



2017

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



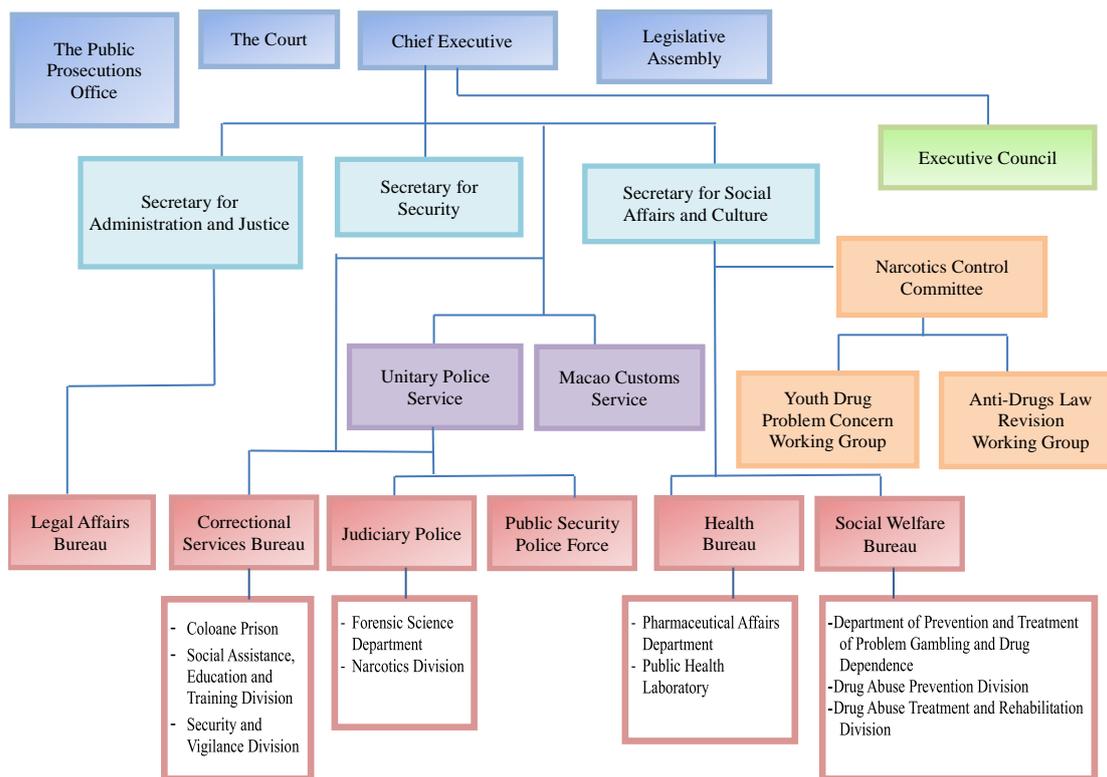
Report on Drug Control in Macao 2017 Simplified Version

I. Drug Control Policy in Macau and the Situation of Drug Problem

1. Drug Control Policy in Macau

The Government of the Macau Special Administrative Region (hereafter referred to as the Government) has long been insisting on three major anti-drug strategies, namely controlling of the supply, reducing the demand and harm-reduction. Public departments and non-government organizations are sharing work responsibilities and cooperating with each other in prevention education, treatment and rehabilitation, drug-related crime combating, legislation, advocacy, and infection monitoring, etc.

Juvenile drug abuse is becoming constantly invisible these years, which is raising public concern. To tackle related problems, the Narcotics Control Committee (hereinafter referred to as “NCC”) and the Working Group of Juvenile Drug Problems under NCC have discussed and reviewed their anti-drug work repeatedly. Meanwhile, relevant departments and organizations are also contributing by promoting the anti-drug campaign through a variety of means, e.g. publicity, education, outreach service, and promotion by parents and professionals, and optimizing the cell phone app and the website to provide juveniles and parents with easy access to drug and support information.



Anti-drug Departments

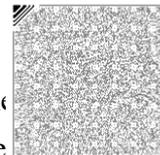
II. Drug Situation in Macau

1. Situation after Law Revision

The amendment of the Law on Prohibition on Illegal Production, Sales and Abuse of Narcotics and Psychotropic Drugs (hereinafter referred to as “the anti-drug law”) has been passed in detailed articles by the Legislative Assembly on December 15, 2016, and came into force upon the 30th day after promulgation. The amendment raises the penalty for drug abuse and drug trafficking, with five key modifications worth noting: first, the minimum term of imprisonment for “drug trafficking” has been extended from 3 years to 5 years, while the maximum term remains unchanged at 15 years; second, the maximum term of imprisonment for “drug abuse” and “improper possession of instruments or equipment” has been extend from 3 months to 3 months to a year; third, amount limit (5-day amount) has been introduced into the category of “drug abuse”; fourth, mandatory urine testing will be implemented at designated sites; fifth, substances listed on the attached form of the anti-drug law have been modified.

The Inspectorate of Macao Judiciary Police (hereinafter referred to as “the Inspectorate”) has held several workshops on drug testing for the personnel of the

Public Security Police Force, the Customs Service (hereinafter referred to as “the Customs”) and the Health Bureau, to strengthen their work capabilities. Meanwhile the Social Welfare Bureau (hereinafter referred to as “IAS”) is organizing lectures and distributing flyers at communities, and through organizations of drug abuse prevention and treatment, promoting social awareness on the revised anti-drug law.



2. 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 2017 is 462, counted in person-time. The most common drug among abusers is ice (Methamphetamine), accounting for 35.1% of the most frequently abused drugs. Among drug abusers under the age of 21, ice users reached 52.2%. In addition, 460 people have received treatment or maintenance services in 2017, 51 persons took methamphetamine (hereinafter referred to as “crystal meth”), accounting for 11%. Among the new cases (24 persons) of rehabilitation, 4 persons were crystal meth users, accounting for 17%. These numbers show that crystal meth is the most abused narcotic drug in Macau.

In 2017, cocaine, ketamine, crystal meth and marijuana made up the majority of the narcotic drugs seized by the Inspectorate, and heroine and ketamine cases dropped significantly from 2016. Among the cases brought to prosecution throughout the year, crystal meth cases were the most common, accounting for 44.9%, followed by ketamine and cocaine cases, accounting for 14.7% and 13.8% respectively. For three consecutive years since 2015, crystal meth, ketamine and cocaine cases have been the most common cases brought to prosecution.

In 2017, in the cases brought to prosecution by the Inspectorate, new-type drugs were mainly coffee powder, derivatives of cathinone, and hand-rolled cigarettes that contain synthetic cannabinoids, etc.

Statistics from Coloane Macau Prison has shown that among the prisoners reported of drug abuse in 2017, most male prisoners are reported to use ice, accounting for 40%.

3. 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 (73.9%). The problem of multi-drug abuse has gradually revealed, therefore a high-risk behavior questionnaire was conducted for 139 clinic patients (among 64



questionnaires were collected by the Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Division, 75 questionnaires were collected by non-governmental drug abuse treatment organizations). More than 19.6% of the respondents used more than one drug and one respondent at the same time uses seven drugs.

In terms of rehabilitation, in 2017 the Drug Treatment Complex Centre has followed cases of voluntary detoxification with 460 people, decreased from 573 in 2016. There are 24 new cases, taking up 5.2% in the total of rehabilitation cases. From 1991 to the end of 2017, there are 2,086 people registering for drug rehabilitation.

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

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total of Cases	609	616	636	573	460
New Cases	122	111	92	69	24

Remarks: Since 2016, the Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Division has transferred some of the cases of probation detoxification to non-governmental drug abuse treatment organizations for improved results in community detoxification treatment.

4. Combating Drug-related Crimes

The Inspectorate continued to deepen cooperation and intelligence sharing with counterparts outside Macao in combating drug-related crimes. Particularly, it has been working with counterparts from neighboring areas in many aspects, e.g. exchanging information, tracing the source of drugs, uncovering the mastermind behind the scenes, and cracking the whole drug cartel, to crack down on frequent drug trafficking activities between Hong Kong and Macau, and mainland and Macau. In 2016, the Inspectorate shared intelligence with Hong Kong and mainland counterparts to fight cross-boundary drug trafficking activities, and had successfully solved a number of cases involving all three areas.

According to statistics of Public Prosecutions Office of Macau SAR, since 2013 to 2017, 1,693 cases were registered for investigation, 2,848 were registered for prosecution. While in 2017, 248 cases were registered for investigation as drug-related crimes, decreased by 15.4% from 293 in 2016. There were 438 cases of prosecution, decreased by 2.5% from 449 in the past few years.



Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Register for investigation (per case)	465	368	319	293	248	1,693
Prosecution (per case)	650	634	677	449	438	2,848

The Customs' statistics gathered from all ports at Macau show that cannabis herb climbed up significantly and became the most seized drug in 2017, followed by crystal meth, cocaine, ketamine, nimetazepam and heroine, the seized quantity of which, except crystal meth, dropped significantly compared with 2016.

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

Type of drugs	Unit	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
大麻草 Cannabis	g	24.35	11.81	—	—	27.95
海洛因 Heroin	g	11.85	1.08	0.35	36.00	0.34
可卡因 Cocaine	g	2.89	10.22	—	44.40	16.02
氯胺酮 Ketamine	g	635.8	380.63	59.61	43.15	5.63
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	g	0.48	—	—	—	0.50
阿普唑仑 Alprazolam	tablet	—	30	—	—	—
麻古 Magu	g	1.14	—	7.27	—	—
	tablet	—	199	—	—	—
咪達唑仑 Midazolam	g	18.95	—	—	—	—
甲基苯丙胺 Methamphetamine	g	144.21	258	75.73	26.03	26.10
可待因 Codeine	ml	60	1,591.56	—	—	—
	g	630.96	—	—	—	—

5. Situation of infectious diseases among drug abusers

Regarding the situation of HIV/AIDS infection among drug abusers in Macau, 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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
HIV virus	28	48	39	45	33
AIDS	7	15	15	12	9
HIV infection by syringe sharing	0	2	1	0	0
AIDS infection by syringe sharing	1	2	3	0	2

II. Narcotics Control Committee

In order to co-ordinate all sectors of the society, fighting drug-related crime and implementing drug abuse prevention, the Government of Macau 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 Macau 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 Macau 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) Plenary Meeting

The plenary meetings of 2017 were held on May 12 and November 10 respectively, both chaired by Vong Yim Mui, acting chairman of NCC and director of the IAS. The first plenary meeting concluded NCC's work in 2016, introduced a work plan for the current year, information on recent drug-related crimes in Macau, 2016 statistics of the "Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macau", the draft resolution of



the 60th session of United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, information on coordinating work between NCC and other departments of Macau, and the modified contents of the anti-drug law (Law No.10/2016). The second plenary meeting discussed recent work of NCC, presented a work plan for the next year, introduced 2017 half-year statistics of the “Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macau”, briefed the attendees on the work of the two working groups under NCC, the current situation of new-type drugs, and the 2017 report submitted to UN.

NCC urged enhanced promotion of the new anti-drug law and the harm of crystal meth, and advised that non-government organizations in Macau work and cooperate with counterparts in neighboring areas to set up effective communication and thus promote anti-drug services at the Greater Bay Area.

(II) Two Working Groups

1. Working Group on Juvenile Drug Problems

Leong Lok Wa was elected convener for the new session of the Working Group on Juvenile Drug Problems. In 2017, two working meetings were held on March 23 and October 11 respectively, introducing the work of Hong Kong Kwai Tsing District and Kwai Tsing Safe Community on on-campus drug abuse prevention and counselling, the “MethInfo” website and related work, new-type drugs that appeared in neighboring areas, activities on the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, preparatory work and related contents of the 2017 National Drug Abuse Prevention Symposium and the IFNGO International Conference.

2. Working Group on Anti-Drug Law Enforcement and Related Follow-ups

Iu Kong Fai, head of Narcotics Division of the Inspectorate, was elected convener for the new session of the Working Group on Anti-Drug Law Enforcement and Related Follow-ups. In 2017, a working meeting was held on September 26, briefing on the effect of probation for drug treatment and the implementation of the new anti-drug law, coordinating work related to the law, and future work directions and cooperation plans.

(III) Outbound Exchanges



1. Exchanges

A delegation of 22 members of NCC visited Zhongshan, Guangzhou and Foshan from April 20 to 21, where they had work exchanges with officials of the Office of Guangdong Anti-Drug Committee and visited community drug treatment and rehabilitation facilities at Shunde District.

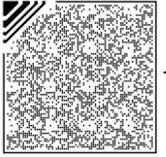
2. Workshops

NCC members attended the 2017 National Drug Abuse Prevention Symposium held at Hong Kong from October 17 to 20, and appeared at the 27th INFGO World Conference held at Macau from November 6 to 8.

The exchanges and the attendance to national or international workshops have deepened committee members' understanding of national and neighboring anti-drug situation and improved NCC's work performance.

General Meeting in the Whole Year

First General Meeting on 12 May 2017



Second General Meeting on 10 November 2017



Exchanges



The exchange in Guangdong during 20~21 April 2017



Workshops



Attended “2017 National Drug Abuse Prevention Symposium” held in Hong Kong during 17~20 October 2017



Workshops



Appeared at the 27th INFGO World Conference held at Macao d
November 2017



III. Drug Dependence Prevention and Treatment



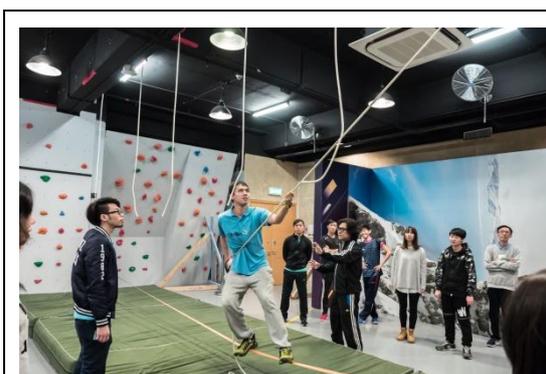
provides services such as prevention seminars, training courses and anti-drug promotions; encourages communities and other groups to join and hold drug abuse prevention events.

(1)Healthy Life Education Centre

The Healthy Life Education Centre is a major innovative anti-drug education facility under the Social Welfare Bureau of the Macao SAR. It is equipped with Healthy Life Education classroom, theme experience area, multifunctional hall, multimedia studio, information display area and reading area. Through different cultural, sports and arts activities, it aims to promote healthy lifestyle and deliver anti-drug messages to Macao citizens, especially children, youth and their parents, in order to create a drug-free society.

1.1 Adventure Activities

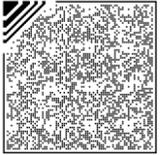
The theme experience zone is set with over 70 indoor adventure facilities including climbing wall, rope net and low event instruments. To promote adventure counselling on drug abuse prevention with non-government organizations, 3 adventure instructor training programmes have been conducted on site in 2017, with 49 instructors trained. Now there are 97 Level I instructors and 20 Level II instructors. Adventure facilities were also lent to non-government organizations for holding 41 adventure-themed activities which attracted about 1,000 participants.



Instructors showed the way to play “Kung Fu Rope”



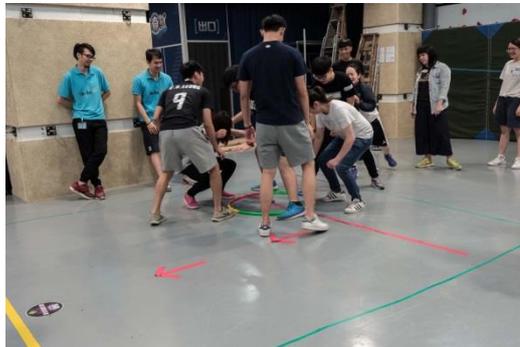
Participants were leading the practical activity through the anti-drugs game cards



Participants experienced on the group-cooperated activity



Examination of Level II course



College students experienced the anti-drugs adventure activity

1.2 Other Activities



Healthy City Music Show



Interactive improvisational Drama Choice 3.0



Smoking Harm Exhibition



Wall Painting Creation



Open Day of Healthy Life Education Centre



Street Dance Competition



Open Day of Healthy Life Education Centre



Lions Anti-drug Cadets visited the centre



Audio Control Training Course



(2) Drug Abuse Prevention Education

1.1 Healthy Living Education Programme

The programme is designed to help kids grow healthily, keep them away from drug abuse, offer quality drug courses to students aged between 5 and 12, and help them to establish healthy lifestyles and sound values thus prevent drug abuse.

1.1.1 Education in Progress

In 2017, over 20 thousand students attended healthy living education courses at the education centre. The centre now has three classrooms with New Zealand equipment and local multimedia designs. Multimedia teaching materials are being added to the courses to give students a whole new experience of happy and interactive learning, thus enable them to say no to drugs.

2017 registered an increase of 21 classes. The healthy living education courses were well received by the teachers, over 90% of whom believed in the effectiveness of the courses, and were satisfied or very satisfied with them.

1.1.2 Course Activities

Course	No. of Classes	No. of Students	Educator	No. of Schools
Chinese Class	555	16677	1,205 persons	63 schools
English Class	117	3553		
Special Education Class	21	244		
Total	693 classes	20474 persons	1,205 persons	63 schools

Remarks: The number of schools is considered as in sections.



Interactive teachings enhanced the engagement of students



Teaching within local multimedia designs



The student was wearing the human body vest



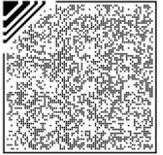
English Class

1.2 Intelligence COOL Strategy—Drug Education Courses for Secondary Schools

“Intelligence COOL Strategy” programme applies healthy living education concepts to the introduction of popular narcotic drugs, and offers courses on tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, Ketamine and crystal meth, etc. The programme uses interesting and interactive teaching methods such as short films, games and discussions to make students know more about popular drugs, and strengthen their problem-solving, communicating, and risk-analyzing skills, thus keep them away from the abuse of drugs, alcohol and tobacco.

1.2.1 Statistics of Drug Education Courses for Secondary Schools (2017)

Course/Target	No. of Schools	No. of Classes	No. of Participants
Clearing the Smoke-the Quest for the Truth about Cigarettes/F.1 students	9	29	833
Smart and Cool Teen/F.2 students	9	29	768



Drug-free is fun/F.3 students	10	35	959
Total	11*	93	2,560

*A school may participate in multiple projects/programmes.



Form 3 students participated in the “Drug-free is fun” course



Form 2 students took lessons in the “Smart and Cool Teen” course



1.3 Statistics of Anti-Drug Education Courses

Types	Year of 2017	
	No. of Times	No. of Participants
General prevention activities*	45	2,364
Parents prevention activities	39	225
“Joana Kou” anti-drug micro-film school tour	6	3,365
Total	90	5,954

*The courses are mainly offered to the public and the professionals, in forms of lecture and training programme.

(3) Collaborative Anti-drug Education with Parents

1.1 “Illustrated Harold book-High Heeled Shoes and Green Mushrooms”

In 2017, the Social Welfare Bureau continually cooperated with S.K.H. Macau Social Service Co-ordination Office and published the new “Illustrated Harold book-High Heeled Shoes and Green Mushrooms”. It has helped parents and children to discuss the true meaning of friendship, by addressing issues such as the need to refuse inappropriate invitations from friends (such as drug use), and bring up empathy. This interaction started with the reading of stories that tell, for example, the participation of a small urchin and a small fire dragon in a sporting event. To achieve a family prevention strategy, parents can make use of the illustrated books for drug prevention education at home.

From June 3 to early July, the anti-drug “Illustrated Harold Books” were offered online for free where approximately 2,500 students and parents actively participated in the campaign. It was followed with a series of activities in which over 330 parents participated and learned how to make better use of the books to carry out anti-drug education for their children.

We also organized multiple activities in the form of telling stories in community parks, with the cooperation of Strawberry Fields Arts Education Workshop, promoting anti-drug and healthy living education. In 2017, five such activities were held, with a total of 260 citizens participating in.



Photo in the launching ceremony of the illustrated Harold book “High Heeled Shoes and Green Mushrooms”

草莓田
教育及藝術發展

故事歷險記之 呼、哈、呼、哈

草莓田的故事哥哥、姐姐將透過不同的遊戲和戲劇活動，帶領大家走進澳門原創繪本《呼、哈、呼、哈》的故事情節，為小朋友提供一個不一樣的故事體驗。

30/4、28/5、25/6
(逢星期日下午)
筷子基蘭花前地 15:30-16:30
綠楊花園休憩區 16:30-17:30

有一日，哈爾村不斷傳出一陣陣的「呼、哈、呼、哈」聲，令到全村的人都不能休息！最後，大家發現小火龍……

主辦
草莓田藝術教育工作室
Strawberry Fields Arts Education Workshop

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Story adventure



School activities around the Illustrated Harold Book



Illustrated Harold Book activity by “Strawberry Field” in
community park



1.2 Parents Observation and Seminars for Parents

In case to motivate parents to participate in anti-drugs activities, the parents observations were organized in November 2017. More than 100 parents participated to increase understanding for Healthy Life Education Centre and drug abuse prevention events. Thirty parents who attended the open class also went to in a lecture intended exclusively for them, investigated the importance of families in drug abuse prevention and thus prevented child drug abuse.



An anti-drug mini film “Choices of Life” was presented to show them the importance of drug abuse prevention

1.3 Parent-Child Activities

In 2017, over 100 people participated in multiple parent-child activities such as outdoor tour and lectures organized by related institutions. Through games and courses, parents and children became more aware on drug-abuse prevention and healthy living.



“Kin Wa” Family Service Center of the Social Service Section of Methodist Church of Macau participated in the parent-child activity



(4) Activities for 2017 International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

Every year on the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on June 26, the IAS, together with multiple government sectors and non-government organizations, held a series of anti-drug activities lasting from June to August, calling on the whole city to pay attention to drug issues and join forces in the anti-drug campaign.

1.1 “Harold Right around the Corner”

The activity was co-organized by the IAS and Christian New Fellowship in Macau-S.Y. Tribe. Held in Jardim da Cidade das Flores, Leisure area at Baía Norte do Patane, Praça do Tap Seac and Rotunda de Carlos da Maia, the activity, which aimed at promoting drug prevention and healthy living, welcomed over 800 participants and received warm response.



Harold Right around the Corner – Harold took photos with participants

1.2 “Parent-Child Healthy-Life Story Creation and Performance Activity”

From May to September, over 200 people participated in the "Parent-Child Healthy-Life Story Creation and Performance Activity" jointly organized by the IAS and YMCA. The activity was designed to promote drug-abuse prevention and healthy living. Through creation and performance of amusing as well as educational stories,



the activity encouraged family collaboration and gave full play to children's creativity. The activity harvested a lot of interesting and creative themes for anti-drug education, and the winning stories might be compiled into the new Illustrated Harold Book.



The photo of "Parent-Child Healthy-Life Story Creation and Performance Activity"

(5) Promote Civil Participation

The IAS kept providing technical and financial support for non-government organizations to encourage and promote their participation in drug-abuse prevention within communities. The IAS has been working with the Young Community Centre of YMCA, Organic Teen, and the Be Cool Project of ARTM, providing support for their operation and development. The IAS also sponsored 19 non-government organizations for organizing 23 activities on the themes of drug-abuse prevention, smoking prohibition and youth development.



NGOs participated in drug-abuse prevention within communities



(6) Publicity

The IAS has been broadcasting anti-drug videos and putting up posters at multiple ports, Public Information Centre of SAFF, and in buses to enhance anti-drug publicity within communities.

The anti-drug website www.antidrugs.gov.mo kept providing the public with up-to-date anti-drug news and information. The anti-drug hotline 2878 1791 has been providing 24/7 counselling and helping services for all citizens.

2. Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Division

The division provides comprehensive rehabilitation and supporting services for voluntary help-seekers and their family members. The main services include: treatment and rehabilitation services for the young and adult, guidance and follow-up on infectious disease prevention and treatment, methadone maintenance treatment, supporting service for drug abuser's family members, urine test and laboratory analysis required for treatment, etc. Through collaboration with relevant government sectors and non-government organizations, the IAS strives to facilitate and promote drug rehabilitation.

(1) Coordination Mechanism for the Implementation of Probation for Rehabilitation: Improvement in Progress

The IAS continued to cooperate with courts on the coordination mechanism for the implementation of probation for rehabilitation. From 2009 to 2017, the Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Division has followed 854 probation cases, including 50 new referrals in 2017; kept improving the two-level probation and rehabilitation mechanism (namely hospital-based and community-based); introduced 10 hours of themed lectures/group activities, and provided treatment and counselling services for the probated with the cooperation of social service agencies. In 2017, 70 cases were referred to and followed in private drug rehabilitation agencies. Over 210 people participated in 66 lectures and group activities, the total attendance rate being about 90%.



Provided themed lectures to the probated cases for rehabilitation

(2) Enhance Supports for Drug Abuser's Family Members

With the assistance of the IAS, private drug rehabilitation agencies should be committed in improving their expertise and provide better counselling, following-up and emotional support services. In 2017, private drug rehabilitation agencies held 5 themed symposiums, jointly published 3 quarterly magazines named “Smart Parents – Drug Abuser’s Family Resources”, and held more than 30 activities, with a total of 330 citizens participating in.

精明家長 Smart Family 7期
濫藥者家人資源季刊
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新流行毒品及其危害

精明家長 Smart Family 第8期
互累症
數量：2500份
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專家約訪——互累症
「互累症」睇真D
社工局戒毒康復處處長

專家的話——濫藥與危害
香港中區諮詢中心顧問醫生 謝萬里顧問醫生

1. 近年來最近出現一些新流行的毒品，主要是甚麼類型的毒品？
近年來出現了一些新的濫用藥物，其中有些具有實質性用於科學的化學物質，有些則完全為了濫用目的而設計的藥物，它們被統稱為新興毒品 (New Psychotic Substances/新興NPS)，並被聯合國毒品和犯罪問題辦公室分為6類：

- 一 合成大麻 synthetic cannabinoids，例如 JWH 018、AKB48、AB-CHMINACA
- 二 半合成 cathinones，例如 methyldrone/喵喵
- 三 苯乙胺 Phenethylamines，例如 GBL
- 四 丙基噻吩 Aryloxyloxyamphetamines，例如 樂基基 methyloxyetamine
- 五 吡嗪類 吡嗪MALT
- 六 其他：例如TFMPP

2. “互累症”是什麼？只影響家人嗎？
“互累症”是指一種身心交瘁的狀態。簡單來說，這是指家人和戒毒者之間的一種失調和不健康的依賴狀態。對「互累症」的人，通常與戒毒者有密切關係的人，包括親戚、配偶、兄弟姐妹、前或現任伴侶、甚至與戒毒者有密切關係的人。當戒毒者行為失控時，出現不能控制、要麼一切努力去解救戒毒者的行為，不能為戒毒者提供、幫助戒毒者自己，進而引致戒毒者。

互累症通常發生在戒毒者家人、戒毒者的戒除行為對家人帶來心理上和情感上的影響，戒毒者行為的深層和嚴重程度的增加，家人「互累症」症狀亦會隨之增加。有一種影響家庭正常功能和健康的副作用關係。

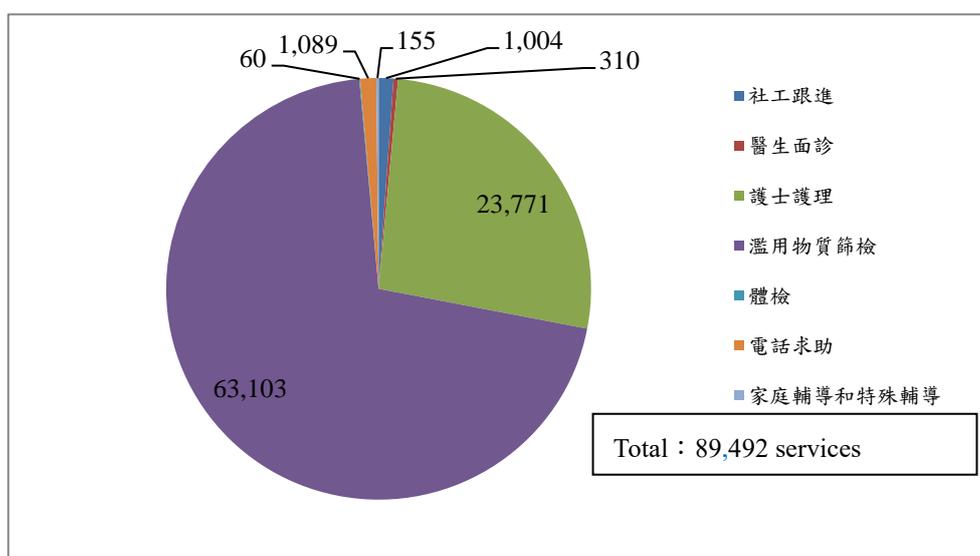


(3) Outpatient and Other Rehabilitation Services

In 2017, 460 drug dependents accepted outpatient services, of which 24 were new cases. 89,492 services were provided throughout the year, with urine test accounting for the most (63,103 inspection items), followed by nursing services.

Among new drug dependents seeking for help, 88% were male, 29% aged 29 and below, with drugs used being mainly new-types such as ketamine and crystal meth. (For details, please refer to 7. Investigation and Research)

Figure 5.1 Distribution of Outpatient Service at the Drug Treatment Complex Centre



社工跟進：follow-up service offered by social workers

醫生面診：face-to-face diagnosis

護士護理：nursing

濫用物質篩檢：laboratory analysis of drug abuse

體檢：physical examination

電話求助：calling for help

家庭輔導和特殊輔導：family and special counselling

After 10 years of development since 2005, the methadone maintenance treatment has shown great feasibility in respects of drug preservation and management, medication recording process, clinical treatment effect, and HIV infection control among drug dependents. In 2017, the incentive program of “Methadone Replacement Treatment for Coupons” was continued from last year to strengthen the treatment effect. 179 drug dependents used the methadone treatment service in 2017, average attendance rate being 88%. The Drug Treatment Centres (methadone) at Areia Preta and Taipa Carmel have been operating effectively.



In aspects of process management and clinical treatment development, cross-profession counselling and treatment services and planning of building an automatic methadone delivery system were carried out. Also, outpatient facial recognition, electronic medical record management, and medication system have been put into continuous optimization, so as to achieve the desired effect of methadone treatment.



The Drug Treatment Centre



(4) Infectious Disease Prevention & Control and Damage Mitigation

In 2017, the Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Division conducted regular meetings with Centro Hospitalar Conde de São Januário for 44 times, following 369 cases of infection, and continued to strengthen the treatment and monitoring of the patients. Through outpatient service, 281 of counselling and follow-up services for infectious cases were provided, and 58 person-times AIDS counselling and education services were offered for help-seekers. 181 people participated in the 11 sessions of trainings/activities conducted for front-line staff and trainees at drug rehabilitation hospitals. To better understand the situation of drug abusers, 139 questionnaires of high-risk behaviors were filled and reported throughout the year, and based on the data, supporting measures were made accordingly. In 2017, the rate of AIDS infection among drug users in Macau was zero.



Group activity in the prison



Revealed support and care for rehabilitated drug abusers in holiday events



Group activity in the hospital



(4.1) Working Group of AIDS Prevention and Control among Drug Abusers

As the convener of the "Working Group of AIDS Prevention and Treatment among Drug Abusers" under the AIDS Prevention and Control Commission, the IAS would hold regular group working meetings every year, organizing representatives from government sectors and civil organizations to put forward prevention and control strategies and carry out working projects while the Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Division is responsible for the implementation of such work. After years of efforts, favorable results were achieved on AIDS prevention and control among heroin dependents. In addition to discussing and monitoring existing situations, the Group also kept a watchful eye on issues such as new types of drugs, high-risk behaviors and sexually transmitted diseases. One hand, the Group has been promoting education and publicity on AIDS prevention and control. On the other hand, through questionnaires of high-risk behaviors among drug abusers, the Group strives to formulate better working strategies and plans based on actual data and situations.



The photo after the meeting of “Working Group of AIDS Prevention and Control among Drug Abusers”

(5) Carry out All-Round Education on Drug Rehabilitation Service

To fully carry out the policy of “Early Intervention and Early Treatment”, the IAS and law enforcement agencies kept conducting lectures themed “rehabilitation tips”; taught basic medical staff and social service personnel on up-to-date drugs and the knowledge needed for guidance on and intervention with drug-dependent adolescents; provided professional counselling courses for social workers and psychological



counsellors. In 2017, 41 training events were held with over 2,000 professionals participating in.

In 2017, the IAS continued to carry out the certificate course of “Handbook on Drug Dependent Adolescent”, and offered related courses in cooperation with private organizations. From May to November, 29 trainees took part in the 4 professional training sessions where people were taught to conduct health status and risk evaluation on drug dependents by using simple health evaluation tools and motivational interview techniques, and then provide appropriate intervention, counselling, referrals and assistance.



Conducted lectures themed “rehabilitation tips” for customs officers



Students of pharmacy visited the drug treatment centre to understand the related works



The certificate course of “Handbook on Drug Dependent Adolescent”

5.1 Providing Support to Private Drug Rehabilitation Agencies

In the form of financial and technical support, the IAS kept assisting private organizations in carrying out drug rehabilitation services, improving facilities and environment, and providing professional training for staff members. Through collaboration and exchange, regular inter-agency meetings, and cooperation in setting direction of service policies, two sides strived to improve the effectiveness of the overall drug rehabilitation campaign. In addition, the IAS has coordinated drug rehabilitation agencies to participate in multiple national and international professional workshops, including the 2017 National Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Symposium held in Hong Kong in October, and the IFNGO-International Federation of Non-Governmental Organizations for Drug and Substance Abuse World Conference held in Macau in November.

To improve the acceptance of the public for the rehabilitated to return to communities, the IAS, in collaboration with private drug rehabilitation agencies and the Artistry of Wind Box Community Development Association, released the periodical “Glimmer: Adversity in Life” and the documentary “Review of the Past” in 2017. By showing drug abusers’ growing-up story and their inner world during rehabilitation, as well as the experience of front-line anti-drug personnel, we hope that the public can have a deeper understanding of drug abuse issues and drug rehabilitation campaign, and become more tolerant and supportive so that the rehabilitated can better return to and

fit into society.



The periodical “Glimmer: Adversity in Life” and the documentary release conference



IV. Suppression of Drug Crime

(I) The Judiciary Police – The Narcotics Division of the Criminal Investigation Department

According to the stipulation of Section 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 Nos. 10/2016 and 4/2014.

1. Situation of law amendment in recent years

In addition to its specific role in combating drug offences, the Narcotics Division of the Judiciary Police also actively provides practical advice on legislation. The Drug Law was amended by Law No. 10/2016, promulgated on 28 December 2016. The law effectively responded to the widespread perception of difficulty in obtaining evidence for "drug-taking". Therefore, the measure of taking urine samples under Article 27-A was added to the new drug law. However, having fully considered the legislative background at that time, and in order to obtain the consensus of the majority of the people in the community, the provisions were deliberately restricted to designated places for the mandatory urine test, thereby balancing the law enforcement power of the relevant parties of the police. At the same time, to further protect the rights of the subjects, a re-examination system has also been introduced. It has also been stated that in cases other than those referred to in Article 27-A, urine tests may be carried out only with the consent of the involved person, and should be conducted following the old system (applicable to the relevant provisions of the



Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code).

In other words, when a mandatory test is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article 27-A, the re-examination system shall apply; in other circumstances indicated by article 27-A, it shall not apply.

2. Current situation of law enforcement

(1) Promotion of related prevention work and Implementation of intelligence exchange and co-operation

Personnel of the Narcotics Division actively cooperated with the enforcement of the new drug law. Apart from explaining to the internal criminal investigators the practical operation requirements of the relevant drug testing provisions, the division also held a number of talks on drug testing for personnel of the Public Security Police Force, Customs Service and Health Bureau, with a view to enabling departments to better carry out related work.

With regard to the prevention of drug offences, the Narcotics Division is fully aware of the importance of cooperation between the "home, school and police". Over the years, the Narcotics Division and the Community Policing and Public Relations Division of the Judiciary Police have been actively conducting drug awareness lectures in the community and schools to educate the public, school staff and students about the harmful effects of drugs. When suspected drug cases are detected by schools, they will be notified through the School Safety Network established by the Youth Concern Group of the Judiciary Police and schools. This year, a drug case on school campus was reported through the said School Safety Network. Personnel of the Narcotics Division have also successfully identified the culprit behind the case.

Moreover, the anti-drug crime notification mechanism set up by the Narcotics Division and the hotel sector many years ago has been effective in combating



drug crimes committed through the use of rental hotels.

At the same time, the Narcotics Division has continued to establish good and cooperative relationship with the Social Welfare Bureau, Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, Health Bureau as well as non-governmental organizations, and has cooperated with relevant government departments and civil organizations in the promotion of anti-drug programmes.

In the fight against drug offences, the Narcotics Division has continued to strengthen intelligence and cooperation with its overseas counterparts, particularly in view of the frequent cross-boundary drug trafficking activities by Hong Kong and Mainland residents in Macao in recent years. Through intelligence exchanges with our counterparts in the neighbouring regions, combined effort was made to track down the source of the drugs in order to identify the culprits behind the scenes and dismantle the drug trafficking syndicate as a whole. Last year, the division exchanged intelligence with its counterparts in Hong Kong and the Mainland to jointly combat cross-boundary drug trafficking activities and cracked down a number of drug trafficking cases involving the three regions.

In addition, the Narcotics Division actively sent its personnel to participate in various training courses on drug-related crimes held in different places so as to elevate the professionalism and skills of the its investigators, as well as to enhance the efficiency of law enforcement.

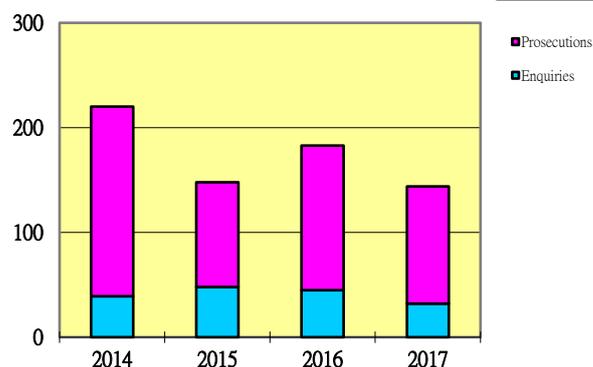
3. Types and number of cases

In 2017, the Narcotics Division received a total of 432 cases of drug crimes, which included 32 enquires and 112 prosecutions (chart 1), 49 preliminary investigations (chart 2), and 239 requested investigations (chart 3).



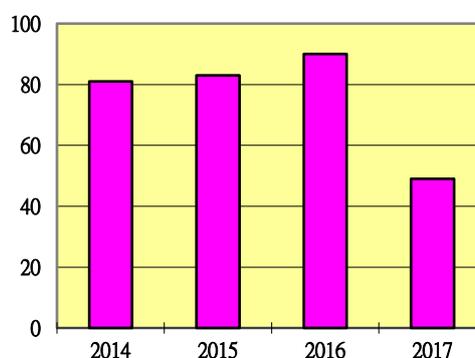
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Enquiries	39	48	45	32
Prosecutions	181	100	138	112
Total	220	148	183	165

(Chart 1)



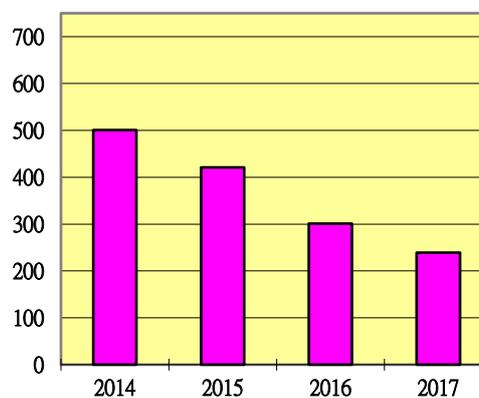
Preliminary Investigations (Cases)		
Year	Received	Completed
2014	81	50
2015	83	61
2016	90	78
2017	49	34

(Chart 2)



Requested Investigations (Cases)		
Year	Received	Completed
2013	719	670
2014	501	497
2015	421	404
2016	301	289
2017	239	212

(Chart 3)



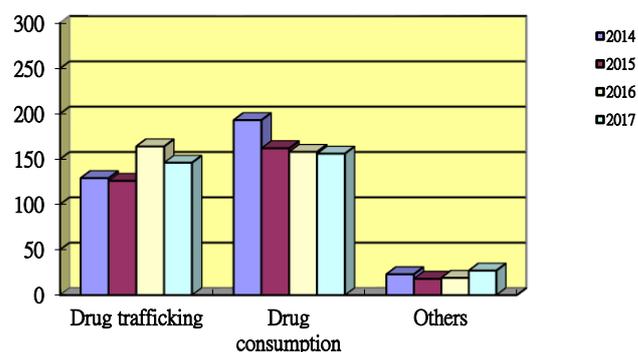


4. Number and nature of arrested persons

The Narcotics Division arrested a total of 329 suspects in 2017, of which 146 persons were arrested for drug trafficking, 156 persons were arrested for drug consumption, and 27 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 decreased by 3.52% when compared with the previous year, as the number of persons arrested for drug trafficking declined by 10.98%, and the number of persons arrested for drug consumption was about the same as the previous year (chart 4).

Arrested suspects / Nature (Persons)				
Year	Drug trafficking	Drug consumption	Others	Total
2014	129	193	23	345
2015	126	162	18	306
2016	164	158	19	341
2017	146	156	27	329

(Chart 4)

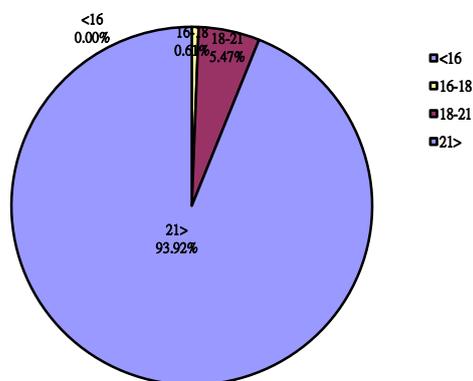


To classify the arrested suspects by four age groups: none of them was below the responsibility age of 16, 2 of them aged between 16 and 18, 18 of them aged between 18 and 21, 309 aged above 21 (Chart 5). To classify them by gender, there were 255 male suspects, which took up 77.51% of the total number of persons arrested, and 74 female suspects, which took up 22.49% of the total number of persons arrested (chart 6).



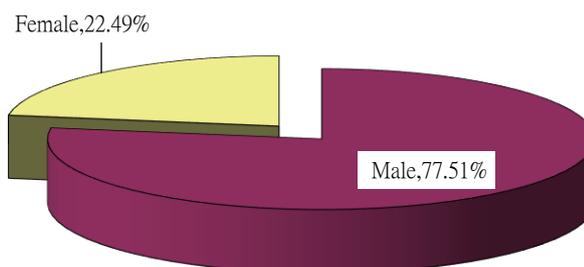
Arrested suspects / Age (Persons)	
<16	0
16-18	2
18-21	18
21>	309

(Chart 5)



Arrested suspects / Gender (Persons)	
Male	255
Female	74

(Chart 6)



To classify the suspects by nationality, there were 133 Macao residents, 42 Hong Kong residents, 109 mainland Chinese residents, 10 mainlanders without identity documents, 8 persons from China Taiwan, 10 Filipinos, 3 Mongolians, 6 Vietnamese, 1 each from Indonesia and Bénin, and 2 each from Korea, Brazil and Mali (chart 7).

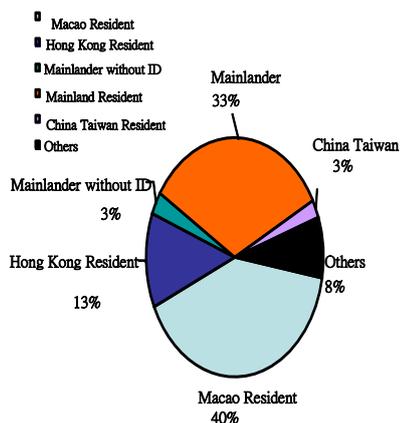
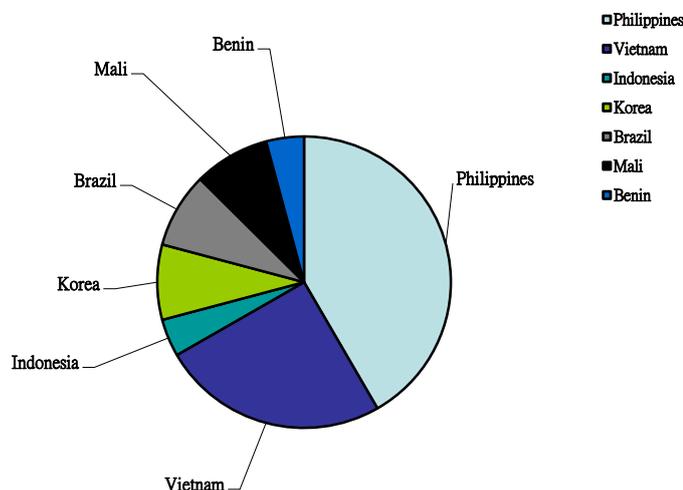




Chart 7 – Nationality of Persons Arrested for Drug Trafficking and Consumption



Arrested suspects / Nationality (Persons)							Total 329
Macao Residents	Hong Kong Residents	Mainland Chinese	Mainlander without ID	China Taiwan	Filipino	Vietnamese	
133	42	109	10	8	10	6	
Indonesian	Korean	Brazilian	Beninese	Malian			
1	2	2	1	2			

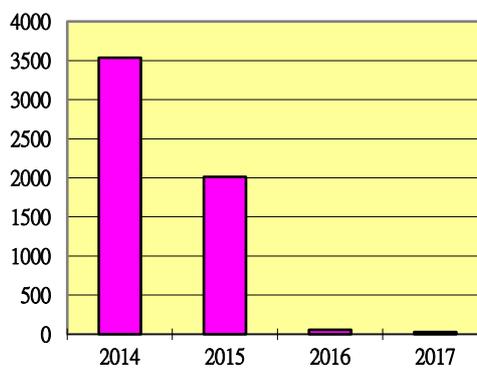
5. Types and quantity of drugs

The Narcotics Division cracked 2 cases of sizable cross-border cocaine trafficking in 2017, in which 3633.37g of cocaine were seized, representing a decrease of 81.4% when compared with the year 2016; the amount of heroin and ketamine seized demonstrated a significant decrease (a total of 28.595g of heroin [chart 8] and a total of 815.138g of ketamine, so-called “K zai” [chart 10]), mainly due to the continuous decrease of abusers of these two types of drugs, the relatively high awareness of the aforementioned drugs of the public, and this division’s continuous effort in combating the crime. In the past year, methamphetamine (so-called “ice”) seized amounted to 510.218g (chart 9), and 95.493g 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.



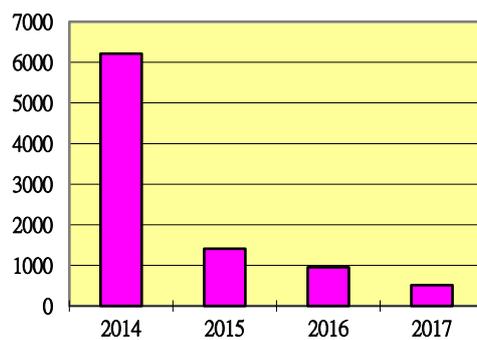
Heroin seized (g)	
2014	3536
2015	2012
2016	58
2017	28.5

(Chart 8)



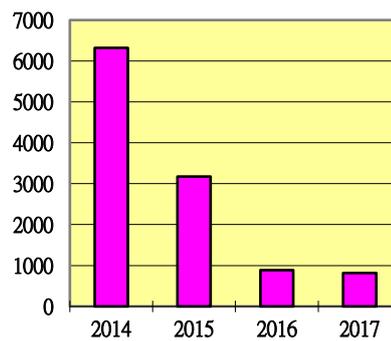
Methamphetamine (g)	
2014	6215
2015	1406
2016	953
2017	510

(Chart 9)



Ketamine (g)	
2014	6320
2015	3171
2016	890
2017	815

(Chart 10)

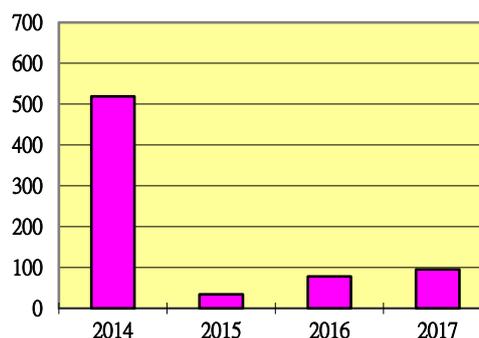


Marijuana (g)	
2014	519
2015	34



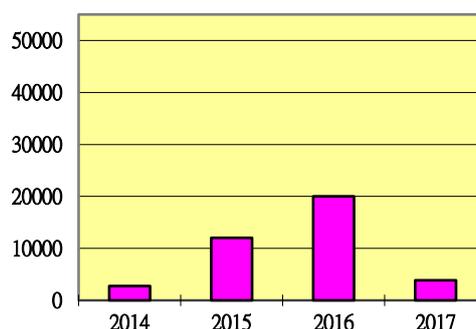
2016	78
2017	95

(Chart 11)



Cocaine (g)	
2014	2788
2015	12029
2016	19993
2017	3863

(Chart 12)



In addition, some pill-like drugs were seized, including: 148 pills of methamphetamine and 7 pills of nimetazepam.

6. Conclusion and prospects

In summary, a comparative analysis of the number of drugs in the current year with that of previous years reveals a decline in both the number of drug offences and the number of people arrested for drug-related offences.

It is closely linked to the rigorous enforcement of law by the Macao law enforcement authorities, thus deterring the criminals, and the concerted efforts of various sectors of the community in publicizing the harmful effects of drugs. In particular, it has made more people aware of the serious harm to their health caused by drug consumption. Although there has been a decline in drug offences this year, the Narcotics Division, as the exclusive investigative department, will not lower its guard, rather, it will continue to monitor the



situation of drug-related crimes closely and will continue to cooperate with local and overseas law enforcement agencies.

To sum up, the Narcotics Division has made timely adjustments in preventing and combating drug crimes in the light of social development, with a view to better implementing the policy objectives of the SAR Government, with the ultimate goal of creating a drug-free community for the general public.

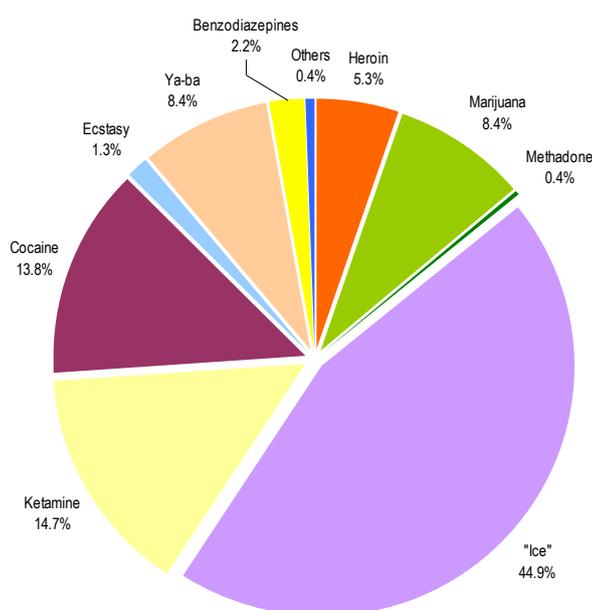
(II) The Judiciary Police – Forensic Science Department

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, conducting technical research and development, etc. 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 common drugs sent for examination

In 2017, this Department received a total of 357 cases, representing a decrease of 15.6% comparing to 2016, among which 244 were qualitative cases and 113 were quantitative cases.

Methamphetamine (ice) was still the major type among qualitative cases, which took up 44.9% of the total number of cases in the whole year, followed by ketamine and cocaine, which took up 14.7% and 13.8% respectively (see Diagram 1).





With a constant fall in the number of cases sent for examination, there was a descending trend shown in the various types of common drug cases sent for examination in 2017. Among them, the cases of ketamine plummeted from 325 in 2013 to 33 this year; while the cases of methamphetamine also slumped from 293 to 101 (see Table 1).

In the past five years, there was a change in the percentage of the common drugs sent for examination in Macao. The cases of ketamine slumped in the past 3 years, dropping from 37.2% in 2013 to 14.7% this year. While methamphetamine and cocaine rose from 33.6% and 4.0% in 2013 to 44.9% and 13.8% this year respectively.

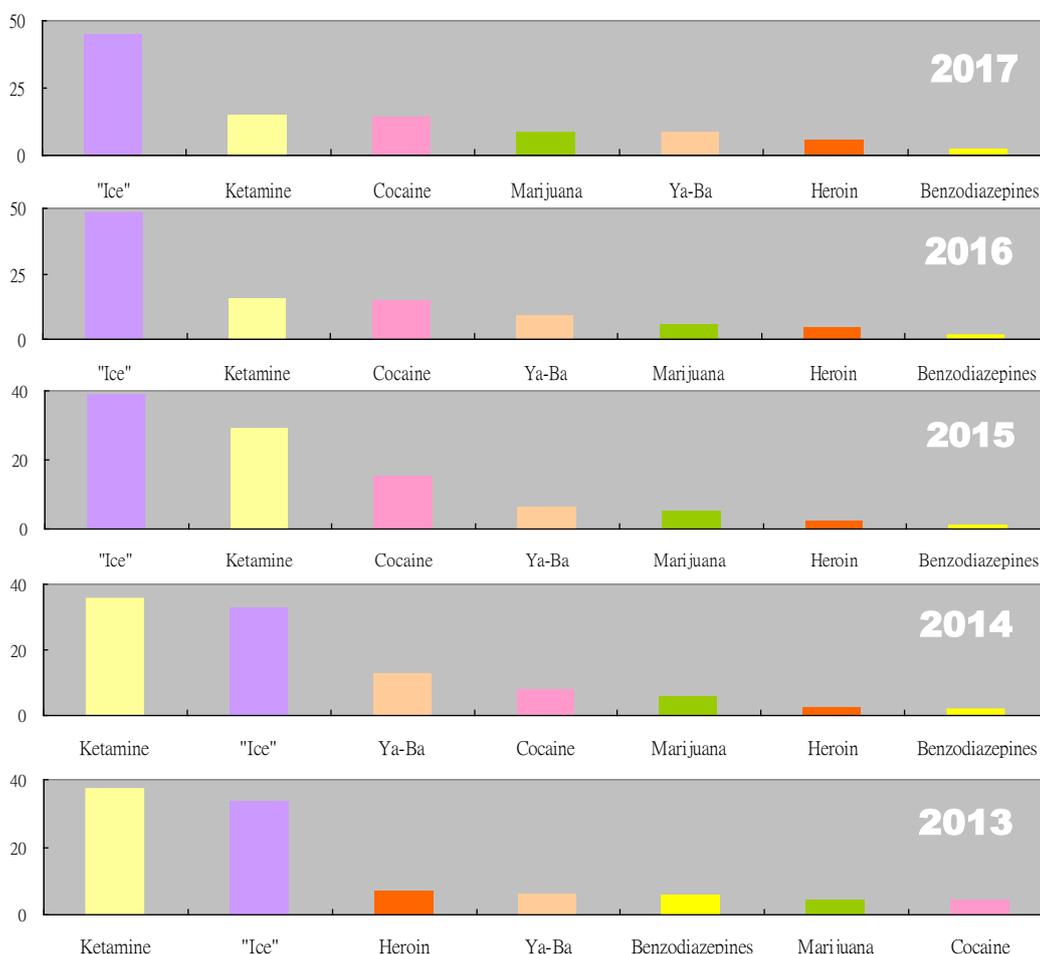


Diagram 2 Percentage sorting chart of the common drugs sent for examination in Macao between 2013 and 2017

Sorting by the percentage sent for examination, methamphetamine, ketamine and cocaine have ranked top 3 in the number of cases sent for examination in Macao for 3 consecutive years starting from 2015 (see Diagram 2).



Diagram 3 Ecstasy containing MDMA sent for examination in 2017

In terms of the quantity of drugs sent for examination, there was no body-cavity concealment case involving cylindrical pellet packaging sent for examination this year. While there were two cases involving a total of 3.6kg of cocaine sent for examination, cocaine topped the highest quantity sent for examination in 2017. With a fall of various drug cases sent in the past 5 years, except an increase in ecstasy, there had been a declining situation in the general quantity of drugs sent for examination (see Table 2).

In terms of purity of drugs, this year, the purity of heroin examined was 25%~41%,

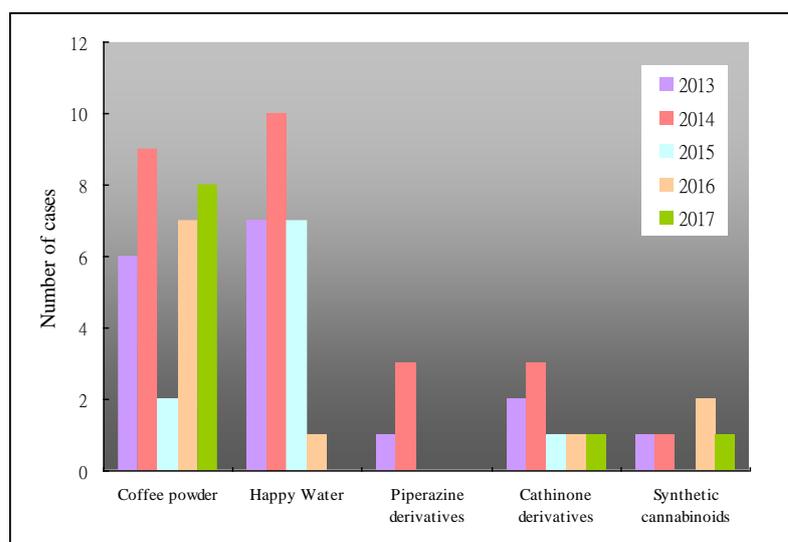


Diagram 4 Trend of new drug cases sent for examination between 2013 and 2017

the purity of cocaine was 44%~98%, the purity of powdered ketamine and crystallized ketamine was 10%~86%, the purity of crystallized methamphetamine examined was 2%~79%, and the purity of methamphetamine in Ya-ba was 4%~21%.

2. Overview of new types of drugs sent for examination

There were 8 cases of so called “coffee powder” (or “happy powder”) this year, which had increased by 1 case when comparing to 2016. Examination revealed that the main ingredient was MDMA, with purity between 2%~36%, other controlled ingredients such as nimetazepam and ketamine



48



derivatives “4-CMC” was found



were also found in it. Meanwhile, in a case of so called “happy water powder” ingredient of 4-CMC was found in a pack of light yellowish powder, which was the second case in Macao since 2016. Furthermore, there was no case of so called “happy water” sent for examination in 2017. As for new psychoactive substances, there has been no case of piperazine derivatives since 2014, while cathinone derivatives have constantly appeared since 2013, which were mainly found during the examination of happy powder or happy water, ingredients found include methcathinone, 4-FMC, 4-MEC, 3,4-DMMC, Methylone, Ethylone, MDPV, 4-CMC. There was one case of synthetic cannabinoids this year, 5F-AMB and 5F-ADB were found in the plant fragments of 2 hand-rolled cigarettes. Together with EAM-2201, FUB-PB-22, XLR-11, FUB-AMB and 5F-AB-PINACA found in the synthetic cannabinoids in the past 4 years, they are still not controlled by Macao SAR Law No. 17/2009. While for other substances like NBOMe series, MXE, 4,4-DMAR, etc. which were newly listed as controlled substances in 2016, there was no case sent for examination (see Diagram 4).

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ice	293	167	119	129	101
Ketamine	325	184	88	42	33
Cocaine	35	41	46	38	31
Marijuana	36	28	16	15	19
Ya-ba	53	65	19	25	19
Heroin	59	12	7	11	12
Benzodiazepines	51	10	3	5	5
Ecstasy	1	1	0	1	3
Methadone	0	0	1	0	1
Others	2	1	0	0	1
Codeine	17	5	5	0	0

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ice (g)	2445.75	6655.22	1796.88	1247.73	919.03
Ketamine (g)	1999.88	8399.01	4264.56	916.67	892.07
Cocaine (g)	48237.07	3016.07	12188.07	20043.01	3916.75
Marijuana (g)	83.68	685.01	84.85	1281.05	245.55
Ya-ba (pills)	1736	1328	455	408	338
Heroin (g)	3155.53	3541.07	2015.16	69.53	40.54
Benzodiazepines (pills)	249	275	8	78	12
Ecstasy (pills)	2	155	0	1	79



Methadone (pills/ ml)	0	0	11	0	27
Others (pills)	39	8	0	0	1
Codeine (ml)	4932.2	2324	3064.5	0	0

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, improving techniques of examination and facilitating 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 technical support to fight drug crimes.

V. Health Bureau

I. Organizational Structure and Functions

(1) AIDS Prevention and Control Commission

Established in 2005, the AIDS Prevention and Control Commission is tasked to plan and promote the prevention and control of AIDS in order to curb the spread of AIDS. The Commission is chaired by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, and constituted by 27 members representing different governmental entities and non-government organizations from sectors of health, education, social welfare, security and anti-drug, with a standing secretariat under the Health Bureau.

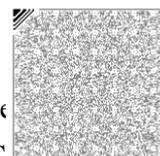
(2) Special Preventive Services Team

Special Preventive Services Team of the Health Bureau is located beside Nossa Senhora do Carmo - Lago Health Centre in Taipa, with an AIDS Counselling and Support Hotline <28500600>, it offers AIDS counselling and rapid HIV testing for residents. 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. Achievements in 2017

(1) 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 1 for the positive rates of infectious disease serology testing in the recent five years.

Positive rates	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Anti-HCV	54%	53%	52%	49%	52%
HBsAg	8%	10%	11%	13%	12%
HIV antibody	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%

Table 1.

Positive rates of infectious disease serology testing among drug users in 2013 –2017

(2)HIV/AIDS Situation in Macao

In the past HIV infected cases among local residents, the infection is mainly transmitted through heterosexual contact (40%), homosexual or bisexual contact (31%), and intravenous drug injection (18%). Since the introduction of Methadone Maintenance Treatment in 2005 and adoption of various harm reduction measures, the proportion of infections via drug injection among Macao residents has decreased significantly. From 2015 to 2017, no cases of infection via intravenous drug injection has been reported for three consecutive years.

With an intention to discover concealed cases in the community and provide appropriate treatment and follow-up service, 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. Meanwhile, two public testing activities have been organized for the public and undergraduates, the Government also continues to promote safer sex and HIV testing service to the population via different means of media, and keeps subsidizing and supporting different civil organizations and schools to carry out publicity education and behavioural intervention measures.

III. Conclusion and Way Forward

In 2018, 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 network of free rapid HIV test, and step up training for personnel working in local health settings and social service facilities.



2017 Working meeting of AIDS Prevention and Control Commission



Preventive education talk in a social service facility

VI. 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, reduce the risk of relapse 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 2017

(1) Activities of the Rehabilitation Unit

To facilitate inmates' drug rehabilitation, 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 2017, a talk on "Knowledge of Substance Abuse" was held to explain the hazards of popular kinds of narcotics. Moreover, group activities such as "Braving the Storm" and "Storytelling Theater – Part 2" were organized to help male inmates with prior drug abuse experience to reflect on their previous modes of life, guiding them to clearly understand the problems they now face, enhancing their resilience.



"Braving the Storm" group activity

Featuring narrative therapy, discussion and role-playing, the activities served to help the participants reflect on personal experiences and have increased resilience and confidence in facing difficulties. In particular, the "Storytelling Theater – Part 2" employed the activity approach to enhance inmates' communication and organizing abilities. The opportunity of expressing themselves through theatrical performance



allowed the inmates to build confidence and inspire other participants.

According to the statistics on drug abuse in 2016, over 40 percent of the drug-abusing inmates who were sent to prison in the year were non-Macao residents. In view of this, Coloane Prison and the Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macau co-organized the “Knowledge of Substance Abuse” talk for foreign inmates to enhance their resistance against the temptations of drugs and to impart them on the hazards of substance abuse.



Furthermore, Coloane Prison also invited the Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Division, Department of Prevention and Treatment of Problem Gambling and Drug Dependence of the Social Welfare Bureau to hold a “Healthy Lifestyle and Hygiene” talk for inmates suffering from highly contagious blood-transmitted diseases. Through games, the participating inmates were helped to establish healthy

lifestyles and self-care ability, enhancing their mental strength and preparing them for future return to the community. “Congeniality” group activity

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 narrative practice. Through sharing of personal stories, participants were able to look at their life differently and re-discover their meaning and purpose, which helped them establish positive life values, enhancing their problem-solving ability and confidence and reducing the risks of future relapses.

(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 provided by the Health Bureau.

From the launch of the Methadone Treatment Scheme until 31 December 2017, a total of 60 inmates had taken part in it; of the 60, 52 were males and 8 were females; 93 percent were Macao residents, 5 percent were Mainland Chinese residents and 2 percent were of other nationalities. There were 4 new participants in 2017, all male



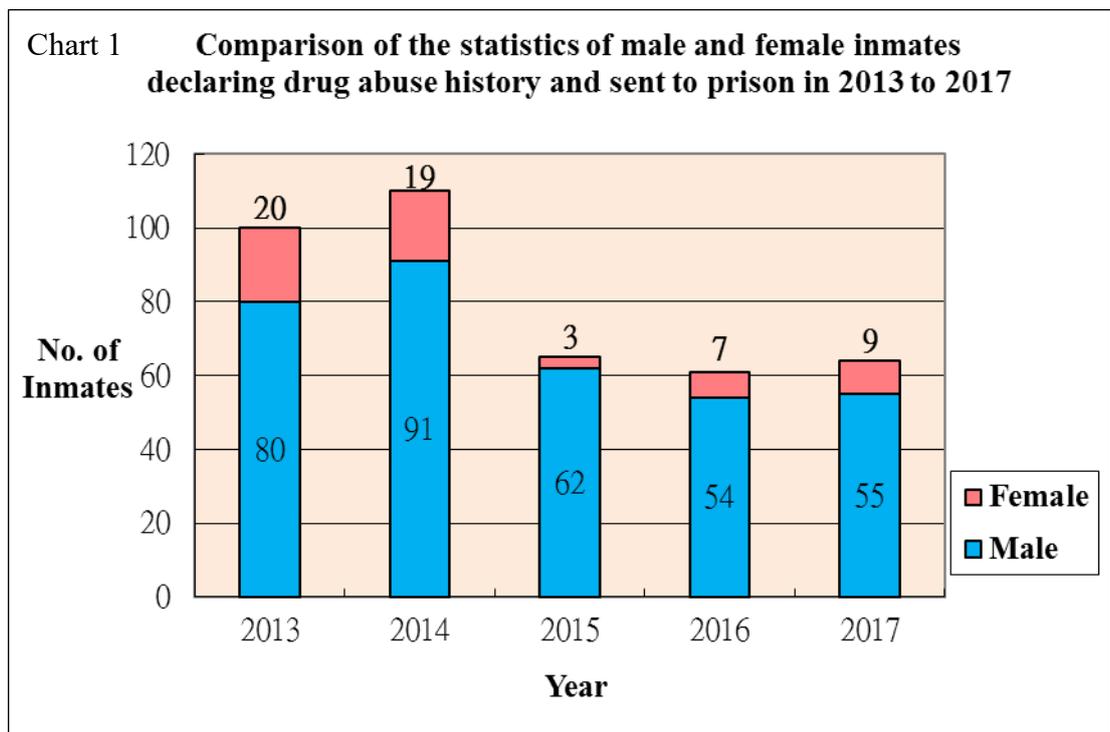
inmates aged between 31 and 60. Among all inmate participants, 58 persons have completed the treatment, 1 was undergoing treatment and 1 refused to continue with the treatment during the treatment process.

3. Statistical analysis of inmates declaring drug abuse history and sent to prison in 2017

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

According to the statistics compiled by Coloane Prison, there were 547 new inmates in 2017, 64 of whom declared drug abuse experience, accounting for approximately 12 percent of the new inmate population; among the 64, 55 were males (86 percent) and 9 were females (14 percent).

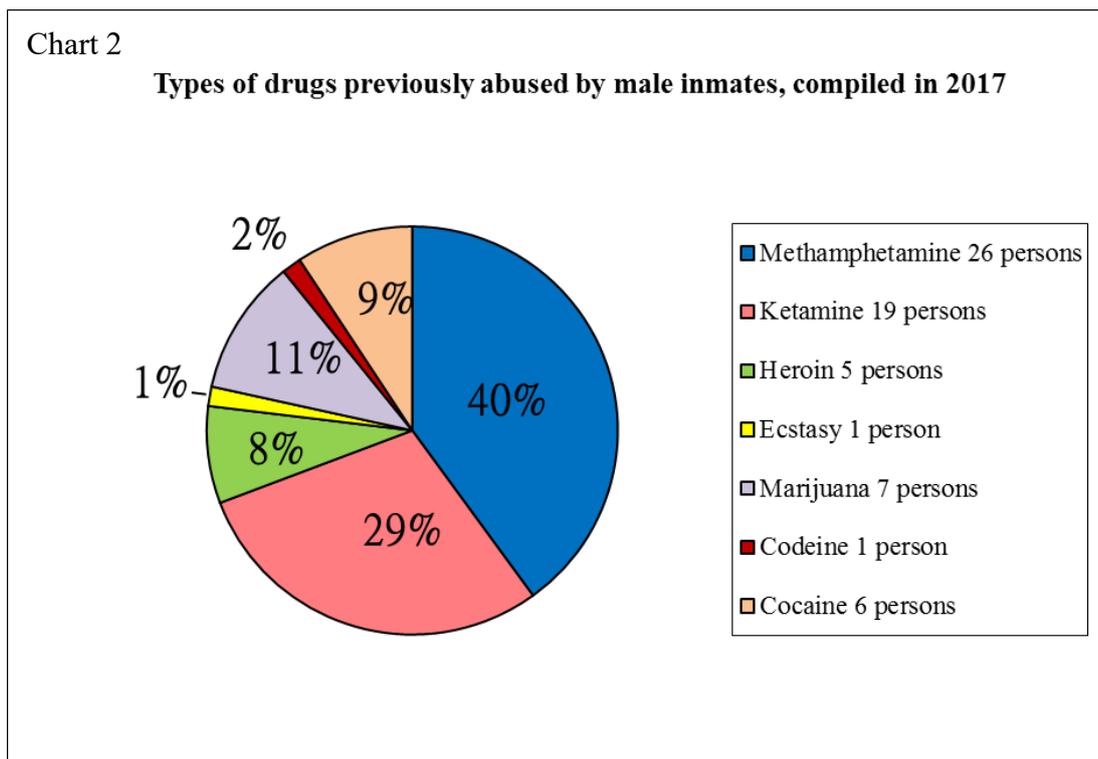
Comparing the statistics of male inmates declaring drug abuse experience and sent to prison in 2017 to those in the previous five years, there was an overall trend of decline in 2017; however, the number of the drug-abusing female inmates slightly increased, compared with the number in 2016.





(2) Types of drugs that inmates sent to prison in the year declared to have abused (more than one type of drugs might be declared)

Concerning the types of drugs abused by the inmates who declared drug abuse experience on admission to prison in 2017: among males, methamphetamine (commonly known as “ice”) was the most abused, consumed by 40 percent of them. It was followed by ketamine (commonly known as “K”), used by 29 percent.



According to data, methamphetamine (commonly known as “ice”) was the most abused type of drugs by inmates declaring drug abuse experience on admission to prison in 2016 and 2017; it was followed by ketamine, indicating the increasing number of people using the kind of drugs. Among the drug-abusing new inmate population of the year, 11 percent used marijuana, 9 percent cocaine and 8 percent heroin.

The 9 female inmates declaring drug abuse history on admission to prison mainly abused methamphetamine (“ice”), while 1 of them simultaneously abused methamphetamine and ketamine.

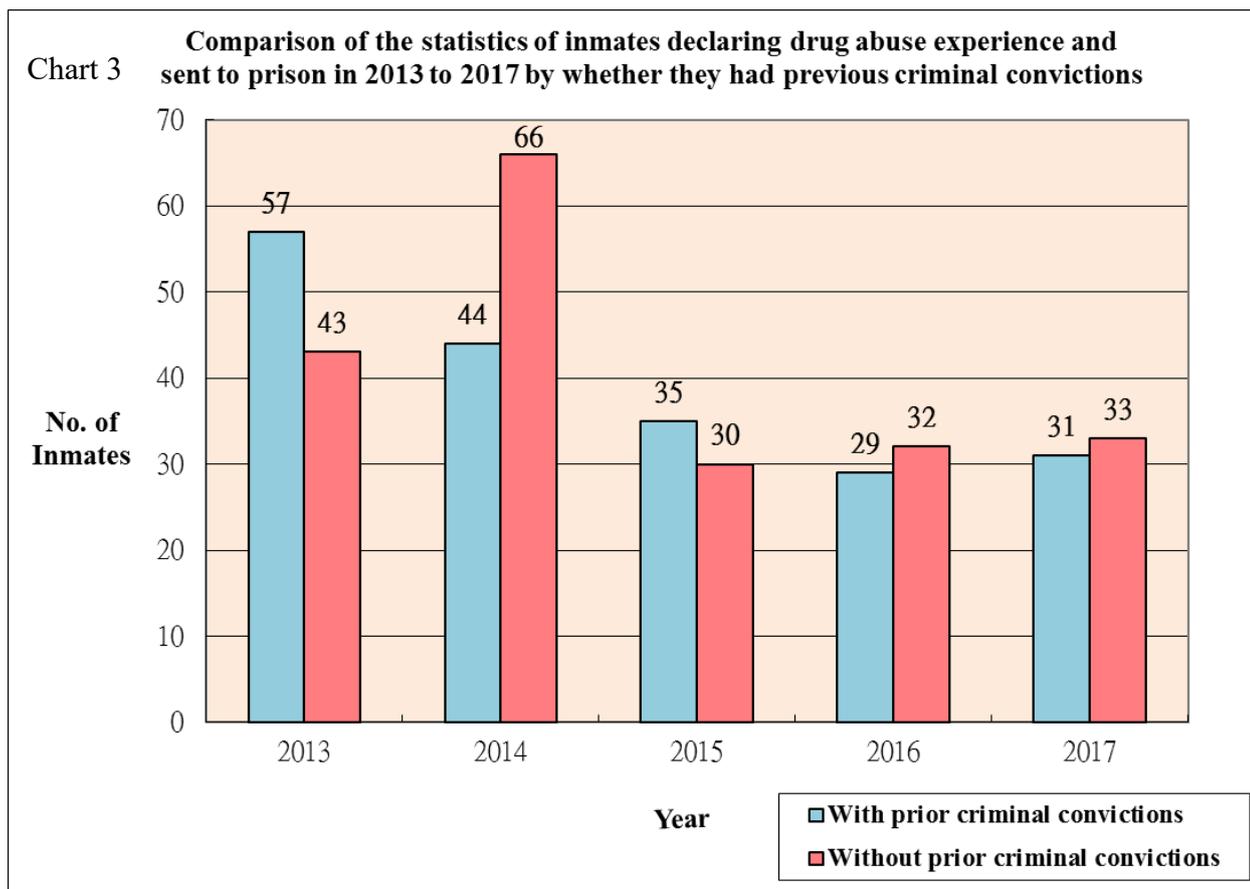
(3) Statistics of prior criminal convictions of inmates declaring drug abuse history and sent to prison in the year

Among inmates with declared drug abuse history and sent to prison in 2017, 41



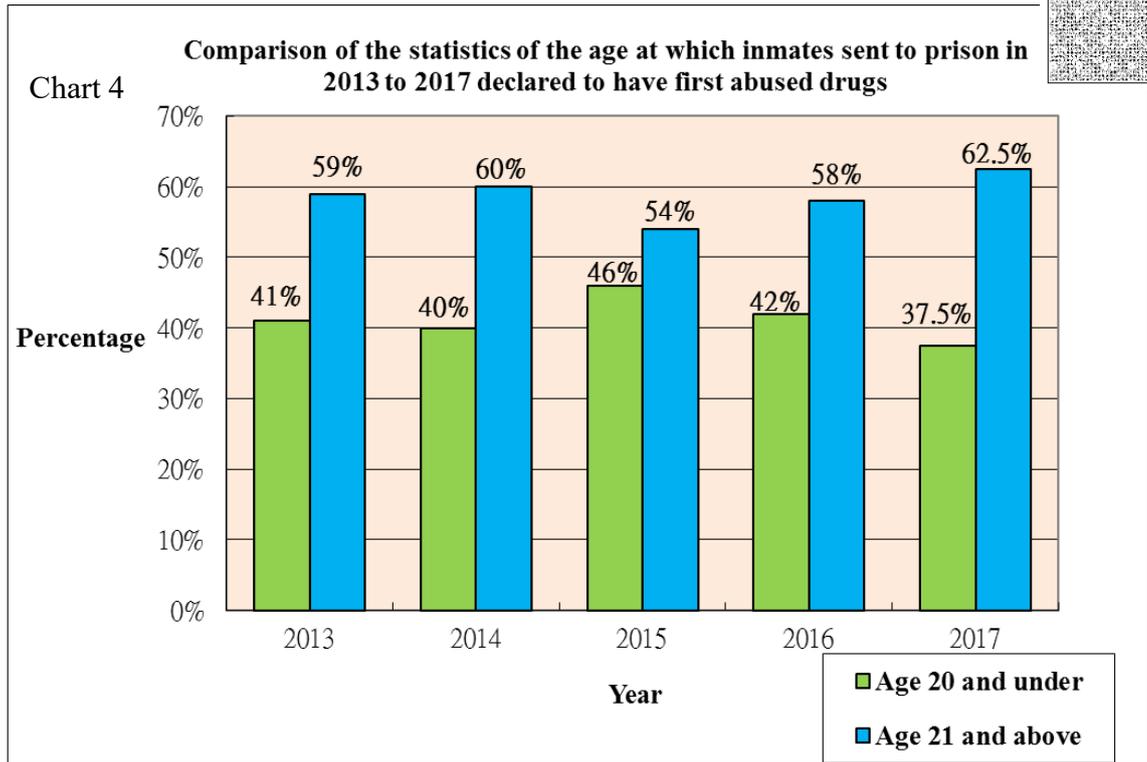
persons were Macao residents (64 percent), and 23 were non-locals (36 percent); 3 persons did not have prior convictions (52 percent) while 31 did (48 percent).

Furthermore, according to data in 2017, the numbers of inmates with past drug abuse experience with and without prior criminal convictions saw a slight increase compared to the figures in the previous year.



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

Based on the statistics of 2017, the number of inmates who declared on admission to prison that their first drug abuse experience occurred at the age of 20 and under saw a slight decrease for the second consecutive year, compared to 2015 and 2016, whereas the number of inmates who declared that they first abused drugs at 21 years old and above increased considerably, compared to the previous two years.



***Remarks: there were a total of 64 inmates declaring drug abuse history and sent to prison in 2017.**

IV. Conclusion and Future Work

Information shows that in 2015 to 2017, there was a declining trend for the number of male inmates declaring drug abuse experience when sent to prison, while the number of their female counterparts saw a slight rise.

Furthermore, according to data, among the inmates with declared drug abuse experience and sent to prison in 2017, the numbers of inmates with past drug abuse experience with and without prior criminal convictions saw a slight increase compared to the figures in the previous year.

The number of inmates who had their first experience abusing drugs at age 20 and under saw a decrease again in 2017, but still accounted for 37.5 percent, and as a result, attention should continue to be given to the phenomenon of drug abuse among young adults. On the other hand, there was a rise, again, of the number of inmates who first abused drugs at age 21 and above. The abovementioned data indicates that drug problems still spread across different groups of people, including adult males and females and those without criminal convictions. Therefore, the work of drug prevention education should not be overlooked.



In view of the above, in 2018, Coloane Prison plans to continue to reinforce the relapse prevention and rehabilitation services, which serves to enhance inmates' latest knowledge of drugs. Meanwhile, the Prison also plans to strengthen the cooperation with other non-governmental drug rehabilitation service organizations and professionals of different fields in Macao in order to guide inmates to discover positive values and establish good habits through the narrative practice approach and artistic creations. With our cooperation with the community, the inmates are assisted in expanding their social support network, which lays a solid foundation for their return to society.