

第五章 Chapter 5

法例與執法

*Law and Enforcement*



**在**二零零零年通過的道路安全法例包括有「禁止司機在駕駛時使用手提電話」、「危險駕駛」、「加重嚴重超速罰則」、「電單車駕駛者的暫准駕駛執照」及「的士後座乘客必須佩戴安全帶」等。

**N**ew legislations enacted in 2000 include “Prohibition of using hand held telephone when driving”, “Dangerous Driving”, “Enhanced penalty for serious speeding”, “Probationary driving licence for newly qualified motorcyclists” and “Safety seat belt for taxi rear seat passengers”.

### 靈活執行交通法例政策 (STEP)

「靈活執行交通法例政策」是把執法重點集中於較有可能導致交通意外的違例事項。這項政策會每年定期檢討，以配合動態多變的交通意外趨向。



交通執法行動。  
Traffic Enforcement.

### 超速駕駛

在二零零零年，警方大約發出 18 萬張檢控超速駕駛者的告票。由於研究證實汽車的速度與碰撞的危險程度和嚴重性有著極大關連，因此，警方會盡量利用科技，配合嚴厲罰則，以阻嚇違例超速駕駛。

### Selective Traffic Enforcement Policy (STEP)

The STEP has focused traffic enforcement action on those offences which are accident-prone. The policy is subject to periodic review taking into account of the accident trend which is dynamic.



### Speeding

In 2000, about 180 000 speeding tickets were issued. Research has confirmed a strong link between vehicle speeds and the risk and severity of collisions. The Police will make maximum use of technology coupled with stringent penalty to impose a deterrent effect on these offenders.

自動視像平均車速計算記錄儀  
VASCAR Autovision



### 偵察超速攝影機

設置於吐露港公路及粉嶺公路的偵察超速攝影機，在一九九九年年初實施以來，大大減少了該段路面的交通意外受傷數字。當局計劃在一些易於誘發超速或發生意外的高速公路，例如屯門公路、北大嶼山公路及東區走廊的多個地點，設置更多的偵察超速攝影機。



雷達測速儀  
Multanova Radar



交通警察使用雷射槍偵測超速車輛。  
The use of Laser Gun by a traffic police officer.

### Speed Enforcement Camera

With the implementation of the speed enforcement camera systems at the Tolo Highway and Fanling Highway since early 1999, there was a marked reduction in the number of injury traffic accidents at the road sections concerned. More systems are being planned to be installed on other accident/speeding prone expressways such as Tuen Mun Highway, North Lantau Highway, Kowloon Expressway and Island Eastern Corridor.



自動偵察超速攝影機  
Traffic Speedphot

## 衝紅燈攝影機

目前共有 16 部衝紅燈攝影機，不定時地輪流安裝在全港 51 個地點，其中包括 18 個位於市區的燈號控制路口。由於現行的衝紅燈攝影機計劃，證實能有效地阻嚇駕駛人士衝紅燈，有關當局正添置 12 部衝紅燈攝影機，把守一些衝紅燈活動活躍或交通意外頻繁的 60 個主要路口。擴展的安裝工程已在二零零一年二月展開，將於二零零三年初完工。

## The Red Light Camera (RLC)

Currently there are 16 cameras being rotated among 51 sites of which 18 sites are located at signalised junctions in urban areas. With the success of the current RLC system in deterring red light jumping, the implementation of the RLC system has been further expanded. 12 digital camera units will be procured for guarding 60 strategic locations with high occurrence of red light jumping activities or accidents over the territory. The expansion programme will commence in February 2001 and to be completed by early 2003.



衝紅燈攝影機  
Red Light Camera



衝紅燈攝影機  
Red Light Camera





使用雷射槍監察不當的駕駛行為(反跟車太貼行動)。  
The use of Laser Gun in tailgating operation.

### 打擊跟車太貼

在種種涉及司機的交通意外成因中，「跟車太貼」是最常見的。為了有效地打擊緊隨前面車輛行駛的行為，執法人員使用雷射槍和雷射儀來協助檢控有關司機不小心駕駛。

### 佩戴安全帶法例

佩戴安全帶可減低一旦發生交通意外時引致死亡或嚴重受傷的機會。警方於年內就涉及安全帶有關的違例事項共檢控了 19 579 名司機和乘客。

### 酒後駕駛

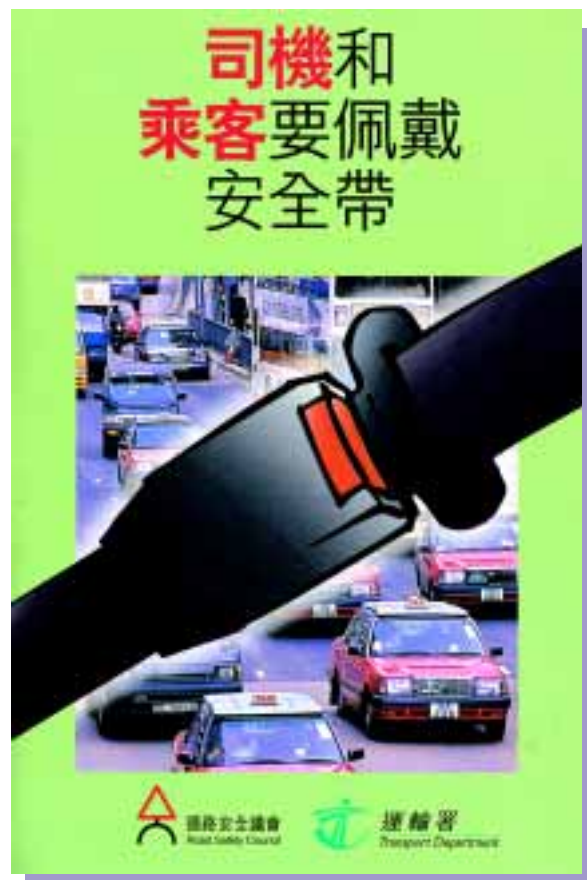
新修訂的酒後駕駛法例，將呼氣測試中酒精比例的訂明限度收緊，由原有的100毫升呼氣中含 35 微克酒精降低至 22 微克酒精，並已於一九九九年十月一日生效。調查顯示，在酒後駕駛法例修訂後一年，酒後駕駛司機的意外，由 1 696 宗下降 8.5% 至 1 552 宗。而交通意外涉及酒後駕駛的百分比亦由 4.1% 減至 3.5%。在二零零零年間，一共有 1 302 名司機因酒後駕駛而被檢控，其中部分定罪者更被判停牌長達 56 個月。

### Tailgating Operation

“Following too Close to Vehicle in Front” is the most common driver contributory factor for traffic accidents. To combat this problem effectively, tailgating operations have been mounted. The laser guns and laser equipment are used for securing prosecutions against offending drivers for Careless Driving.

### Safety Seat Belt

The wearing of seat belts will help to reduce the risk of death and severity of injuries in traffic accidents. In 2000, Police prosecuted 19 579 drivers and passengers for seat belt related offences.



呼籲司機和乘客要佩戴安全帶的宣傳單張。  
Safety seat belt publicity.

## Drink Driving

The drink driving legislation has been amended to tighten the prescribed alcohol limit from 35 µg to 22 µg of alcohol per 100 ml of breath with effect from 1 October 1999. A review found that in the following year after the implementation of the lower prescribed limit, the number of accidents involving drivers who had consumed alcohol decreased by 8.5% from 1 696 to 1 552 cases, and the percentage of accident cases involving drink driving also showed a decrease from 4.1% to 3.5%. In 2000, altogether 1 302 drivers were prosecuted for drink driving, among whom some were suspended from driving for up to 56 months following conviction in court.

呼氣測試器  
Breath Screening Device



呼氣測試器  
Breath Screening Device



呼氣分析儀器  
Breath Analysing Machine



酒精呼氣測試  
Breathalyser Test

