

# Report on Drug Control in Macao

## 2015



澳門特別行政區政府社會工作局  
INSTITUTO DE ACÇÃO SOCIAL DO GOVERNO DA RAEM

# **Report on Drug Control in Macao 2015**

## **Simplified Version**

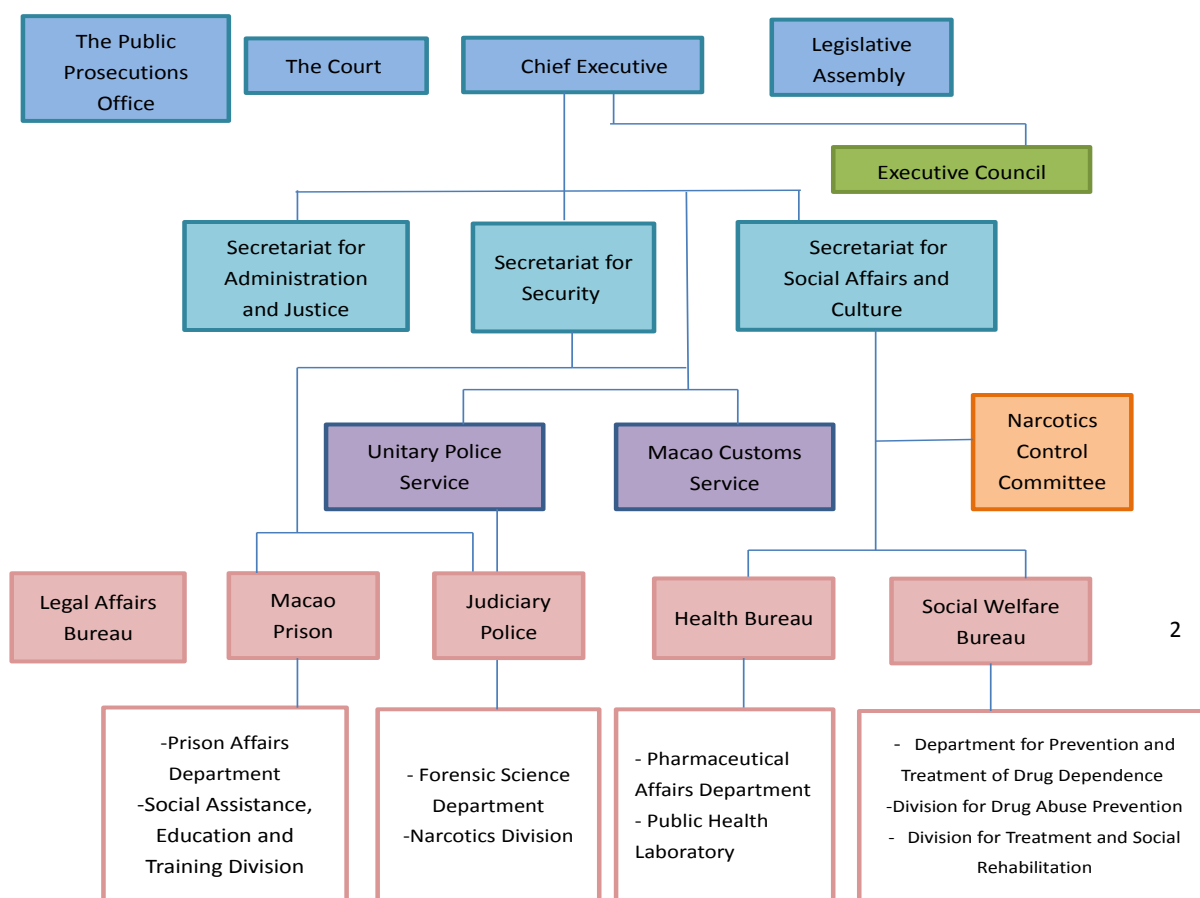
### **Macao's Drug Control Policy and the Situation of Drug Problem**

#### **1. Macao's Drug Control Policy**

The Government of Macao Special Administrative Region (the Government) has long been insisting on three major anti-drug strategies; namely controlling of the supply, reducing the demand and harm-reduction. The Government takes an active role in fighting drug-related crimes, preventing and treating drug dependence by distributing tasks and coordinating with various anti-drug departments, as well as combining non-governmental forces to comprehensively implements drug control measures, ensuring social stability and well-being of the people.

The drug problem has been paid close attention to in society. Regarding the increasing complexity and hiddenness of drug problems, the emphasis of drug dependence prevention and treatment lies in consistently strengthening the ability of recognizing drug problems among teenagers and parents as well as cultivating anti-drug awareness. Facing the organized crimes of trans-region drug trafficking, we should cooperate with related departments in Mainland China and surrounding regions, fighting drug-related crimes together.

In 2015, in terms of drug abuse prevention, we were working closely on the preparation of “healthy life education zone”, encouraging parents to take part in the family anti-drug education events. In terms of drug rehabilitation, we have been strengthening the professional development of drug habilitation, organizing professional training for law enforcement personnel and medical institutions. We cooperated with non-governmental organizations by putting forward the practical reference book of “Essential Guidebook for Drug Abuse Teenagers” and certification course, optimizing the project of “Smart Tips 4 U” and the smart phone App “Anti-drug Information Booth”, preparing for the establishment of Rehabilitation Services Centre at Ka Ho.



## Anti-drug Departments of the Government of Macao SAR

<sup>1</sup> Macao Prison was reconstructed as Correctional Services Bureau since 1 January, 2016.

<sup>2</sup> Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence was renamed Department of Prevention and Treatment of Problem Gambling and Drugs Dependency and Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Division since 1 January, 2016.

### 2. Macao’s Situation of Drug Problems

In recent years, the activity of drug abuse and trafficking has been increasingly elusive. Drug traffickers constantly change their patterns of crime in order to escape the Police’s investigation. In order to further investigate drug-related crimes and stop drugs from entering Macao from the sources, the Police use a series of measures to prevent and combat drug-related crimes, such as taking action, investigating, border patrol, intelligence collection and analysis, focusing on the current drug situations to prevent the rampage of drug-related crimes in Macao.

In the cases of trans-region drug trafficking where Macao is the transition point, the amount of drugs seized and suspects arrested for drug-related crimes have been reducing. Yet according to the analysis based on the nationality of drug abusers, the number of Mainland residents comes equal with local residents, while the number of

Hong Kong residents has doubled. It shows the serious situation of drug abuse activity of Mainland and Hong Kong residents in Macao. Therefore, the authority will deepen the communication and cooperation mechanism with related departments from home and abroad, especially the direct contact mechanism with Mainland China and Hong Kong, reporting the data of people involved in trans-region drug-related crimes, combating the harm of drug-related crimes comprehensively.

In terms of rehabilitation, in 2015 the Drug Treatment Complex Centre has followed cases of voluntary detoxification with 636 people, increased from 616 in 2014. There are 92 new cases, taking up 14% in the total of rehabilitation cases. From 1991 to the end of 2015, there are 1,993 people registering for drug rehabilitation. In 2015, 617 people registered as drug abusers in the Central Registration System for Drug Abusers in Macao.

Statistics on the cases of voluntary detoxification  
from the Drug Treatment Complex Centre in the past five years

<b>Year</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>Total of Cases</b>	478	548	609	616	636
<b>New Cases</b>	104	112	122	111	92

In regards to other anti-drug departments, the statistics of drug and substance abuse in the past five years are analyzed as the following:

According to statistics of Public Prosecutions Office of Macao SAR, since 2011 to 2015, 1,810 cases were registered for investigation, 2,677 were registered for prosecution. While in 2015, 319 cases were registered for investigation as drug-related crimes, decreased by 13.3% from 368 in 2014. There were 677 cases of prosecution, increased by 6.8% from 634 in the past few years.

<b>Year</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Register for investigation (per case)</b>	297	361	465	368	319	1,810

<b>Prosecution (per case)</b>	283	433	650	634	677	2,677
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According to data from Macao's Customs Service, regarding the drugs seized in all ports of entry, during 2014 there were 229 tablets of psychotropic substances seized while no such drugs were seized in 2015. In 2014, 380.63g Ketamine was seized while this year the amount is 59.65g, which is a sharp decrease. In 2014, around 11.81g Cannabis, 10.22g Cocaine and 1,591.56ml Codeine were seized, while there was no such substance seized in 2015. In 2014, around 1.08g Heroin was seized while the amount reduced to 0.35g in 2015. In 2014, 258g Methamphetamine was seized while the amount reduced dramatically to 83g ((75.73+7.27)g) in 2015.

### **Types and amount of drugs seized by the Macao Customs Service in the past five years**

<b>Type of drugs</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
大麻草 Cannabis	g	5.02	11.93	24.35	11.81	—
大麻花 Cannabis buds	g	—	—	—	—	—
大麻膏 Cannabis resin	g	—	—	—	—	—
海洛因 Heroin	g	5,229.8 2	2.08	11.85	1.08	0.35
可卡因 Cocaine	g	4.88	3.56	2.89	10.22	—
氯胺酮 Ketamine	g	147.61	436.25	635.8	380.63	59.65
偽麻黃鹼 Pseudo-ephedrine	tablet	77,908	166,500	—	—	—
二甲(甲哌二氧)苯乙胺 Phentermine	tablet	—	—	—	—	—
	g	—	—	—	—	—
氟咪唑安定	tablet	—	—	—	—	—
硝基去氯安定	tablet	—	—	—	—	—
溴二甲氧苯乙胺 4-Bromo-2,5-dime	tablet	—	—	—	—	—

<b>thoxy henethylamine (2C-B)</b>						
<b>硝 甲 西 泮 Nimetazepam</b>	tablet	4.00	6	—	—	—
	g	—	4.79	0.48	—	—
<b>氯 硝 西 泮 Clonazepam</b>	tablet	—	—	—	—	—
<b>芬 拉 西 泮 Lorazepam</b>	tablet	10.00	—	—	—	—
<b>三 唑 安 定 Triazolam</b>	tablet	—	—	—	—	—
<b>去甲三唑安定</b>	tablet	—	586	—	—	—
<b>舒 樂 安 定 Estazolam</b>	tablet	4.00	—	—	—	—
<b>阿 普 唑 仑 Alprazolam</b>	tablet	36.00	—	—	30	—
<b>麻古 Magu</b>	g	—	—	1.14	—	7.27
	tablet	—	—	—	199	—
<b>咪 達 唑 仑 Midazolam</b>	tablet	93.00	—	—	—	—
	g	—	—	18.95	—	—
<b>甲 基 苯 丙 胺 Methamphetamin e</b>	g	2.85	48.78	144.21	258	75.73
	tablet	50.00	—	—	—	—
<b>可待因 Codeine</b>	ml	—	1.44	60	1,591.56	—
	g	—	314.41	630.96	—	—

In 2015, the Narcotics Division of Judicial Police seized large amounts of drugs, including Heroin - 2,012g in total; “Ice” Methamphetamine - 1,406g in total; Ketamine - 3,171g in total; “weed” Cannabis - 34g in total and “coke” Cocaine - 12.029g in total. In all types of drugs seized, although Cocaine has increased 4.3 times in amount than last year, but if calculated separately from the 9,024g Cocaine found in the second largest trans-region drug trafficking case, the amount of Cocaine seized this year was similar to that of last year. Regarding the amount of other types of drugs, although the amount of drugs seized in trans-region drug trafficking case (Macao as the transition point) was also included, the amount shows a decreasing tendency as

well.

In addition, many types of liquid and tablet drugs were seized. Liquid drugs include liquid Cocaine 330ml, liquid Ketamine 325ml and liquid Phentermine 1,132ml. Tablet drugs include Methamphetamine 339 tablets, Nimetazepam 2 tablets. In general, there is a downtrend in the number of drug-related crimes as well as the people arrested for such crimes. (For the situation of drug enforcement and data in details, please refer to the Report of Judicial Police)

Finally, yet importantly, regarding the situation of HIV/AIDS infection among drug abusers in Macao, with the strengthened service project of methadone maintenance treatment and the establishment of non-governmental rehabilitation outreach centers, ideal results are yielded for rehabilitation seekers who need all kinds of medical examinations. The cases of various infectious diseases have decreased and the case of HIV/AIDS infection and transmission among drug abusers are effectively in control. The number of HIV infection cases in 2015 has reduced compared to that of 2014.

#### **Statistics on HIV/AIDS infection in Macao in the past five years**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
HIV virus	21	33	28	48	<b>39</b>
AIDS	4	13	7	15	<b>15</b>
HIV infection by syringe sharing	4	4	0	2	<b>1</b>
AIDS infection by syringe sharing	1	5	1	2	<b>3</b>

## **Narcotics Control Committee**

In order to coordinate all sectors of the society, fighting drug-related crime and preventing drug abuse, the Government of Macao SAR established *Narcotics Control Committee (the Committee)* in 2008. According to Chief Executive's Order No.179/2008, the Committee includes anti-drug-related governmental departments,

representatives from non-governmental organizations and prominent people in the society, working for two years as a term. The term of the current Committee is from 18 September, 2014 to 17 September, 2016. There are two working groups working under the Committee, namely “Concern Teenager Drug Addiction Working Group” and “Anti-drug Law Review Functional Working Group”.

The work of the Committee and its working groups in 2015 is illustrated in details as follows:

## **1. The work of the Committee**

The Committee has two general meetings at regular intervals each year, collecting ideas and suggestions from the Committee members towards the anti-drug campaign of the Government. This year the meetings are held on 24 June and 12 November. The details of the meetings are as follows:

### **1) The first meeting on 24 June**

Hosted by the President of the Committee, Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture Tam Chon Weng, the meeting included reporting the current work of the Committee and the annual working plan; reporting current situations of drug-related crimes in Macao; reporting the data of “Central Registration System for Drug Abusers in Macao” in 2014; reporting results of two surveys on teenagers; reporting the work of two working groups of the Committee; discussing the content and suggestion of “Evaluation Report on the Review of the Anti-drug Law”; reporting the important resolution of 58<sup>th</sup> Meeting of UN’s Commission on Narcotic Drugs (UNCND) and reporting the coordination of work between Macao and UNCND.

### **2) The second meeting on 12 November**

Hosted by the President of the Committee, Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture Tam Chon Weng, the meeting included reporting the current work of the Committee and the annual working plan of 2016; reporting the data of “Central Registration System for Drug Abusers in Macao” in first half of 2015; reporting the work of “Concern Teenager Drug Addiction Working Group” and “Anti-drug Law Review Functional Working Group” as well as the progress of reviewing the



Anti-drug Law.

## **2. The work of working groups**

### **1) Concern Teenager Drug Addiction Working Group**

The group has held working meetings on 6 February, 15 April and 22 September. It mainly focused on optimizing the smart phone APP “Anti-drug Information Booth” and the project of “Smart Tips 4 U” as well as redesigning the website in order to provide more convenient/appropriate services for supporting teenagers and their families. In addition, the group designed new promotion gift (bus card bag) and put forward seasonal magazine “Smart Parents” so that parents could know better how to recognize if their children have drug abuse behavior. Meanwhile, in the events of International Anti-drug Day on 26 June, the grand awarding ceremony of Drug Free Microfilm Contest was organized to expand the promotion of anti-drug education among Macao citizens.

### **2) Anti-drug Law Review Functional Working Group**

The group has held working meetings on 12 February, 17 June and 18 August. In order to finish “Analysis and Evaluation Report on the Review of the Anti-drug Law” within 2015, the group was restructured in the meeting of 12 February. The convener changed to the Director of Social Welfare Bureau. Selected deputy members were included to ensure the meeting to go smoothly. The Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture confirmed the list of the group members on March 5, 2015(see Attachment). The group members will have meetings with Public Prosecutions Office, the Court, Macao Prison and Macao Association of Lawyers for collection of opinions.

The Group has finished “Analysis and Evaluation Report on the Review of the Anti-drug Law” on 24 June right before the first general meeting and handed it in to the Committee for discussion in the meeting. It was approved by all members of the Committee and then was transferred to Legal Affairs Bureau for certain legislation process. “Analysis and Evaluation Report on the Review of the Anti-drug Law” points out suggestions on law review including: aggravating the penalties on the crimes of drug abusing and trafficking and possession of drugs; increasing police capacity within the collection of evidence; setting up the measure of urine sample for examination; adding five

drugs as prohibited substances (AH-7921、25B-NBOMe、25C-NBOMe、25I-NBOMe、AM-2201) which was approved by the 58<sup>th</sup> Meeting UN's Commission on Narcotic Drugs (UNCND). The Executive Council also finished discussing the review of the drafted Anti-drug Law on 15 December 2015.

### **3. Events of Outreach Investigation and Exchange**

In order to learn more about the nation's practical work and research achievement of drug prevention and treatment, strengthening the cooperation and development in terms of anti-drug affairs among Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao, the Committee organized a delegation of 17 people to participate in the "National Seminar of Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment 2015" in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, on the 11 to 15 October. The Committee members delivered various papers and reports during the seminar, sharing Macao's experiences on systematic prevention, multi-mode treatment and rehabilitation services in practice, received high evaluation in the seminar. These experiences and effect could be a reference for Mainland China and Hong Kong.



First general meeting on 24 June



Second general meeting on 12 November



“National Seminar of Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment 2015” in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, 11-15 October

## **The Judiciary Police**

### **The Narcotics Division of the Criminal Investigation Department**

According to the stipulation of paragraph 1 of Article 7 of Macao SAR Law No. 5/2006 “Organisation of the Judiciary Police”, the Judiciary Police has the exclusive authority to investigate the trafficking of narcotics and psychotropic substances. According to the stipulation of Article 7 of Macao SAR Administrative Regulation No. 9/2006 “The Organisation and Operation of the Judiciary Police”, the Narcotics Division, established under the Criminal Investigation Department, is specifically responsible for the prevention, combat and investigation of drug crimes stipulated in Law No. 17/2009 “Prohibition of illegal production, trafficking and consumption of narcotics and psychotropic pharmaceuticals”.

### **Law Enforcement Situations**

In recent years, the progressing camouflage of drug consumption and trafficking activities in Macao and the ever-changing modus operandi adopted by drug traffickers to avoid police investigation and seizure had posed certain difficulties to investigation and law enforcement of drug crimes. To better investigate drug crimes and to stop drugs from entering Macao from the source, the Narcotics Division was restructured in September 2014 to establish three investigative sections of different scope of work: Operation and Investigation Section, Border Patrol and Special Investigation Section and Intelligence Collection and Analysis Section. A series of preventive and combat measures were as well adopted in response to the current Macao drug situation, to prevent drug crimes from jeopardizing Macao.

#### **(1) Combat from the source**

Due to the limitations in Macao, either the drugs were transferred to Macao or via Macao to neighbouring regions, all the drugs were brought into Macao from elsewhere. For this reason, apart from the human body X-ray scanners that have already been set up at the international airport and Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, effort of drug seizure in each border check point has also been strengthened. More importantly, police cooperation and intelligence exchange with China and overseas drug crime enforcement authorities have continually been intensified and staff members have been actively sent to participate in various drug crimes combating seminars to get hold of the latest trend and modus operandi of drug crimes in other regions, in order to make early prevention and deployment to intercept drugs from

entering Macao from the sources.

Furthermore, staff members were dispatched to participate in various drug crimes related training courses to enhance the professional level and skills of criminal investigators of the Narcotics Division, in order to enhance the efficiency of law enforcement.

## (2) Enhance prevention and combat

The Narcotics Division has been continuously conducting patrols in districts or establishments favoured by drug takers, traffickers or juveniles (such as karaoke, Internet cafés and hostels). On the other hand, criminal investigators of the Narcotics Division continue to take the initiative to carry out in-depth visits to various communities to conduct overt and covert investigation in respect of drug crimes so as to find out whether drug-related situation exists in the community.

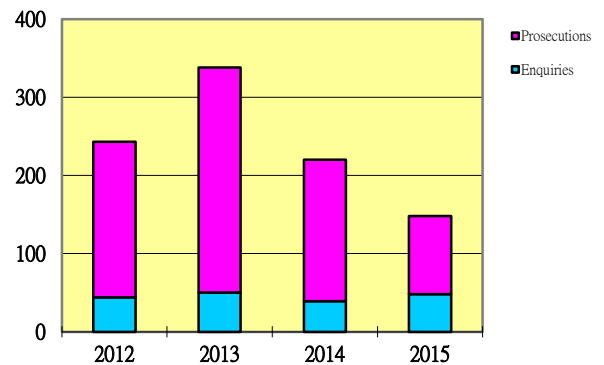
To deal with the situation of progressing camouflage of drug consumption and drug trafficking, the Narcotics Division jointly held the “Seminar on Drug Identification” with the Community Policing and Public Relations Division of the Judiciary Police to inculcate fellow residents with basic knowledge on drugs, so as to reinforce their concept of drug and crime prevention and handling methods. At the same time, the setting up of an immediate reporting mechanism with various sectors was being explored. Whenever any activities suspected to be drug consumption and drug trafficking or suspected drug-taking utensils were found, reports would be made to the police immediately. When the criminal investigators of the Narcotics Division received information of crimes, personnel would be immediately dispatched to the scene to follow up so as to verify whether a drug-related situation exists. If the drug-related information was confirmed, combating action would be taken timely.

## **Types and number of cases**

In 2015, the Narcotics Division received a total of 652 cases of drug crimes, which included 48 enquires and 100 prosecutions (chart 1), 83 preliminary investigations (chart 2), and 421 requested investigations (chart 3). The number of cases on various types of drug-involving crimes demonstrated a decreasing trend when compared with the past three years. The main reason for the plunge of prosecutions was the decline of drug-involving cases discovered in various border check points being referred to the Narcotics Division for follow-up handling by the Customs, which had dropped by 78.9% comparing to the previous year.

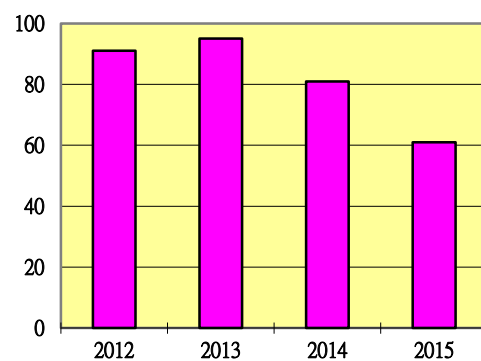
	2012	2013	2014	2015
Enquiries	44	50	39	48
Prosecutions	199	288	181	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>148</b>

(Chart 1)



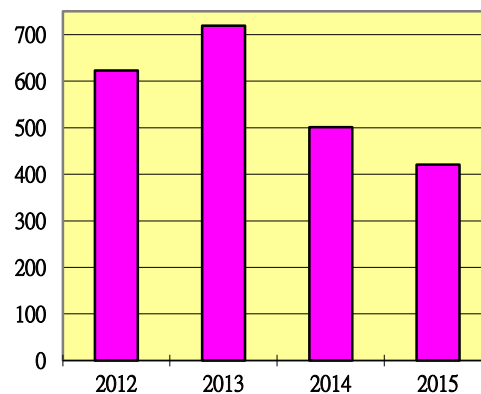
Preliminary Investigations (Cases)		
Year	Received	Completed
2012	91	130
2013	95	63
2014	81	50
2015	83	61

(Chart 2)



Requested Investigations (Cases)		
Year	Received	Completed
2012	623	593
2013	719	670
2014	501	497
2015	421	404

(Chart 3)



## Number and nature of arrested persons

The Narcotics Division arrested a total of 306 suspects in 2015, of which 126 persons were arrested for drug trafficking, 162 persons were arrested for drug consumption, and 18 persons were arrested for other offences (such as permitting others [to engage in illicit production, trafficking and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances] in public or assembly areas or illegal immigration etc). The total number of persons arrested dropped by 11.3% when compared with the previous year, as the number of persons arrested for drug trafficking dropped by

2.33%, and the number of persons arrested for drug consumption dropped by 16.1% (chart 4). However, the reduction of the total number of persons arrested was mainly due to the decrease of cases being referred to the Narcotics Division for follow-up handling from the Customs. The quantity of cases cracked and the number of persons arrested by the Narcotics Division remained similar with the previous year.

Arrested suspects / Nature (Persons)				
Year	Drug trafficking	Drug consumption	Others	Total
2012	101	175	2	278
2013	238	249	17	504
2014	129	193	23	345
2015	126	162	18	306

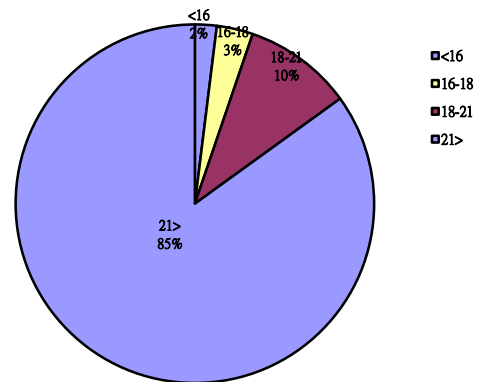
(Chart 4)

To classify the arrested suspects by four age groups: 6 of them were below the responsibility age of 16, 10 of them aged between 16 and 18, 30 of them aged between 18 and 21, 260 aged above 21 (Chart 5). To classify them by gender, there were 233 male suspects, which took up 76.14% of the total number of persons arrested, and 73 female suspects, which took up 23.86%

of the total number of persons arrested (chart 6).

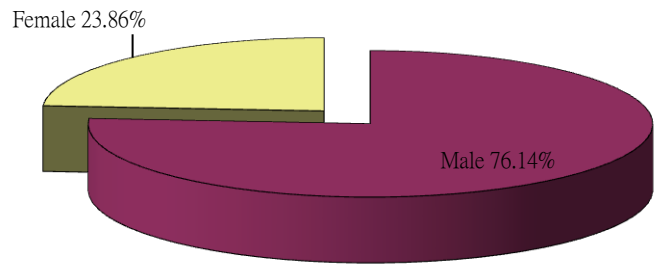
Arrested suspects / Age (Persons)	
<16	6
16-18	10
18-21	30
21>	260

(Chart 5)



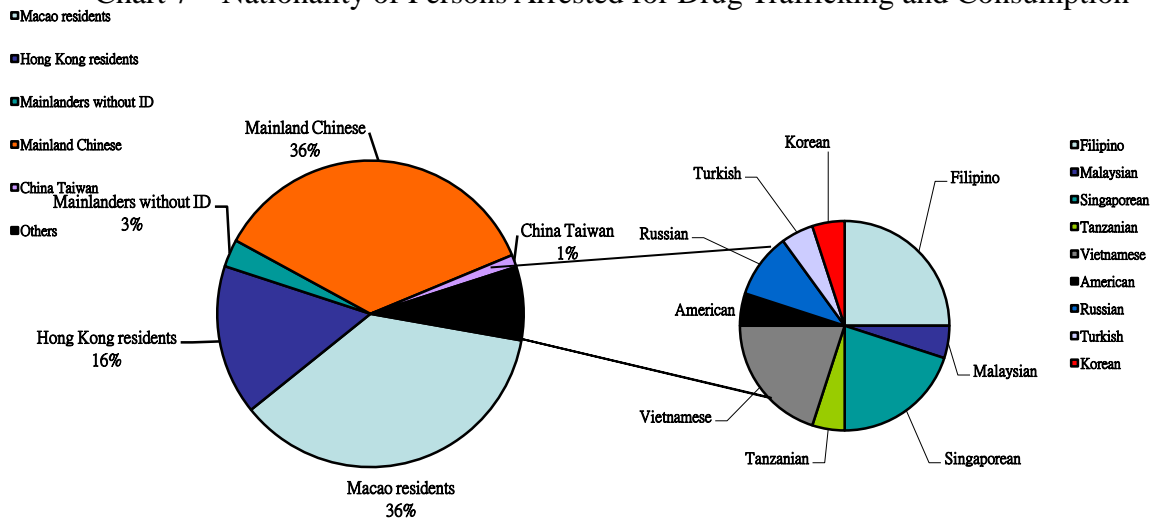
Arrested suspects (persons)	
Male	233
Female	73

(Chart 6)



To classify the suspects by nationality, there were 113 Macao residents, 111 mainland Chinese residents, 49 Hong Kong residents, 9 mainlanders without identity documents, 4 persons from China Taiwan, 5 Filipinos, 4 each of Vietnamese and Singaporeans, 2 Russians and 1 from each of the following countries: Malaysia, Tanzania, the US, Turkey and Korea (chart 7).

Chart 7 – Nationality of Persons Arrested for Drug Trafficking and Consumption



Arrested suspects / Nationality (Persons)							
Macao residents	Hong Kong residents	Mainland Chinese	Mainlanders without ID	China Taiwan	Filipino	Malaysian	Total 306
113	49	111	9	4	5	1	
Tanzanian	Vietnamese	American	Russian	Turkish	Korean	Singaporean	
1	4	1	2	1	1	4	

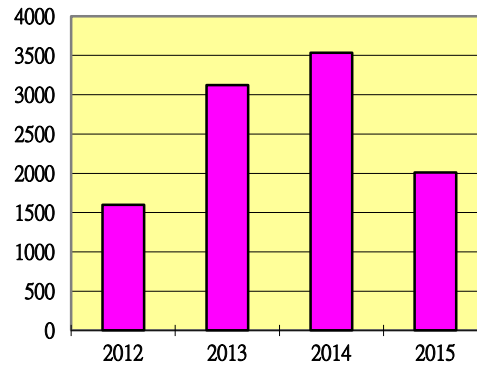


## Types and quantity of drugs

The Narcotics Division seized a large quantity of drugs in 2015, which included: 2,012 g of heroin (so-called “white powder”) (chart 8); 1,406 g of methamphetamine (so-called “ice”) (chart 9); 3,171 g of ketamine (so-called “K zai”) (chart 10); 34 g of marijuana (so-called “grass”) (chart 11) and 12,029 g of cocaine (so-called “coke”) (chart 12).

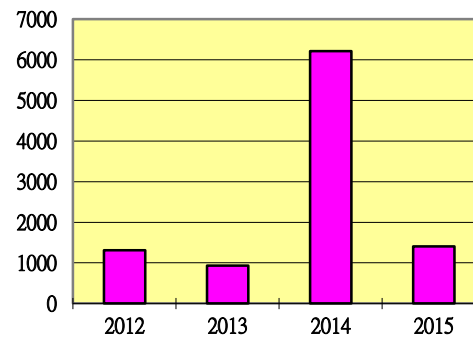
Heroin seized (g)	
2012	1599
2013	3125
2014	3536
2015	2012

(Chart 8)



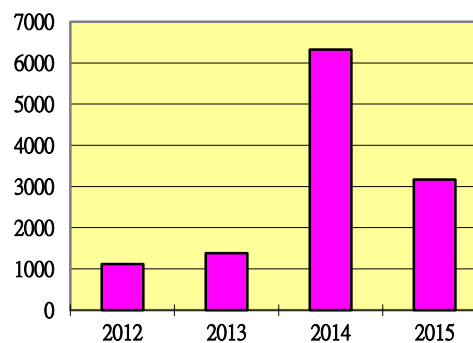
Methamphetamine (g)	
2012	1312
2013	932
2014	6215
2015	1406

(Chart 9)



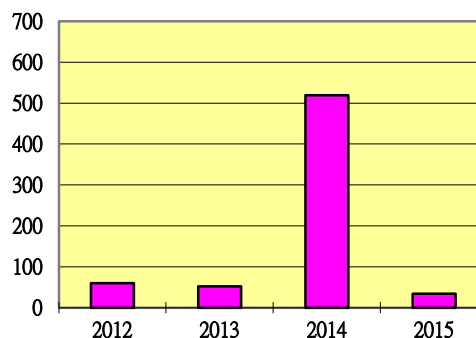
Ketamine (g)	
2012	1122
2013	1380
2014	6320
2015	3171

(Chart 10)



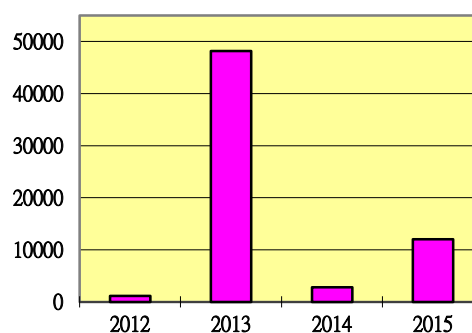
Marijuana (g)	
2012	60
2013	52
2014	519
2015	34

(Chart 11)



Cocaine (g)	
2012	1168
2013	48187
2014	2788
2015	12029

(Chart 12)



In addition, many types of liquidised and pill-like drugs were seized. Liquidised drugs included: 330 ml of liquidised cocaine, 325 ml of liquidised ketamine and 1,132 ml of liquidised dimethylphenethylamine. Pill-like drugs included: 339 pieces of methamphetamine, 2 pieces of nimetazepam.

## Conclusion and prospects

Analyzing the aforementioned data of various aspects, it was discovered that both the number of cases of drug crimes and the number of persons arrested for drug crimes demonstrated a descending trend. Among the types of drugs seized, although the total amount of cocaine seized was 4.3 times more than the previous year, if the 9,024 g of cocaine seized in the second largest cross-border drug trafficking case in Macao in December were counted separately, it was noted that the amount of cocaine seized was in fact similar to the previous year. As for the quantity of other types of drugs, even if the quantities of drugs being seized in cross-border drug-trafficking cases using Macao as a transit stop were included, a declining trend could still be observed. In addition, even though the total number of persons arrested for involving in drug crimes decreased, analysing the proportion of drug-related persons in terms of nationality, it was observed that the number of mainlanders was similar to that of Macao residents, but the number of Hong Kong residents doubled comparing to the

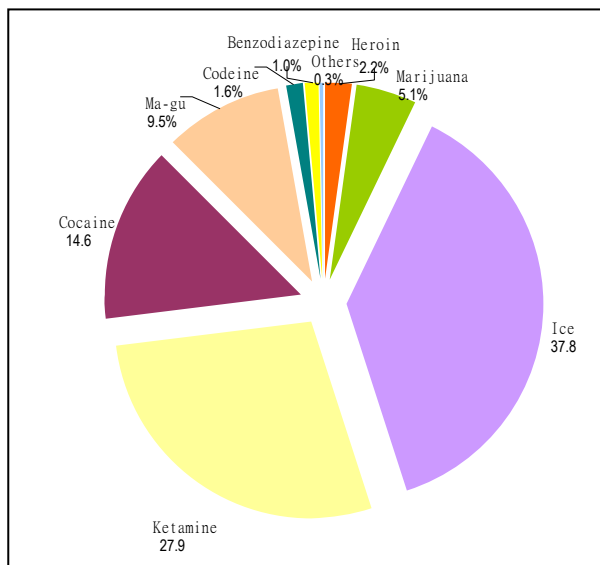
past. It could be concluded that the situation of mainlanders and Hong Kong residents involving in drug crimes in Macao was critical.

When the Narcotics Division analysed specific drug-related cases, it was discovered that the main reason for mainland and Hong Kong drug dealers to traffic drugs in Macao was the larger profit obtainable from trafficking drugs in Macao than that in their respective regions. Taking advantage of this and the juveniles' ignorance in the Macao law, Hong Kong drug dealers lured juveniles in Hong Kong to conduct drug trafficking activities in Macao with a considerable reward.

It can be observed from the aforementioned facts that the Narcotics Division has already obtained a remarkable result in the prevention and combat of drug crimes. The Narcotics Division shall implement the guiding principle of the Macao SAR government, to carry out the policing concepts of "proactive policing", "community policing" and "public relations policing", and to actively dispatch personnel to carry out in-depth visits in the community to gather intelligence related to drugs. In the meantime, various measures of prevention and combat shall be reinforced; strategies of preventing and combating drug crimes shall be adjusted according to the ever-changing criminal situation in Macao. Furthermore, the guiding principle of "intelligence led criminal investigation" shall be implemented by the strengthened communication and cooperation mechanism with counterparts within and outside the country, especially the direct contact mechanism with the mainland and Hong Kong for mutual reporting of information relating to drug offenders, in order to comprehensively suppress the hazard of drug crimes and to achieve the ultimate goal of creating a drug-free community with fellow residents.

## The Judiciary Police – Forensic Science Department

The Forensic Science Department is a department with technical independence under the supervision of the Judiciary Police. Its main duties include: carrying out tests and collecting evidence at the crime scenes, providing forensic examination on material evidence, offering criminal technical support, and conducting technical research and development entrusted by investigating units. Forensic examination on drugs is one of the major tasks under the work of forensic examination on material evidence.



### General situation on examination of drugs and controlled pharmaceuticals in 2015

In 2015, this Department received 321 cases for examination. In terms of types, ketamine (“K zai”) and methamphetamine (ice) accounted for more than 2/3 of the yearly total, of which methamphetamine made up the majority.

Continuing the descending trend of the previous two years, in 2015, except cocaine, all other types of cases, which included heroin, benzodiazepine class psychotropic pharmaceuticals, ketamine, methamphetamine, ma-gu and marijuana, had fallen by 42%, 70%, 52%, 29%, 71% and 43% respectively when compared with 2014. Cocaine, on the contrary, had risen by 12% comparing with 2014.



“Happy powder” containing Ketamine, MDMA and nimetazepam

This was the first time since 1997 that case of ecstasy was not recorded.

In 2015, there was only 1 case of drugs packed in cylindrical pellets and trafficked by means of bodily concealment. 67 pellets of cocaine weighing a total of 0.8 kg were sent for examination.

In addition, 6 “happy water” cases and 2 “happy powder” cases were submitted for examination in 2015. The amount of “happy water” submitted had reached a record high of 2.1 L, and examinations revealed that the main ingredients were ketamine, methamphetamine and MDMA. “Happy powder” was mainly made up of MDMA, methamphetamine and nimetazepam, with the average purity of MDMA 3% only.

Regarding the purity of drugs, the purity of heroin from received cases was detected to be 2%~50%; the purity of ketamine in “K zai” powder and pellets from received cases was detected to be 0.5%~84%; the purity of methamphetamine in crystalline “ice” was detected to be 2%~80%; cocaine examined was 23%~96%; the purity of methamphetamine in ma-gu was 2%~19%.

### **Situations of drugs and controlled pharmaceuticals sent for examination in the past five years**

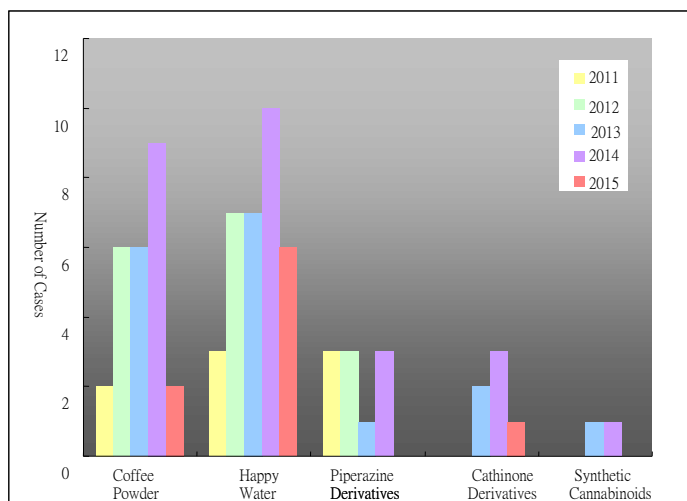
Amongst all types of drugs submitted for examination, between 2011 and 2015, except cocaine, various types of drugs demonstrated an ascending trend until the peak was reached in 2013, then descended year by year. This was particularly obvious amongst traditional drugs such as heroin and benzodiazepine class psychotropic pharmaceuticals, which had both dropped to a single digit for the first time since 1997, and had only 7 and 3 cases respectively in 2015. In these five years, ketamine and methamphetamine still

accounted for the majority of cases submitted. In 2015, methamphetamine cases had even surpassed ketamine cases. In addition, cases of ecstasy, which had remained below 3 cases, did not appear in 2015. The overall situation among various drugs, except manufactured cocaine and codeine, demonstrated a similar trend in terms of the weight and quantity submitted for examination, which ascended year by year then descended in 2014 or 2015.



“Happy water” with MDMA and nimetazepam examined

There were 12 cases of body-cavity concealment of heroin cases between 2011 and 2014, with a total of 818 pellets of heroin weighing 9.4 kg, but no such case was found in 2015. There was one case of body-cavity concealment of cocaine each in 2011 and 2015, with a total of 165 pellets of cocaine



weighing a total of 1.9 kg and purity ranged between 52% and 58%. The purity was lower than that of the case in 2008 (82%) and in 2010 (70%).

In terms of new types of drugs, from 2011, apart from the cases of so-called “coffee powder”

(or “happy powder”) and “happy water”, there were also cases of piperazine derivatives. In 2013, there were even cathinone derivatives and synthetic cannabinoids. In the past five years, there were 25 cases of coffee powder, 33 cases of happy water, 10 cases of piperazine derivatives, 6 cases of cathinone derivatives and 2 cases of synthetic cannabinoids. Amongst them, the weight of “coffee powder” and “happy water” amounted to 5.6 kg and 5.2 L respectively. Piperazine derivatives mainly appeared as an ingredient of “coffee powder” and “happy water”, amounted to 2.6 kg and 0.6 L respectively, and others were submitted as 8 pieces of yellow pills. The situation of cathinone derivatives was similar, with 185 g, 137 ml and 2 pills submitted. In addition, the 2 cases of synthetic cannabinoids amounted to 52 g of dried plant fragments.



Pinkish powder with cathinone derivative “Ethylone” detected

In terms of ingredients and purity, the ingredients of “coffee powder” were similar to those of “happy water”, with ketamine, MDMA and methamphetamine as the main ingredients. MDMA had a generally higher purity of up to 30%, and the highest purity of ketamine could reach 17%, but most of them were under 10%. The purity of methamphetamine was too low to be detected. In addition, it was worth mentioning that the ingredients of “eramin 5” including nimetazepam, nitrazepam and

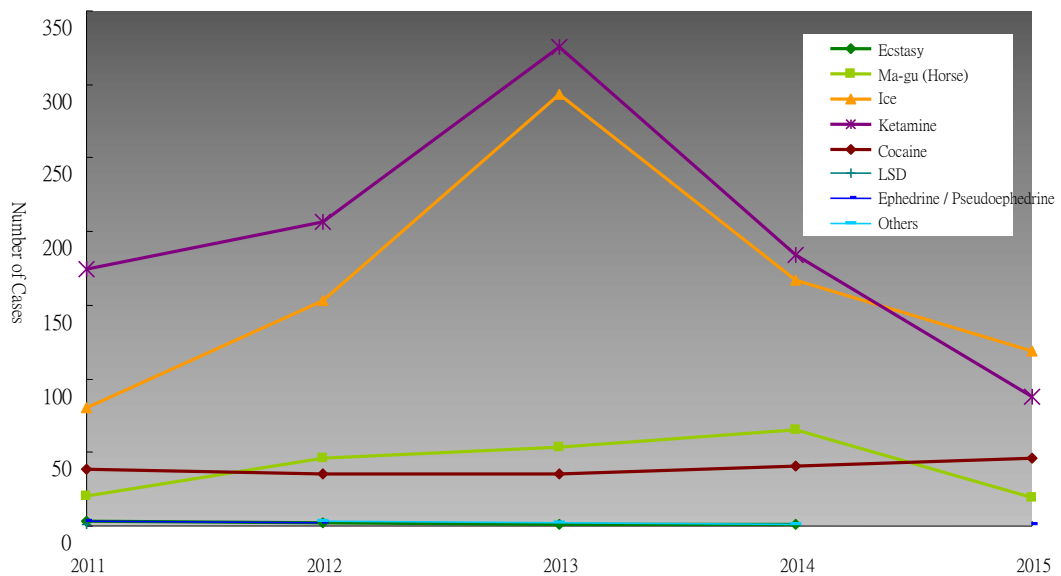
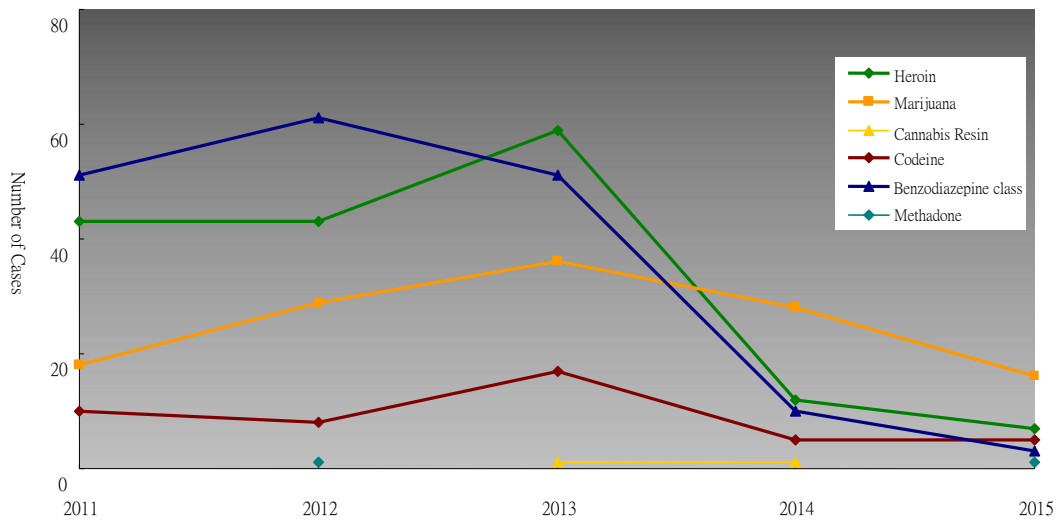
the uncontrolled phenazepam were detected in more than half of the samples. Furthermore, amongst the new types of drugs listed as controlled drugs since April 2014 in Macao, the type of piperazine derivatives appeared in Macao was mainly TFMPP, followed by BZP or pCPP; cathinone derivatives were methcathinone, MDPV, Ethylone, Methylone, 4-FMC, 4-DMMC or 4-MEC, with MDPV as the most common type; synthetic cannabinoids were EAM-2201 and FUB-PB-22; case of salvia divinorum and its active ingredient salvinorin-A was yet to be observed.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Heroin	43	43	59	12	7
Marijuana	18	29	36	28	16
Cannabis Resin	0	0	1	1	0
Codeine	10	8	17	5	5
Benzodiazepine class	51	61	51	10	3
Methadone	0	1	0	0	1
Ecstasy	3	2	1	1	0
Ma-gu (Horse)	20	46	53	65	19
Ice	80	153	293	167	119
Ketamine	174	207	325	184	88
Cocaine	38	35	35	41	46
LSD	1	0	0	0	0
Ephedrine/Pseudoephedrine	3	2	0	0	1
Others	0	3	2	1	0

Drug cases sent for examination between 2011 and

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Heroin (g)	13464.04	1963.57	3155.53	3541.07	2015.16
Marijuana (g)	183.69	131.73	83.68	685.01	84.85
Cannabis Resin (g)	0	0	0.29	7.68	0
Codeine (millilitre)	4202	4431	4932.2	2324	3064.5
Benzodiazepine class (tablets)	1031.5	1235	249	275	8
Methadone (tablets)	0	3	0	0	11
Ecstasy (tablets)	16	2	2	155	0
Ma-gu (Horse) (tablets)	333.5	1019	1736	1328	455
Ice (g)	4261.08	3231.13	2445.75	6655.22	1796.88
Ketamine (g)	1500.21	1859.00	1999.88	8399.01	4264.56
Cocaine (g)	5606.36	2119.03	48237.07	3016.07	12188.07
LSD (pieces)	1500	0	0	0	0
Ephedrine/Pseudoephedrine (tablets)	76508	437877	0	0	0
Others (tablets)	0	0	39	8	0

Quantity and weight of drugs sent for examination between 2011 and 2015



Comparison of drug and controlled pharmaceutical cases sent for examination between 2011 and

## Future Perspective

Apart from providing qualitative and quantitative analysis of drugs for criminal investigative units, the Forensic Science Department has also been closely monitoring and collecting all kinds of relevant information to improve the forensic examination technology and promote its development, so as to implement the concept of



strengthening the police force by technology. The Department will keep up exchanges and cooperation with the relevant authorities and experts within and outside the country, so as to provide competent technical support to fight drug crimes.

# Health Bureau

## I. Organizational Structure and Functions

### 1. AIDS Prevention and Control Commission\_

The AIDS Prevention and Control Commission which aims to curb the spread of AIDS was established in 2005. It is tasked to plan and promote the prevention and control of AIDS. The Commission is chaired by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, and constituted by 25 members representing different governmental entities and non-government organizations from sectors of health, education, social welfare, security and anti-drug.

### 2. AIDS Counselling and Support Team

During office hours, Macao residents may visit the AIDS Counselling and Support Team of the Public Health Laboratory of the Health Bureau, or call the AIDS Counselling and Support Hotline (no caller ID display, callers will be directed to the pre-recorded messages during non-office hours) to schedule for a free HIV antibody blood test. Besides, a Voluntary Anonymous Monitoring System was established to provide HIV antibody blood test for people who do not want to disclose their personal information.

Other support and services provided by the AIDS Counselling and Support Team include: referring HIV infected persons to Conde de São Januário General Hospital for further treatment; providing consultation and counselling for referrals of suspected cases from non-government medical organizations, and arranging them to have HIV antibody confirmatory test; and assisting relevant government entities and civil organizations in the conduct of HIV/AIDS publicity and education.

## II. Summary of Major Achievements in 2015

### 1. AIDS Counselling Service, Publicity and Education

During 2015, the AIDS Hotline has answered 264 incoming phone calls and received 362 attendants in total; there were a total of 152 individuals who underwent HIV antibody test voluntarily, and 9 were referred for further treatment.

The publicity and education activities organized by the AIDS Prevention and Control Commission included:

1. Convened the “10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the AIDS Prevention and Control Commission --- Community Forum on AIDS in Macao”, inviting experts and peers from the Mainland, Hong Kong and Macao to

exchange opinion, thus improving the professionals' capability and cohesiveness;

2. Introduced the routine HIV testing programme in all local medical institutions, in which doctors suggest 15-65 patients who can be arranged for follow-up consultation to undergo HIV test;
3. Promoted the HIV testing service via newspapers, the Internet, leaflets and other mass media;
4. Held the "Love yourself, take the test" voluntary HIV testing day, with an intention to increase residents' awareness towards HIV testing;
5. Provided free rapid tests to residents via education activities co-organized by subsidized NGOs and associations of foreign labours;
6. Continued to cooperate with the Worker's Medical Clinic on the "Cooperation Scheme for the Prevention and Control of STDs/ HIV", providing free STDs tests for people who had unprotected sex and patients with sexually transmitted disease;
7. Continued to subsidize non-government organizations in providing hotline services, outreach services, training, STDs diagnosis and treatment and other services to sex workers;
8. Through "AIDS Education Funding Scheme", subsidized and supported civil organizations and schools to conduct different types of preventive education activities;
9. Collaborated with different local gaming and hotel enterprises to hold roving activities of the "Infectious Diseases Awareness Day", so as to promote the prevention of HIV/AIDS to the grassroots and foreign employees;
10. Launched the "Research on Macao Youths' knowledge, attitude and behaviour on HIV/AIDS" to review local teenagers' knowledge towards AIDS, and understand the general situation of their AIDS-related risk behaviour;
11. Continued to organize the "Sex Education in School Support Scheme", assisted schools to formulate work plans for school-based sex education, introduced sex education teaching aids for different education stages, and jointly held a talk for primary and secondary school students on "how to prevent sexual abuse and get help" with the Judiciary Police with an aim to elevate the self-protection awareness among students;
12. Organized the 5<sup>th</sup> Community Sex Education Promotion Activities, launched a sex education drama school tour, and continued to train sex

education instructors;

13. Invited Professor Lee Shui Shan of the Chinese University of Hong Kong and convened a seminar on “Regularization of HIV testing, new trend on prevention and treatment after exposure” in order to fortify medical personnel’s knowledge on AIDS/HIV treatment and the latest prevention and control strategies
14. Continued the seasonal publication, *AIDS Newsletter*, to strengthen publicity.

## 2. Epidemic Situation of AIDS in Macao

In the HIV infected cases among local residents, the infection is mainly transmitted through heterosexual contact (38%), homosexual or bisexual contact (25%), and intravenous drug injection (21%) and. Since the introduction of Methadone Maintenance Treatment in 2005, the proportion of infections via drug injection among Macao residents has been decreasing. In 2015, a total of 26 new HIV cases among local residents were reported in Macao, and none of these cases were infected via intravenous drug injection.

## 3. Overview of infectious diseases among drug addicts in 2015

The Public Health Laboratory of the Health Bureau has cooperated with the Department of Prevention and Treatment for Drug Dependence of the Social Welfare Bureau to provide infectious disease serology testing services to drug addicts.

A total of 95 samples were received throughout the year, among them 49 samples were positive for hepatitis C, infection rate was 52%; and 10 samples were tested positive for hepatitis B, infection rate was 11%. With regard to HIV antibody testing, a total of 94 samples were tested in 2015, and among them no HIV positive cases was detected, infection rate was 0%.

### **III. Conclusion and Way Forward**

In 2016, the AIDS Prevention and Control Commission and its subordinated working groups will continue to hold regular meetings, discuss and formulate prevention and treatment measures, implement and appropriately extend the prevention and control measures for different groups in the society, step up promotion for the standardization of HIV testing, advocate anti-discrimination within the community, improve epidemiological investigation and tracing of new cases of infection, and continue to promote sex education for the youth.



Figure 1. 2015 Working meeting of AIDS Prevention and Control Commission



Figure 2. 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the AIDS Prevention and Control Commission ---  
Community Forum on AIDS in Macao



Figure 3. Roving activities of “Infectious Diseases Awareness Day”



Figure 4. Seminar on “Regularization of HIV testing, new trend on prevention and treatment after exposure”



# Macao Prison

## 1. Functions

In line with the society's efforts on prevention and treatment of drug dependency, the Prison established the "Rehabilitation Unit" in 1997. The Unit aims to provide voluntary withdrawal and rehabilitation services for inmates with drug abuse habits, assist in their withdrawal process, help them build healthy lifestyles and educate them on the consequences of drugs, thus achieving the goal of preventing relapse and recidivism.



Furthermore, to provide better drug withdrawal and rehabilitation services for inmates, the Prison launched the "Methadone Treatment Scheme" in November 2009 within its facilities, offering the said treatment to inmates already receiving the Methadone maintenance treatment provided by the Social Welfare Bureau prior to imprisonment.

## 2. Main Work in 2015

### (1) Activities of the Rehabilitation Unit



Female inmates participating in the "Congeniality" activity

In 2013 to 2015, the Prison



collaborated with the Young Men's Christian Association of Macau on organizing a group activity entitled "Congeniality", with the aim to help participants enhance their

resistance to temptations and build a drug-free and healthy lifestyle. The target participants of the activity were female inmates with drug abuse experience prior to

imprisonment. With narrative practice, group games and sharing among group members, the female inmates were able to tell their own stories and thus discover new senses of identity, meaning and direction. By improving participants' determination to reject the temptation of narcotics and enabling them to learn to establish positive life values, the participants' risks of relapse were reduced and a community support network was set up in preparation for their future return to society.

Moreover, the Prison has been maintaining a close cooperative relationship with the Christian New Life Fellowship in Macau throughout the years. In 2015, an activity titled "Triumph over Drugs" was held for male inmates with prior drug abuse experience. The activity featured a talk and group discussions, and served to send the message of relapse prevention to inmates and allow them to understand the hazards of drugs in the present-day world. The activity was attended by 47 male inmates with previous



drug abuse history, who gave enthusiastic response during the process. In addition, upon completion of the talk, the Prison also organized a group activity for 12 male inmates with prior drug abuse experience and soon to be released, who were guided, through interactive intervention approaches including games, sharing and role-playing, to reflect on their difficulties and build up their resilience.

## **(2) The Methadone Treatment Scheme**

Starting from November 2009, the Prison has been working together with the Social Welfare Bureau on the Methadone Treatment Scheme, conducted on prison premises, with the Methadone oral solution used in the Scheme always provided by the Health Bureau throughout the years.

As of 31 December 2015, a total of 51 inmates had taken part in the Prison's Methadone Treatment Scheme. There were 9 new participants in 2015, all male Macao residents aged between 41 and 61. Among all inmate participants, 43 persons were males and 8 were females; 50 persons completed the treatment and 1 was in the



midst of the withdrawal process while refusing treatment.

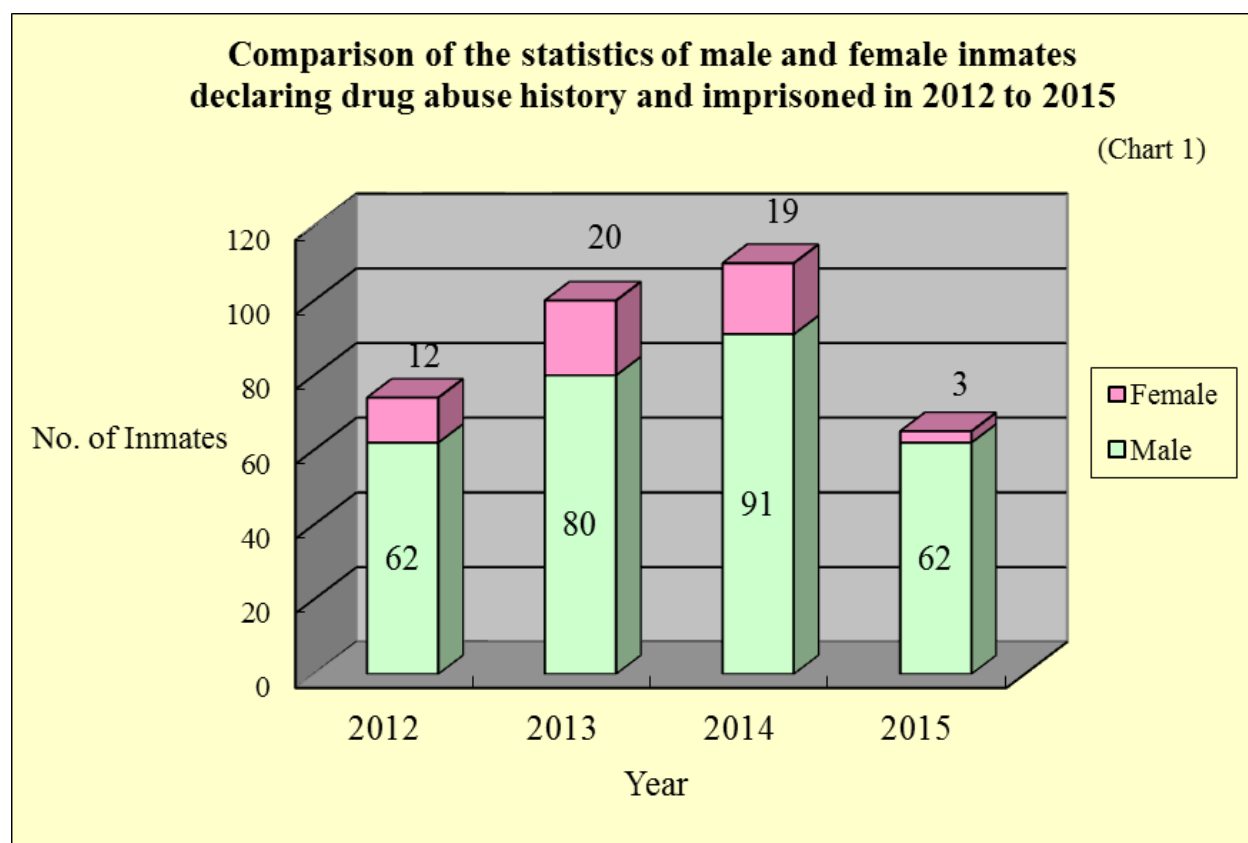
Based on the issuing states/regions of identification document, 94 percent of the 51 inmates mentioned above were Macao residents, 4 percent were Mainland Chinese residents and 2 percent were of other nationalities.

### 3. Statistical analysis of inmates declaring drug abuse history and imprisoned in 2015

#### (1) Analysis concerning the gender of inmates declaring drug abuse history and imprisoned in 2015

According to our statistics, there were 621 new inmates in 2015, 65 of whom declared drug abuse experience, accounting for approximately 10 percent of the new inmate population; among the 65, 62 were males (95 percent) and 3 were females (5 percent).

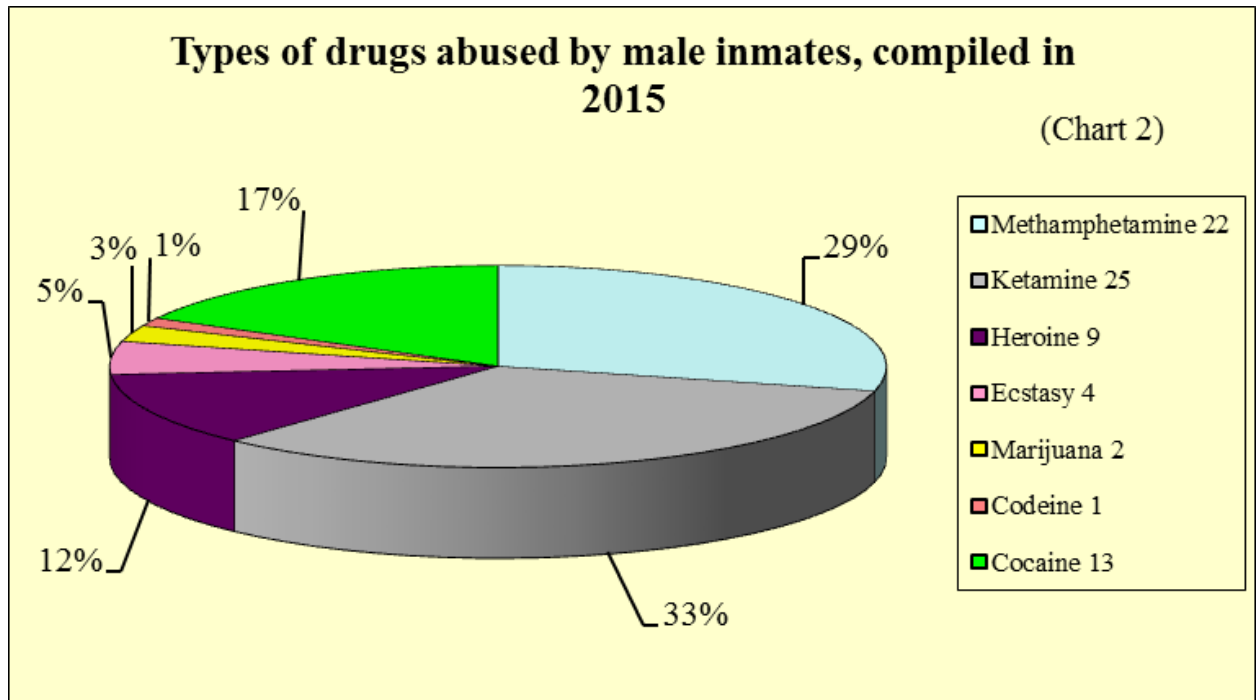
Based on the statistics of inmates with alleged drug abuse experience and imprisoned in the previous four years, there was an obvious decline in the year for both the numbers of male and female inmates who had abused drugs before.



#### (2) Types of drugs that inmates imprisoned in 2015 declared to have abused

Concerning the types of drugs abused by the inmates who declared drug abuse

experience upon imprisonment in 2015: among males, ketamine (commonly known as “K”) was the most abused, as it was consumed by 33 percent. It was followed by methamphetamine (commonly known as “ice”), used by 29 percent, whereas cocaine was used by 17 percent. As for the 3 female inmates declaring drug abuse history on imprisonment, 2 of them abused ketamine (“K”) and 1 used methamphetamine (“ice”).



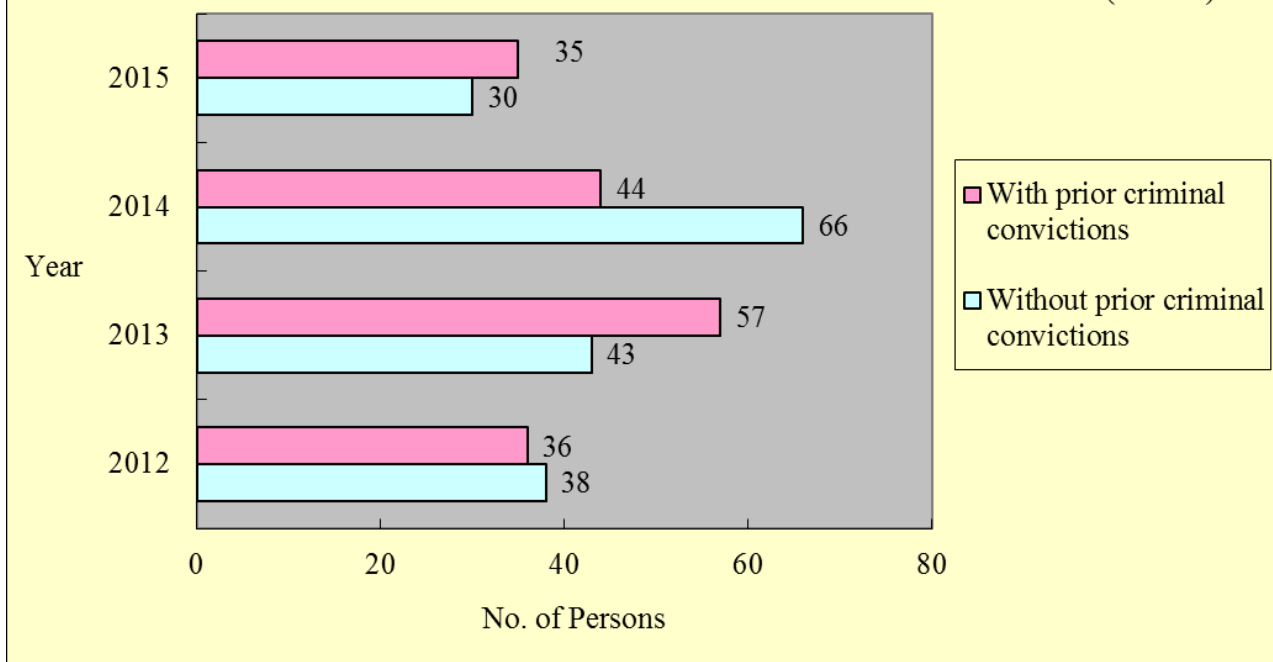
**(3) Statistics of prior criminal convictions of inmates declaring drug abuse history and imprisoned in 2015**

Among inmates with alleged drug abuse history and imprisoned in 2015, 39 persons were Macao residents (60 percent) while 26 were non-locals (40 percent). As for their criminal records, 30 persons did not have prior convictions (46 percent) while 35 did (54 percent).

Furthermore, according to the data, there was a significant drop by 55 percent of the number of inmates with past drug abuse experience but without prior criminal convictions in 2015, compared with 2014. Similarly, the number of inmates with drug abuse history and prior criminal convictions decreased by 20% year-on-year.

**Comparison of the statistics of inmates declaring drug abuse experience and imprisoned in 2012 to 2015 by whether they had previous criminal convictions**

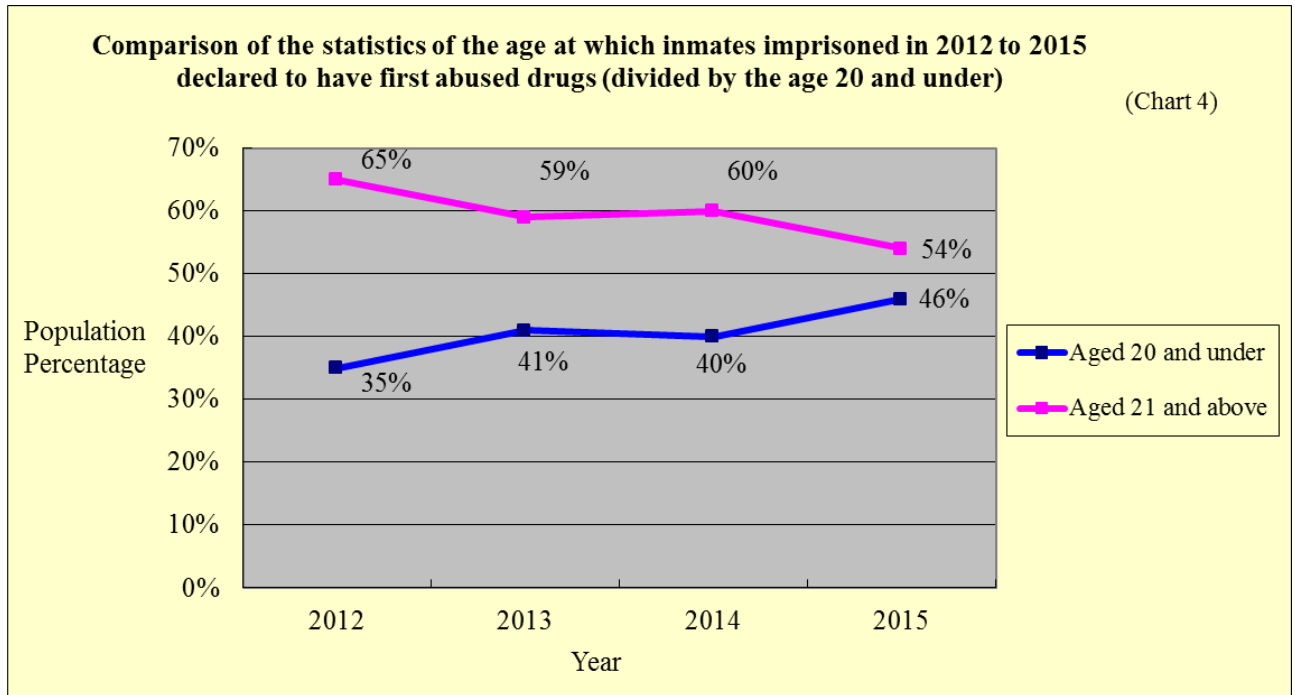
(Chart 3)



**(4) Comparison of the statistics of inmates declaring first-time drug abuse and imprisoned in 2015 by age**

Based on the statistics of 2015, 30 inmates declared that their first drug abuse occurred at the age of 20 and under, accounting for 46 percent of the inmate population with declared drug abuse history and imprisoned in 2015, while the number of inmates imprisoned in 2015 who declared that they first abused drugs at 21 years old and above was 35, taking up 54 percent.

From statistics in 2014 to 2015, the percentage of inmates who first abused drugs at 21 years old and above had a slight decline by 6 percent year-on-year, while those who first abused drugs at 20 years old and under increased by 6 percent year-on-year.



#### 4. Future Prospects

Information shows that there was an obvious decline in the number of inmates who allegedly had previous drug abuse experience and were sent to prison in 2015, especially the number of female inmates, which was lower than the figures in the previous four years. However, it should be noted that the number of inmates who had their first experience abusing drugs at age 20 and under rose by 6 percent compared with the previous year, and as a result, significant attention should be given to the phenomenon of drug abuse among young adults.

Based on the above reasons, in 2016, the Prison is planning to continue stepping up the relapse prevention and rehabilitation services for the related groups of people, deepening inmates' understanding on the development and trends of narcotics through various forms of interventions (e.g. group activities, talks and role-playing) achieved by our strengthened communication and cooperation with non-governmental organizations engaging in drug rehabilitation services and relevant work, as well as guiding inmates on establishing positive outlooks and life attitudes, which will aid in the accomplishment of our goal of facilitating inmates' social reintegration.