

6

**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 a department under the Secretary for Security of Macao. Since its establishment in 2001, it has been responsible for commanding and leading operations by the Judiciary Police and the Public Security Police, with a view to enhancing the police's competency for preventing and combating crimes as well as its operational efficiency. It is also responsible for coordinating civil protection work, coordinating the implementation of various disaster prevention and mitigation measures and emergency plans by members of the civil protection authorities; and preventing and combating crimes in money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; and is committed to ensuring public security and Macao's prosperity and stability.

Adopting the concept of "rationalising the administrative structure", the Government has amended laws and administrative regulations to merge the Financial Intelligence Office with the Unitary Police Service, in a bid to promote administrative reform and strengthen cooperation between the Financial Intelligence Office and the police, thereby achieving greater effectiveness in preventing and combating related crimes. After the merger, the Financial Intelligence Office has become a subordinate agency with technical expertise and independent operations. Macao's membership of international organisations remains unaffected, and that it can continue to fulfil its statutory responsibilities.

Effective from February 1, 2024, the organisational structure of the Unitary Police Service comprises the following eight subordinate units: 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 and the Information and Public Relations Division. The Financial Intelligence Office, as a subordinate agency, also falls under the Unitary Police Service.

## Operation Planning and Command

The Unitary Police Service actively strengthens exchanges and cooperation with police agencies in neighbouring regions, collects intelligence through multiple channels, and continuously conducts risk assessments and comprehensive analyses of social security risks, especially to ensure safety during important holidays and various large-scale events. This enables more precise police deployment and provides strong support for the security of the country and Macao.

During festivals and large-scale events, the Unitary Police Service sets up an inter-departmental joint operations command centre to implement real-time joint command and coordinate with the Macao Customs Service, the Public Security Police Force, the Judiciary Police, and the Fire Services Bureau, to promptly respond to and emergencies that may occur during the events. This enhances the ability to handle emergencies in real-time, to ensure social order and public safety, and protect residents' lives and property during the events.

To ensure the success of the celebrations and important events related to the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region, the public security authority was fully committed to security and national security law enforcement work. From 13 December to 21 December 2024, under the leadership of the Secretary for Security, the Unitary Police Service, together with the Macao Customs, the Public Security Police, the Judiciary Police and the Fire Service Bureau, set up the Joint Security Operations Command Centre, which liaised with the Macao Customs Maritime Operations Command Centre, the Public Security Police Operations and Communication Centre, the Judiciary Police Crisis Response and Command Centre and the Fire Service Bureau Operations Command Centre, to closely monitor the situation in the city and stay alert regarding information and port situations related to public security. During the period, the public security forces and security departments worked together to ensure the smooth implementation of the events celebrating the anniversary of the reunification.

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.

On 26 July 2024, in order to strengthen the mechanism for emergency responses and rapid coordination between the Police Force and the People's Liberation Army Macao Garrison, as well as to assess the reporting and coordination capability of the frontline units of various departments involved in counter-terrorism activities, the Unitary Police Service and the People's Liberation Army Macao Garrison coordinated with various departments and institutions to organise a large-scale joint counter-terrorism drill, code-named "Panlong", at the East Asian Games Dome in Cotai. The drill lasted about 2 hours and 40 minutes, with a total of 1,038 participants.

## 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. On 27 April 2024, civil protection authorities conducted the "Crystal Fish 2024" civil protection drill, to enhance the mutual understanding and cooperation between various sectors of the community and the civil protection management team when responding to disasters, while raising the public's awareness of the importance of disaster prevention and strengthening the community's resilience to disasters.

To promote the further implementation of the modern civil protection model and maximise synergy in the community, the Unitary Police Service has continued promoting the voluntary joint civil defence system, thereby achieving more efficient prevention of and responses to disasters. In March 2024, the Unitary Police Service recruited up to 100 civil defence volunteers, with 140

members of the public registering for the scheme.

## 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 2018, 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.

The Government has further reformed the establishment of the Financial Intelligence Office (GIF) by incorporating the former project-based GIF into the Unitary Police Service (SPU). Effective from 1 February 2024, the GIF was officially incorporated into the SPU as a subordinate agency with technical and operational independence, following the amendment of Law No. 1/2001 of the Macao SAR – “Unitary Police Service” by Law No. 23/2023, and the amendment of By-Law No. 5/2009 – “Organisation and Operation of the Unitary Police Service” by By-Law No. 3/2024. While maintaining its original responsibilities, the GIF will further strengthen cooperation with the police after being incorporated into the SPU, aiming to achieve greater effectiveness in preventing and combating money laundering, terrorism financing, and any proliferation of financial crimes.

From November 2006, the Financial Intelligence Office has been receiving reports on suspicious transactions. In 2024, 5,245 reports on suspicious transactions were received, representing an increase of 13.7 percent compared to 2023, with the main increase stemming from the financial services sector. The financial services sector accounted for 20.9 percent of the reports on suspicious transactions, while the gaming sector accounted for 73.2 percent, and other sectors accounted for 5.9 percent of the reports. The Financial Intelligence Office reported 142 suspicious transactions to the Public Prosecutions Office during 2024.

## Strengthening the Police Force through Technology

To implement the administrative principle of strengthening the police force through technology, the Unitary Police Service has been promoting the application and construction of smart policing, and has continued to forge ahead with the construction and enhancement of Macao's city-wide electronic surveillance system (“Sky Eye”). Since the “Sky Eye” system became operational, over 1,700 cameras have been installed throughout Macao, assisting the Police in investigating more than 28,000 cases.

Under the leadership of the Secretary for Security, the Unitary Police Service continues to fully implement the overall national security concept and adhere to the three police work philosophies of proactive policing, community policing, and police public relations, as advocated by the Secretary for Security. The SPU is responsible for safeguarding national security and Macao's public order, closely monitors changes in the social security situation, promotes police-public cooperation, deepens smart policing, and continuously analyses and evaluates the security environment, thus safeguarding the stability of Macao.

## 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 2024, the Public Security Police Force comprised 6,355 staff, with 5,156 in-service personnel, 1,199 vacancies and 412 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 to take action.

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, “Sky Eye”, 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 as an action-oriented subordinate unit under the Public Security Police Force, with a status equivalent to a department. It can rapidly carry out special operations in any part of Macao. The PTU comprises six specialised units: the anti-riot team, the inspection and security team, the police dog team, the VIP and important facility protection unit, the bomb-disposal team, and the special operations unit. They are responsible for the safety of facilities, combating criminals – especially those using firearms, protecting important individuals, and taking action when there is serious violence, including should there be instances of sniper attacks and hostage-taking.

## Crime Prevention

The Public Security Police Force uses various information platforms to disseminate crime prevention information to the public, and constantly releases police information and various types of crime prevention information through its official website, Easy Police mobile app, official WeChat account, official YouTube channel, Facebook page and official Instagram page. Through the community policing communication mechanism, the mechanism for communications between the police and schools, and the communication mechanism for policing the hotel industry, the force maintained close relationships with community organisations, schools and the hotel industry, achieving high

efficiency in reporting police-related information and interactive cooperation. The police analysed the information collected and integrated it with the actual situations of frontline police units to formulate and adjust policing strategies, which further enhanced the accuracy and effectiveness of law and order management.

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.

## Traffic Incidents

According to statistics provided by the Public Security Police, 15,510 traffic accidents occurred in Macao during 2024, resulting in 5,341 injuries and five fatalities.

## 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. According to current Law No. 5/2006, the Judiciary Police has exclusive right to investigate the following crimes: crimes in which the identity of the perpetrator is unknown, and that are punishable by more than three years of imprisonment; drug-related crimes; counterfeiting of currency and cheques; gang- or triad-related crimes; gambling-related crimes; using illegal substances in animals involved in races; cybercrimes; money laundering; terrorism; crimes against national security; as well as crimes against personal freedom and crimes against properties.

The Judiciary Police comprises eight departments and 25 divisions, with specialties in criminal investigation, safeguarding national security, 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.

Since October 2020, safeguarding national security has been explicitly defined as a function of the Judiciary Police. Investigation and technical departments such as the Security Department, the Terrorism Crimes Early Warning and Investigation Division, and the Cyber Security Division have been established to implement the overall national security concept and safeguard national security and the safety of Macao.

In 2024, there were 1,502 permanent staff positions in the Judiciary Police, with 1,272 serving staff.

## Safeguarding Overall National Security

In 2024, under the leadership of the Committee for Safeguarding National Security and higher-level authorities, the Judiciary Police strictly adhered to the law in carrying out national security law enforcement work; enhanced law enforcement capabilities; responded to threats posed by external

forces; prevented infiltration, interference and sabotage activities by external forces; and effectively safeguarded national security and social stability. Also, the Judiciary Police continuously improved its internal operations and efficiently supported the operations of the Committee for Safeguarding National Security and its office.

The Judiciary Police coordinates the Cybersecurity Incident Alert and Response Centre, to implement the work of safeguarding cybersecurity. In 2024, the centre sent 291 warnings to key infrastructure operators and received 38 incident reports, 12 of which involved cyberattacks. In 2024, it worked with key infrastructure management teams to focus on enhancing vulnerability management, issued the Cybersecurity - Vulnerability Management Technical Guide in January, and carried out four large-scale risk inspections of all key infrastructure. In September 2024, Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao signed a memorandum of cooperation to facilitate exchanges regarding cybersecurity. In 2024, the centre continued organising professional forums on cybersecurity and cybersecurity incident drills for operators, and collaborated with various industries to monitor entities and key infrastructures, thus continuously enhancing the level of cybersecurity protection.

## Combating Crime

In 2024, the Judiciary Police opened 14,049 case files, of which 7,762 were designated for special criminal investigations and indictments, 4,405 were preliminary investigations, and the remaining 1,882 case files concerned investigations that had been requested. During the year, 12,856 case investigations were completed, of which 7,466 were designated as special investigations, 3,736 were preliminary investigations and the remaining 1,654 were investigations that had been requested. Rates of serious crimes remained low or zero. Social order continued improving and remained stable.

During the year, cases designated for special criminal investigations and indictments included: one homicide, 43 arson cases, 169 extortion cases, 45 robberies, 791 thefts, 49 cases of narcotic drug trafficking, 15 cases of narcotic drug taking, one human trafficking case, seven cases of prostitution exploitation, 25 cases of gang crimes and 12 cases of domestic violence. There were 1,423 gambling-related cases, including 252 illegal loan cases and 47 cases involving infringement of freedom of movement arising from loan sharking. Additional cases included 177 cases of passing counterfeit currency (including using counterfeit credit cards), 332 cases of gaming-related fraud, 906 cases of fraud committed by using computers or the Internet, 1,292 cases of other frauds, and 992 cases of offences related to the Law on Combating Computer Crimes, and other types of cases.

In line with the enactment of Law No. 20/2024 - Law to Combat Crimes of Illegal Gambling on 29 October 2024, the Judiciary Police and the Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau have strengthened their efforts to combat and supervise gaming-related crimes, particularly illegal money laundering through gaming businesses, thus eliminating the potential security risks arising through such crimes.

## 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 Judiciary Police also continued holding training programmes such as Community Security Youth Leaders and Junior Anti-Crime Pioneers, to cultivate young people’s patriotism and raise their awareness of being law-abiding citizens. Through a combined online and offline crime prevention education model, the Judiciary Police implemented a wide range of crime prevention and publicity work in the community, targeting residents and tourists.

## Anti-Fraud Measures

To enhance public awareness of fraud prevention and reduce the risk of telecommunication network fraud, the Judiciary Police increased its online and offline anti-fraud publicity work, organising 697 anti-fraud publicity activities with more than 120,000 participants, and publishing more than 1,600 anti-fraud posts online during the year. The Judiciary Police collaborated with the education sector to implement the “On-campus Anti-scam ‘Vaccination’ Programme” to consolidate the anti-scam awareness of students. In April 2024, the Judiciary Police launched an anti-scam app, which has continued to increase in popularity and usage, thus contributing to the public’s prevention of scams.

In 2024, the Judiciary Police worked closely with the banking industry to implement measures such as discouraging suspicious online and offline remittances, and emergency suspensions of payments, successfully intercepting 597 cases involving over 110 million patacas. During the year, the Judiciary Police proactively reported 680 bank accounts that were suspected of being fraudulent to the banking industry, reported 991 phishing websites to the telecommunications sector for blocking measures, and blocked more than 85,000 illegal betting websites through a communication mechanism with the local gaming industry to prevent the public from logging on to fraudulent websites and incurring losses.

The Judiciary Police worked closely with overseas law enforcement agencies to combat cross-border fraud gangs. It strengthened intelligence gathering and investigation efforts, arresting a total of 236 members of gangs focused on fraud during the year and dismantling a number of “guess who I am” and spiritual blessing gangs throughout the year, thus preventing the spread of such crimes in a timely manner and safeguarding the property and lawful rights of the public.

## 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 2024, the FSM had a total of 7,588 staff members, with 6,590 disciplined services staff (including Customs and Prison Officers), 928 clerical staff and 70 trainees (including those enrolled in officer training courses for Police, Fire Services, Customs and Prison training courses).

### 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 2024 public security cadet recruitment are as follows:

Training Programmes for Public Security cadets	Number of Applicants	Number of Recruited Candidates				Total	Date of Assumption
		Police Officer		Fire Service Officer			
		Male	Female	Male	Female		
31st	3,795	88	34	-	-	122	25 March 2024
32nd	3,276	115	31	-	-	146	13 December 2024-
33rd (note 1)	2,710	-	-	-	-	-	-
34th (note 2)	2,614	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Note 1: The recruitment process was in progress until the end of 2024; the recruitment quota was 120 officers (90 for police training courses and 30 for fire service training courses). Successful applicants will engage in related programmes that commence on 7 July 2025.*

*Note 2: The recruitment process was in progress until the end of 2024, and the quota was 110 (90 for police training courses and 20 for fire service training courses). Successful applicants will engage in related programmes that commence on 30 March 2026.*

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 2024, the DSFSM received 224 cases: 79 complaints, 25 suggestions and opinions, 104 enquiries,

six crime reports and 10 cases that were not relevant to the DSFSM. Of the 79 complaints, 47 concerned transport, nine concerned officers and staff, 14 concerned equipment and facilities, two concerned the environment, one involved public safety, two involved procedural matters and four concerned other matters.

## Disciplinary Cases

The DSFSM requires rigorous disciplinary compliance from all its officers. According to information provided by the DSFSM, during 2024, investigations were completed regarding 297 disciplinary cases involving 347 people, 306 of whom were in the Public Security Police, 23 in the Fire Service, five in the DSFSM and 13 in the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces. Most disciplinary actions were in response to minor offences; 15 Public Security Police officers and three Fire Service officers 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 2024, the Fire Services Bureau had a staffing level of 1,589 posts, with 1,420 serving personnel and 169 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 54,133 incidents during 2024.

## Appliances and Equipment

The Fire Services Bureau currently has 253 fire vehicles, including 29 with large water pumps, eight aerial ladder pumps, 10 ladder platforms, 13 rescue units, three tenders equipped for high rescues, four rescue cushion tenders, two drone carriers, one demolition machine, five dangerous goods and chemicals vehicles, 30 fire/ambulance motorcycles, 54 ambulances, 20 support vehicles, and 74 logistics and other vehicles.

## Fire Fighting

In 2024, the Fire Services Bureau handled 18 No. 2 alarm fires, 619 No. 1 alarm fires, and 245 miscellaneous fires. Classified by cause, 176 fire incidents were due to unattended cooking stoves, 68 were the result of electrical short circuits, 126 involved accidental false alarms, one was suspected misreported case, 113 were suspected to be due to kindling left behind by negligent people, two were due to suspected arson, nine were due to unusual causes and the remaining 387 were due to other causes. During the year, 74 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 2024, the Fire Services Bureau handled 8,015 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 1,300 paramedics. In 2024, the Fire Services Bureau responded to 43,236 emergency requests for ambulances, and dispatched ambulances on 48,787 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 2024, the Fire Services Bureau examined 8,661 construction plans, conducted 1,461 site inspections, performed 2,132 fire-fighting-equipment tests and undertook 9,642 fire-prevention and safety patrols. It handled 1,056 complaints and appeals, and awarded 483 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 their 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 internships that help 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 373 officers in its Police/Fire Service/ Customs Officers by 2024. There are 70 officers taking part in the Police/Fire Service/ Customs/ Prison Officers' Training Programme during the 2024/2025 academic year.

Regarding the training at basic officer level, a total of 8,974 cadets were trained in the District Public Security Services Programme from 1990 to 2003, and the Training Programme for Public Security Cadets from 2003 to 2024. In 2024, the academy organised 23 short-term courses, talks and seminars, for a total of 3,373 participants.

## Macao Customs Service

Macao Customs is responsible 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 2024, Macao Customs detected and solved 32 cases of illegal boundary crossings, arresting 81 illegal immigrants and 17 human smuggling ring leaders, who had assisted with illegal immigration. It also seized a large quantity of undeclared imports, including 45,855 kilogrammes of meat and vegetables, 5,178 litres of alcoholic beverages, 1,161,912 cigarettes, 152,165 grammes of cigars, and 17,028 grammes of tobacco.

As regards intellectual property and industrial property protection, counterfeit items seized included 758 accessories, five mobile phones, 39 bags, 27 pairs of shoes, 1,362 items of clothing, two watches, five mobile phone accessories, 14 daily commodities, 14 cosmetics, and 1,201 cigars.

Moreover, 5,043 case reports and 45 indictments were issued by Macao Customs, including:

- 4,617 cases involving infringements of the External Trade Law;
- 134 cases concerning Sanitary and Phytosanitary Control;
- 39 cases involving non-compliance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;
- 12 cases involving violations of the Control of Cross-border Physical Transportation of Cash and Bearer Negotiable Instruments;
- Nine cases involving non-compliance with the Regulations on the Prohibition of Illegal Employment;

- Eight cases involving violations of the Law on Employment of Non-Resident Workers;
- Seven cases involving non-compliance with the Regulations on Maritime Activities;
- 140 cases involving violations of the Law of Smoking Prevention and Control;
- 21 cases involving non-compliance with the Penal Code;
- 60 cases involving violations of the Control and Reduced Use of Ozone-Depleting Substances;
- Five cases involving non-compliance with the Legal Regime for the Control of Weapons and Related Articles;
- Two cases involving illegal production, trafficking and consumption of narcotics and psychoactive drugs;
- 20 cases involving the infringement of the Industrial Property Law;
- 10 cases involving violations of the Legal Framework of Public Health and Economic Offences;
- Two cases involving violations of the Copyright and Related Rights Code;
- One case involving non-compliance with the Law against Organised Crime; and
- One case involving violation of the Animal Protection Law.

## 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 2024, Macao Customs and law enforcement authorities in the Chinese mainland reported 7,404 suspicious incidents that mainly involved crimes such as illegal immigration and smuggling. Macao Customs and Zhuhai Public Security Bureau conducted 18 synchronised patrol operations and two drills, to ensure order and safety at sea along the coast of Macao. Along the coast, Macao Customs and Zhuhai Armed Police Corps conducted 18 synchronised patrols and 12 rescue drills. Moreover, to strengthen the order and safety of the inner harbour and the outer harbour, Macao Customs and the Marine and Water Bureau conducted 37 joint marine actions and five search and rescue drills.

The Macao Customs fleet currently has 15 patrol vessels, 39 high-speed boats, three water bikes and 11 inflatable speedboats.

## International Cooperation

Macao Customs is a member of the World Customs Organisation (WCO) and coordinates and

organises operations within the territory of Macao. In 2024, major actions against illicit activities included:

- From 19 April to 19 September, Macao Customs participated in operations organised by the Chinese Customs, Vietnam Customs, the World Customs Organisation (WCO), the Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for Asia and the Pacific (RILO AP), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to combat the illegal trafficking of drugs and drug precursors, and the smuggling of wild fauna and flora, including endangered species;
- From 13 May to 16 June, Macao Customs participated in operations jointly organised by RILO Commonwealth of Independent States (RILO CIS), the RILO AP, the WCO and the Moscow Intelligence Liaison Centre (RILO Москва), to combat the illegal trafficking of drugs, psychotropic substances and drug precursors;
- From 15 July to 15 September, Macao Customs engaged in operations jointly organised by the Chinese Customs, the WCO and RILO AP to combat waste controlled by the Basel Convention (plastic waste and electronic waste); and to combat substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
- From 1 September to 30 September, Macao Customs took part in operations organised by Australian Border Force (ABF), to report suspicious air cargo to Australia and New Zealand; and
- From 11 November to 6 December, Macao Customs participated in operations organised by the WCO and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTEPOL) to combat the smuggling of wild fauna and flora, including endangered species, and associated illegal activities such as document forgery of commercial and customs documents and illicit financial flows.

## 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 Tourism 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 2024, due to the impact of Typhoon Yagi, Typhoon Signal No. 8 was issued in Macao on 5 September. In response to the natural disaster and to protect citizens' lives and property, the Chief Executive announced that the Macao SAR had entered a state of immediate prevention. All members of the civil protection authorities were stationed at the Civil Protection Operations Centre and deployed for contingency work. The members of the civil protection authorities performed their respective duties to carry out preventive and preparatory work, and issued early warning signals to enable citizens and tourists to take precautionary measures in advance.

## 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.

In the fourth quarter of 2024, the Correctional Services Bureau and its Coloane Prison were relocated to the new site at Barragem de Ka Ho, Estrada da, where they officially commenced operations on 1 November. The Youth Correctional Institution at 1 Estrada de Cheoc Van, Coloane remained unchanged.

## 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.



## **Prison Population**

Coloane Prison can accommodate a maximum of 2,704 inmates. As at 31 December 2024, it held 1,326 inmates, of whom 233 were on remand and 1,093 were convicted. There were 1,094 male inmates and 232 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 organisations.

## **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 ten boys and no girls in the institution as at 31 December 2024.





## **Joint Counter-terrorism Drill**





On 26 July 2024, the Unitary Police Service, in collaboration with the Macao Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and in coordination with Macao Customs, Public Security Police Force, Judiciary Police, Fire Services Bureau, Health Bureau, Government Information Bureau, Sports Bureau and other departments and entities, conducted a large-scale joint counter-terrorism drill codenamed "Panlong" at the East Asian Games Dome in Cotai. The drill simulated terrorist attacks and hostage incidents during a major performance, aiming to strengthen emergency response and rapid coordination and collaboration mechanism between the police and the garrison, and to test the reporting and collaboration capabilities of frontline units in handling counter-terrorism incidents. The joint effort serves to safeguard Macao's social stability and effectively protect the lives and property of residents and visitors.