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PUBLIC ORDER



Macao is a peaceful, safe city with a much lower crime rate than many other cities around the world. Its citizens are well housed and adequately paid for their work. Taking into account the social situation and crime trends, the Government's security authorities adjust, deploy and execute relevant measures to effectively combat and prevent crime, safeguard the security of residents and their property, and maintain social stability and peace in accordance with the policy guidelines.

Unitary Police Service

The Unitary Police Service is responsible for commanding and leading operations by the Public Security Police and the Judiciary Police. It was formed as part of Macao's internal security system following the establishment of the MSAR Government, and became operational in October 2001. The Unitary Police Service plans and advises on operations. It consists of six subsidiary units: the Office of the Commissioner General, the Intelligence Analysis Centre, the Operations Planning Centre, the Administration and Finance Department, the Computer and Information Technology Unit and the Information and Public Relations Office.

In 2018, the Unitary Police Service followed the administrative principles of the MSAR Government and the Secretary for Security, to strengthen public security governance, promote application of high technology, reform traditional policy making and operational models, optimise allocation of resources and police modernisation, and continue working with other international, regional and local departments and the community to realise the aim of building a safe city with regard to public order control, disaster responses and police reform in accordance with the Five-year Development Plan of the Macao Special Administration Region (2016-2020).

Based on information collected and the characteristics of recent crimes in Macao, the Unitary Police Service also comprehensively assesses the modus operandi and trends, to formulate appropriate policing strategies, consolidate resources, and coordinate actions taken by the Public Security Police and the Judiciary Police.

To ensure major festivals, public holidays, and large-scale events are held without incidents, the Unitary Police Service collects advance information from various sources, in order to analyse and evaluate potential risks, and advise relevant police units on implementing effective measures, thus maintaining public order and safety.

To implement the administrative principle of strengthening the police force through technology, the Unitary Police Service and the related department under the Secretary for Security have joined hands with public works departments together with contractors, to launch a project to construct the Macao urban electronic surveillance system (commonly known as "eye in the sky"). A total of 1,620 cameras will be installed throughout Macao in four phases, and the overall deployment will be mostly completed by 2020.

During 2018, the Unitary Police Service coordinated and implemented several joint

operations, including Winter Precaution Operation, Thunderbolt 18 Operation, Anti-crime Operation, and an operation to combat illegal gambling during the FIFA World Cup final. These joint crime fighting operations achieved significant results, delivering the anticipated effect in ensuring public order in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao.

In response to the need for managing public order during major ceremonies and events held in Macao, the Unitary Police Service coordinated with Macao Customs Service, Public Security Police, Judiciary Police and Fire Services Bureau to operate the operations command centre, assisting various departments with instantly handling emergencies.

The Unitary Police Service also assigns officers to participate in drills every year, to enhance the abilities of its staff members and those of other public departments and organisations to respond to emergencies and disasters. Drills organised during the year included: “Crystal Fish” typhoon drill, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge checkpoint building fire evacuation drill, “Wolf Hunting” casino emergency drill, and “Gray Dog” joint anti-terrorism drill.

Regarding civil protection and coordination, the Government learned from experience during the impact of Typhoon Hato in 2017, and proposed 10 major tasks for disaster prevention and mitigation. Three of these are related to public security: amendment of the civil protection legal system; formulation of a general contingency plan, special contingency plans and departmental contingency plans for responding to emergencies; and establishment of an application platform enabling effective overall command during emergencies. Therefore, 2018 was an important milestone for civil protection and coordination work. Besides coordination, the Government also had to implement and optimise relevant policies and facilities, as well as to commence a consultation regarding legislation of the Civil Protection Fundamental Law.

After the impact of Typhoon Hato, the public security forces drew up short-, medium- and long-term plans for tackling typhoon and safety issues in accordance with the Chief Executive’s instructions and recommendations from the Expert Group of the China National Commission for Disaster Reduction. All plans were implemented in phases, and the measures are in place, ready to tackle future incidents.

Regarding communications related to policing and reporting information, the Unitary Police Service continued maintaining close connections with neighbouring and overseas police authorities for exchanging information, and organised a wide variety of academic seminars and exchanges. It also strived to establish a positive image by opening an official WeChat account for disseminating the latest information about policing and public security to the public via diverse channels. The Unitary Police Service also engaged in exchanges with young people, and launched a series of initiatives to optimise dissemination of information on civil protection.

To continue implementing the administrative principle of proactive policing, community policing and police public relations, the Unitary Police Service formed a promotional team with various public security departments, to visit local communities, government departments, organisations, schools and neighbourhood associations during the year.

The team held joint publicity activities for deepening citizens' law-abiding awareness, and public awareness of anti-theft, anti-fraud and disaster prevention, especially the evacuation plans for low-lying areas during typhoons and storm surges.

Public Security Police Force

The Public Security Police Force is responsible for maintaining public order and social stability; preventing, investigating and combating crime; protecting public and private property; controlling illegal immigration; handling immigration; as well as controlling and monitoring vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

At the end of 2018, the Public Security Police Force comprised 6,028 staff, with 5,116 personnel in service, 912 vacancies and 475 clerical staff.

Operations and Communication Centre

The Operations and Communication Centre is under the Planning and Operations Department of the Public Security Police Force. All 999 emergency calls from residents are routed to the centre, which classifies them and deploys police officers to the scene and take action. The Operations and Communication Centre received 381,400 emergency calls during 2018.

The centre employs a network of traffic-monitoring systems, which allow officers to monitor traffic through images sent from cameras installed at three cross-harbour bridges in Macao, and implement timely management and regulatory actions.

The city-wide electronic surveillance system, commonly known as "eye in the sky", commenced operations on 15 September 2016. In the first phase, 219 video cameras were installed, while in the second and third phases, a total of 601 video cameras were installed and officially commenced operations on 30 June 2018. The surveillance cameras are distributed to cover the peripheral areas of border-crossing checkpoints, major roads and streets, traffic hubs, and public security black spots. The system enables the Operations and Communication Centre's officers to combat and prevent crime through video patrols, and monitor passenger flows and traffic flows at various control points, in order to promptly deploy police officers if required.

Police Tactical Unit

The Police Tactical Unit was officially established in 1979, and currently has 670 team members. It includes six special units – the anti-riot team, VIP and important facility protection unit, special operations team, bomb-disposal team, police dog team, and inspection and security team. They are responsible for the safety of facilities, combating

criminals – especially those using firearms, and taking action when there is serious violence, including should there be instances of sniper attacks and hostage-taking.

Judiciary Police

The Judiciary Police is a criminal investigation police department specialising in crime prevention and investigation. It also assists the judiciary and other Government departments in investigating criminal activities. In 2018, there were 1,355 permanent staff positions in the Judiciary Police, with 1,258 serving staff.

In 2018, the Judiciary Police received 14,108 criminal cases, of which 5,801 were designated for special investigations, 3,608 were preliminary investigations, 4,502 were investigations that had been requested, and the remaining 197 were indictments. During the year, 14,725 case investigations were completed, of which 5,721 were designated as special investigations, 4,438 were preliminary investigations, 4,369 were investigations that had been requested, and the remaining 197 were indictments.

During 2018, investigations of criminal cases (cases designated as special investigations and indictments) included: two homicides, 61 arson cases, 50 extortion cases, 66 robberies, 1,159 thefts, 92 cases of narcotic drug trafficking, 31 cases of narcotic drug taking, one human trafficking case, seven cases of prostitution exploitation, 20 cases of gang crimes and two cases of domestic violence, and two triad cases. There were 1,884 gambling-related cases, including 554 loan-sharking cases and 308 cases involving infringement of freedom of movement arising from loan-sharking. Additional cases included 231 cases of passing counterfeit currency (including using counterfeit credit cards), 519 fraud cases (of which 128 were phone fraud cases), and 668 cases of cyber crime.

Judiciary Police School

The functions of the Judiciary Police School are to select and train personnel for special duties in the Judiciary Police, supervise trainees, publish promotional materials and organise publicity programmes.

Its training programmes include induction, in-service training and promotional training for inspectors and assistant inspectors, detectives and assistant criminologists handling criminal cases. In 2018, the school provided 130 courses totalling 3,329 teaching hours for 5,942 staff on induction training, in-service training, promotion-related training and joint programmes co-hosted with other institutions.

Macao Sub-Bureau, INTERPOL National Central Bureau, China

The Interpol Macao, China (Sub-bureau of the Chinese National Central Bureau

of ICPO – Interpol) carries out or assists in operations in Macao at the request of overseas Interpol offices. It issues international arrest warrants from Macao to Interpol’s headquarters in France, releases relevant crime information, submits executable temporary detention requests in accordance with extradition procedures in other countries, and detains or helps to detain extraditable fugitives subject to Interpol international arrest warrants. Among its other functions are the detention of criminals or suspects repatriated to Macao, and the provision of advice on crime prevention and reduction. In addition, the sub-bureau exchanges materials concerning international crime, releases documents on police matters, and establishes cooperative relations with overseas public security authorities. At the same time, it receives, classifies, handles, issues and files documents concerning international criminals.

Crisis Negotiation Unit

The Crisis Negotiation Unit is designed to alleviate crises and disputes and minimise casualties and property losses by conducting negotiations. Members of the unit were drawn from various investigation departments of the bureau, and all participate on a part-time basis. They become formal members of the unit after strict selection and training procedures. They also need to participate in regular drills and training. The members are called upon to serve as negotiators in emergency situations, such as advising on instances of suicide attempts and hostage taking.

In 2018, the Crisis Negotiation Unit handled 17 requests for crisis negotiations involving suicide attempts, all of which were satisfactorily resolved. The unit also handled 13 cases from other administrative authorities, to assist in clearing or vacating unlawful occupation of government land or structures.

Macao Public Security Forces

The Macao Public Security Forces (FSM) consists of the Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau, Public Security Police Force, Fire Service and Academy of Public Security Forces. The FSM had a total of 7,668 staff members at the end of 2018, with 6,636 disciplined services staff and 1,032 clerical staff.

Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau (DSFSM)

The DSFSM is responsible for providing technical and administrative support concerning the law, human resources, logistics, financial management, communications, infrastructure, organisation and information, for Macao’s public security forces. It also provides support in connection with planning, coordination and standardisation of procedures.

Recruitment

Recruitment of police officers and fire service officers is under the central control of the DSFSM. The minimum academic entry requirement for police officers and Fire Service officers is senior high school level. Applicants must pass a full medical examination, a physical fitness test, a general knowledge test and a psychological skill test. After finishing the Training Programme for Public Security Cadets and passing the assessment, an eligible candidate can assume the position of a police officer or a fire service officer.

Details of 2018 public security cadet recruitment are as follows:

Training Programmes for FSM Police Cadets	Number of Applicants	Number of students enrolled for training programme		
		Male	Female	Total
26th	3,035	187	68	255 ^{a)}
27th	3,274	161	55	216 ^{b)}
28th	2,581	-	-	- ^{c)}

- a) The number of students who assumed office on 6 November 2018, of whom 192 are police officers, and 63 are fire service officers;
- b) As at the end of 2018, recruitment was still in progress. Students admitted would begin attending the Training Programme for Public Security Cadets on 25 February 2019, and are expected to assume office as police officers or fire service officers on 19 November 2019; and
- c) As at the end of 2018, recruitment was still in progress. Students admitted will begin attending the Training Programme for Public Security Cadets on 21 October 2019, and are expected to assume office as police officers or fire service officers in July 2020.

Also, clerical staff are recruited by the Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau (DSFSM). Successful applicants are allocated to various divisions of the Macao Public Security Forces (FSM).

Enquiries and Complaints

In 2018, the DSFSM received 133 cases: eight complaints, 22 suggestions and opinions, 97 enquiries, five crime reports, and one case that was irrelevant to the FSM. Of the eight complaints, four concerned officers and staff, one concerned traffic and transport, two concerned equipment and facilities, and one concerned the promotion system.

Disciplinary Cases

The FSM requires rigorous disciplinary compliance from all its officers. According to information provided by the FSM, during 2018, investigations were completed regarding 285 disciplinary cases involving 357 people, 332 of whom were in the Public Security Police, 20 in the Fire Service, three in the DSFSM and two in the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces. Most disciplinary actions were in response to minor offences. However, 21 Public Security Police officers and one Fire Service officer were disciplined for criminal offences.

Fire Services Bureau

The core functions of the Fire Services Bureau are to assist in cases of fire, flooding, building collapses, and other situations threatening life and property. It takes measures to prevent fires and provides assistance in emergency cases involving illness or danger. The Fire Services Bureau also participates in civil protection and emergency management.

At the end of 2018, the Fire Services Bureau had a staffing level of 1,589 posts, with 1,373 serving personnel and 216 vacancies. It has nine fire stations on the Macao peninsula, Taipa and Coloane islands: the Fire Services Bureau Headquarters and Sai Van Lake Station, Central Station, Areia Preta Station, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Station, Taipa Island Station, and Coloane Island Station, Hengqin Island Station, and two stations at Macau International Airport.

The Fire Services Bureau responded to 47,327 incidents during 2018.

Appliances and Equipment

The Fire Services Bureau currently has 234 fire vehicles, including 22 with large water pumps, eight with 18-metre and 20-metre aerial ladder pumps, 10 ladder platforms, 11 rescue units, three tenders equipped for high rescues, four rescue cushion tenders, two foam tenders, one hose foam carrier, 14 fire/ambulance motorcycles, 44 ambulances and 19 motorcycles.

Fire Fighting

In 2018, the Fire Services Bureau handled 26 No. 2 alarm fires, 718 No. 1 alarm fires, and 372 miscellaneous fires. Classified by cause, 238 fire incidents were due to the careless disposal of embers, 88 were the result of electrical short circuits, 149 were accidental false alarms, four were hoax calls, 125 were due to suspected cases of kindling left behind by negligent people, six were due to suspected arson and 506 were due to other causes. During the year, one victim was killed and 169 people were injured in fires.

Other Emergency and Special Services

The Fire Services Bureau provides other accident, emergency and special services, such as handling gas leaks, emergency opening of doors and the rescue of people trapped in malfunctioning lifts, and suicide attempts. It assists the injured in industrial and traffic accidents, removes fallen objects, cleans roads, and deals with collapsed buildings or fallen trees, landslides and flooding. When needed, it also provides emergency and special services to Macau International Airport. In 2018, the Fire Services Bureau handled 6,328 emergency calls concerning such incidents.

Ambulance Service

The Fire Services Bureau is also responsible for all emergency assistance work in Macao. Its emergency ambulance team comprises 1,097 paramedics. In 2018, the Fire Services Bureau responded to 39,883 emergency requests for ambulances, and dispatched ambulances on 53,051 occasions.

Fire Prevention

The design of all new buildings and fire-prevention equipment is regulated by Articles 2 and 3 of Decree-Law No.24/95/M. Advice on improvements to fire-prevention facilities for older buildings is given on a case-by-case basis. In addition, the Fire Services Bureau examines and monitors fire-prevention measures in shopping malls, factories, catering establishments, and various recreational and entertainment venues, and submits the inspection results and proposals to the authorities for follow-up actions. In 2018, the Fire Services Bureau examined 3,879 construction plans, conducted 1,393 site inspections, performed 2,122 fire-fighting-equipment tests and undertook 6,671 fire-prevention and safety patrols. It handled 495 complaints and appeals, and awarded 275 quality certificates for fire-prevention and fire-fighting equipment.

Academy of Macao Public Security Forces

Founded in July 1988, the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces is a training unit under the Secretary for Security, and is one of the tertiary.

After finishing the four-year Police/Fire Service Officers' Training Programme provided by the academy, students have to complete a six-month practical training; an eligible candidate will be conferred a bachelor's degree in "Police Science" or "Protection and Safety Engineering". The Training Programme for Public Security Cadets offers professional technical training for trainees of the public security forces, so that they can meet the requirements on ethics, physical fitness and professional techniques. In addition, the academy also provides on-the-job training for promotion and professional

development of public security officers.

From 1995 to 2018, the academy trained 327 officers in its Police/Fire Service Officers' Training Programme. There are 37 officers taking part in the Police/Fire Service Officers' Training Programme during year 2018/2019. A total of 8,127 cadets have been trained under the District Public Security Services Programme from 1990 to 2002 and the Training Programme for Public Security Cadets from 2003 to 2018. In 2018, 256 cadets attended and completed the Training Programme for Public Security Cadets. Moreover, the academy organised 58 short-term courses, talks and seminars in 2018, with participation by 2,569 people.

Traffic Accidents

According to statistics provided by the Public Security Police, 13,763 traffic accidents occurred in Macao during 2018, resulting in 4,380 injuries and 10 fatalities.

Macao Customs Service

Founded in accordance with the Basic Law of the MSAR, the Macao Customs Service (Macao Customs) is an independently administered public authority. The Director-General is the highest person-in-charge of the Macao Customs, who is nominated by the Chief Executive for the appointment from the Central People's Government. The Director-General of Macao Customs reports directly to the Chief Executive, but this does not affect the supervisory authority of the Secretary for Security empowered by the relevant by-laws.

The Macao Customs was officially inaugurated on 1 November 2001. A ceremony was held on 6 November 2001 to celebrate its establishment, and the formal inauguration of the Macao Customs Service Building. The Founding Day of the Macao Customs Service has been commemorated on 6 November of every year since then.

Macao Customs is responsible for preventing and combating smuggling, customs fraud and intellectual property infringements. During 2018, exchanges of information and coordination with the customs departments of neighbouring regions were strengthened, and cross-border illegal activities such as smuggling and drug trafficking were intercepted and combated. Moreover, Macao Customs worked with related departments on the inspection and quarantine of imported food, to ensure food hygiene and safety.

In 2018, Macao Customs detected and solved 123 cases of illegal border crossings, arresting 257 illegal immigrants and 64 human smuggling ring leaders. It also seized a large quantity of illegal and smuggled contraband imports, including 149.3 kilograms of orchids, 166,787 kilograms of meat and vegetables, 408 litres of alcoholic beverages,

1,193,207 cigarettes, 20,104.4 grams of cigars, and 3.363 kilograms of tobacco.

As regards intellectual property and industrial property protection, items seized included 65 counterfeit jewellery and accessories, seven counterfeit mobile phones, 173 counterfeit leather items, 1,596 bottles of counterfeit health food products, 562 pairs of counterfeit shoes, 428 bottles of counterfeit wine, 4,559 pieces of counterfeit clothing, 390 counterfeit sports items, three counterfeit watches, 527 counterfeit mobile phone accessories, and 81 items of counterfeit daily commodities.

Additionally, 158.27 grams of psychoactive substances were seized at border checkpoints.

Moreover, 4,239 indictments were lodged by Macao Customs, including 3,977 cases involving infringement of the External Trade Law; nine cases involving Marine and Water Bureau regulations; eight cases involving drugs; 82 cases involving illegal immigration; 42 cases involving the Penal Code; 35 cases involving infringement of intellectual property rights; three cases involving non-compliance with the Regulations on the Prohibition of Illegal Employment; 37 cases involving non-compliance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and 46 cases referred by other departments.

Marine Supervision

The Marine Enforcement Department of the Macao Customs is responsible for patrolling Macao's waters. With the cooperation of the Frontier Defence Office of the Guangdong Provincial Public Security Department and Guangdong Province Marine Police Corps, it has strengthened its role in handling extradition and tackling illegal immigration and smuggling activities. In 2018, the Macao Customs Fleet and the Frontier Defence Brigade and Marine Police Brigade No.3 of the Zhuhai Public Security Bureau conducted 724 synchronised operations along the coast of Macao, to ensure order and safety at sea. The Macao Customs Fleet also conducted 12 joint sea patrols and 13 search and rescue drills with the Marine and Water Bureau in the Inner Harbour and Outer Harbour, to strengthen order and safety along the two harbour channels.

The Macao Customs Fleet currently has 14 patrol vessels and 44 high-speed boats.

International Cooperation

Macao Customs is a member of the World Customs Organization (WCO) and actively participates in its various international operations. During 2018, it continued participating in an on-going operation to combat cigarette smuggling, which has been organised by the World Customs Organization's Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for Asia and the Pacific (RILO AP) since 1 August 2004.

Macao Customs has also participated in the Drug Seizure Immediate Notification

System For International Airport since 2008, and the Drug Seizure Immediate Notification System For Sea Cargo since 2015, with the aim of notifying all customs authorities regarding information on international air and sea cargo smuggling activities.

From 5 to 23 March 2018 and from 1 June to 31 July 2018, the WCO launched the “Goalkeeper” operation, to combat infringement of intellectual property rights and illegal trafficking activities during the FIFA World Cup 2018, which was held in Russia. From 21 May to 24 June, Macao Customs participated in an operation with the RILO AP to combat smuggling of tobacco products; and from 4 to 29 June 2018 it participated in an operation with the WCO to combat smuggling of illegal hazardous waste.

Handling Enquiries and Complaints

The Internal Affairs Office, which is directly under the Director-General of Macao Customs, is responsible for handling reports, complaints and enquiries. During 2018, the office received 370 reports from the public. The topics included intellectual property infringements, violation of external trade policies, violation of marine safety regulations, illegal immigration, illegal labour, and drug-related activities. In all, there were 99 complaints, concerning the conduct of customs officers, service procedures, equipment and facilities, environment and noise pollution. It also handled 2,486 enquiries.

Financial Intelligence Office

The Financial Intelligence Office is an independent department formed under Executive Order No. 227/2006 on 29 July 2006. It was originally under the Secretariat for Economy and Finance, and responsible for collecting and analysing information regarding money-laundering and terrorist-financing, as well as providing related information to relevant authorities.

In accordance with the MSAR Government’s phase-two administrative structure rationalisation plan and the recommendations in the Mutual Evaluation Report (MER) of the Macao SAR issued by the Asia/Pacific Group of Money Laundering (APG) in 2017, the MSAR Government considered strengthening the functions of the Financial Intelligence Office, and enhancing measures for and effectiveness of combating money laundering and terrorism financing. It was decided that the operations of the Financial Intelligence Office should be supervised by the Secretary for Security, to fulfil Macao’s pledge to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. This decision came into effect on 16 October 2018, while the functions and organisational structure of the Financial Intelligence Office remained unchanged.

From November 2006, the Financial Intelligence Office has been receiving reports on suspicious transactions. In 2018, it received more than 3,700 reports from financial services, gaming and retail trade industries.

Macao is a member of the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG). All APG members are required to undergo a common assessment to ensure they are in compliance with the requirements recommended by FATF regarding anti-money laundering and combating financing of terrorism.

According to the recommendations in APG's Mutual Evaluation Report, in 2018 all supervisory departments had completed or were implementing the amendments to the guidelines for anti-money laundering / anti-terrorist financing, to satisfy international requirements. Macao submitted its first follow-up report in January 2019, after the publication of the Mutual Evaluation Report.

Locally, the Financial Intelligence Office is responsible for coordinating the efforts of the interdepartmental task force on combating money laundering and terrorism financing. The task force comprises members of judicial affairs, law enforcement, regulatory, and legal affairs departments. They work together to collect data, conduct research and implement recommendations regarding anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism financing, formulate guidelines for industries under their supervision, and conduct statistical and other analyses of information received on suspicious transactions.

In the area of international cooperation, the Financial Intelligence Office joined the Egmont Group in May 2009, and anticipated fostering connections and collaboration with other countries and regions. It also signed memorandums on cooperation with the financial intelligence bodies of 24 countries and regions: mainland China, Portugal, Hong Kong, Korea, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Japan, Thailand, Singapore, Fiji, Australia, the United States, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, Bangladesh, Canada, Israel, Cambodia, Monaco, Lebanon, Timor-Leste, Estonia and the Kyrgyz Republic.

Civil Protection

Civil protection aims to prevent major loss of life and damage to property in the event of serious accidents, natural disasters and crises. It is jointly conducted by Government departments and public institutions, with the involvement of residents. Civil protection procedures can reduce casualties and save lives in dangerous situations.

The Action Coordination Centre makes suggestions and deploys manpower and material resources to coordinate and supervise a programme of measures to limit or prevent the effects of any serious accident, disaster or other catastrophe that occurs. It takes all necessary precautions to maintain basic services and normal living conditions for residents in the event of tropical storms or other abnormal situations.

Should a disaster occur, civil protection action will be carried out in phases, according to the nature of the disaster and the needs it creates in terms of rescue and other requirements. If necessary, Macao can be divided into two districts: the Macao peninsula and the islands area. Separate district action centres can be set up to carry out or coordinate activities under the overall command of the Action Coordination

Centre headquarters.

The civil protection system was designed by the Unitary Police Services, which is also responsible for coordinating and monitoring the system's functions. The Public Security Forces, other Government departments, non-governmental organisations and private-sector companies jointly participate in civil protection. They include the Civil Protection Action Centre; Islands Area Action Centre; Unitary Police Service; Fire Services Bureau; Public Security Police Force; Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau; Academy of Macao Public Security Forces; Judiciary Police; Macao Customs; Civil Aviation Authority; Marine and Water Bureau; Conde S. Januario Hospital; Education and Youth Affairs Bureau; Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau; Government Tourist Office; Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau; Government Information Bureau; Social Welfare Bureau; Housing Bureau; Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau; Health Bureau; Transport Bureau; Office for the Development of the Energy Sector (GDSE); Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau; Companhia de Electricidade de Macau (CEM); Companhia de Telecomunicacoes de Macau (CTM); Sai Van Bridge Management Company; Macao Red Cross; Kiang Wu Hospital; Macao Water Supply Company (SAAM); and Teledifusao de Macau (TDM).

Correctional Services Bureau

The Correctional Services Bureau is responsible for organising and managing departments of prison affairs and departments that implement juvenile correction and education, as well as supporting their operations. The Coloane Prison and the Youth Correctional Institution are subsidiaries of the Correctional Services Bureau.

Coloane Prison

Coloane Prison is authorised to implement confinement and custodial sentences; it consists of nine buildings, six of which accommodate inmates. One of the buildings, situated next to the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces, is used to house inmates who are under special supervision or isolation in a special detention zone.

The prison has separate male and female sections. Each has its own sub-sections for inmates on remand and convicted inmates. Coloane Prison can also set up special detention zones in other locations, for inmates who must be held under absolute or limited isolation regulations and special isolation security regulations.

With the approval of authorised Government officials and in exceptional situations, Coloane Prison can provide protective custody for certain inmates.

Prison Population

Coloane Prison can accommodate a maximum of 1,630 inmates. As at 31 December 2018, it held 1,458 inmates, of whom 269 were on remand and 1,189 were convicted. There were 1,248 male inmates and 210 female inmates.

Returning to Society

To implement its plan to assist inmates in returning to society, Coloane Prison provides education and occupational training. Inmates can apply to study according to their educational level, interests and needs.

Youth Correctional Institution

The Youth Correctional Institution takes in young people who have violated the law and who have been referred by the courts.

The institution is divided into separate areas for boys and girls, with counsellors working around-the-clock in each. There are also social workers, psychologists, occupational training tutors and teachers, providing academic and vocational training, personal and family counselling, as well as implementing social service schemes.

Inmates

The institution generally only accepts young people aged 12 to 16, but may extend its services to them until they reach 21. There were only 10 boys and no girls in the institution at the end of 2018.



TOURISM POLICE

Established in March 2017, Tourism Police of the Public Security Police stations police officers at busy tourist spots in the Macao peninsula and the Island District, to provide quality professional services to the public and tourists, handle tourists' enquires, assist with reports of lost and found items, and provide guidance to people who are lost. The unit also implements normal police duties related to crime prevention, and deals with crowd control and emergency incidents.

Besides acquiring profound knowledge in policing functions, tourism police also receive specific training in languages, information about tourist attractions and providing quality frontline services.



