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THE GAMING INDUSTRY



The Gaming Industry

To meet the real needs of sustainable development of Macao, the Government continues to implement and modify measures to regulate the scope and pace of the gaming industry's expansion. With the objective of increasing the industry's competitiveness, the Government stringently limits the numbers of new casinos, gaming tables and slot machines. It also strengthens supervision of the gaming industry to facilitate appropriate, gradual and healthy development of the industry, and promotes responsible gambling.

According to statistics provided by the Statistics and Census Service and the Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau, gaming tax revenues continued to set new records in 2012, totalling 113.378 billion patacas, 13.76 percent above the 2011 figure of 99.656 billion patacas. The gaming industry's gross income was 305.235 billion patacas, up by 16.97 percent from 260.958 billion patacas in 2011.

The History and Variety of Gaming in Macao

With a history stretching back over three centuries, gaming is one of Macao's oldest industries. Legal gaming businesses in Macao currently include games of chance, interactive gaming, pari-mutuels (betting on animal races) and lotteries. MSAR Law No. 16/2001, Gaming Industry Regulatory Framework, states that games of chance are gambling games with results that depend completely or mainly on the player's luck. Since such games must be played in casinos or other licensed venues, they are usually known as casino games. Games of chance form the biggest sector of Macao's gaming industry. Gross revenues in this area rose to 304.139 billion patacas in 2011, 12.74 percent more than the previous year's figure of 267.867 billion patacas, and accounted for 99.64 percent of the industry's gross takings.

The laws and regulations governing gaming allow the following types of games to be played in casinos: Baccarat, Blackjack, Boule, Dice/Craps, Big-and-Small, 12-number game, Fan-tan, Fish-Prawn-Crab dice game, Lucky 13-card game, Mahjong, Baccarat Mahjong, Chinese Dominoes Mahjong, Pachinko (Japanese pinball game), Chinese Dominoes (Pai Gow), Chinese Dominoes with two stones, Three-card poker, Five-card poker, Roulette, Sap I Chi (or 12-card game), Super Pan Nine game, Taiwanese Dominoes, Three-card Baccarat, Wheel of Fortune, Football Poker, Stud Poker, Tombola, Slot Machines, Q Poker, Casino Challenge, Makccarat, Texas Poker, Fortune 3 Card Poker, Fortune 8, Dragon/Phoenix and Omaha Poker.

Three significant changes occurred in Macao's gaming industry during the 20th century. The most important and far-reaching of these was the establishment of a syndicate jointly formed by Hong Kong and Macao businessmen Stanley Ho Hung Sun, Henry Fok Ying Tung, Teddy Ip Tek Lei and Ip Hon in 1961 to enter an open bid for a casino gaming licence. The syndicate's successful bid subsequently led to the founding of Sociedade de Turismo e Diversoes de Macau (STDM) in 1962, which replaced the Tai Heng Entertainment Corporation that had held a gaming monopoly for the previous 24 years. STDM's exclusive casino gaming concession was renewed four times in the following four decades, and ended only on 31 March 2002.

Under its franchise concession contract, STD M paid a special gaming tax to the Government. Its rate was revised many times; but as of 2001, it was 31.8 percent of the company's gross revenue. Meanwhile, the concessionaire was required to invest in major infrastructure developments, and fulfil an obligation to benefit the Macao community. Prior to Macao's return to the motherland, the highest-ever annual casino gaming gross revenue was only around 17.78 billion patacas – a much lower figure than those seen in more-recent years.

Horse racing and dog racing are also legal gaming activities in Macao, and they are categorised as pari-mutuels. According to the definition in MSAR Law No. 16/2001, Gaming Industry Regulatory Framework, pari-mutuels are animal races or sports on which bets are placed, and the winners share the pooled bets in accordance with their stakes and after the deduction of commissions, charges and taxes.

In fact, the histories of horse racing and dog racing in Macao can be traced back at least as far as 1842 and 1932, respectively, although repeated suspensions and resumptions of racing have occurred, due to changing economic conditions. At present, the Macau Jockey Club (MJC) operates Macao's horseracing activities; while the Macau (Yat Yuen) Canidrome Co. organises dog races.

To create more favourable conditions for the development of horse racing and dog racing in Macao, the Government granted approval in August 2003 for related franchise operators to accept online bets via the Internet. At present, the MJC has approval to simulcast and accept bets on races in Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia. In 2010, approval was granted to simulcast races in South Africa.

In 2012, there was a decrease in gross revenue from horse racing in Macao, with the figure dropping 19.4 percent over the previous year, while gross income from dog racing decreased by 31.6 percent.

In addition to casino gaming, horse racing and dog racing, many other gaming activities are popular in Macao. The most popular of these are sports lotteries.

Sports lotteries are operated by Macau Slot Co. (Macau Slot). The Government granted the company a franchise to conduct football betting in 1998 and basketball betting in 2000. Since 1987, Macau Slot has also held the franchise to operate instant lottery tickets, which were launched in Macao in 1984.

Pacapio, a kind of Chinese lottery, is one of the oldest lottery formats in Macao. Pacapio tickets are printed with the first 80 Chinese characters from a book called *The Thousand-Character Classic*. Formerly, the 20 winning characters were picked at random by a pigeon, later they were decided by a ball-draw system. From the late 1990s onwards, the drawing of pacapio was computerised, and it subsequently became known as "Computer Pacapio". Since April 2004, the Government has also allowed betting on pacapio via telephone or the Internet. The Wing Heng Lottery Company currently holds the concession for operating Chinese lotteries.

Gross revenue from sports lotteries, instant lotteries and pacapio accounted for only 0.18 percent of Macao's gross gaming income during 2012.

Macao's long heritage and rich variety of gaming activities has brought it worldwide renown as a tourism and gaming destination.

Decisive Liberalisation and Timely Control

The gaming monopoly franchise system enjoyed a long history in Macao after it was introduced in the 1930s. In 1982, the Legislative Assembly passed Law No. 6/82/M stipulating that the operation of casino gaming activities would be subject to a monopoly franchise or special concession system. Under the special concession system, concessions were granted to a maximum of four concessionaires. In 1986, the Legislative Assembly passed Law No. 10/86/M, which partially revised Law No. 6/82/M. The amendment stipulated that a maximum of three concessionaires would in future be granted gaming concessions. It indicated that the then administration was considering ending the casino gaming monopoly, though this move was not implemented at the time.

After the establishment of the MSAR, the Government decided to end the franchise contract when it expired on 31 December 2001. In order to bring new momentum to Macao's gaming sector and the entire economy, appropriate competition and modern operating and management models were to be introduced. The Government also expected the new arrangements to create more job opportunities and lay solid foundations for Macao's sustainable development.

The Macao Gaming Committee was established in July 2000, under the chairmanship of the Chief Executive, in order to look into the future approach to developing the gaming industry.

In late August 2001, the Legislative Assembly approved Law No. 16/2001, Gaming Industry Regulatory Framework. As well as clearly defining "casino" and "gaming", the framework spelt out regulations governing the number of concessions, conditions and processes for open bidding, and operating models and qualifications of shareholders and concessionaires, as well as issues concerning gaming tax and contributions to charity.

The Chief Executive signed the by-law for Open Bidding for Casino Concessions: the Contract and the Required Qualifications and Financial Strength of Bidders and Concessionaires (By-law No. 26/2001) on 26 October 2001. The by-law stipulated that a bidding committee comprising no fewer than three members be established. It also determined the nature of premiums and the payment method.

On 30 October 2001, the Casino Concessions Committee responsible for coordinating work related to the tender invitation and bidding was established by Executive Order. The eight-member committee is chaired by the Secretary for Economy and Finance, Francis Tam Pak Yuen. The bidding process officially began on 2 November. After a series of procedures including an international tender invitation and tender evaluation, the Chief Executive issued an Executive Order on 8 February 2002 granting provisional casino concessions to Galaxy Casino Company (Galaxy), Wynn Resorts (Macao) (Wynn), and Sociedade de Jogos de Macau (SJM).

In 2002, the Government signed a Concession Agreement on Operating Games of Luck and Other Games in Casinos in the Macao Special Administrative Region with SJM on 28 March, with Wynn on 24 June, and with Galaxy on 26 June. The 18-year concession contract with SJM is valid from 1 April 2002 to 31 March 2020, while the 20-year concession contracts with Wynn and Galaxy are both valid from 27 June 2002 to 26 June 2022. All three concessionaires must pay a special gaming tax of 35 percent. Additionally, SJM must annually contribute 1.6 percent of its gross gaming revenue to a Government-appointed public foundation for promoting, developing

and conducting research regarding cultural, academic, charitable and other relevant activities; plus another 1.4 percent to bodies supporting urban development, tourism and social security. Wynn and Galaxy must likewise contribute 1.6 percent of their gross gaming revenues to the foundation, as well as contribute 2.4 percent of gross gaming revenues to bodies supporting urban development, tourism and social security.

The successful granting of the new casino concessions indicates that Macao's gaming industry has entered a new era. Under the contracts, the three concessionaires were to invest a combined total of at least 17.54 billion patacas by the end of 2009.

According to Law No. 16/2001, a maximum of three casino gaming concessions can be granted. However, after granting licences to three operators, the Government agreed to allow Galaxy, SJM and Wynn to each grant a gaming sub-concession to one other operator, to meet Macao's changing needs. Thus, a "3+3" market structure was formed.

In December 2002, the Government and Galaxy agreed to amend its concession contract. The Venetian Group was authorised to operate casino gaming in Macao under a sub-concession. With the permission of the Government, in April 2005 SJM signed a sub-concession contract with MGM Grand Paradise (hereinafter referred to as MGM), and in September 2006 Wynn signed a contract with Melco PBL Gaming (Macao) (hereinafter referred to as Melco PBL).

As a result, there are now six licensed gaming companies in Macao, each of which enjoys the right to autonomously operate casino gaming businesses as an independent legal person. On April 2002, SJM, a subsidiary of STDM, became the first new concessionaire to open for business.

The opening-up of the gaming market has greatly added to the development of Macao's economy. After the gaming industry had grown rapidly for several years, the Government found the time was right to review the present conditions and future development. On 22 April 2008, the Chief Executive announced new measures for the gaming industry, and decided the number of gaming licences would not be increased in the foreseeable future. In February 2010, the Government restructured the Macao Gaming Committee; it is now chaired by the Chief Executive. The committee is responsible for formulating relevant policies for development of the gaming industry, monitoring the industry's development and operation, and drawing up regulations and guidelines.

One new casino was opened in 2012. At the end of the year, there were 35 casinos operating in Macao, of which 20 belonged to SJM, four to the Venetian Group, six to Galaxy, one to Wynn, three to Melco PBL, and one to MGM.

By the end of 2012, the numbers of gaming tables increased from 5,302 to 5,485, a 3.45 percent rise over the previous year, while the number of slot machines increased from 16,056 to 16,585, 3.29 percent more than the previous year.

At the end of 2012, there were 2,144 vacant gaming jobs, representing a year-on-year decrease of 130 vacancies. Vacancies for dealers decreased by 295 to 1,209; vacancies for cage cashiers, pit bosses, casino floor persons and betting service operators increased by 195 to 393.

By year end, there were 54,835 gaming industry employees, representing a year-on-year increase of 9.2 percent.

Categorised by occupation, there were 23,895 dealers, representing an increase of 6.9 percent; 14,696 cage cashiers, pit bosses, casino floor persons and betting service operators, representing an increase of 8.9 percent; 6,177 casino waiters, slot machine attendants, security guards and CCTV surveillance staff, representing an increase of 11.5 percent.

At the end of 2012, the average monthly wage for full-time paid employees in the industry (excluding incentive bonuses and rewards) was 18,040 patacas, an increase of 7.9 percent compared with the 2011 figure. The average monthly wage of dealers was 15,990 patacas, 8.8 percent higher than in the previous year. The average monthly wage of cash cashiers, pit bosses, casino floor persons and betting service operators was 21,890 patacas, representing an increase of 5.4 percent. The average monthly wage of casino waiters, slot machine attendants, security guards and CCTV surveillance staff increased by 11.4 percent, to 12,180 patacas.

Legal Regulations Refined and Junket Commissions Capped

To regulate gaming and related activities more effectively in the wake of changes in the industry, the Government has formulated and promulgated a series of laws and regulations since 2001. They included laws to regulate gaming promoters and gaming-related loans.

The gaming promotion system can be traced back to the 1930s. Since the 1980s, gaming promoters have made great contributions to Macao's gaming sector. However, they had no legal status until the passage of Law No. 16/2001. This law defines a gaming promoter as a person who promotes casino games and provides players with services such as transportation, accommodation, catering and entertainment, in return for commissions or other rewards from gaming concessionaires.

By-law No. 6/2002 is the main provision for regulating casino gaming promotion activities. When the by-law was promulgated in 2002, it was named the By-law on the Qualifications and Regulations for Casino Gaming Promoters. In August 2009, as amended by By-law No. 27/2009, it was renamed the By-law on the Regulation of Casino Gaming Promotion Activities. It includes detailed requirements for mandatory qualifications and the liabilities of promoters, licensing processes and registration of promoters with gaming concessionaires. The by-law strictly regulates the mandatory qualifications of gaming promoter licence applicants, as well as gaming promoters who serve a company or individual business owner.

Under the by-law, only persons granted a gaming promoter's licence by the Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau (DICJ) are permitted to engage in gaming promotion activities. Gaming promoters must conduct their businesses in accordance with contracts signed in triplicate with related concessionaires. These contracts must be in writing, and the signatures they bear must be notarised immediately. Copies of contracts must also be submitted to the DICJ. The Government began to accept applications for gaming promoter licences on 7 June 2004. By the end of 2012, a total of 232 such licences had been issued. Of these, 202 were issued to companies and 30 to individuals. In 2012, the DICJ continued to strengthen the process of reviewing the qualifications of these two types of gaming promoters, to monitor the capacity and financial strength of the licensees.

Gaming promoters may select partners according to their business needs. However, the eligibility of their partners is subject to the DICJ's examination and approval.

As a result of more aggressive market competition, the price war in junket commissions increased the operating costs of VIP rooms in casinos, thus reducing their profits. The resulting vicious competition has hindered the normal development of the gaming industry. To maintain market order and effective regulation of the industry, the Government decided to set a cap on junket commissions, for safeguarding the healthy development of the gaming industry.

On 21 May 2008, the Government held the first joint meeting with the management of the six casino operators, to discuss the cap on junket commissions. After negotiations in several meetings, the Government and the industry operators reached a consensus to cap junket commissions at 1.25 percent. In August 2009, the Government promulgated By-law No. 27/2009, to amend By-law No. 6/2002 concerning the regulations of the commissions or other rewards to gaming promoters. The Secretary for Economy and Finance, Francis Tam, then signed an order to set the upper limit on the junket commissions for gaming promoters from gaming concessionaires; in September, the Secretary signed Order No. 83/2009 to cap junket commissions of gaming promoters at 1.25 percent of bets, and require each gaming concessionaire to submit a monthly report to the DICJ.

Following promulgation of the by-laws, the Government continues to maintain communications, discussions and reviews with the gaming concessionaires and other industry operators. The Government will also listen to opinions from all parties, and introduce more refined and detailed guidelines. The amended by-law came into force on 1 December 2009.

Gaming promoters are legally obliged to pay tax at a rate of five percent on commissions they collect from concessionaires, and other remuneration they receive.

The Government is also making efforts to regulate gaming-related loan activities. The Law on Regulating Credit Related to Gaming and Betting in Casinos or Other Gaming Venues (Law No. 5/2004) was passed by the Legislative Assembly in May 2004, and came into force on 1 July the same year. It stipulates that only concessionaires and sub-concessionaires are authorised to conduct credit-related business. In addition, gaming promoters and management companies are also allowed to conduct such business provided they have already signed relevant contracts with a concessionaire or sub-concessionaire. The credit provided in accordance with this law is regarded as statutory debt. The law also states principles and conditions governing the signing of contracts, credit activities and other related matters. It defines the granting of credit as being transfer of the ownership of casino gaming chips to a third party when the lender is not immediately compensated by a monetary payment. It also clearly defines different types of money.

The enactment of the Law on Regulating Credit Related to Gaming and Betting in Casinos or Other Gaming Venues is a significant step forward in regulating the development of Macao's gaming industry.

The Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau (DICJ)

Restructuring Supervisory Departments to Reinforce Functions

To ensure the effective regulation of the gaming industry, it is essential to enact relevant laws and regulations, as well as establish efficient administrative and regulatory institutions. From the formation of the Gaming Inspection Committee in the 1960s right up to the establishment of the

DICJ after the Handover, the functions and effectiveness of supervision in this area have been continuously strengthened. Since the liberalisation of the gaming industry, the Government has restructured the DICJ under By-law No. 34/2003.

The DICJ provides guidance and assistance to the Chief Executive on the formulation and implementation of the economic policies for the operations of casino games of fortune or other ways of gaming, pari-mutuels and gaming activities offered to the public. Its major responsibilities include the following:

Inspecting the Assessment of Gross Gaming Revenue

The Concession Agreement on Operating Games of Luck and Other Games in Casinos in the Macao Special Administrative Region stipulates that each concessionaire is liable to pay a certain percentage of its gross gaming revenue in the form of gaming tax. Thus, relevant departments attach great importance to supervising the accounting of gross gaming revenue. Since such activities take place in casinos and their cashiers' offices, the DICJ stations inspectors in them to audit their accounts.

Ensuring the Observance of Laws and Regulations in Casinos

In accordance with relevant laws, the DICJ is responsible for monitoring the daily operations of casinos, including the collection of money and chip boxes, tip boxes, calculation of chips, the banker's fund, and various types of chips. It also inspects activities on gaming tables, and mediates in disputes between individuals and between gaming concessionaires and members of the public. Incidents such as thefts in casinos or at gaming tables, misconduct by dealers, disputes, fighting and the ejection of unwelcome persons occur frequently.

Analysing Changes in Gaming Operations

The DICJ must give its approval before any changes may be made to gaming operations. The usual practice is for a concessionaire to submit a plan for the proposed changes in its operations, and for the Inspection of Games of Fortune Department to study the proposal and comment on its feasibility and appropriateness. The most common scenarios are changes in maximum bet amounts, in the initial flow on gaming tables, in the numbers of gaming tables, in the operating hours of gaming tables, in the use of new chips, and the introduction of new slot machines.

Pre- and Post-activity Inspection

All pari-mutuels and lottery activities are inspected by the DICJ, which conducts inspections before, during and after each event. In addition, after an event the concessionaire must submit reports and data to the DICJ.

Preventing, Eliminating and Punishing Illegal Gambling

The DICJ uses the following measures to prevent, eliminate and punish illegal gambling activities:

cooperation with other Government departments and community groups to educate teenaged students and the general public via promotional campaigns; collection of information about illegal gambling activities through a variety of channels, and referral of relevant data to the police for further action if investigations confirm such activities have taken place; and identification and administrative punishment of individuals involved in illegal gambling in accordance with Law No. 8/96/M.

A total of 245 people were found to be involved in illegal gambling during 2012, a decrease of 19.1 percent on the previous year's figure. Of these, 93 percent were Macao residents who were involved mainly in mahjong games. The DICJ would continue to educate the public, to stringently combat and prevent illegal gambling.

Monitoring Sales of Lottery Tickets and Lucky Draws

The DICJ receives applications for approval of the sale of lottery tickets and lucky draws. Permits for these are issued once the approval process has been completed. It also monitors the entire operation of such activities.

Registering and Inspecting the Qualifications of Gaming Promoters

Under the By-law on the Regulation of Casino Gaming Promotion Activities (By-law No. 6/2002), the DICJ is responsible for examining the qualifications of applicants for gaming promoter licences. Gaming promoters can only operate if they possess such a licence. Their business activities are also monitored by the DICJ once their licence has been issued.

As for the registration of gaming promoters, a total of 232 licences were issued in 2012, representing an increase of 5.9 percent on the figure of 2011. Of these, 202 were issued to legal entities and 30 were issued to individuals. The DICJ continued to enhance the review of the qualifications of these two types of gaming promoters, to monitor the capacity and financial strength of the licensees.

With regard to the supervision of the implementation of the cap on junket commissions, in 2011 the bureau completed the second round of inspections of the six casino concessionaires. It also continued to improve the detailed report on payments related to junket commissions and related audit procedures, to ensure that junket commissions paid by the concessionaires did not exceed the stipulated upper limit.

Regular Account Auditing

The DICJ's Audit Department is responsible for regular audits of accounting data provided by the accounting systems of casino concessionaires. The department also verifies the implementation of contracts between the Government and concessionaires, especially the fulfilment of payments specified in contracts.

Establishing a Gaming Activities Database

The Research and Investigation Department is responsible for collecting, analysing and processing

all information related to the activities of licensed gaming operators and their financial indicators, in order to create and continuously update a database about the major activities of licensed gaming operators. Besides compiling financial forecasts about gaming activities, the department supervises and investigates the financial background and eligibility of gaming-related companies on a day-to-day basis.

In 2012, the DICJ continued to improve the mechanism of gaming regulations, amend relevant laws and regulations to improve the internal structure of the gaming industry and enhance the competitiveness of the Macao gaming industry in the international market. Additionally, the DICJ was committed to preventing problem gambling, promoting responsible gambling and reducing the negative effects of the gaming industry on society. Its efforts can be summarised as follows:

1. The DICJ continued to cooperate with government departments and organisations, including the Social Welfare Bureau and the University of Macau, to organise various activities and publicity campaigns to promote responsible gambling, and established a trial version of responsible gambling information kiosks with these two parties.
2. To enforce Law No. 10/2012, the DICJ inspected casinos for clear notices stating that individuals under 21 years old are prohibited from entering since the law came into effect. DICJ inspectors are stationed at venues to provide necessary assistance to casino staff on checking the age of casino visitors.
3. From 1 November 2012, self-exclusion and third-person exclusion were made effective. The DICJ kept close contact with casino operators to improve the application process and provide assistance to individuals in need. At the end of December 2012, the DICJ had received 30 applications, which were mainly for self-exclusion.
4. To comprehensively monitor the air quality of casinos and safeguard the health of frontline staff, the DICJ joined hands with other government departments such as the Health Bureau and the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau for a strict and thorough assessment of applications for smoking space in casinos, to ensure the smoking area does not exceed 50 percent of that of gambling space. The DICJ also held regular meetings and communicated with the six casino operators regarding the guidelines on casino smoking areas, in preparation for enforcement of the guidelines from 1 January 2013 onward.
5. To strengthen auditing and technology advancement, the DICJ set up CCTV rooms in flagship casinos of every operator and stationed inspectors to monitor the cashiers' offices. Moreover, personnel were sent to gambling concessionaires to carry out field auditing regarding the requirements stipulated in the Minimum Internal Control Requirements, including the implementation of the cap on junket commissions.
6. To implement and promote the Macau Central Monitoring Systems Technical Standard, the DICJ set up specific monitoring rooms to improve regulation of slot machines.
7. The money laundering control procedures submitted by the gaming concessionaires under Directive No. 2/2006, were reviewed on a regular basis, and amended and updated in accordance with changes in the operating modes of different gaming concessionaires and technological developments. The Summary Report on Large Transactions was further

analysed and examined, while relevant information was gathered and transferred to the Financial Intelligence Office for further case analysis, filing and investigation.

8. With regard to inspection of pari-mutuels, close monitor over gaming data of pari-mutuels and lotteries was retained. The DICJ spared no effort in coordination regarding replacement and improvement of betting systems of gaming companies and studying of the revision of law, including sports lotteries-football betting regulations.

The Contribution of Casino Gaming to Macao's Gross Gaming Revenue during 2012

(Billion Patacas)

Item	2012
Gross revenue from casino gaming	304.139
Gross gaming revenue	305.235
Proportion of contribution	99.64%

Source: DICJ

Gross Revenues of Different Types of Casino Gaming during 2012

(Billion Patacas)

Item	Gross revenue
Roulette	0.892
Blackjack	2.950
VIP Baccarat	210.850
Baccarat	66.251
Mini Baccarat	-
Fan-tan	0.249
Big-and-Small	5.546
Chinese Dominoes (Pai Gow)	0.087
Boule	-
Mahjong	0.203
Slot Machines	13.244

(Cont.)

Gross Revenues of Different Types of Casino Gaming during 2012	
(Billion Patacas)	
Item	Gross revenue
Chinese Dominoes Mahjong	0.0047
Three-card Poker	0.211
Fish-Prawn-Crab	0.022
Three-card Baccarat	0.347
Pachinko	-
Tombola	0.0014
Wheel of Fortune	0.035
Live Multi Game	0.895
Football Poker	-
Stud Poker	1.472
Q Poker	-
Casino War	0.246
Dice/craps	0.137
Makccarat	-
Texas Poker	0.289
Fortune 3 Card Poker	0.206
Fortune 8	-
Dragon Phoenix	0.00081
Total	304.139

Source: DICJ



Enhancing competitiveness of the gaming industry

At the end of 2012, there were 35 casinos operating in Macao. The Government continues to implement and modify measures to regulate the scope and pace of the gaming industry's expansion, to enhance the industry's competitiveness and strengthen supervision of gaming to facilitate appropriate, gradual and healthy development of the industry.



