鴉片專賣

香港開埠後,成為售賣鴉片的集散地,香港政府遂實行鴉片專賣制度,招標承辦,以價高者得的方式,批出為期一至三年的專營權,從中取得龐大收益。以1893年為例,鴉片專賣的收益,竟佔政府財政收入的六分之一。即使英國國會倡議禁煙,於1906年通過動議譴責鴉片貿易,香港政府依然保留鴉片專賣制度,並於1914年將「招標承辦」改為「政府自營」,直接壟斷鴉片銷售。當時的煙罐貼有「香港政府鴉片」(GOVERNMENT OPIUM HONGKONG)

字樣的封口貼紙。直至二戰結束後,英國軍政府明令禁止鴉片買賣,自此鴉片

專賣制度正式告別歷史舞台。

鸦片专卖

香港开埠后,成为售卖鸦片的集散地,于是香港政府遂实行鸦片专卖制度,招标承办,以价高者得的方式,批出为期一至三年的专营权,从中取得庞大收益。以 1893 年为例,鸦片专卖的收益,竟占政府财政收入的六分之一。尽管英国国会倡议禁烟,于 1906 年通过动议谴责鸦片贸易,香港政府依然保留鸦片专卖制度,并于 1914 年将「招标承办」改为「政府自营」,直接垄断鸦片销售。当时的烟罐贴有「香港政府鸦片」(GOVERNMENT OPIUM HONGKONG)字样的封口贴纸。直至二战结束后,英国军政府明令禁止鸦片买卖,自此鸦片专卖制度正式告别历史舞台。

Opium Monopoly

After opening its port to foreign trade, Hong Kong became a distribution centre for the opium trade. The Hong Kong Government established an opium monopoly system, putting the monopoly out to tender. A one- to three-year monopoly was awarded to the highest bidder, resulting in a substantial amount of revenue to the government. In 1893, revenue from the opium monopoly accounted for one-sixth of the government's overall income.

Even though the British Parliament advocated a ban on opium and a motion was passed in 1906 to condemn the opium trade, the Hong Kong Government kept the opium monopoly system. In 1914, a government monopoly was introduced to replace the tender system. Opium containers at the time were sealed with a label that read 'GOVERNMENT OPIUM HONGKONG'. After the end of the Second World War, the British Military Administration banned the opium trade, marking the official end of the monopoly system.