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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 a department under the Secretary for Security of Macao. Since its establishment in 2001, it has been responsible for commanding and leading police operations conducted by the Judiciary Police and the Public Security Police, thereby comprehensively enhancing the police's capacity and operational efficiency in preventing and combating crime. It is also responsible for civil protection coordination, including coordinating members of the civil protection structure in implementing various disaster prevention and mitigation measures and emergency plans. In addition, it is responsible for preventing and combating crimes involving money laundering, terrorist financing and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

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 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.

In 2025, the Unitary Police Service was responsible for coordinating security work for the Macao Competition Zone of the 15th National Games. Through efficient coordination and close cooperation with various departments in the security area, it ensured the full implementation of

security measures during the Games, contributing to the successful staging of the events in the Macao Competition Zone.

The Unitary Police Service regularly plans large-scale joint police operations to maintain public order. In 2025, these included a series of crime prevention and combat measures, such as the Winter Precaution Operations and Thunderbolt Operations jointly organised by Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, aiming to continuously maintain social order.

Emergency Response and Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

To strengthen linkages and coordination between departments responsible for security, and more effectively respond to various emergencies that may endanger public safety, the Unitary Police Service organised and coordinated several large-scale drills. These included Joint Operation Thunder 2025, a drill on responding to large-scale prison riots, and the Wolf Hunting 2025 joint drill, on safeguarding against emergencies in casinos operated by large integrated tourism and leisure enterprises.

The Unitary Police Service conducts the “Crystal Fish” typhoon drill before typhoon season each year, and invites the public to participate.

To further implement the modern civil protection model and consolidate the greatest synergy across society, the Unitary Police Service has continued to promote the Civil Protection Volunteer Scheme, with a view to achieving more effective prevention of and response to disasters and emergencies. By 2025, the total number of civil protection volunteers had reached 355, and the volunteers had actively contributed to various civil protection publicity activities, social recovery work and related efforts.

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 proliferation financing of

mass destruction weapons.

The Financial Intelligence Office continued to strengthen its liaison with the police. In 2025, it actively promoted the work of the MSAR Government Interdepartmental Working Group on Anti-money Laundering and Counter-terrorist Financing, through conducting the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Money Laundering Risk Assessment, formulating the new Five-Year Strategic Plan for Combating Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Financing of Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (2026-2030), and providing professional education and training.

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 2025, the Public Security Police Force comprised 6,355 staff, with 5,060 in-service personnel, 1,295 vacancies and 406 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 has a road monitoring system that enables staff to monitor traffic conditions on the four Macao cross-harbour bridges and the Lotus Bridge through images transmitted from cameras installed on the bridges, allowing timely deployment and coordination.

The city-wide electronic surveillance system, "Sky Eye", officially commenced operations in September 2016. The surveillance cameras are installed around Macao's border checkpoints, along

major roads, at traffic hubs, public security black spots, quiet areas and locations with potential security risks. Staff at the Operations and Communications Centre actively implement technology-driven policing, using the Sky Eye system to help safeguard public security and public order, particularly in preventing crime and assisting criminal investigations.

Police Tactical Unit

The Police Tactical Unit was officially established in 1979 as an operational subordinate unit under the Public Security Police Force, with a status equivalent to that of a department. It can rapidly carry out special operations at any location in the Macao Special Administrative Region. The Police Tactical Unit comprises six specialised units: the Anti-riot Unit; the Search and Security Unit; the Police Dog Unit; the VIP Protection Unit; the Bomb Disposal Unit; and the Special Operations Unit. Its main duties include ensuring the security of important facilities, combating criminals, especially those using firearms, protecting important persons, and taking action in serious violent incidents, including sniper attacks and hostage-taking.

Crime Prevention

The Public Security Police Force disseminates crime prevention information to the public. It regularly releases the latest police information and various crime prevention tips through its official website, the Easy Police mobile app, official WeChat account, official Douyin account, official Xiaohongshu (rednote) account, official YouTube channel, Facebook page and official Instagram page.

Through the Community Policing Liaison Mechanism, the Police-School Liaison Mechanism and the Hotel Industry Policing Liaison Mechanism, the Public Security Police Force maintains close communication and liaison with community organisations, schools and the hotel industry, enabling the rapid and efficient reporting of police-related information, interactions and multi-party cooperation. The police sort and analyse the collected information and, taking into account the situations of frontline police units, formulate and adjust strategies for optimising police operations, further enhancing the precision and effectiveness of public security management.

Regarding youth policy, the Junior PSP Group, a uniformed youth group under the Public Security Police Force, focuses on five major areas: patriotic education, law popularisation, social participation, life planning, and physical and mental health. It continues to organise a diverse range of experiential activities and specialised training. Through systematic cultivation and practical experience, it leverages the influence of peers within the group to guide young people in establishing correct values, strengthening their awareness of the rule of law and sense of social responsibility, and supporting their healthy growth and integration into society.

Traffic Incidents

According to statistics provided by the Public Security Police, 14,638 traffic accidents occurred in Macao during 2025, resulting in 5,382 injuries and seven 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 2025, there were 1,502 permanent staff positions in the Judiciary Police, with 1,278 serving staff.

Safeguarding Overall National Security

In 2025, under the leadership of the Committee for Safeguarding National Security and higher-level authorities, the Judiciary Police fully carried out national security law enforcement work in accordance with the law. It effectively guarded against external interference and sabotage activities, safeguarded national security and overall social stability, and ensured the successful completion of major events and celebrations in a stable and peaceful atmosphere. The Judiciary Police also continued to improve its internal operations and ensure effective operation of the Committee for Safeguarding National Security and its office.

The Judiciary Police coordinates the Cybersecurity Incident Alert and Response Centre in carrying out cybersecurity protection work. In 2025, the centre issued 295 alerts to operators of critical infrastructure, and received and handled 23 cybersecurity incident reports, including four cyberattack incidents. The centre also coordinated four cybersecurity inspections for all critical infrastructure, promptly identifying cybersecurity risks and key areas for improvement in vulnerability management.

In December, the centre issued the Cybersecurity Vulnerability Management Technical Guidelines and Standards, which came into effect the following year, to assist operators in improving their internal management.

In September, cybersecurity organisations in the Chinese mainland, the Hong Kong SAR and

the Macao SAR signed a memorandum on cooperation in cybersecurity, to promote exchanges between the three places. The centre also continued to organise cybersecurity professional forums and cybersecurity incident drills for operators, and worked with industry regulators and operators of critical infrastructure to continuously enhance cybersecurity protection.

Combating Crime

During the year, criminal special investigation and indictment cases included: three homicide cases, 28 arson cases, 133 extortion cases, 49 robbery cases, 678 theft cases, 61 drug trafficking cases, 29 drug abuse cases, 12 cases of exploitation of prostitution, eight organised crime cases, and 11 domestic violence cases. There were 2,314 gambling-related crimes, including 192 cases of illegal gambling-related lending, 28 cases of unlawful deprivation of another person's freedom arising from loan sharking, and 666 cases of gambling-related fraud. Efforts continued to combat illegal money exchange gangs, with 434 cases of illegal currency exchange for gambling opened during the year. There were also 145 cases of passing counterfeit currency, including the use of counterfeit credit cards, 533 cases of fraud committed using computers or the Internet, 783 other fraud cases, 568 offences related to the Cybercrime Prevention Law, and other types of cases.

Since Law No. 20/2024 – the Law to Combat Crimes of Illegal Gambling came into effect, the Judiciary Police has worked with gaming regulatory departments and leisure enterprises to strengthen efforts to combat, prevent and monitor gambling-related crimes. Particular emphasis was placed on combating illegal lending and illegal currency exchange activities conducted for gambling purposes, aiming to eliminate public security risks and prevent related crimes.

Crime Prevention

The Judiciary Police works with all sectors of society to promote crime prevention. It continues to optimise police-community cooperation mechanisms, including the School Security Network, the Judiciary Police Crime Prevention Team for Residential Buildings and the Judiciary Police Crime Prevention Alliance for Women, to enhance crime prevention effectiveness. It also continues to organise the Community Security Youth Leaders and the Junior Anti-Crime Pioneers, to cultivate young people's patriotism and law-abiding awareness. The Judiciary Police is advancing a crime prevention publicity and education model that integrates online and offline channels, releasing the latest police information through new media platforms while also conducting extensive publicity in the community, to strengthen the public's crime prevention awareness and capabilities.

Anti-Fraud Measures

The Judiciary Police adheres to an approach that gives equal emphasis to prevention, recovery and crackdown with regard to telecommunications and cyber fraud. In May 2025, the Judiciary Police Anti-Fraud Coordination Centre 3.0 was upgraded and commenced operations, using technology to enhance the effectiveness of anti-fraud work.

During the year, the Judiciary Police continued to strengthen online and offline publicity, organising 741 anti-fraud activities with more than 100,000 participants, and publishing over

1,100 anti-fraud posts. The Judiciary Police also worked with the education sector to implement the On-campus Anti-scams “Vaccination” Programme, and in 2025 added an Anti-Fraud Publicity Vehicle to visit schools and communities.

In November, three new functions – Care Mode, Information Subscription and Image Upload – were added to the Judiciary Police anti-fraud app, further enhancing its effectiveness.

In 2025, the Judiciary Police worked closely with the banking industry to take measures such as discouraging suspicious online and offline remittances and emergency suspensions of payments, successfully intercepting 683 cases involving over 84 million patacas. The Judiciary Police also proactively reported 551 suspected fraudulent accounts to the banking industry, and reported 545 phishing websites to the telecommunications sector for blocking, to prevent the public from accessing fraudulent websites.

The Judiciary Police worked closely with overseas law enforcement agencies, strengthening intelligence gathering and investigations. During the year, it arrested 178 members of fraud syndicates, and dismantled criminal groups involved in new types of fake customer service phone scams, “guess who I am” scams, and luring and organising residents to travel overseas to participate in fraud. These efforts promptly curbed the spread of such crimes and safeguarded the public’s property, lawful rights and interests.

Macao Public Security Forces

The Macao Public Security Forces comprise the Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau, the Public Security Police Force, the Fire Services Bureau and the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces. As at the end of 2025, there were 6,447 members of the Macao Public Security Forces, including customs officers and prison officers; 919 civilian staff; 93 trainees enrolled in training courses for police officers, fire services officers, customs officers and prison officers; and 75 trainees enrolled in security force training courses, making a total of 7,534 members.

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; studies and coordinates the overall development of information systems of the Macao 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 in Macao is handled by the DSFSM, which is responsible for the entire recruitment and examination process. 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 2025 public security cadet recruitment are as follows:

Training Programmes for Public Security cadets	Number of Applicants	Number of Recruited Candidates					Date for Assuming Role
		Police Officer		Fire Service Officer		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		
33rd	2,710	20	26	28	1	75	16 April 2026
34th (note 1)	2,614	54	23	20	-	97	1 February 2027
35th (note 2)	2,963	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note 1: Successful applicants would commence the training programme on 30 March 2026, and are expected to be appointed as police officers/fire service officers by 1 February 2027.

Note 2: As at the end of 2025, the recruitment process was still in progress, and the quota was 130 applicants, with 106 for police training courses and 24 for fire service training courses. Successful applicants are expected to commence the training programmes on 6 September 2027.

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 2025, the DSFSM received a total of 346 cases: 56 complaints, 41 suggestions and opinions, 188 enquiries, 50 reports, three commendations, seven cases that did not involve public security forces matters, and one anonymous case. Of the 56 complaints, nine concerned traffic and transport, 21 concerned personnel, 17 concerned equipment and facilities, one concerned the environment, one involved public safety, and seven concerned other matters.

Disciplinary Cases

The DSFSM requires rigorous disciplinary compliance from all its officers. According to information provided by the DSFSM, during 2025, investigations were completed regarding 211 disciplinary cases involving 230 people, 213 of whom were in the Public Security Police, 10 in the Fire Service and seven in the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces. Most disciplinary actions were in response to minor offences; nine 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 2025, the Fire Services Bureau had a staffing level of 1,589 posts, with 1,380 serving personnel and 209 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 53,190 incidents during 2025.

Appliances and Equipment

The Fire Services Bureau currently has 249 fire vehicles, including 24 with large water pumps, eight aerial ladder pumps, nine ladder platforms, 14 rescue units, two 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, 55 ambulances, 17 support vehicles, and 78 logistics and other vehicles.

Fire Fighting

In 2025, the Fire Services Bureau handled 35 No. 2 alarm fires, 593 No. 1 alarm fires, and 222 miscellaneous fires. Classified by cause, 159 fire incidents were due to unattended cooking stoves, 69 were the result of electrical short circuits, 135 were accidental false alarms, 115 were suspected to be due to kindling left behind by negligent people, six were due to unusual causes and the remaining 366 were due to other causes. During the year, 72 people were injured and one person died 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 2025, the Fire Services Bureau handled 6,970 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 1,272 paramedics. In 2025, the Fire Services Bureau

responded to 45,369 emergency requests for ambulances, and dispatched ambulances on 48,633 occasions.

Fire Prevention

According to Law No. 15/2021 - Legal System for Fire Safety in Buildings and Premises, the Fire Services Bureau conducts fire safety patrols, monitoring and inspections at shopping malls, factories, catering and entertainment establishments, and other venues. In 2025, it examined 9,349 construction plans, conducted 2,698 inspections, performed 2,202 fire-fighting-equipment tests, issued 668 recommendations regarding fire-fighting equipment and products, undertook 11,223 fire-prevention and safety patrols, and conducted 1,289 inspections in response to complaints and statements of objection.

Academy of Macao Public Security Forces

Founded in 4 July 1988, the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces is under the Secretary for Security. It provides induction, in-service and promotion training for personnel of the security forces and services, and is also a tertiary educational institute.

The main role of the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces is to offer professional training programmes in the field of police security that confer Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral degrees. These include Bachelor's degree programmes in Police Science, Protection and Safety Engineering, and Prison Security, as well as Master's degree programmes such as Master's Degree in Social Sciences (Public Security Administration) and Master of Science in Fire Safety and Disaster Rescue. The aim is to enhance the academic and professional standards of personnel of the security forces and security departments, in order to meet the needs of social development. It is also responsible for providing pre-service training to applicants for the Public Security Police, fire services officers, customs officers and prison officers.

To continuously enhance the professional quality of personnel, the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces also offers further training, retraining and specialised courses or internships, with a view to providing better public services to the public.

Since the launch of the first Police/Fire Service/Customs Officers' Training Programme in 1990, the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces had trained 373 police, fire service or customs officers by 2025. During the 2025/2026 academic year, there were 93 trainees enrolled in the Police/Fire Service/Customs/Prison Officers' Training Programme. In 2022, the academy launched the first Master's Degree Programme in Social Sciences (Public Security Administration), with 30 personnel from the Unitary Police Service, Macao Customs Service, Judiciary Police, Public Security Police and Academy of Macao Public Security Forces enrolled in the programme and graduated in 2025. The academy launched the first Master of Science Degree Programme in Fire Safety and Disaster Rescue in 2025, with 25 Fire Service personnel enrolled in the programme.

Regarding the training at basic officer level, a total of 9,199 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 2025. In 2025, the academy organised 64 short-term courses, talks

and seminars, for a total of 6,192 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 2025, Macao Customs detected and solved 10 cases of illegal immigration, intercepting 24 illegal immigrants, including five people involved in “assisting illegal immigration and illegal staying” and “bypassing immigration control”. It also seized a large quantity of undeclared imports, including 52,658 kilogrammes of meat and vegetables, 1,063 litres of alcoholic beverages, 996,219 cigarettes, 13,578 grammes of cigars, and 4,066 grammes of tobacco.

As regards intellectual property and industrial property protection, counterfeit items seized included 20 accessories, 341 items of clothing, 59 watches, 23 bottles of alcoholic beverages, 238 food products, one electronic product, 2,631 medicine products, 25 daily commodities, nine cosmetic products, 1,454 books and 483 toys.

Moreover, 4,051 case reports were issued by Macao Customs, covering:

- 3,507 cases involving infringements of the External Trade Law;
- 163 cases concerning Sanitary and Phytosanitary Control;
- 21 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;
- Six cases involving non-compliance with the Regulations on the Prohibition of Illegal Employment;
- Five cases involving non-compliance with the Regulations on Maritime Activities;
- 315 cases involving violations of the Law of Smoking Prevention and Control;
- Eight cases involving non-compliance with the Penal Code;
- Five cases involving violations of the Legal System on Immigration Control, Authorisation to Stay and Residence Permits in the Macao Special Administrative Region;
- 13 cases involving non-compliance with the Legal Regime for the Control of Weapons and Related Articles;
- One case involving illegal production, trafficking and consumption of narcotics and psychoactive drugs;

- 16 cases involving the infringement of the Industrial Property Law;
- Four cases involving violations of the Legal Framework of Public Health and Economic Offences; and
- Four cases involving violations of the Copyright and Related Rights Code.

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.

In 2025, to maintain maritime order, during exchanges of information, Macao Customs and law enforcement authorities in the Chinese mainland reported 11,716 suspicious incidents that mainly involved crimes such as illegal immigration and smuggling. Macao Customs, Zhuhai Public Security Bureau and Zhuhai Coast Guard conducted seven synchronised clearance operations and one drill, to ensure order and safety at sea in Macao waters and mainland waters. Along the coast, Macao Customs and Zhuhai Armed Police Corps conducted 15 synchronised patrols and three 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 13 joint marine patrols and 10 search and rescue drills.

The Macao Customs fleet currently has 15 patrol vessels, two rescue vessels, 30 patrol speedboats, two rescue speedboats, two water motorbikes and seven inflatable speedboats.

International Cooperation

Macao Customs, as a member of the World Customs Organisation (WCO), participated in a number of international joint operations in Macao under its coordination and organisation to combat illegal activities:

- From 15 April to 15 September 2025, Macao Customs participated in “Operation Mekong Dragon VII”, jointly organised by China Customs, Vietnam Customs, the World Customs Organisation (WCO) 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 their precursors, and wild fauna and flora, including species listed in the appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;
- From 12 May to 30 May 2025, Macao Customs participated in “Operation STOP IV”, organised by the World Customs Organisation (WCO), to combat fake and substandard medicines, and products sold through e-commerce that infringe intellectual property rights (IPR);

- From 15 September to 15 October 2025, Macao Customs participated in “Operation Thunder 2025”, jointly organised by the World Customs Organisation (WCO) and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), to combat the smuggling of wild fauna and flora, including species covered by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, as well as related counterfeit goods, customs documents and illegal transfers of funds;
- From 6 October to 26 October and from 17 November to 30 November 2025, Macao Customs participated in “Operation Demeter XI”, jointly organised by China Customs, the World Customs Organisation (WCO) and the Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for Asia and the Pacific (RILO AP), to combat waste controlled under the Basel Convention – namely plastic waste, electronic waste and textile waste, as well as ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) controlled under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

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 Service, 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 2025, Macao activated immediate prevention status on four occasions, with all members of the civil protection structure deployed for potential disaster responses. Among them, Super Typhoon Ragasa hit Macao on 23 September, bringing Force 12 hurricane winds and severe flooding. Under the leadership of the Chief Executive, the emergency response was swiftly activated, with the Commander of Joint Civil Protection Operations exercising unified command, coordination and deployment. Various government departments, members of the civil protection structure, community associations and professional organisations worked closely together, while all sectors of society made concerted efforts to successfully withstand the potentially disastrous typhoon.

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.

Prison Population

Coloane Prison can accommodate a maximum of 2,704 inmates. As at 31 December 2025, it held 1,230 inmates, of whom 191 were on remand and 1,039 were convicted. There were 1,022 male inmates and 208 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 2025.

全民國家安全教育 走深走實十周年

10 Anos de Divulgação, Profunda e Sólida,
da Educação da Segurança Nacional



**National Security Education
Exhibition**





15 April 2025 marked our country's 10th National Security Education Day. For the eighth consecutive year, the MSAR Government and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the MSAR co-hosted the National Security Education Exhibition. With the theme "Ten Years of Deepening and Implementing National Security Education", the exhibition emphasised the country's latest development over the past year, as well as the historic achievements in national security work and in national security publicity and education over the past decade, under the guidance of the holistic approach to national security.