

撲滅罪行委員會

第四十二號報告書

Fight Crime Committee

Report No.42



2022

滅罪

二零二二年

撲滅罪行委員會
第四十二號報告書

二零二二年

撲滅罪行委員會第四十二號報告書

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主席
Chairperson



李家超先生 , GBM, SBS, PDSM, PMSM, JP
政務司司長

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

* 任期截至二零二二年四月七日止
* Appointment up to 7 April 2022



主席
Chairperson



陳國基先生，GBS, IDSM, JP
政務司司長

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

* 任期自二零二二年七月一日起
* Appointment since 1 July 2022



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

* 任期截至二零二二年六月三十日止
* Appointment up to 30 June 2022



副主席
Deputy Chairperson



林定國先生，SBS, SC, JP
律政司司長

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

* 任期自二零二二年七月一日起
* Appointment since 1 July 2022



非官守成員 Non-Official Members



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

* 任期截至二零二二年三月三十一日止

* Appointment up to 31 March 2022



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
- 離職公務員就業申請諮詢委員會

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
- Advisory Committee on Post-service Employment of Civil Servants



非官守成員 Non-Official Members



顏汶羽議員
Dr the Hon Frankie NGAN Man-yu

社會服務

議員：

- 香港特別行政區立法會
- 觀塘區議會

委員：

- 廣東省汕頭市政協

秘書長：

- 九龍社團聯會

召集人：

- 香港龍獅節籌備委員會

Community Service

Member：

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

Secretary General：

- Kowloon Federation of Associations

Convenor：

- The Hong Kong Dragon and Lion Festival Preparatory Committee



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

社會服務

主席：

- 環境及自然保育基金委員會
- 在囚人士教育信託基金管理委員會
- 保良壬子會

委員：

- 海關人員子女教育信託基金投資顧問委員會
- 懲教署投訴上訴委員會
- 保良局顧問局
- 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

Community Service

Chairman：

- Environment and Conservation Fund Committee
- Prisoners' Education Trust Fund Committee
- Po Leung Yam Tze Association

Member：

- Customs & Excise Service Children's Education Trust Fund Investment Advisory Board
- Complaints Appeal Board, Correctional Services Department
- Advisory Board, Po Leung Kuk
- Sham Shui Po District Fight Crime Committee

Commissioner：

- Immigration Department Youth Leaders Corps

Supervisor：

- PLK Celine Ho Yam Tong College



非官守成員 Non-Official Members



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

社會服務

- 愛沙尼亞共和國駐香港名譽領事

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 (Buildings)

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



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



非官守成員 Non-Official Members



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

社會服務

成員：

- 大型體育活動事務委員會
- 建築物上訴審裁團

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



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

社會服務

主席：

- 香港話劇團理事會
- 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 :

- Council of the Hong Kong Repertory Theatre Limited
- Action Green Committee Limited
- Kowloon City CLP LCAC

Vice Chairman/Vice President :

- 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



非官守成員 Non-Official Members



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)
- 香港零售管理協會執委會
- 資歷架構美容及美髮業行業培訓
諮詢委員會

會長：

- 香港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)
- Executive Committee of Hong Kong Retail
Management Association
- Beauty and Hairdressing Industry Training
Advisory Committee of Qualifications Framework

President：

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



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
- 香港大學社會工作及社會行政學系諮詢委員會
- 香港社會服務聯會共創策略委員會

顧問：

- 團結香港基金

Community Service

Member：

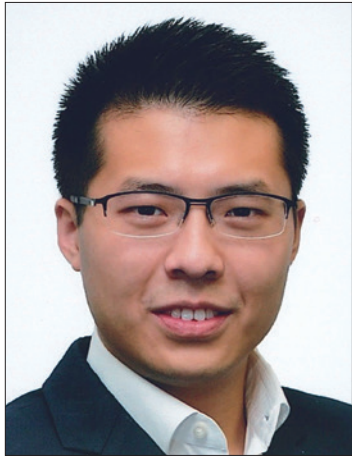
- Advisory Committee on Arts Development
- Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development
Fund Task Force
- Advisory Committee of the Department of
Social Work and Social Administration of
the University of Hong Kong
- Strategy Committee on Co-Creation of
The Hong Kong Council of Social Service

Advisor：

- Our Hong Kong Foundation



非官守成員 Non-Official Members



王家揚先生
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：

- 建築物上訴審裁團
- 旅館牌照簽發諮詢小組

審裁員：

- 人事登記審裁處

Community Service

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



黃永力先生
Mr Alex WONG Wing-lik

社會服務

董事：

- 香港樂善同行基金會

成員：

- 交通審裁處小組
- 科技券計劃委員會

Community Service

Director：

- Hong Kong Joy & Care Foundation

Member：

- Transport Tribunals' Panel
- Technology Voucher Programme Committee



非官守成員 Non-Official Members



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

社會服務

會長：

- 香港專業人士協會

主席：

- 傑出青年協會
- 香港社區網絡監事會

副理事長：

- 香港海關 Customs YES 管理委員會

顧問：

- 香港團結基金

委員：

- 禁毒常務委員會
- 保護證人覆核委員會 (警務處)
- 環境運動委員會
- 少年警訊中央諮詢委員會

觀察員：

- 獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會

Community Service

President :

- The Association of Hong Kong Professionals

Chairman :

- Outstanding Young Persons' Association
- Hong Kong Community Network

Deputy Executive Director :

- Executive Committee of Customs YES

Advisor :

- Our Hong Kong Foundation

Member :

- Action Committee Against Narcotics
- Witness Protection Review Board (Police)
- Environmental Campaign Committee
- Junior Police Call Central Advisory Board

Observer :

- Independent Police Complaints Council



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

社會服務

主席：

- 香港交通安全會
- 灣仔關愛服務及發展基金管理委員會

副總監：

- 香港交通安全隊

委員：

- 少年警訊中央諮詢委員會
- 灣仔區撲滅罪行委員會
- 道路安全議會

Community Service

Chairman :

- Hong Kong Road Safety Association
- Wan Chai Community Care And Dev Fund Management Committee

Deputy Director :

- Hong Kong Road Safety Patrol

Member :

- Junior Police Call Central Advisory Committee
- District Fight Crime Committee (Wan Chai District)
- Road Safety Council



非官守成員 Non-Official Members



楊嘉成先生
Mr YEUNG Ka-shing

社會服務

主席：

- 灣仔區撲滅罪行委員會

委員：

- 2021 年選舉委員會
- 粵劇發展基金投資委員會

受託人：

- 衛奕信勳爵文物信託

有表決權會員：

- 東華三院

Community Service

Chairman :

- Wan Chai District Fight Crime Committee

Member :

- 2021 Election Committee
- Cantonese Opera Development Fund Investment Committee

Trustee :

- The Lord Wilson Heritage Trust

Voting Member :

- Tung Wah Group of Hospitals



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

社會服務

委員：

- 懲教署投訴上訴委員會
- 建築物上訴審裁團

聯席主席：

- 香港浸會大學基金企業家委員會

會長：

- 香港太平紳士協會

副主席 / 副會長：

- 荃灣區少年警訊名譽會長會
- 滬港社團總會

名譽會長 / 名譽主席：

- 雲浮市政協歷屆香港委員聯誼會
- 香港貿易服務業協會

榮譽副會長：

- 香港電子業商會

顧問：

- 仁濟醫院顧問局

Community Service

Member :

- Complaints Appeal Board, CSD
- Appeal Tribunal Panel (Buildings)

Co-Chairman :

- Entrepreneur Committee of Hong Kong Baptist University

President :

- Hong Kong Justice of the Peace Association

Vice-Chairman/Vice-President:

- Tsuen Wan District Junior Police Call Honorary President Council
- Federation of Hong Kong-Shanghai Associations

Honorary President/Honorary Chairman:

- Yun Fu City Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference
- Hong Kong Trade Services Council

Honorary Vice-President:

- Hong Kong Electronic Industries Association

Honorary Advisor:

- Yan Chai Hospital Advisory Board

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

- * 任期截至二零二二年六月三十日止
- * Appointment up to 30 June 2022



徐英偉先生，JP
民政事務處處長

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

- * 任期截至二零二二年二月二十四日止
- * Appointment up to 24 February 2022



羅致光博士，GBS, JP
勞工及福利處處長

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

- * 任期截至二零二二年六月三十日止
- * Appointment up to 30 June 2022



蔡若蓮女士，JP
教育局局長

Dr the Hon
CHOI Yuk-lin, JP
Secretary for Education

- * 自二零二二年七月一日起接替楊潤雄先生出任教育局局長
- * Appointment since 1 July 2022 to succeed the Hon YEUNG Yun-hung as Secretary for Education



麥美娟女士，SBS, JP
民政及青年事務處處長

The Hon
Alice MAK Mei-kuen, SBS, JP
Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs

- * 自二零二二年七月一日起任民政及青年事務處處長
- * Appointment since 1 July 2022 as Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs



孫玉菡先生，JP
勞工及福利處處長

The Hon
Chris SUN Yuk-han, JP
Secretary for Labour and Welfare

- * 自二零二二年七月一日起接替羅致光博士出任勞工及福利處處長
- * Appointment since 1 July 2022 to succeed Dr the Hon LAW Chi-kwong as Secretary for Labour and Welfare



官守成員 Official Members



鄧炳強先生，GBS, PDSM, JP
保安局局長

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



蕭澤頤先生，PDSM, PMSM
警務處處長

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



胡英明先生，CSDSM
懲教署署長

Mr WOO Ying-ming, CSDSM
Commissioner of
Correctional Services

* 任期截至二零二二年三月二十三日止
* Appointment up to 23 March 2022



黃國興先生，CSDSM
懲教署署長

Mr WONG Kwok-hing, CSDSM
Commissioner of
Correctional Services

* 自二零二二年三月二十四日起
接替胡英明先生出任懲教署署長
* Appointment since 24 March 2022
to succeed Mr WOO Ying-ming as
Commissioner of Correctional Services



2022年地區撲滅罪行委員會活動照片 Photos of the 2022 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四十二號報告書，載述委員會在二零二二年的工作。

撲滅罪行委員會及轄下小組委員會

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

主要研究事項

1.5 二零二二年，委員會舉行了四次會議，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二零二二至二三年度「助更生」宣傳運動。委員會亦關注其他社會事項，當中包括二零二二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二零二二年的工作。

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。二零二二年，香港的治安情況平穩，整體罪案數字為 70 048 宗，較二零二一年的 64 428 宗增加 5 620 宗，上升 8.7%。整體罪案的增加主要源於詐騙案增逾 8 600 宗，而受新型冠狀病毒的疫情影響，社會活動因此大幅減少，不少傳統罪案均見下跌，例如傷人及嚴重毆打、縱火、搶掠及扒竊的案件數字是自回歸以來的新低；而行劫及爆竊的案件數字更是錄得有紀錄以來新低。

2.2 罪案率方面（即按每 10 萬名人口計算的罪案數字）為 954 宗，較二零二一年的 869 宗上升 9.8%。二零二二年的整體罪案破案率為 35.2%，二零二一年則為 38.5%。

2.3 二零一三年至二零二二年的罪案舉報數字、罪案率和整體破案率的圖表載於**附錄 D**。

暴力罪案

2.4 二零二二年，共有 8 830 宗暴力罪案（包括兇殺、強姦、非禮、傷人及嚴重毆打、襲警、行劫、勒索、刑事恐嚇和縱火等），較二零二一年的 9 587 宗下跌 7.9%。大多數的暴力罪案均錄得下跌，包括傷人及嚴重毆打、刑事恐嚇、非禮、襲警、縱火、行劫、強姦、綁架及拐帶兒童。二零二二年按每 10 萬名人口計算的暴力罪案率為 120 宗，較二零二一年的 129 宗下跌 7%。二零二二年的暴力罪案破案率為 55.4%，二零二一年則為 56.5%。

2.5 二零一三年至二零二二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 二零二二年有 77 宗行劫案，較二零二一年的 123 宗下跌 37.4%（見**附錄 F**圖表）。

2.7 二零二二年及二零二一年均沒有使用真槍和涉及使用電槍行劫的案件。二零二二年錄得 2 宗使用類似手槍物體行劫的案件，二零二一年則沒有同類案件。二零一三年至二零二二年涉及使用槍械（包括電槍）和類似手槍物體行劫案的數字載於**附錄 G**。

2.8 二零二二年錄得 1 宗銀行劫案，二零二一年則沒有同類案件。二零二二年錄得 3 宗金舖／錶行劫案，二零二一年則有 1 宗。二零一三年至二零二二年銀行劫案和金舖／錶行劫案的數字載於**附錄 H**。

爆竊

2.9 二零二二年有 886 宗爆竊案，較二零二一年的 1 472 宗下跌 39.8%（見附錄 I 圖表）。爆竊案破案率達 42.6%，是過去 46 年的新高。

兇殺

2.10 二零二二年有 30 宗兇殺案，較二零二一年的 23 宗上升 30.4%（見附錄 J 圖表），當中 15 宗涉及家庭或親屬間的暴力，全部案件已被偵破。

傷人及嚴重毆打

2.11 二零二二年有 3 614 宗傷人及嚴重毆打案，較二零二一年的 4 124 宗下跌 12.4%（見附錄 K 圖表）。二零二二年的案件中，有 336 宗（佔總數 9.3%）與三合會有關，二零二一年則有 324 宗（佔總數 7.9%）同類案件。

性罪行

2.12 二零二二年有 53 宗強姦案，較二零二一年的 79 宗下跌 32.9%，當中只有 2 宗涉及陌生人，並已被偵破。非禮案亦由二零二一年的 1 018 宗，下跌 6.4% 至二零二二年的 953 宗。強姦及非禮案維持高破案率，達百分之百及百分之 80.9。

詐騙

2.13 二零二二年有 27 923 宗詐騙案，較二零二一年的 19 249 宗顯著上升 45.1%（見附錄 L 圖表），當中超過七成涉及網上騙案。升幅主要來自「網上購物騙案」（8 735 宗）、「求職騙案」（2 996 宗）、「投資騙案」（2 850 宗）及「電話騙案」（2 831 宗），分別錄得四成至 1.8 倍的升幅。其中，「投資騙案」及「電話騙案」涉及的金額仍然龐大，分別超過 18 億元及 10 億元。

嚴重毒品罪行

2.14 二零二二年有 1 436 宗嚴重毒品案，較二零二一年的 1 570 宗下跌 8.5%（見附錄 M 圖表）。二零二二年有 1 952 人因干犯嚴重毒品罪行而被捕，較二零二一年的 2 188 人下跌 10.8%。在二零二二年的被捕人士中，有 298 人為 21 歲以下的青少年，較二零二一年的 430 人下跌 30.7%。

店舖盜竊

2.15 二零二二年有 6 436 宗店舖盜竊案，較二零二一年的 7 187 宗下跌 10.4%（見附錄 N 圖表）。其中 4 030 宗（佔總數 62.6%）案件的被盜財物價值為 500 元或以下。

三合會相關罪案

2.16 二零二二年有 2 554 宗與三合會相關罪案的報告（佔總數 3.6%），二零二一年則有 1 888 宗（佔總數 2.9%）。大部分與三合會相關的罪案涉及詐騙（591 宗，佔 23.1%）、傷人及嚴重毆打（336 宗，佔 13.2%），以及嚴重賭博罪行（323 宗，佔 12.6%）。

家庭暴力案件

2.17 二零二二年有 1 565 宗家庭暴力案件，較二零二一年的 1 666 宗下跌 6.1%。其中 1 128 宗（佔總數 72.1%）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 437 宗（佔總數 27.9%）為雜項案件（例如普通毆打）。二零二一年則有 1 196 宗（佔總數 71.8%）刑事案件及 470 宗（佔總數 28.2%）雜項案件。二零二二年，警方共錄得 7 450 宗「家庭事件」¹（例如糾紛、滋擾及煩擾等非暴力事件），較二零二一年的 7 646 宗減少 196 宗（下跌 2.6%）。

因犯罪被捕的青少年

2.18 二零二二年因犯刑事罪行而被捕的少年（10 至 15 歲）有 985 人，較二零二一年的 1 114 人下跌 11.6%。被捕少年干犯的罪行大多為傷人及嚴重毆打（197 人，佔 20%）、刑事毀壞（126 人，佔 12.8%），以及雜項盜竊（91 人，佔 9.2%）。

2.19 二零二二年，因犯刑事罪行而被捕的青年（16 至 20 歲）有 1 789 人，較二零二一年的 1 907 人下跌 6.2%。被捕青年干犯的罪行大多為詐騙（331 人，佔 18.5%）、嚴重毒品罪行（255 人，佔 14.3%），以及傷人及嚴重毆打（190 人，佔 10.6%）。

2.20 二零一三年至二零二二年因犯刑事罪行而被捕的青少年人數圖表載於附錄 O。

未來路向

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

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

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。下文概述二零二二年錄得的商業及科技罪案，並與二零二一年的情況作比較評估。

商業罪案

投資騙案¹

3.2 二零二二年，警方接獲 2 850 宗投資騙案，較二零二一年的 1 511 宗增加 1 339 宗。涉及金額減少 44.5% 至 18 億 6,190 萬元。有關數字如下 –

投資騙案	2021	2022	變動百分率
舉報宗數	1 511	2 850	+88.6%
報稱損失總額(百萬元)	3,355.3	1,861.9	-44.5%

3.3 二零二二年案件宗數升幅主要來自虛擬貨幣相關的案件 (1 832 宗，+853 宗)。二零二二年，警方成功瓦解多個投資詐騙集團，行動中共拘捕 42 人，涉及損失超過 1 億 2,270 萬。

3.4 警方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

3.5 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。二零二二年，警方接獲 1 293 宗墊支款項騙案，較二零二一年的 1 252 宗增加 41 宗，涉及損失金額增加 4.2% 至 1 億 700 萬元。有關數字如下 –

墊支款項騙案	2021	2022	變動百分率
舉報宗數	1 252	1 293	+3.3%
報稱損失總額(百萬元)	102.7	107.0	+4.2%

3.6 大部份案件 (1 291 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。二零二二年七月，商罪科偵破一個由黑社會操控的貸款詐騙集團，涉及 29 宗低息貸款騙案，涉款約 1,000 萬港元。行動中拘捕 15 人，涉嫌串謀詐騙及洗錢罪。

¹ 投資騙案包括與投資相關的層壓式計劃騙案、本地倫敦金騙案等。

求職騙案

3.7 二零二二年，警方接獲 2 996 宗求職騙案，較二零二一年增加 1 922 宗，涉及損失金額增加 465.6%至 4 億 8,130 萬元。有關數字如下 –

求職騙案	2021	2022	變動百分率
舉報宗數	1 074	2 996	+179.0%
報稱損失總額(百萬元)	85.1	481.3	+465.6%

3.8 求職騙案數字主要來自網上購物平台訛稱以「刷單」形式推高銷售額的案件。二零二二年，警方就求職騙案共拘捕 427 人，涉款 9,960 萬元。

3.9 市民求職心切往往容易誤墜求職陷阱。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

3.10 破產騙案從二零零二年 621 宗的高峰呈下跌趨勢。二零二二年，警方接獲 23 宗相關舉報，較二零二一年 15 宗上升 8 宗，損失金額增加 77.8%至 320 萬元。有關數字如下 –

破產騙案	2021	2022	變動百分率
舉報宗數	15	23	+53.3%
報稱損失總額(百萬元)	1.8	3.2	+77.8%

3.11 所有案件均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。商罪科會繼續密切監察有關情況。

保險騙案

3.12 二零二二年，警方接獲 18 宗保險騙案，較二零二一年的 22 宗減少 4 宗。涉案損失金額減少 61.4%至 340 萬元。有關數字如下 –

保險騙案	2021	2022	變動百分率
舉報宗數	22	18	-18.2%
報稱損失總額(百萬元)	8.8	3.4	-61.4%

3.13 當中 14 宗為保險中介的欺詐行為，涉案金額為 210 萬元。另外 4 宗為欺詐索償，涉案金額為 130 萬元。

3.14 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。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

3.15 二零二二年，警方接獲 17 宗物業騙案，較二零二一年的 5 宗增加 12 宗。涉案損失金額減少 33.2%至 5,820 萬元。有關數字如下 –

物業騙案	2021	2022	變動百分率
舉報宗數	5	17	+240.0%
報稱損失總額(百萬元)	87.1	58.2	-33.2%

3.16 於二零二二年七月，商罪科成功搗破一個詐騙集團，共拘捕 4 人，該犯罪集團冒充 45 個閒置中或高齡物業的業主，並試圖更改差餉繳納人資料。該集團透過偽造由律師發出的授權書及物業買賣合約，企圖出售其中 2 個共值約 1,000 萬港元的商用物業。警方相信行動已經瓦解該詐騙集團，令該物業騙案防患於未然。警方會繼續與地產代理監管局、土地註冊處及差餉物業估價署等相關機構加強溝通和合作。

偽造貨幣

港幣偽鈔

3.17 二零二二年在香港出現的港幣偽鈔共有 4 335 張，較二零二一年的 1 534 張增加 182.6%。有關數字如下 –

港幣偽鈔	2021	2022	變動百分率
港幣1,000元偽鈔(張)	41	2 508	+6 017.1%
港幣500元偽鈔(張)	725	707	-2.5%
港幣100元偽鈔(張)	609	861	+41.4%
其他面值港幣偽鈔(張)	159	259	+62.9%
總計(張)	1 534	4 335	+182.6%

3.18 警方於連串執法行動中，先後檢獲 2 826 張港元偽鈔²，佔總檢獲量 65.2%。其他檢獲的港幣偽鈔大部分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。二零二二年，警方就港幣偽鈔案件共拘捕 45 人。

假香港硬幣

3.19 二零二二年，警方檢獲的香港 10 元假硬幣共有 3 587 枚，較二零二一年檢獲的 4 836 枚減少 1 249 枚。大部分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 –

² 包括一宗詐騙案件中檢獲 2 000 張港幣 1,000 元練功券。

假香港硬幣	2021	2022	變動百分率
香港 10 元假硬幣(枚)	4 836	3 587	-25.8%
香港 5 元假硬幣(枚)	219	123	-43.8%

人民幣偽鈔

3.20 二零二二年，在香港出現的人民幣偽鈔共有 366 張，較二零二一年的 387 張減少 21 張。大部分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	2021	2022	變動百分率
人民幣偽鈔(張)	387	366	-5.4%

偽造付款卡

3.21 二零二二年，在本港並無檢獲偽造付款卡（偽造信用卡），而二零二一年則檢獲 12 張。有關數字如下 –

偽造付款卡	2021	2022	變動百分率
偽造付款卡出現的總數(張)	12	0	-100%
在打擊行動中檢獲的偽造付款卡數量(張)	12	0	-100%
被捕人數	0	0	-100%

3.22 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的機會。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

3.23 二零二二年，警方共接獲 22 797 宗科技罪案的舉報，較二零二一年的 16 159 宗增加 6 638 宗，涉及金額亦由二零二一年的 30 億 2,380 萬元，增加 6.3%至二零二二年的 32 億 1,540 萬元。86%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	2021	2022	變動百分率
網上騙案	13 859	19 599	+41.4%
網上商業騙案	6 491	9 279	+43.0%
網上雜項騙案	3 094	6 317	+104.2%
社交媒體騙案	3 638	3 605	-0.9%
電郵騙案	549	391	-28.8%
網上銀行騙案	87	7	-92.0%
網上勒索	1 317	1 557	+18.2%
盜用電腦	142	192	+35.2%
其他 ³	841	1 449	+72.3%
總數	16 159	22 797	+41.1%

網上騙案

3.24 網上騙案指罪犯利用互聯網接觸及欺騙受害人的詐騙活動。二零二二年，警方共接獲 19 599 宗網上騙案，較二零二一年的 13 859 宗增加 5 740 宗。涉案金額則由二零二一年的 29 億 6,580 萬元增加至二零二二年的 30 億 7,380 萬元。大部分的案件為網上商業騙案（9 279 宗），其次是網上雜項騙案（6 317 宗），社交媒體騙案（3 605 宗）及電郵騙案（391 宗）。

網上商業騙案

3.25 二零二二年，警方共接獲 9 279 宗網上商業騙案的舉報，較二零二一年的 6 491 宗增加 2 788 宗。損失金額亦由二零二一年的 7,700 萬元增加至二零二二年的 8,280 萬元。案件以網上購物-個人與個人騙案為主（8 625 宗），其受害者主要在網上購物平台買賣貨品時被騙。

3.26 因疫情關係，市民網上購物的需求增加，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「守網者」（Cyber Defender）網站、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、Twitter 及微信）以及網上購物平台的電子橫額等，進行防騙宣傳。

3.27 為進一步協助市民識別網上詐騙及陷阱，網絡安全及科技罪案調查科(網罪科)在 2022 年 9 月於「守網者」（Cyber Defender）網站推出一站式詐騙陷阱搜尋器「防騙視伏器」（Scameter），並將於 2023 年 2 月再推出「防騙視伏 App」（Scameter+）流動應用程式，協助市民辨識詐騙及網絡陷阱和提升防罪意識。當公眾遇到可疑來電、網購賣家、交友邀請、招聘廣告、投資網站，均可在「防騙視伏器」或「防騙視伏 App」輸入相關平台帳戶名稱

³ 其他包括“刑事恐嚇”案件、“兒童色情物品”案件及“身分盜用”案件等。

或號碼、收款帳戶、電話號碼、電郵地址、網址等，搜尋結果會以不同顏色警示，代表不同程度的網絡安全風險，以提醒市民避免墮入網上陷阱。

網上雜項騙案

3.28 二零二二年，警方共接獲 6 317 宗網上雜項騙案，較二零二一年的 3 094 宗增加 3 223 宗，損失金額增加 120.4%至 14 億 6,060 萬元。

3.29 網上求職騙案(2 884 宗，+1 821 宗，+171.3%)及網上投資騙案(1 884 宗，+904 宗，+92.2%)的升幅帶動了整體網上雜項騙案上升。

3.30 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。

3.31 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。部分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狀況，以增加其說服力。

3.32 除了上述有關「守網者」及「防騙視伏器」等宣傳與教育工作之外，網罪科亦積極以多機構合作模式及與不同持分者共同協作，包括研究攔截釣魚短訊及詐騙來電、移除詐騙網站、協助市民識別可疑「轉數快」賬戶等，以有系統的方式堵截漏洞，打擊詐騙活動及維護香港網絡安全。

社交媒體騙案

3.33 二零二二年，警方共接獲 3 605 宗社交媒體騙案，較二零二一年的 3 638 宗減少 33 宗，損失金額增加 16.4%至 7 億 7,900 萬元。

3.34 社交媒體騙案主要包括援交騙案(1 962 宗，+219 宗，+12.6%)及網上情緣騙案(1 533 宗，-126 宗，-7.6%)。

3.35 其中，網上情緣騙案引致受害人蒙受巨額損失，二零二二年的損失金額共 6 億 9,700 萬元 (+9,730 萬元，+16.2%)。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

3.36 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。二零二二年，警方共接獲 391 宗電郵騙案，較二零二一年的 549 宗減少 158 宗。

3.37 電郵騙案可分為兩大類型，即商務層面⁴及個人層面⁵電郵騙案。

3.38 二零二二年，共有 304 宗商務層面電郵騙案（-128 宗，-29.6%），涉及損失金額 7 億 3,580 萬元（-7 億 9,530 萬元，-51.9%）。每名受害人的損失金額介乎 1 萬 7,189 元至 7,520 萬元。損失金額最大的一宗案件涉及一間美國投資公司。該公司收到假冒其美國客戶的電郵後，被騙將 7,520 萬元港幣匯入至兩個本地銀行戶口。

3.39 二零二二年，共有 87 宗個人層面電郵騙案（-30 宗，-25.6%），涉及損失金額 1,530 萬元（+760 萬元，+98.7%）。

3.40 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、企業員工等的網絡保安意識。

3.41 此外，網罪科於二零二二年一月推出在衛郵計劃(e-GUARD)下聯同香港大學共同研發的「可疑電郵偵測系統」，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。該系統目前已累積超過 14 200 次下載。

網上勒索

3.42 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。二零二二年，共 1 557 宗網上勒索案，較二零二一年的 1 317 宗增加 240 宗。損失金額 2,300 萬元（+800 萬元，+53.3%）。

裸聊勒索案

3.43 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。二零二二年，警方共接獲 1 402 宗裸聊勒索案，較二零二一年的 1 159 宗增加 243 宗。涉及金額則由二零二一年的 1,390 萬元增加至二零二二年的 2,210 萬元。

⁴ 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。

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

3.44 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

3.45 二零二二年，涉及加密勒索軟件的勒索案共 30 宗，較二零二一年的 38 宗減少 8 宗。當中只有一名受害人錄得損失，金額為 7,441 元。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

3.46 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。二零二二全年共接獲 8 宗同類案件，與二零二一年的 8 宗相同，沒有金錢損失。

3.47 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。上述手法於二零一八年出現，網罪科已透過網上平台發放最新騙案警示，近年來案件數字經已回落，反映市民防騙意識有所提高。

反詐騙協調中心

3.48 反詐騙協調中心採取五大策略以打擊詐騙案：(i) 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；(ii) 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；(iii) 採取情報主導執法行動；(iv) 積極與相關持份者合作，攜手打擊騙案；(v) 協調防騙宣傳工作。

24 小時「防騙易 18222」熱線

3.49 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。於二零二二年，中心共接獲 38 279 個來電查詢，當中成功勸止 525 宗進行中的騙案。

減低受害人的損失

3.50 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。於二零二二年，中心成功攔截騙款共 13 億 6,000 萬港元(包括虛擬貨幣)。

3.51 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分成員國，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。於二零二二年，中心共接獲 132 個攔截向海外匯出騙款的要求，當中成功攔截超過 1 億 800 萬港元。

3.52 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1 366個攔截騙款要求，成功攔截超過2,200萬港元等值的虛擬貨幣。

採取情報主導執法行動

3.53 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。

3.54 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。於二零二二年，中心成功協調不同單位進行124次行動，拘捕120人，涉及139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。

3.55 於二零二二年十月，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「暉光」的拘捕行動，成功搗破一個洗錢集團，行動中共拘捕9人。根據調查所得，該集團於二零二零年六月至二零二二年九月期間，使用33個傀儡銀行戶口（包括28個虛擬銀行賬戶）清洗犯罪得益，涉款超過4億6,100萬港元，當中包括至少31宗騙案的騙款。

積極與相關持份者合作

3.56 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。

3.57 在各持份者的支持下，反詐騙協調中心於二零二二年推出多項新的宣傳措施，令更多公眾可以接觸到防騙訊息。其中包括(i)在公共交通工具和大型購物中心顯眼地方放置防騙海報；(ii)在17條隧道內播放防騙廣播；(iii)向所有市民發送防騙短訊；(iv)在銀行櫃檯派發防騙單張；(v)在電影院放映前播放一段防騙教育短片。

3.58 此外，反詐騙協調中心致力深化與銀行界的合作，充分利用「24/7」止付機制，全天候攔截騙款。二零二二年八月，中心舉辦銀行員工嘉許典禮，表揚銀行及前線銀行員工協助警隊打擊詐騙案件的努力。自二零一七年七月至二零二二年，中心與銀行業的共同努力下，截獲超過112億元的犯罪得益，阻止了1 925宗騙案的發生，其中606宗由銀行員工發現，並成功拘捕622人。

防騙宣傳工作

3.59 反詐騙協調中心採取「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。

3.60 於二零二二年，反詐騙協調中心開展四個大型宣傳活動，約每季一次，以提高公眾對新興或流行騙案的防騙意識。

(i) 二零二二年二月「防騙月」

反詐騙協調中心設計了四個虛擬人物扮演四類流行騙案（即電話騙案、網上情緣騙案、求職騙案及網絡釣魚騙案）的騙徒，並向公眾分享防騙建議。

(ii) 二零二二年五月至八月「防騙季」

反詐騙協調中心藉着「防騙月」的熱度，乘勢推出「防騙季」及代表投資騙案騙徒的第五個虛擬人物。

(iii) 二零二二年十月「喜怒哀『落』」

活動為公眾剖析騙徒如何利用人性的弱點（恐懼、無知、寂寞和貪心）爭取受害人的信任，再向其行騙。

(iv) 二零二二年十一月至十二月「全民反詐大測試」

反詐騙協調中心透過以「假著數」作賣點的「偽詐騙」廣告，提醒市民保持警惕，提防受騙。活動網站在兩星期內吸引近800 000人瀏覽。

總結

3.61 委員會獲悉二零二二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，表示讚許。

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 二零二二年，有 1 667 名青少年¹因觸犯各種刑事罪行而被捕，較二零二一年（1844 人）下跌 9.6%。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、雜項盜竊和非法會社罪行（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 二零二二年，共有 289 名青少年罪犯接受警誡，較二零二一年（270 人）上升 7%。接受警誡的青少年佔被捕青少年總人數的 17.3%；二零二一年則佔 14.6%。二零二一年及二零二二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
2021 年	1 844	270	14.6%
2022 年	1 667	289	17.3%

¹ 在本章，青少年指年齡由 10 歲至未滿 18 歲的人士。

4.6 至於不以警誡代替檢控的個案，最常見的原因是罪行性質嚴重。接受警誡的青少年罪犯以 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工會透過以下方式跟進會議上通過的計劃 —

- (a) 如有需要，轉介青少年罪犯及其家人予有關的服務單位；以及

- (b) 在會議後，與警方青少年保護組及其他有關人士聯絡，以跟進計劃的實施。

轉介教育局

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

再次犯案

4.12 青少年罪犯如在接受警誡之日起計兩年內或在年滿 18 歲之前（兩者以較早者為準）因犯罪而再次被捕，會被視為再次犯案。在二零二零年被捕後接受警誡的青少年罪犯再次犯案的比率為 9.5%（38 人）。至於二零一六至二零一九年的比率，分別為 7.3%（44 人），6.2%（36 人），6.8%（37 人）及 8.2%（30 人）。由於計算期為兩年，因此未有二零二一年及其後的再次犯案比率。

未來路向

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

第五章

撲滅罪行宣傳策略

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

二零二二至二三年度宣傳運動策略

5.2 二零二二至二三年度撲滅罪行宣傳運動繼續備受重視，獲撥經費200萬元。

5.3 因應各類詐騙案、毒品及性罪行案件上升，以及市民一直關注爆竊、盜竊及青少年罪行，委員會接納宣傳小組委員會的建議，採用「提防騙案」（針對網上求職騙案、投資騙案、網上情緣騙案、裸聊勒索、網上購物騙案及電話騙案）、「企硬！唔 take 嘢」、「加強青少年守法意識」、「防範性侵犯」和「提防爆竊及盜竊」為二零二二至二三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。宣傳小組委員會並配合全港青少年禁毒運動，投放廣告提醒青少年遠離毒品，及宣傳政府立法管制大麻二酚。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、受歡迎的手機程式及社交媒體平台發放廣告，宣傳提防網上求職騙案、網購騙案、電話騙案、網上情緣騙案、投資騙案及防範性侵犯等防罪滅罪信息。

5.5 在加強青少年守法意識方面，宣傳小組委員會投放網上廣告，推廣警方製作的《青少年罪行誌·師長攻略》小冊子，又製作以「遵守法紀」為主題的筆記本，在防罪講座和宣傳活動中派發給學生。

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。

第六章

香港的毒品情況

6.1 政府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 於一九七二年成立的藥物濫用資料中央檔案室（檔案室）是自願呈報系統，紀錄曾與呈報機構接觸而其個案又被這些機構呈報的吸毒者資料，呈報機構包括執法機構、戒毒治療及福利機構、專上院校、醫院和診所。檔案室每季公布的統計數字，有助制訂香港的禁毒策略和計劃。基於其性質，檔案室的統計數字不是計量某段時間內香港確實的吸毒者人數，而是顯示一段時間內的吸毒趨勢。

6.4 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¹、與毒品有關的執法統計數字（例如被捕人數、檢控及定罪數字）、相關研究，以及與毒品有關的數據（例如戒毒治療和康復服務機構提供的住院統計數字），亦可為吸毒情況提供參考。

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 禁毒處分析了二零二二年檔案室的統計數字²。主要數據摘錄及闡述如下：

	主要數據	2021	2022
1(a)	被呈報的吸毒總人數	6 095	5 235 (-14%)
1(b)	被呈報吸毒者中 21 歲以下的青少年	888	718 (-19%)
1(c)	首次被呈報吸毒人數	2 031	1 736 (-15%)
1(d)	首次被呈報吸毒者中年輕成年人（21 至-35 歲）所佔比例	43%	47%
2(a)	吸食危害精神毒品人數		
	可卡因	1 084	1 034 (-5%)

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

² 二零二零年至二零二二年本港吸毒情況的數字可能受到 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情影響，因此需要審慎檢視及詮釋。

	甲基安非他明（俗稱「冰毒」）	1 159	846 (-27%)
	大麻	1 010	823 (-19%)
2(b)	21 歲以下吸食危害精神毒品人數		
	大麻	489	383 (-22%)
	可卡因	391	341 (-13%)
	氯胺酮（俗稱「K 仔」）	102	59 (-42%)
3	首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡 ³ 中位數（年）	3.4	4.2

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) 檔案室顯示被呈報吸毒者的數目從二零零九年開始下降，雖然二零二一年稍為回升。被呈報的二十一歲以下青少年吸毒者數目由二零一八年至二零二一年維持上升趨勢，但二零二二年錄得下跌。
- (b) 吸毒者中吸食危害精神毒品的比例由二零一八年的六成上升至二零二一年的七成，在二零二二年則停留在 68%。在二零一八年至二零二一年間，「冰毒」一直是所有被呈報吸毒者中最常吸食的危害精神毒品，但在二零二二年被可卡因超越。自二零一九年開始，大麻一直是二十一歲以下青少年最常被呈報吸食的毒品，其次為可卡因。大麻在二零二零年及二零二一年亦是首次被呈報吸毒者中最常吸食的毒品，其次為可卡因；但可卡因在二零二二年超越了大麻。
- (c) 首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡中位數由二零一九年的 5.7 年下跌至二零二一年的 3.4 年，但在二零二二年則回升至 4.2 年。「只有在自己或朋友家中」繼續是最普遍的吸毒地點（在二零一八年至二零二二年間為 54% 至 62%）。這兩組數據均顯示仍需繼續關注隱蔽吸毒的問題。
- (d) 執法數字顯示，二零二二年全年涉及毒品罪行的被捕人數較二零二一年下降 14%（由 4 634 人下降至 4 005 人）。在二零二二年審結的法院案件中，因干犯毒品罪行被檢控的人士被定罪比例高達 83%。與嚴重毒品罪行有關的被捕人士中，二十一歲以下青少年的比例由二零一八年的 11% 上升至二零二一年的 20%，雖然在二零二二年輕微回落至 16%。青少年參與嚴重毒品罪行的情況繼續值得關注。
- (e) 吸毒和毒品情況亦可能隨着社會復常有所改變，禁毒處和禁常會將會密切留意未來的統計數字，並參考其他有關毒品的數據和資訊，以繼續監察毒品趨勢。

³ 「毒齡」指吸毒者即由初次吸毒至被檔案室呈報機構呈報的時間。

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。

預防教育和宣傳

6.9 預防教育和宣傳工作將繼續加強社區對毒品、毒品禍害（包括大麻、大麻二酚（CBD）及可卡因等）和販毒問題的認知，並鼓勵吸毒者及早求助。禁毒處將繼續播放有關大麻毒害的政府電視宣傳短片和電台宣傳聲帶，並強調「大麻係毒品」。因應 CBD 由二零二三年二月一日起被管制為危險藥物，禁毒處已推出題為「CBD 唔啱我！」的政府電視宣傳短片和電台宣傳聲帶。禁毒處將會製作動畫短片，以及政府電視宣傳短片及電台宣傳聲帶宣傳可卡因的害處。另外，禁毒處會繼續利用不同的媒體及社區平台發放禁毒信息，並更着重利用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⁴）以期更有效地接觸年輕人。為了能更廣泛及更有效地進行宣傳工作，禁毒處將採取地理定位及於特定地點設置宣傳廣告，例如機場、機場登機櫃檯、港鐵車廂／車站、過海隧道、戲院及戶外廣告板。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、專業組織、關鍵意見領袖(KOL)及媒體機構）合作，舉辦合適的禁毒項目及呼籲社會上不同界別對抗毒品。例如，禁毒處與香港海關合作推出了動畫短片，提醒公眾近日就 CBD 的立法管制及參與販毒招致的嚴重後果；入境事務處於市民申請護照時會向他們派發有關管制 CBD 的單張。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。禁毒處和教育局繼續提供不同學習機會和教學資源，協助學生正確認識毒品的禍害和保持警惕，免受引誘參與毒品相關的違法行為。我們亦為學校老師、主要教職員及學生就最新吸毒形勢提供禁毒專業培訓和預防教育。在中學方面，我們會繼續鼓勵學校參與「健康校園計劃」及「動敢抗毒」計劃，以推廣健康的生活習慣和建立無毒校園文化。專上院校學生方面，禁毒處會繼續聯同不同大學的學生事務處推出針對性項目。禁毒基金亦會支持通過創新和有效手法為學生提供禁毒教育的項目。

6.11 香港賽馬會禁毒資訊天地（「禁毒資訊天地」）經進行大型翻新工程後，已於二零二二年十二月向公眾重新開放。東華三院為禁毒處委聘的營運伙伴，負責禁毒資訊天地的日常營運和管理，並向群組和個人提供導賞團、工作坊和不同項目。多類活動已獲安排於來年進行，而社區上的禁毒服務單位亦可在禁毒資訊天地舉辦禁毒活動。這些在禁毒資訊天地進行的禁毒項目會協助參觀人士加深認識毒害和以及建立健康和正面生活。在宣傳方面，相關的宣傳小冊子和海報、紀念品，以及社交媒體內容會繼續定期發布，以宣傳禁毒訊息和吸引更多參觀人士前往禁毒資訊天地。

⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/narcoticsdivisionhk/>;
<https://www.instagram.com/narcotics.divisionhk/>;
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC5I5rQOrYfS9_xLzPuEfxPg

6.12 禁毒處於二零二二年九月推出全新禁毒宣傳主題，包括禁毒標誌、禁毒大使「冬冬」和「希希」、禁毒口號「一齊企硬 唔 take 嘢」，以及政府電視宣傳短片和電台宣傳聲帶，以期吸引年輕人和鞏固他們的抗毒決心。禁毒處會繼續積極運用此全新主題及禁毒大使，以生動的方式有效地傳遞禁毒訊息。

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

6.14 禁毒處於二零二一年三月發布《香港戒毒治療和康復服務三年計劃（2021-2023）》⁵（「三年計劃」）後，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。三年計劃的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（2021-2023）在禁毒界內獲廣泛推廣，亦載於禁毒處的網站供公眾參閱。下一份涵蓋二零二四至二零二六年的第十個三年計劃的準備工作已於二零二二年底開展，並預計於二零二四年第一季發佈。

禁毒基金

6.15 禁毒基金一直提供資金支援值得推行的禁毒項目，自一九九六年成立以來，直至二零二三年三月，合共撥款超過 23 億元，資助了超過 2 140 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。同時，由全港 18 區分區撲滅罪行委員會在地區層面上推展並獲禁毒基金支持的第四輪提升社區禁毒意識計劃，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。

⁵ 《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.

6.17 執法機關會繼續針對毒品供應源頭，透過堵截危險藥物非法進口、加強針對販毒黑點及利用互聯網及社交媒體販毒的行動，以及採取其他措施，打擊販運毒品。其中，執法機關會致力追查利用青少年販毒的販毒團伙，並根據《危險藥物條例》第 56A 條⁶，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。

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

未來路向

6.19 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。

⁶ 《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 二零二二年，委員會討論懲教署所推行的二零二二至二三年度助更生宣傳活動。有關該課題的詳情載於下文。

懲教署二零二二至二三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 懲教署在二零二二至二三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「愛護家國、奉公守法、遠離毒品、支持更生」的信息。為配合領袖學員人數日益增加及便利學員出席活動等發展，更生先鋒領袖擴充為三區，分別是港島分區、九龍分區及新界分區。在疫情期間，更生先鋒領袖安排團隊在家學習訓練，透過《青年廣播計劃》學習營運一個社交媒體，並參與設計影片和帖子上載 YouTube 頻道及 Instagram 以宣揚更生先鋒計劃的信息。為加強國民教育及提升學員對國民身份的認同，團隊訓練加入中式步操練習、升旗訓練，參加以大灣區為主題的制服團隊比賽，愛國電影觀賞活動及參觀解放軍駐港部隊展覽中心等。更生先鋒計劃於伊利沙伯體育館舉行青少年音樂劇場－《「導」出新 TEEN 地》，音樂劇以二〇一九年黑暴事件為故事背景，幫助學生建立慎思明辨的能力及正確的價值觀。其他於本年度舉行的更生先鋒計劃活動包括監獄任務，思囚之路，學校教育講座及參觀香港懲教博物館。為了進一步加強社區教育及種族共融，更生先鋒計劃聯同香港太平紳士協會合辦《Project J》其他族裔學生獎勵計劃，透過學校及非政府機構推薦其他族裔青少年參加更生先鋒計劃其下的各樣活動，表現優異的參與者會獲得獎勵。因應吸食大麻人數不斷上升，懲教署與保安局禁毒處，警務處及教育局合作開展禁毒宣傳活動，以學生及青少年為目標對象，以影片宣傳禁毒信息。
- (b) 市民大眾：懲教署不時讓公眾了解署方的新服務。因觸犯黑暴相關罪行而被判入懲教院所的在囚人士數目持續增加，懲教署因應他們的特性及需要設計適切的更生計劃，協助他們去除激進思想，建立正確價值觀。例如於壁屋懲教所為青少年在囚人士而設的心理專門服務－「青少年研習所」舉行了開幕禮，此服務為青少年在囚人士提供心靈空間，進行心理修復與重建。此外，亦推出了「一切從歷史出發」教育計劃，透過一系列教育活動，例如舉辦學者講座、VR 歷史教學、歷史電競活動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。「心路歷晴

計劃」為有需要的成年在囚人士處理其犯罪行為背後的心理問題，引入家庭為本治療方式，邀請他們的家人到院所一起接受治療，與家人修復關係和得到家庭支持來加強參與者改過的決心。由專業攝影師、精研禪修的法師教授的「禪·攝影工作坊」，以藝術治療為基礎，讓青少年在囚人士藉拍攝照片表達內心感受，學懂冷靜地以另一角度思考問題，去除激進思想和行為。生涯規劃課程邀請了各行業的成功人士分享其創業或克服困難的經驗，引導年青人建立正確人生目標，回饋社會。專為男性成年在囚人士而設計的數碼化心理計劃「智遊心間」，透過使用平板電腦及以男性在囚人士為本的活動，提升在囚人士的參與動機及治療成效。懲教署把靜觀治療元素揉合於現行的濫用毒品康服計劃中，深化現行的戒毒治療和更生服務。「懲心導航」心理服務製作了一系列的治療元素短片，透過現代科技如平板電腦，讓參加靜觀治療的在囚人士可以在更具靈活性的環境下學習治療信息，而富互動性的視聽學習亦有利於培育學習心理技巧的興趣。「正向實踐坊」於社區設立一所嶄新心理服務中心，為釋後的青少年提供社區為本的心理輔導，建立正向家庭關係。除了在旺角、筲箕灣和上水設立了多用途家庭及更生服務中心外，懲教署更於二零二三年三月在新界西及新界東加開兩個多用途家庭及更生服務中心，提供輔導服務予受監管者及視像探訪予在囚人士及其有特別需要的家人。「並肩同行」計劃由懲教署及警務處人員發起，於懲教院所內外舉辦一系列的動態和靜態活動，向青少年罪犯宣揚奉公守法的觀念，灌輸正向價值觀和降低再犯率。壁屋懲教所的「小記者」訓練計劃邀請名人接受訪問，青少年在囚人士直接參與廣播節目的製作，學習影音製作的知識，並訓練他們溝通的技巧。懲教署與油尖旺民政事務處、九龍樂善堂學校及一非政府機構合作開展第二階段的「玻璃樽再造計劃」環保計劃，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。二零二二年是香港特區成立廿五周年，也是監獄署易名為懲教署四十周年。懲教署年內舉辦一連串慶祝活動，向市民介紹懲教工作的發展。為宣傳及推廣公眾對懲教署工作的認識，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，以作宣傳之用。

- (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」為僱主及更生人士提供一個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。

未來路向

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

第八章

小組委員會的工作

青少年罪犯問題常務委員會

8.1 常務委員會是委員會轄下的一個小組委員會，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二零二二至二三年度的成員名單載於**附錄 B (a)**。

8.2 二零二二年，常務委員會審議了關於「青少年罪案」統計及「警司警誡計劃」的運作。常務委員會亦得悉「青少年罪犯評估專案小組」及「更生先鋒計劃」的最新報告。

宣傳小組委員會

8.3 委員會轄下的宣傳小組委員會負責推廣委員會的政策、目標和策略，以期加強市民對防止罪案的認識，以及呼籲他們更積極參與滅罪工作。宣傳小組委員會的職權範圍及二零二二至二三年度成員名單載於**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。二零二二至二三年度撲滅罪行宣傳運動詳情載於第五章。

8.5 二零二二至二三年度，宣傳小組委員會透過傳統和社交媒體、網上平台和社區活動（如「好市民獎勵計劃」）等，策劃和統籌全港的滅罪宣傳工作。此外，宣傳小組委員會與分區撲滅罪行委員會緊密合作，在地區層面策劃和舉辦宣傳活動，以配合全港的滅罪宣傳運動。

好市民獎勵計劃

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

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

第九章

分區撲滅罪行委員會的工作

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

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

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。在二零二二年，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二零二二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。二零二二年委員會委員出席 18 個分區撲滅罪行委員會會議的輪值表，載於**附錄 C(c)**。委員會委員亦積極參與分區撲滅罪行委員會籌辦的宣傳活動。這些安排不僅有助彼此交流與滅罪措施相關的意見和資料，亦為委員會和 18 個分區撲滅罪行委員會的委員建立良好的溝通渠道。

9.9 為保持香港作為世界上最安全的城市之一，加強社區防罪工作非常重要。為深化社區防罪工作和社區團體之間的合作，委員會於二零二二至二三財政年度向 18 個分區撲滅罪行委員會額外共撥款 180 萬元以舉辦活動。分區撲滅罪行委員會利用撥款推行社區防罪滅罪活動，當中包括製作載有滅罪訊息的紀念品和小冊子，以及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。

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

二零二二至二三年度成員名單

- 主席 : 政務司司長
- 副主席 : 律政司司長
- 委員 : 陳振英議員，JP
顏汶羽議員
盧金榮博士，JP
(截至二零二二年三月三十一日止)
鄭錦鐘博士，SBS，MH，JP
林建康先生，BBS，MH，JP
李宗德博士，GBS，JP
莫仲輝先生，BBS，MH，JP
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
陳建強醫生，SBS，JP
(由二零二二年四月一日起)
莊創業先生，BBS，JP
(由二零二二年四月一日起)
楊嘉成先生
(由二零二二年十一月一日起)
嚴玉麟博士，BBS，JP
(由二零二二年十一月一日起)
教育局局長
民政事務局局長
(截至二零二二年六月三十日止)
民政及青年事務局局長
(由二零二二年七月一日起)
勞工及福利局局長
保安局局長
警務處處長
懲教署署長
- 秘書 : 保安局首席助理秘書長 (E)

撲滅罪行委員會

青少年罪犯問題常務委員會

職權範圍

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

二零二二年成員名單

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。

二零二二年度成員名單

- 主席 ： 警務處總警司（警察公共關係科）（截至二零二二年七月十四日止）¹
 警務處助理處長（公共關係）（自二零二二年七月十五日起）¹
- 委員 ： 鄭錦鐘博士，SBS，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
 警務處公共關係部代表
- 秘書 ： 警務處公共關係部高級新聞主任（宣傳）

¹ 警察公共關係科於二零二二年七月十五日起升格為公共關係部

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

二零二二年成員名單

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, JP
- 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, MH
- 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, MH
- 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，MH
- 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，MH
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（已於2022年7月25日辭任）
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，BBS
黃美鳳女士
王舜義先生，MH
黃子文先生
葉錦洪先生，MH
容素顏女士
離島民政事務專員
離島民政事務助理專員（二）
離島民政事務處高級聯絡主任（一）
離島民政事務處聯絡主任主管（坪洲／愉景灣）
香港警務處大嶼山區指揮官
香港警務處水警海港區指揮官
香港警務處大嶼山區警民關係主任
香港警務處水警海港區警民關係主任
廉政公署代表
教育局代表
社會福利署代表
康樂及文化事務署代表

4. 九龍城區撲滅罪行委員會

主席：林煒橋先生

副主席：張志聰先生，JP

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，MH
- 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
- 楊永杰議員
- 潘志倫先生
- 潘伯傑先生，MH
- 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，MH
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，MH
顏汶羽議員
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）
觀塘民政事務處聯絡主任（地區設施）
香港警務處觀塘區指揮官
香港警務處秀茂坪區指揮官
香港警務處觀塘區警民關係主任
香港警務處秀茂坪區警民關係主任

廉政公署代表
教育局代表
社會福利署代表
房屋署代表

7. 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，MH
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，MH
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，JP
李天福先生
李敬忠先生
邱玉麟先生，MH
袁土星先生
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
香港警務處將軍澳區指揮官
香港警務處黃大仙區指揮官
香港警務處西貢分區指揮官
香港警務處水警東分區指揮官
香港警務處水警東分區助理指揮官（行政）
香港警務處將軍澳區警民關係主任
香港警務處黃大仙區警民關係主任
香港警務處水警東分區助理警民關係主任
廉政公署代表
教育局代表
社會福利署代表

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，SBS，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，MH
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
程家鴻先生
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：陳曉津先生，MH
陳崇業先生，BBS，MH
張文嘉女士
張如卉女士
鍾安妮女士
植文顯先生
傅振光先生
馮卓能先生，MH
何義強先生
葛兆源先生，MH
羅嘉團女士
羅健雲先生
李智鋒先生
梁昌明先生，MH，JP
李能杰先生
呂志宏先生
呂迪明女士
羅毅先生
文裕明先生，MH
吳周仁先生
王寶珠女士
王家文先生
王賢訊先生，MH
楊小玲女士，MH
嚴徐玉珊女士，MH
葉平南先生
荃灣民政事務專員
荃灣民政事務助理專員
荃灣民政事務處高級聯絡主任（1）
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）
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, BBS, 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, MH
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
香港警務處屯門區情報組主管
廉政公署代表
教育局代表
社會福利署代表
房屋署代表

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，MH
- 李碧儀女士，MH
- 李誠權先生，BBS，MH
- 廖添誠博士（已於2022年7月22日辭任）
- 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，MH
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，JP
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，MH
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

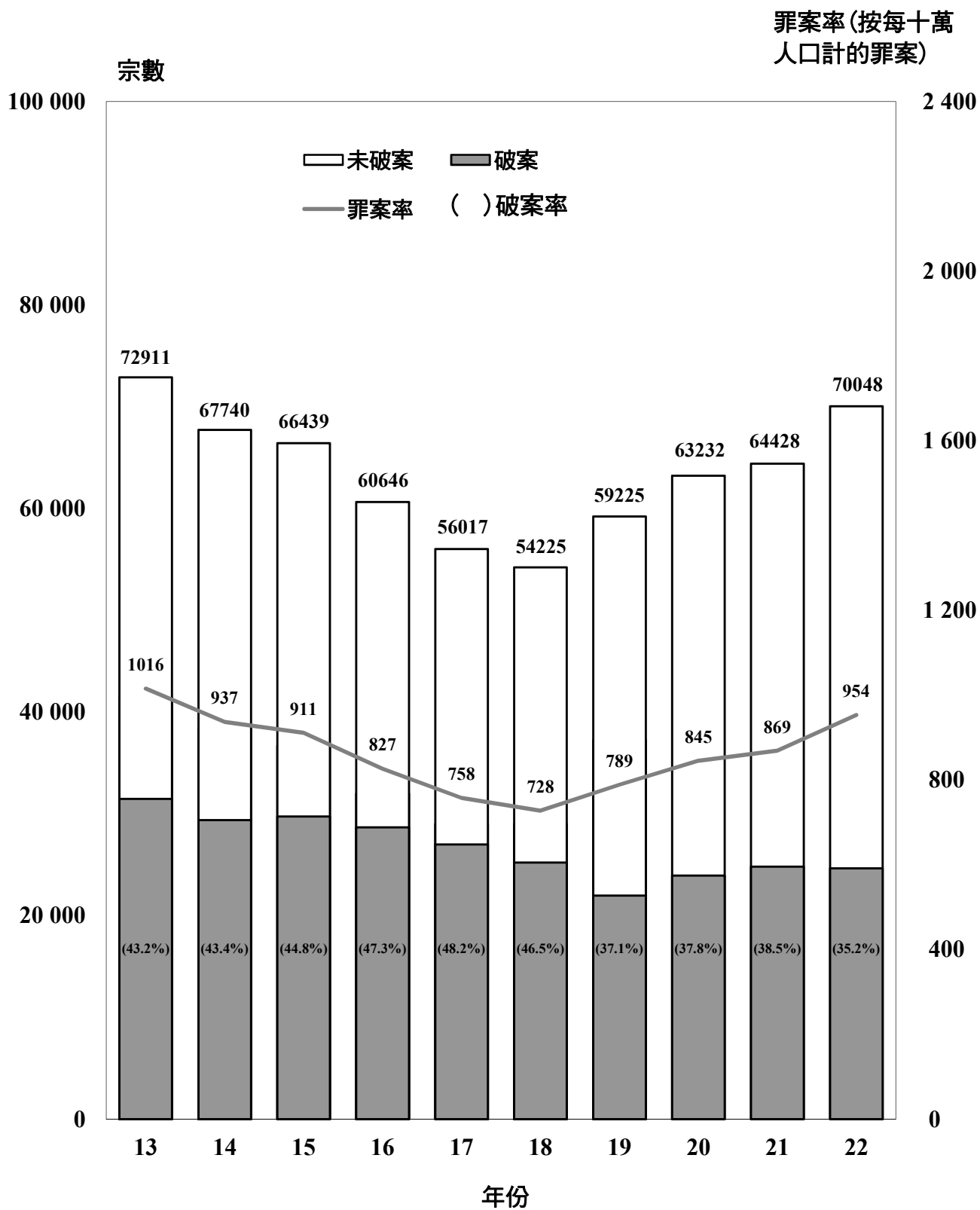
委員：陳燕琼女士
莊健成先生，MH，JP
鍾穎欣女士
江燕珊女士
郭興坤先生
郭浩男先生
郭強先生，MH
鄺月心女士，BBS
林慧明女士
梁明堅先生
雷志康先生
馬淑燕女士
文富穩議員，BBS
吳容輝先生
沈豪傑議員，BBS，JP
岑佩儀女士
譚慧萍女士
鄧焯謙先生
鄧卓然先生，MH
鄧作霖先生
鄧霆鈞先生
鄧鎔耀議員
徐日華先生
王振聲博士，MH
王文漢博士，MH
黃榮臻先生
黃元弟先生，MH
姚國威先生，MH
楊家安先生
余仲良先生
袁敏兒女士，MH
元朗民政事務專員
元朗民政事務處高級聯絡主任(3)
元朗民政事務處聯絡主任主管(市區一)
香港警務處元朗區指揮官
香港警務處邊界區指揮官
香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**二零二二年探訪分區撲滅罪行委員會輪值表**

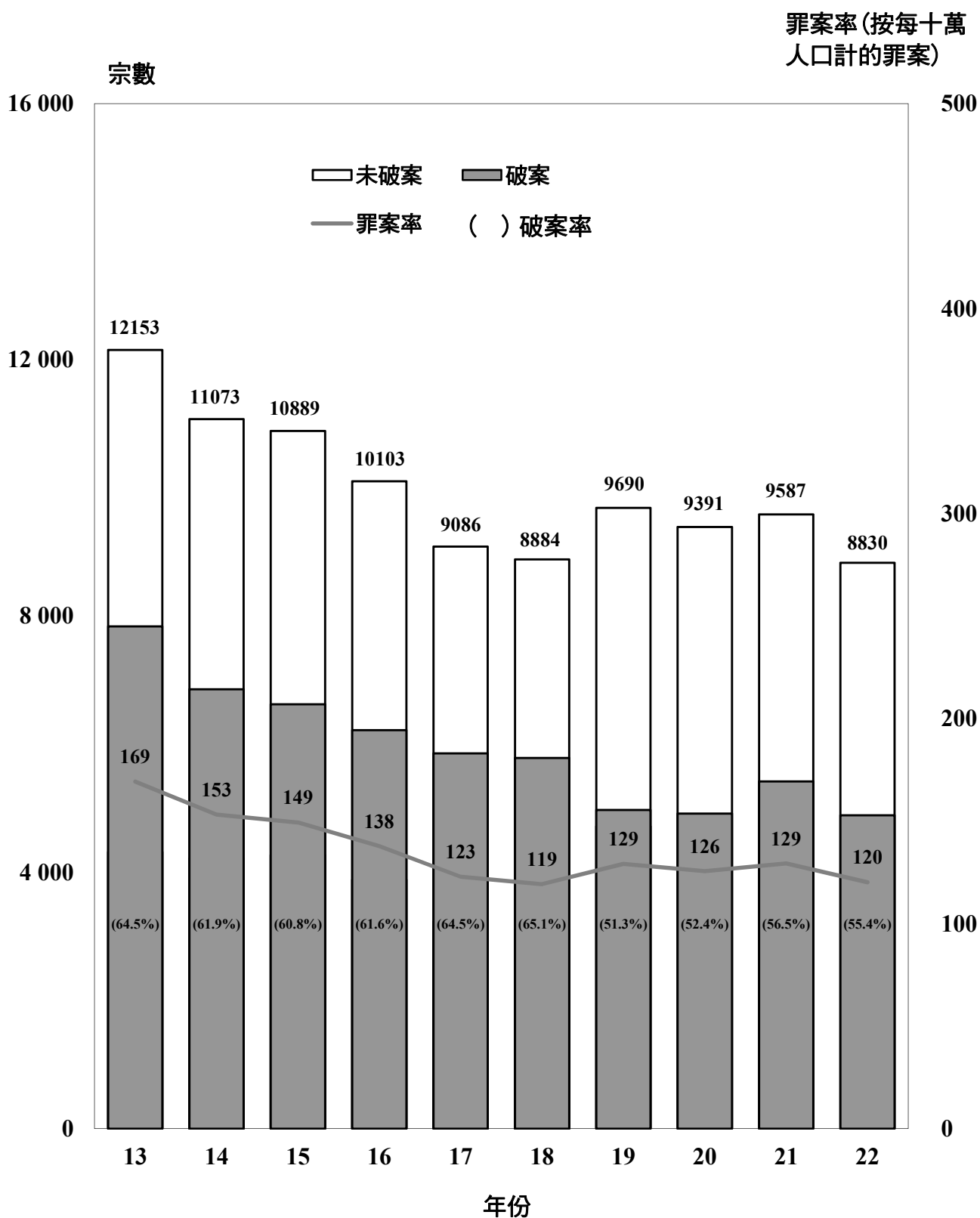
撲滅罪行委員會委員	分區撲滅罪行委員會	2022 年分區撲滅罪行委員會會議日期
顏汶羽議員	西貢	12 月 21 日
陳建強醫生，SBS，JP	南區	12 月 8 日
陳少棠先生，MH，JP	黃大仙 元朗	10 月 7 日 12 月 7 日
鄭錦鐘博士，SBS，MH，JP	葵青 元朗 油尖旺 黃大仙	5 月 25 日 9 月 14 日 11 月 24 日 12 月 23 日
莊創業先生，BBS，JP	灣仔	7 月 6 日
何宗慈女士	灣仔 東區	5 月 4 日 8 月 11 日
郭詩慧女士，MH	灣仔	9 月 21 日
林建康先生，BBS，MH，JP	深水埗 九龍城	8 月 31 日 12 月 14 日
李宗德博士，GBS，JP	離島	9 月 14 日
彭穎生先生，MH	大埔 西貢	6 月 2 日 9 月 21 日
蕭楚基先生，BBS，MH，JP	九龍城 葵青	9 月 21 日 12 月 14 日
王家揚先生	油尖旺 南區	7 月 8 日 9 月 22 日
黃永力先生	沙田	9 月 26 日
楊嘉成先生	荃灣	12 月 9 日

<u>撲滅罪行委員會委員</u>	<u>分區撲滅罪行 委員會</u>	<u>2022年分區撲滅罪行 委員會會議日期</u>
嚴玉麟博士, BBS, JP	北區	12月14日
蕭澤頤先生, PDSM, PMSM 警務處處長	葵青 沙田	9月7日 12月19日
黃國興先生, CSDSM 懲教署署長	大埔 灣仔	9月28日 12月21日

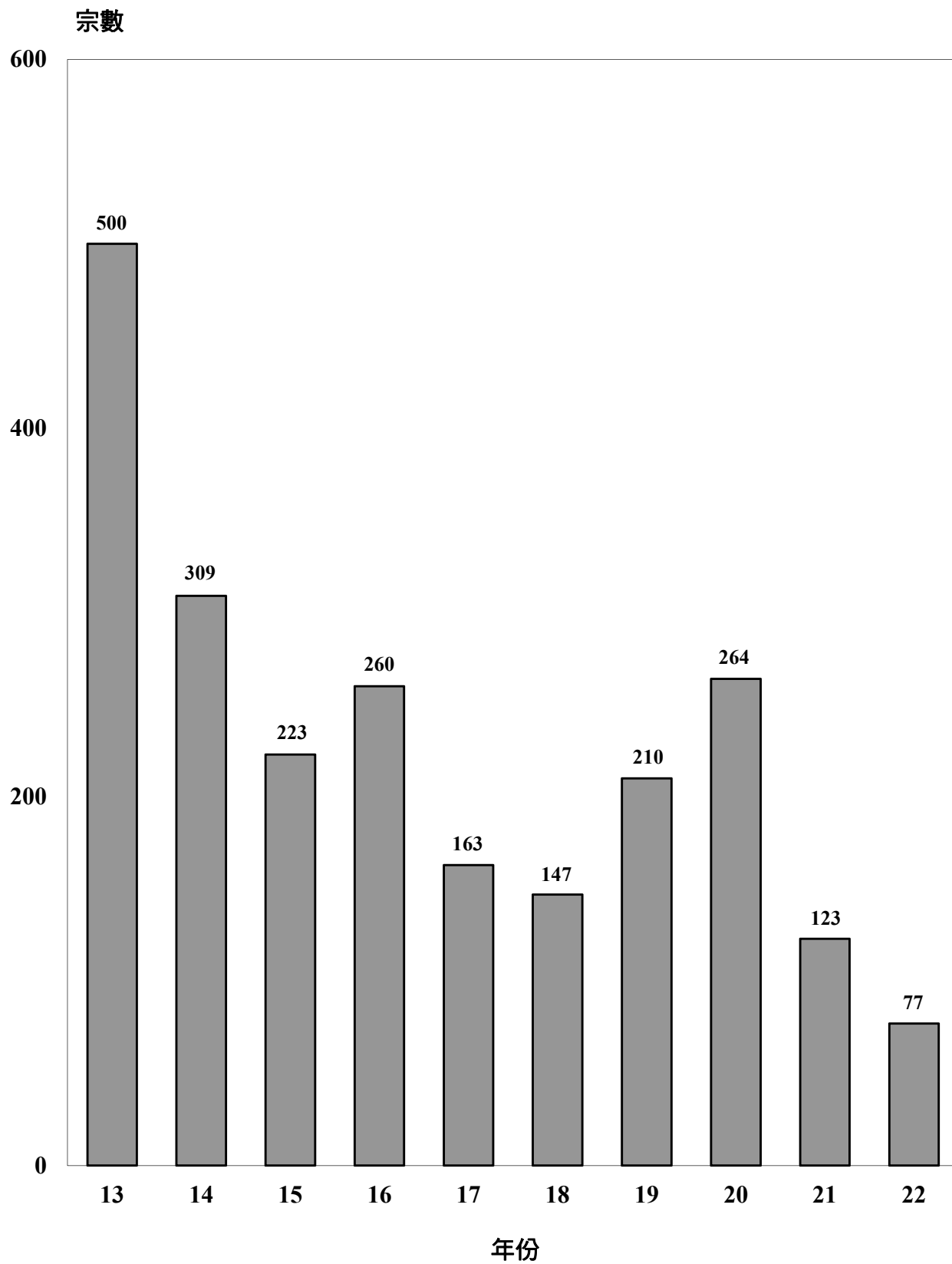
二零一三年至二零二二年的整體罪案情況



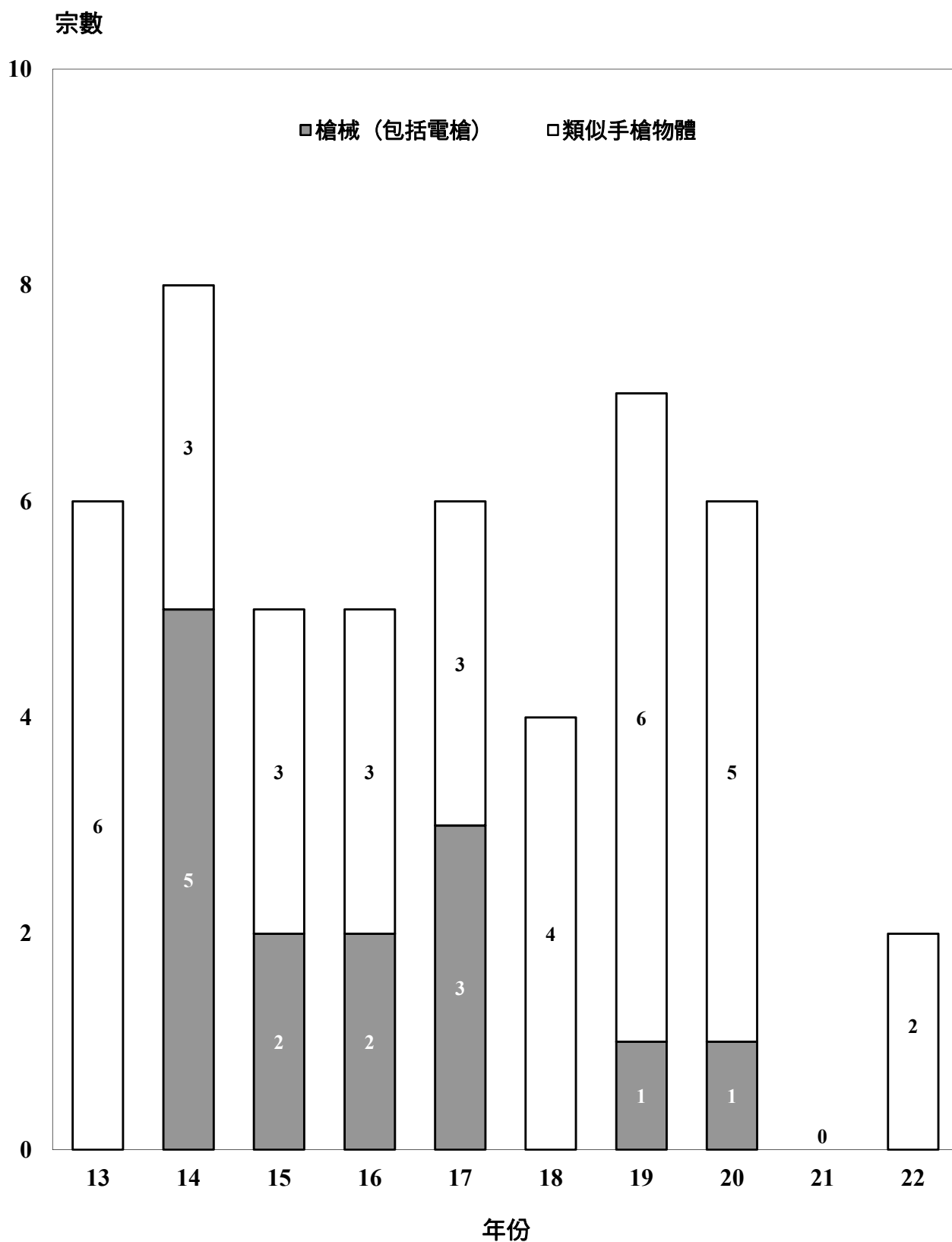
二零一三年至二零二二年的暴力罪案數字



二零一三年至二零二二年的行劫案



二零一三年至二零二二年涉及使用槍械
(包括電槍)及類似手槍物體的劫案

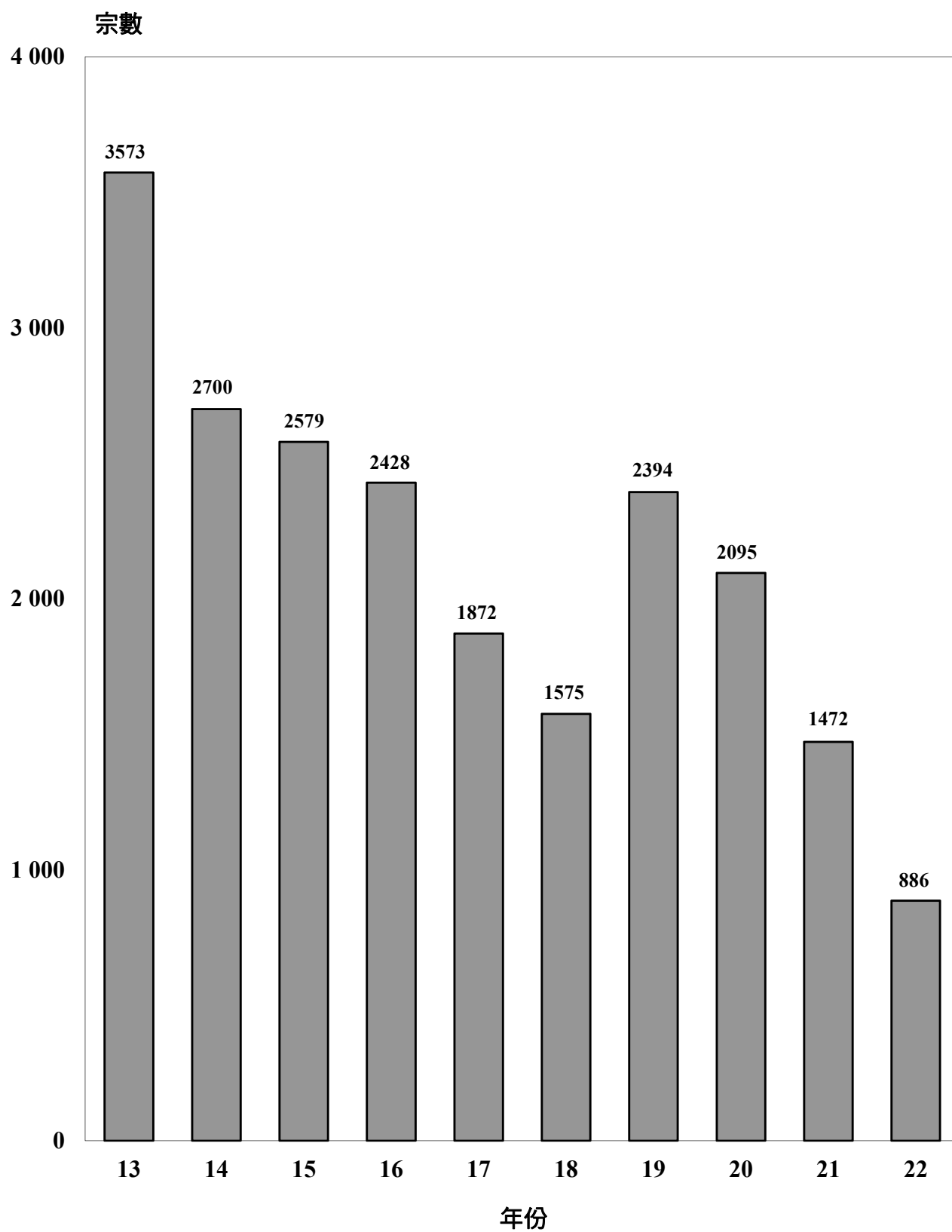


**二零一三年至二零二二年
銀行劫案及金舖 / 錶行劫案**

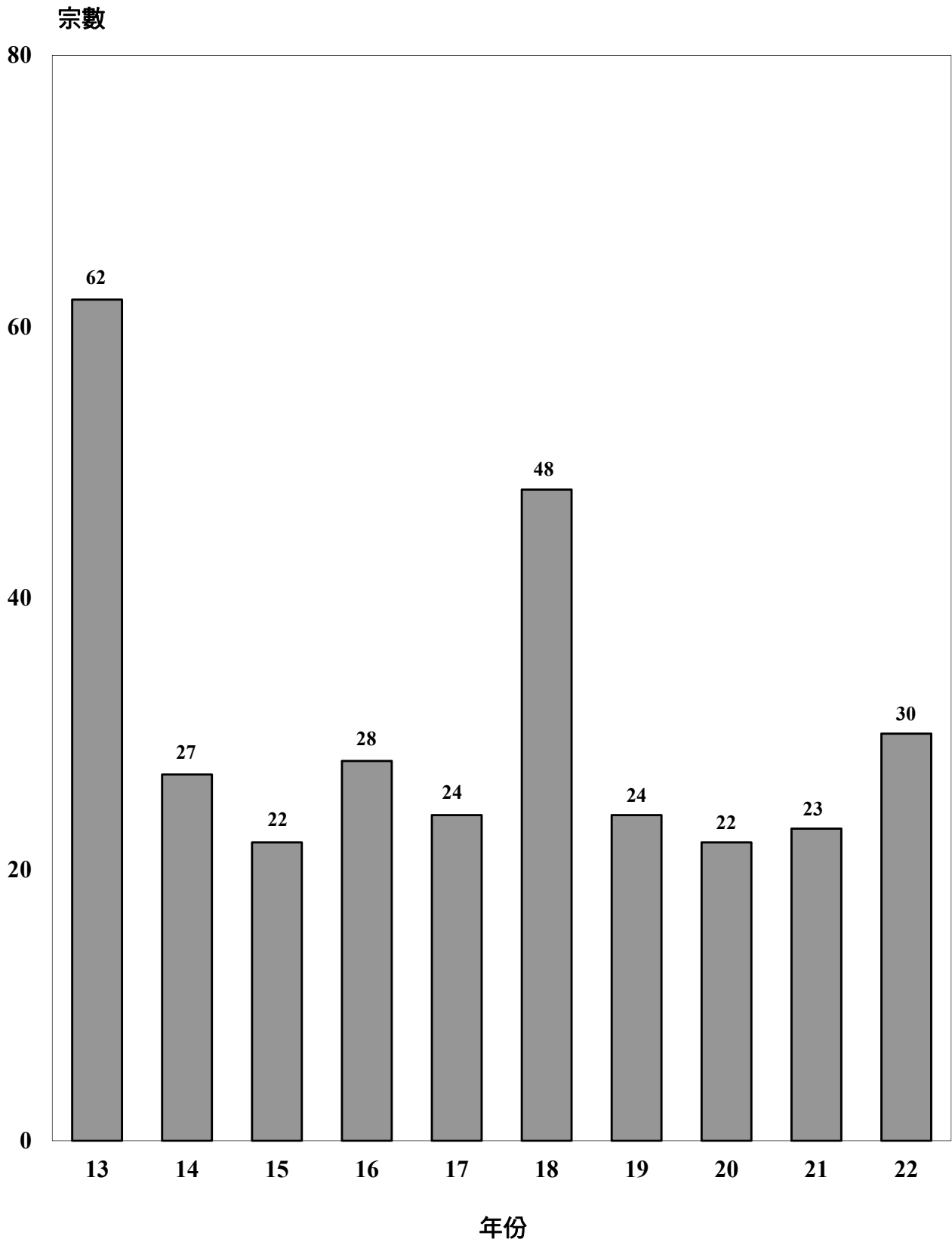
年份	銀行劫案		金舖 / 錶行劫案	
	案件宗數	損失 (以百萬元為單位)	案件宗數	損失 (以百萬元為單位)
2013	4	0.13	4	16.81
2014	7	*	4	0.43
2015	4	0	3	5.58
2016	3	0.04	3	0
2017	0	0	2	103.25
2018	1	0.07	5	108.23
2019	2	0.07	19	30.72
2020	0	0	12	11.45
2021	0	0	1	0.34
2022	1	0.01	3	36.04

* 少於 0.01 百萬元

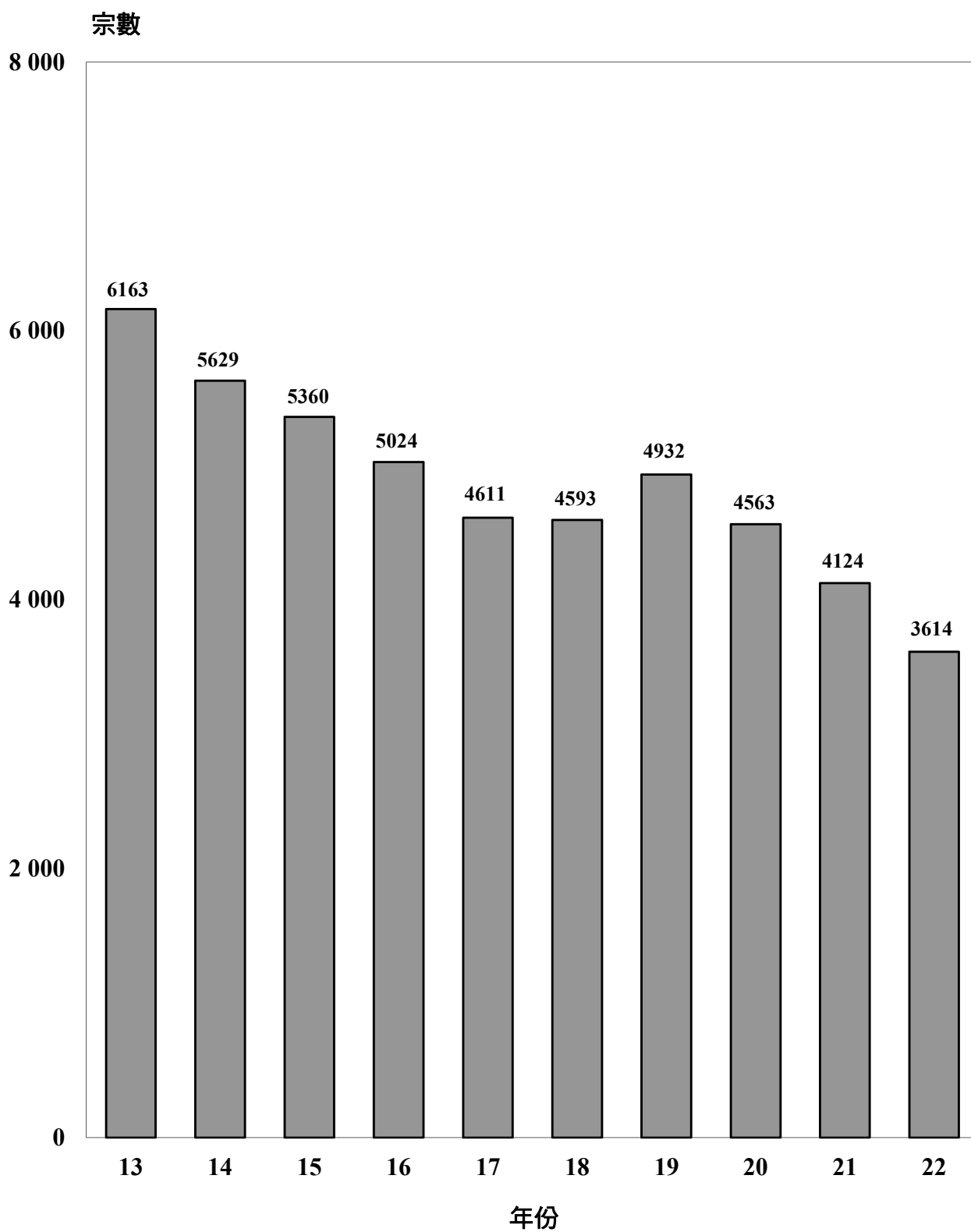
二零一三年至二零二二年的爆竊案



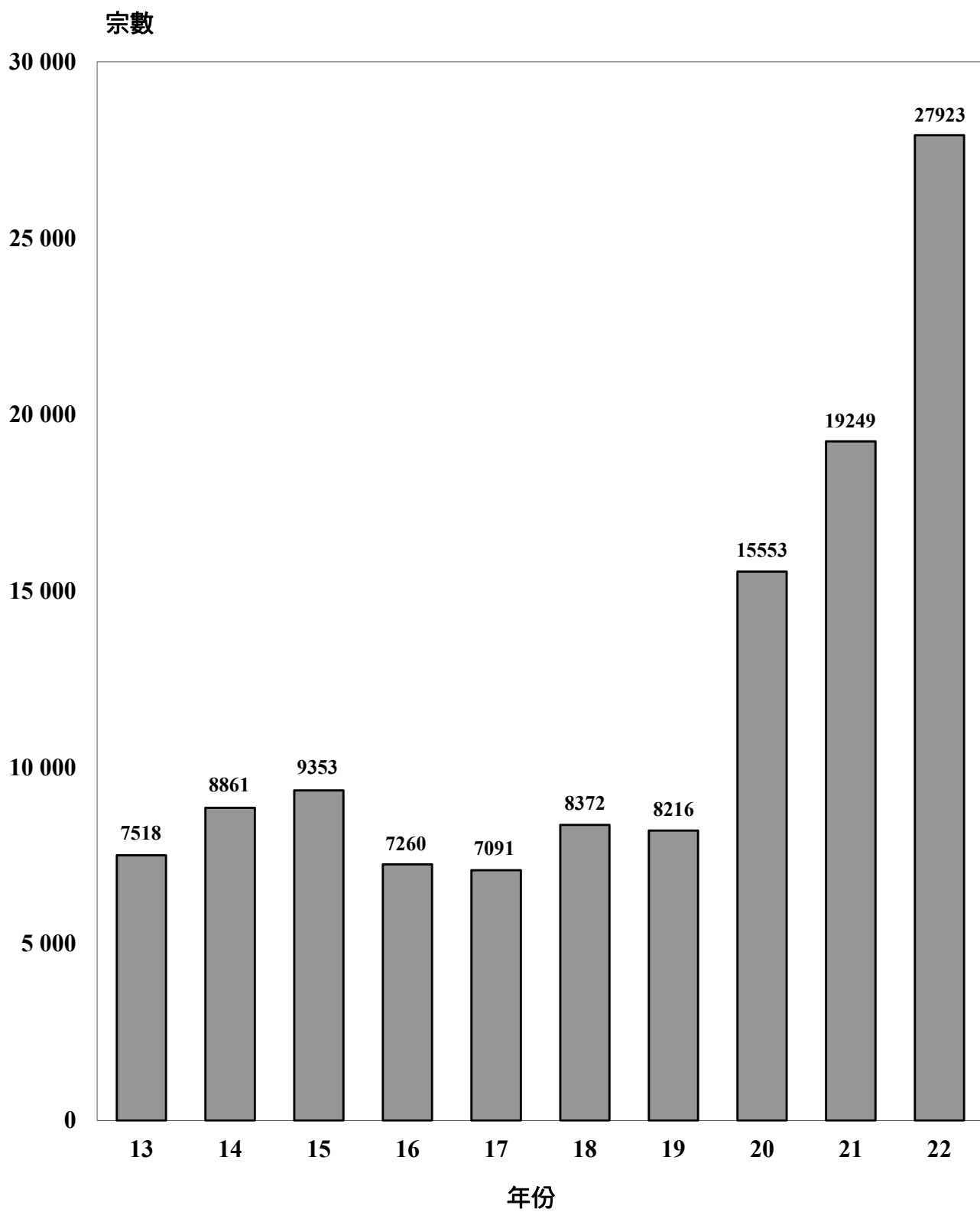
二零一三年至二零二二年的兇殺案



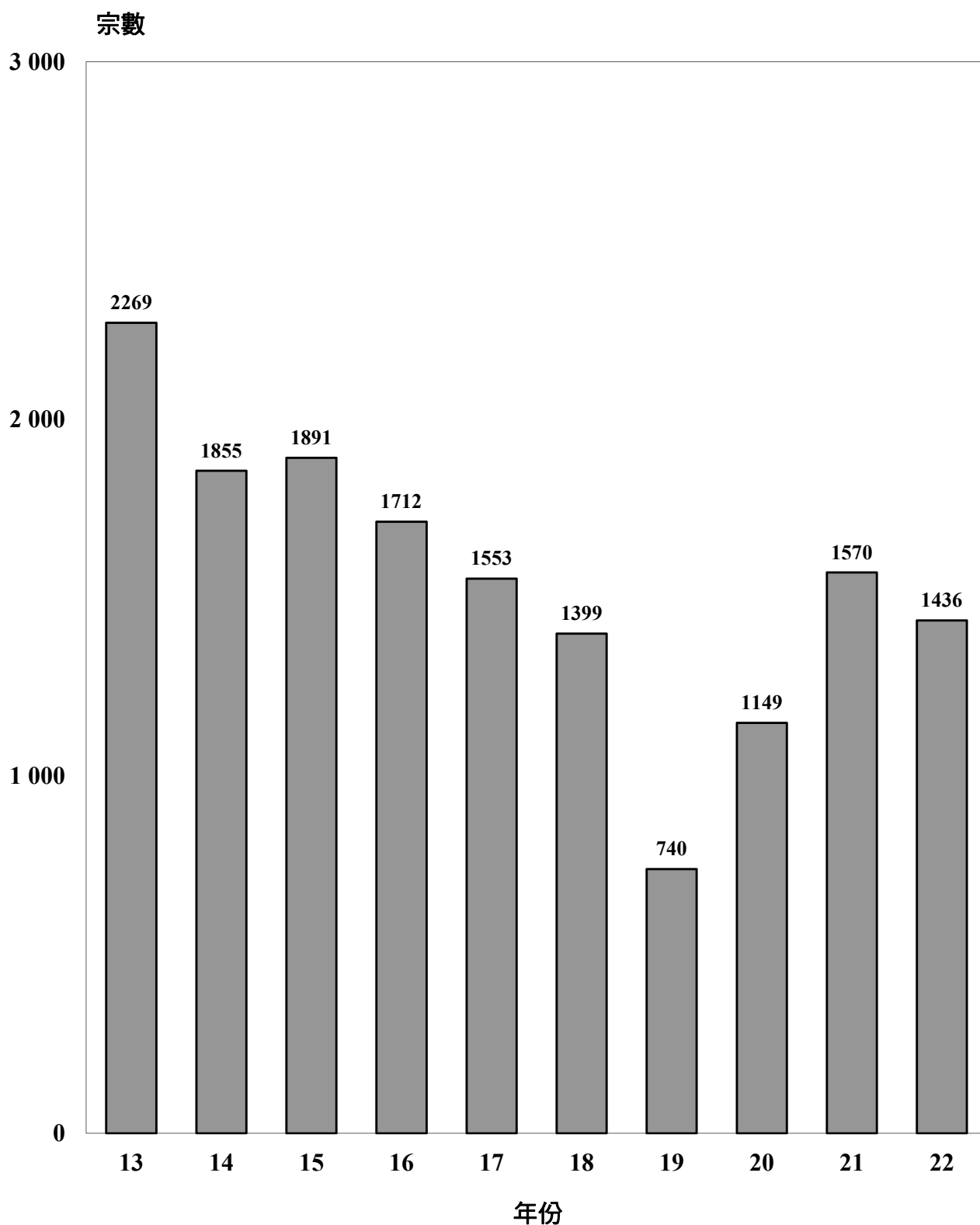
二零一三年至二零二二年的傷人及嚴重毆打案



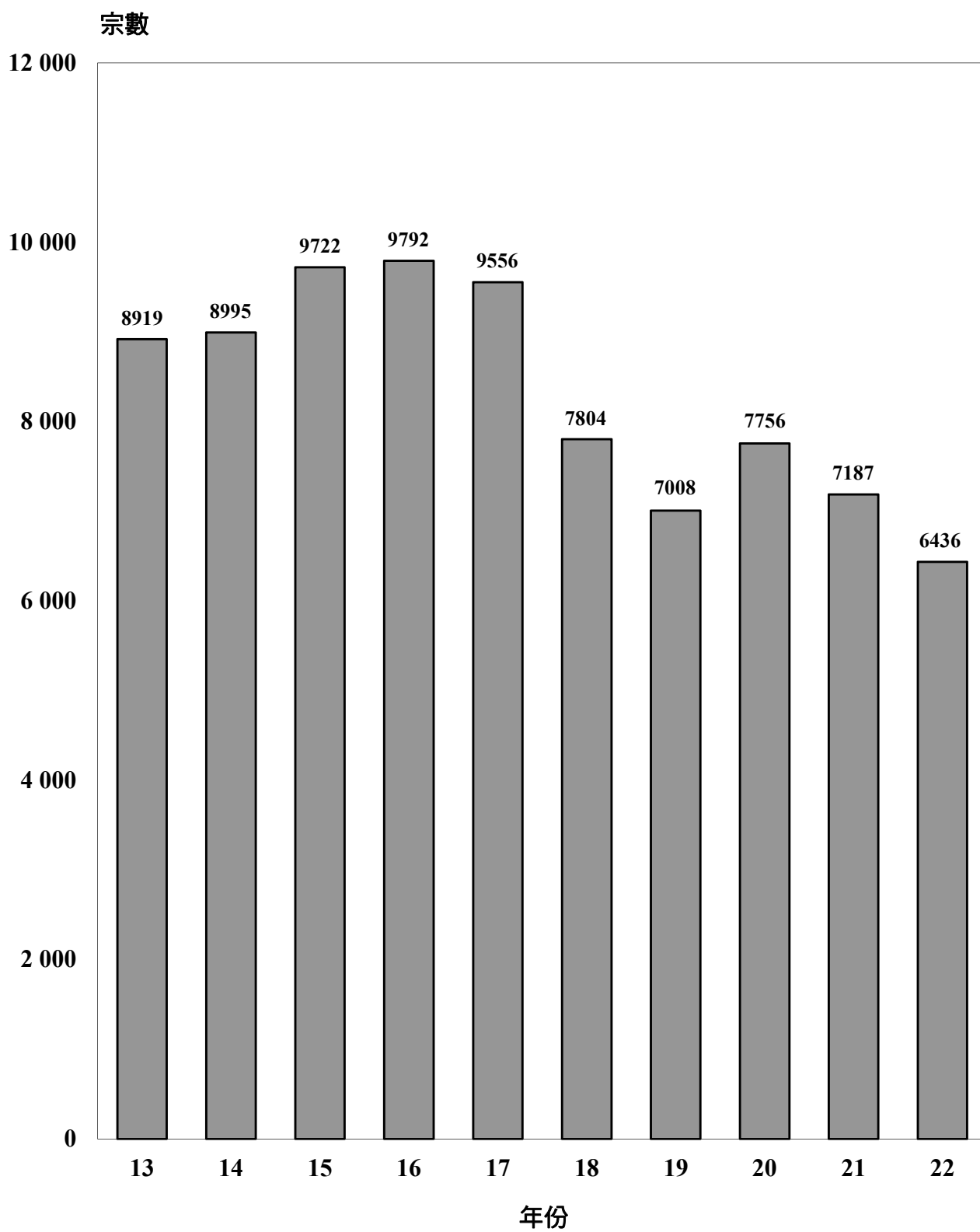
二零一三年至二零二二年的詐騙案



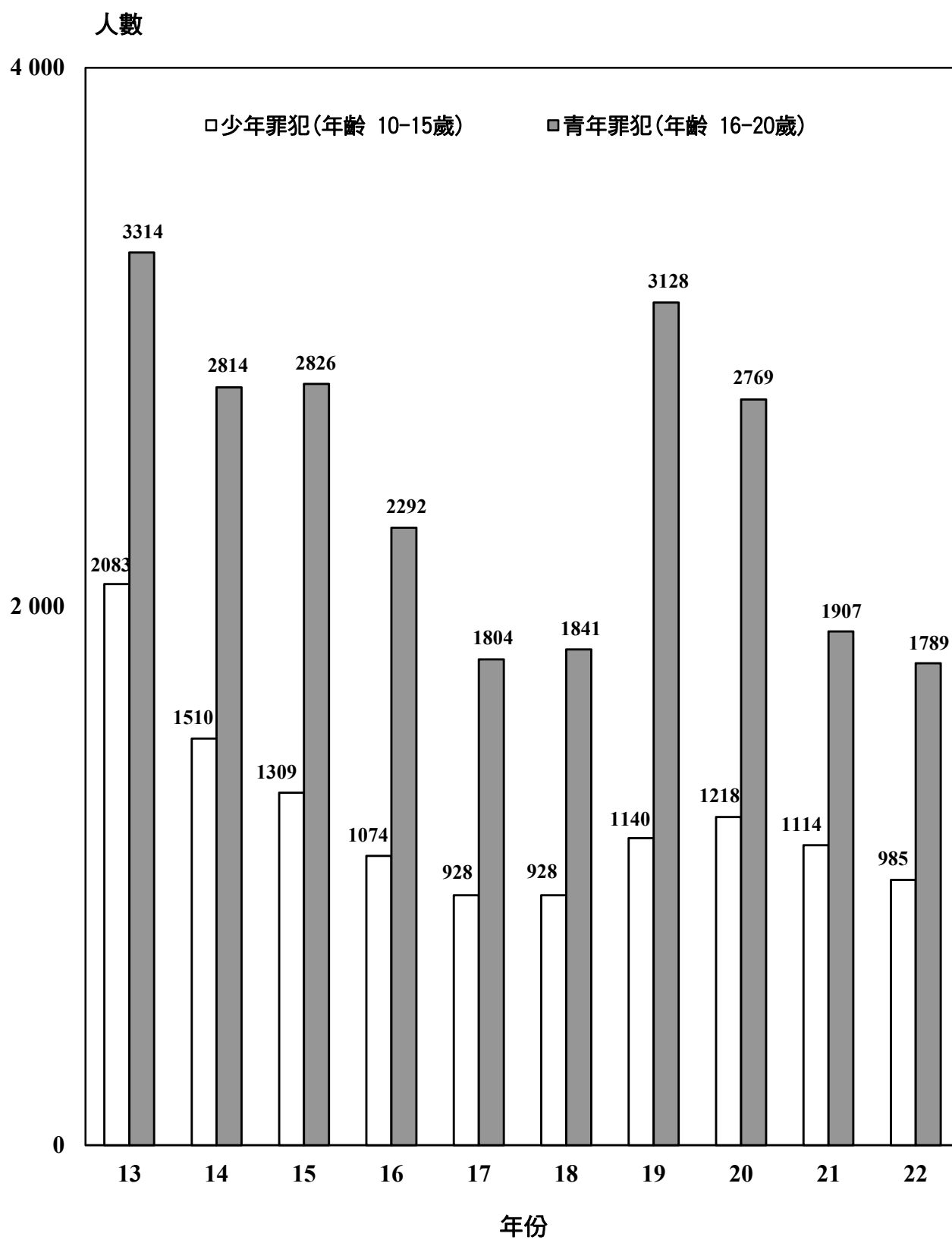
二零一三年至二零二二年的嚴重毒品罪行數字



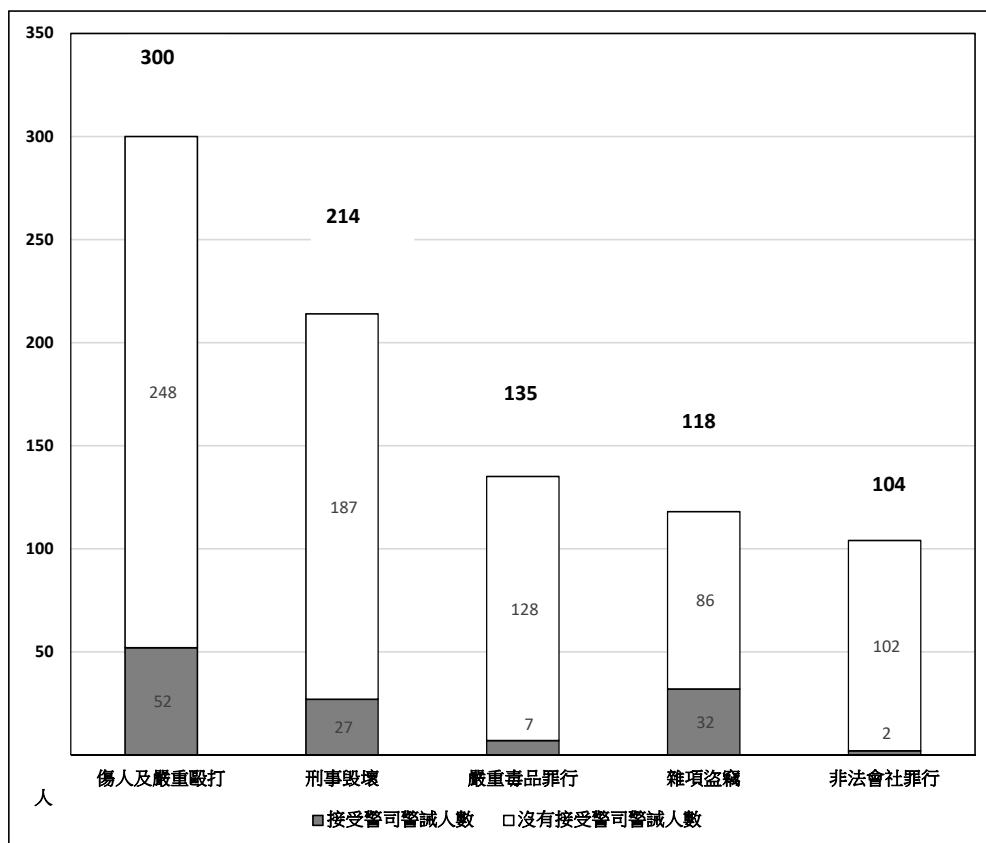
二零一三年至二零二二年的店舖盜竊案



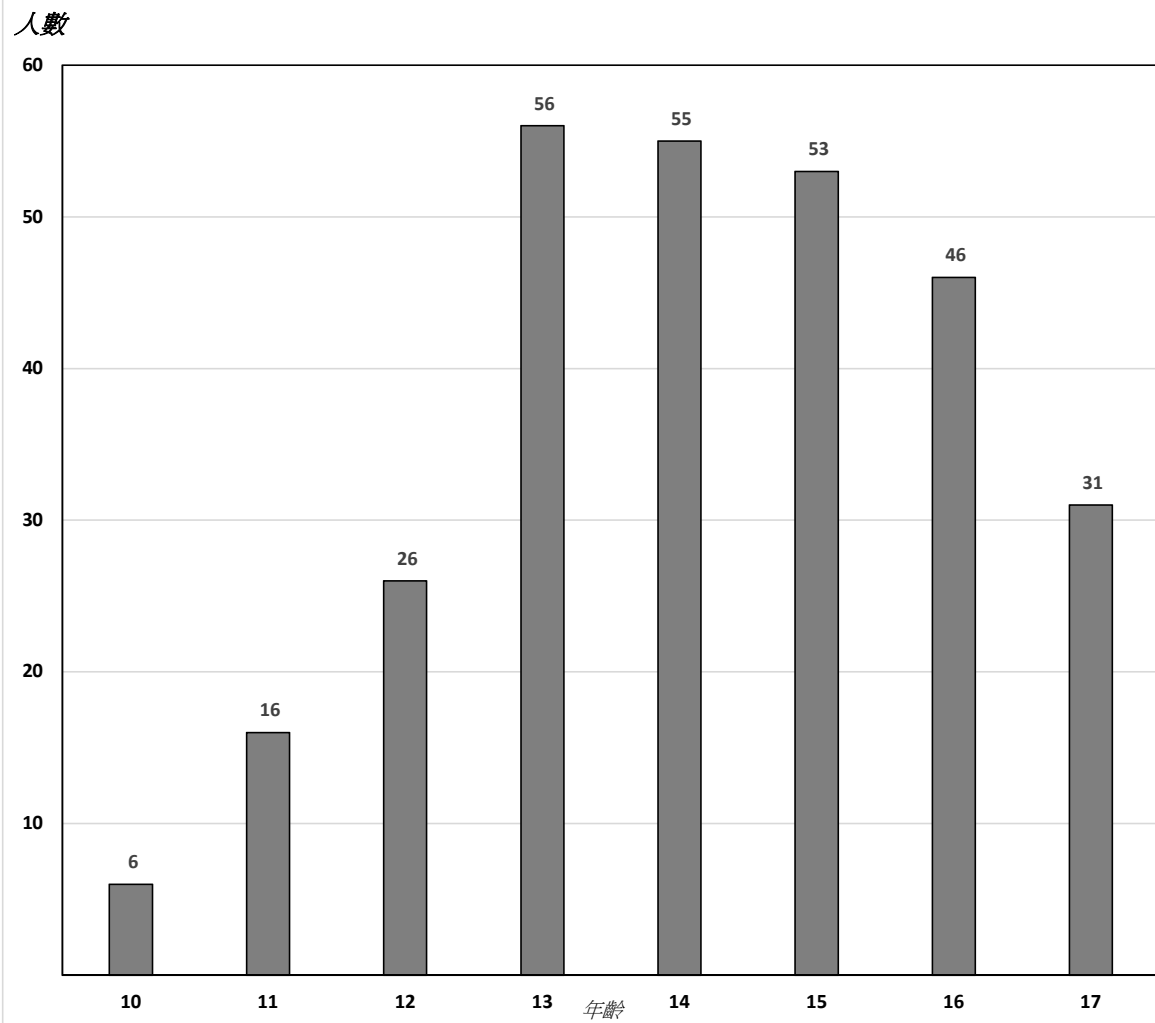
二零一三年至二零二二年 青少年因犯罪被捕人數



二零二二年按選定罪案劃分十八歲以下青少年因犯罪被捕人數



二零二二年按年齡劃分十八歲以下青少年接受警司警誡人數（共289人）



2022

**FIGHT CRIME COMMITTEE
REPORT NO. 42**

2022 Fight Crime Committee Report (Report No. 42)

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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-second report of FCC. It presents the work undertaken by the Committee in 2022.

Fight Crime Committee and its Sub-Committees

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

Major Issues Considered

1.5 In 2022, 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 2022-23 publicity campaign for

rehabilitated persons. FCC also showed concerns on other social issues including the drug situation in Hong Kong in 2022 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 2022 is set out in Chapter 9.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 2

CRIME SITUATION

General Crime Situation

2.1 The Commissioner of Police submitted quarterly reports to the FCC to explain the crime situation. In 2022, the overall crime situation in Hong Kong remained stable. The total number of crime cases was 70 048, representing an increase of 5 620 cases or 8.7% compared to 64 428 cases in 2021. The increase in overall crime was primarily driven by a rise of over 8 600 deception cases. However, other traditional crimes saw a decline due to the COVID-19 pandemic resulting in the significant reduction in social activities. For example, the number of cases of wounding and serious assault, arson, snatching and pickpocketing dropped to a record low since Hong Kong's return to the Motherland; and the number of cases of both robbery and burglary cases saw the record low figures.

2.2 The crime rate, which is defined as the number of crime cases per 100 000 population, was 954, representing an increase of 9.8% compared with 869 in 2021. The overall crime detection rate in 2022 was 35.2%, compared with 38.5% in 2021.

2.3 A chart showing the number of crime reports, the crime rates and the overall detection rates from 2013 to 2022 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 2022 was 8 830, representing a decrease of 7.9% compared with 9 587 cases in 2021. There was a decrease in most types of violent crime, including wounding and serious assault, criminal intimidation, indecent assault, assault on police, arson, robbery, rape, kidnapping and child stealing. The violent crime rate per 100 000 population in 2022 was 120, representing a decrease of 7% compared with 129 in 2021. The detection rate for violent crime in 2022 was 55.4%, compared with 56.5% in 2021.

2.5 A chart showing the number of reports, the crime rates and the detection rates of violent crime from 2013 to 2022 is at **Appendix E**.

Analysis of Selected Crimes

Robbery

2.6 There were 77 robberies in 2022, representing a decrease of 37.4% compared with 123 cases in 2021 (see chart at **Appendix F**).

2.7 There was no robbery case involving the use of genuine firearms (including stun guns) in both 2022 and 2021. There were two cases involving the use of pistol-like objects in 2022, while no case was recorded in 2021. Statistics on robberies involving firearms / arms (including stun guns) and pistol-like objects from 2013 to 2022 are at **Appendix G**.

2.8 There was one case of bank robbery in 2022, while no case was recorded in 2021. There were three cases of goldsmith / watch shop robbery in 2022, compared with one case in 2021. Statistics on bank robberies and goldsmith / watch shop robberies from 2013 to 2022 are at **Appendix H**.

Burglary

2.9 There were 886 burglaries in 2022, representing a decrease of 39.8% compared with 1 472 cases in 2021 (see chart at **Appendix I**). The detection rate was 42.6%, which was the highest in the past 46 years.

Homicide

2.10 There were 30 homicides in 2022, representing an increase of 30.4% compared with 23 cases in 2021 (see chart at **Appendix J**). 15 of the cases involved domestic or family violence. All of the cases were detected.

Wounding and Serious Assault

2.11 There were 3 614 wounding and serious assault cases in 2022, representing a decrease of 12.4% compared with 4 124 cases in 2021 (see chart at **Appendix K**). 336 cases (9.3% of all cases) in 2022 were triad-related, compared with 324 cases (7.9% of all cases) in 2021.

Sexual offences

2.12 There were 53 rape cases in 2022, representing a decrease of 32.9% compared with 79 cases in 2021. There were two cases involving strangers and they had been detected. Indecent assault cases had also decreased 6.4% from 1 018 cases in 2021 to 953 cases in 2022. Detection rates of rape and indecent assault cases remained high, at 100% and 80.9% respectively.

Deception

2.13 There were 27 923 deception cases in 2022, representing a significant increase of 45.1% compared with 19 249 cases in 2021 (see chart at **Appendix L**). Over 70% of the reports were internet-related. The jump was mainly driven by the upsurge of cases in online shopping scams (8 735 cases), employment fraud (2 996 cases), investment fraud (2 850 cases) and telephone deception (2 831 cases), noting a soar ranging from 40% to 1.8 folds respectively. The huge amount involved in investment fraud and telephone deception, which was over \$1.8 billion and \$1 billion respectively, remained a cause of concern.

Serious Drug Offences

2.14 There were 1 436 cases of serious drug offences in 2022, representing a decrease of 8.5% compared with 1 570 cases in 2021 (see chart at **Appendix M**). 1 952 persons were arrested for serious drug offences in 2022, representing a drop of 10.8% compared with 2 188 persons in 2021. Of those arrested in 2022, 298 were juveniles and young persons aged under 21, representing a drop of 30.7% compared with 430 youths arrested in 2021.

Shop Theft

2.15 There were 6 436 shop theft cases in 2022, representing a decrease of 10.4% compared with 7 187 cases in 2021 (see chart at **Appendix N**). The value of the stolen property in 4 030 cases (62.6% of all cases) was \$500 or below.

Triad-related Crimes

2.16 There were 2 554 triad-related crimes (3.6% of all crimes) in 2022, compared with 1 888 cases (2.9% of all crimes) in 2021. Most of the triad-related crimes involved deception (591 cases or 23.1%), wounding and serious assault (336 cases or 13.2%) and serious gambling offences (323 cases or 12.6%).

Domestic Violence Cases

2.17 There were 1 565 domestic violence cases in 2022, representing a drop of 6.1% compared with 1 666 cases in 2021. 1 128 incidents (72.1% of all cases) were criminal cases (such as wounding and serious assault, criminal intimidation and criminal damage) while 437 incidents (27.9% of all cases) were miscellaneous cases (such as common assault) compared with 1 196 crime cases (71.8% of all cases) and 470 miscellaneous cases (28.2% of all cases) in 2021. In

2022, 7 450 cases of domestic incident¹ (such as dispute, nuisance or annoyance of non-violent nature) were recorded, representing a decrease of 196 cases or 2.6% compared with 7 646 cases in 2021.

Juveniles and Young Persons Arrested for Crime

2.18 A total of 985 juveniles (aged 10 to 15) were arrested for crime in 2022, representing a decrease of 11.6% compared with 1 114 juveniles in 2021. Most of them were arrested for wounding and serious assault (197 persons or 20%), criminal damage (126 persons or 12.8%) and other miscellaneous thefts (91 persons or 9.2%).

2.19 1 789 young persons (aged 16 to 20) were arrested for crime in 2022, representing a decrease of 6.2% compared with 1 907 young persons in 2021. Most of them were arrested for deception (331 persons or 18.5%), serious drug offences (255 persons or 14.3%) and wounding and serious assault (190 persons or 10.6%).

2.20 A chart showing the arrest of juveniles and young persons for crime from 2013 to 2022 is at **Appendix O**.

Way Forward

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

* * * * *

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

CHAPTER 3

COMMERCIAL CRIME AND TECHNOLOGY CRIME

3.1 The Commissioner of Police submitted half-yearly reports to the FCC as regard to the commercial crime and technology crime. The following sections provide an overview of the commercial crime and technology crime reported in 2022 and a comparative assessment with those of 2021.

Commercial Crime

Investment Fraud¹

3.2 There were 2 850 investment fraud cases reported in 2022, representing an increase of 1 339 cases compared with 1 511 cases in 2021. The amount involved decreased by 44.5% to \$1.86 billion. Relevant figures are as follows –

Investment Fraud	2021	2022	% Change
No. of Reported Cases	1 511	2 850	+88.6%
Total Reported Losses (\$ million)	3,355.3	1,861.9	-44.5%

3.3 The increased number of cryptocurrency-related investment fraud cases (1 832 cases, +853 cases) largely explained the rise in total reported cases in 2022. In 2022, multiple arrest operations were mounted with 42 syndicate members arrested in connection with cases involving losses of over \$122.7 million.

3.4 The Commercial Crime Bureau (CCB) of the Police holds regular meetings with the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau to devise strategies to combat and raise public awareness of the relevant crime. Information on the latest investment fraud modi operandi 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 Force, press conferences, as well as anti-deception seminars held across police districts.

Advance Fee Fraud

3.5 For advance fee fraud, swindlers used different excuses to lure victims to make upfront payments. There were 1 293 reported cases of advance fee fraud in 2022, representing an increase of 41 cases compared with 1 252 cases

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

in 2021. The reported losses increased by 4.2% to \$107.0 million in 2022. Relevant figures are as follows –

Advance Fee Fraud	2021	2022	% Change
No. of Reported Cases	1 252	1 293	+3.3%
Total Reported Losses (\$ million)	102.7	107.0	+4.2%

3.6 Most of the cases (1 291 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 July 2022, CCB smashed a triad-controlled loan fraud syndicate responsible for 29 low-interest loan fraud cases which involved losses of \$10 million. A total of 15 syndicate members were arrested for the offences of conspiracy to defraud and money laundering.

Employment Fraud

3.7 A total of 2 996 cases of employment fraud were reported in 2022, representing an increase of 1 922 cases compared with 2021. The reported losses increased by 465.6% to \$481.3 million in 2022. Relevant figures are as follows –

Employment Fraud	2021	2022	% Change
No. of Reported Cases	1 074	2 996	+179.0%
Total Reported Losses (\$ million)	85.1	481.3	+465.6%

3.8 Most of these employment fraud cases were deposit-related employment fraud cases (brushing scam) discovered on e-shopping platforms. In 2022, the Police arrested 427 persons in connection with employment fraud who were held responsible for deceiving \$99.6 million.

3.9 Job seekers who are hasty in looking for job opportunities might fall prey to employment 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

3.10 The number of bankruptcy-related fraud cases has been slumping over the years since its peak at 621 cases in 2002. A total of 23 cases were reported in 2022, representing an increase of eight cases compared with 15 cases in 2021. The reported losses increased by 77.8% to \$3.2 million. Relevant figures are as follows –

Bankruptcy-related Fraud	2021	2022	% Change
No. of Reported Cases	15	23	+53.3%
Total Reported Losses (\$ million)	1.8	3.2	+77.8%

3.11 All reported cases involved borrowers attempting to obtain loans from banks or finance companies by making false declaration or pretences. CCB will continue to monitor the trend.

Insurance-related Fraud

3.12 A total of 18 cases of insurance-related fraud were reported in 2022, representing a decrease of four cases compared with 22 cases in 2021. The amount of losses decreased by 61.4% to \$3.4 million. Relevant figures are as follows –

Insurance-related Fraud	2021	2022	% Change
No. of Reported Cases	22	18	-18.2%
Total Reported Losses (\$ million)	8.8	3.4	-61.4%

3.13 14 of the 18 cases were fraud committed by insurance intermediaries with \$2.1 million loss. The remaining four cases were fraudulent claims with \$1.3 million loss.

3.14 Since 2012, the Hong Kong Federation of Insurers (HKFI) has referred insurance-related fraud complaints to CCB for further investigation. The Police will continue to enhance collaboration and communication with the insurance industry through Insurance Authority and HKFI in raising public awareness of insurance-related fraud.

Property Fraud

3.15 A total of 17 cases of property fraud were reported in 2022, representing an increase of 12 cases compared with five cases reported in 2021. The reported loss decreased by 33.2% to \$58.2 million in 2022. Relevant figures are as follows –

Property Fraud	2021	2022	% Change
No. of Reported Cases	5	17	+240.0%
Total Reported Losses (\$ million)	87.1	58.2	-33.2%

3.16 In July 2022, CCB neutralised a deception syndicate and arrested four persons who attempted to impersonate the owners of 45 long-idled or aged properties in Hong Kong by making applications to change the records of particulars ratepayers. The syndicate had forged powers of attorney and sales and

purchase agreements issued by legal practitioners in an attempt to sell two commercial properties valued at around \$10 million. The Police believed that the operation had successfully neutralised the deception syndicate and forestalled the occurrence of such property fraud case. The Police will continue to enhance collaboration and communication with relevant authorities, including the Estate Agents Authority, the Land Registry and the Rating and Valuation Department.

Counterfeit Currencies

Counterfeit Hong Kong Banknotes

3.17 There were 4 335 counterfeit Hong Kong banknotes surfaced in 2022, representing an increase of 182.6% compared with 1 534 pieces in 2021. Relevant figures are as follows –

Counterfeit Hong Kong Banknotes	2021	2022	% Change
Counterfeit HK\$1,000 banknotes	41	2 508	+6 017.1%
Counterfeit HK\$500 banknotes	725	707	-2.5%
Counterfeit HK\$100 banknotes	609	861	+41.4
Counterfeit HK\$(others) banknotes	159	259	+62.9%
Total	1 534	4 335	+182.6%

3.18 A total of 2 826² pieces of counterfeit Hong Kong banknotes were seized during police operations, which accounted for 65.2% of the total seizure. The rest were mostly seized by banks in normal business dealings. Over 90% of the seized counterfeit Hong Kong banknotes were of poor quality and in lack of security features making them easily be distinguished from genuine banknotes. In 2022, the Police arrested 45 persons for counterfeit offences.

Counterfeit Hong Kong Coins

3.19 A total of 3 587 counterfeit HK\$10 coins were seized in 2022, representing a decrease of 1 249 coins compared with 4 836 coins in 2021. Most of the counterfeit coins were seized by banks in normal business dealings and were of low to average quality. Relevant figures on counterfeit HK\$10 and HK\$5 coins are summarised below –

Counterfeit Hong Kong Coins	2021	2022	% Change
Counterfeit HK\$10 coins	4 836	3 587	-25.8%
Counterfeit HK\$5 coins	219	123	-43.8%

² Including 2 000 pieces of HK\$1,000 “Training Notes (練功券)” seized from a single deception case.

Counterfeit Chinese Yuan Banknotes

3.20 There were 366 counterfeit Chinese Yuan (CNY) banknotes surfaced in 2022, representing a decrease of 21 pieces compared with 387 pieces in 2021. Most of the counterfeit CNY banknotes were seized by banks in normal business dealings and were of low to average quality. The Police will continue to strengthen intelligence exchange with the Mainland law enforcement agencies as well as enhance education and publicity efforts to raise public awareness of counterfeit CNY banknotes. Relevant figures are as follows –

Counterfeit CNY Banknotes	2021	2022	% Change
Counterfeit CNY banknotes	387	366	-5.4%

Counterfeit Payment Cards

3.21 No counterfeit payment cards (counterfeit credit cards) were surfaced in Hong Kong in 2022, representing a decrease of 12 cards compared with 12 cards in 2021. Relevant figures are as follows –

Counterfeit Payment Cards	2021	2022	% Change
Total counterfeit payment cards surfaced	12	0	-100%
<i>Seized in proactive operations</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-100%</i>
No. of arrestees	0	0	-100%

3.22 Most of the counterfeit payment cards were previously produced by foreign criminals. The COVID-19 entry restrictions had reduced the chance of foreign tourists or criminals bringing counterfeit payment cards into Hong Kong. Moreover, the mode of transaction gradually shifted to electronic payment, reducing the use of physical cards in the market.

Technology Crime

3.23 A total of 22 797 cases of technology crime were reported in 2022, representing an increase of 6 638 cases compared with 16 159 cases in 2021. The amount involved increased by 6.3% from \$3,023.8 million in 2021 to \$3,215.4 million in 2022. 86.0% of technology crime reported fell into the category of internet deception. Breakdown of the reported technology crime cases is as follows –

Technology Crime	2021	2022	% Change
Internet Deception	13 859	19 599	+41.4%
<i>Online Business Fraud</i>	<i>6 491</i>	<i>9 279</i>	<i>+43.0%</i>
<i>Miscellaneous Fraud</i>	<i>3 094</i>	<i>6 317</i>	<i>+104.2%</i>

<i>Social Media Deception</i>	3 638	3 605	-0.9%
<i>Email Scam</i>	549	391	-28.8%
<i>E-banking Fraud</i>	87	7	-92.0%
Internet Blackmail	1 317	1 557	+18.2%
Misuse of Computer	142	192	+35.2%
Others ³	841	1 449	+72.3%
Total	16 159	22 797	+41.1%

Internet Deception

3.24 Internet deception refers to scams and deceptive activities in which criminals reach and deceive victims via the internet. 19 599 internet deception cases were reported in 2022, representing an increase of 5 740 cases compared with 13 859 cases in 2021. The reported losses increased from \$2,965.8 million in 2021 to \$3,073.8 million in 2022. The majority of the cases were related to online business fraud (9 279 cases), followed by miscellaneous fraud (6 317 cases), social media deception (3 605 cases), and email scam (391 cases).

Online Business Fraud

3.25 In 2022, 9 279 online business fraud cases were reported, representing an increase of 2 788 cases compared with 6 491 cases in 2021. The reported losses also increased from \$77.0 million in 2021 to \$82.8 million in 2022. The majority of the cases were e-shopping fraud – customer-to-customer (C2C) (8 625 cases), in which victims were deceived when they bought / sold goods on e-shopping platforms.

3.26 Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, online shopping remained in high demand, resulting in the continuous rising trend in e-shopping fraud. In response, the Police had been conducting publicity campaigns and taking proactive enforcement actions to curb the trend. The Police will keep up the crime prevention publicity efforts through various channels including the “Cyber Defender” website, press conferences, Offbeat On Air, e-platforms of the Force (webpage, mobile application, YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, Weibo, Twitter and WeChat) and e-banners on e-shopping platforms.

3.27 To further assist the public in identifying online frauds and pitfalls, the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB) had launched the one-stop scam and pitfall search engine “Scameter” on the “Cyber Defender” website in September 2022. The mobile application version “Scameter+” would also be launched in February 2023, to help members of the public identify frauds and online pitfalls, and to heighten their crime prevention awareness, they could enter relevant online platform account names or numbers, payment accounts,

³ Others include criminal intimidation cases, child pornography cases and identity theft cases etc.

phone numbers, email addresses, URLs, etc. into the search engine of “Scameter” or “Scameter+”. The search results would be indicated in different colours, which represent the level of cyber security risk to remind the public not to fall prey to online pitfalls.

Miscellaneous Fraud

3.28 A total of 6 317 miscellaneous fraud cases were reported in 2022, representing an increase of 3 223 cases compared with 3 094 cases in 2021. The amount involved increased by 120.4% to \$1,460.6 million.

3.29 The increase in overall miscellaneous fraud was mainly attributed to the rise in online employment fraud (2 884 cases, +1 821 cases, +171.3%) and online investment fraud (1 884 cases, +904 cases, +92.2%).

3.30 Regarding online employment fraud cases, fraudsters usually posted 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 nature and details of the hiring company. After job seekers fell prey to the scam, fraudsters would deceive victims’ money or property by various excuses. Some fraudsters requested victims to purchase materials in advance or pay guarantee fees before starting to work.

3.31 As for online investment fraud cases, fraudsters usually disguised as investment professionals, staff of multinational enterprises or foreign companies, and approached and lured victims to make investments by claiming that there would be “no risks” and “high guaranteed returns”. After the so-called investment was secured, fraudsters would allege that their investment had suffered losses and persuaded victims to invest more money by falsely guaranteeing that there would be profit shortly. Some fraudsters would let victims earn small profit at early stages to gain their trust for further investment. In recent years, some fraudsters even set up fake websites, mobile applications and investment accounts to earn victims’ trust by falsely claiming that they could check their investment status at all times.

3.32 In addition to publicity and educational initiatives like the “Cyber Defender” and “Scameter” mentioned in the above, CSTCB actively collaborated with various stakeholders and adopted a multi-agency approach in combating technology crimes, including research into blocking phishing SMS and fraudulent calls, removing fraudulent websites, and helping the public identify suspicious Faster Payment System (FPS) accounts, in a bid to plug the loopholes systematically, combat fraudulent activities and safeguard cyber security in Hong Kong.

Social Media Deception

3.33 In 2022, 3 605 social media deception cases were reported, representing a decrease of 33 cases compared with 3 638 cases in 2021. The amount involved increased by 16.4% to \$779.0 million.

3.34 Social media deception cases mainly included compensated dating scams (1 962 cases, +219 cases, +12.6%) and romance scams (1 533 cases, -126 cases, -7.6%).

3.35 Romance scams caused victims substantial losses totalling \$697.0 million (+\$97.3 million, +16.2%). Scammers developed relationship with the victims on social media platforms and earned their trust by pleasing them, 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 intelligence exchange and joint operations with overseas law enforcement agencies.

Email Scam

3.36 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 391 email scams in 2022, representing a decrease of 158 cases compared with 549 cases in 2021.

3.37 Email scam is divided into two categories, namely email scam (corporate level)⁴ and email scam (personal level)⁵.

3.38 There were 304 email scams (corporate level) registered in 2022 (-128 cases, -29.6%) with a reported total loss of \$735.8 million (-\$795.3 million, -51.9%). The loss of individual victim ranged from \$17,189 to \$75.2 million. The case with the highest loss amount involved a US-based investment firm which directed payment of \$75.2 million (HKD) to two local bank accounts after receiving a bogus email purportedly sent out in the name of their US client.

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

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

3.39 A total of 87 email scams (personal level) were registered in 2022 (-30 cases, -25.6%) with a reported total loss of \$15.3 million (+\$7.6 million, +98.7%).

3.40 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 enterprises so as to enhance awareness on cyber security.

3.41 In addition, Project “e-GUARD” is a suspicious email detection system co-developed by CSTCB and the University of Hong Kong (HKU) to help the business sector prevent from falling prey to email scams. The system assisted small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in automatically detecting suspicious emails in their daily business communications and protecting them from email scams and incurring losses. The system officially rolled out in January 2022 and has already accumulated over 14 200 downloads.

Internet Blackmail

3.42 Internet blackmail refers to the act of coercion over the internet and making threats of unfavorable treatment against another person. 1 557 cases of internet blackmail were reported in 2022, representing an increase of 240 cases compared with 1 317 cases in 2021. The loss amount totalled \$23.0 million (+\$8.0 million, +53.3%).

Blackmail (Naked Chat)

3.43 For naked chat cases, swindlers generally approach the victims via social media platforms or instant messaging applications. They then induce the victims to get naked during video chats, clandestinely record it and use them to blackmail the victims into remitting money to overseas bank accounts. There were 1 402 naked chat cases in 2022, representing an increase of 243 cases compared with 1 159 cases in 2021. The loss increased from \$13.9 million in 2021 to \$22.1 million in 2022.

3.44 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

3.45 There were 30 cases of ransomware blackmail in 2022, representing a decrease of 8 cases compared with 38 cases in 2021. Amongst the reported cases, only one victim experienced monetary loss which amount to \$7,441. The Police will continue to promote cyber security through various campaigns and educational initiatives.

Email Extortion Scam

3.46 Scammers usually falsely claim to have hacked the victim's computer and have obtained sensitive information with a view to extorting the victims. There were eight cases received in 2022, which was the same as 2021. No monetary loss was incurred.

3.47 Enquiries suggested that victims' account credentials were leaked during previous data breaches which in turn fell into the hands of scammers, and no actual hacking activity was involved. CSTCB had published scam alerts since 2018 on the modus operandi of such cases, and the drop in case number lately showed heightened public awareness.

Anti-Deception Coordination Centre

3.48 The Anti-Deception Coordination Centre (ADCC), established in 2017, has been adopting a five-pronged approach to combat deception: (i) operate a 24-hour anti-scam helpline to provide immediate consultation service and timely assistance for the public; (ii) mitigate the victims' loss by closely coordinating with local financial institutions and overseas law enforcement agencies on the interception of payments; (iii) mount intelligence-led operations; (iv) enhance the coordination with relevant stakeholders to combat and prevent deception; and (v) coordinate efforts in conducting anti-scam publicity and education work.

24-hour Anti-Scam Helpline 18222

3.49 ADCC's "Anti-Scam Helpline 18222" enquiry hotline operates round-the-clock to give advices on suspected deceptions. In 2022, ADCC received 38 279 public enquiry calls and successfully prevented 525 ongoing deception cases.

Mitigate the victim's loss

3.50 ADCC works in partnership with local financial institutions and overseas legal enforcement agencies to proactively intercept payments to fraudsters. In 2022, ADCC successfully intercepted \$1.36 billion of crime

proceeds (including cryptocurrency).

3.51 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. 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 2022, ADCC processed 132 out-going stop payment requests with a total of \$108 million crime proceeds intercepted.

3.52 In March 2021, ADCC and CSTCB jointly established a Cryptocurrency Stop-Payment Mechanism. Since then, the ADCC received 1 366 crypto-related stop payment requests with over \$22 million equivalent cryptocurrency crime proceeds intercepted.

Intelligence-led operations

3.53 In October 2020, 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 actions against criminal syndicate involved in deception.

3.54 ADCC coordinates the Scam Response Teams (SRTs) for making urgent arrests or handling deception cases, according to the intelligence given by banks. In 2022, ADCC has coordinated with SRTs and mounted 124 arrest operations, resulting in the arrest of 120 suspects who were involved in 139 deception cases. Also, ADCC deployed SRTs to banks to follow up on ongoing deception and advised victims against payment to fraudsters.

3.55 In October 2022, officers of ADCC (INT&SRT) and Counterfeit Section of CCB mounted an arrest operation codenamed RADIANTGLOW and neutralised a local money laundering syndicate. During the operation, nine persons were arrested. Investigation revealed that the syndicate had laundered \$461 million suspected crime proceeds using 33 local bank accounts, including 28 virtual bank accounts, between June 2020 and September 2022 with at least 31 scam cases involved.

Engagement with stakeholders

3.56 ADCC cooperates with various Police units and other stakeholders (including 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 other non-governmental organisations, etc.) to formulate anti-deception strategies and launch promotional campaigns with regard to the trend of topical scams.

3.57 With the support of various stakeholders, a number of new publicity measures were implemented in 2022 to maximise the reach of anti-deception messages to the public, which include (i) banners and posters were displayed at conspicuous places on public transport and at mega shopping malls; (ii) anti-scam audios were broadcasted inside 17 tunnels; (iii) mass SMS alert messages were sent to all citizens; (iv) anti-deception leaflets were given out at bank counters; and (v) an anti-deception educational clip was broadcasted before the screening of movies at cinemas.

3.58 Moreover, ADCC strives to deepen collaboration with the banking sector and takes full advantage of the “24/7” Stop-Payment Mechanism, thereby intercepting payments to fraudsters in a round-the-clock manner. In August 2022, ADCC organised a Bank Staff Recognition Ceremony to recognise the efforts of the banks and frontline bank staff in assisting the Police in combating deception. Between the period from its establishment in July 2017 and 2022, ADCC had, with joint efforts of the banking sector, intercepted over \$11.2 billion crime proceeds, and prevented 1 925 scam cases from happening, 606 of which were detected by bank staff. 622 fraudsters were arrested eventually.

Publicity and education

3.59 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 messages to identify groups of potential victims.

3.60 ADCC launched four major publicity campaigns in 2022 at nearly quarterly intervals to consistently heighten awareness of the public on emerging or prevalent scams.

(i) Anti-scam Month in February 2022

Four prevalent types of scams (telephone deception, romance scam, job-hunting scam and phishing scam) were represented by four cartoon avatars. Preventive advice was also offered to the public.

(ii) Anti-scam Season between May and August 2022

Riding on the remarkable success of the Anti-Scam Month, the Anti-Scam Season was launched along with the introduction of the fifth cartoon avatar that represented investment scam.

(iii) Emotional Disturbances Faced by Scam Victims in October 2022

The campaign exposed to the public how scammers took advantage of emotional fragilities (fear, ignorance, loneliness and greed), in order to win the trust of the victims before exploiting them.

(iv) Anti-scam Test Across the Territory between November and December 2022

A fake citywide raffle drew the attention of mass respondents to be vigilant and mindful of alluring advertisements that offered perks. The campaign's website drew nearly 800 000 visits in half a month.

Conclusion

3.61 The FCC noted that in 2022, there were increases in the 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 for keeping its efforts in exploring new communication platforms with members of the public to ensure the effectiveness of 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 1 667 juveniles¹ were arrested for various criminal offences in 2022, representing a decrease of 9.6% compared with 2021 (1 844 juvenile offenders). The most common criminal offences committed were wounding and serious assault, criminal damage, serious drug offences, miscellaneous theft and unlawful society offences (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 merits. Other discretionary criteria in deciding whether a caution should be administered

¹ 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).

4.5 289 juvenile offenders were issued with a caution in 2022, representing an increase of 7% compared to 2021 (270 juvenile offenders). This gave a caution rate of 17.3% of all the juveniles arrested in 2022, compared to 14.6% in 2021. A comparison of the number of juvenile offenders being cautioned under PSDS in 2021 and 2022 is set out below –

Year	No. of Juveniles Arrested	No. of Juvenile Offenders being cautioned under PSDS	Caution Rate of Juveniles Arrested
2021	1 844	270	14.6%
2022	1 667	289	17.3%

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 18th birthday, whichever is the earlier. The purpose of the visits is to ensure that the juvenile offenders do not relapse into crime or associate with undesirable characters.

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

- (a) 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 2020 was 9.5% (38 juvenile offenders), whereas between 2016 and 2019, the recidivism rate were 7.3% (44 juvenile offenders), 6.2% (36 juvenile offenders), 6.8% (37 juvenile offenders) and 8.2% (30 juvenile offenders) respectively. Due to the two-year rule, the recidivism rate for juvenile offenders arrested in 2021 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 2022-23 Campaign

5.2 The 2022-23 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, drugs and sexual offence, as well as the consistent public concern about burglary and theft, and youth crime, FCC endorsed the Publicity Sub-Committee's recommendation to adopt "Beware of Deception" (with emphases on online employment fraud, investment fraud, romance scam, naked chat blackmail cases, online shopping scam, and telephone deception), "Stand Firm! Knock Drugs Out", "Enhance Law-abiding Awareness of Young People", "Guard against Sexual Assault" and "Beware of Burglary and Theft", as the themes of the 2022-23 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. To support the territory-wide campaign against youth drug abuse, advertisements were placed to remind young people to knock drugs out, and the legislative control of cannabidiol. Besides, advertisements regarding online employment fraud, online shopping scam, phone call scam, romance scam, investment fraud and guarding against sexual assault were displayed on cinema screens, outdoor electronic media, Mass Transit Railway train compartments, bus bodies, popular mobile apps and social media platforms.

5.5 Advertising placement was launched to promote the Police's publication which illustrated youth crime trends and provides corresponding anti-crime strategies and messages for teachers, parents and youngsters. Souvenir notebooks carrying law-abiding messages were also 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 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 situation 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 CRDA statistics do not measure the exact size of the drug abusing population in Hong Kong at any particular time, they are indicators of the trends of drug abuse over time.

6.4 Other relevant sources also provide reference on the drug situation, including the triennial surveys of drug use among students¹, drug-related enforcement statistics (e.g. on arrests, prosecutions and convictions), relevant research studies, and drug-related data (e.g. admission statistics of T&R service agencies).

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 policies and measures.

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

Figures and Observations

6.6 ND has studied the CRDA statistics² for the year 2022. Key figures are selected and presented in the table below –

	Key figures	2021	2022
1(a)	Total number of reported drug abusers	6 095	5 235 (-14%)
1(b)	Number of reported young drug abusers aged under 21	888	718 (-19%)
1(c)	Number of newly reported abusers	2 031	1 736 (-15%)
1(d)	Proportion of newly reported abusers who are young adults (aged 21-35)	43%	47%
2(a)	Number of reported psychotropic substance abusers		
	Cocaine	1 084	1 034 (-5%)
	Methamphetamine (“Ice”)	1 159	846 (-27%)
	Cannabis	1 010	823 (-19%)
2(b)	Number of reported psychotropic substance abusers aged under 21		
	Cannabis	489	383 (-22%)
	Cocaine	391	341 (-13%)
	Ketamine	102	59 (-42%)
3	Median drug history ³ of newly reported drug abusers (years)	3.4	4.2

² The figures for the drug situation in Hong Kong during 2020-2022 should be viewed and interpreted with caution as they might have been affected by the COVID-19 epidemic.

³ “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) CRDA revealed a general downward trend in the total number of reported drug abusers which had started since 2009 despite a slight rebound in 2021. Although the number of reported young drug abusers aged under 21 has followed an upward trend from 2018 to 2021, a drop in 2022 was observed.
- (b) The proportion of psychotropic substance abusers rose from 60% in 2018 to 70% in 2021 and stayed at 68% in 2022. “Ice” had been the most abused psychotropic substance during 2018-2021 among all reported abusers but was overtaken by cocaine in 2022. Since 2019, cannabis had been the most reported drug abused among young people aged under 21, followed by cocaine. In 2020 and 2021, cannabis also had been the most reported drug abused among all newly reported drug abusers, followed by cocaine. In 2022 however, cocaine has overtaken cannabis.
- (c) The median drug history of newly reported abusers dropped from 5.7 years in 2019 to 3.4 years in 2021 but rebounded to 4.2 years in 2022. “Home / friend’s home only” continued to be the most common locality for drug taking (ranged from 54% to 62% during 2018-2022). Both sets of statistics revealed the need for continued attention to the issue of hidden drug abuse.
- (d) Law enforcement figures showed the number of persons arrested for drug offences in 2022 decreased by 14% (from 4 634 to 4 005) compared with that in 2021. In addition, according to the court cases concluded in 2022, among the persons who were prosecuted for drug offences, 83% were convicted. The proportion of those aged under 21 among all drug arrestees involved in serious drug offences increased from 11% in 2018 to 20% in 2021, though dropped to 16% in 2022. The involvement of young people in serious drug offences continues to warrant our attention.
- (f) The drug abuse situation and drug scene might be affected by the resumption of normalcy in society. The ND and the ACAN will pay close attention to the statistical figures in future, and make reference to other sources of statistics and information in order to monitor the drug trends continuously.

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, drug harms (including that of cannabis, cannabidiol (CBD) and cocaine etc.) and drug trafficking, as well as encourage early help-seeking. The ND will continue to broadcast a set of TV and radio Announcements in the Public Interest (APIs) about the harm caused by cannabis abuse, with an emphasis on “cannabis is a drug”. In view of the control of CBD as a dangerous drug effective on 1 February 2023, the ND has rolled out a set of TV and radio APIs titled “CBD, Not for me!”. The ND will also enhance publicity on the harms of cocaine. Furthermore, anti-drug messages will continue to be disseminated through different media and community platforms, with greater emphasis on the use of digital and media initiatives (including the ND’s social media accounts⁴) so as to maximise the access to young people. For wider and more effective publicity, ND will also adopt geo-targeting and place advertisements at specific locations, such as airport, airline check-in counters, MTR trains / stations, cross-harbour tunnels, cinemas and outdoor panels. With regard to the latest drug situation, we will also strengthen collaboration with different parties (including other government bureaux / departments, professional associations, key opinion leaders (KOLs) and media organisations) to launch suitable anti-drug programmes and make appeal to different sectors of the public against drugs. For example, the ND collaborated with the Customs and Excise Department to produce an animated video to remind the public of the latest CBD control and dire consequences of drug trafficking, as well as the Immigration Department to distribute leaflets of CBD control to citizens when they apply for passports. 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 remain an important platform for anti-drug education. ND and the Education Bureau (EDB) have continued to provide more learning opportunities and teaching resources to help students understand drug harms correctly and stay vigilant against the lure of drug traffickers. Anti-drug training and programmes on the latest drug scene designed for teachers, school management personnel and students will also be delivered. Secondary schools will continued to be encouraged to implement the Healthy School Programme with a Drug Testing Component and the Beat Drugs with Sports Programme to

⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/narcoticsdivisionhk>;
<https://www.instagram.com/narcotics.divisionhk/>;
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC5l5rQOrYfS9_xLzPuEfxPg

promote healthy lifestyles and foster a drug-free culture in schools. For tertiary students, ND would continue with the efforts to roll out targeted initiatives by engaging student offices of various universities. Beat Drugs Fund (BDF) would also support projects that provide anti-drug education for students through innovative and effective means.

6.12 With a view to appealing to young people and strengthening their resolve to resist drugs, the ND launched a brand-new anti-drug publicity theme in September 2022, which includes an anti-drug logo, anti-drug ambassadors Agent Don't and Agent Hope, an anti-drug slogan "Let's Stand Firm. Knock Drugs Out!", and a set of TV and radio APIs. ND will continue to actively leverage on this new theme and the anti-drug ambassadors to more effectively put anti-drug messages across in a lively manner.

Treatment and Rehabilitation

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

6.14 Following the promulgation of the "Three-year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong for 2021-2023"⁵ (the Three-year Plan) in March 2021, ND has, in partnership with relevant parties, continued to pursue initiatives according to the strategic directions set out in the Three-year Plan, and oversee and coordinate efforts as appropriate. The purpose of Three-year Plans is to facilitate anti-drug service providers to review and develop their plans and programmes in the three-year period. The Three-year Plan for 2021-2023 has been widely promulgated in the anti-drug sector and made available on ND's website for public consumption. The preparation work of the 10th Three-year Plan covering the period of 2024 to 2026 has commenced in late 2022. It is expected that the Plan would be published in the first quarter of 2024.

⁵ 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.

Beat Drugs Fund

6.15 BDF has been providing financial resource to support worthwhile anti-drug projects. Since its establishment in 1996, BDF has funded about 2 140 projects covering PE&P, T&R and research at the territory-wide and district levels, with a total grant of over HK\$2.3 billion up to March 2023. 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. 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 LEAs will continue with the strategy of targeting drug supply at source through stemming the illegal import of dangerous drugs, strengthening policing of black spots, targeting drug trafficking on the Internet and social media, and adopting other measures to combat drug trafficking. In particular, LEAs will endeavour to track down drug syndicates exploiting youngsters and invoke section 56A of DDO⁶ to seek enhanced sentencing on such syndicates, hence achieving a stronger deterrent effect.

6.18 On external cooperation, representatives of the Government will continue to participate in various international events (such as the United Nations Commission on Narcotics Drugs as members of the Chinese delegation), to keep ourselves abreast of the latest developments on drugs in the international scene, as well as to share our experience and achievements with others. LEAs will also

⁶ 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.

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

6.19 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 2022, FCC also discussed the 2022-23 publicity campaign for rehabilitated offenders launched by Correctional Services Department (CSD). Details of this issue are set out in the following paragraphs.

CSD's 2022-23 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 responses from the community over the years.

7.3 CSD carried out its 2022-23 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 “safeguarding our country and home, leading a law-abiding and drug-free life as well as supporting offender rehabilitation” to students and youths through various activities under the Rehabilitation Pioneer Project (RPP). To cope with the increasing number of Rehabilitation Pioneer Leaders (RPLs) and facilitate their training, the uniformed group expanded its establishment into three regions, namely the Hong Kong Island Region, the Kowloon Region and the New Territories Region. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the RPLs arranged home learning and training for the trainees, and to learn how to manage a social media platform through the “Youth Broadcasting Programme”. The trainees were able to participate in designing videos and social media posts for publishing on YouTube channel and Instagram to disseminate the messages of RPP. Various training and activities, including Chinese-style foot drill practice and flag-raising training, inter-youth uniformed groups’ competition under the theme of the Greater Bay Area, patriotic film appreciation and visit to the Chinese Peoples’ Liberation Army Hong Kong Garrison Exhibition Centre, etc., were held to strengthen the national education and sense of national identity of RPLs. A youth musical drama "Direct Your Life", which based on the 2019 black-clad violence as the story background, was staged at Queen Elizabeth Stadium in the hope of helping students to develop their ability of careful discernment and the

correct values. Other RPP activities held during the year included the Mission in Prison, the Reflective Path, education talks to schools and visits to the Hong Kong Correctional Services Museum. To promote social integration and racial harmony, the “Project J - Ethnic Minorities Students Award Programme” was co-organised with the Hong Kong Justice of the Peace Association Limited for schools and NGOs to nominate ethnic minorities’ students and youths to participate in RPP programmes; and those with potential and outstanding performance would receive the awards. In view of the rising number of cannabis abusers, CSD collaborated with the ND of the SB, the Police and the EDB to launch an anti-drug campaign targeting students and youths with videos to promote anti-drug messages.

- (b) *The General Public*: The CSD kept the public informed of its new services from time to time. With the increasing number of persons-in-custody (PICs) for offences related to black-clad violence, CSD designed appropriate rehabilitation programs to help them de-radicalize and establish proper values in accordance with their characteristics and needs. For instance, a kick-off ceremony was held for the “Youth Lab”, a specialized psychological programme set up in Pik Uk Correctional Institution to provide timely intervention in psychological rebuilding and restoration for young PICs. The “Understanding History is the Beginning of Knowledge” educational programme was also launched to provide a series of interesting activities like history seminars, virtual reality learning, e-sport games and workshops for young PICs to help them understand the history and enhance their national identity. The “Psychological Pathway for Change” for adult PICs addressed the psychological and mental health problems underlying their offending behaviour through the involvement of their family members to rebuild family relationship, hence to enhance participants’ motivation and positive law-abiding orientation. The “Zen Photography Workshop”, hosted by a professional photographer with spiritual training, was organised to guide young PICs to express their feelings through photography and to assist them in controlling their emotions and eliminate their radical thoughts through intervention by arts therapy. Life planning programmes were organised to invite professionals from different sectors of the community to share their successful stories in business and life experiences of overcoming life difficulties, in the hope of inspiring PICs to set their proper life goals for leading a meaningful life and contributing to the society. The “Psyber Space” was a multimedia and interactive digitalized psychological programme delivered on tablet computers with a view to enhance the participation of PICs and the effectiveness of treatment. The CSD

brought the clinical use of mindfulness into psychological drug treatment for adult PICs through a series of mindfulness activities. The “MindTools” in the form of a series of tailor-made therapeutic video clips were produced to provide a flexible and interactive platform for PICs to acquire therapeutic messages in response to their psychological problems and treatment needs. A brand new family-based psychological programme, the “CHANGE Lab”, was rolled out to help young supervisees to build up their resilience and to enhance parental support for the youngsters during the supervision period in the community. In addition to the existing three Multi-purpose Family and Rehabilitation Service Centres in Mongkok, Shau Kei Wan and Sheung Shui, two additional centres in New Territories West and New Territories East would be set up in March 2023 to facilitate the counselling services for supervisees and video visits between PICs and their family members. The “Walk with YOUth” Programme initiated by the collaboration between CSD and the Police held a diverse array of dynamic and static activities in correctional institutions and the community to advocate crime prevention and reduce re-offending of young PICs. The “Future Reporter Scheme” introduced in the audio-visual studio in Pik Uk Correctional Institution continued to invite celebrities and community leaders for interview in the broadcasting programme which provided multimedia production skill training to PICs and developed their interpersonal and communication skills. Phase II of the “Glass Bottle Upcycling Project”, jointly organised by CSD, the Yau Tsim Mong District Office, schools of the Lok Sin Tong Benevolent Society Kowloon and an NGO, was launched to upcycle glass bottles collected by students for making tile products by PICs with printed creative graphics and messages for promoting offender rehabilitation, crime prevention and environmental protection. The year 2022 marked the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the HKSAR and the 40th anniversary of renaming the Prison Department to CSD. During the year, CSD organized a series of celebration activities to introduce the development of correctional services to the public. To publicise and promote public awareness of CSD’s work, the Communications Unit of the CSD produced multimedia video clips for uploading onto social media such as CSD’s YouTube Channel and Facebook page. In addition, CSD participated in the Hong Kong Brands and Products Expo to showcase the achievements of PICs’ participation 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 and support for rehabilitated offenders. An outdoor LED screen was also set up at Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre for publicity purposes.

- (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. Using community resources provided by NGOs, the “Positive Energy Map” programme helped the discharged persons sustain their positive values and integrate smoothly into the society through CSD’s referrals.
- (d) *Employers*: CSD was committed to working with business organisations to provide employment opportunities for rehabilitated offenders and market-oriented vocational training for PICs due for discharge. The “Employment Service” was established to provide 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 to help them seek employment before discharge.

7.4 Apart from the above public education activities and publicity campaigns, senior CSD officers continued reaching out to the community to promote and support rehabilitated offenders to rejoin the society.

Way Forward

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

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 2022, 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 2022-23 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 2022-23 Fight Crime Publicity Campaign are set out in Chapter 5.

8.5 In 2022-23, 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 GCA Scheme has been revamped since 2021. To further the scope of engagement, the award nomination was expanded from individuals to organizations with commendation of the ‘Good Organization Award’, which was supported by various local organizations as well as different units of the Police. Apart from the ceremony itself, exhibitions were held at numerous shopping malls in different regions with a view to enhancing the citizen understanding of GCA and promoting the positivity to the society. Furthermore, videos were produced to promote the spirit of GCA, through the interview of awardees and case review.

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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 2022, 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 2022, 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 2022 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 2022. 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 2022-23 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.

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 2022-23

- Chairperson : The Chief Secretary for Administration
- Deputy Chairperson : The Secretary for Justice
- Members : Hon Ronick CHAN Chun-ying, JP
Dr Hon Frankie NGAN Man-yu
Dr Wingco LO Kam-wing, JP
(up to 31 March 2022)
Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, SBS, MH, JP
Mr Matthew LAM Kin-hong, BBS, MH, JP
Dr Joseph LEE, GBS, JP
Mr Rex MOK Chung-fai, BBS, MH, JP
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
Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, SBS, JP
(from 1 April 2022)
Mr CHONG Chong-yip, BBS, JP
(from 1 April 2022)
Mr YEUNG Ka-shing
(from 1 November 2022)
Dr Stanley YIM Yuk-lun, BBS, JP
(from 1 November 2022)
Secretary for Education
Secretary for Home Affairs
(up to 30 June 2022)
Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs
(from 1 July 2022)
Secretary for Labour and Welfare
Secretary for Security
Commissioner of Police
Commissioner of Correctional Services
- Secretary : Principal Assistant Secretary for Security (E)

FIGHT CRIME COMMITTEE

Standing Committee on Young Offenders

Terms of Reference

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

Membership for 2022

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 2022

Chairman : Chief Superintendent of Police (Police Public Relations Branch),
Hong Kong Police Force (up to 14 July 2022) ¹
Assistant Commissioner of Police (Public Relations), Hong
Kong Police Force (since 15 July 2022) ¹

Members : Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, SBS, 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 Public Relations Wing,
Hong Kong Police Force

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

¹ Police Public Relations Branch has been upgraded to Public Relations
Wing since 15 July 2022

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 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, JP
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, MH
Mr SO Kai-kwok, Kenneth
Ms TSANG Fung-chu, Ellen , JP
Mr WU Yim-chung
Mr YEUNG Hoi-wing
Mr YEUNG Hok-ming, MH
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, MH

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, MH
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 (Resigned on 25 July 2022)
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, BBS
Ms WONG Mei-fung, Connie
Mr WONG Shun-ye, MH
Mr WONG Tsz-man
Mr YIP Kam-hung, MH
Ms YUNG So-ngan
District Officer (Islands)
Assistant District Officer (Islands)2
Senior Liaison Officer (Islands)1
Liaison Officer i/c (Peng Chau/ Discovery Bay)
District Commander (Lantau), Hong Kong Police Force
District Commander (Marine Port), Hong Kong Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Lantau District), Hong Kong Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Marine Port District), Hong Kong Police Force
Representative of Independent Commission Against Corruption

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

4. Kowloon City District Fight Crime Committee

Chairman : Mr LIN Wei-qiao

Vice-chairman : Mr CHEUNG Chi-chung. JP

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, MH
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, MH
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
Hon 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, MH
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 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
Dr CHAN Kwok-ki, MH
Mr CHAN Yiu-hung, Jimmy, MH
Mr CHEUNG Ki-tang
Ms CHEUNG Ming-yin, Esther
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 SUN Yung-liang, Warren
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, MH
Dr the Hon 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
Liaison Officer (District Facilities), Kwun Tong
District Office
District Commander (Kwun Tong), Hong Kong
Police Force

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

7. 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, MH
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, MH
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, JP
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 (Tseung Kwan O), Hong Kong Police Force
District Commander (Wong Tai Sin), Hong Kong Police Force
Divisional Commander (Sai Kung), Hong Kong Police Force
Divisional Commander (Marine East), Hong Kong Police Force

Assistant Divisional Commander (Marine East)
(Administration), Hong Kong Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (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, SBS, 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, MH
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 CHING Ka-hung
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 Hiu-chun, MH
Mr CHAN Sung-ip, BBS, MH
Ms CHEUNG Man-ka, Marcella
Ms CHEUNG Yu-wei, Irene
Ms CHUNG Annie
Mr CHIK Man-hin
Mr FU Chun-kwong
Mr FUNG Cheuk-nang, MH
Mr HO Yee-keung, Jesse
Mr KOT Siu-yuen, MH
Ms LAW Ka-tun
Mr LAW Kin-wan
Mr LEE Chi-fung
Mr LEUNG Cheong-ming, Raymond, MH, JP
Mr LI Nang-kit
Mr LUI Chi-wang, Robert
Ms LUI Dik-ming
Mr LUO Yi
Mr MAN Yu-ming, MH
Mr NG Chau-yan
Ms WONG Bo-chu
Mr WONG Ka-man
Mr WONG Yin-shun, Vincent, MH
Ms YANG Xiao-ling, MH
Mrs YIM TSUI Yuk-shan, MH
Mr YIP Ping-nam
District Officer (Tsuen Wan)
Assistant District Officer (Tsuen Wan)
Senior Liaison Officer (1), Tsuen Wan District Office
Liaison Officer i/c (East), Tsuen Wan District Office
Liaison Officer (East 1), Tsuen Wan District Office
District Commander (Tsuen Wan), Hong Kong Police Force
Police Community Relations Officer (Tsuen Wan District), Hong Kong Police Force

Representative of Independent Commission
Against Corruption
Representative of Education Bureau
Representative of Social Welfare Department
Representative of Housing Department

14. Tuen Mun District Fight Crime Committee

Chairman : Mr LAU Ka-keung, BBS, 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, MH
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, MH
Ms LEE Pik-yee, Peggy, MH
Mr LI Shing-kuen, Alexander, BBS, MH
Dr LIU Tin-shing, Marcus (Resigned on 22 July 2022)
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

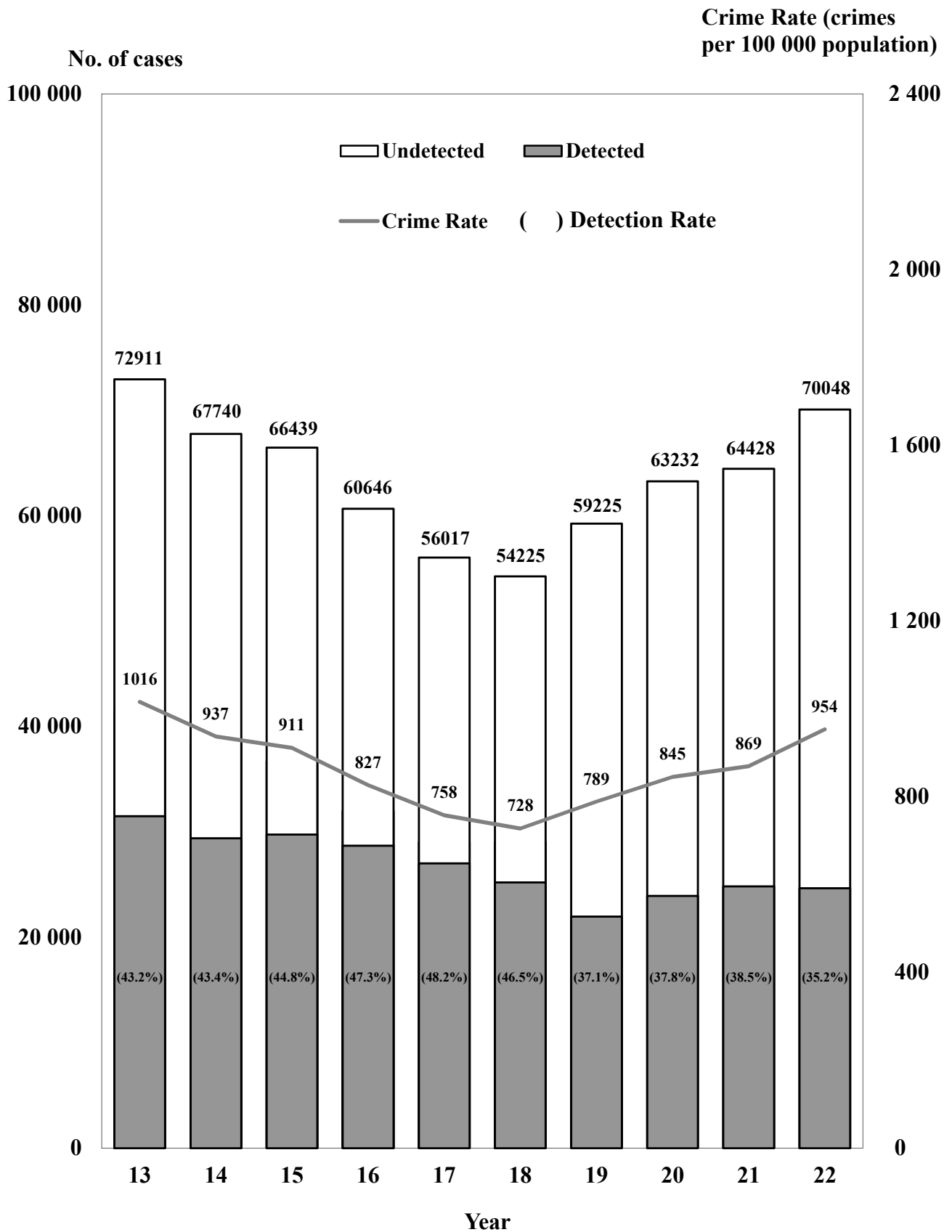
FIGHT CRIME COMMITTEE

Roster of Visits to District Fight Crime Committees in 2022

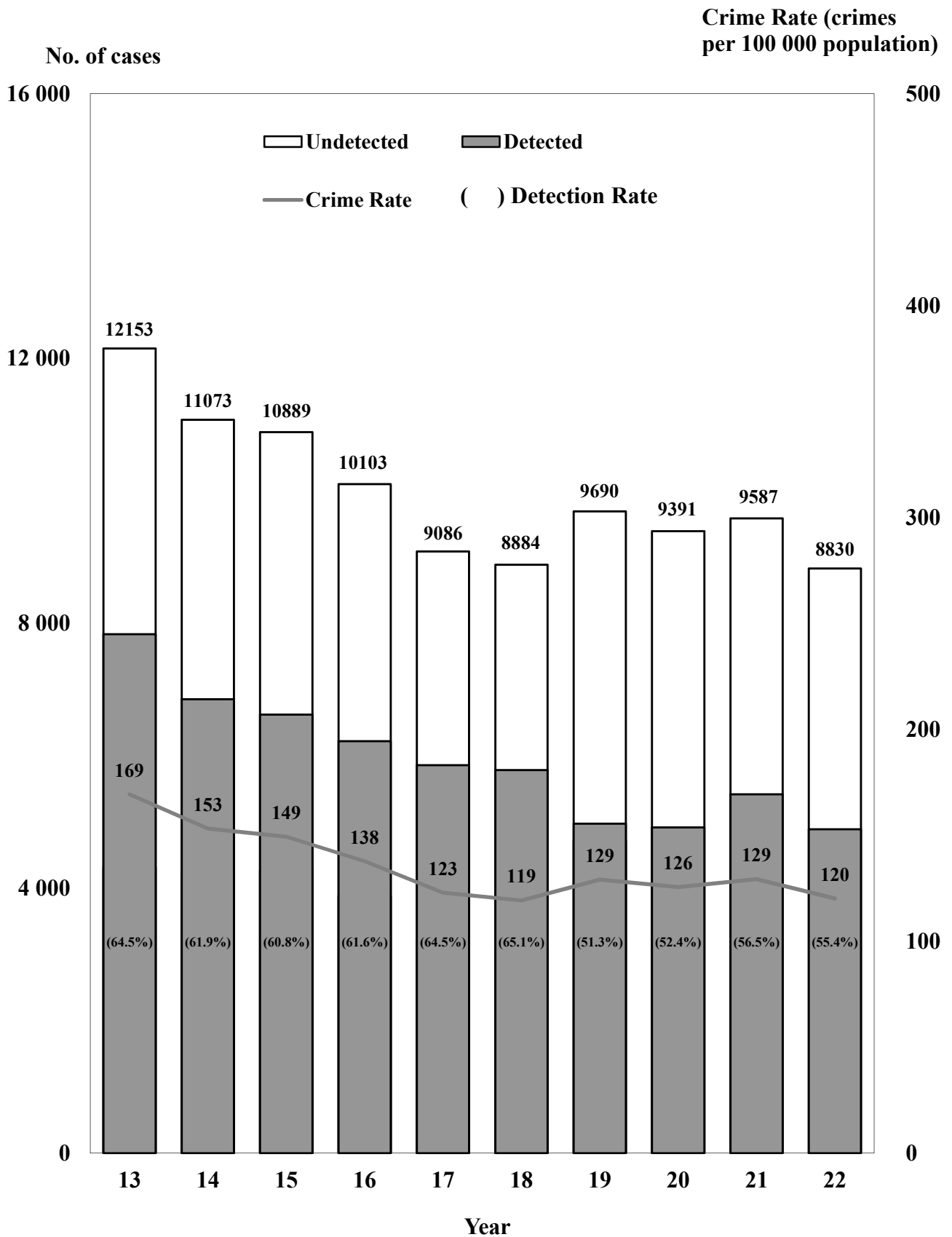
<u>FCC Member</u>	<u>DFCC</u>	<u>Date of DFCC Meetings in 2022</u>
Dr the Honourable Frankie NGAN Man-yu	Sai Kung	21 December
Dr Eugene CHAN Kin-keung, SBS, JP	Southern	8 December
Mr CHAN Siu-tong, MH, JP	Wong Tai Sin Yuen Long	7 October 7 December
Dr Eric CHENG Kam-chung, SBS, MH, JP	Kwai Tsing Yuen Long Yau Tsim Mong Wong Tai Sin	25 May 14 September 14 September 23 December
Mr CHONG Chong-yip, BBS, JP	Wan Chai	6 July
Ms Cecilia HO Chung-chee	Wan Chai Eastern	4 May 11 August
Ms Melody KWOK Sze-wai, MH	Wan Chai	21 September
Mr Matthew LAM Kin-hong, BBS, MH, JP	Sham Shui Po Kowloon City	31 August 14 December
Dr Joseph LEE, GBS, JP	Islands	14 September
Mr Victor PANG Wing-seng, MH	Tai Po Sai Kung	2 June 21 September
Mr SIU Chor-kee, BBS, MH, JP	Kowloon City Kwai Tsing	21 September 14 December
Mr Roland WONG Ka-yeung	Yau Tsim Mong Southern	8 July 22 September

<u>FCC Member</u>	<u>DFCC</u>	<u>Date of DFCC Meetings in 2022</u>
Mr WONG Wing-lik	Sha Tin	26 September
Mr YEUNG Ka-shing	Tsuen Wan	9 December
Dr Stanley YIM Yuk-lun, BBS, JP	North	14 December
Mr SIU Chak-ye, PDSM, PMSM Commissioner of Police	Kwai Tsing Sha Tin	7 September 19 December
Mr WONG Kwok-hing, CSDSM Commissioner of Correctional Services	Tai Po Wan Chai	28 September 21 December

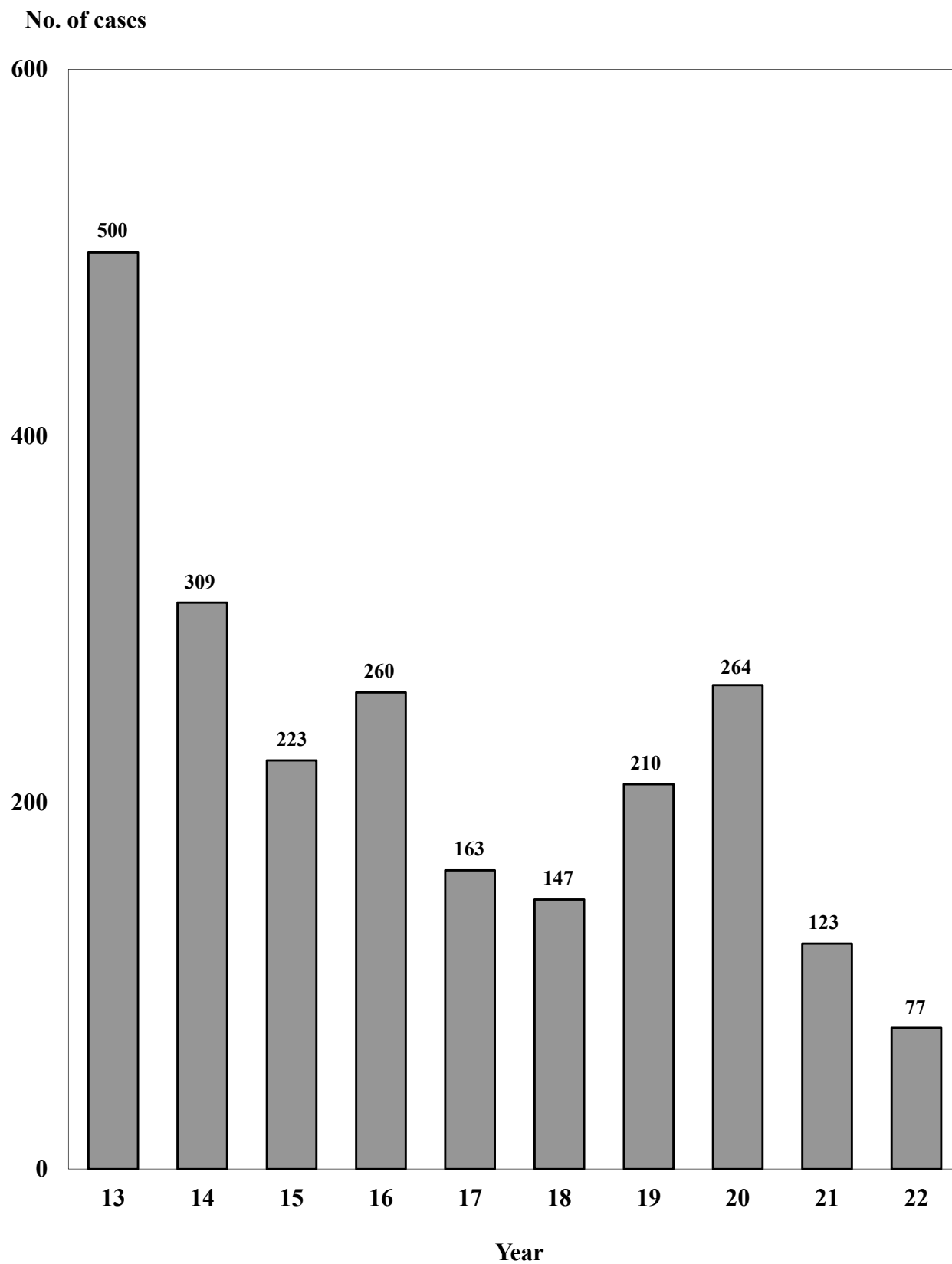
Overall Crimes, 2013 - 2022



Violent Crimes, 2013 - 2022

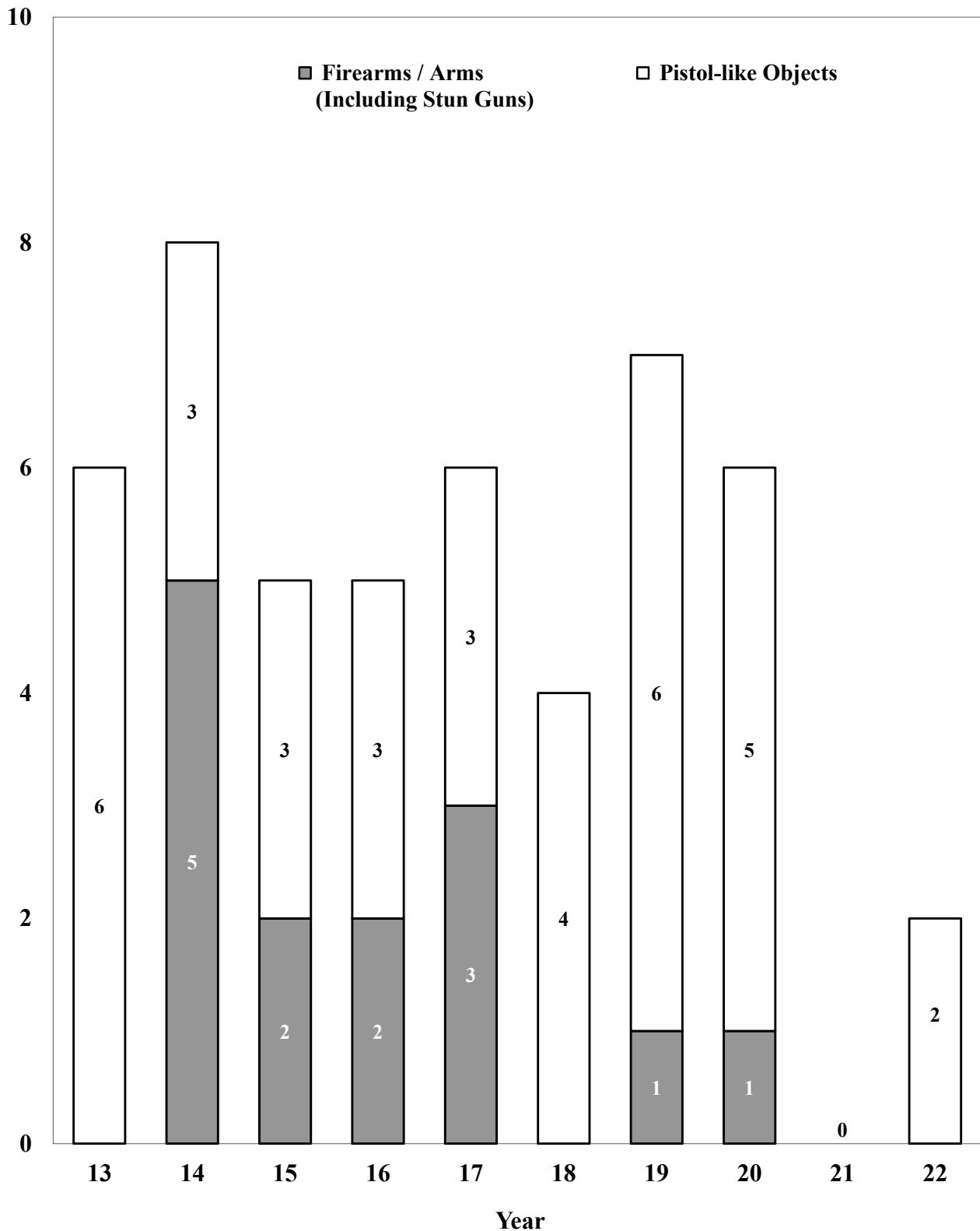


Robberies, 2013 - 2022



**Robberies Involving Firearms / Arms
(Including Stun Guns) and
Pistol-Like Objects, 2013 - 2022**

No. of cases

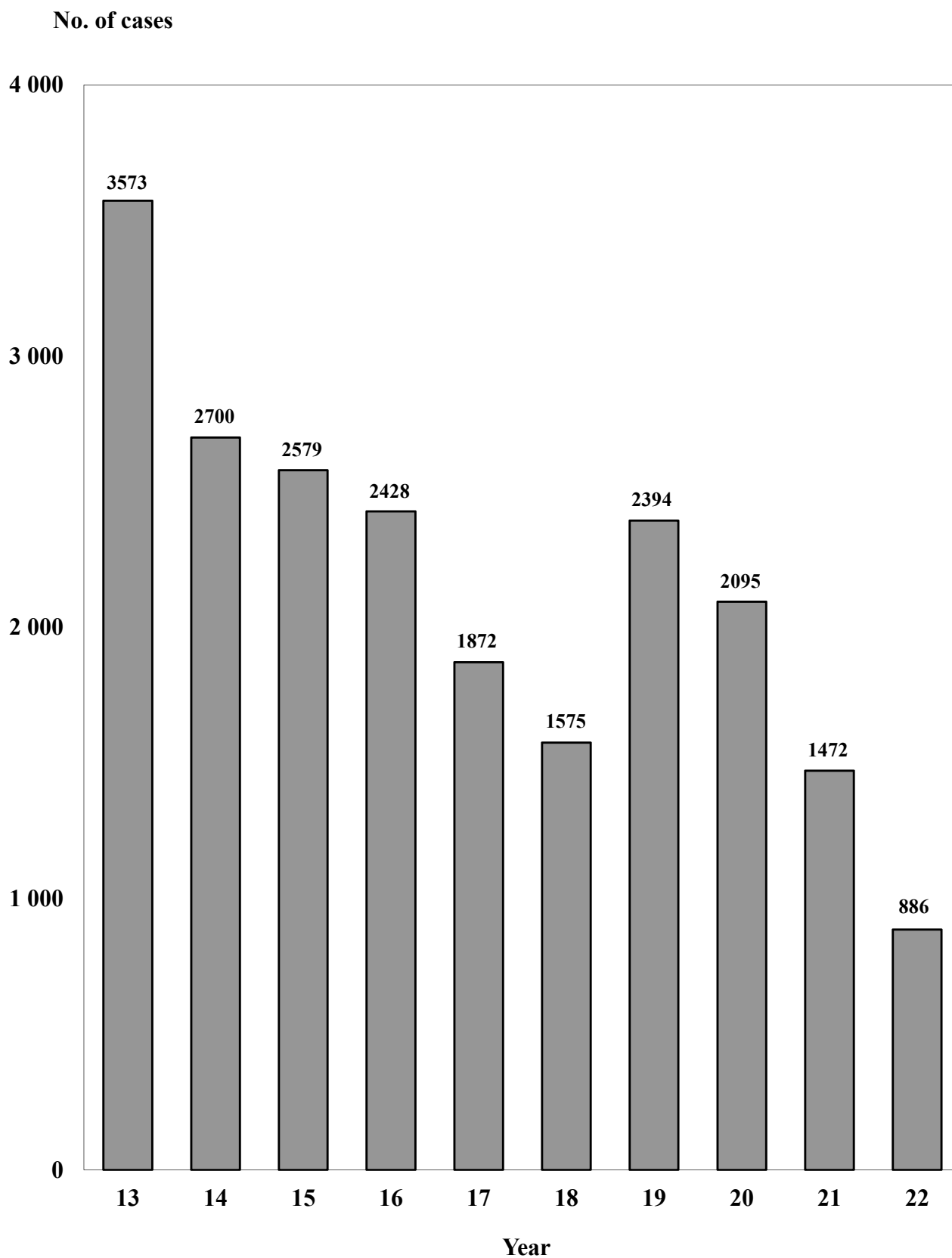


**Reported Cases of Bank Robberies and
Goldsmith/ Watch Shop Robberies, 2013-2022**

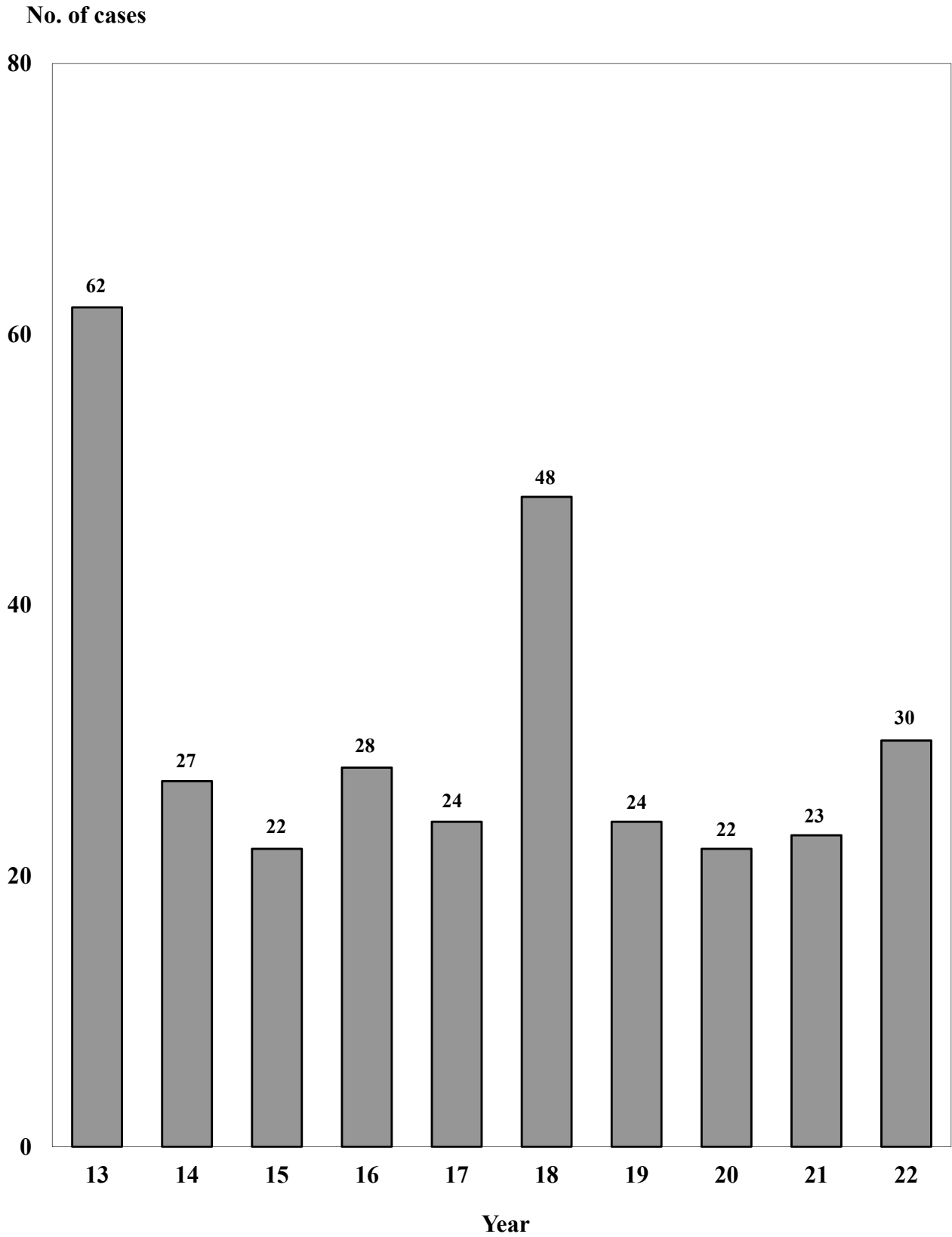
Year	Bank Robberies		Goldsmith/ Watch Shop Robberies	
	Number of Cases	Amount Lost (\$M)	Number of Cases	Amount Lost (\$M)
2013	4	0.13	4	16.81
2014	7	*	4	0.43
2015	4	0	3	5.58
2016	3	0.04	3	0
2017	0	0	2	103.25
2018	1	0.07	5	108.23
2019	2	0.07	19	30.72
2020	0	0	12	11.45
2021	0	0	1	0.34
2022	1	0.01	3	36.04

* less than \$0.01 million

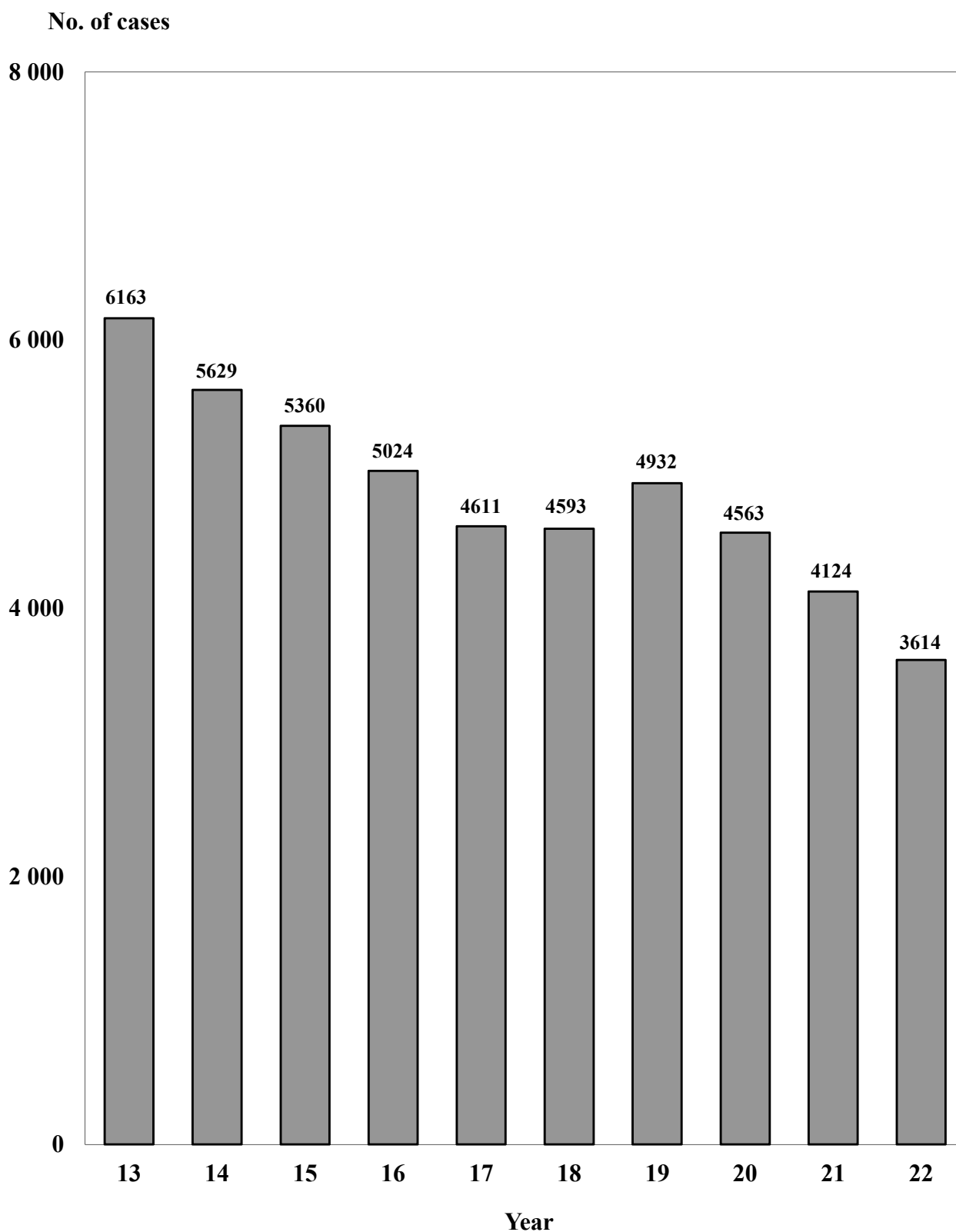
Burglaries, 2013 - 2022



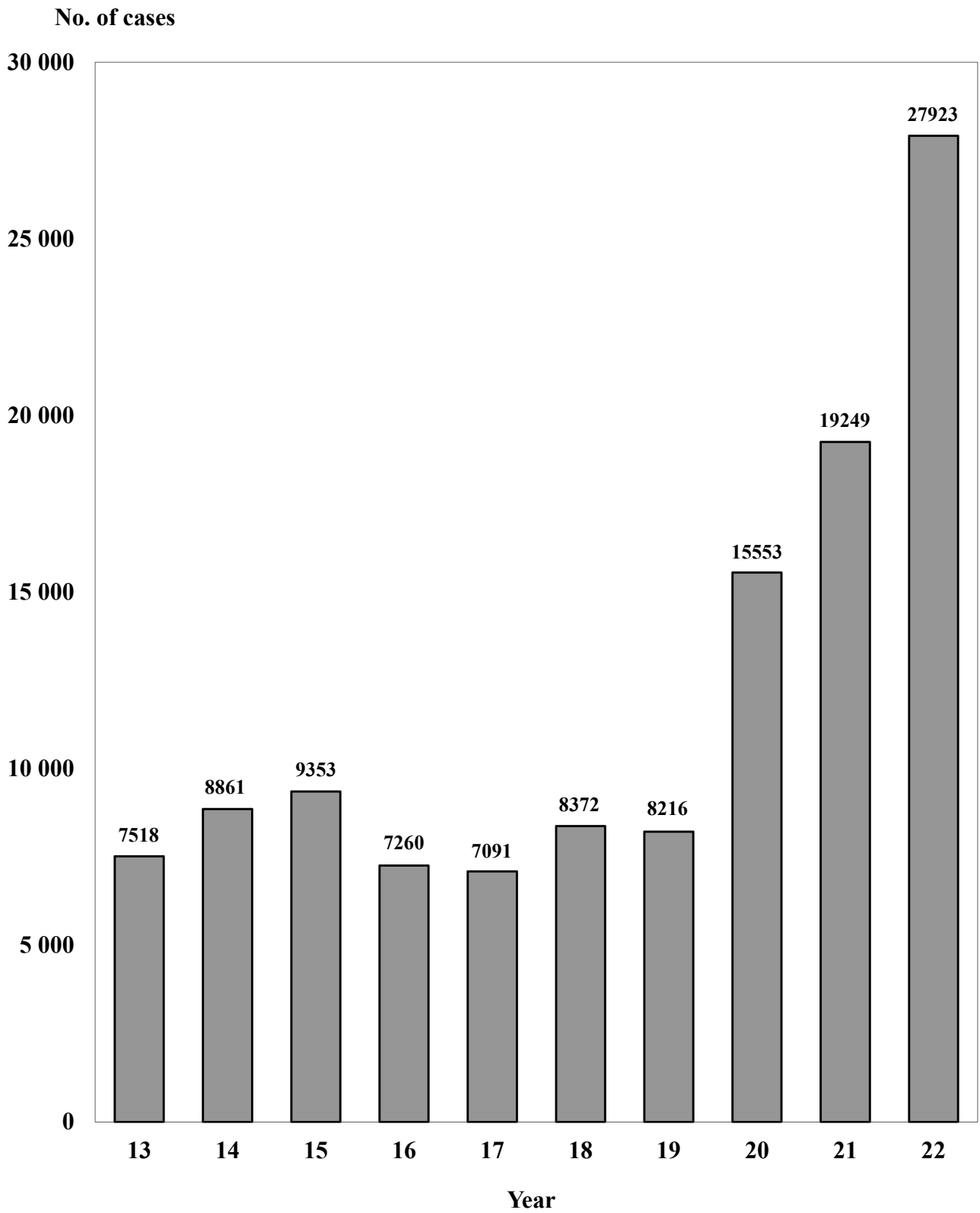
Homicides, 2013 - 2022



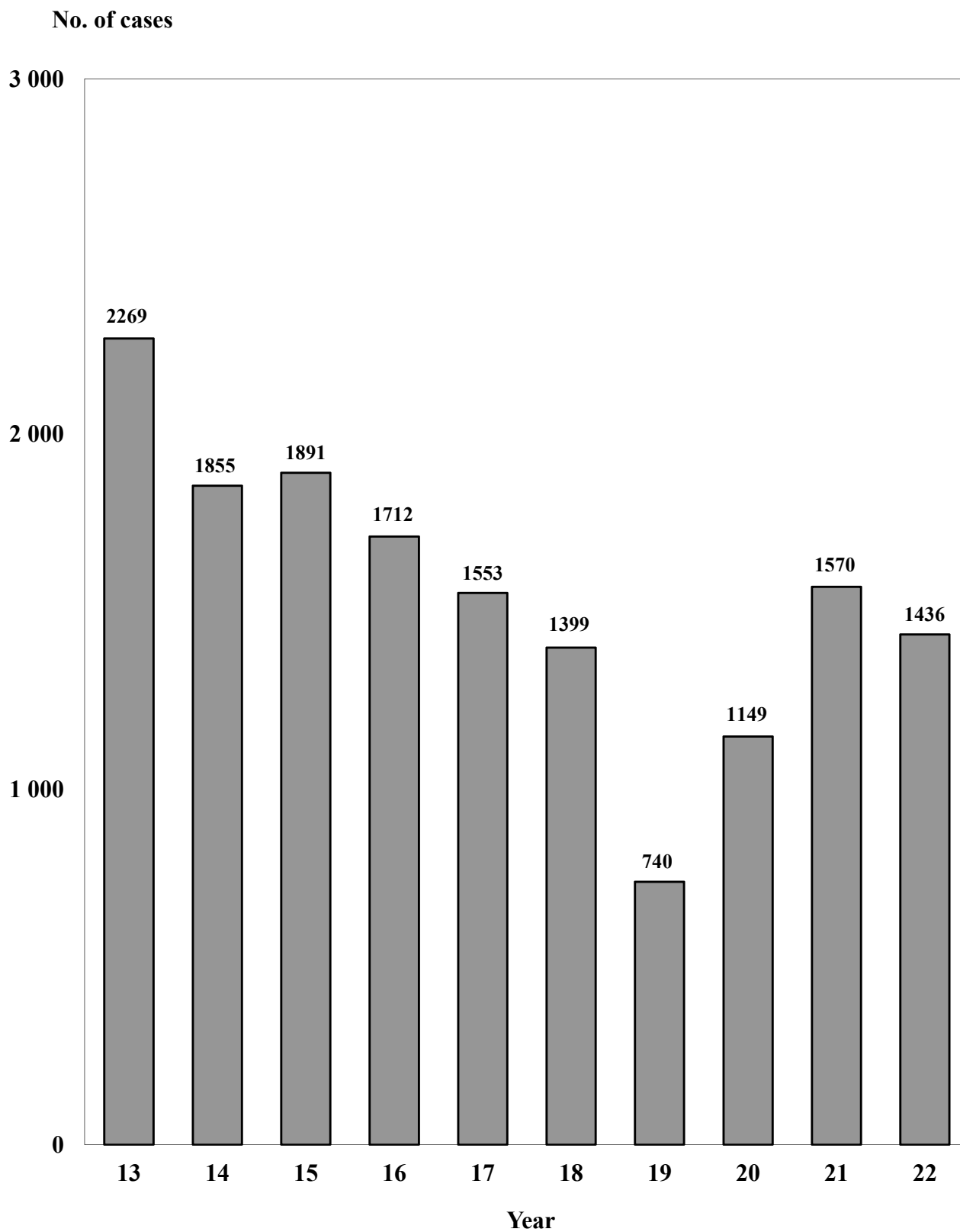
Wounding and Serious Assaults, 2013 - 2022



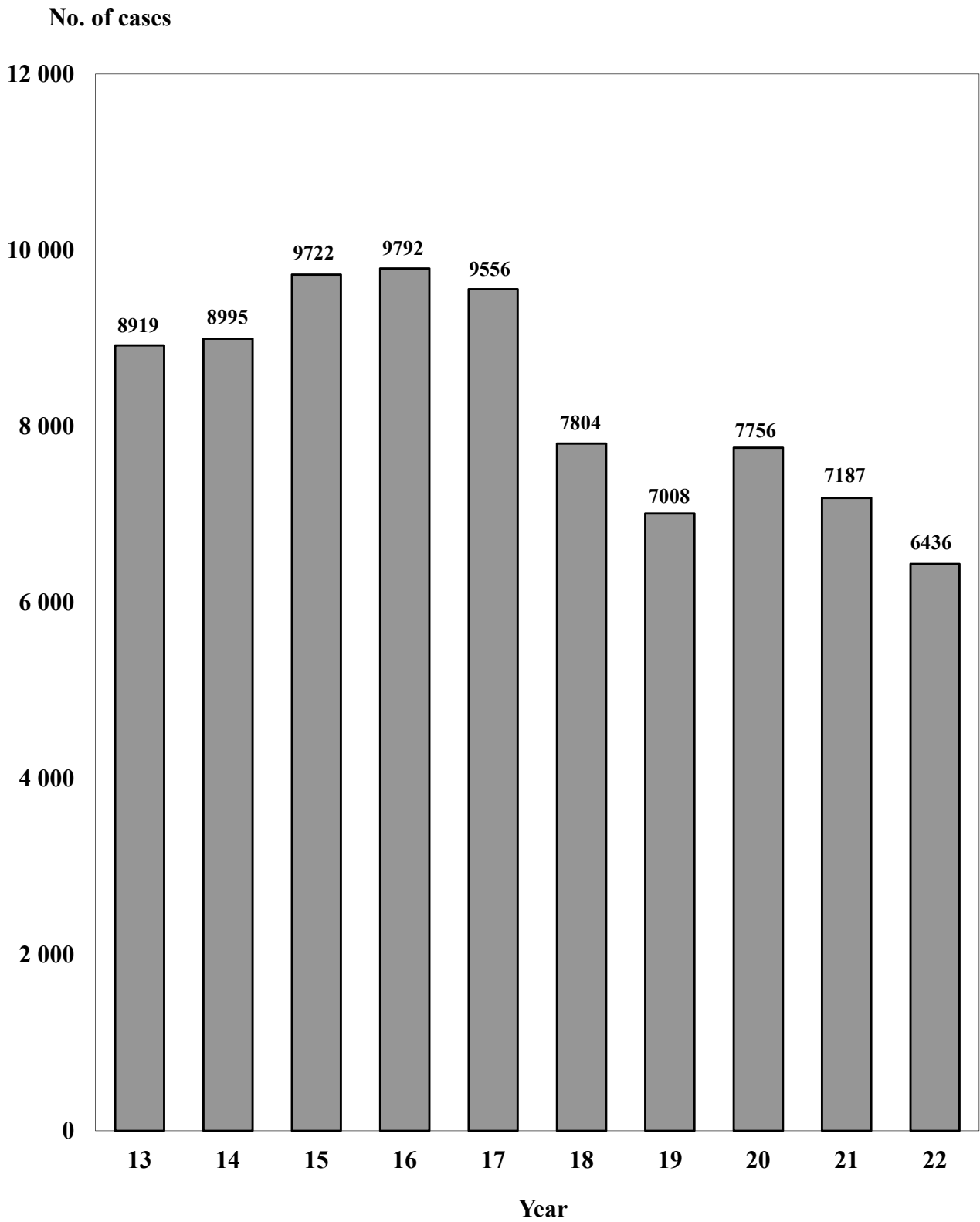
Deception, 2013 - 2022



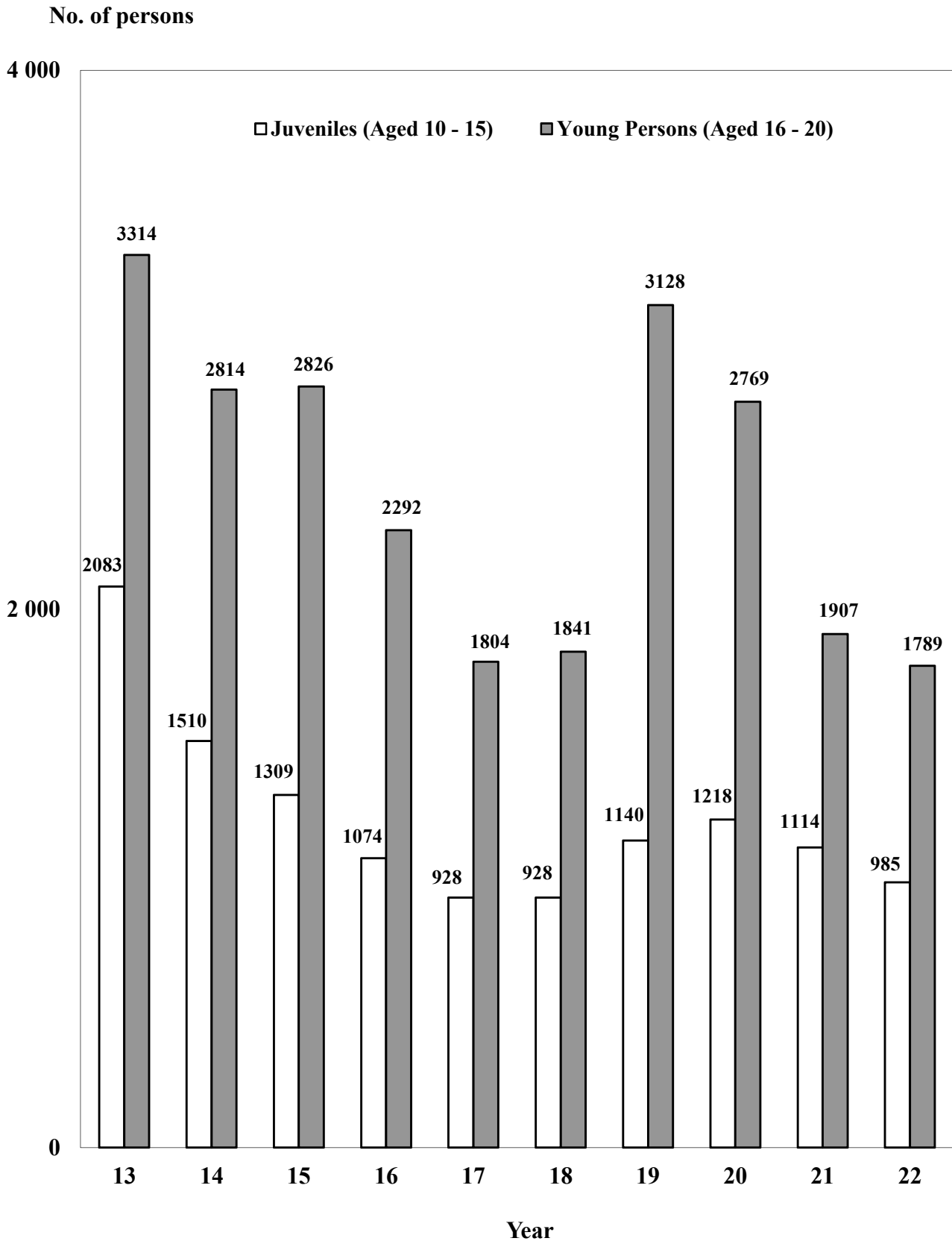
Serious Drug Offences, 2013 - 2022



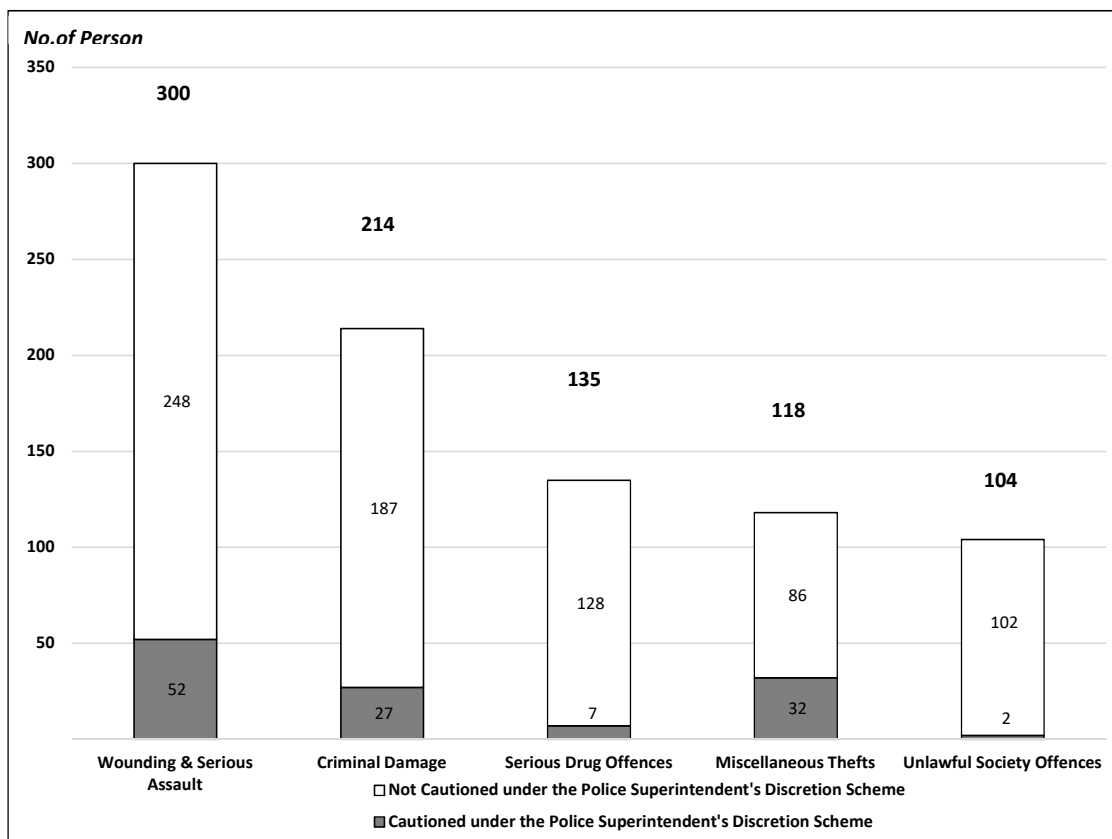
Shop Theft, 2013 - 2022



**Juveniles and Young Persons
Arrested for Crime, 2013 - 2022**



Number of Persons (Aged under 18) Arrested for Crime by Selected Offences in 2022



**Number of Persons (Aged under 18) Cautioned under
Police Superintendent's Discretion Scheme
by Age in 2022 (Total 289 persons)**

No. of Person

