, MH, JP  
Mr YAN Mou-keung  
Mr YANG Si-kit, Kenny  
Mr YIM Wai-ning  
Ms YIP Chun-chun, Daisy  
Mr YIP Koon-shing  
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  
Mr CHONG Kin-shing, MH, JP  
Ms CHUNG Wing-yan, Vivian  
Mr KWOK Ho-nam  
Ms KWONG Yuet-sum, BBS  
Mr KWOK Hing-kwan  
Mr KWOK Keung, MH  
Ms LAM Wai-ming  
Mr LUI Chi-hong  
Mr LEUNG Ming-kin  
Ms MA Shuk-yin  
Mr NG Yung-fai  
Ms SHUM Pui-yee  
Ms TAM Wai-ping  
Mr TANG Cheuk-him  
Mr TANG Cheuk-yin, MH  
Mr TANG Chok-lam  
Mr TANG Ting-kwan  
Mr TANG Yung-yiu, Ronnie  
Dr WONG Chun-sing, MH  
Mr WONG Wing-chun  
Mr WONG Yuen-tai, MH  
Mr YOUNG Ka-on  
Mr YIU Kwok-wai, MH  
Ms YUEN Man-yee  
Mr YU Chung-leung  
Dr WONG Man-hon, Frederick, MH  
Mr MAN Fu-wan, BBS  
Ms KONG Yin-shan, Ruth  
Mr SHUM Ho-kit, BBS, JP  
Mr TSUI Yat-wah  
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

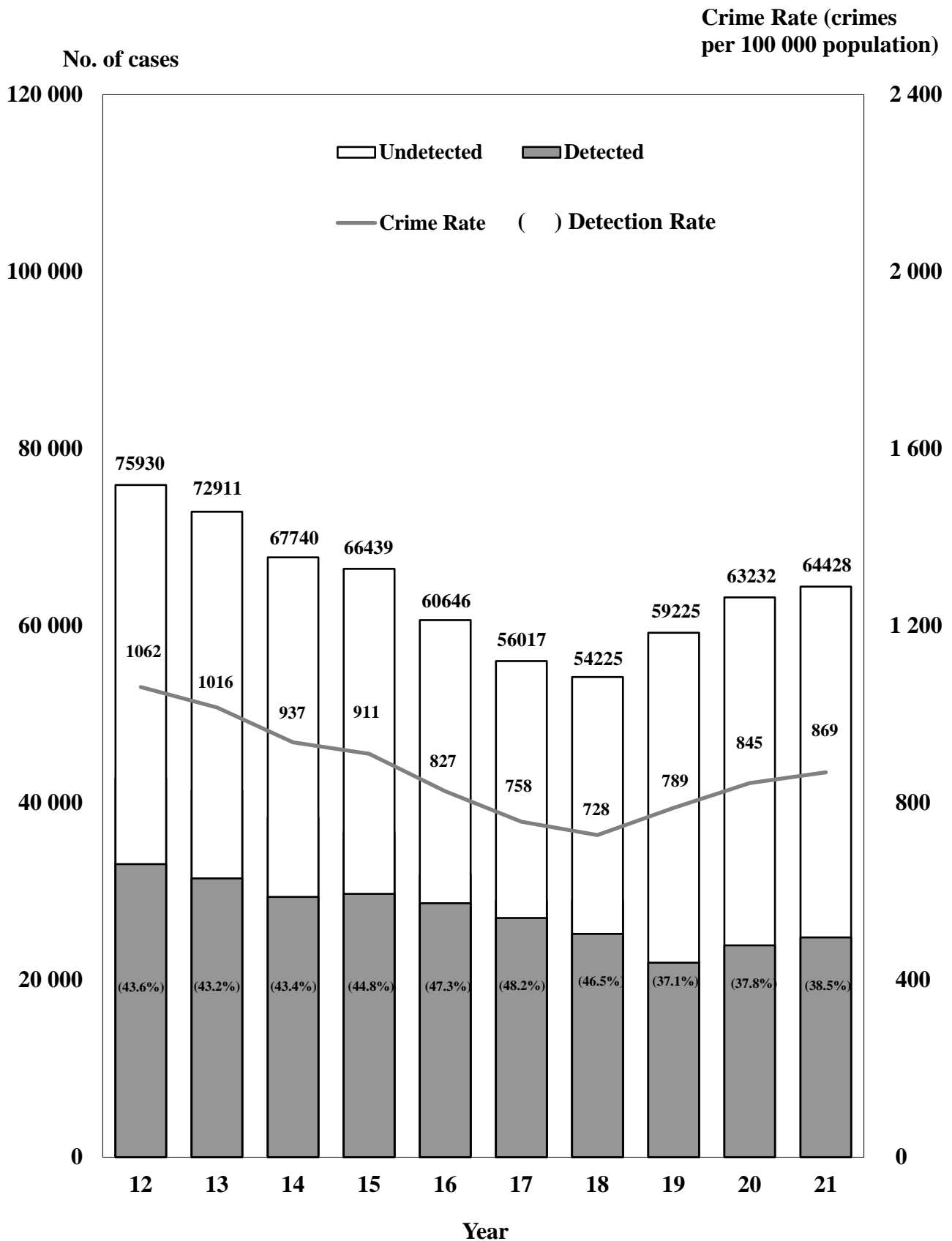
**FIGHT CRIME COMMITTEE**

**Roster of Visits to District Fight Crime Committees in 2021**

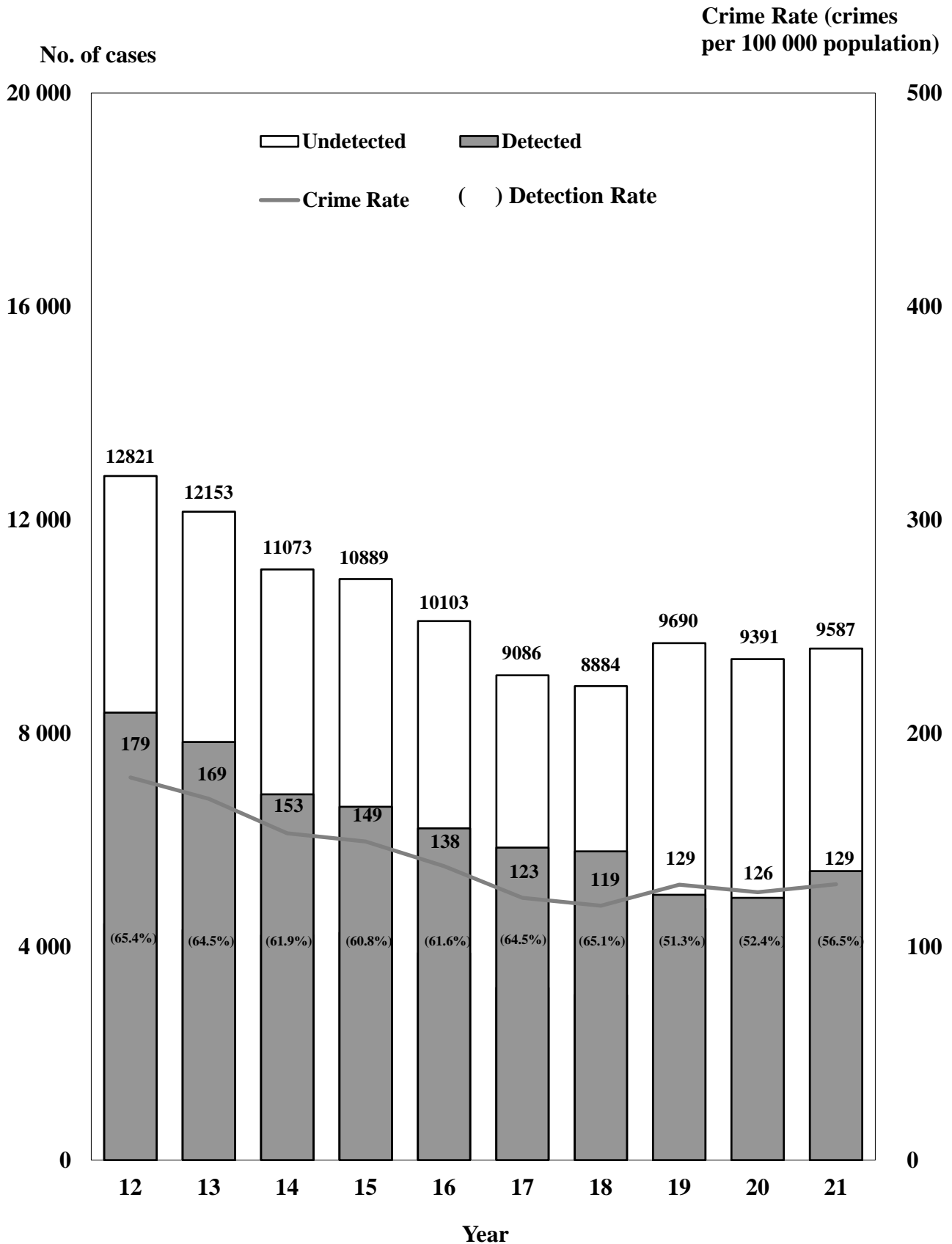
<b><u>FCC Member</u></b>	<b><u>DFCC</u></b>	<b><u>Date of DFCC Meetings in 2021</u></b>
Dr Wingco LO Kam-wing, JP	Tsuen Wan Kwai Tsing	19 March 28 September
The Honourable Ronick CHAN Chun-ying, JP	Tuen Mun	23 September
Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, BBS, MH, JP	Islands North Wong Tai Sin	7 September 15 December 23 December
Dr Joseph LEE, GBS, JP	Yau Tsim Mong	18 August
Mr Rex MOK Chung-fai, BBS, MH, JP	Islands Sai Kung	2 March 22 December
Mr Frankie NGAN Man-yu	Kwun Tong Southern	26 March 28 September
Mr Victor PANG Wing-seng, MH	Kowloon City	8 December
Mr CHAN Siu-tong, MH, JP	Wai Chai Wong Tai Sin	10 March 7 October
Mr SIU Chor-kee, BBS, MH, JP	Tuen Mun Tai Po Sha Tin	4 February 25 February 15 November
Ms Melody KWOK Sze-wai, MH	Eastern	24 September
Ms HO Chung-chee, Cecilia	Central & Western	26 November
Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung	Wai Chai	10 November
Mr WONG Wing-lik	Sham Shui Po	22 November

<b><u>FCC Member</u></b>	<b><u>DFCC</u></b>	<b><u>Date of DFCC Meetings in 2021</u></b>
Mr TANG Ping-keung, PDSM The then Commissioner of Police	Yau Tsim Mong	24 February
Mr SIU Chak-ye, PDSM, PMSM Commissioner of Police	Kowloon City Tai Po Southern	8 September 4 November 17 November
Mr WOO Ying-ming, CSDSM Commissioner of Correctional Services	Sai Kung Yuen Long	26 February 15 November

Overall Crimes, 2012 - 2021

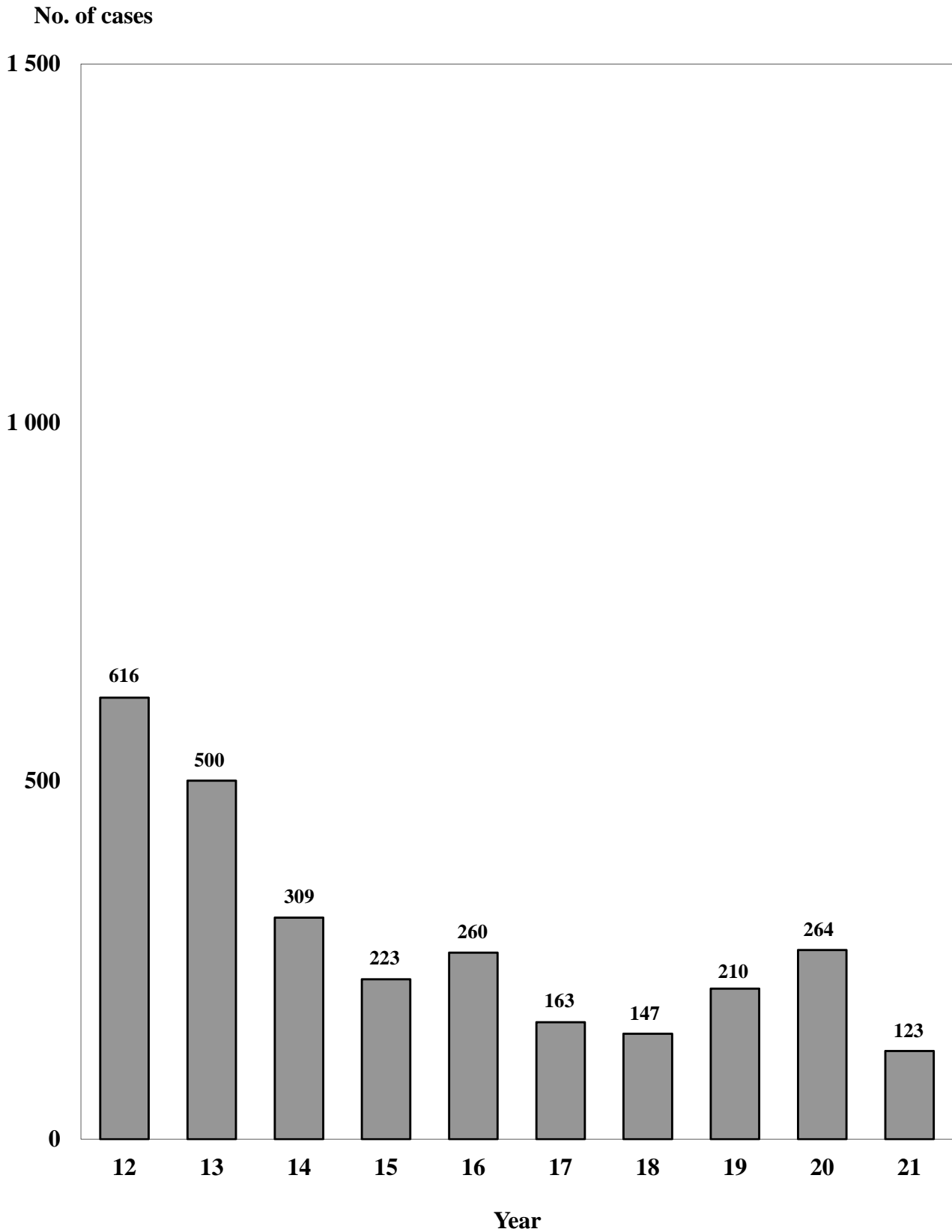


Violent Crimes, 2012 - 2021



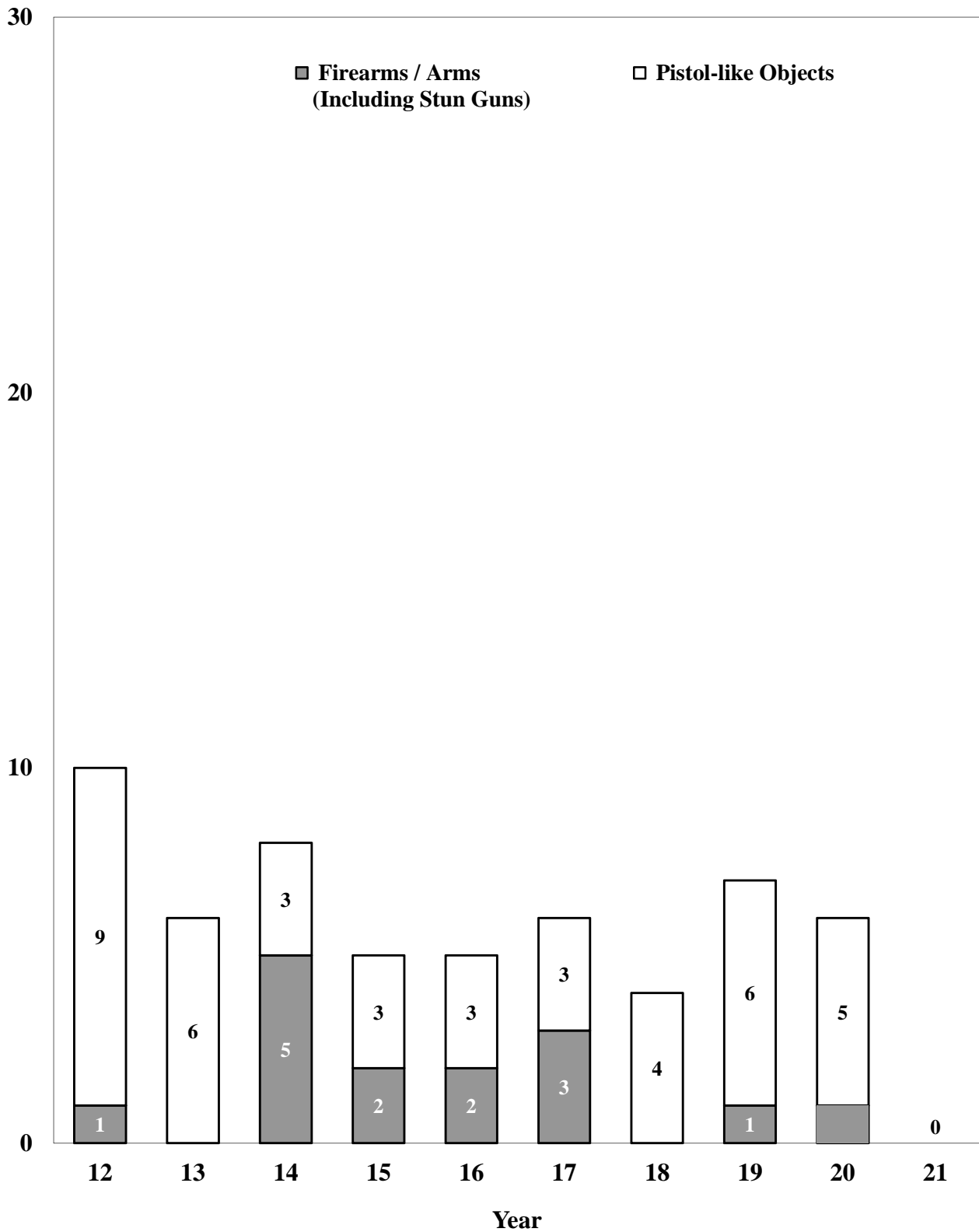


Robberies, 2012 - 2021



**Robberies Involving Firearms / Arms  
(Including Stun Guns) and  
Pistol-Like Objects, 2012 - 2021**

No. of cases

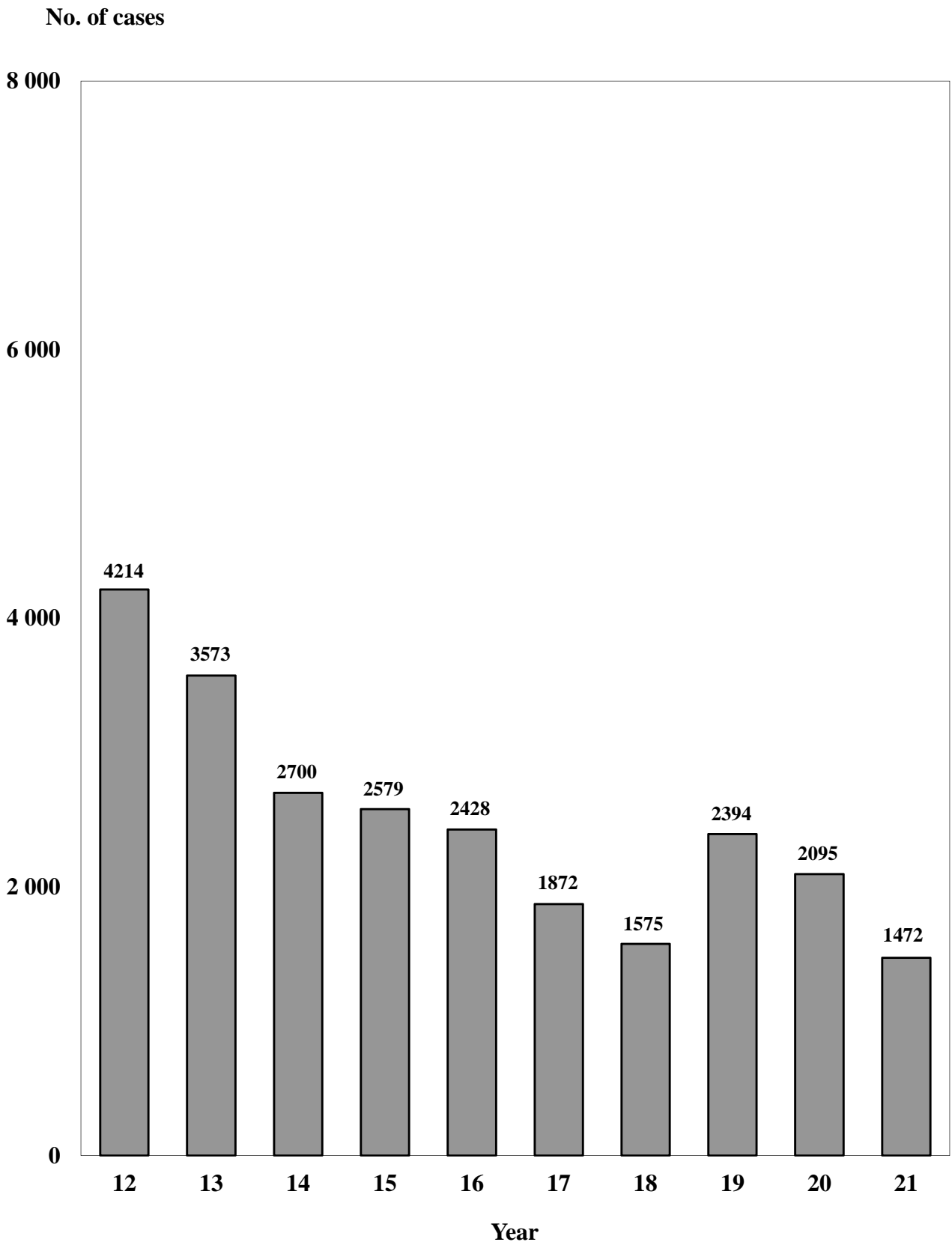


**Reported Cases of Bank Robberies and Goldsmith/ Watch Shop Robberies, 2012-2021**

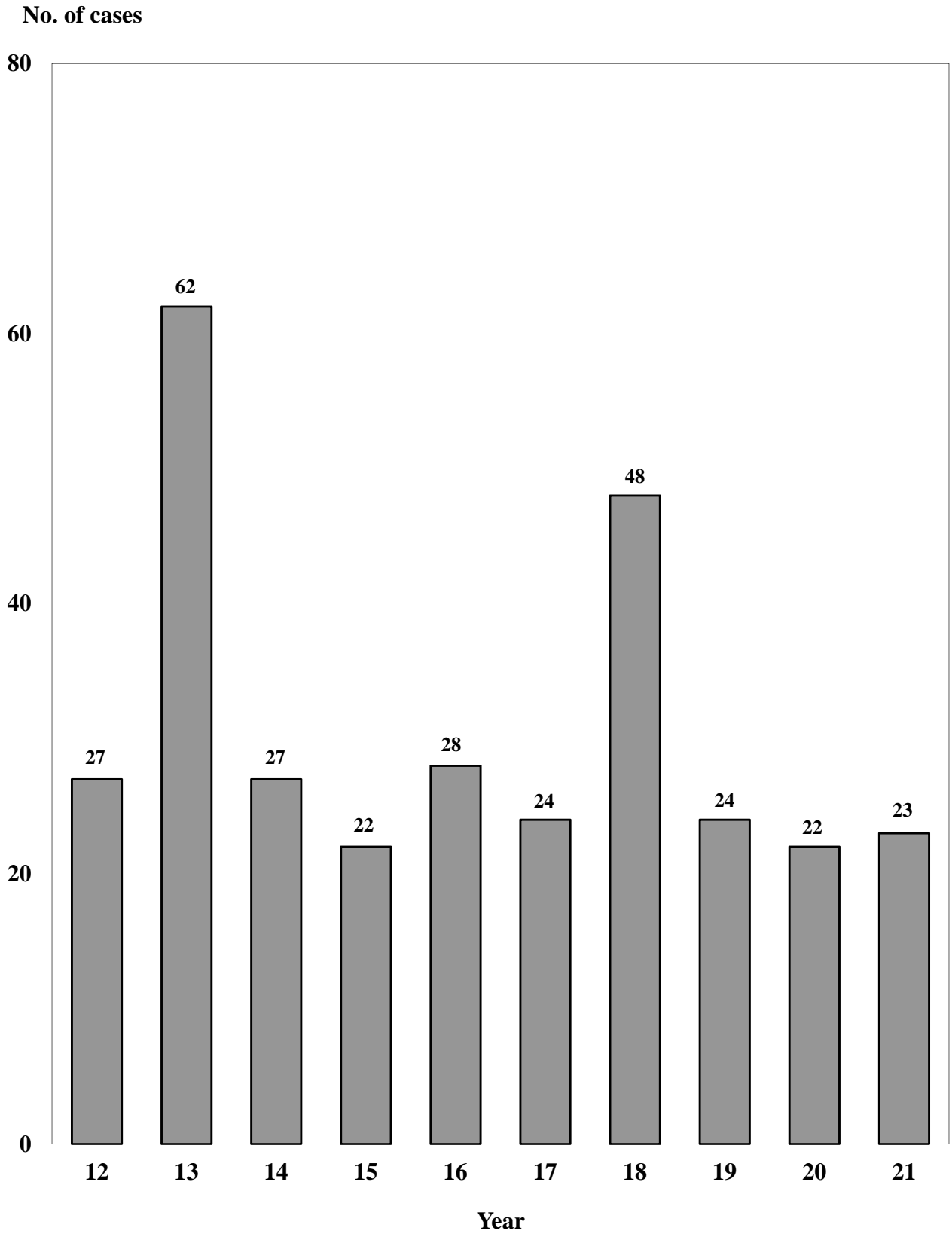
Year	Bank Robberies		Goldsmith/ Watch Shop Robberies	
	Number of Cases	Amount Lost (\$M)	Number of Cases	Amount Lost (\$M)
2012	3	0.09	1	0.04
2013	4	0.13	4	16.81
2014	7	*	4	0.43
2015	4	0	3	5.58
2016	3	0.04	3	0
2017	0	0	2	103.25
2018	1	0.07	5	108.23
2019	2	0.07	19	30.72
2020	0	0	12	11.45
2021	0	0	1	0.34

\* less than \$0.01 million

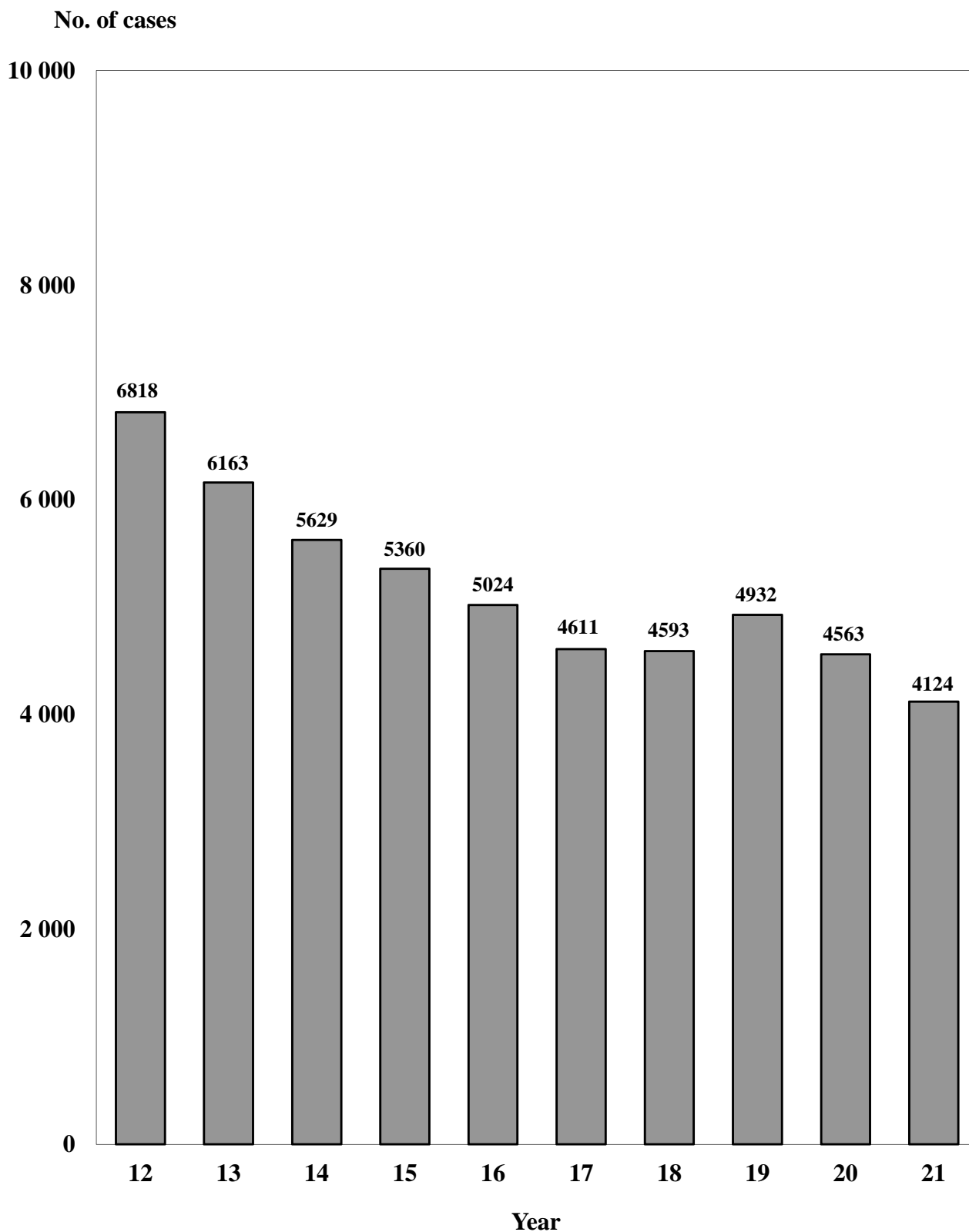
Burglaries, 2012 - 2021



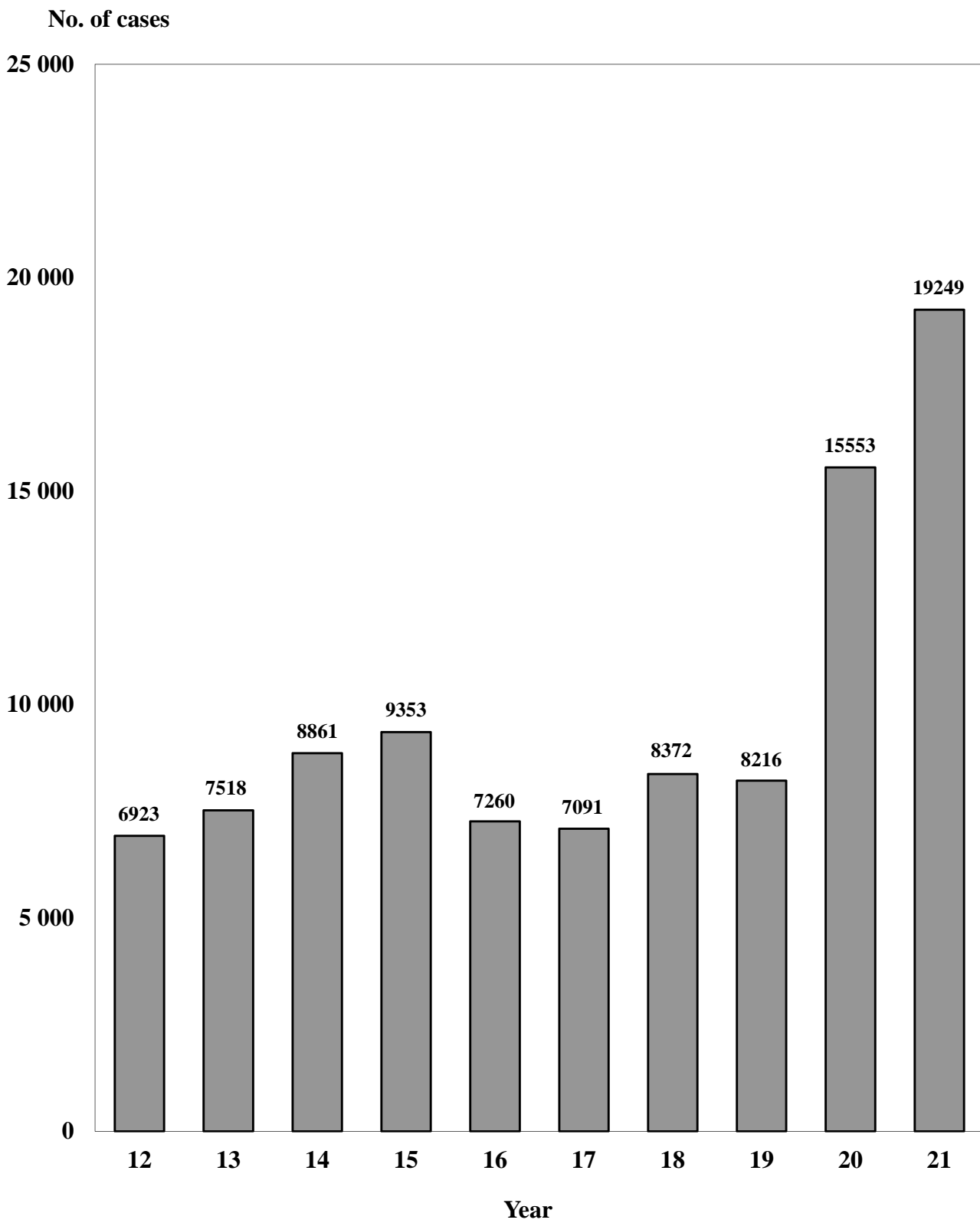
**Homicides, 2012 - 2021**



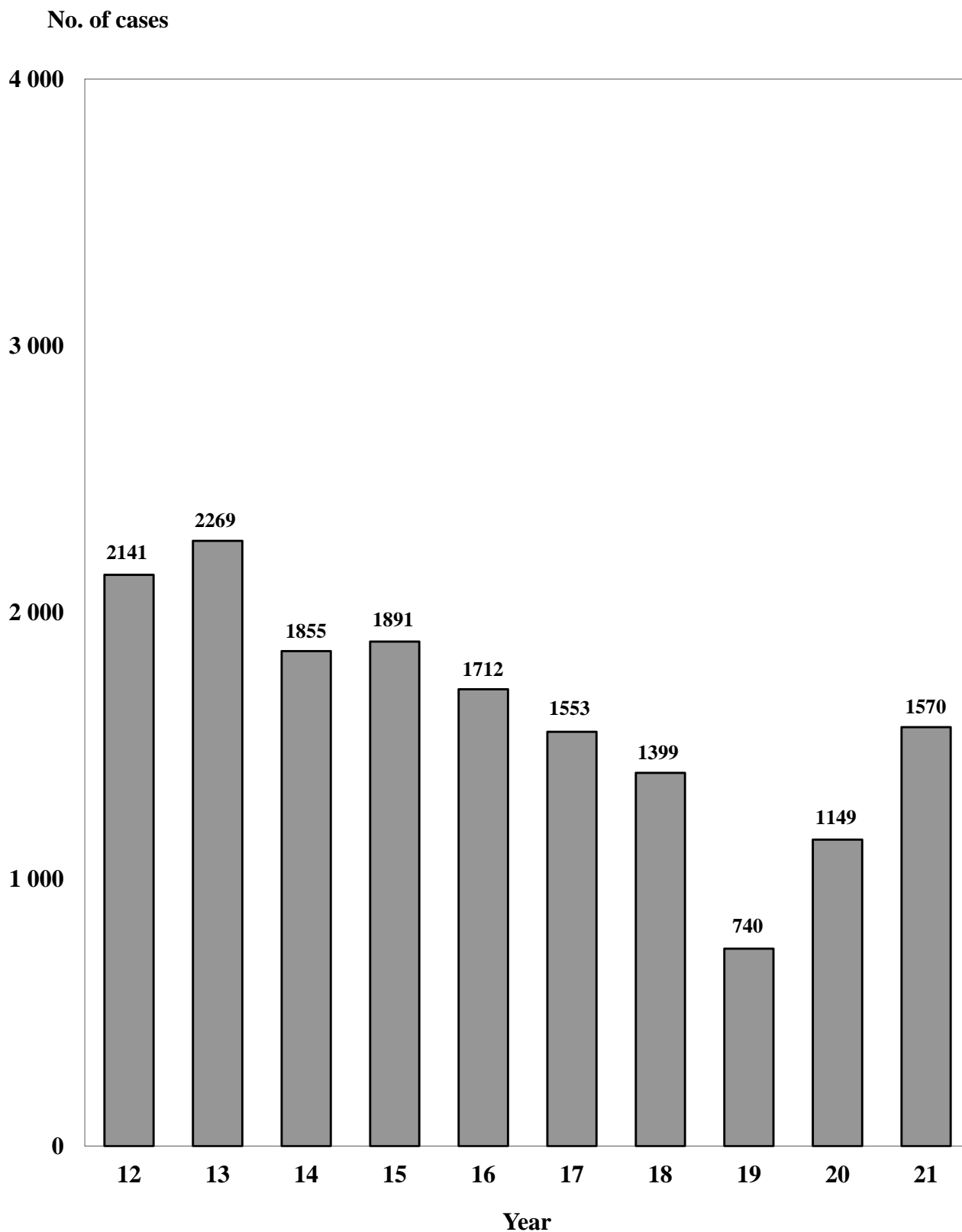
Wounding and Serious Assaults, 2012 - 2021



Deception, 2012 - 2021

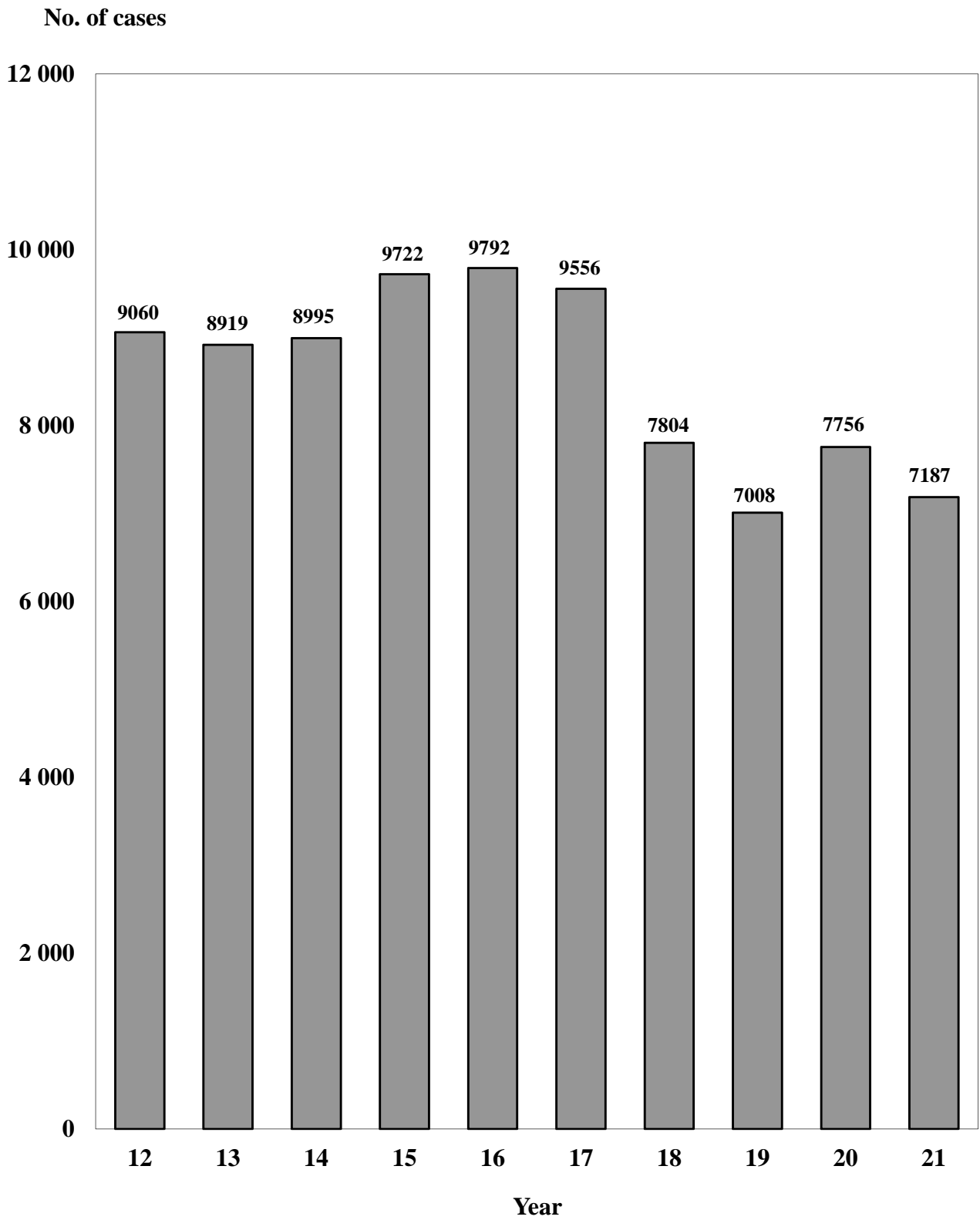


Serious Drug Offences, 2012 - 2021

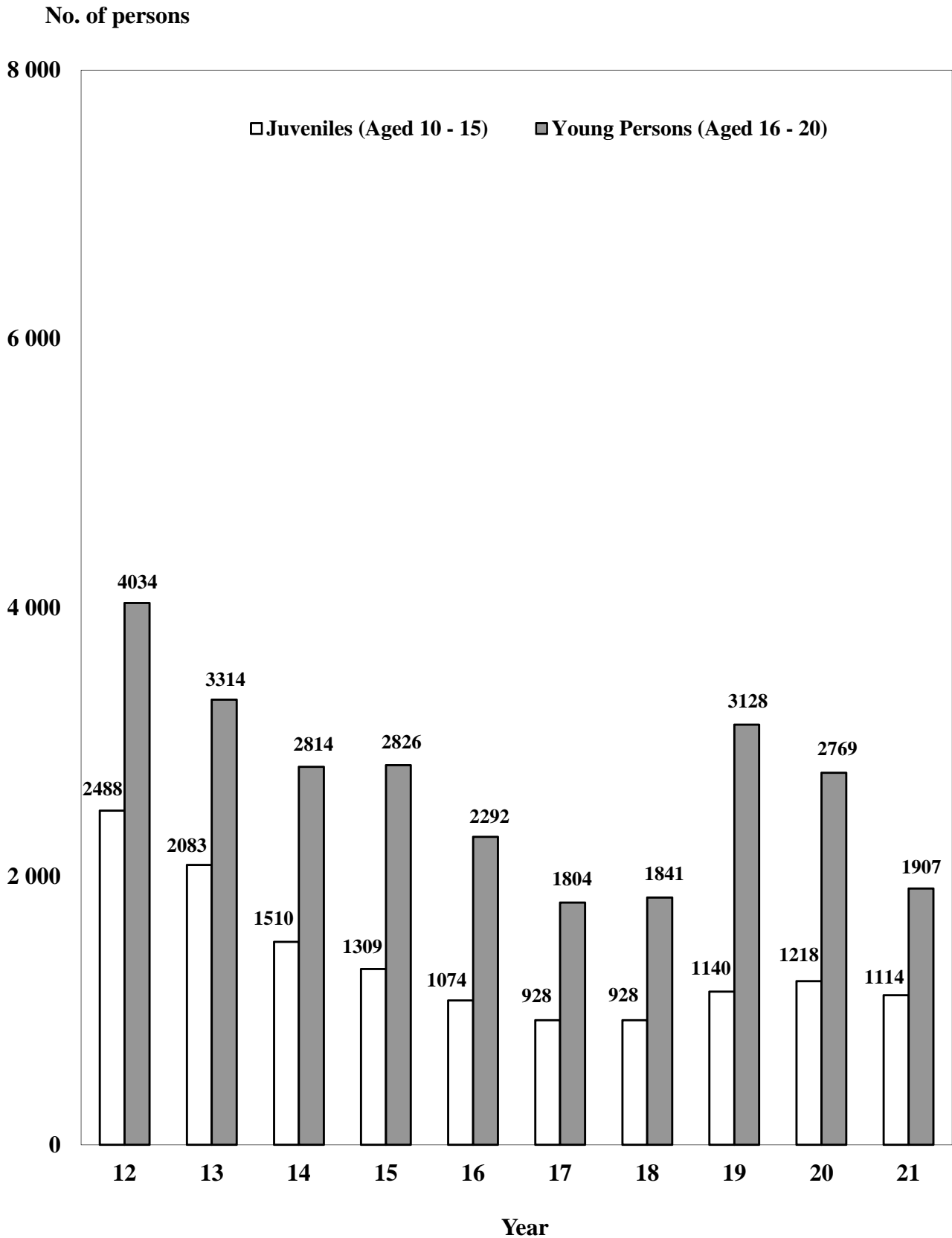




Shop Theft, 2012 - 2021

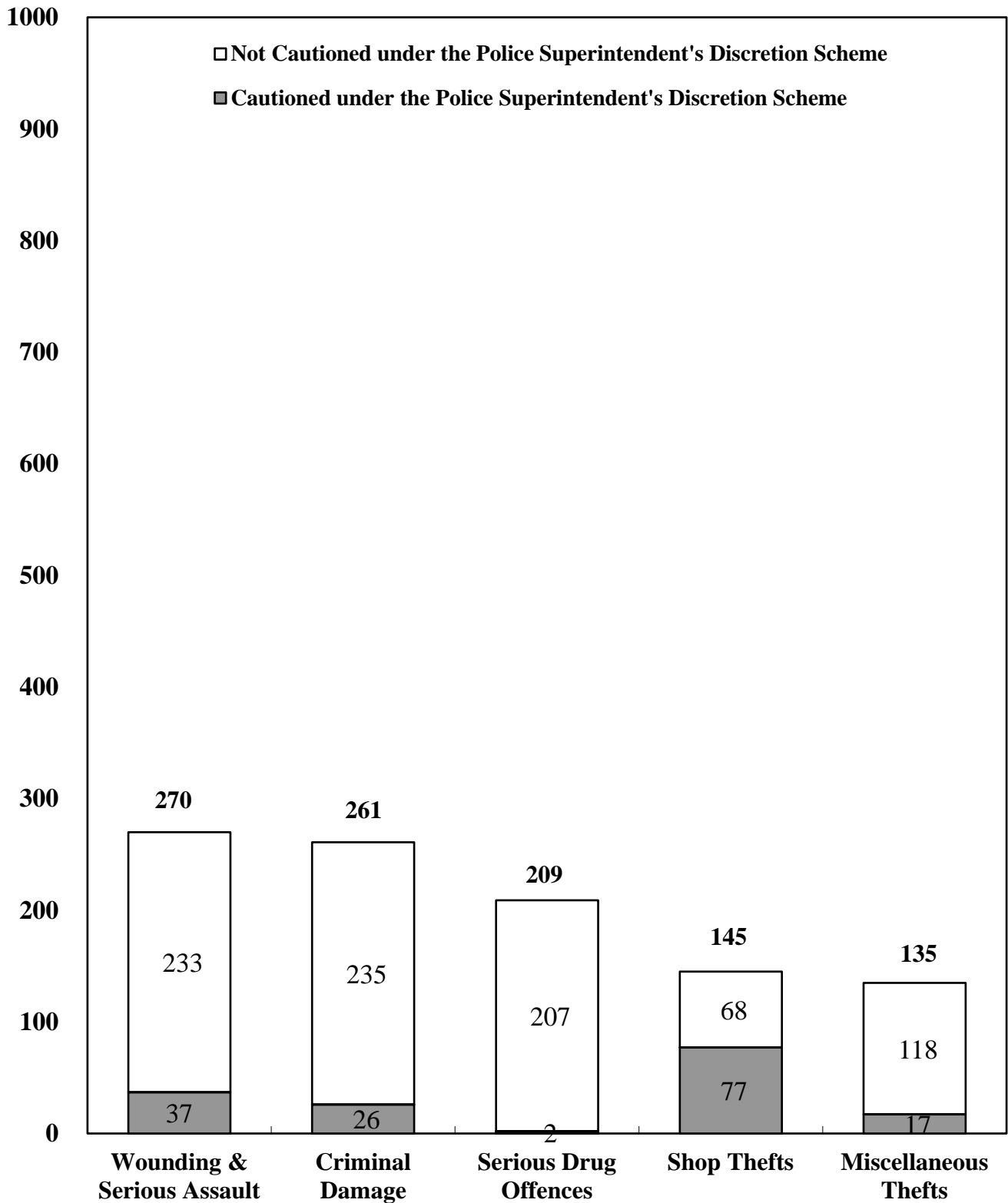


**Juveniles and Young Persons  
Arrested for Crime, 2012 - 2021**



**Number of Persons (Aged under 18) Arrested  
for Crime by Selected Offences in 2021**

No. of Persons

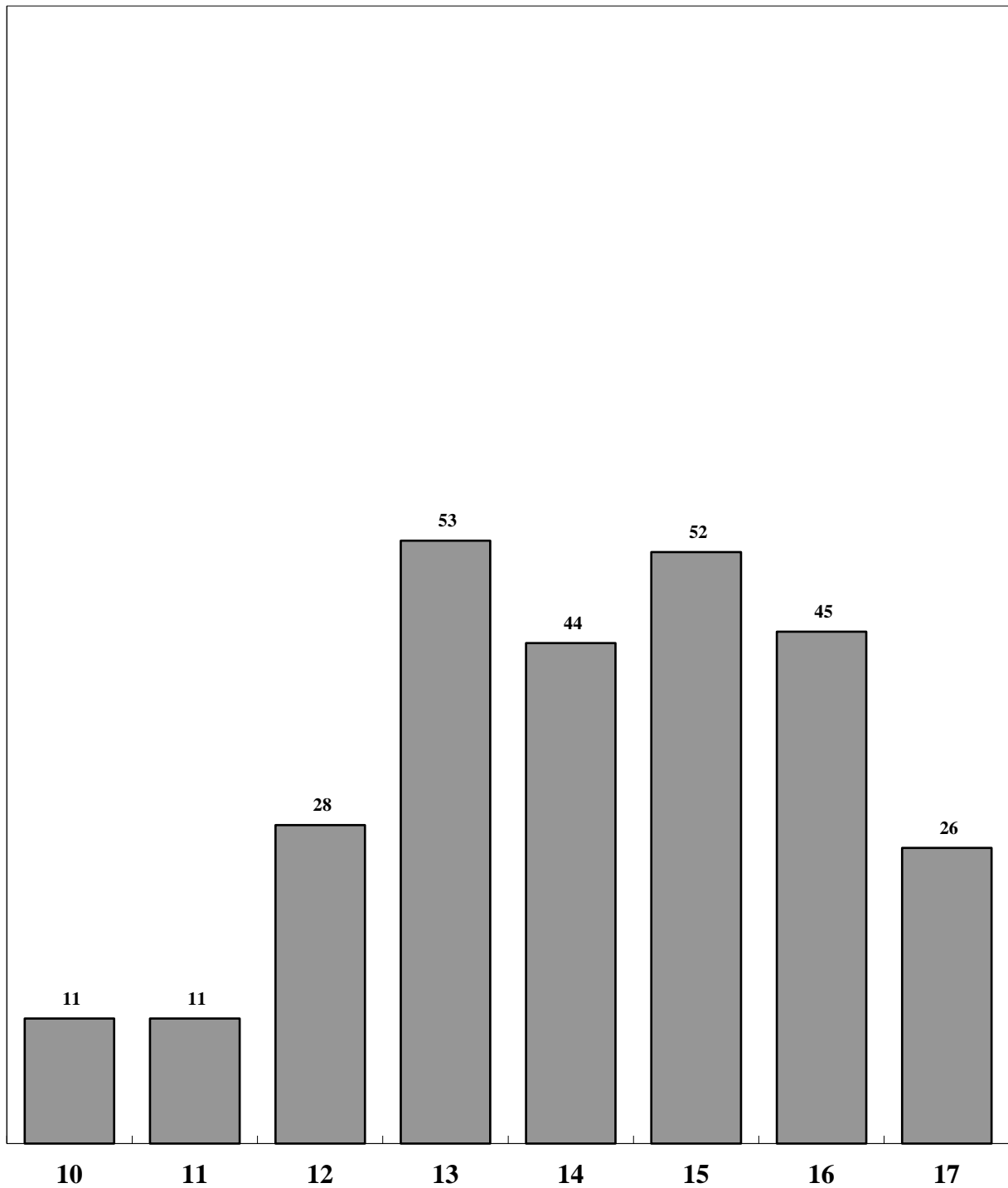


**Number of Persons (Aged under 18) Cautioned under  
Police Superintendent's Discretion Scheme  
by Age in 2021 (Total 270 juvenile offenders)**

No. of

100

50



Age

