



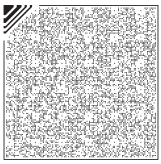
澳門禁毒報告書

Relatório da Luta Contra a Droga em Macau
Report on Drug Control in Macao

2018



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 2018

Simplified Version

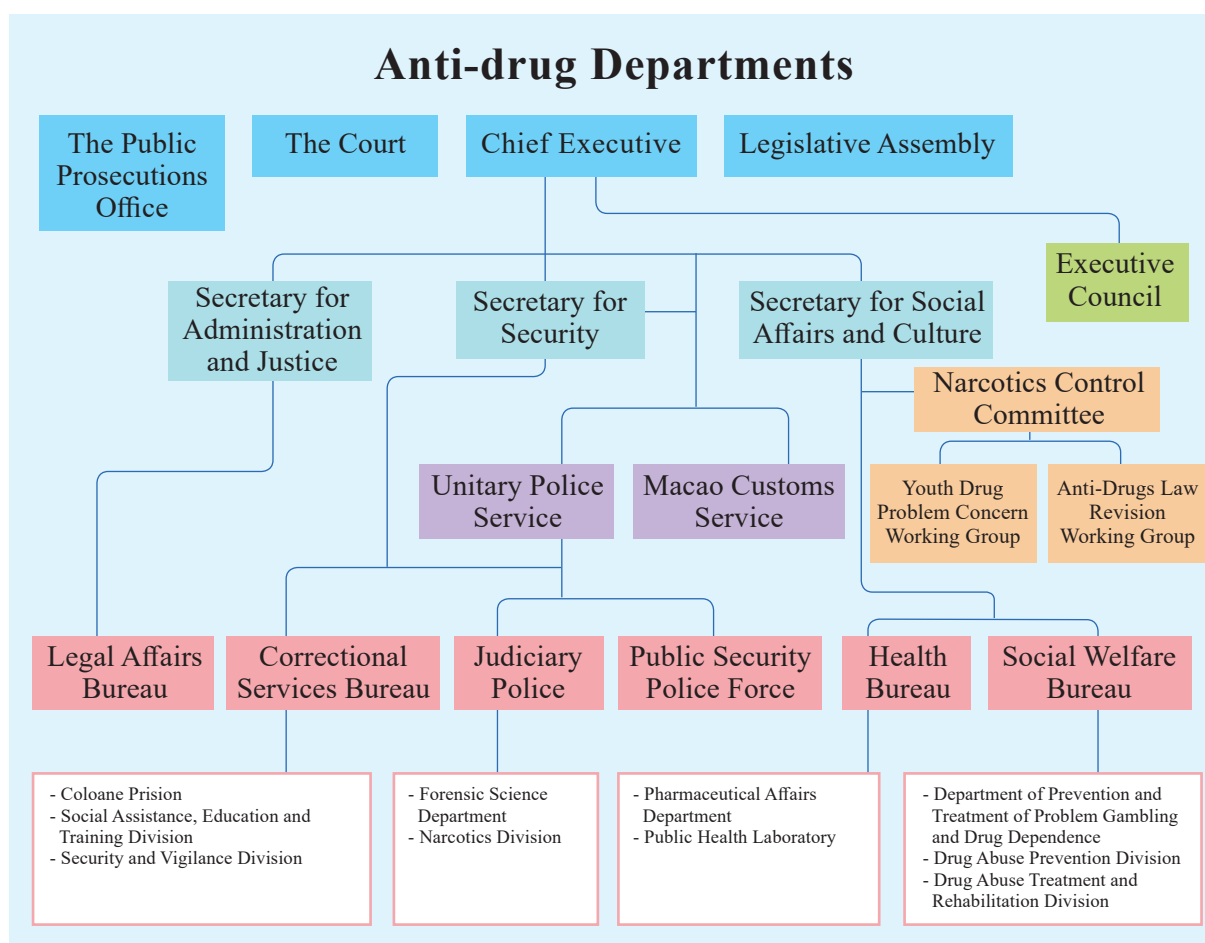
I. Drug Control Policy in Macao and the Situation of Drug Problem

(I) Drug Control Policy in Macao

The work of fighting drug-related crimes and prevention and treatment of drug dependence in Macao is fully implemented by relevant government departments under the Secretariat for Security and the Secretariat for Social Affairs and Culture of Macao SAR Government. Through the cooperation of various anti-drug departments and the cooperation of the civil society, the measures for anti-drug abuse and prevention and treatment of drug dependence are implemented in an all-round manner. The legislation and enforcement of fighting drug-related crimes are strengthened in response to the world drug-related situation and the actual conditions of Macao. The promotion and development of outreach exchange and cooperation in drug-related affairs are highly emphasised.

The Macao SAR Government continues to actively implement the three major anti-drug strategies by controlling the supply, reducing the demand and reducing the damage, establishing a comprehensive anti-drug system in aspects of legislation, justice, administration, health care, social services and education, etc., ensuring a continuous safe and healthy society.

Juvenile drug abuse in using new-types drugs 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 two Working Groups under the Committee (Youth Drug Problem Concern Working Group, Anti-drugs Law Revision Working Group) have discussed about the countermeasures, actively optimize and implement the drug control works.

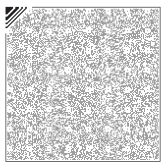


(II) Drug Situation in Macau

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 2018 is 424; counted in person-time, the most common drug among abusers is crystal meth (methamphetamine), accounting for 48.2% of the most frequently abused drugs, followed by cocaine cases, accounting for 11.8%. Among the reported drug abusers, there are 24 persons who are youth under aged 21; crystal meth and marijuana cases are the most common among them, accounting for 31% and 27.6% respectively.

In addition, 576 people have received drug treatments from the government and 2 non-governmental drug treatment institutes in 2018, of which 115 are new cases; the crystal meth cases accounting for 18% among total number of cases, respectively accounting for 29% among the new cases. These numbers shows that crystal meth was the most abused narcotic drug in Macau.



In 2018, crystal meth, heroine, ketamine, cocaine, marijuana made up the majority of the narcotic drugs seized by the Inspectorate, heroine and crystal meth cases raised largely, and ketamine cases slightly dropped. Among the cases brought to prosecution throughout the year, heroine and crystal meth cases were the most common, accounting for 35% and 33.1% respectively in whole year. Cocaine cases have been the most common cases brought to prosecution. In 2018, the first case related to “Catha edulis” was found in Macao, which was commonly known as "Arabic Tea" or "chat Tea" and contains the restricted substances cathinone and hypoephedrine; and there was the first GHB inspection case, commonly known as "Liquid G". The case of trafficking methamphetamine in human body took place for the first time.

In terms of new-types drugs, in 2018 "happy powder" cases accounted for the largest number of drug inspection for Macao Judiciary Police with a total of 33 cases; there was one case of synthetic cannabinoid, in which a total of 109.1 g of plant fragments was found containing two types of synthetic cannabinoids, 5F-AB-PINACA and FUB-PB-22, which appeared before.

Statistics from Coloane Macau Prison has shown that among the prisoners reported of drug abuse in 2018, most male prisoners are reported to use crystal meth, accounting for 52%.

2. Drug Abuse

The data from the System showed that the tendency of “hidden” drug abuse continued. More than 70% of abusers use drugs in their homes, their friends’ homes and hotels. In 2018, there were 576 drug abusers seeking for help from the Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Division of Social Welfare Bureau and two non-governmental drug treatment institutes (Christian New Life Fellowship in Macao “S.Y. Tribe Smart-Youth” and “We Point”), of which 115 were new cases. In terms of overall new cases, males accounted for 73%; in terms of composition characteristics, the age of 29 or less accounted for 35%; in terms of the type of drug, it involves mainly new drugs such as methamphetamine (“crystal meth”) and ketamine (“special K”). (For details, please refer to Part 7 Investigation and Research)

Statistics on the cases of voluntary detoxification in the past five years

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total of Cases	616	636	573	460	576
New Cases	111	92	69	24	115

Remarks: The cases of voluntary detoxification in 2018 are included those from the Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Division and two non-governmental drug treatment institutes.

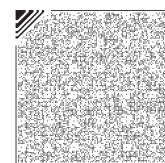
3. Combating Drug-related Crimes

With regard to the Macao Judiciary Police's combat against drug-related crimes, with the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area cities and the opening of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, the exchanges and cooperation between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao are getting closer and closer. Respectively, police departments of the three regions will face greater new challenges of law enforcement. Information exchange and joint law enforcement will be enhanced in response to new and cross-border 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 2018, 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, in 2018, 190 cases were registered for investigation as drug-related crimes, decreased by 23.4% from 248 in 2017. There were 328 cases of prosecution, decreased by 25.1% from 438 in the past few years.

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Register for investigation (per case)	368	319	293	248	190
Prosecution (per case)	634	677	449	438	328

The Customs' statistics gathered from all ports at Macau showed that the cough medicine (containing codeine and ephedrine) became the most seized drug in 2018, total 71g, cocaine climbed up significantly, followed by heroine, the methamphetamine (crystal meth) dropped continually compared with 2017, moreover the ketamine was not seized.



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

Type of drugs	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
咳藥水 Cough Medicine (含可待因及麻黃鹼成份 containing codeine and ephedrine)	g	-	-	-	-	71
可卡因 Cocaine	g	10.22	-	44.40	16.02	60.43
海洛因 Heroin	g	1.08	0.35	36.00	0.34	18.78
氯硝西泮 Clonazepam	g	-	-	-	-	3.68
甲基苯丙胺 Methamphetamine	g	257.92	75.73	26.03	26.10	2.98
硝西泮 Nitrazepam	g	-	-	-	-	1.4
大麻 Marijuana	g	11.81	-	-	27.95	-
氯胺酮 Ketamine	g	380.63	59.61	43.15	5.63	-
硝甲西泮 Nimetazepam	g	-	-	-	0.50	-
阿普唑仑 Alprazolam	tablet	30	-	-	-	-
麻古 Magu	g	-	7.27	-	-	-
	tablet	199	-	-	-	-
可待因 Codeine	ml	1,591.56	-	-	-	-
	g	-	-	-	-	-

4. 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

year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
HIV virus	48	39	45	33	37
AIDS	15	15	12	9	12
HIV infection by syringe sharing	2	1	0	0	0
AIDS infection by syringe sharing	2	3	0	2	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, 2018 has witnessed the transition year of two terms. The term of the new Committee started from 18 September, 2018 (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 2018 were held on May 11 and November 9, respectively chaired by Tam Chon Weng, the chairman of NCC and the secretary of Department for Social Affairs and Culture, and Vong Yim Mui, acting chairman of NCC and director of the IAS. The first plenary meeting concluded NCC's work in 2017, introduced a work plan for the current year, information on recent drug-related crimes in Macau, 2017 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 draft resolution of the 61st session of United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and the information on coordinating work between NCC and other departments of Macau. The second plenary meeting discussed recent work of NCC, presented a work plan for the next year, introduced 2018 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, referring to the work of disaster prevention and avoidance by the SAR Government; introducing the service of the information platform of the Plenary Meeting of the Social Welfare Bureau Advisory Committee and briefing on the reports or documents submitted to the United Nations. The Committee recommended a diversified anti-drug education and response strategy plan, especially to increase the knowledge of drug hazards and anti-drug laws among foreign and local students in Macao. In order to regulate the drinking and purchasing of alcohol by young people, it is still necessary to take in a wide range of opinions.



(II) Two Working Groups

(1) Working Group on Juvenile Drug Problems

Ms. Wong Kim Hong was elected convener for the new session of the Working Group on Juvenile Drug Problems. In 2018, two working meetings were held on March 26 and October 10 respectively. The meetings mainly included the following content: introducing the past work of the Focus Group and the planning of 2018 Anti-drug Day; discussing and promoting extensive anti-drug programmes in higher education institutions and the response work regarding the problem of “ice” abuse; reporting the data analysis of Macao Drug Abusers Central Registration System in the first half of 2018 and reporting the promotion of the Great Bay Area training and exchange; formulating the work plan of young people and drug research and collecting opinions on expanding community prevention of drug abuse. It was also reported that in the middle of the year, a professional exchange meeting on “Dismantling the Damage of Ice” was successfully held to conduct in-depth discussions and exchanges on the prevention and treatment of ice abuse.

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

Mr. Lao Chin Soi was elected as the convener for the new session of the Working Group on Anti-Drug Law Enforcement and Related Follow-ups. In 2018, two working meetings were held on March 26 and October 15. The meetings mainly included the following contents : briefing on the promotion of the new anti-drug law, the effect of probation for drug treatment in 2017 and 2018 first half year, collected the comments about the implementation of the anti-drug law, discuss and investigate on the juvenile alcohol problems, prevention and related laws.

(III) Outbound Exchanges

1. Local Exchange

The Committee and the two Focus Groups under the Committee conducted a visit in the two non-governmental drug treatment institutes on 24th April, including ARTM Treatment Centre and Christian New Life Fellowship in Macao “S.Y. Tribe Smart-Youth”.

2. Outreach Exchange

In terms of promoting the exchange of drug abuse treatment services in the Great Bay Area, the Focus Groups conducted a visit to the First Compulsory Isolation Drug Rehabilitation Center of Shenzhen Municipal Bureau of Justice, as well as Rainbow Social Work Service Centre on 13th and 14th November, discussing and exchanging experiences on anti-drug policies and work of the two regions.

General Meeting in the Whole Year



First General Meeting on 11 May 2018



Second General Meeting on 9 November 2018

The Narcotics Control Committee took visits in the non-governmental drug treatment institutes in Macao
24th April 2018



Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abuser's of Macau(ARTM) Rehabilitation Centre



Christian New Fellowship in Macau S.Y. Tribe



The Narcotics Control Committee visited the drug treatment service facilities in Shenzhen
13~14th November 2018



Justice Bureau of Shenzhen Municipality First Forced Isolation Drug Rehabilitation Centre



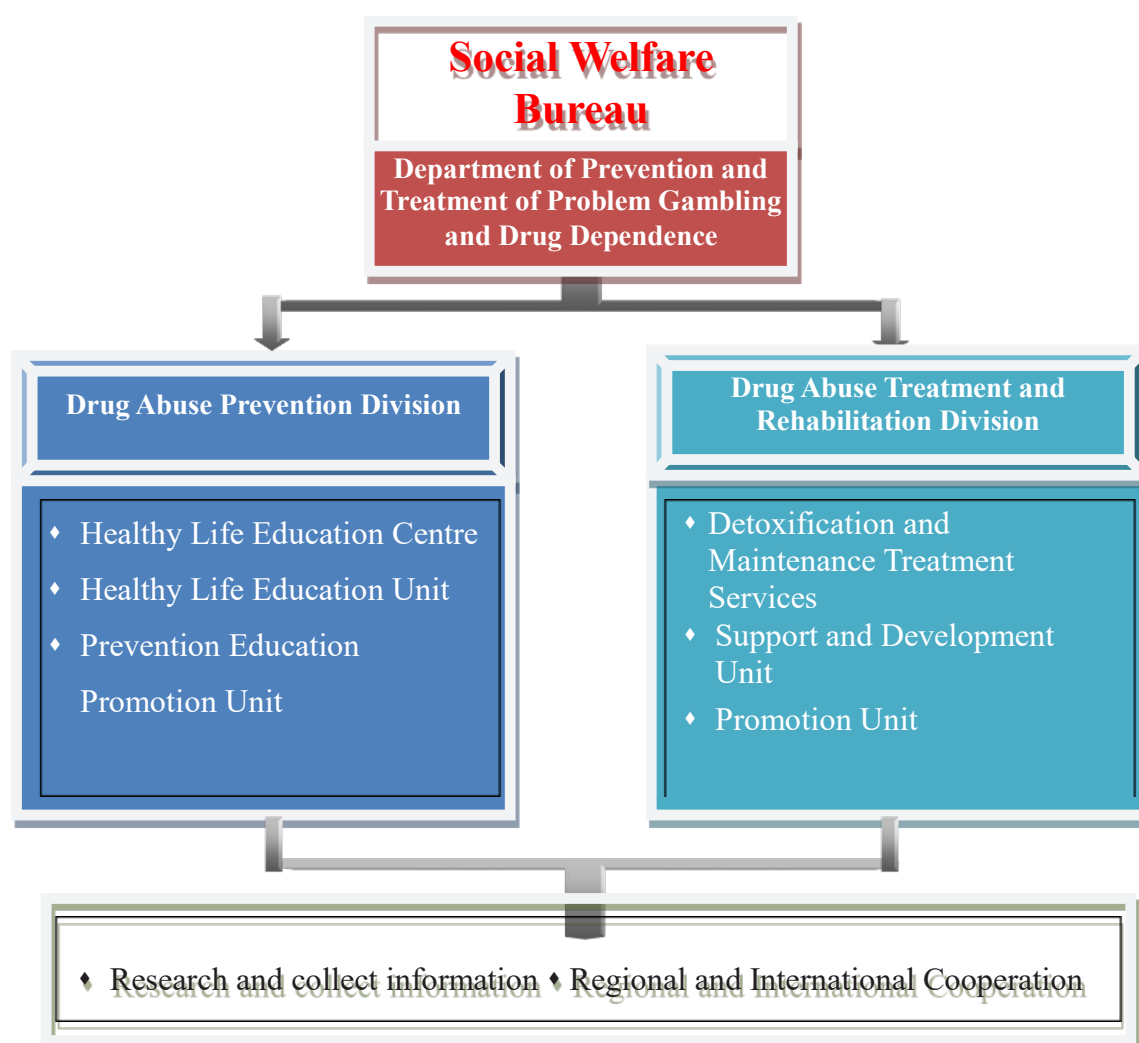
Shenzhen Rainbow Social Work Service Centre

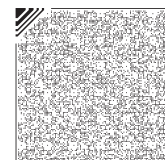
IV. Drug Dependence Prevention and Treatment

(1) Social Welfare Bureau - Department of Prevention and Treatment of Problem Gambling and Drug Dependence

Is responsible for the work and services related to drug abuse prevention and treatment, simultaneously serves as the secretariat unit of the Narcotics Control Committee, support and co-operate with the work related with the committee and two working groups, enforces the drug abuse prevention work as listed below:

- promotes the drug abuse prevention education
- provides the treatment and social rehabilitation services for drug dependence
- observes the statistics about drug abuse in Macau and proceeds investigations
- supports non-governmental organizations on drug abuse prevention
- enhances regional and international collaborations and exchanges





1. Drug Abuse Prevention Division

Aims to promote anti-drug educational activities in schools, families and communities; 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.

Activities in the Healthy Life Education Centre		
Types	No. of Times	No. of Participants
Visits	17	403
Training courses	28	751
General activities	227	6,048
Total	272	7,202

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, for more diversity, zipline and highwall these two large facilities are installed. To promote adventure counselling on drug abuse prevention with non-government organizations, 3 adventure instructor training programmes have been conducted on site in 2018, with 58 instructors trained. Now there are 175 instructors together at Level I, II, III. Adventure facilities were also lent to non-government organizations for holding 53 adventure-themed activities which attracted about 1,000 participants.



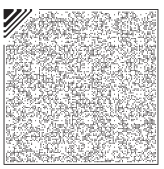
Adventure instructor training programmes



High Wall training course



Trainers participated the Zipline challenge



1.2 Multimedia Video Campaign

The multimedia studio has hardware and software equipment for video recording and post-production. In order to cooperate with civil social organisations to launch the short film campaign on the topic of drug abuse prevention, a series of activities were organised including video recording and creation teaching courses for institutional personnel and young people, as well as a summer camp of video creation, in which students conducted group works in forms of documentaries, mini-films and news video, etc. A total of 21 students completed the course.



Video recording and creation teaching course



Practical training in video recording



Photo of lectures and students in the summer camp of video creation



Students in the summer camp of video creation learnt attentively in video recording

1.3 New Ideas on Interactive Experience:

1.3.1 3D Animation-- Fight Drugs

Together: Flying Over Snow Mountains

Visitors fight against drug abuse with the determination to fly over snow mountains.



1.3.2 "No Alcohol Challenge" Interactive Game

Through the games such as "drunk or not?", "alcohol concentration magnifying glass" and "music keys", the public and young people can get to know the hazard of alcohol as early as possible.



1.4 Book Corner

Since 28th June, 2018, the "Book Corner" was officially put into service at the entrance of Healthy Life Education Centre. Every Thursday and Friday from 4 pm to 6:15 pm, books, picture books and magazines regarding drug abuse prevention and healthy living are available for people who are interested. It also provides a venue for local organisations to hold events of various themes.



Book Corner



Smart Financial Management Plan – Smart Monopoly



1.5 Other activities



Students participated in the IPSC shooting activity



Students participated in the professional training



Interactive Theatre "Choice 4.0"



S.Y. Tribe "Up to YOU" Concert



Open Day of Healthy Life Education Center – Mysterious Room Experience



Parents and children participated actively in Open Day.



BGCAHK Jockey Club Shek Yam Children and Youth Integrated Services



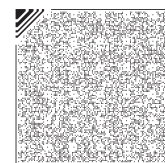
Shenzhen Rainbow Social Work Service Centre



Certificated course of addiction counselling



Visit from the Barrier-free Affairs Working Group of the Rehabilitation Affairs Committee



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 in various topics to students aged between 5 and 12 from kindergarten to Primary 6 together 7 grades, and help them to establish healthy lifestyles and sound values thus prevent drug abuse.

1.1.1 Education in Progress

In 2018, 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 much more happy and interactive learning experiences, thus enable them to say no to drugs.

In 2018, there were 7 school (Chinese/English) participated in the Harold School Tour Activity, in which promoted healthy life education and drug abuse prevention for more than 2,200 students. According the replies from questionnaire, over 90% of school teachers 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	522	15,869	1,172 persons	63 schools
English Class Special Education	114	3,449		
Class	21	247		
Total	657classes	19,565 persons	1,172 persons	63 schools

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

1.1.3 Optimisation and Promotion of Courses

In order to continually optimise our courses, the multimedia teaching system has been upgraded to increase the content of alcohol hazard, to help students learn the impact of alcohol on the body and its potential risks. The course for the 5th and 6th grade has added an interactive game to understand the dangers of smoking and second-hand smoking. Students can take pictures of Harold through the new Kinect system and download photos using QR Code, making the learning process more interesting and lively.

In response to environmental protection and increased interactive effects, online exercises are available for students to replace the formerly-used paper-based books. At the same time, two cartoon short films were produced on the Internet and in the media focusing on the harm of e-cigarettes and marijuana to the body, enhancing students' recognising ability.



Students participated actively in class activities

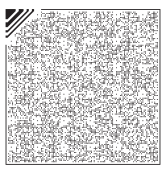


Creating AR role-playing activities to make this learning experience unforgettable

Combining teaching techniques from New Zealand and multimedia teaching system to provoke kids' interest



"Harold School Tour Activity" – Macau Anglican College



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

Drug Education Courses for Secondary Schools			
Course/Target	No. of Schools	No. of Classes	No. of Participants
Clearing the Smoke-the Quest for the Truth about Cigarettes/F.1 students	10	32	859
Smart and Cool Teen/F.2 students	9	26	683
Drug-free is fun/F.3 students	10	30	808
Total	10*	88	2,350

*A school may participate in multiple projects/programmes.



Class –“Truth about smoking”



Students took lessons in the “Smart and Cool Teen” course

1.2.2 Update in Course—E-Cigarette

The use of e-cigarettes among young people has raised concerns of the society. After attending courses and exchanging ideas with Life Education Activity Programme (LEAP) in Hong Kong, relevant content was added in the course session “All about Smoking” to discuss the dangers of e-cigarettes and clarify the myths.



The “Drug-free is fun” course

1.3 Statistics of Anti-Drug Education Courses

Anti-Drug Education Courses		
Types	No. of Times	No. of Participants
* General prevention activities	18	2,045
Parents prevention activities	32	178
“Joana Kou” anti-drug micro-film school tour	3	860
Total	53	3,083

*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 Harold Picture Book-The Trouble of Gasoline

In case to encourage parents to join the anti-drug education plan, the Social Welfare Bureau co-organized with Macau Illustrators Association and S.K.H. Macau Social Service Co-ordination Office, held the 2018 Harold Picture Book “The Trouble of Gasoline” activities, through online application for picture book, parent-child stage plays, outdoor community activities, school visits to deliver the anti-drug message to communities and families. There were 3,337 participants in the series of picture book activities.

1.2 Harold Picture Book Activities

SWB also co-organized with the Strawberry Fields Arts Education Workshop, held the “Harold Picture Book” storytelling activities in communities.



Harold picture book outdoor theatre



Strawberry Fields Arts Education Workshop held the Harold Picture Book Activities in different leisure venues



1.3 Healthy Life Education: Course Experience and Special Session for Parents

In November 2018, 30 healthy life education courses were held for students from 11 primary schools and kindergartens. More than 100 parents participated in the course experience activities. Meanwhile, parents visited the Healthy Life Education Centre and the facilities to understand the implementation progress of drug abuse prevention. The activities helped parents to conduct family education in a more effective way. Some parents also attended the special lecture session for parents.



Parents participated actively in Healthy Life Education Special Session



Class observations for parents

1.4 Parent-child and elderly activities

Launched Parent-child Anti-drug Experience Day with youth and children organizations, in which there were 40 families and 95 persons participated. Also 200 elderly persons were invited to participate in center tour and anti-drug activities.



Within the assistance from parents, children save the anti-drug ambassador "Harold"



Parent-child Anti-drug Experience Day



Elderly activities

(4) Activities for 2018 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 Again” 2018

The activities were organized by the Social Welfare Bureau and Christian New Fellowship in Macau-S.Y. Tribe, co-organized by YMCA Macao Youth Community Centre, launched respectively in Camões Garden, Taipa Central Park and Flora Garden. The activities kicked off 2018 International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, and was warmly welcomed with more than 1,300 people participated.



First-stop activity Family took photo with Harold

1.2 Professional Exchange Meeting Against the Hazard of “Ice”

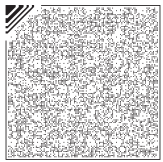
The event was jointly conducted by Social Welfare Bureau and Macao Christian New Life Fellowship, supported by Federation of Macao Workers' Associations Fai Chi Kei Family and Community Integrated Service Centre, YMCA Macao, H.K.S.K.H. North District Youth Service Team and General Union of Macao Residents Associations Community Youth Service Team. The event invited experts from Hong Kong and Macao to give keynote lectures, including about 100 professionals from health care, social work, mental support, teachers and staff from other front-line social service organizations.



All participants took photo together



Opening ceremony of the Exchange Meeting



Opening performance performed by Harold and street dancer



Guests danced with Harold together

1.3 Macao Street Dance Competition D.D.T. (Don't Drug Teens) 2.0

This competition was organized by Social Welfare Bureau and Macao International Street Dance Association, co-organized with Macao Pak Wai Youth Volunteer Association and Street Dance Culture and Art Promotion Association of Macau, with about 200 persons participated.



Dancers took dance battles

1.4 The 3rd Anti-drug Ambassadors Final Competition

The competition was jointly organized by Social Welfare Bureau and Macao Anti-drug Support Volunteer Group. It consists of three sections including “Anti-Drug Ambassador Mission”, “Individual Talent Show” and “Improvisation Challenge” to allow participants to compete for various awards. The event attracted 200 participants.



Participants took photo together before the competition.

(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.



Lion Club Macao-Lions Concentric Anti-Drug Relay Race 2018



(6) Publicity

The IAS has been broadcasting anti-drug videos and putting up posters at multiple ports, service centers and education centers of public sectors, 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.



Promotions in communities

IV. Works on Drug Abuse Prevention

2. Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Division

(1) Drug Abuse Treatment Services

The Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Division of Social Welfare Bureau - Detoxification and Maintenance Treatment Services, provided 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, service for drug abuser's family members, physical test and laboratory analysis required for treatment, etc.

1.1 Highlights of The Year

1.1.1 Continuously Enhancing the Promotion of Drug Treatment Services

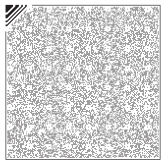
Through multi-faceted and multi-channel publicity and promotion, we have strengthened the contact with drug abusers and their families, hoping to intervene in counseling as soon as possible. In 2018, we continued to give lectures on “Anti-drug Smart Tips” for personnel of law enforcement and prison; we conducted professional courses for high-risk youth intervention and drug rehabilitation counseling for frontline staff of social service organizations; we cooperated with medical groups to conduct anti-drug practice training/seminars for primary medical personnel; we conducted 36 anti-drug special events involving more than 1,500 participants; and we conducted a “Anti-drug Practice Manual Certificate Course” in conjunction with non-governmental drug treatment institutes in the Mainland; we organised a professional exchange meeting on fighting “ice” and made a short film focusing on the hazard of abusing “ice”.



The lectures and participants in the Anti-drug Practice Manual Certificate Course (Mainland China)



Professional exchange meeting on fighting “ice”



In addition, we launched a special promotion campaign for anti-drug webpages “Smarttips4U” and “Methbook”, as well as mobile App “Know Drugs” and “i-Tips”, continuing to expand drug rehabilitation services and related education and promotion. In 2018, 3,110 short messages were sent to young people and parents to raise awareness and alert about the damage of drugs.

1.1.2 Strengthening Primary Health Care Services and Promote follow-up and Intervention of Youth with Drug Abuse Problems

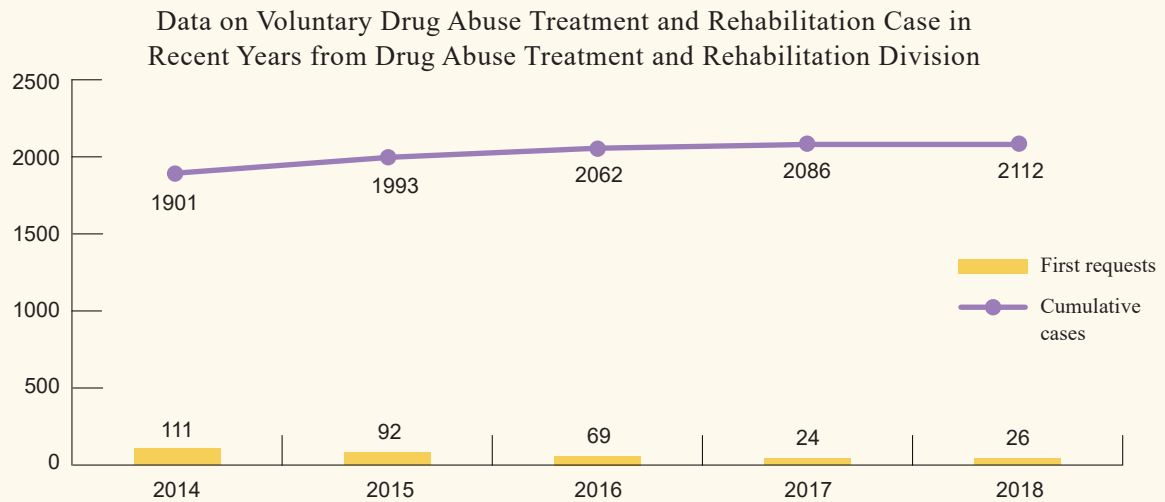
In 2018, we carried out two pilot projects together with Workers' Medical Centre under the Federation of Macao Workers' Associations, including the "Anti-drug Abuse and Safe Sex Education - Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Assistive Co-operation Scheme" and the "Community Health Testing Scheme". The Social Welfare Bureau also coordinated the referral cases from non-governmental drug treatment institutes to implement health testing and drug-assisted assessment service for those in need, in order to assist the people involved to establish a healthy lifestyle through the provision of pre-screening education and counseling by medical staff, and to strengthens their motivation of drug withdrawal or rehabilitation.

(2) Main Services

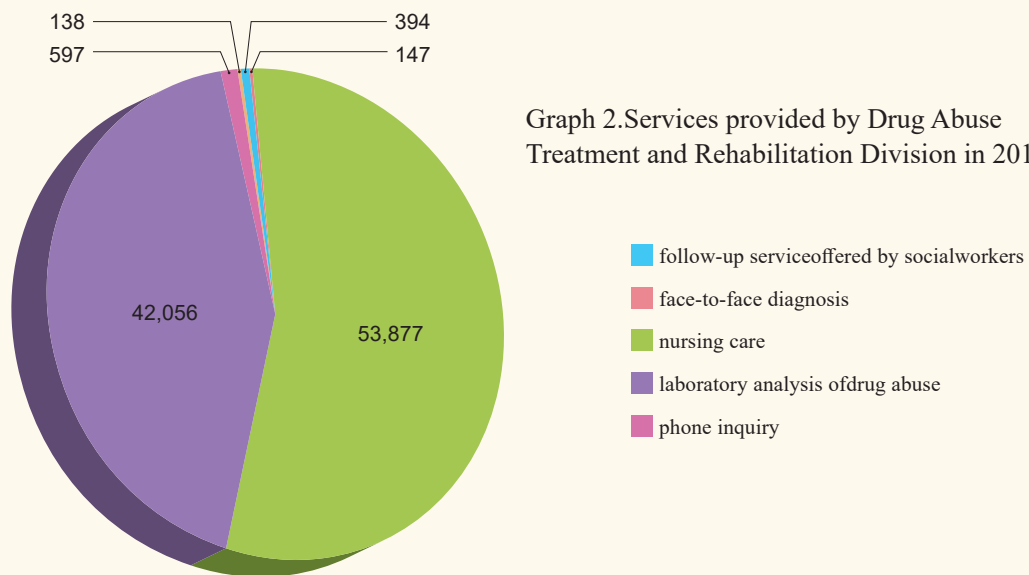
2.1 Drug Abuse Clinic and Rehabilitation Services

In 2018, there were 576 drug abusers seeking for help from the Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Division under Social Welfare Bureau and two non-governmental drug treatment institutes (Christian New Life Fellowship in Macao “S.Y. Tribe Smart-Youth” and “We Point”), of which 115 were new cases. For more details on new cases and relevant data, please refer to Part 7 Investigation and Research.

From 1991 until the end of 2018, the Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Division recorded the total number of drug abuse cases was 2,112. In 2018, there were 356 drug treatment cases, of which 26 were new, accounting for 7.3% of the total. Male cases accounted for 85%. In terms of composition characteristics, 73% or more new cases involved people over 35 years of age. In terms of drug type, opium and methamphetamine (“ice”) are among the mainstream; the Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Division provided a total of 97,209 services, of which care services accounted for the most, followed by urine testing for drugs.

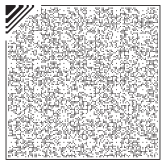


Graph 1 From October 1991 to December 2018, a total of 2,112 cases on drug treatment were registered by the Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Division



2.2 Coordination Mechanism for the Implementation of Probation for Rehabilitation: Improvement in Progress

SWB continued to cooperate with courts on the coordination mechanism for the implementation of probation for rehabilitation. From 2009 to 2018, 925 probation cases had been transferred and followed up, including 71 new referrals in 2018; kept improving the two-levels probation and rehabilitation mechanism, provided community treatment and counselling services for the probated with the cooperation of social service agencies, introduced counselling activities and tripartite meeting mechanism such as themed lectures/ group activities. In 2018, 72 cases were referred to and followed in private drug rehabilitation agencies. Over 208 people participated in 76 lectures and group activities.



Themed lecture about probation for rehabilitation

2.3 Infectious Disease Prevention & Control and Damage Mitigation

In 2018, continually cooperated with Centro Hospitalar Conde de São Januário, followed 290 cases of infection. Through outpatient service, 295 of counselling and follow-up services for infectious cases were provided; AIDS counselling and education services were offered for 47 help-seekers; 80 person-times health education counselling were provided continually, 189 people participated in various sessions of trainings/activities conducted for front-line staff and trainees at drug rehabilitation hospitals.

To better understand the situation of drug abusers in Macao, 108 questionnaires of high-risk behaviors were filled and reported throughout the year, and based on the data, supporting measures were made accordingly. The incentive program of “Methadone Replacement Treatment for Coupons” was continued to strengthen the treatment effect accompanied with the activities of Methadone treatment group. In 2018, 154 drug dependents used the methadone treatment service, the average attendance rate being 89%.



World AIDS Day charity activity

V. Anti-drug Work

(I) The Judiciary Police

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 substances”, which was amended by Law no. 4/2014 and 10/2016.

The Narcotics Division

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 consumption”. 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.

Personnel of the Narcotics Division actively cooperated with the enforcement of the new drug law. Apart from explaining in-house to 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, Macao Customs and Health



Bureau, with a view to enabling departments to better enforce the law.

In the fight against drug offences, the Narcotics Division has continued to strengthen intelligence exchange and cooperation with its overseas counterparts. The Mainland China – Hong Kong – Macao Anti-drug Law Enforcement Seminar 2018-cum-Promotion Meeting for “The Hunting Sword – Black Samurai” Special Operation was held in the headquarters building of the Judiciary Police on November 7th. Over 70 representatives from policing departments, including anti-drug departments of the Ministry of Public Security, the Hong Kong Police Force and the Judiciary Police attended the event, discussing and exchanging the latest drug crimes and the situation of cross-border drug crimes. They also shared law enforcement experiences to explore ways to further strengthen practical cooperation in the future and to jointly prevent and suppress cross-border organized drug crimes. Targeting at frequent cross-boundary drug trafficking activities by Hong Kong and mainland residents in Macao in recent years, the Judiciary Police exchanged intelligence with corresponding departments of neighbouring regions, collectively tracing the source of drugs to unravel the mastermind and to disintegrate the entire drug syndicate. By exchanging intelligence with corresponding departments of Hong Kong and mainland China to jointly combat cross-border drug trafficking, the Judiciary Police busted multiple drug trafficking cases that involved the three regions last year. This validated the importance of mutually encouraged intelligence exchange among the three regions in the combat against large-scale drug trade cases.

Following the construction and development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the opening of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, exchanges and cooperation among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao will come increasingly close. The policing departments of mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao will face new and greater challenges in law enforcement. All parties will cope with new and cross-border drug crimes en masse by reinforcing intelligence exchange and joint law enforcement.

With regard to the prevention of drug offences, 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 reported 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 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 its investigators, as well as enhancing the efficiency of law enforcement.

3. Types and number of cases

In 2018, the Narcotics Division received a total of 424 cases of drug crimes, which included 38 enquires and 85 prosecutions (Chart 1), 95 preliminary investigations (Chart 2), and 206 requested investigations (Chart 3).

1.3 Statistics of Anti-Drug Education Courses

Type of cases (no.)	2015	2016	2017	2018
Enquiries	48	45	32	38
Prosecutions	110	138	112	85
Annual total	158	183	144	123

(Chart 1)

Type of cases (no.)		2015	2016	2017	2018
Preliminary investigations (no.)	Received	83	90	49	95
	Completed	61	78	34	175

(Chart 2)

Type of cases		2015	2016	2017	2018
Preliminary investigations (no.)	Received	421	301	239	206
	Completed	404	289	212	204

(Chart 3)



4. Number and nature of arrested persons

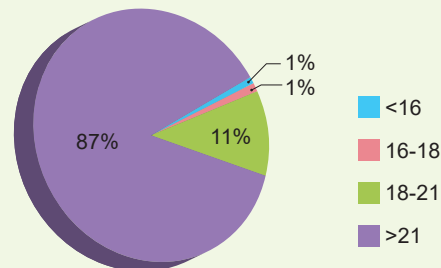
The Narcotics Division arrested a total of 270 suspects in 2018, of which 127 persons were arrested for drug trafficking, 115 were arrested for drug consumption, and 28 were arrested for other offences (such as permitting others to engage in drug consumption in public or assembly areas or illegal immigration, etc). The total number of persons arrested decreased by 17.9% when compared with the previous year, as the number of persons arrested for drug trafficking declined by 13%, while the number of persons arrested for drug consumption declined by 26.2% when compared with the previous year (Chart 4).

Year	Arrested suspects / nature (no. of persons)			
	Drug trafficking	Drug consumption	Others	Total
2015	126	162	18	306
2016	164	158	19	341
2017	146	156	27	329
2018	127	115	28	270

(Chart 4)

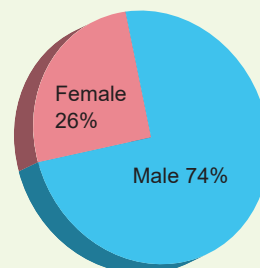
To classify the arrested suspects by four age groups: two of them were below the responsibility age of 16, three were aged between 16 and 18, 30 were aged between 18 and 21, while 235 were aged above 21 (Chart 5). To classify them by gender, there were 200 male suspects and 70 female suspects, which respectively took up 75.08% and 24.92% of the total number of persons arrested (Chart 6).

Age	No. of arrested suspects
Under 16	2
16 to 18	3
18 to 21	30
Above 21	235



(Chart 5)

Gender	No. of arrested suspects
Male	200
Female	70

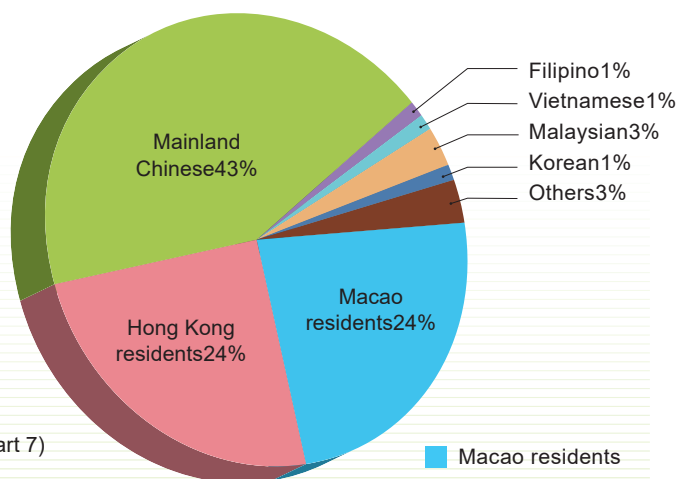


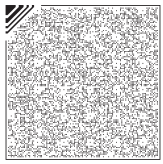
(Chart 6)

To classify the suspects by nationality, there were 64 Macao residents, 65 Hong Kong residents, 115 mainland Chinese residents, one mainlander without identity documents, three Filipinos, four Vietnamese, seven Malaysians, four Koreans, and one each from Taiwan (China), Singapore, Cameroon, Tanzania, Canada, Ukraine and Brazil (Chart 7).

Nationality	No. of suspects arrested for drug trafficking and consumption
Macao residents	64
Hong Kong residents	65
Mainland Chinese	115
Mainlanders without I.D.	1
Taiwanese (China)	1
Filipino	3
Vietnamese	4
Malaysian	7
Korean	4
Others	6

(Chart 7)

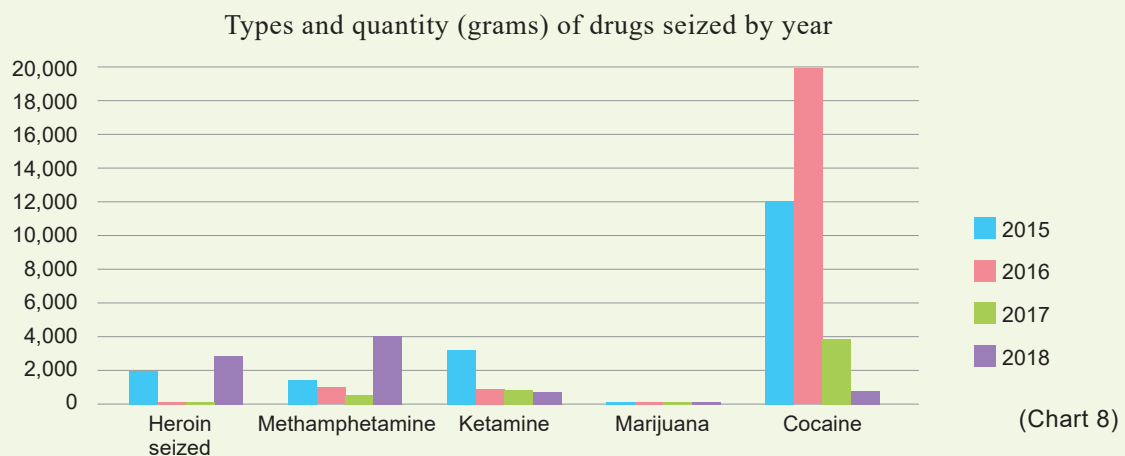




5. Types and Quantity of Drug

The Narcotics Division cracked four cases of sizable cross-border drug trafficking in 2018, two of which resulted in the seizure of a total of 2844.62 grams of heroin, while two resulted in the seizure of a total of 3856.69 grams of methamphetamine (the so-called “ice”). The quantity of heroin and “ice” seized saw a significant increase; the former totalled 2859.263 grams while the latter totalled 4060.079 grams. Drug syndicates utilized Macao as a transit where drugs were forwarded to neighbouring regions. The quantity of ketamine (the so-called “K zai”) seized dropped considerably, mainly due to the continuous decrease in abusers of this drug, the public’s relatively high awareness of this drug and this Division’s continuous effort in combating the crime. In the past year, the amount of cocaine seized totalled 730.4047 grams while that of marijuana (the so-called “grass”) totalled 16.698 grams. Both were believed to be supplied to the local market. This Division will continue to pay attention to such situation. In addition, some pill-shaped drugs were seized, including 130 pills of methamphetamine.

Year	Heroin seized (g)	Methamphetamine (g)	Ketamine (g)	Marijuana (g)	Cocaine (g)
2015	2012	1406	3171		12029
2016	58	953	890	78	19993
2017	28	510	815	95	3863
2018	2859	4060	745	16	730



6. Conclusion and Prospects

In summary, this Division busted four large-scale cross-border drug trafficking cases in 2018. The amount of both heroin and “ice” seized saw a significant rise. Data revealed that drug syndicates had utilized Macao as a transit to convey drugs to neighbouring regions, demonstrating that promoting intelligence exchange and cases notification among various countries is fairly effective in the combat against cross-border drug trafficking activities.

In addition, the overall numbers of cases and arrestees in 2018 declined in comparison with those of last year. In particular, the number of persons arrested for drug consumption decreased by year, mainly due to the following two reasons:

- (1) A new amendment to the law introduced a mandatory urine test measure, constituting inevitable evidence. To elaborate, despite the discovery of drugs in some venues, e.g. in karaokes or hotel rooms, suspects at the scene will not be prosecuted should their urine test results are negative.
- (2) Furthermore, according to Law no. 10/2016 Article 14 “illegal consumption of narcotics and psychotropic substances”, amended by Narcotics Law no. 17/2009, when the amount of drugs possessed by a person exceeds that stated in the reference table of the law by five times, he or she is now prosecutable for mere possession of the drugs, instead of having his or her intent of possessing the drugs substantiated as in the past. In other words, provided that such persons possess drugs that evidently exceed five days of dosage, they can be prosecuted for general drug trafficking. As a result, this Division counts only drug trafficking cases in our statistics.

It is worth mentioning that this Division has been focusing on the enhancement of the quality and quantity of drug cases cracked in recent years. When this Division arrests drug abusers in a single drug trafficking case, suppliers of the drugs will be traced through arrestees. Instead of simply arresting drug abusers, the drug lord of the drug trafficking syndicate and the drug proceeds will be tracked down. As such, single drug cases that involved both drug trafficking and consumption, as well as single cases with more arrestees than previous cases and involving both drug trafficking and consumption busted by this Division in the past year were classified as drug trafficking cases. This way, the number of drug consumption cases in the previous year declined in comparison with that in 2017.

In view of the increase in number of Hong Kongers trafficking drugs in Macao by year, this Division has been adjusting its combat strategy in recent years, conducting in-depth investigations into such criminal syndicates to uncover the ringleader and to trace the drug lord and drug proceeds of the syndicates. With exchanges and cooperation among the six



parties in the three regions to deter criminals, alongside the concerted efforts from all walks of life, the policy of shattering criminal chains in its entirety is thereby achieved.

Such accomplishments are inseparable from the rigorous law enforcement of Macao's relevant authorities and the society's joint effort in publicizing the scourge of drugs, particularly in raising public awareness of the severe impairment to physical health imposed by drug abuse. Although there has been a decline in drug offences this year, this Division, as the exclusive investigative department, will continue with its vigilance, watching closely the situation of drug crimes and continuing to cooperate with local and foreign law enforcement authorities.

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

The Judiciary Police – Forensic Science Department

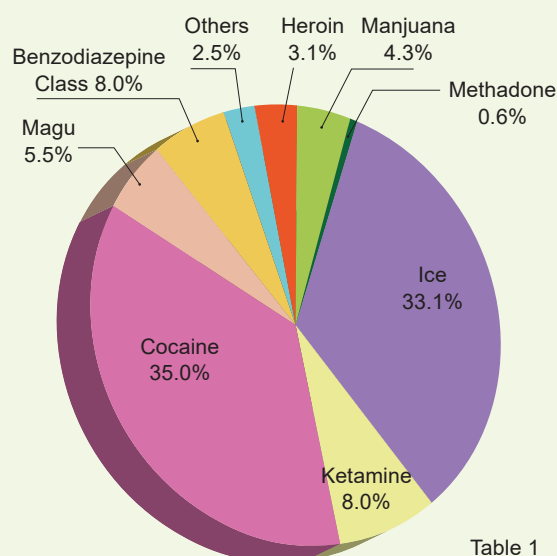
The Forensic Science Department is a department with technical independence under the Judiciary Police. Its main duties include: carrying out tests and collecting evidence at the crime scenes, providing forensic examination on material evidence, offering criminal technical support, conducting technical 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.

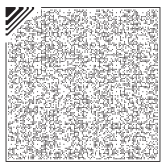
Overview of common drugs sent for examination

In 2018, the Forensic Science Department received a total of 288 cases of examination, representing a decrease of 19.3% comparing to 2017, among which 188 were qualitative cases and 100 were quantitative cases.

Cocaine and methamphetamine (ice) were the major types among qualitative cases, which took up 35.0% and 33.1% of the total number of cases in the whole year respectively, followed by ketamine and Benzodiazepine class, both of which took

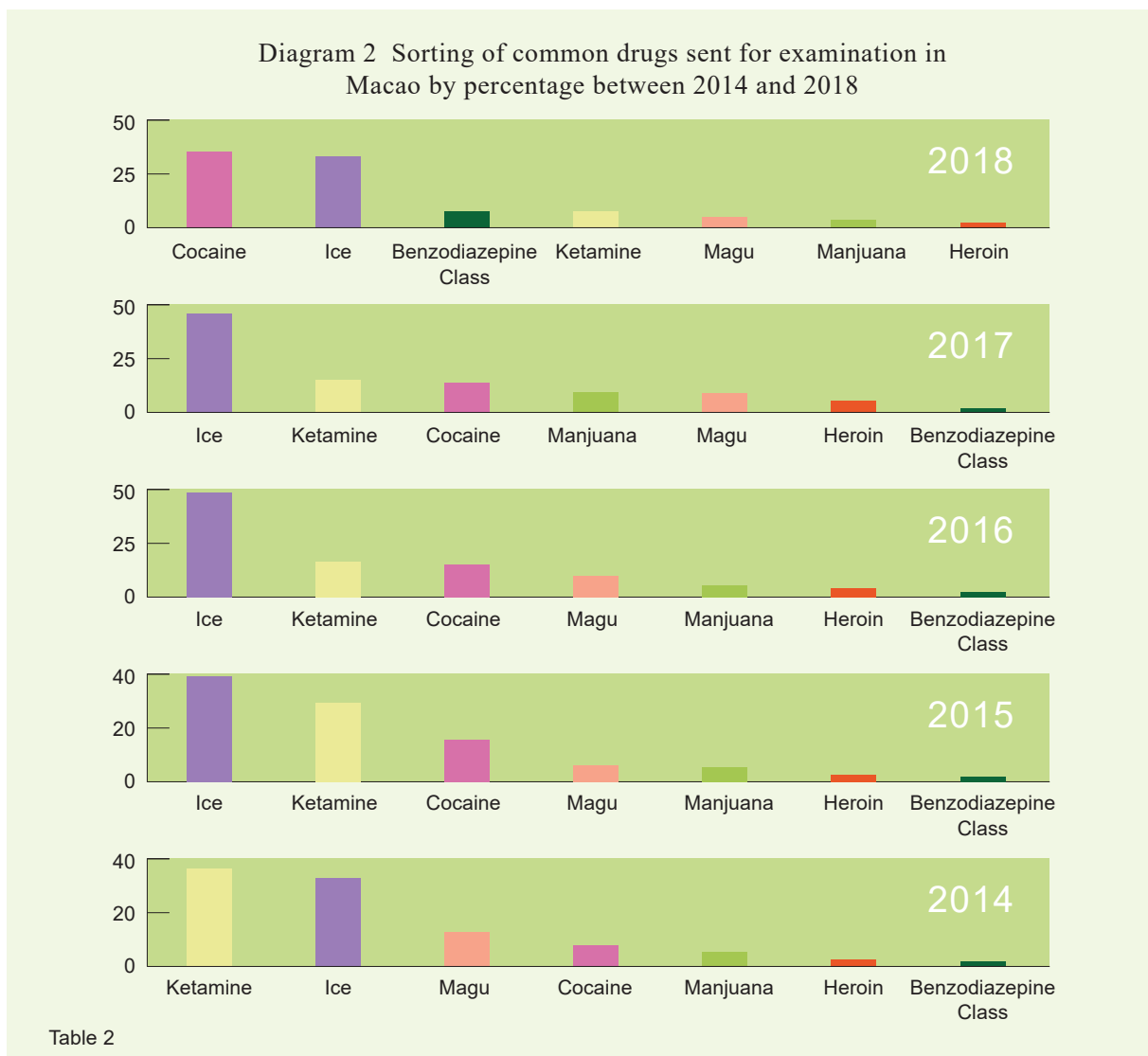
Diagram 1 Percentage of common drugs sent for examination in Macao in 2018





up 8.0%, while magu, marijuana, heroin and other kinds of drugs took up a total of 15.9% (see Diagram 1).

Following the continuous decline in the total number of cases sent for examination, the number of cases of various types of common drugs sent for examination continued to decrease in 2018. Among them, the cases of ketamine plummeted from 184 in 2014 to 13; while the cases of methamphetamine also slumped from 167 to 54 (see Table 1). On the other hand, cases of cocaine had remained on a stable level in recent years, yet it rose to 57 cases this year, reaching the highest number ever since the Handover (see Table 1).



In the past five years from 2014 to 2018, the percentage took up by various common drugs sent for examination in Macao had been changing. The cases of ketamine descended continuously, dropping from 35.7% in 2014 to 8.0% this year; while methamphetamine and cocaine rose from 32.4% and 8.0% in 2014 to 32.7% and 34.5% this year respectively. Sorting by the percentage sent for examination, the positions of drugs ranking top 3 had changed twice starting from 2014.



Diagram 3 Dry Chat sent for examination

Having ranked the third position for three consecutive years, cocaine had replaced methamphetamine to top the list, becoming the drug with highest number of cases sent for examination in Macao (see Diagram 2).

In 2018, cases of Chat, the so called “Arabian tea” or “*Catha edulis*”, first appeared in Macao. A total of 16.44kg of Chat, which contained controlled substances such as cathinone and norpseudoephedrine (cathine), were sent for examination (see Diagram 3). In addition, it was the first time to have cases of GHB, the so called “liquid ecstasy”, sent for examination. The ingredient GHB was found in a bottle containing 9ml of transparent and colourless liquid.

In terms of quantity of drugs sent for examination, a body-cavity concealment case involving methamphetamine first appeared in 2018. A total of 0.9kg of methamphetamine with cylindrical pellet packaging, together with a case of 2.1kg of heroin and 3.0kg of ice, were sent for examination, making heroin and methamphetamine the drugs with highest quantity sent for examination in Macao in 2018 (see Table 2).

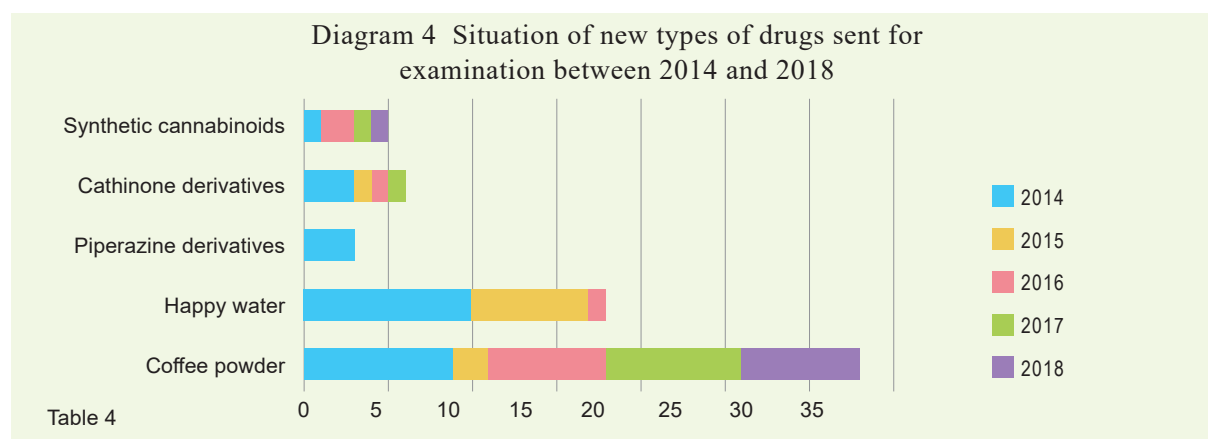
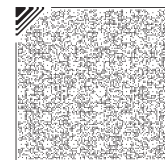


Table 4



In terms of purity of drugs, the purity of heroin examined was 20%~76% in 2018, the purity of cocaine was 6%~98%, the purity of ketamine powder and ketamine in granules was 37%~83%, the purity of crystallized methamphetamine examined was 5%~80%, and the purity of methamphetamine in magu was 4%~15%.

Overview of new types of drugs sent for examination

In the past five years, the so called “happy powder” had become the majority of the new drug cases sent for examination. Accumulating a total of 33 cases, it was almost 2 times of the cases of “happy water” (see Diagram 4). In 2018, there were 7 cases of “happy powder”, which was one case less than 2017. After examination, it was found that the main ingredient of the drug was still MDMA, followed by nimetazepam and methamphetamine (see Diagram 5).

While examining a pack of light orange coloured powder in one of the cases, apart from nimetazepam, nitrazepam, cocaine and ketamine, the ingredient N-[1-(3-Methoxyphenyl) cyclohexyl] piperidine (3-Methoxy-phencyclidine) first appeared in Macao was also found in the examination. Moreover, there had not been any case of so called “happy water” sent for examination for two consecutive years until 2018. As for new psychoactive substances, there had been no case of piperazine derivatives for 4 consecutive years since 2014; while cathinone derivatives constantly appeared as the ingredients of “happy powder” or “happy water” since 2013, including methcathinone, 4-FMC, 4-MEC, 3,4-DMMC, Methylone, Ethylone, MDPV, 4-CMC. In 2018, there was one case of synthetic cannabinoids, in which 5F-AB-PINACA and FUB-PB-22, the two kinds of synthetic cannabinoids appeared before, were found in a total of 109.1 grams of plant fragments (see Diagram 6). Other synthetic cannabinoids that had appeared in the past also included EAM-2201, XLR-11, FUB-AMB, 5F-AMB and 5F-ADB, which to date have yet to be controlled by Macao SAR Law No. 17/2009.



Diagram 5 The “Cordyceps sinensis powder” where MDMA, nimetazepam, chlorpheniramine and nefopam were found



Diagram 6 Plant fragments containing synthetic cannabinoids 5F-AB-PINACA and FUB-PB-22

Table 1. Drug cases sent for examination between 2014 and 2018 (case)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Ice	167	119	129	101	54
Ketamine	184	88	42	33	13
Cocaine	41	46	38	31	57
Marijuana	28	16	15	19	7
Magu	65	19	25	19	9
Heroin	12	7	11	12	5
Benzodiazepine class	10	3	5	5	13
Ecstasy	1	0	1	3	0
Methadone	0	1	0	1	1
Others	1	0	0	1	4
Codeine	5	5	0	0	2

Table 2. The quantity and weight of drugs sent for examination between 2014 and 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Ice (g)	6655.22	1796.88	1247.73	919.03	4143.83
Ketamine (g)	8399.01	4264.56	916.67	892.07	722.66
Cocaine (g)	3016.07	12188.07	20043.01	3916.75	879.61
Marijuana (g)	685.01	84.85	1281.05	245.55	22.07
Magu (pills)	1328	455	408	338	216
Heroin (g)	3541.07	2015.16	69.53	40.54	2859.36
Benzodiazepine class (pills)	275	8	78	12	385
Ecstasy (pills)	155	0	1	79	0
Methadone (ml)	0	11 (粒)	0	27	9.2
Others (pills)	8	0	0	1	56
Codeine (ml)	2324	3064.5	0	0	3906



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.

VI COLOANE PRISON OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BUREAU



1. Functions

Coloane Prison of Correctional Services Bureau is committed to providing voluntary drug treatment and rehabilitation services for inmates with drug abuse history. In 1997, Coloane Prison established the Rehabilitation Unit, and its objectives include enhancing inmates' knowledge on prevention of drug abuse, relapse and recidivism through group activities, talks and counseling sessions; strengthening inmates' ties with the society, confidence and resistance to the temptations of drugs using social resources; as well as helping non-drug-abusing inmates establish healthy lifestyles with talks on health and hygiene.

Furthermore, to optimize its drug treatment and rehabilitation services, 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.



The documentary “Dredging up the Past” and a sharing session entitled “Glimmer-Life in Adversity”

2. Main Work in 2018

(1) Activities of the Rehabilitation Unit

With their long-standing collaborative relationship, Coloane Prison and the Christian New Life Fellowship continued to hold in 2018 the talk on “Knowledge of Substance Abuse” to provide inmates with useful information on drug abuse prevention and related available services, and organized the “Braving the Storm” and “Renewed Strength” workshops and the “Never Giving Up” support scheme to facilitate inmates’ access to social services in Macao, expand the channels through which they can obtain resources, and strengthen their capability of seeking self-help. The above group activities for personal growth and development aimed to strengthen previously drug-abusing male inmates’ resistance to temptations and lower the chances of their relapse. Moreover, the activities served as an opportunity for the participating inmates to reflect on past experiences and reshape their mode of thinking and coping mechanism, and hopefully, to maintain their connection to the society.

To promote the anti-drug message to inmates with drug history using different media forms, Coloane Prison and the Artistry of Wind Box Community Development Association, a non-profit art organization, worked together to arrange for a screening of the documentary, “Dredging up the Past”, and a sharing session entitled “Glimmer□Life in Adversity”, exploring from artistic and literary perspectives the causes of substance abuse and the physical and psychological journey of giving up drugs, which created resonance among participants and boosted their confidence of successfully quitting. To better cater to the needs of foreign inmates with drug history, Coloane Prison and the Association of Rehabilitation

of Drug Abusers of Macau jointly organized a group program entitled “Enhancing Drug Abuse Awareness and Prevention Techniques”, cultivating participants’ spirits of mutual help and self-help and heightening their awareness of drugs and resistance to their temptations.

Furthermore, Coloane Prison invited the Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation

Division of the Social Welfare Bureau to organize the “Health and Hygiene” talk series for inmates suffering from contagious diseases, which served to promote to them the message of prevention against drugs and guide them to opt for a healthy mode of life, and the “Healthy Lifestyle Tips” talk for inmates without drug history. By organizing anti-drug activities targeting different groups of inmates in prison, it was hoped that drug-related crimes could be prevented and participants’ connection with the society could be strengthened as they joined forces with other members of the public in combating substance abuse, reflected on their life and strived to change it for the better.

As for previously drug-abusing female inmates, Coloane Prison began in 2013 its collaboration with the Young Men’s Christian Association of Macau on the group activity titled “Congeniality”, available in introductory and advanced versions and featuring narrative practice through which participants shared experiences and were guided in redefining, reshaping and enriching the significance of such experiences. With the continued use of the narrative practice, the advanced version of the activity aimed to solidify female inmates’ ability to face problems and reinforce their confidence, so that they could establish a positive attitude and construct a new life filled with hope.



(2) The Methadone Treatment Scheme

In November 2009, Coloane Prison began its cooperation 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. Under the Scheme, inmates already receiving Methadone treatment prior to admission to the Prison were given continued treatment services.

In 2018, 5 inmates participated in the Scheme. 2 of them were females and 3 of them males, all aged between 41 and 57. From the launch of the Methadone Treatment Scheme until 31 December 2018, a total of 64 inmates--55 males and 9 females--had taken part in it. Among all participating inmates: 63 persons had completed the treatment, and 1 was in the treatment process; 93.7 percent were Macao residents, 4.6 percent were Mainland Chinese and 1.5 percent were of other nationalities.

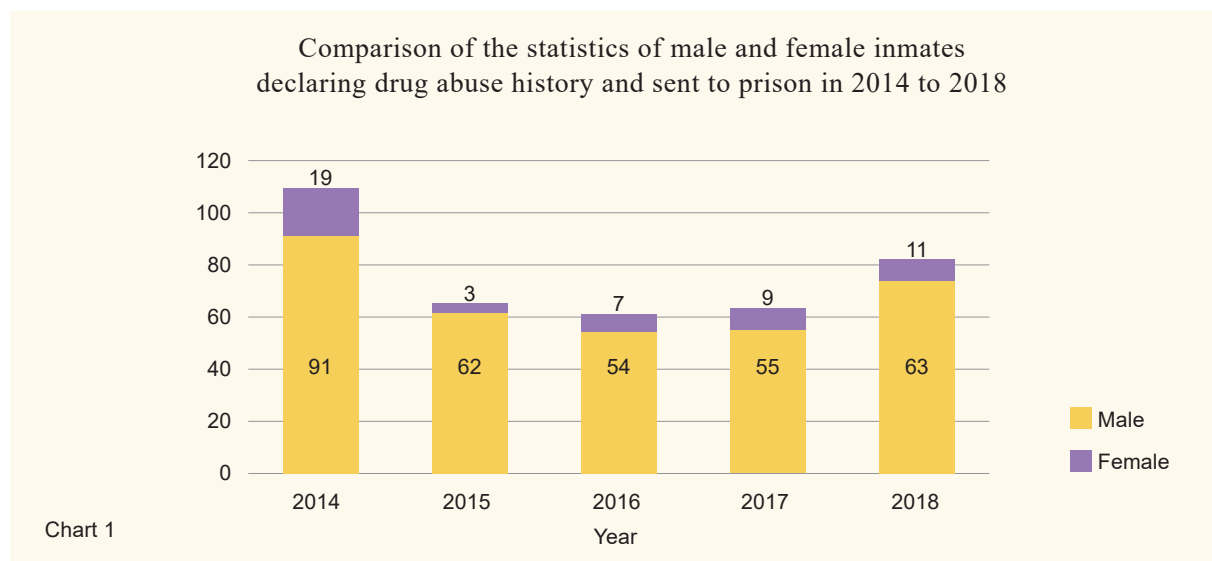


3. Statistical analysis of inmates declaring drug abuse history and sent to prison in 2018

(1) Analysis concerning the gender of inmates declaring drug abuse history and sent to prison in 2018

According to the statistics compiled by Coloane Prison, there were 597 new inmates in 2018, 74 of whom declared drug abuse experience, accounting for 12 percent of the new inmate population. Starting 2015, there had been a continual increase in the proportion of inmates with drug history among all the inmates admitted to the Prison in the year.

As shown in Chart 1, of all new inmates in 2018 with drug history, 63 persons were males (85 percent), and 11 were females (15 percent). The numbers of both male and female previously drug-abusing new inmates had seen a climb, compared to the previous three years; in particular, the number of female inmates with drug history declared on admission had been continually growing since 2015.

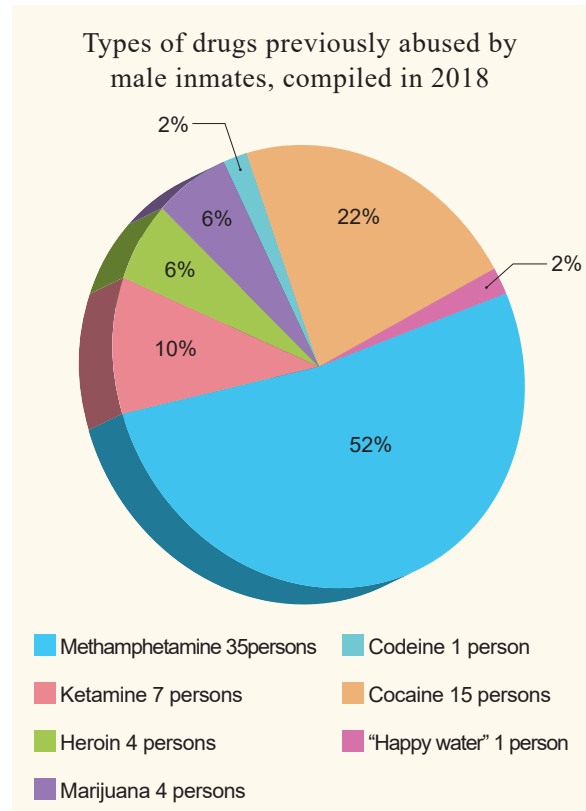


(2) Types of drugs that inmates sent to prison in 2018 declared to have abused (more than one type of drugs might be declared)

Concerning the types of drugs consumed by the inmates who declared drug abuse experience on admission to prison in 2018: among males, methamphetamine (commonly known as “ice”) was the most abused, by 52 percent. It was followed by cocaine and ketamine, used by 22 percent and 10 percent respectively.

Compared to 2017, among the male drug abusers sent to prison in 2018, methamphetamine remained the most used drug; the number having previously abused ketamine plunged to 10 percent (the number in 2017 was 19 persons, 29 percent). In contrast, the male inmates having previously used cocaine surged to 22 percent (the number in 2017 was 6 persons, 9 percent). Secondary in popularity but still taking up a significant percentage were marijuana and heroin.

Of the 11 female inmates declaring drug abuse history on admission to prison: 8 mainly abused methamphetamine (“ice”), while heroin, cocaine and “happy water” were each abused by 1.

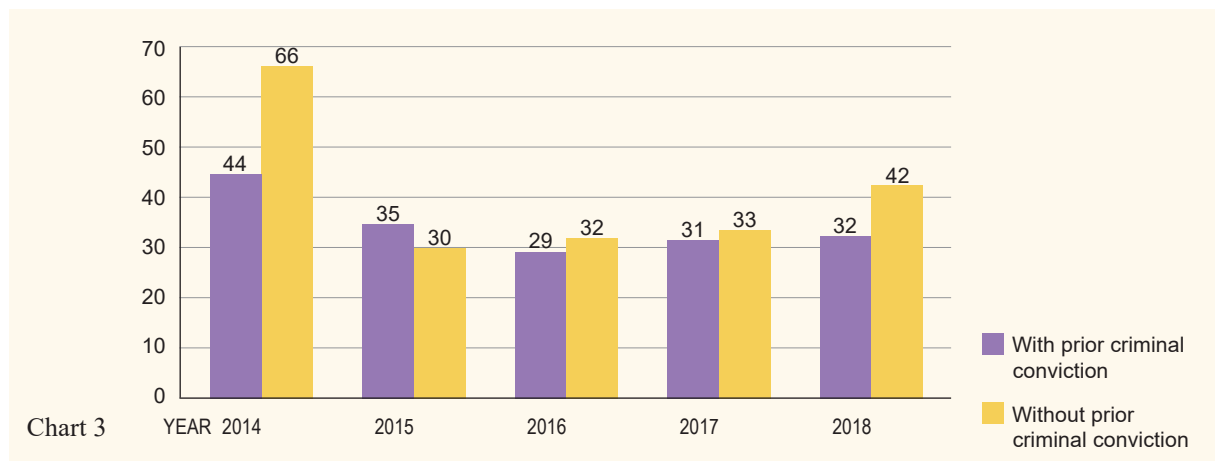




(3) Statistics of prior criminal conviction of inmates declaring drug abuse history and sent to prison in 2018

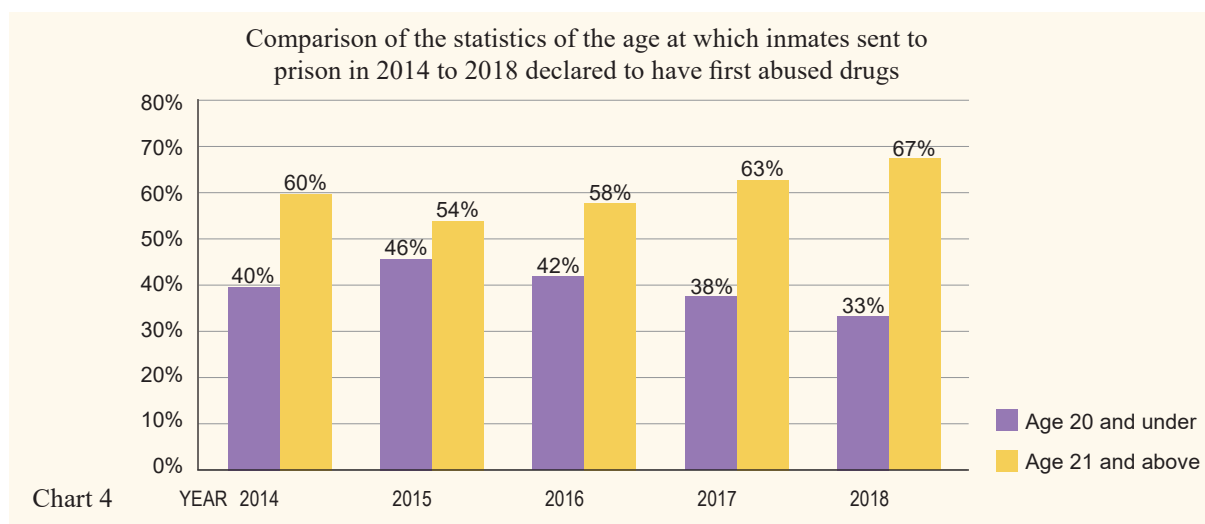
Among inmates with declared drug abuse history and sent to prison in 2018, 32 persons were Macao residents (43 percent), and 42 were non-locals (57 percent). 32 persons had prior criminal conviction (43 percent) and 42 persons (57 percent) were without.

Based on the data in Chart 3, the number of inmates with past drug abuse experience but without prior criminal conviction was larger than the number of those with both past drug abuse experience and prior criminal conviction. This situation, common in the past few years, indicated the need to step up the anti-drug campaign in the community, despite the lack of a necessary correlation between prior criminal conviction and drug history.



(4) Comparison of the age at which inmates sent to prison in 2018 declared to have first abuse drugs

Based on the statistics of 2018, of the 74 inmates declaring drug history on admission to prison, 33 percent had their first drug use at age 20 and under; this figure saw a consecutive decline over the last three years. Nevertheless, there was an upward trend of the number of adult inmates with drug history.





4. Conclusion and Future Work

Based on the statistics of Coloane Prison, in 2018, there was an increase in the numbers of both male and female inmates declaring drug abuse experience when sent to prison, compared to the preceding three years. In particular, the number of previously drug-abusing female inmates had been continually climbing since 2015, indicative of the current growth of the drug-abusing female population. Anti-drug activities targeted at female inmates could be increased.

In 2018, the type of drugs most frequently used by inmates was still methamphetamine (commonly known as “ice”). The number that abused cocaine surged compared to 2017. Ketamine and marijuana were among the more commonly used drugs too.

Regarding the inmates with drug history, in recent years, the number of inmates with past drug abuse experience but without prior criminal conviction was always more than the number with both past drug abuse experience and prior criminal conviction. In 2018, the percentage of inmates with past drug abuse experience but without prior criminal conviction saw an upward trend compared to the previous three years, indicating that there was not a necessary correlation between prior criminal conviction and drug abuse. The majority of the prison population with declared drug history was without prior criminal conviction.

The number of inmates who had their first experience of drug abuse at age 20 and under saw

a decline for three consecutive years, and took up 33 percent of the statistics concerning the age at which inmates sent to prison in 2018 declared to have first abused drugs. Nevertheless, there was an increase in the percentage of inmates who had their first drug use experience at an adult age. This was possibly due to the sufficient and effective anti-drug education campaigns targeted at young people in recent years. Another possibility was the worsened problem of hidden youth drug abuse cases. With the reason for adult drug abuse being relatively complicated, the issue might need to be dealt with from multiple aspects including family, finances, emotional support, health education and social resources. Anti-drug and healthy lifestyle awareness campaigns should be held for different sectors of society in a comprehensive way.

Therefore, Coloane Prison collaborated with various organizations to provide diverse activities, talks and counseling services tailored to different groups of inmates with drug history, based on their age (under or over 29 years of age) and gender. With the artistic medium being well utilized, inmates had more channels to receive information about drug abuse, thus having deepened awareness of its harmfulness and heightened confidence and ability to combat drugs. In 2018, health and hygiene talks were also organized for non-drug-abusing inmates, as part of an effort to promote the anti-drug education campaign and movement to all members of society.

Furthermore, in recent years, the Rehabilitation Unit committed itself to linking the inmates and the community through collaboration with various government agencies and non-governmental organizations, so that inmates could receive more resources and care from the society, benefitting their personal growth. Inmates were at the same time allowed more opportunities to self-reflect and seek support. With more awareness about inmates, a better environment would also be created for inmates and drug abusers' social reintegration.

VII 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 free rapid HIV testing for residents. Apart from this, the Special Preventive Services Team also provides confirmative HIV test for suspected 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 2018

(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 of Gambling and 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 of infectious disease serology testing among drug users in 2014 –2018

Positive rates	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
HCV	53%	52%	49%	52%	49%
HBV	10%	11%	13%	12%	10%
HIV	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%

(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 (34%), and intravenous drug injection (16%). 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 2018, no cases of infection via intravenous drug injection has been reported for four 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 to take the HIV test. Meanwhile, the



Government also promotes HIV testing service via different means of media, and expands the HIV rapid testing network in the community by subsidizing more non-government health institutions to provide free HIV rapid testing to the public. Besides, the Government also subsidizes and supports different civil organizations and schools to carry out publicity education and behavioural intervention measures, and optimize the monitoring of subsidized non-government organizations.

III. Conclusion and Way Forward

In 2019, the AIDS Prevention and Control Commission and its subordinated working groups will continue to hold regular meetings to discuss and formulate prevention and treatment measures, implement and appropriately extend the prevention and control measures for different groups in the society, study the development of AIDS prevention and control project for men who have sex with men, and improve contact tracing and follow-up; assist non-healthcare organizations in launching HIV rapid testing services on top of the existing HIV rapid testing network in Macao, so as to increase the accessibility of the testing services; vigorously advocate the sale of condoms in automatic vending machines in the community to increase the accessibility of condoms and reduce relevant discrimination.



Photo 1. AIDS Prevention and Control Commission visits local services for AIDS prevention and control