

# Introduction to China's Successful Efforts In Drug Control

## 中国禁毒工作

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**I. The Chinese government places great importance on drug control.** President Xi Jinping has provided important instructions and speeches on multiple occasions regarding drug control. On June 19, 2014, February 21, 2019, and June 18, 2019, President Xi Jinping listened to reports on drug control and delivered important speeches. On June 24, 2014, June 21, 2018, and June 22, 2020, President Xi Jinping issued important instructions on drug control. On June 25, 2015, President Xi Jinping cordially met with representatives of outstanding collectives and individuals in the national drug control efforts and delivered an important speech. Specific details can be found in public reports.

**II. Construction of drug control institutions and teams in China.** According to the “Drug Control Law of the People’s Republic of China,” the National Narcotics Control Commission (NNCC) is the coordinating body under the State Council responsible for organizing, coordinating, and guiding national drug control work. It currently has 41 member units, including the Ministry of Public Security, National Health Commission, Ministry of Education, etc. Mr. Wang Xiaohong, Secretary of the Central Committee, State Councillor, and Minister of Public Security, serves as the Director of the NNCC. The office of the National Narcotics Control Commission is located in the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security, and it currently has 13 departments, including the Prevention and Education Department, Drug Investigation Department, Prohibition of Drug Use and Cultivation Department, and International Cooperation Department, etc. Drug control committees, offices, and specialized teams have been established nationwide in provinces, cities, and counties. There are currently 26,000 police officers dedicated to drug control in the public security system. The Ministry of Public Security also has a Narcotics Intelligence Technology Center (National Anti-Drug Laboratory) responsible for drug control research, drug testing, analysis, and identification.

**III. Situation of drug control laws and regulations in China.** The “Drug Control Law of the People’s Republic of China” has been in effect since June 1, 2008, providing comprehensive regulations for drug control work. Four laws, including the “Criminal Law,” “Criminal Procedure Law,” “Public Security

一、以习近平同志为核心的党中央高度重视禁毒工作。党的十八大以来，习近平总书记多次就禁毒工作作出重要指示、发表重要讲话。2014年6月19日、2019年2月21日和6月18日，习近平总书记三次主持召开中央政治局常委会议听取禁毒工作汇报并发表重要讲话。2014年6月24日、2018年6月21日和2020年6月22日，习近平总书记三次对禁毒工作作出重要指示。2015年6月25日，习近平总书记亲切会见全国禁毒工作先进集体代表和先进个人并发表重要讲话。具体内容可见公开报道。

二、中国禁毒部门机构队伍建设情况。根据《中华人民共和国禁毒法》，国家禁毒委员会是国务院议事协调机构，负责组织、协调、指导全国禁毒工作，现有公安部、卫健委、教育部等41个成员单位。中央书记处书记、国务委员、公安部部长王小洪同志任国家禁毒委员会主任。国家禁毒委员会办公室设在公安部禁毒局，现有预防教育处、缉毒侦查处、禁吸禁种处、国际合作处等13个处室。全国各省、市、县普遍设立禁毒委、禁毒办和禁毒专业队伍。全国现有公安禁毒民警2.6万名。公安部另设有禁毒情报技术中心（国家毒品实验室），负责禁毒科研、毒品检验分析鉴定等工作。

三、中国禁毒法律法规情况。《中华人民

ity Administration Punishment Law,” and “Drug Administration Law,” serve as the legal basis for drug-related criminal enforcement and administrative enforcement. The “Criminal Law” includes 13 drug-related criminal offenses, such as “smuggling, trafficking, transporting, and manufacturing drugs” and “illegal possession of drugs.” The “Public Security Administration Punishment Law” stipulates penalties for illegal activities such as drug abuse. China rigorously enforces drug control and takes strict measures against drug-related crimes. According to relevant laws, anyone involved in drug-related crimes, regardless of the quantity involved, will be convicted and punished.

The State Council has issued regulations including the “Regulations on the Administration of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,” “Regulations on the Administration of Precursor Chemicals for Illicit Drug Production,” and “Regulations on Detoxification,” which provide a basis for administrative management in drug control. The “Regulations on the Management of Entertainment Venues” and “Regulations on Detention Centers” specify the responsibilities related to drug control. In 2015, the “Measures for the Administration of Non-Medical Use of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances” were introduced, which promptly include addictive substances susceptible to widespread abuse in the controlled substances list. China has currently classified 449 types of narcotic drugs and psychotropic drugs, as well as entire classes of fentanyl-like substances and synthetic cannabinoids. Additionally, 38 precursor chemicals used in illicit drug production are also regulated (including one ephedrine substance).

**IV. Comprehensive Advancement of Drug Control.** First, we strengthen key targeted efforts. We regard focusing on key areas with severe drug problems as a powerful tool to reinforce the responsibilities of governments in drug control. We establish clear hierarchies and provide classification-based guidance. We pragmatically implement measures such as targeted rectification, public notifications, and focused attention. As a result, drug problems in 134 areas (county-level) have been effectively addressed. Second, we carry out drug control demonstration and creation. We consider the creation of drug control demonstration cities as an important means to leverage the advantages of local governance and enhance the level of drug control at the city level. More than 200 cities participated in two batches of demonstration activities, and the first batch of 41 national drug control demonstration cities were named. This establishes a group of exemplary cases for drug control, creates a series of replicable, adaptable, and scalable experiences, and promotes theoretical and practical innovations in drug control work. Third, we organize drug control efforts in poverty alleviation. We issued the “Opinions on Winning the Battle against Drugs and Poverty Alleviation” and implemented targeted drug control measures based on the list of impoverished individuals affected by drugs. We strive for precision in poverty alleviation, provide strong rehabilitation and support for individuals who fell into poverty

共和国禁毒法》2008年6月1日起施行，全面规范禁毒工作。《刑法》、《刑事诉讼法》、《治安管理处罚法》、《药品管理法》等4部法律为禁毒刑事执法、行政执法提供依据。

《刑法》中设置“走私、贩卖、运输、制造毒品罪”、“非法持有毒品罪”等13个毒品犯罪罪名。《治安管理处罚法》对吸毒等违法行为进行规定。我国厉行禁毒，严厉打击毒品犯罪，根据相关法律规定，只要是毒品犯罪，无论数量多少都要被定罪处罚。国务院先后发布《麻醉药品和精神药品管理条例》《易制毒化学品管理条例》《戒毒条例》，为禁毒行政管理工作提供依据。《娱乐场所管理条例》《拘留所条例》对有关禁毒责任要求进行明确。2015年出台《非药用类麻醉药品和精神药品列管办法》，以增补目录的形式及时列管易被滥用成瘾的物质。中国现已列管449种麻醉药品和精神药品以及整类芬太尼类、合成大麻素类物质，38种易制毒化学品（包括1个麻黄碱类物质）。

**四、系统推进毒品综合治理。**一是强化重点整治攻坚。坚持把对毒品问题严重地区进行重点整治作为压实党委政府禁毒责任的一把利器，分清层级档次，加强分类指导，实事求是给予挂牌整治、通报警示和重点关注，134个地区（县级）的突出毒品问题得到解决。二是开展禁毒示范创建。坚持把创建禁毒示范城市作为发挥市域社会治理优势、提升市域毒品治理水平的重要抓手，两批次共200多个城市参与示范创建活动，命名首批41个全国禁毒示范城市，树立一批毒品治理示范典型，打造一系列可复制、可借鉴、可推广的典型经验，推动禁毒工作理论创新和实践创新。三是组织禁毒扶贫攻坚。印发《关于决战决胜禁毒脱贫攻坚五条意见》，对照涉毒贫困人口名册，逐人落实

due to drug abuse, achieve detoxification and poverty alleviation, and provide categorized assistance and employment guidance for drug trafficking-related impoverished individuals upon their release from custody. By addressing the root causes of drug-related poverty, we continue to promote specialized drug control efforts in rural areas, focus on key challenges in “one hundred counties and one thousand villages,” and contribute to the comprehensive development of rural revitalization. Fourth, we conduct nationwide surveys on public satisfaction with drug control work. Two national surveys on public satisfaction with drug control work were conducted in 2020 and 2021, achieving positive results. By understanding the subjective evaluation of the general public regarding drug control work and objectively verifying the effectiveness of various measures, we assist in scientific decision-making and the construction of a drug control system with Chinese characteristics in the new era. This further promotes high-quality development of drug control work in the new era.

**V. Deepening Drug Prevention and Public Education.** First, we conduct nationwide drug prevention campaigns. We have formulated and implemented the “Guiding Opinions on Strengthening Drug Prevention and Education for the Whole Society in the New Era,” establishing a comprehensive drug prevention education system for the entire population. Drug prevention education is incorporated into the important content of citizen morality, law, popular science, and health education. It is also included in the teaching syllabus of administrative colleges at all levels, as well as in the training programs for government officials. We carefully organize theme activities such as “National Drug Prevention Month,” “Mobile Drug Prevention Classroom,” and “Bringing Drug Prevention to Grassroots,” creating a strong atmosphere of “healthy life, free from drugs” throughout society. Second, we implement youth drug prevention education programs. We improve the integrated education mechanism among schools, families, and communities, accelerate the construction of digital platforms for youth drug prevention education, and continue to implement the “Caring Project” of establishing drug-free book corners in schools in remote and impoverished areas. We regularly organize themed activities such as youth drug prevention knowledge competitions and debates, conduct specialized drug prevention education for students at the beginning of the school year, optimize the construction and application of the national digital platform for youth drug prevention education, and strive to create drug-free campuses and prevent students from using drugs. Third, we create integrated media for drug prevention campaigns. We actively adapt to the characteristics of new media communication and establish new media platforms such as WeChat and Weibo for drug prevention. We build the Lin Zexu Drug Prevention Education Base and various drug prevention platforms, vigorously promote the social “positive energy” of taking pride in rejecting drugs, and resolutely prevent the spread of drug-related

禁毒扶贫措施, 实现精准脱贫, 对其它因吸毒致贫人员, 强化戒治帮扶, 实现脱毒脱贫, 对出所出狱等贩毒贫困人员, 分类帮扶和就业指导, 从源头上解决因贫贩毒问题。接续推进农村毒品问题专项治理, 抓好“百县千村”重点攻坚, 服务全面推进乡村振兴。四是开展全国禁毒工作群众满意度调查。2020年度、2021年度开展两次全国禁毒工作群众满意度调查项目均取得良好效果。通过了解社会公众对禁毒工作的主观评价, 客观印证禁毒工作各方面措施的实际效果, 助力科学决策新时代中国特色毒品问题治理体系建设, 深入推动新时代禁毒工作高质量发展。

**五、深入开展毒品预防宣传教育。**一是开展全民禁毒宣传。制定实施《关于加强新时代全民禁毒宣传教育的指导意见》, 建立健全全民毒品预防教育工作体系, 把毒品预防教育纳入公民道德、法律、科普和健康教育重要内容、列入各级党校和行政学院的教学大纲及干部培训计划。精心组织“全民禁毒宣传月”“禁毒流动课堂”、“禁毒宣传下基层”等主题活动, 在全社会营造“健康人生、绿色无毒”浓厚氛围。二是实施青少年毒品预防教育工程。健全完善学校、家庭和社区“三位一体”衔接教育机制, 加快建设青少年毒品预防教育数字化平台, 继续实施在偏远贫困地区建立校园禁毒图书角的禁毒“关爱工程”项目, 定期开展青少年禁毒知识竞赛和辩论赛等主题活动, 持续开展在校学生秋季开学“五个一”禁毒专题教育, 优化全国青少年毒品预防教育数字化平台建设应用, 努力实现校园无毒品、学生不吸毒。三是打造禁毒宣传融媒体。积极适应新媒体传播特点, 创办禁毒微信、微博等新媒体, 建设林则徐禁毒宣传教育基地和各类禁毒宣传平台, 大力弘扬