

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

Along with Law no. 11/2020 – “The Civil Protection Law” coming into effect, to more effectively fulfil the Unitary Police Service's civil protection duties, and implement the Government policy of smart policing, the Unitary Police Service made organisational adjustments in 2021.

At present, the Unitary Police Service comprises the Office of the Commissioner General; the Intelligence Analysis Centre; the Operations Planning Centre; the Civil Protection and Coordination Centre; the Administration and Finance Department; the Department of Computer and Information Technology; the Department for Studying, Planning and Coordinating Civil Protection Operations; the Information and Public Relations Division; the Civil Protection Planning Affairs Division; together with the Division for Coordination of Emergency Civil Protection Operations and other subsidiary units.

## Pandemic Prevention and Control

In 2022, the Unitary Police Service continued fully supporting the work of the Novel Coronavirus Response Coordination Centre during the pandemic. In addition to providing equipment and supplies for the 24-hour enquiry hotline operated by the Civil Protection Action Centre, the Unitary Police Service participated in the compilation and collation of the hotline data, summarised frequent enquiries and reported them to relevant departments in a timely manner, corrected false statements or rumours on the Internet, made timely clarifications regarding incorrect information and issued press releases.

## Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

The Unitary Police Service conducts the “Crystal Fish” typhoon drill before typhoon season each year and invites the public to participate, to enhance public awareness of the Evacuation Plan for Storm Surges in Low-lying Areas during Typhoons. On 23 April, 2022, civil protection volunteers were included for the first time in the “Crystal Fish 2022” civil protection typhoon drill, and coordinated members through the mechanism for communications regarding civil protection in

the community, effectively expanding the communication, coordination and joint efforts in disaster prevention and mitigation.

The mechanism for communications regarding civil protection in the community was jointly established by the Unitary Police Service and 13 community organisations in Macao, in order to notify all levels of society regarding the latest disaster prevention information and to guide the community in joining forces with the government.

The Unitary Police Service and members of civil protection authorities joined forces to organise advanced training courses and activities for civil protection volunteers, so that they can protect themselves and continue developing various emergency response skills when participating in civil protection work.

## **Operation Planning**

The Unitary Police Service plans large-scale joint police operations on a regular basis to maintain public order. These include a series of measures to prevent and fight crimes, such as the Winter Precaution Operations and Thunderbolt Operations jointly organised between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, to stabilise the public order of society. In addition to coordinating with the Public Security Police and the Judiciary Police to carry out joint police operations, the Unitary Police Service coordinates with Macao Customs to enhance its efforts to combat smuggling activities and strengthen maritime and coastal security.

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.

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.

## **Strengthening the Police Force through Technology**

To implement the administrative principle of strengthening the police force through technology, the Unitary Police Service promotes the application and construction of smart policing, and continues constructing the Macao city-wide electronic surveillance system (“Eye in the sky”).

The construction of the fifth phase of this surveillance system was scheduled to be completed in 2022, with the aim of bolstering the camera installations in specific areas, and the new cameras will become operational during 2023. The research on and deployment of the construction of the sixth phase has commenced; this will expand the camera layout to different areas, according to the needs of social development.

Regarding communications related to policing and reporting information, in accordance with the three administrative principles of proactive policing, community policing and police public

relations put forward by the Secretary for Security, the Unitary Police Service continued establishing more information dissemination channels, to deepen interactions and communications between the police and the public.

The Unitary Police Service launched a WeChat app, “Safe Macao”, in 2021, and added a community policing function in May 2022. The app is an integrated platform for police information created by the public security forces, aiming to provide one-stop access to integrated police information, and information for the public and visitors. The app also allows the police to exchange information and interact with community policing and various community organisations through a unified approach, and to build a communication platform for civil protection work.

## **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 2022, the Public Security Police Force comprised 6,355 staff, with 4,964 personnel in service, 1,391 vacancies and 429 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 322,865 emergency calls during 2022.

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, “eye in the sky”, commenced operations on 15 September 2016. 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 staff of the Operations and Communication Centre to strengthen the police force through technology, ensure public security and safety and order and, especially, to prevent crimes and assist in criminal investigations.

## **Police Tactical Unit**

The Police Tactical Unit was officially established in 1979, and currently has 678 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, protecting important individuals, 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.

## **Preventing Crime**

The Public Security Police Force uses various information platforms to disseminate crime prevention information to the public, whilst disseminating information to communication platforms such as the communication mechanism for community policing, the communication mechanism between the police and schools, and the communication mechanism for the hotel industry, so that information can be more rapidly transmitted via communication officers. The Public Security Police also conducted visits, interviews, seminars and promotions with various community organisations, schools and hotels, and maintained close relationships with community communication officers. These efforts served to understand the latest developments of the community and schools, conduct further analyses based on information received, and coordinate with frontline police units to formulate and adjust police strategies according to the prevailing situation.

Regarding youth policy, the Junior PSP Group, which is a uniformed youth group of the Public Security Police, has continuously organised events and training related to five domains: patriotic education, law popularisation, community engagement, career development, and physical and mental health. The group aims to foster correct values among the younger generation through peer influences.

## **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. It is specifically responsible for investigating crimes, and in addition to its competence to investigate general criminal cases, according to Law No. 5/2006, the Judiciary Police has exclusive right to investigation of the following crimes: crimes in which the identity of the criminal is known, and lead to a sentence of more than three years imprisonment; narcotic drug trafficking; counterfeiting money and receipts or passing them; crimes involving serious infringement of personal freedom such as kidnapping and illegal confinement; crimes of property infringement committed with violence in specific places; crimes of stealing certain movable property that has important significance or value or is high risk; gang- or triad-related crimes; gambling-related crimes; using illegal substances in horse races or dog races; cybercrimes; money laundering; terrorism and crimes against national security.

The Judiciary Police comprises eight departments and 25 divisions, with specialties in safeguarding national security, criminal investigation, criminal forensics, technical and administrative support, and personnel training. Interpol Macao, China (Sub-bureau of the Chinese National Central Bureau of ICPO) is also incorporated within the Judiciary Police.

In 2022, there were 1,399 permanent staff positions in the Judiciary Police, with 1,284 serving staff.

## **Combating Crime**

In 2022, the Judiciary Police opened 8,612 case files, of which 4,470 were designated for special

criminal investigations and indictments, 2,536 were preliminary investigations and the remaining 1,606 were investigations that had been requested. During the year, 8,508 case investigations were completed, of which 4,060 were designated as special investigations, 2,821 were preliminary investigations and the remaining 1,627 were investigations that had been requested.

During the year, investigations of criminal cases (cases designated as special investigations and indictments) included: one homicide, one aggravated assault, 31 arson cases, 136 extortion cases, 11 robberies, 272 thefts, 44 cases of narcotic drug trafficking, 11 cases of narcotic drug taking, one human trafficking case, six cases of prostitution exploitation, three triad crimes, 27 cases of gang crimes and 11 cases of domestic violence. There were 965 gambling-related cases, including 33 loan-sharking cases and one case involving infringement of freedom of movement arising from loan sharking. Additional cases included 26 cases of passing counterfeit currency (including using counterfeit credit cards), 1,196 cases of fraud, and 1,411 cases of cybercrime.

### **Safeguarding cybersecurity**

The Judiciary Police coordinates the Cybersecurity Incident Alert and Response Centre, to implement the work of safeguarding cybersecurity. In 2022, the online security centre sent 147 warnings to key infrastructure operators and received 49 incident reports. It cooperated with regulatory entities in various industries, to encourage key infrastructure operators to improve the cybersecurity protection mechanism. In 2022, professional forums on cybersecurity were held for operators, an IP address blacklist service was launched, and cybersecurity assessments and screening for operators were provided. These were aimed to continue improving the early warning and detection capability, accelerate the process of establishing a cybersecurity personnel training mechanism, and effectively ensure the cybersecurity environment of Macao.

### **Coordinating Anti-pandemic Measures**

In 2022, to continue supporting the overall pandemic prevention deployment by the Government and security related departments, the Judiciary Police activated a 24-hour crisis response mechanism, utilising its criminal investigation expertise and experience to help support surveying epidemiology. During the outbreak beginning in mid-June, the Judiciary Police assisted the Health Bureau in identifying the travel records of 1,830 Covid-positive patients, tracked down more than 230,000 persons considered at risk due to being associated with the infected persons, worked with the Health Bureau to analyse the source of risk and the chain of transmission, and identified 30 high-risk places, to provide a basis for the deployment of anti-pandemic prevention measures that could effectively prevent the spread of the pandemic, and restore normal functioning of the community as soon as possible.

### **Crime Prevention**

The Judiciary Police joined forces with the community to promote crime prevention. It continued improving the civilian-police cooperation mechanisms, such as School Security Network, the Judiciary Police Crime Prevention Team for Residential Buildings and the Judiciary Police Crime

Prevention Alliance for Women, to enhance cooperation and mutual trust between the police and the community. The Judicial Police also continued holding training programmes such as Community Security Youth Leaders and Junior Anti-Crime Pioneers, to raise young people's awareness of being law-abiding citizens. Through a combined online and offline crime prevention education model, the Judicial Police also made use of the unique advantages of new media platforms in spreading police information, and widely and thoroughly implemented crime prevention and publicity work.

In response to the situation with telecommunication fraud, during 2022 the Judiciary Police further strengthened cooperation with various industries to promote anti-fraud prevention, including through collaboration with the banking industry to implement alerts for suspicious bank transfers or remittances measures, and alerts for bank accounts apparently involved in fraud, and the design and launch of the "Little Bee" anti-scam mascot. These measures further improved the anti-fraud mechanism and promotional methods.

## **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 Judiciary Police, 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 in the event of suicide attempts and hostage taking.

In 2022, the Crisis Negotiation Unit handled 24 requests for crisis negotiations involving self-confinement or suicide attempts, all of which were satisfactorily resolved. The unit also handled nine 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) comprises the Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau, the Public Security Police Force, the Fire Service and the Academy of Public Security Forces. At the end of 2022, the FSM had a total of 7,558 staff members, with 6,440 disciplined services staff and Customs staff in FSM, and 1,118 clerical staff and other 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 2022 public security cadet recruitment are as follows:

Training Programmes for Public Security cadets	Number of Applicants	Number of Recruited Candidates					Date of Assumption
		Police Officer		Fire Service Officer		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		
30th	3,843	50	34	44	-	108	20 April 2023
31st (note1)	3,795	-	-	-	-	-	-
32nd (note 2)	3,276						

*Note 1: The recruitment that was planned to finish by the end of 2022 is still ongoing at the time of publication; once the quota of 130 is filled, successful applicants will start engaging in relevant programmes from 26 June 2023, and will become police officers in March 2024.*

*Note 2: The recruitment process was in progress until the end of 2022, and the quota was 150. Successful applicants will start engaging in relevant programmes from 18 March, 2024, and become police officers in December 2024.*

Also, clerical staff are recruited by the Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau (DSFSM). Successful applicants are allocated to various divisions, according to the divisions' needs.

## Enquiries and Complaints

In 2022, the DSFSM received 200 cases: 28 complaints, 25 suggestions and opinions, 124 enquiries, 20 crime reports, one case with appreciation for DSFSM services, and two cases that were not relevant to the DSFSM. Of the 28 complaints, eight concerned officers and staff, four concerned equipment and facilities, six concerned transport, two concerned procedures, one concerned the environment, one concerned public health and six concerned other matters.

## Disciplinary Cases

The DSFSM requires rigorous disciplinary compliance from all its officers. According to information

provided by the DSFSM, during 2022, investigations were completed regarding 161 disciplinary cases involving 173 people, 136 of whom were in the Public Security Police, 29 in the Fire Service, two in the DSFSM and six in the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces. Most disciplinary actions were in response to minor offences. However, 19 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 2022, the Fire Services Bureau had a staffing level of 1,589 posts, with 1,436 serving personnel and 153 vacancies. It has ten 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, Ilha Verde Station Taipa Station, and Coloane Station, Hengqin Island Station, and two stations at Macau International Airport.

The Fire Services Bureau responded to 57,425 incidents during 2022.

## **Appliances and Equipment**

The Fire Services Bureau currently has 254 fire vehicles, including 27 with large water pumps, 10 with 18-metre and 20-metre aerial ladder pumps, 12 ladder platforms, 14 rescue units, three tenders equipped for high rescues, four rescue cushion tenders, one demolition machine, five dangerous goods and chemicals vehicles, 30 fire/ambulance motorcycles, 56 ambulances, 17 support vehicles, and 75 logistics and other vehicles.

## **Fire Fighting**

In 2022, the Fire Services Bureau handled one No.3 alarm fire, 19 No. 2 alarm fires, 599 No. 1 alarm fires, and 197 miscellaneous fires. Classified by cause, 169 fire incidents were due to unattended cooking, 73 were the result of electrical short circuits, 139 were accidental false alarms, 105 were suspected to be due to kindling left behind by negligent people, six were due to suspected arson, five were unusual cases and the remaining 319 were due to other causes. During the year, 34 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 2022, the Fire Services Bureau handled 7,828 emergency and special service calls concerning incidents in the above categories.

## **Ambulance Service**

The Fire Services Bureau is also responsible for all emergency assistance work in Macao. Its emergency ambulance team comprises 1,281 paramedics. In 2022, the Fire Services Bureau responded to 48,781 emergency requests for ambulances, and dispatched ambulances on 52,382 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 2022, the Fire Services Bureau examined 4,765 construction plans, conducted 1,243 site inspections, performed 2,075 fire-fighting-equipment tests and undertook 7,502 fire-prevention and safety patrols. It handled 982 complaints and appeals, and awarded 255 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 main role of the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces is to offer professional training programmes for Doctoral, Master's and Bachelor's degrees covering police security, to upgrade the academic and professional standards of the Public Security Forces and its officers, thus meeting community needs. These include training courses such as Master's Degree in Social Sciences (Public Security Administration), undergraduate Police Science, Protection and Safety Engineering and Prison Security degree programmes.

In addition, the academy provides training courses or internship that helps public security forces and related departments through further training, retraining or professionalisation, in order to cope with the development of the community and provide better services to the public.

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.

The Academy of Macao Public Security Forces launched its first Master's Degree Programme in Social Sciences (Public Security Administration) in 2022, with a total of 30 officers from the public

security forces and relevant departments taking the course. Since the launching of the first Police/Fire Service/ Customs Officers' Training Programme in 1990, the academy had trained 353 officers in its Police/Fire Service/ Customs Officers by 2022. There are 50 officers taking part in the Police/Fire Service/ Customs Officers' Training Programme during the 2022/2023 academic year, and 20 cadets are undergoing practical training, and are expected to graduate as deputy commissioners of the Public Security Police Forces in 2023.

Regarding the training at basic officer level, a total of 8,598 cadets were trained in the District Public Security Services Programme from 1990 to 2002, and the Training Programme for Public Security Cadets from 2003 to 2022. In 2022, the academy organised 51 short-term courses, talks and seminars, for a total of 2,659 participants.

## **Traffic Accidents**

According to statistics provided by the Public Security Police, 11,169 traffic accidents occurred in Macao during 2022, resulting in 3,984 injuries and seven 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.

Macao Customs implements its duties for preventing and combating smuggling, customs fraud and intellectual property infringements. It also strengthens exchanges of information and coordination with the customs departments of neighbouring regions, and combats and intercepts illegal cross-border activities, such as smuggling and drug trafficking. Moreover, Macao Customs works with related departments on the inspection and quarantine of imported food, to ensure food hygiene and safety.

In 2022, Macao Customs detected and solved 33 cases of illegal border crossings, arresting 118 illegal immigrants and nine human smuggling ring leaders. It also seized a large quantity of undeclared imports, including 294 kilogrammes of orchids, 44,916 kilogrammes of meat and vegetables, 3,359 litres of alcoholic beverages, 927,389 cigarettes, 284,921 grammes of cigars, and 20,270 grammes of tobacco.

As regards intellectual property and industrial property protection, items seized included 836 bags, 609 daily commodities, 485 items of clothing, 35 accessories, 25 pairs of shoes, 13 watches, 10 bottles of wine, five pairs of glasses, two mobile phone accessories, and one electronic product.

Moreover, 6,016 indictments were issued by Macao Customs, including:

- 5,745 cases involving infringement of the External Trade Law;
- 147 cases involving the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Control;

- 35 cases involving the violation of the Legal System on Immigration Control, Authorisation to Stay and Residence Permits;
- 22 cases involving non-compliance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;
- 20 cases involving the violation of Law on Employment of Non-Resident Workers;
- 13 cases involving non-compliance of the Marine and Water Bureau regulations;
- Nine cases involving the Penal Code;
- Eight cases involving non-compliance with the Regulations on the Prohibition of Illegal Employment;
- Four cases involving the Law on Prevention, Control and Treatment of Communicable Diseases;
- Four cases involving the Law on Organised Crime;
- Three cases involving the Prohibition of the Production, Trafficking and Consumption of Illicit Drugs and Psychotropic Drugs;
- Two cases involving the infringement of the Industrial Property Law;
- One case involving the violation of the Control of Cross-border Physical Transportation of Cash and Bearer Negotiable Instruments;
- One case involving the violation of the Control and Reduced Use of Ozone-Depleting Substances; and
- One case involving the violation of the Food Safety Law and one case involving a violation of the legal framework of public health and the economy.

As a member of the Novel Coronavirus Response and Coordination Centre, Macao Customs fully supported the implementation of the pandemic prevention and control measures during the fight against the pandemic. Macao Customs jointly established a fast clearance communication mechanism for anti-pandemic items with customs departments in mainland China, to ensure the items could be promptly cleared and released to Macao market. It also stationed officers at hotels for medical isolation and quarantine; maintained order and security at medical checkpoints and nucleic acid test stations; assisted in monitoring and managing vessels and crew members that returned to Macao; strengthened law enforcement at ports with a high incidence of parallel traders; and combated illegal immigration and safeguarded the frontline of pandemic prevention.

## Marine Supervision

The Marine Enforcement Department of the Macao Customs is responsible for patrolling Macao's coastal waters. Through the Anti-illegal Immigration Collaboration Mechanism, it jointly combats illegal immigration with the Public Security Police and the Judiciary Police. Through a point-to-point joint collaboration mechanism, it jointly combats illegal immigration activities in Macao and Zhuhai with Zhuhai Public Security Bureau, Zhuhai Armed Police Corps and the Zhuhai Coast Guard.

During exchanges of information in 2022, Macao Customs and law enforcement authorities in China reported 1,452 suspicious incidents that mainly involved crimes such as illegal immigration and smuggling. Macao Customs and Zhuhai Public Security Bureau conducted 12 synchronised patrol operations, to ensure order and safety at sea along the coast of Macao. In the Inner Harbour, Macao Customs and Zhuhai Armed Police Corps conducted 15 synchronised patrols and one rescue drill. Moreover, to strengthen the order and safety of the inner harbour and the outer harbour, Macao Customs and the Marine and Water Bureau conducted four joint marine actions and four search and rescue drills.

The Macao Customs fleet currently has 16 patrol vessels, 41 high-speed boats and three water bikes.

## **International Cooperation**

Macao Customs is a member of the World Customs Organisation (WCO) and coordinates and organises operations within the territory of Macao. Major actions against illicit activities include participation in activities organised or coordinated by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol).

## **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 2021, the office received 1,565 reports from the public. The topics included intellectual property infringements, violation of external trade policies, violation of marine safety regulations, illegal border crossings, illegal labour, and smuggling of narcotics and psychoactive drugs. In all, there were 189 complaints received, concerning the conduct of customs officers, service procedures, equipment and facilities, and environment and noise pollution. The office also handled 1,743 enquiries.

## **Financial Intelligence Office**

The Financial Intelligence Office is an independent department formed under Executive Order No. 227/2006. 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, the Government 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.

From November 2006, the Financial Intelligence Office has been receiving reports on suspicious transactions. In 2022, it received more than 2,200 reports from financial services, gaming and other industries. Since September 2013, the Financial Intelligence Office has been sending representatives

to take up the post as co-chairman of the committee of mutual evaluation of the Asia / Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG); in July 2022, it was reappointed as co-chairman until 2025.

Moreover, in April 2020, the Director of the Financial Intelligence Office was appointed the co-chairman of the regional subgroup Asia / Pacific Joint Group (APJG) of the International Cooperation Review Group (ICRG), which is responsible for developing the watch list of the international anti-money laundering organisation, Financial Action Task Force (FATF). The appointment is until 2024.

The Government continues sending members to participate in international anti-money laundering organisations, improve Macao's image, keep up with the latest FATF assessment requirements and policies, and take an active part in international efforts to combat money laundering and terrorism financing.

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, and regulatory 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 collected 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 29 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, the Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Brazil, Cape Verde, India and New Zealand.

## Civil Protection Master Plan

Civil protection refers to the multi-discipline activities conducted by the Macao SAR on an ongoing basis, to safeguard against public emergencies caused by natural or human factors that endanger people's lives and property. It involves rescuing and assisting persons in danger, maintaining the security of public property and the normal operations of institutions, and – if necessary – helping to resume public order and normal living conditions.

Public emergencies are classified into natural disasters, accidents, public health incidents and social safety incidents, based on their risks, factors and characteristics. According to the extent of the problems, they may be ranked in five levels, including ordinary, prevention, immediate prevention, rescue(s), and disaster. Regarding announcements on emergencies: the Chief Executive has to specify the times that emergency situations start and finish, as specified in Articles 3 to 5 in the Executive Order published in the *Macao SAR Gazette*. If a situation is obviously in emergency, the Chief Executive can announce when it began through social media, so it is publicised and response measures can be legally implemented.

The civil protection system comprises the following entities:

- (1) The Chief Executive;
- (2) The Commander of the Joint Operation;
- (3) The Public Security Forces and relevant security departments (Unitary Police Services, Macao Customs, Public Security Police, Fire Services Bureau, Judiciary Police, Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau and Academy of Macao Public Security Forces);
- (4) Public and private entities designated by the Chief Executive that have special authority or skills for implementing civil protection:
  - Public entities: the Civil Aviation Authority; Conde S. Januario Hospital; Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau; the Marine and Water Bureau; the Transport Bureau; the Education and Youth Development Bureau; the Environmental Protection Bureau; the Land and Urban Construction Bureau; Macao Government Tourist Office; the Government Information Bureau; the Municipal Affairs Bureau; the Social Welfare Bureau; the Housing Bureau; the Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau and the Health Bureau; and
  - Private entities: Companhia de Electricidade de Macau; Sai Van Bridge Management Company; Companhia de Telecomunicacoes de Macau; Macau Red Cross; Kiang Wu Hospital; Macao Water Supply Company (SAAM) and Teledifusao de Macau (TDM).

According to Law No. 11/2020 and the regulations of By-law No. 31/2020 that came into effect on 15 September 2020, the Chief Executive is the highest authority of civil protection in Macao, with the right to approve civil protection master plans.

In 2022, Macao was faced with the challenges arising from the Covid-19 pandemic. In June, in response to the “618” pandemic outbreak that began on 18 June, the Government declared that Macao had entered a state of immediate Covid-19 prevention, and activated the related civil protection mechanism for 44 days. In July, Macao was impacted by Severe Tropical Storm Chaba. Under the leadership of the Chief Executive and the direction of the Secretary for Security, members of civil protection authorities maintained their roles while responding to the public health incidents and natural disasters, and taking appropriate anti-pandemic and disaster prevention measures.

## **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. 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 has separate male and female sections. Each has two sub-sections, for convicted inmates and for inmates on

remand. Moreover, one section is used to house inmates who are under special supervision.

## **Prison Population**

Coloane Prison can accommodate a maximum of 2,041 inmates. As at 31 December 2022 it held 1,323 inmates, of whom 114 were on remand and 1,209 were convicted. There were 1,130 male inmates and 193 female inmates.

## **Returning to Society**

Coloane Prison fully assists inmates with returning to society, with consideration of individual, family and society perspectives, and provides diverse, comprehensive services assisting this return. The measures include counselling services; education and occupational training; organising family activities and family gatherings; and jointly organising seminars, events and employment programmes with relevant public departments and social groups.

## **Youth Correctional Institution**

The Youth Correctional Institution is an educational institution responsible for the enforcement of court-ordered containment measures. The institution is divided into separate areas for boys and girls, with an Observation Centre, an Educational Centre, and an Education and Training Centre in each area. There is a team of counsellors working round-the-clock, together with 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 14 boys and one girl in the institution as at 31 December 2022.







# National Security Education Exhibition







The MSAR Government and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR have held the National Security Education Exhibition on an annual basis since 2018. In 2022, the exhibition focused on how our country coordinates development and safety under the holistic approach to national security, calmly facing profound changes including a pandemic unseen in a century, and making a series of great achievements in national security in the new era. The exhibition also featured the measures and achievements of the MSAR Government in safeguarding national security and promoting "One Country, Two Systems". The rich exhibition content attracted wide participation from members of the public, as well as from community organisations, youth associations, schools, public departments and public and private institutions. The exhibition received an overwhelming response from all sectors of the community, with a record-high number of visitors.