

## 吸煙習慣

## Cigarette smoking pattern

表 4.1 習慣每日吸煙及以前習慣每日吸煙的人士數目  
Table 4.1 Daily smokers and ex-smokers who previously had a daily smoking habit

訪問期間 Enquiry period	習慣每日吸煙的人士 Daily smokers		以前習慣每日吸煙的人士 Ex-smokers who previously had a daily smoking habit	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	比率* Rate*
一九八二年一月至三月 Jan-Mar 1982	888.4	23.3	#	#
一九八三年三月 Mar 1983	783.9	19.9	#	#
一九八四年七月 Jul 1984	744.5	18.7	145.6	3.7
一九八六年七月 Jul 1986	713.4	17.4	132.9	3.2
一九八八年七月 Jul 1988	723.9	16.8	138.3	3.2
一九九零年七月 Jul 1990	691.9	15.7	102.7	2.3
一九九三年八月至九月 Aug-Sep 1993	687.1	14.9	134.5	2.9
一九九六年一月 Jan 1996	740.4	14.8	240.3	4.8
一九九八年三月 Mar 1998	805.1	15.0	206.7	3.8

注釋：\* 在個別訪問期間所有十五歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes:\* As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective enquiry period.

\* 沒有數據。

\* Not available.

# 一九九〇年至今完稅香煙 銷量下跌了五成

<u>年份</u>	<u>稅率調整幅度</u>	<u>銷量（支）</u>
1988	+6%	6,831 百萬
1989	+8%	7,338 百萬
1990	+25%	6,940 百萬
1991	+100%	4,911 百萬
1992	+10%	4,986 百萬
1993	+9.5%	4,169 百萬
1994	+0%	4,212 百萬
1995	+8%	4,152 百萬
1996	+9%	3,981 百萬
1997	+6%	3,955 百萬
1998	+6%	3,368 百萬

資料來源：香港海關

本港香煙售價  
全亞洲最昂貴  
(每包香煙的美元售價\*)

<u>國家／城市</u>	<u>零售價</u>
香港	\$3.88
香港 (走私煙)	\$1.55
新加坡	\$3.37
日本	\$1.86
澳門	\$1.86
中國	\$1.21
馬來西亞	\$1.11
泰國	\$0.78
台灣	\$0.76
韓國	\$0.76
印尼	\$0.34
菲律賓	\$0.21

\*最流行牌子的零售價

## 部份牌子香煙售價及煙稅比重

	<u>煙價</u>	<u>煙稅</u>	<u>零售價</u>	<u>煙稅佔零售價</u>
萬寶路 )				
沙龍 )	\$14.68	\$15.32	\$30	51%
健牌 )				
駱駝 )				
雲絲頓 )	\$8.68	\$15.32	\$24	64%
總督 )				
希爾頓 )	\$5.68	\$15.32	\$21	73%
紅雙喜 )				

# 屋邨猖狂兜售 五元印花優惠

# 屯門私煙公然派傳單

【本報訊】屯門區販賣私煙情況猖獗，不法之徒除在大街大巷公然向煙民兜售私煙外，更派人在屋邨逐戶派傳單，並附帶五元印花新煙頭作招徠。屋邨居民不勝其煩，致電本報投訴，希望警方正視。

## 留電話有送貨服務

據傳傳單，寫着：「好消息，益街坊，專營各國名牌香煙，免費送貨服務，並留下聯絡電話一，而傳單附帶一個五元印花，表示印花可作五元使用（每次只限一張），據居民稱，私煙派傳單向屋邨居民兜售香煙，每袋售價一百一

十元。梁先生又稱，該男子如遇到煙民購買某牌香煙，無存貨時，竟留下聯絡電話，表示可送貨上門。他懷疑最近該民收到的傳單與該男子有關，並相信他是門是邨內居民，有時，販子會逐家逐戶拍門兜售私煙。記者接投訴後，傍晚到屯門友愛邨一帶查看，結果在近龍崗站一巴士站發現一男一女用紙紙箱裝載私煙販賣，由於已獲得七七八八，目送他們收檔離去。



在屯門近龍崗站巴士站販賣私煙男女，賣得七七八八，正準備收檔離去。

**好消息!** **益街坊!**

**專營**  
各國名牌香煙  
免費送貨服務

下午 1 時後電 22222222

印花 5元

憑印花可作 5 元使用 (每次只限一張)

不法之徒在屋邨逐戶派傳單售賣私煙，並附帶五元印花新煙頭作招徠。

Title : The criminals distribute leaflets with coupons to publicize and sell smuggled cigarettes in Tuen Mun.

15 April 1998

## Sweden cuts taxes on tobacco to curb growth of smuggling

By Greg Melver in Stockholm

Sweden yesterday announced a surprise 27 per cent cut in excise taxes on tobacco products, bucking the international trend towards higher tobacco taxes to reduce consumption.

The Social Democratic government said the measure, contained in its quilline budget for 1999, was necessary to stem a surge in cigarette smuggling, mainly from eastern Europe.

Erik Asbrink, finance minister, said Sweden - where excise tax on cigarettes is among the highest in the European Union - was being increasingly targeted by traffickers.

"If we remain passive, I am afraid that the smugglers will take over more and more," he said. Reducing tobacco tax would make it less profitable to import contraband goods.

The customary indexing of tobacco and alcohol taxes to inflation would be abolished, Mr Asbrink said.

Government officials said the tax reduction would cut the cost of a

packet of 20 cigarettes from SKr44.50 (22.29) - SKr33.82 of which is tax - by up to SKr7, assuming retailers kept their margins.

The aim of the cut, applicable from August 1, is to reduce prices to levels in neighbouring Denmark, where a packet costs about SKr34. Prices in Germany and many other European countries are considerably lower.

Anti-smoking groups expressed dismay, saying the tax reduction would lead to increased smoking. They accused the government of exaggerating the problem, quoting an independent report that suggested contraband cigarettes accounted for just seven days' national consumption in 1996.

Under previously announced government plans, customs officials are to be given greater resources and powers to intercept suspect cargoes.

Mr Asbrink predicted that Sweden would achieve a budget surplus this year for the first time since 1990 and

signalled little loosening of the government's tight fiscal stance five months before a general election.

The most notable spending increase was SKr6bn annually for education and welfare services. However, this had been expected by financial markets and would fall within public spending limits for 1998 and 1999.

In an upbeat assessment of economic prospects, Mr Asbrink forecast that annual growth in gross domestic product would average 3 per cent between 1998 and 2001. The budget surplus would rise from 0.2 per cent of GDP in 1998 to 3.5 per cent in 2001.

The government would meet its target of reducing the official measurement of unemployment from 6.7 per cent to 4 per cent by the end of 2000, he added.

Financial markets reacted favourably to the budget, which contained spending proposals for 1999 to 2001. The krona strengthened against the D-Mark and dollar and long-term bond yields eased marginally.