

# 2016

## 澳門禁毒報告書

Relatório da Luta Contra a Droga em Macau

Report on Drug Control in Macao



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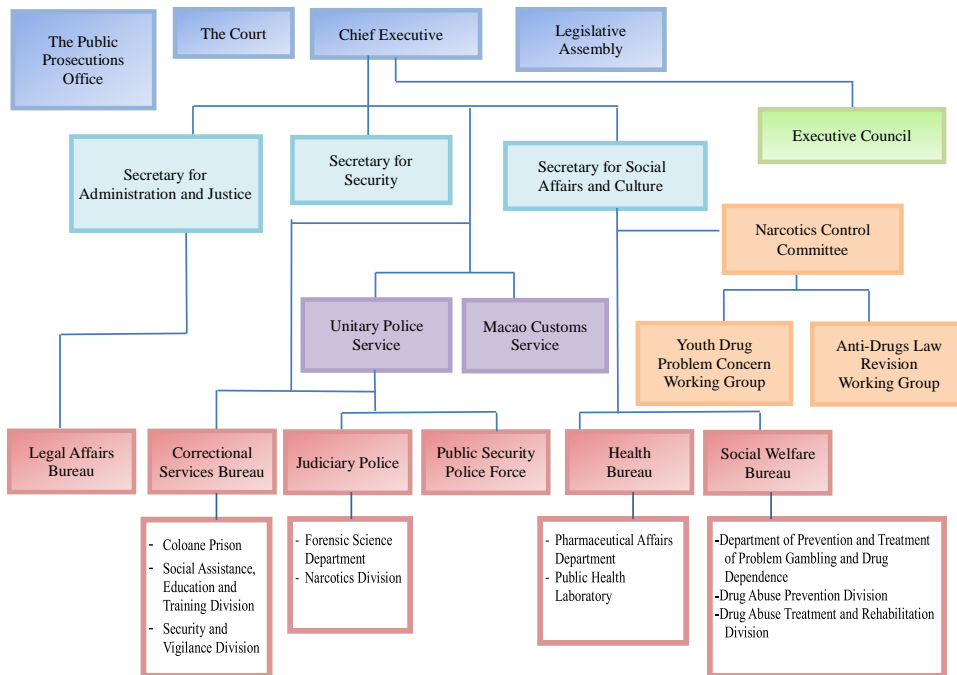


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# I. Drug Control Policy in Macao and the Situation of Drug Problem

## 1. Drug Control Policy in Macao

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, to aim at creating drug-free communities.



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

## **2. Macao's Situation of Drug Problems**

### **1. Types of Drugs**

According to the "Macao Drug Abusers Central Registration System" (hereinafter referred to as the System), the data shows that the total number of reported drug abusers in 2016 is 548, counted in person-time. The most common drug among abusers is ice (Methamphetamine), accounting for 35.4% of the most frequently abused drugs. Among drug abusers under the age of 21, ice users reached 53.1%. In addition, 573 people have received treatment or maintenance services in 2016, of which 11% were ice users; there are 69 new cases of drug treatment in 2016, 28% of them were ice users.

In 2016, the Judicial Police has solved major cases of trans-border cocaine trafficking. Therefore, the main part of drug seizures was cocaine, cannabis and methamphetamine, while the amount of ketamine has substantially reduced. The common drug-check cases mainly fall on ice, with 49%.

Statistics from Coloane Macao Prison has shown that among the prisoners reported of drug abuse in 2016, most male prisoners are reported to use ice, accounting for 41%.

In the case of new drugs, in 2016, the Judicial Police drug-check cases include "coffee powder" and "happy water", as well as the 5-MeO-DALT, CMC, and four kinds of synthetic cannabinoids, appearing in hand-rolled cigarettes.

### **2. Situation of Drug Abuse**

According to the System data, the venue of drug use continued to be in hidden trend. Over 70% of abuser use drugs at friends', their own homes, hotels and other places (76.7%). The problem of multi-drug abuse has gradually revealed. Division for Treatment and Social Rehabilitation of Social Welfare Bureau has conducted a high-risk behavior questionnaire for 172 clinic patients. More than 40% of the respondents used more than one drug and one respondent at the same time uses eight drugs.

In terms of rehabilitation, in 2016 the Drug Treatment Complex Centre has followed cases of voluntary detoxification with 573 people, decreased from 636 in 2015. There are 69 new cases, taking up 12% in the total of rehabilitation cases. From

1991 to the end of 2016, there are 2,062 people registering for drug rehabilitation.

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

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total of Cases</b>	548	609	616	636	573
<b>New Cases</b>	112	122	111	92	69

### 3. Fighting against Drug Crimes

The Judicial Police continues to set up human X-ray scanners at Macao International Airports and Port Terminals, so as to increase anti-drug effort at various borders. The total number of drug abusers arrested in 2016 is similar to that in 2015, but the number of drug traffickers arrested has increased, particularly cases involving Hong Kong. In addition, there has been a significant increase of drug traffickers who are not from Mainland China, Macao or Hong Kong, but from Taiwan, the Philippines and Malaysia, etc. At the same time, a small number people of different nationalities have been found to be drug-related, showing the diversified nationality of drug traffickers.

According to statistics of Public Prosecutions Office of Macao SAR, since 2012 to 2016, 1,806 cases were registered for investigation, 2,843 were registered for prosecution. While in 2016, 293 cases were registered for investigation as drug-related crimes, decreased by 8.2% from 319 in 2015. There were 449 cases of prosecution, decreased by 33.8% from 677 in the past few years.

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
<b>Register for investigation (per case)</b>	361	465	368	319	293	1,806
<b>Prosecution (per case)</b>	433	650	634	677	449	2,843

According to data from Macao's Customs Service, regarding the drugs seized in all ports of entry, there were no such drugs were seized in 2016. In 2015, 59.65g Ketamine was seized while this year the amount is 43.15g, which is a decrease. In 2016, around 44.4g Cocaine was seized, while there was no such substance seized in

2015. Around 36g Heroin was sized in 2016 while the amount increased from 0.35g in 2015. In 2015, 83g ((75.73+7.27)g) Methamphetamine was seized while the amount reduced dramatically to 26.03g in 2016.

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

Type of drugs	Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
大麻草 Cannabis	g	11.93	24.35	11.81	—	—
大麻花 Cannabis buds	g	—	—	—	—	—
大麻膏 Cannabis resin	g	—	—	—	—	—
海洛因 Heroin	g	2.08	11.85	1.08	0.35	36.00
可卡因 Cocaine	g	3.56	2.89	10.22	—	44.40
氯胺酮 Ketamine	g	436.25	635.8	380.63	59.65	43.15
偽麻黃鹼 Pseudo-ephedrine	tablet	166,500	—	—	—	—
二甲〈甲哌二氧〉 苯乙胺 Phentermine	tablet	—	—	—	—	—
	g	—	—	—	—	—
氟咪唑安定 Midazolam	tablet	—	—	—	—	—
硝基去氯安定 Nimetazepam	tablet	—	—	—	—	—
溴二甲氧苯乙胺 4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy phenethylamine (2C-B)	tablet	—	—	—	—	—
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	tablet	6	—	—	—	—
	g	4.79	0.48	—	—	—
氯硝西洋 Clonazepam	tablet	—	—	—	—	—
芬拉西洋 Lorazepam	tablet	—	—	—	—	—

三 唑 安 定 <b>Triazolam</b>	tablet	—	—	—	—	—
去甲三唑安定 <b>Oxazepam</b>	tablet	586	—	—	—	—
舒 樂 安 定 <b>Estazolam</b>	tablet	—	—	—	—	—
阿 普 唑 仑 <b>Alprazolam</b>	tablet	—	—	30	—	—
麻古 Magu	g	—	1.14	—	7.27	—
	tablet	—	—	199	—	—
咪 達 唑 仑 <b>Midazolam</b>	tablet	—	—	—	—	—
	g	—	18.95	—	—	—
甲 基 苯 丙 胺 <b>Methamphetamine</b>	g	48.78	144.21	258	75.73	26.03
	tablet	—	—	—	—	—
可待因 <b>Codeine</b>	ml	1.44	60	1,591.56	—	—
	g	314.41	630.96	—	—	—

#### 4. Situation of infectious diseases among drug abusers

Regarding the situation of HIV/AIDS infection among drug abusers in Macao, with the sustained 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 been stabilized and the case of HIV/AIDS infection and transmission among drug abusers are effectively in control.

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

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
HIV virus	33	28	48	39	45
AIDS	13	7	15	15	12
HIV infection by syringe sharing	4	0	2	1	0
AIDS infection by syringe sharing	5	1	2	3	0

## **II.Narcotics Control Committee (the Committee)**

In order to co-ordinate all sectors of the society, fighting drug-related crime and implementing drug abuse prevention, 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 antidrug-related governmental departments, representatives from non-governmental organizations and prominent figures in the society, working for two years as a term. 2016 has witnessed the transition year of two terms. The term of the new Committee started from 18 September, 2016 (For the member list please refers to Appendix 1). The Committee is an advisory body with the aim of assisting the Macao SAR Government in formulating and implementing policies to combat drug abuse and to control drug dependence. In particular, it aims to implement the strategies and projects to facilitate anti-drug affairs in Macao through cross-sectoral and cross-disciplinary co-ordination.

Therefore, the Committee holds regular general meetings every year to collect comments and suggestions from the members on the above-mentioned anti-drug work and policies.

### **(I)General Meetings**

Two general meetings were held in 2016, on 12 May and 13 December. The detail of both meetings is as follows:

#### **1. The first general meeting on 12 May**

Vong Yim Mui, Acting President of the Committee and President of Social Work Bureau worked as the chair over the meeting. The contents of the meeting include: reporting on the Committee's recent work and the annual working plan; reporting on "Macao Drug Abuse Central Registration System" data for 2015; reporting on the work of "Working Group on Adolescent Drug Abuse Problems"; reporting on the important resolutions from the meeting "59th United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs", as well as reporting on the co-ordination work of the Macao Committee and other committees.

#### **2. The second general meetings on 13 December**

Vong Yim Mui, Acting President of the Committee and President of Social Work Bureau worked as the chair over the meeting. The contents of the meeting include:

reporting on the Committee's recent work and the next year's working plan; reporting on data of the "Macao Drug Abuse Central Registration System" for the first half of 2016; reporting on the two working groups of the Committee and introducing internal operation regulation of the Committee.

## **(II) Meetings of two working groups**

### **1. Working Group on Adolescent Drug Abuse Problems**

In 2016, two working sessions were held on 30 March and 14 September respectively. The meetings reported on the progress of the research on adolescent abusers and the project of "Smart Tips 4 U", the progress of upgrading the mobile app "Anti-drug Information Booth" and the findings of outreach efforts, as well as to discuss coping strategies. At the meeting, members of the group concerned about several issues, such as the news of drug use and trafficking among youngsters, possible drug-related problems due to economic adjustment among gaming practitioners, drug and alcohol abuse problems among youngsters, exploring in various ways how to implement appropriate preventive education, focusing on online information and new cases.

### **2. Anti-drug Law Review Functional Group**

The group has submitted to the Committee "Analysis and Evaluation Report on the Review of the Anti-drug Law" on 24 June 2015, which was approved by the Legislative Assembly upon detailed discussion on 15 December, 2016. It took effect after 30 days of publish, with a substantial enhancement of punishment on drug abuse and trafficking. There are five key points: First, to enhance the lower limit of the sentence on "drug trafficking crime", from three years to five years, the maximum sentence of 15 years remains unchanged; Second, to increase the sentence of "drug abuse crime" and "improper holding of equipment" from 3 months maximum to 3-12 months; Three, limited amount is introduced in the sentence of "drug abuse crime" (five days amount); Four, to introduce mandatory urination measures; Five, to adjust the substances listed in the appendix of the Anti-drug Law.

## **(III) Events of Outreach Investigation and Exchange**

On May 13, 2016, the Committee organized a delegation of 15 people to visit the Narcotics Division of Hong Kong Security Bureau and Action Committee against Narcotics (ACAN), sharing the anti-drug policies and working experience. The delegation also visited the Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug Info Centre, conducted a luncheon meeting with representatives of the Hong Kong Narcotics Division and ACAN. The Committee members have benefited a lot from the visit. The visit is also



helpful to strengthen the exchange and co-operation in anti-drug work between Hong Kong and Macao in future.



First general meeting on 12 May



Second general meeting on 13 December



Meeting and visiting at Hong Kong Narcotic Division on 13 May



Communicate with Hong Kong Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN) on 13 May

### **III. The Judiciary Police**

#### **(I) 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”, which was amended by Law No. 10/2016 and 4/2014.

#### **Law Amendment Situation in Recent Years**

As the exclusive investigative unit for drug crimes, the Narcotics Division of the Judiciary Police not only undertakes the duty of drawing up strategies for preventing and combating drug crimes, but also assumes the duty of providing practical suggestions for the amendment work of the narcotics law. In 2014, this Division suggested to include 5 substances which were found to be widespread in neighbouring regions as controlled substances in the annex of the narcotics law; at the same time, it was suggested that Title 2 of Article 2 in the original law no. 5/91/M be amended so that Macao could add newly controlled substances by legislation based on its own situation. However, the amendment at that time did not revise specific provisions of the narcotics law, and it was widely opined that the penalty to the crime of drug trafficking was too light, which could cause lowland effect and was unfavourable to the combat of cross-border drug crimes. Furthermore, the light penalty to the crime of drug abuse also diminished the effect of the mechanism of suspended sentence in return for rehabilitation. As a result, there were voices to raise the penalty in order to enhance the incentive of voluntary rehabilitation. During the years-long discussion, the Judiciary Police proactively participated in the law amendment by providing legal and practical opinions including: (1) Increase the minimum penalty of “drug trafficking crime”; (2) Increase the range of penalty of “drug abuse crime”; (3) Include a limitation of quantity of drugs in the “drug abuse crime”; (4) Introduce the measure of collection and testing of urine samples.

## **Current Law Enforcement Situation**

The progressing camouflage of drug consumption and trafficking activities in Macao in recent years and the increasing capability of drug traffickers to evade detection had inevitably posed certain difficulties to law enforcement. Facing the current complicated and ever-changing situation of international trafficking, this Division will continue to confront the difficulties at all times and timely amends or adjusts strategies according to the international drugs situation and the practical needs of the work in this region. The specific measures are as follows:

### **(1) Enhance patrol to entertainment establishments and carry out preventive measures**

In fact, entertainment establishments are often hotbeds for drug crimes. It is learnt from past law enforcement experience that whenever drugs are found in such establishments but not on the drug takers, the owner of the drugs is very difficult to identify. For this reason, in the newly amended law, provisions of mandatory urine examination were added to assist police forces in effectively combating the “drug abuse crime”. In line with the newly added provisions Article 27-A (Collection and testing of urine samples), Article 27-B (Rules for collecting urine samples) and Article 27-C (Notification and rebuttal of test result) in the narcotics law, the Division not only continues to conduct irregular inspections to districts or establishments favoured by drug takers, traffickers or juveniles (such as karaoke, Internet cafés and hostels), but also intensifies such inspections by conducting mandatory urine examinations to persons who are suspected to have taken drugs in the establishments, in order to continuously combat illegal drug consumption and trafficking activities.

In the meantime, 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 communities. As always, the Narcotics Division jointly holds the “Seminar on Drug Identification” with the Community Policing and Public Relations Division of the Judiciary Police to inculcate the general public with basic knowledge on drugs, so as to reinforce their concept of drug and crime prevention and handling methods. At the same time, an immediate reporting mechanism with various sectors is being set up and developed. By holding related activities, regular communication with various groups is maintained so as to ensure smooth operation of the aforementioned mechanism. Special reminders were made that whenever any activities suspected to be drug consumption and drug trafficking or any suspected

drug-taking utensils were found in the communities or buildings, reports should be made to the police immediately so that the personnel of the Narcotics Division could timely discover cases of drug consumption and trafficking hidden in the communities, as well as intervening and dealing with situations that affect public security as soon as possible.

(2) Enhance trainings and intelligence exchange with various regions to jointly combat cross-border drug crimes

Due to the limitations in Macao, regardless the drugs are transferred to Macao as the final destination or via Macao to neighbouring regions, all the drugs are brought into Macao from elsewhere. For this reason, apart from installing the human body X-ray scanners at the International Airport and Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, effort on drug enforcement in each border check point has also been strengthened. More importantly, police cooperation and intelligence exchange with China and overseas drug enforcement authorities have continually been intensified and officers 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 various regions, in order to carry out early prevention and deployment to intercept drugs from entering Macao at source.

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

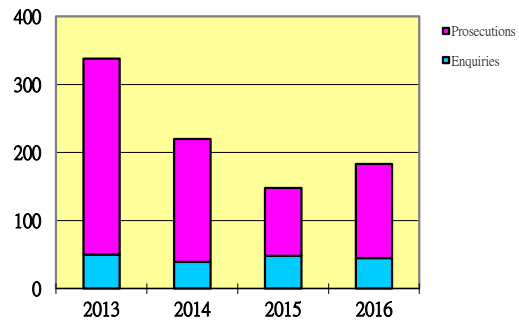
To cope with the resurging trend of Hong Kong residents involved in recent cross-border drug trafficking, this Division has proactively cooperated with counterpart departments in Hong Kong (Narcotics Bureaus of the Hong Kong Police Force and Hong Kong Customs Drug Investigation Bureau) to mutually enhance law enforcement and to discuss the mode of controlled deliveries, to timely carry out joint law enforcement operations.

### **Types and number of cases**

In 2016, the Narcotics Division received a total of 574 cases of drug crimes, which included 45 enquires and 138 prosecutions (chart 1), 90 preliminary investigations (chart 2), and 301 requested investigations (chart 3).

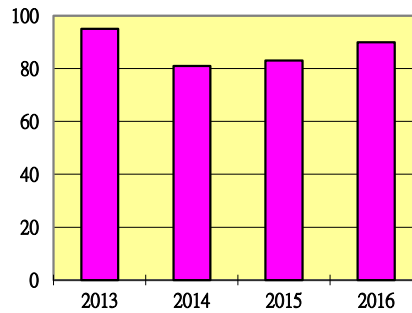
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Enquiries	50	39	48	45
Prosecutions	288	181	100	138
Total	338	220	148	183

(Chart 1)



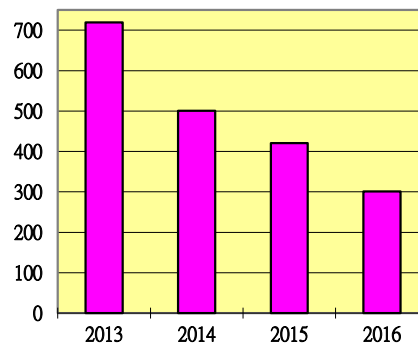
Preliminary Investigations (Cases)		
Year	Received	Completed
2013	95	63
2014	81	50
2015	83	61
2016	90	78

(Chart 2)



Requested Investigations (Cases)		
Year	Received	Completed
2012	623	593
2013	719	670
2014	501	497
2015	421	404
2016	301	289

(Chart 3)



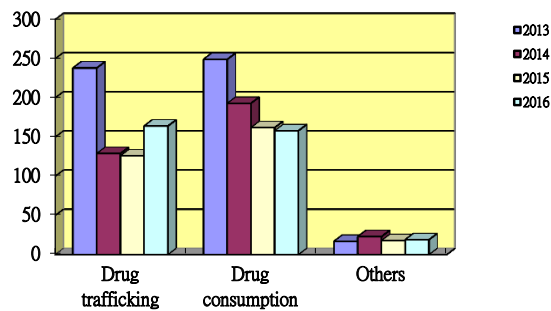
## Number and nature of arrested persons

The Narcotics Division arrested a total of 341 suspects in 2016, of which 164 persons were arrested for drug trafficking, 158 persons were arrested for drug consumption, and 19 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 increased by 11.44% when compared with the previous year, as the number of persons arrested for drug trafficking surged by 30.16%, and the number of persons arrested for drug consumption dropped by 2.47% (chart 4).

Arrested suspects / Nature (Persons)				
Year	Drug trafficking	Drug consumption	Others	Total
2013	238	249	17	504
2014	129	193	23	345
2015	126	162	18	306
2016	164	158	19	341

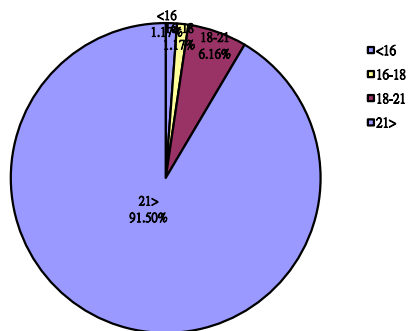
(Chart 4)



To classify the arrested suspects by four age groups: 4 of them were below the responsibility age of 16, 4 of them aged between 16 and 18, 21 of them aged between 18 and 21, 312 aged above 21 (Chart 5). To classify them by gender, there were 256 male suspects, which took up 75.08% of the total number of persons arrested, and 85 female suspects, which took up 24.92% of the total number of persons arrested (chart 6).

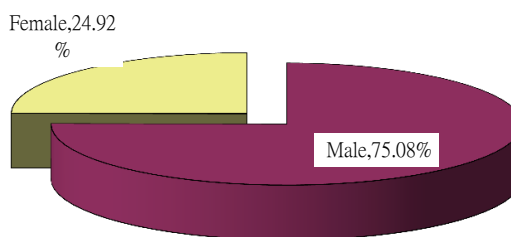
Arrested suspects / Age (Persons)	
<16	4
16-18	4
18-21	21
21>	312

(Chart 5)



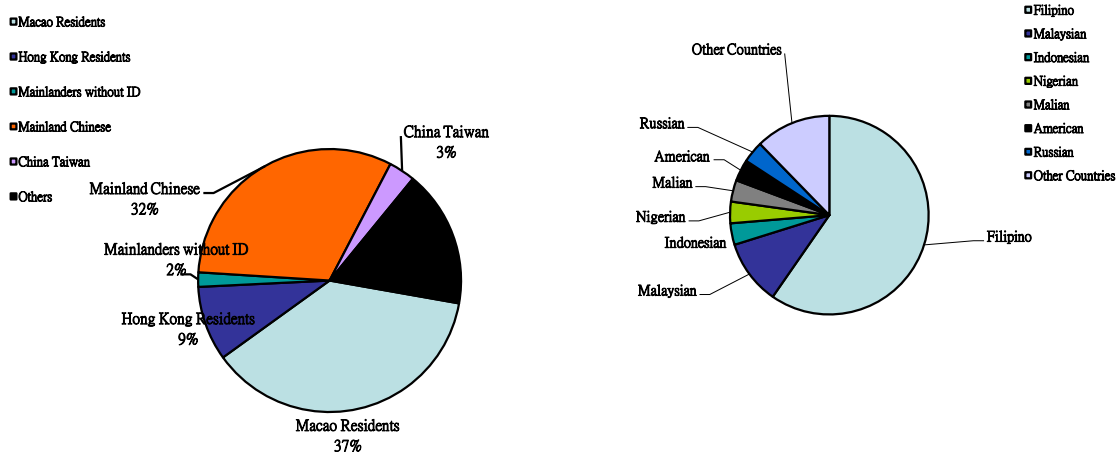
Arrested suspects / Gender (Persons)	
Male	256
Female	85

(Chart 6)



To classify the suspects by nationality, there were 129 Macao residents, 31 Hong Kong residents, 107 mainland Chinese residents, 6 mainlanders without identity documents, 11 persons from China Taiwan, 34 Filipinos, 6 Malaysians, 2 each of Indonesians, Nigerians, Russians, Americans, Malians and 1 from each of the following countries: Vietnam, India, Colombia, Gambia, Peru, Venezuela and Kenya (chart 7).

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



Arrested suspects / Nationality (Persons)							Total 341
Macao Residents	Hong Kong Residents	Mainland Chinese	Mainlander without ID	China Taiwan	Filipino	Malaysian	
129	31	107	6	11	34	6	
Indonesian	Nigerian	American	Russian	Malian	Other Countries		
2	2	2	2	2	7		

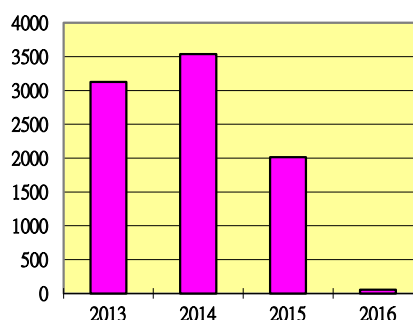


### Types and quantity of drugs

The Narcotics Division cracked 5 cases of sizable cross-border cocaine trafficking in 2016, in which 19993g of cocaine were seized, representing an increase by 66.21% when compared with the year 2015; the amount of heroin and ketamine seized demonstrated a significant decrease (a total of 58.61g of heroin [chart 8] and a total of 890.7g of ketamine, so-called “K zai” [chart 10]), mainly due to the continuous decrease of abusers of these two types of drugs and the continuous combat with the mainland authorities. Recent intelligence exchange with neighbouring regions also revealed that heroin and ketamine abusers in the neighbouring regions were turning to other types of drugs such as: methamphetamine type of drugs. In the past year, methamphetamine (so-called “ice”) seized amounted to 953.2g (chart 9), and 78.4g of marijuana (so-called “grass”) in total were seized (chart 11). Both of them were believed to be supplied to the local market, therefore this Division will continue to pay attention to such situation.

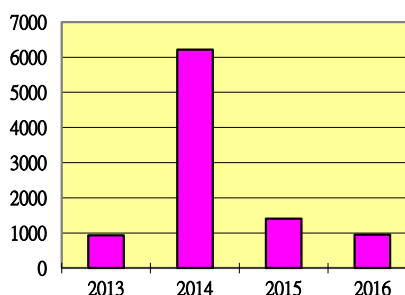
Heroin seized (g)	
2013	3125
2014	3536
2015	2012
2016	58

(Chart 8)



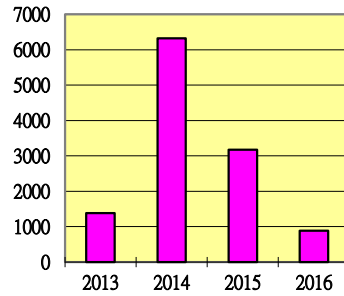
Methamphetamine (g)	
2013	932
2014	6215
2015	1406
2016	953

(Chart 9)



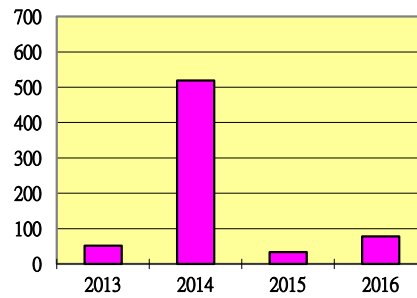
Ketamine (g)	
2013	1380
2014	6320
2015	3171
2016	890

(Chart 10)



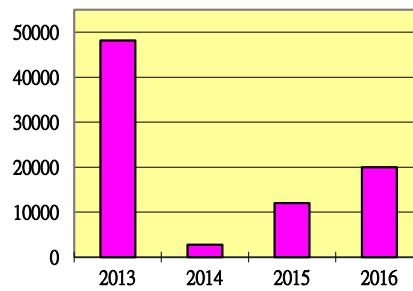
Marijuana (g)	
2013	52
2014	519
2015	34
2016	78

(Chart 11)



Cocaine (g)	
2013	48187
2014	2788
2015	12029
2016	19993

(Chart 12)



In addition, some pill-like drugs were seized, including: 175 pills of methamphetamine and 71 pills of nimetazepam.

## **Conclusion and prospects**

Comparing and analyzing the amount of drugs seized in the past year with data of the previous year, it was discovered that both the number of cases of drug crimes and the number of persons arrested for drug crimes had increased. Among different types of drugs, it was recorded that the amount of cocaine seized was on a continuously increasing trend, which was 66.21% more than that in 2015. Information indicated that international drug trafficking syndicates tried to smuggle drugs, mostly cocaine, to Macao and transit to neighbouring regions. On the other hand, the amount of heroin and ketamine drugs seized in the past year had decreased, due to the effective combat of the mainland law enforcement agencies, and the continuous publicity work regarding the hazard of drugs conducted by various related organizations in Macao, which has especially educated the general public about the severe harms the aforementioned drugs caused to the human bodies. Along with the rigorous law enforcement by the police forces in multiple aspects, the use of the two aforementioned drugs was on a descending trend. Such trend was also observed in the number of persons taking these two drugs in the neighbouring regions, and this had already been confirmed during the intelligence exchange related to drugs with neighbouring regions. The aforementioned numbers also indicated that the number of persons arrested for involving in drug crimes was similar to that of the previous year, but among them, the number of persons arrested for drug trafficking had increased, especially cross-border drug trafficking cases involving Hong Kong residents. In addition, the number of drug dealers arrested last year that were not from mainland China, Macao and Hong Kong had significantly increased, including those from the China Taiwan region, Philippines, Malaysia, etc. Individuals of various nationalities were also found to have involved in drug cases, reflecting that the nationalities of drug traffickers have become more diversified.

It is learnt in the exchange with neighbouring regions that the price of drugs in Macao has a huge discrepancy with that in the neighbouring regions, especially that of cocaine. Coveting the enormous illicit proceeds, Hong Kong drug traffickers lure juveniles in Hong Kong to conduct drug trafficking activities in Macao, with a relatively lucrative reward, and by taking advantage of their ignorance in the Macao law. To cope with such situation, this Division has already made the relevant combating deployment.

Cases of illegal activities conducted by means of postal parcels had been cracked successively recently. When carrying out controlled deliveries, difficulties were encountered due to the discrepancies in the laws of different countries or regions, and this is unfavourable to the combat of the same type of crimes. However, this Division will plan feasible countermeasures to combat this type of crime more effectively. Furthermore, the water territory of Macao has already been clearly demarcated. This Division will join hand with the Macao Customs and pay close attention to the possible usage of the water route for drug trafficking.

It can be summarized that in terms of the prevention and combat of drug crimes, the Narcotics Division has already made timely adjustment in line with the development of the society, in order to better implement the administrative policy of the Macao SAR government, and to achieve the ultimate goal of creating a drug-free community together with the general public.

## **(II) 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.

### **1. Overview of drug cases sent for examination**

#### **(1) Common drugs sent for examination**

In 2016, this Department received 423 cases involving drugs, representing a decrease of 5.4% comparing to the previous year, in which 302 were qualitative cases and 121 were quantitative cases.

Methamphetamine (ice) was the major type among qualitative cases, which took up 49% of the total number of cases in the whole year, followed by ketamine and cocaine, which took up 15.8% and 14.3% respectively. Magu, marijuana, heroin and controlled benzodiazepine class of drugs altogether took up 21% (see chart 1).

Since the peak of number of cases sent for examination (except cocaine) recorded in 2013, it has been descending in recent years, while the number of cocaine cases sent for examination remained stable in the past 5 years (see table 1 and chart 2). As for the proportion in terms of number of cases of various types of drugs, the proportion of ketamine and benzodiazepine class in the whole year fell from the 35% and 15.8% in 2012 to 10% and 1.9% respectively in 2016; while that of methamphetamine and cocaine surged from 25% and 5% in 2012 to 49% and 14.3% respectively in 2016. Methamphetamine had surpassed ketamine and became the drugs that took up the highest number of cases sent for examination for two consecutive years, while other common drugs remained relatively stable (see chart 3).

In terms of the quantity of drugs sent for examination, as there were eight cases of body-cavity concealment and cross-border smuggling of cocaine cracked in 2016, in which 19.6kg of solid cocaine and 1.1 litre of liquid cocaine were sent for examination, cocaine had become the drug with the most quantity sent for examination in Macao (see table 2).

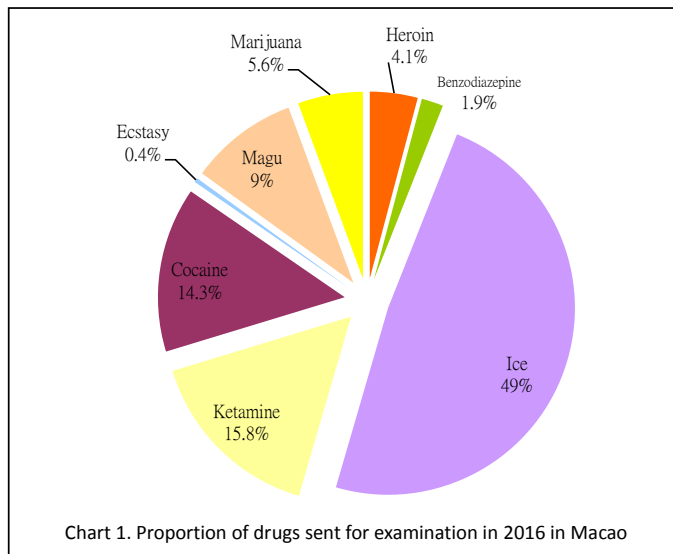


Table 1. Drug cases sent for examination between 2012 and 2016 (Case)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Ice	153	293	167	119	129
Ketamine	207	325	184	88	42
Cocaine	35	35	41	46	38
Magu (Horse)	46	53	65	19	25
Marijuana	29	36	28	16	15
Heroin	43	59	12	7	11
Benzodiazepine class	61	51	10	3	5
Ecstasy	2	1	1	0	1
Codeine	8	17	5	5	0
Cannabis Resin	0	1	1	0	0
Methadone	1	0	0	1	0
Others	3	2	1	0	0

Table 2 Quantity of drugs sent for examination between 2012 and 2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Ice (g)	3231.13	2445.75	6655.22	1796.88	1247.73
Ketamine (g)	1859.00	1999.88	8399.01	4264.56	916.67
Cocaine (g)	2119.03	48237.07	3016.07	12188.07	20043.01
Cocaine (ml)	0	0	0	0	1132.2
Marijuana (g)	131.73	83.68	685.01	84.85	1281.05
Heroin (g)	1963.57	3155.53	3541.07	2015.16	69.53
Magu (Horse) (pills)	1019	1736	1328	455	408
Benzodiazepine class (pills)	1235	249	275	8	78
Ecstasy (pills)	2	2	155	0	1
Codeine (ml)	4431	4932.2	2324	3064.5	0
Cannabis Resin (g)	0	0.29	7.68	0	0
Methadone (pills)	3	0	0	11	0
Others (pills)	0	39	8	0	0

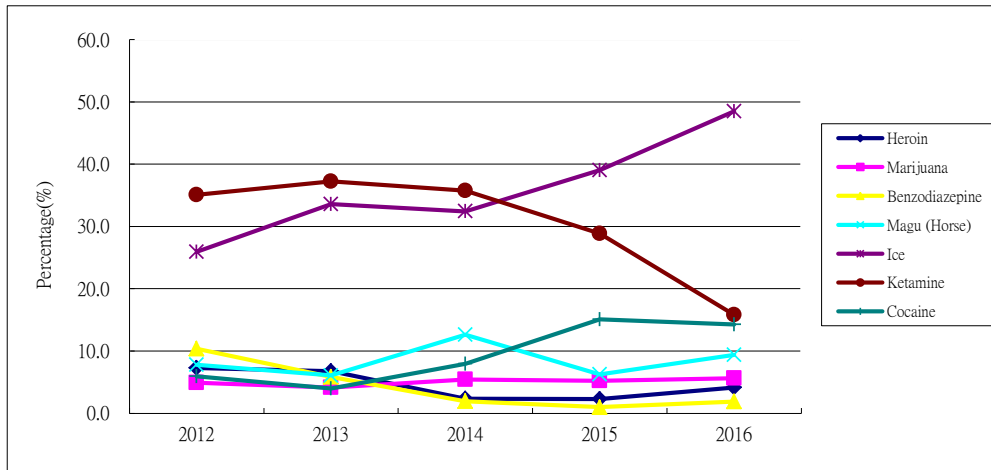
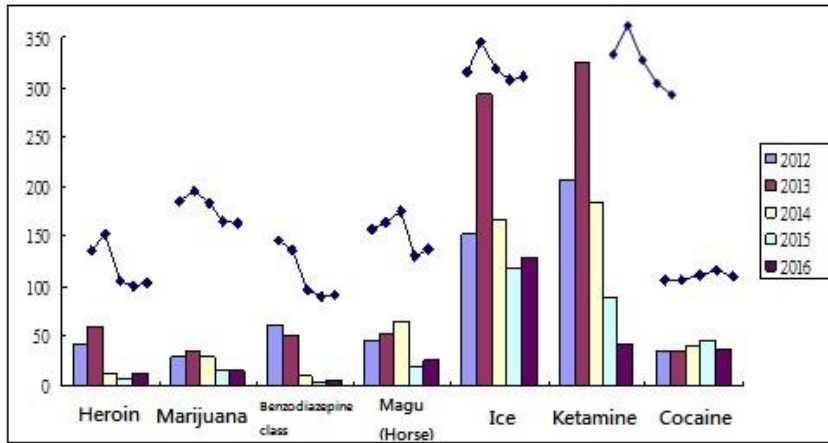


Chart 3. Trend of common drugs in Macao sent for examination in percentage between 2012 and 2016

In terms of purity of drugs, in the past year, the purity of heroin examined was 22%~77%, the purity of cocaine was 33%~96%, the purity of ketamine was 4%~86%, the purity of 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA) was 2%~35%, the purity of crystallised and powdered methamphetamine was 37%~80%, and the purity of methamphetamine in magu was 3%~22%.

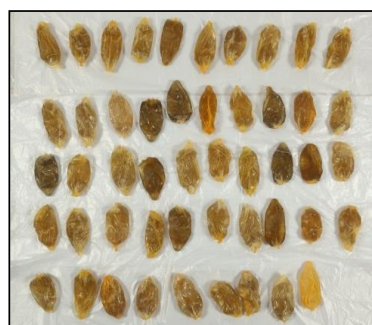
(2) Introduction of special cases

Since the first appearance of body-cavity concealment case in 2007, the peak was reached in 2008, in which a total of 17 cases were sent for examination (16 cases of heroin and 1 case of cocaine). The trend of



Picture 4. Case of bodily concealment – solid cocaine

body-cavity concealment of heroin cases had reversed since then, and such cases even disappeared in the past two years. As for body-cavity concealment of cocaine, only sporadic cases appeared between 2008 and 2015, specifically, only a total of 4 cases of cocaine were sent for examination in eight years (see chart 6).



Picture 5. Case of bodily concealment – liquid cocaine

However, in 2016, there were 5 cases of body-cavity concealment of drugs sent for examination, and all of them were cases of cocaine. The packing method used in 4 cases was similar to that in the past, which was solid drugs packed in cylindrical pellets. The cocaine sent for examination weighed a total of 9.7kg and had a purity of 44%~87%. The other case was the first case of bodily concealment of liquid cocaine discovered in Macao, in which 1.1 litre of liquid cocaine, weighed a total of 1.3kg, with a purity of 59% was sent for examination.



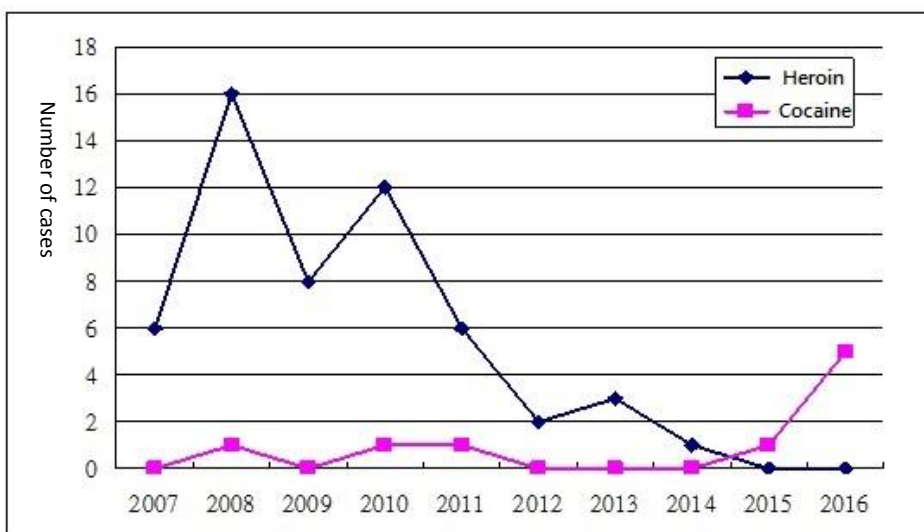


Chart 6. Trend of body-cavity concealment of heroin and cocaine cases between 2007 and 2016

### (3) New types of drugs

In the past year, there were 7 cases of so-called “coffee powder” (or “happy powder”) sent for examination. Examination revealed that the main ingredient in “coffee powder” was MDMA, with a percentage ranged from 2~35%, other controlled ingredients such as ketamine, methamphetamine or nimetazepam were also found in it. In two cases of “coffee powder” in 2016, new psychoactive ingredients, namely 5-MeO-DALT and CMC, were also found in the examination. 5-MeO-DALT is a hallucinogen in the tryptamine category, and CMC is a cathinone derivative which has been listed as a controlled substance in Macao since 2014.

There was only 1 case of so-called “happy water”, a new type of drug, sent for examination, in which nimetazepam and 5-MeO-DALT were found.

As for new psychoactive ingredients, other than the aforementioned 5-MeO-DALT and CMC, four synthetic cannabinoids emerged, namely FUB-AMB and 5F-UR-144 found in 8 hand-rolled cigarettes, as well as 5F-AB-PINACA and FUB-PB-22 found in 3 hand-rolled cigarettes and plant fragments. The first three synthetic cannabinoids had never appeared in Macao before.



Picture 7. Plant fragments with synthetic cannabinoids found

## **2. Newly-added controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in Macao**

To more effectively prevent and suppress drug crimes, especially aiming at a series of new psychoactive substances and chemical substances convenient for producing drugs derived to circumvent the laws of China and other countries, amendments were made to Macao SAR Law No. 17/2009 in 2014 and 2016 respectively. In Law No. 4/2014, five categories of new psychoactive substances were newly listed as controlled substances, which included cathinone derivatives, piperazine derivatives, synthetic cannabinoids, salvia divinorum and salvinorin-A, etc. In Macao SAR Law No. 10/2016, another ten controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and one substance which could be used to illegally produce controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances were added to the list, including phenazepam, which first appeared in Macao in 2013, and alpha-acetyl phenyl acetonitrile, which was seized in large quantity as a material for producing methamphetamine in a drug case in 2011.

## **3. 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, and continuously improving methods of examination, introducing new equipment and apparatus, 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 professional and efficient forensic and technical support to fight drug crimes.

## **IV. 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. Psychiatry Department of Conde de São Januário General Hospital**

The psychiatry department of Conde de São Januário General Hospital is the only psychiatric service provider in Macao, it provides comprehensive treatment, rehabilitation, support and follow-up service to patients and their families via multi-disciplinary coordination. The psychiatry department adopts the intervention model of “Integration of Services – Prevention and Care for All” which strives to integrate all available community resources to provide quality mental health service for the population.

Clinical areas of psychiatry department include: outpatient services for adults, children and adolescents, day hospital and inpatient service, 24-hour emergency service, consultation-liaison service, forensic psychiatry, psychological counselling, occupational treatment, social work service and outreach service. For patients with serious mental disorders as result of substance abuse, the psychiatry department and relevant institutions for drug abusers and rehabilitation have established an effective referral system, and provide appropriate treatment and assistance to people in need according to the “easy entrance, shortened waiting time” policy; the waiting time for initial consultation will not exceed four weeks, and a green channel will be created in case of emergent situation. In addition, community coordination meeting is held monthly, whereas case discussion is organized between rehabilitation service institutions and the psychiatry department for joint management and follow-up.

#### **3. Special Preventive Services Team**

The HIV testing and counselling service of the Health Bureau has been relocated to Nossa Senhora do Carmo - Lago Health Centre in Taipa since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016, and renamed as “Special Preventive Services Team” in order to reduce discrimination

against examinees. Meanwhile, the brand new AIDS Counselling and Support Hotline 28500600 has been activated, offering rapid HIV testing. Apart from this, the Special Preventive Services Team also provides confirmative HIV test for cases referred by non-government health institutions, and refers confirmed cases to Conde de São Januário General Hospital for follow-up treatment.

## (II) Summary of Major Achievements in 2016

### 1. Statistics of services provided by Psychiatry Department

Table 1 Outpatient service in Psychiatry Department in 2012 – 2016

Outpatient Service	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
First consultation (no. of patients)	1299	1214	1189	1179	1307
Subsequent consultation (no. of visits)	25610	27858	28395	31315	31056

Table 2 Emergency service in Psychiatry Department in 2012 – 2016 (no. of visits)

Emergency service	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Adult Emergency	1425	1491	1645	1691	1801
Paediatric Emergency	18	19	1	9	28
Total	1443	1510	1646	1700	1829

Table 3 Inpatient service in Psychiatry Department in 2012 – 2016 (no. of inpatients)

Inpatient service	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Men's ward	245	268	264	264	232
Women's ward	303	368	343	272	319
Elders' ward	35	37	36	46	47
Total	583	673	643	582	598

### 2. Surveillance of Infectious Disease among Drug Dependents

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, including hepatitis C, hepatitis B, and HIV tests, to drug addicts; please refer to Table 4 for the positive rates in the recent five years.

For HIV/AIDS, the Health Bureau has established a database for infected individuals on the existing basis of serology surveillance, and gradually improve the epidemiological investigation of new cases at the same time. In the past HIV infected cases among local residents, the infection is mainly transmitted through heterosexual contact (40%), homosexual or bisexual contact (30%), and intravenous drug injection (19%). Since the introduction of Methadone Maintenance Treatment in 2005, the proportion of infections via drug injection among Macao residents has been decreasing. In 2016, a total of 30 new HIV cases among local residents were reported in Macao, and none of these cases were infected via intravenous drug injection.

### 3. The HIV Testing and Counselling Service

Throughout 2016, the Special Preventive Services Team has provided counselling service for a total of 629 times; please refer to Table 4 for the service quantity in the recent five years.

Table 4 Positive rates of infectious disease serology testing among drug users in 2012 – 2016

Positive rates	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
HCV	51%	54%	53%	52%	49%
HBV	11%	8%	10%	11%	13%
HIV	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%

Table 5 Statistics of HIV Testing and Counselling Service in 2012 – 2016

Volume of service	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hotline (times)	198	257	243	264	335
In-person (times)	297	352	338	362	294
Testing (times)	95	156	157	152	243
Referral for follow-up (no. of patients)	9	12	15	9	15

### 4. AIDS Prevention and Publicity

With an intention to discover concealed cases in the community and provide appropriate treatment and follow-up service, the promotion of testing and discrimination elimination has been the key point of HIV/AIDS prevention and

control throughout the previous year. The Health Bureau continues to advocate the policy of “routine HIV testing”, encouraging health professionals of both public and private sectors to proactively suggest all patients and physical examinees aging 15-65 years old to take the HIV test, and promotes simplification of the testing procedures. Meanwhile, four public testing activities have been organized for the public, women, undergraduates and imported labours, creating a positive atmosphere to gradually eliminate the discriminatory attitudes against HIV testing and elevate the public awareness of importance of examination. The Health Bureau continues to promote the testing service to the population via different means of media like newspapers, the Internet, mobile apps and promotional leaflets.

In addition, the Government keeps subsidizing and supporting different civil organizations and schools, and carries out publicity education and behavioural intervention measures in various ways within the community, directing to groups, i.e. sex workers, STI patients, MSM, imported workers, cross-border travellers, youth and the general population. On the basis of mutual trust, the monitoring of subsidized non-government organizations has been initiated.

### **(III) Conclusion and Way Forward**

In 2017, 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; continue to advocate anti-discrimination within the community, promote HIV testing, extend the usage of rapid test, and establish trial testing point in non-medial premises; develop new means of publicity (e.g. mobile app), propose to set up online gay dating site and initiate outreach work of mobile app.

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Fig. 1 2016 Working meeting of AIDS Prevention and Control Commission



Fig 2. Explanatory Session for Health Personnel on the “Policy and Plan of Launching Routine HIV Testing in Macao”

## V. COLOANE PRISON OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BUREAU

### 1. Functions

Coloane Prison of Correctional Services Bureau has always been providing voluntary drug withdrawal and rehabilitation services for inmates with drug dependence problems. Since 1997, Coloane Prison's Rehabilitation Unit, whose main objective is to help drug-abusing inmates quit drug habits, has been educating such inmates on the prevention of substance abuse, relapse and recidivism, so as to help them stay away from drugs and build healthy lifestyles.



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

### 2. Main Work in 2016

#### (1) Activities of the Rehabilitation Unit



Group activity "Strong Determination"

For drug treatment services for inmates, for many years, Coloane Prison has been collaborating with the Christian New Life Fellowship on organizing a variety of activities for male inmates with past drug abuse experience. In 2016, two sessions of "Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment" talk were held again to promote the message of prevention against relapse. Furthermore, group activities titled "Strong Determination" and "Storytelling Theater" were organized by Coloane Prison and the Christian New Life Fellowship in order to help male inmates with drug abuse experience and about to be released enhance their resilience and reflect on how they face difficult situations.



The activity served to help the participants build a sense of success and discover personal potentials. Through role-playing in mock scenarios of difficult situations upon release from prison and rejoining the society and own family, participants were able to have a more in-depth understanding, find an emotional outlet, as well as cultivate their behavior and skills. Also, the process of creating personal stories helped the participants sort out and reflect on past lifestyles and ponder the possibility of improving their lives, as well as provide them with a way of fully expressing their feelings and views. They were thus guided to reflect on and face the difficulties, which served to boost their resilience.



**Storytelling Theater**

As for female inmates, Coloane Prison began in 2013 its collaboration with the Young Men's Christian Association of Macau on organizing for female inmates a group activity titled "Congeniality", which featured the intervention method of narrative practice. Through games and sharing of personal stories, participants were assisted in discovering new senses of identity, meaning and direction, so as to let them build the resistance to temptations, establish positive life values and reduce the risks of future relapses.



**Group activity "Congeniality"**

The narrative practice of recounting personal stories helped the female inmates discover and appreciate their own strengths and potentials, and explore different possibilities in life outside the boundaries of drugs, boosting their confidence and ability to resist drugs. In view of this, in 2016, Coloane Prison and the Young Men's Christian Association of Macau held an advanced version of the "Congeniality" activity to help the female inmates further by guiding them to make life plans and enhancing their ability to reject the temptations of drugs. Another purpose of the activity was to reinforce female inmates' internal resources available, and provide them with social resources and a support system upon return to society.

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

Starting from November 2009, Coloane 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.

From the launch of the Methadone Treatment Scheme until 31 December 2016, a total of 56 inmates had taken part in it; of the 56, 48 were males and 8 were females. There were 5 new participants in 2016, all male Macao residents aged between 31 and 60. Among all inmate participants, 53 persons had completed the treatment, 2 were undergoing treatment and 1 was in the midst of the withdrawal process while refusing treatment.

Based on the issuing states/regions of identification document, 93 percent of the 53 inmates who had completed the treatment mentioned above were Macao residents, 5 percent were Mainland Chinese residents and 2 percent were of other nationalities.

## **3. Statistical analysis of inmates declaring drug abuse history and sent to prison in 2016**

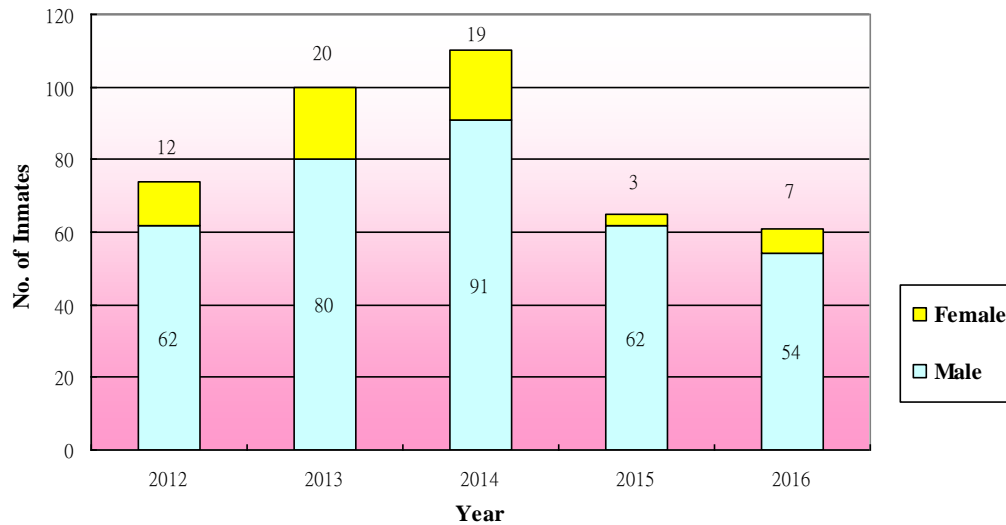
### **(1) Analysis concerning the gender of inmates declaring drug abuse history and sent to prison in 2016**

According to the statistics compiled by Coloane Prison, there were 545 new inmates in 2016, 61 of whom declared drug abuse experience, accounting for approximately 11 percent of the new inmate population; among the 61, 54 were males (89 percent) and 7 were females (11 percent).

Comparing the statistics of male inmates declaring drug abuse experience and sent to prison in 2016 to those in the previous five years, there was a trend of decline in 2016; however, the number of the drug-abusing female inmates increased to 7 compared to 3 in 2015.

(Chart 1)

Comparison of the statistics of male and female inmates declaring drug abuse history and sent to prison in 2012 to 2016



**(2) Types of drugs that inmates sent to prison in 2016 declared to have abused (more than one type of drugs may be declared)**

Concerning the types of drugs abused by the inmates who declared drug abuse experience on admission to prison in 2016: among males, methamphetamine (commonly known as “ice”) was the most abused, as it was consumed by 41 percent. It was followed by ketamine (commonly known as “K”), used by 29 percent.

Ketamine, with the highest percentage in 2015, was replaced by methamphetamine in 2016, which reflected the growing number of people who abused the latter kind of drugs.

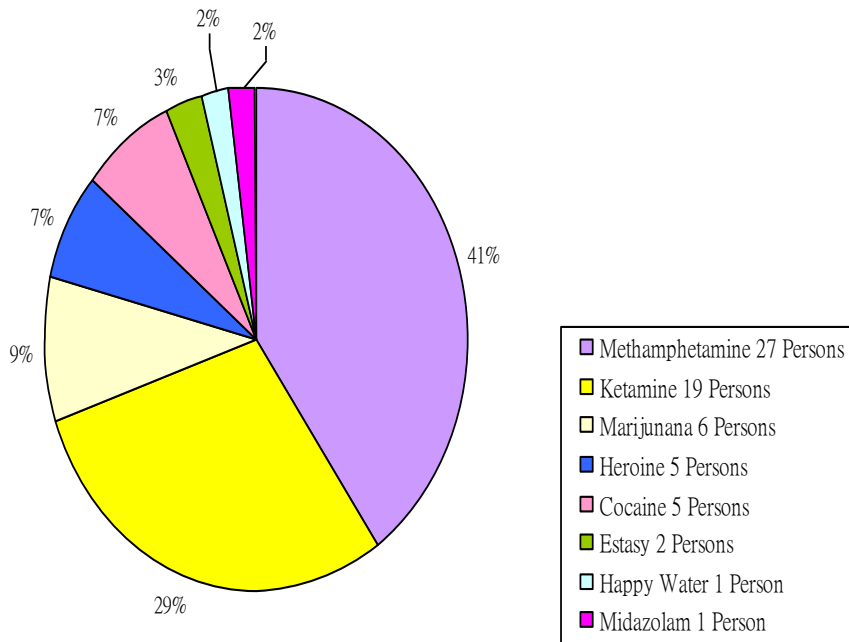
Moreover, marijuana, heroine and cocaine were respectively consumed by 9 percent, 7 percent and 7 percent of the new male inmates who declared drug abuse history on admission to prison.

As for the 7 female inmates declaring drug abuse history on admission to prison, all of them mainly abused methamphetamine (“ice”), while 2 of them also abused

ketamine (“K”) and ecstasy.

(Chart2)

Types of drugs abused by male inmates, compiled in 2016



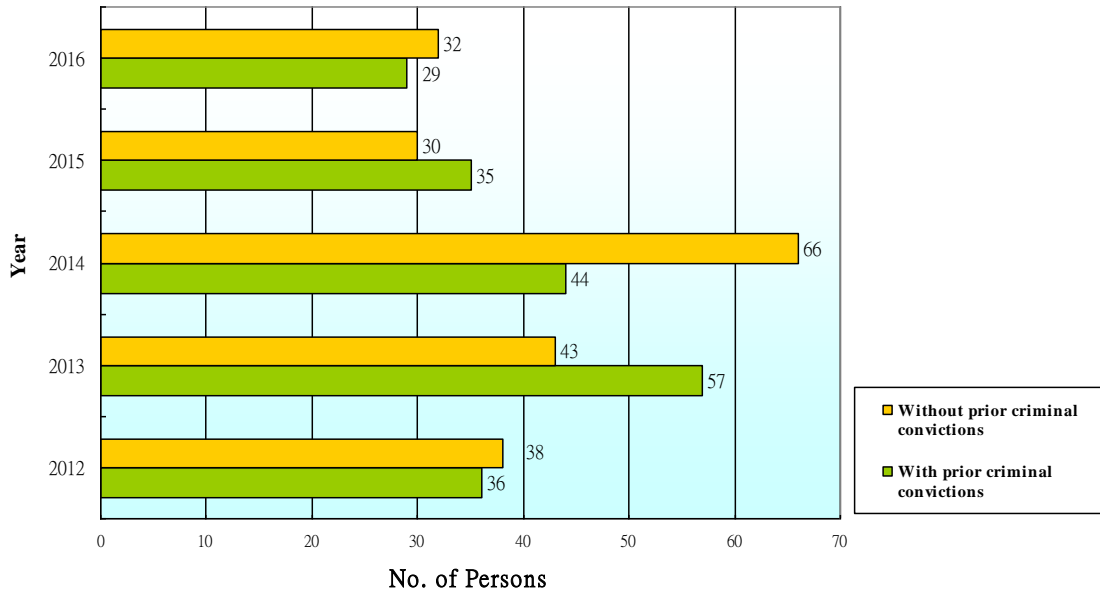
### (3) Statistics of prior criminal convictions of inmates declaring drug abuse history and sent to prison in 2016

Among inmates with declared drug abuse history and sent to prison in 2016, 34 persons were Macao residents (56 percent), and 27 were non-locals (44 percent); 32 persons did not have prior convictions (52 percent) while 29 did (48 percent).

Furthermore, according to data in 2016, there was a rise by approximately 6 percent for the number of inmates with past drug abuse experience but without prior criminal convictions, but a drop by approximately 18 percent for the number of inmates with past drug abuse experience as well as prior criminal convictions, respectively, compared to that of the previous year.

(Chart3)

Comparison of the statistics of inmates declaring drug abuse experience and sent to prison in 2012 to 2016 by whether they had previous criminal convictions

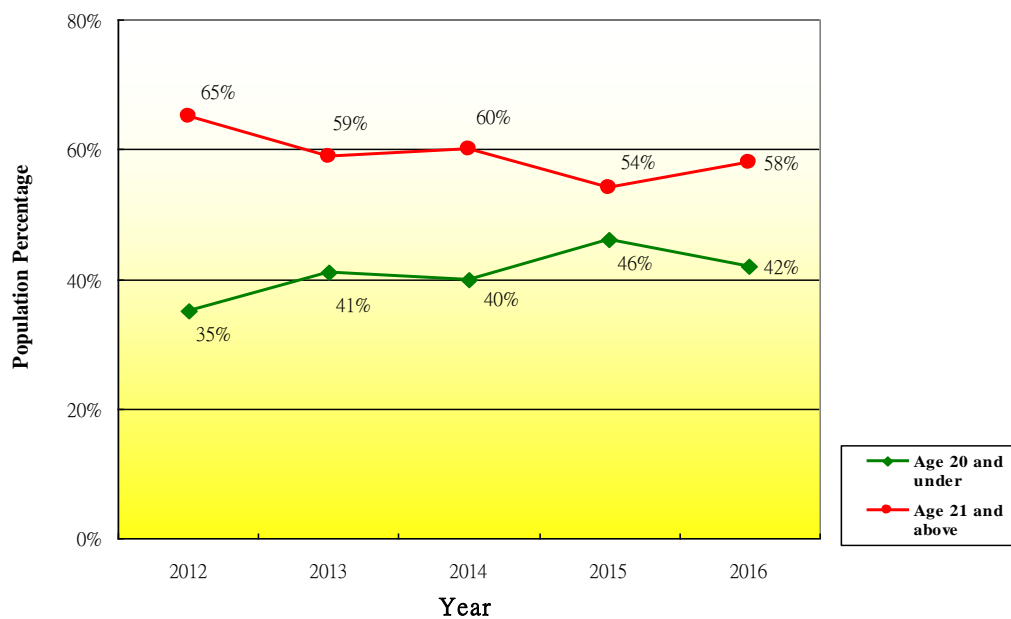


(4) Comparison of the statistics of inmates declaring first-time drug abuse and sent to prison in 2016 by age

Based on the statistics of 2016, the number of inmates who declared on admission to prison that their first drug abuse occurred at the age of 20 and under saw a slight decrease, compared to 2015, while the number of inmates who declared that they first abused drugs at 21 years old and above was 35, the same as that in 2015.

(Chart4)

Comparison of the statistics of the age at which inmates sent to prison in 2012 to 2016 declared to have first abused drugs (divided by the age 20 and under)



**\*Remarks:** There were a total of 61 inmates declaring drug abuse history and sent to prison in 2016, of whom, one declared to have forgotten the age at which he or she first abused drugs. Therefore, the abovementioned data is calculated on the basis of 60 persons.

#### 4. Conclusion and Future Work

Information shows that there was a trend of decline for the number of male inmates with declared previous drug abuse experience and sent to prison in 2016. The number of female inmates with drug abuse history, having seen a continual decline in 2012 to 2014, saw a slight rise in 2016. Furthermore, the data also indicates that 48 percent of the inmates with drug abuse history and sent to prison in 2016 had prior criminal convictions.

The number of inmates who had their first experience abusing drugs at age 20 and under decreased slightly in 2016, but still accounted for 42 percent, and as a result, attention should continue to be given to the phenomenon of drug abuse among young adults. There was a rise of the number of inmates who first abused drugs at age 20 and above. The abovementioned data indicates that drug problems did not occur just among young people; they often affected adults, females and those with criminal convictions as well. Therefore, the work of drug prevention education should not be overlooked.

In view of the above, in 2017, Coloane Prison plans to continue to reinforce the relapse prevention and rehabilitation services, which serve to enhance inmates' latest knowledge of drugs. Meanwhile, the Prison also plans to strengthen inmates' social bond and provide more opportunities for them to discover internal and external resources. With our further collaboration with drug prevention and rehabilitation social organizations and local professionals, which, combined with the narrative practice approach and artistic elements, inmates are guided to discover new senses of identity, direction and meaning, and establish positive outlooks and attitudes toward life, creating favorable conditions for their future return to society.