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PUBLIC ORDER



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, and is in charge of planning, coordination and monitoring the operations of Macao's civil protection system.

As 2019 marked the 70th Anniversary of the Establishment of the People's Republic of China, the 20th Anniversary of Macao's Return to the Motherland, and the election of the Chief Executive of the fifth Macao SAR Government, the Unitary Police Service followed the administrative principles of the MSAR Government and the Secretary for Security, to strengthen public security governance. It also continued leading and commanding police units to implement public security policies and measures according to the policy address. In particular, the Unitary Police Service carried out security assessments and deployments for major celebrations and elections, and strengthened security and anti-terrorism efforts to ensure smooth progress of events and ceremonies in the presence of national leaders.

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. In addition, Public Security Smart Policing was established in 2019 to collect data from Public Security Forces and related departments, with the aim of establishing a major multi-policing management system utilising cloud computing, big data and artificial intelligence, to assist the Public Security Forces and departments with maintaining public order and safety.

During 2019, the Unitary Police Service coordinated and implemented several joint operations,

including Winter Precaution Operation 2019 and Thunderbolt 2019 Operation. These joint crime fighting operations achieved significant results, delivering the anticipated effect in ensuring public order in 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: “Wolf Hunting 2019” casino emergency drill, “Crystal Fish 2019” typhoon drill, and “Joint Operation Thunder” prison contingency drill.

Regarding communications related to policing and reporting information, the Unitary Police Service continued implementing the three administrative principles of proactive policing, community policing and police public relations, to deepen public understanding of the duties and law enforcement rationale of the police through multichannel policing information dissemination and temporary policing measures, and enhance community cooperation with the police in crime prevention, drills and security. Meanwhile, the Unitary Police Service also raised citizens’ awareness of self-protection and disaster relief through extensive publicity and education, and timely dissemination of information about the latest crime tactics, to enable the police and citizens to join forces to fight crime and tackle disasters.

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 2019, the Public Security Police Force comprised 6,355 staff, with 5,149 personnel in service, 1,207 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 444,049 emergency calls during 2019.

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. In the fourth phase, there are 800 video cameras to be installed by the end of 2020. The surveillance cameras are positioned to cover the peripheral areas of border-crossing checkpoints, major roads and streets, traffic hubs, public security black spots, quiet areas and places with security risks. 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 672 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 police authority with statutory duties to prevent and investigate crimes and provide assistance to the judiciary authority. According to Law No. 5/2006, the Judiciary Police is given an exclusive authority to deal with 12 categories of serious or specific crimes through seven departments, with specialties in criminal investigation, criminal forensics, technical and administrative support, and personnel training. Interpol Macao, China (Sub-bureau of the Chinese National Central Bureau of ICPO – Interpol) is also incorporated within the Judiciary Police. In 2019, there were 1,355 permanent staff positions in the Judiciary Police, with 1,278 serving staff.

In 2019, the Judiciary Police opened 15,584 case files, of which 6,095 were designated for special criminal investigations, 257 were indictments, 4,442 were preliminary investigations and the remaining 4,790 were investigations that had been requested. During the year, 15,338 case investigations were completed, of which 6,168 were designated as special investigations, 257 were indictments, 5,470 were preliminary investigations and the remaining 3,443 were investigations that had been requested.

During 2019, investigations of criminal cases (cases designated as special investigations and indictments) included: two homicides, 57 arson cases, 65 extortion cases, 75 robberies, 1,152 thefts, 89 cases of narcotic drug trafficking, 42 cases of narcotic drug taking, one human trafficking case, five cases of prostitution exploitation, 40 cases of gang crimes and 17 cases of domestic violence. There were 2,157 gambling-related cases, including 602 loan-sharking cases and 344 cases involving infringement of freedom of movement arising from loan-sharking. Additional cases included 218 cases of passing counterfeit currency (including using counterfeit credit cards), 589 fraud cases (of which 119 were phone fraud cases, but excluding casino, computer and Internet fraud cases), and 674 cases of cyber crime.

Crime Prevention

The Judiciary Police joined force with community organisations, the educational sector and the property management industry to promote crime prevention. It cooperated with civilian-police cooperation organisations, such as the Judiciary Police Crime Prevention Team for Residential Buildings and School Security Network, to exchange public order information with communities and schools, and develop specific deployments to fight crime. Training programmes such as Community Security Youth Leaders and Junior Anti-Crime Pioneers are held annually to raise law abiding awareness among young people. The Judiciary Police has also created official accounts and channels on multiple social media platforms, for disseminating the latest news on policing and law enforcement, to enhance police-community relations.

Crisis Negotiation Mission

The Crisis Negotiation Unit of the Judiciary Police 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 2019, the Crisis Negotiation Unit handled 20 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. At the end of 2019, the FSM had a total of 7,658 staff members, with 6,665 disciplined services staff and 993 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; explores and plans the overall IT development of the public security forces to enhance coordination of their information, data sharing and security system functions; and coordinates the operation of land border checkpoint buildings managed by the security forces.

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 2019 public security cadet recruitment are as follows:

Training Programmes for Public Security cadets	Number of Applicants	Number of students admitted for training programme		
		Male	Female	Total
27th	3,274	158	53	211 ^{a)}
28th	2,581	96	12	108 ^{b)}
29th	2,510	-	-	- ^{c)}

^{a)} The number of students who assumed office on 19 November 2019, of whom 151 are police officers, and 55 are fire service officers;

^{b)} Expected to assume office as police officers or fire service officers on 20 July 2020; and

^{c)} As at the end of 2019, recruitment was still in progress. Students admitted will begin attending the Training Programme for Public Security Cadets on 9 March 2020, and are expected to assume office as police officers or fire service officers on 30 November 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 2019, the DSFSM received 131 cases: 12 complaints, 40 suggestions and opinions, 73 enquiries, three crime reports, two commendations and a case that was irrelevant to the FSM. Of the 12 complaints, five concerned officers and staff, three concerned equipment and facilities, two concerned procedures, one concerned traffic and transport, and one concerned the outsourcing service.

Disciplinary Cases

The FSM requires rigorous disciplinary compliance from all its officers. According to information provided by the FSM, during 2019, investigations were completed regarding 282 disciplinary cases involving 317 people, 280 of whom were in the Public Security Police, 29 in the Fire Service,

four in the DSFSM and four 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 2019, the Fire Services Bureau had a staffing level of 1,589 posts, with 1,385 serving personnel and 204 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 48,288 incidents during 2019.

Appliances and Equipment

The Fire Services Bureau currently has 241 fire vehicles, including 22 with large water pumps, eight with 18-metre and 20-metre aerial ladder pumps, nine ladder platforms, 12 rescue units, three tenders equipped for high rescues, four rescue cushion tenders, one foam tender, one hose foam carrier, 14 fire/ambulance motorcycles, 45 ambulances and 17 motorcycles.

Fire Fighting

In 2019, the Fire Services Bureau handled one No. 4 alarm fire, 27 No. 2 alarm fires, 669 No. 1 alarm fires, and 225 miscellaneous fires. Classified by cause, 226 fire incidents were due to unattended cooking, 64 were the result of electrical short circuits, 140 were accidental false alarms, five were hoax calls, 140 were due to suspected cases of kindling left behind by negligent people, 12 were due to suspected arson, seven were unusual cases and the remaining 328 were due to other causes. During the year, 55 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 2019, the Fire Services Bureau handled 5,408 emergency and special service 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 1,308 paramedics. In 2019, the Fire Services Bureau responded to 41,958 emergency requests for ambulances, and dispatched ambulances on 51,193 occasions.

Fire Prevention

The design of all new buildings in Macao and fire-prevention equipment are 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 2019, the Fire Services Bureau examined 3,021 construction plans, conducted 1,594 site inspections, performed 2,186 fire-fighting-equipment tests and undertook 3,606 fire-prevention and safety patrols. It handled 516 complaints and appeals, and awarded 293 quality certificates for fire-prevention and fire-fighting equipment.

Academy of Macao Public Security Forces

Founded in 4 July 1988, the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces is a tertiary educational institute under the Secretary for Security.

The Academy of Macao Public Security Forces mainly offers undergraduate Police Science, Prison Security, and Protection and Safety Engineering degree programmes. Master's and doctorate degree programmes on Internal Security, Criminal Science, Catastrophe and Rescue, Civil Protection, Customs and Marine Transport Monitoring, and Prison Security are also available. Moreover, the institution provides other diploma and certificate courses.

The Academy of Macao Public Security Forces co-organises promotion preparation programmes with the public security forces and relevant departments, and is responsible for providing occupational training to applicants of Public Security Police, Fire Service, Customs and Prison officers.

From 1995 to 2019, the academy trained 327 officers in its Police/Fire Service Officers' Training Programme. There are 46 officers taking part in the Police/Fire Service Officers' Training Programme during year 2019/2020. A total of 8,333 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 2019. In 2019, 206 cadets attended and completed the Training Programme for Public Security Cadets. Moreover, the academy organised 44 short-term courses, talks and seminars in 2019, with participation by 1,789 people.

Traffic Accidents

According to statistics provided by the Public Security Police, 13,691 traffic accidents occurred in

Macao during 2019, resulting in 4,504 injuries and eight 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 2019, Macao Customs detected and solved 129 cases of illegal border crossings, arresting 352 illegal immigrants and 91 human smuggling ring leaders. It also seized a large quantity of illegal and smuggled contraband imports, including 286.9 kilogrammes of orchids, 149,140 kilogrammes of meat and vegetables, 3,036 litres of alcoholic beverages, 1,404,971 cigarettes, 9,469.2 grams of cigars, and 4,170 kilogrammes of tobacco.

As regards intellectual property and industrial property protection, items seized included 128 counterfeit jewellery items and accessories, five counterfeit mobile phones, seven counterfeit leather items, 3,329 pieces of counterfeit clothing, 54 counterfeit watches, four counterfeit mobile phone accessories, 504 counterfeit tobacco products and 513 counterfeit electronic products.

Additionally, 3.75 grams of psychoactive substances were seized at border checkpoints.

Moreover, 4,205 indictments were lodged by Macao Customs, including 3,907 cases involving infringement of the External Trade Law; seven cases involving Marine and Water Bureau regulations; two cases involving drugs; 36 cases involving the Penal Code; 26 cases involving infringement of intellectual property rights; 16 cases involving non-compliance with the Regulations on the Prohibition of Illegal Employment; 32 cases involving non-compliance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; 41 cases involving the violation of Control of Cross-border Physical Transportation of Cash and Bearer Negotiable Instruments, and 40 cases referred by other departments.

Marine Supervision

The Marine Enforcement Department of the Macao Customs is responsible for patrolling Macao's

coastal waters. With the cooperation of Guangdong Province Armed Police Corps, Guangdong Province Marine Police Corps and Guangdong Provincial Public Security Department, it has strengthened its role in handling extradition and tackling illegal immigration and smuggling activities. In 2019, it also joined forces with relevant departments in major security work regarding the 20th Anniversary of Celebration of Macao's Return to the Motherland and celebration events for the change of administration from the fourth to the fifth MSAR Governments, to ensure public order and safety of the peripheral areas of Guangdong and Macao, as well as the success of the events.

In 2019, the Macao Customs Fleet and the Frontier Defence Brigade and Marine Police of the Zhuhai Public Security Bureau conducted 703 synchronised operations. Along the coast of Macao, 11 synchronised operations and five drills were jointly conducted with the Armed Police Corps No.2, to ensure order and safety at sea. The Macao Customs Fleet also conducted 16 joint sea patrols and 11 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 20 patrol vessels and 41 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 25 March to 17 May and 16 August to 29 November 2019, Macao Customs participated in WCO's action against illegal movements, trade and trafficking of hazardous waste; from 6 May and 16 June 2019, it joined the RILO AP's operation to combat drug and precursor chemicals trafficking; from 25 August and 22 September 2019, it participated in WCO and the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL)'s operation to combat wild fauna and flora smuggling, illicit financial flows and document forgery, and prevent prohibited article transfer and related crimes; and from 25 August to 22 September 2019, it joined WCO's action against smuggling large sums of cash, diamonds and gold by air passengers, and money laundering.

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 2019, the office received 412 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 87 complaints, concerning the conduct of customs officers, service procedures, equipment and facilities, environment and noise pollution. It also

handled 1,924 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 2019, it received more than 2,900 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.

Since APG released the mutual evaluation report on the Macao SAR in 2017, the Anti-money Laundering Working Group has engaged in active collaboration and communication with the Financial Intelligence Office, striving to reduce shortcomings noted in the report.

Macao succeeded in improving its international standard rating at the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering Annual Meeting in August 2019, and became the first member among many evaluated jurisdictions around the world to pass all 40 FATF Technical Compliance International Standards, achieving satisfactory ratings in all criteria.

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, Hong Kong, Portugal, 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 Master Plan

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, according to instructions from the commander of the joint actions.

The civil protection system was designed by the Unitary Police Services, which is also responsible for coordinating and monitoring the system's functions, and comprises two action centres and 30 departments and organisations:

- The two action centres are the Civil Protection Action Centre (covering all Macao) and Islands Area Action Centre (covering Island District);
- Nine disciplined units and public security departments – Unitary Police Service, Macao Customs, Public Security Police Force, Fire Services Bureau, Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau, Academy of Macao Public Security Forces, Judiciary Police, Civil Aviation Authority and Maritime Administration;
- 14 other government departments – Conde S. Januario Hospital, Transport Bureau, Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau, Government Tourist Office, Tourism Crisis Management Office, Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau, Government Information Bureau, Social Welfare Bureau, Housing Bureau, Municipal Affairs Bureau, Health Bureau, Office for the Development of the Energy Sector and Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau; and
- Seven private-sector companies – Companhia de Electricidade de Macau (CEM); Companhia de Telecomunicacoes de Macau (CTM); Sai Van Bridge Management Company; Macau Red Cross; Kiang Wu Hospital; Macao Water Supply Company (SAAM); and Teledifusao de Macau (TDM).

Notably, the Civil Protection Action Centre is on the third floor of the Immigration Department

Office Building at Pac On Terminal, Taipa. Since 23 May 2017, the centre has been staffed by disciplined services forces and security department staff on a 24-hours per day basis.

In 2019, the Unitary Police Services and members of civil protection authorities amended the Civil Protection Master Plan and the Evacuation Plan for Storm Surges in Low-lying Areas during Typhoons, based on hands-on experience of typhoon-response measures. It also formulated special contingency plans covering typhoons, geohazards, public health, energy and water, and the environment.

The application platform enabling effective overall command during emergencies – launched by the Unitary Police Services, the Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau and the expert panel from mainland China – is one of the MSAR Government’s major initiatives to achieve disaster prevention and reduction. After passing the Crystal Fish 2019 drill in April, the platform was officially launched in the 2019 typhoon season, to strengthen control and coordination and offer the public easy access to real-time information and news from the Civil Protection Action Centre.

Meanwhile, the Unitary Police Services continued refining the short-, medium- and long-term plans for tackling typhoon and safety issues, including enhancement and expansion of high ground and low-lying area emergency alarm systems, strengthening publicity and education on disaster prevention and reduction, and acquisition of more emergency rescue equipment.

To further expand the dissemination channel for civil protection information, the Unitary Police Services worked with the Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau and the expert panel from mainland China to release a mobile phone app for Macao Civil Protection news. This includes meteorological data, evacuation information, civil protection news, assistance hotlines and tips. The app is also capable of audio broadcasting.

In addition, the Unitary Police Services created a WeChat account under the name of Macao Civil Protection News. Members of the public could receive and check real-time civil protection information through the platforms, further enhancing communications and cooperation between the police and citizens.

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 1,815 inmates. As at 31 December 2019, it held 1,636 inmates, of whom 335 were on remand and 1,301 were convicted. There were 1,435 male inmates and 201 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 seven boys and one girl in the institution at the end of 2019.



Crystal Fish Drill





The “Crystal Fish 2019” civil protection drill took place on 27 April. This aimed at further testing and assessing the plan for evacuating during storm surges in low-lying areas during typhoons; enhancing the coordination, communication and emergency response ability of the civil protection management team; assessing the operation of the emergency command application platform; and strengthening communications and collaboration between the civil protection management team and the general public, by including social organisations and citizens in the drill.