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**TOURISM**



## Tourism

Tourism is the backbone of Macao's economy. With the long-term goal of building Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre, the government department responsible for tourism development started adjusting tourism policies and measures in accordance with Macao's new positioning, and promoted sustainable and healthy development of the tourism industry in areas including marketing and promotion, tourism planning, products and events, tourism industry management, and training and quality control.

## Overview of Tourism in Macao

### Major Markets

According to the Statistics and Census Service, the total number of tourists visiting Macao in 2012 was 28,082,292, a slight increase of 0.3 percent over the 2011 figure. During 2012, Macao's tourism maintained steady growth. Despite uncertainties in the global economy resulting in fewer visitors from several major tourist sources, the performance of new emerging markets was satisfactory.

In 2012, the 10 major source markets of visitors were:

Country / Region	No. of Visitors	Percentage (%)
Mainland China	16,902,499	60.2%
Hong Kong	7,081,153	25.2%
Taiwan	1,072,052	3.8%
Korea	444,773	1.6%
Japan	395,989	1.4%
Malaysia	301,802	1.1%
Philippines	283,881	1.0%
Thailand	231,295	0.8%
Indonesia	209,084	0.7%
Singapore	205,692	0.7%

In 2012, Greater China (mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan) comprised 89.2 percent of the total market, and the international market comprised 10.8 percent. Mainland China continued to be the largest market for visitors to Macao, with the number of visitors increasing by 4.6 percent over the 2011 figure. They accounted for 60.2 percent of the total number of visitors, and 7,131,914 (42.2 percent) of them travelled to Macao under the Facilitated Individual Travel (FIT) scheme. Hong Kong and Taiwan were the second and third largest markets for visitors to Macao, respectively; the numbers of visitors from these regions decreased by 6.6 percent and 11.8 percent, respectively, compared with the figures in 2011.

In 2012, there was a significant increase in the number of Thai tourists, up by 17.8 percent over the figure in 2011. Thailand became the eighth largest source of tourists, compared to tenth in the previous year. There was a large drop in numbers of Singaporean tourists, down by 26.7 percent over the 2011 figure. As a result, Singapore was ranked tenth among sources of tourists.

Despite the slowdown in the global economy, Macao tourism sustained its 2011 momentum. Certain individual markets with great potential recorded considerable growth, especially Russia. In 2012, 26,844 Russian tourists visited Macao, a 62.6 percent increase over the 2011 figure. During the year, there were 3,026,588 tourists from international markets, 0.5 percent more than in 2011.

## The Hotel Industry

According to Macau Government Tourist Office (MGTO) statistics, at the end of 2012, Macao had a total of 69 star-rated hotels and 33 guesthouses.

Star Rating	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
Five-star Luxury Hotels	8	3,679
Five-star Hotels	20	13,223
Four-star Hotels	14	5,717
Three-star Hotels	14	2,620
Two-star Hotels	13	841
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>26,080</b>
Guesthouse	33	639
<b>Total</b>		<b>26,719</b>

\* Average room rate of three to five-star hotels is 1,423.2 patacas (+5.9%)

The total number of guests who occupied hotel rooms in Macao during 2012 was 9,541,397, a 10.8 percent increase over the 2011 figure. The average year-round hotel occupancy rate dropped from 84.1 percent in 2011 to 83.1 percent in 2012. The average length of stay was 1.4 nights, a decrease of 0.13 nights compared with the 2011 figure.

## Travel Agencies

At the end of 2012, there were 169 licensed travel agencies in Macao, 12 (7.6 percent) more than in 2011. A total of 1,643 people held tourist guide licences issued by the MGTO, an increase of 125 (8.2 percent) compared with the 2011 figure. The language abilities of these tourist guides span Cantonese, Putonghua, English, Portuguese, German, Japanese, Korean, Thai, French, Spanish, Russian, Indonesian, Hokkien and Chaozhouese.

In 2012, 9,122,332 tourists visited Macao on package tours, an increase of 21.0 percent over 2011. Most package tourists (6,521,675) came from mainland China, an increase of 18.9 percent over the 2011 figure. The second and third-largest sources of package tourists were Taiwan and Hong Kong, at 784,386 and 417,127, respectively.

In 2012, a total of 430,065 Macao residents joined outbound group tours. Of these, 319,270 (74.2 percent) headed for mainland China. Korea and Taiwan were the second and third most-popular tourism destinations for Macao residents, with Korea attracting 29,703 visitors or 6.9 percent of the total, and Taiwan attracting 21,285 visitors or 4.9 percent of the total. A total of 861,152 residents used travel agent services without joining package tours, which is 31.2 percent more than in 2011.

## Macau Government Tourist Office

The functions of the Macau Government Tourist Office (MGTO) include assisting the formulation and implementation of local tourism policies; enhancing development and diversity of the tourism industry; and monitoring tourism and related business and issuing licences, in order to realise the Government's overall tourism objectives.

To promote Macao, the MGTO has set up representative offices in many countries and territories throughout the world, including Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, India, Indonesia, German-speaking countries, France, the United Kingdom and Ireland, the United States, Russia, Australia and New Zealand. Macao's tourism industry is also actively promoted by the Tourism Section of the Office of the Macao Special Administrative Region in Beijing, the Macao Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan, the Macao Economic and Trade Office to the European Union in Belgium, and the Macao Tourism Promotion and Information Center in Portugal.

The MGTO has participated in large scale promotional events in Australia, the United States and Guangdong. After the visa-free access agreement between the MSAR and Russian governments came into effect, the MGTO planned to set up its representative office in Russia in 2013, to strengthen the promotion of Macao.

## Business Tourism

To promote Macao as a business tourism destination, the MGTO continued to participate in relevant international expos held overseas. Incentive programmes also continued, to encourage the industry to further engage in overseas marketing. In 2012, the MGTO joined hands with the Economic Services Bureau and the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute to participate in overseas expos to promote Macao's meetings, incentives, conventions and exhibition (MICE) industry and related incentive measures and policies.

The MGTO launched its incentive travel stimulation programme to attract overseas companies to choose Macao as a destination for their incentive travel, enhance cooperation between the local industry and international buyers and organisations, and help raise the quality of the local industry to international levels. In 2012, 39 applications for the programme were accepted, involving 28,242 participants.

## **Industry Management**

In 2012, the legislative procedures for the bill on the amendments to the law governing travel agents and tour guides commenced. The bill on the amendments to the law governing the hotel and catering industries was also under the drafting process.

After the law on Prohibition of Illegal Provision of Accommodation came into effect in 2010, the MGTO has been joining hands with homeowners' councils and social groups in combating illegal provision of accommodation. The MGTO has also received and transferred complaints through the 2833 3000 hotline, via the Internet, in person and by post.

In 2012, the inter-departmental task force conducted 238 joint operations and the MGTO undertook 2,441 inspections.

During the year, the MGTO processed 2,131 cases regarding licence applications. Moreover, it conducted 1,780 inspections of the establishments, industries and tourist spots under its administration.

During 2012, the MGTO held four training sessions to improve service quality of tourism and related businesses. A total of 132 participants received training; retail industry employees were the first target group.

## **Regional and International Cooperation**

In 2012, the MGTO facilitated the signing of Cooperation Agreement on Quality and Honest Macau Tour between Macao and Shenzhen, safeguarding market order.

The MGTO represented the Government to participate as a core leadership member in international organisations such as the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the Pacific Asia Travel Association, the Tourism Working Group of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the Asian Association of Convention and Visitor Bureaus, the International Congress and Convention Association and the World Tourism Cities Federation.

The MGTO established supportive measures for Portuguese-speaking countries, including provision of training to government officials of these countries, and provided project subsidies to Mozambique and East Timor in accordance with the UNWTO Sustainable Tourism - Eliminating Poverty Initiative.

## **Handling Tourist Comments**

In 2012, the MGTO received 633 complaints concerning retail services, gaming establishments, restaurants, travel agencies, hotels, transport, frauds, and others relating to public entities.

MGTO hotline 2833 3000 is a phone enquiry service that is manned 24 hours per day. It also provides recorded travel information, giving assistance and responses to enquiries, and receiving opinions and complaints from tourists and Macao residents. The hotline is operated in Cantonese, Putonghua, English, Portuguese and Japanese. It received 29,871 calls during 2012.



## Information Counters

The MGTO has 10 information counters, which are at major ports and tourist attractions in Macao (the Border Gate, the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, Edif Ritz Largo do Senado, Guia Lighthouse, Macau International Airport, Macau Fisherman's Wharf and Taipa Ferry Terminal), and major ports in Hong Kong (Shun Tak Centre and Hong Kong International Airport), providing up-to-date tourism information and assistance to tourists. In 2012, MGTO's information counters in Macao and Hong Kong offered assistance to 1,389,437 visitors, an increase of one percent over the 2011 figure.

## Tourism Training

Tourism and related industries account for a significant proportion of Macao's total workforce. The Government attaches great importance to training people employed in the tourism sector; it offers training courses for various tourism-related professionals through the Institute for Tourism Studies.

## The Institute of Tourism Studies

Established in 1995, the Institute for Tourism Studies (IFT) is a public tertiary education institute affiliated to the Secretariat for Social Affairs and Culture, and is the first educational institution to be granted the TedQual Certification by the UNWTO. The IFT offers degree and professional programmes in a wide range of tourism-related disciplines, such as hotel services, tourism, cultural heritage, conventions and exhibitions, retail and marketing, leisure and entertainment, sports and recreation, cultural and creativity, and culinary arts. The institute also cooperates with renowned overseas colleges and training institutions to offer advanced management courses. In addition, the IFT has been commissioned by the Government and other institutions to conduct policy research on tourism planning and development.

To meet the human resources demands of the tourism sector and complement the sector's future development, IFT's degree programmes admitted 439 students during the 2011/2012 academic year. During the academic year, a total of 1,452 students enrolled in degree programmes in culinary arts management, tourism business management, heritage management, hotel management, tourism event management, and tourism retail and marketing management. IFT also established evening degree programmes in hotel management and tourism event management with Chinese as the medium of instruction. As for non-degree education, there were 18,180 students enrolled in various professional and continuing education courses.

The IFT has established relationships with universities and related institutions in numerous countries and regions, including mainland China, the Asia Pacific Region, Europe and North America. This international network facilitates academic and cultural exchanges, and promotes overseas internships, faculty and student exchanges and "train-the-trainer" programmes. For details, please refer to [ie@IFT](mailto:ie@IFT). [http://www.ift.edu.mo/Content/Uploads/IFT/doc/Networking/IE\\_Brochure.pdf](http://www.ift.edu.mo/Content/Uploads/IFT/doc/Networking/IE_Brochure.pdf).

## Tourism Resources

Boasting a brilliant and fascinating history encompassing 400 years of cultural exchanges between

China and the West, Macao has a unique appeal to tourists. Its scenery is embellished with tourist treasures of all types, including picturesque dwellings constructed in traditional styles and ancient temples built during the Ming and Qing dynasties, buildings with Southern European architectural features, baroque-style churches and impressive contemporary structures.

## **Churches**

### **Ruins of St Paul's**

Macao's most famous landmark is the Ruins of St Paul's, the surviving facade of St Paul's Church. Designed by a Spanish Jesuit, construction of the original church began in 1602, and it was completed between 1637 and 1640. St Paul's Church has been destroyed by fire three times but fortunately its precious facade remained standing after the blaze. The facade has since been repaired many times, and it is now generally known as the Ruins of St Paul's.

St Paul's Church is a delicate mixture of European Renaissance and Eastern architectural styles. The Museum of Sacred Art and Crypt was built at the location of the church, and houses collections paintings, sculptures and ceremonial decorations from churches and abbeys.

### **The Chapel of Our Lady of Guia**

Originally built in 1622, the Chapel of Our Lady of Guia is the oldest building on Guia Hill. A project to enlarge it was carried out in 1637 and was completed in 1638. The Portuguese dedicated the church to the protector of seafarers. The interior preserves features that were common in 17th century Portuguese abbeys. In 1996, a mural was discovered inside the church, a rarity in the churches of southern China.

### **St. Anthony's Church**

The oldest church in Macao, St Anthony's Church, was built by the Society of Jesus between 1558 and 1560. Catholics regard St Anthony as the patron saint of marriage, so locals also call it the "Wedding Church".

### **St. Augustine's Church**

St Augustine's Church was built in 1591. It is one of the oldest churches in Macao. The church underwent considerable changes and assumed its present form when it was restored in 1874.

### **St Dominic's Church**

St Dominic's Church stands on part of the former site of St Dominic's Convent. In 1587, Spanish friars built the original church, which was dedicated to Our Lady of the Rosary. It was initially built of camphor wood and then restructured with stucco bricks and cream-coloured stones. The architecture is in Portuguese style, which was popular in the Orient in the 17th and 18th centuries.



In the main chapel stands a statue of Our Lady of Fatima, from which the Parade of the Virgin commences on 13 May each year. Believers march to Penha Hill to commemorate the Virgin Mary's appearance in Fatima, Portugal.

There is a museum of sacred art inside the chapel. The collection includes religious items of artistic value, as well as scriptures and carved wooden representations of saints.

In recent years, major international concerts held inside the church have imbued it with an even more profound sense of culture.

## **St Lawrence's Church**

St Lawrence's is one of Macao's most famous large churches. Built in the middle of the 16th century, it has undergone several restorations, and its present construction was completed in 1846. The Portuguese, who were great mariners and navigators, believed that St Lawrence offered protection and bestowed the gift of the wind.

## **Hermitage of Our Lady of Hope**

The Hermitage of Our Lady of Hope, also called St Lazarus's Church, was Macao's cathedral until the present one was built. It was also the first cathedral built after the establishment of the Macao Diocese. Whenever a new bishop arrived in Macao to take up office, he first had to come to St Lazarus's Church to receive his crosier before he could exert his power. Consequently, this church is especially holy among Catholics in Macao. The present structure of St Lazarus's Church remains as it was in 1885.

## **The Cathedral**

The Cathedral was built in 1576 and was originally a simple wooden structure. Between 1844 and 1850, Catholic parishioners collected donations to rebuild the church and enlarge it to its present size.

Many major events in the Church's calendar centre on the Cathedral, especially during Easter. In addition to the procession of Our Lord of Passion, a solemn parade takes place on Good Friday and special masses are held on Easter Sunday.

## **Fortresses**

### **Mount Fortress**

Mount Fortress is one of Macao's major tourist attractions. Work on its construction began in 1617, during the reign of Emperor Shenzong of the Ming Dynasty, and it was completed in 1626. Mount Fortress was originally used by the Church to protect the clergymen of St Paul's Church from pirate attacks. It was later turned into a military installation. In the past, the fortress stood high above the city centre of Macao, and it was regarded as an important part of its defensive fortifications. It has now become a heritage site and witness to history.

Mount Fortress occupies about 8,000 square metres. The ancient fortress tower was once an office of the Society of Jesus. It was also used as the office of the Macao Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau, and it has since been rebuilt as the Museum of Macao. At the entrance, a stone carving records the fort's military successes in defending the city against invasions.

## **Mong Ha Fortress**

Construction of Mong Ha Fortress began in 1849. It covers an area of 650 square metres. The fortress was once a barracks for African Portuguese soldiers stationed in Macao, and was called "Black Ghost Fortress". After the former Portuguese administration withdrew its Macao garrison during the 1970s, the barracks were abandoned. In the 1980s, Mong Ha Fortress was renovated and became the Government-owned Tourism School, now known as the Institute for Tourism Studies.

## **St Francis Fortress**

St Francis Fortress was constructed in 1622. In 1584, Spanish clergymen built St Francis Convent on the site behind the fortress; subsequently, the convent was converted into a barracks. In the 20th century, after Portuguese soldiers withdrew from Macao, the barracks became the headquarters of the security forces in charge of the Marine Police, Public Security Police and Fire Service.

## **Guia Fortress**

Guia Fortress occupies about 800 square metres. Its construction began in 1622, and it was expanded from 1637 to 1638. It was formerly valued for military purposes, because of its position overlooking the entire peninsula. It was therefore classified as a restricted military area until 1976, when the Portuguese army left. It was then turned into a tourist spot, and its appearance has been kept intact until now.

The Chapel of Our Lady of Guia was built in the fortress in 1622. Adjacent to the hermitage is the 13-metre-high Guia Lighthouse, which was built in 1864, and is one of the oldest lighthouses in the Far East. It resumed service in 1910 and has been guiding seamen ever since, with a visibility of 25 nautical miles from Macao. When a typhoon approaches, typhoon signals are hoisted on the side of the lighthouse to warn nearby residents.

## **Barra Fortress**

Barra Fortress, also called Pousada de S. Tiago Fortress or Sai Van Fortress, was built in 1622. It was an important fortress for protecting Macao's Inner Harbour. Inside the castle is the Chapel of St James. In 1981, the castle was converted into a hotel, while retaining its old characteristics.

## **Three Ancient Grand Temples**

Macao's famous grand temples are the A-Ma Temple, Pou Chai Buddhist Monastery and Temple, and Lin Fong Temple. Many visitors are attracted to these temples, because of the different generations

and backgrounds they represent, and because of the gods to whom they are dedicated.

## A-Ma Temple

The A-Ma Temple is one of the most famous tourist attractions in Macao and the oldest of Macao's three ancient grand temples.

Built in the Ming Dynasty, the A-Ma Temple was originally called the "A-Ma Pavilion" or "Tin Hau (Heavenly Queen) Temple" by local people. The entire temple consists of four main structures: the Stone Hall, the Main Hall, the Hong Ren Hall and the Kun Iam Pavilion. This ancient structure is distinguished by its traditional Chinese cultural characteristics.

Between Hong Ren Hall and Kun Iam Pavilion, there are many stone inscriptions along the cliff path written by celebrities, statesmen, poets and scholars and engraved in different calligraphic styles.

## Pou Chai Buddhist Monastery and Temple

Built in the late Ming Dynasty, Pou Chai Buddhist Monastery and Temple is also called Kun Iam Tong Temple. The Buddhist monastery is built in the ancient Chinese architectural style of Hui Fei, resembling ancient Chinese temples on famous mountains. The first large hall in the monastery is dedicated to the Three Precious Buddhas, the second to the Buddha of Longevity, and the third to Kun Iam. Besides the large halls, there are also some other buildings, such as the western hall, the eastern hall, the backyard garden, and so forth. Such a large Buddhist temple complex is unusual in Macao and Hong Kong.

Many collections of paintings, items of calligraphy and antiques by famous masters are housed in the temple. They include the works of Gao Jianfu, a famous painter of the Ling Nan (Guangdong and Guangxi areas) school, and his student Guan Shanyue; Chen Gongyin, who ranked among the three great poets in Ling Nan; and the famous scholar Zhang Taiyan; as well as inscriptions by ancient celebrities such as Mi Fu, Dong Qichang, and Liu Yong. The unequal Treaty of Wanghia between the United States of America and the Qing regime of China was signed in the temple garden.

## Lin Fong Temple

Built in the Ming Dynasty, Lin Fong Temple is one of the most famous temples in Macao. Formerly named the "Tin Fei Temple", Lin Fong is a comparatively small monastery and temple dedicated to Tin Hau. Since the Qing Dynasty, it has been expanded and renovated from time to time, and it has gradually been expanded to its present size.

Today, the main Lin Fong temple is for worshipping Kun Iam and Tin Hau; whereas other gods are worshipped in the Kun Iam Hall, Wu Di Hall, Ren Shou Hall, Shen Nong Hall, Yi Ling Hall, Cang Xie Hall, Ju Yong Hall, Jin Hua Hall and Dou Mu Hall.

In the middle of the 19th century, Lin Zexu, a Qing Dynasty imperial commissioner, received Portuguese officials in Lin Fong Temple during his temporary residence in Macao.

As well as the three ancient grand temples, there are many other old temples in Macao, such as

the Na Tcha Temple, Hong Kung Temple, Tam Kung Temple, Yeok San Buddhist Monastery, Chu Lam Chi Buddhist Monastery, Sam Po Temple, Po Tai Buddhist Monastery, Lin Kai Temple, Pak Tai Temple and Tin Hau Temple.

## **Cybernetic Fountains**

Macao has a cybernetic fountain at Nam Van Lake. The fountain comprises various spouts and lights for fountain shows. The Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau schedules two musical fountain shows and laser fountain shows on Saturdays and Sundays. More shows are staged during special festivals, such as New Year's Day, Chinese New Year, the Mid-Autumn Festival and Christmas.

## **Macau Tower**

The Macau Tower Convention and Entertainment Centre, which was funded and constructed by the Sociedade de Turismo e Diversões de Macau, officially opened on 19 December 2001 as Macao's new signature landmark. Soaring 338 metres high, the Macau Tower was the tenth-highest freestanding tower in the world and the eighth-highest in Asia when it was completed.

The main observation level is 223 metres above the ground, and consists of four floors. Two floors accommodate an indoor viewing deck, cafe, revolving restaurant and outdoor viewing deck. The indoor viewing deck provides visitors with panoramic views of up to 55 kilometres.

The multifunction convention and entertainment centre integrated with the tower also has four floors containing exhibition and conference facilities.

## **A-Ma Statue**

Located at the top of the Alto de Coloane, the A-Ma Statue is the tallest white marble statue of this goddess in the world. Constructed from 120 white marble boulders and completed on 28 October 1998, it is 19.99 metres in height. The face is carved from a single white marble boulder, and the statue weighs 500 tonnes.

## **International Sports and Cultural Events**

Macao hosts a variety of international sports and cultural events throughout the year. These play an important role in promoting Macao, enhancing its international profile and attracting tourists and visitors.

## **Macau Grand Prix**

The Macau Grand Prix began in 1954, and was originally an amateur sports event for Macao motor racing fans. Today, it has become a major event for the world's leading racing teams.

Every year in late November, world-class drivers and thousands of visitors flock to Macao to join the world's only street track event that includes both a formula touring car race and a motorcycle race.

The Formula Three race of the Macau Grand Prix is the premier event, drawing national championship racers from throughout the world to compete for the honour of first prize.

Grand Prix street track riders and motorcycle superstars such as Ayrton Senna, Michael Schumacher, David Coulthard, Jenson Button, Kevin Schwantz, Carl Fogarty, Didier de Radigues and Ron Haslam have competed at the Guia Circuit.

## **Macao International Marathon**

The Macao International Marathon seeks to foster sports development, enhance international friendship and promote Macao's sports and tourism industry to the world.

The Macao International Marathon is held every December and is the largest track-and-field event in Macao. The route circles the Macao peninsula and crosses to Taipa and Coloane islands, and has a total length of 42.195 kilometres. Marathon competitors come from all over the world, and include athletes from Macao and Hong Kong as well as famous international track-and-field stars.

## **Macao International Fireworks Display Contest**

The Macao International Fireworks Display Contest is recognised throughout the world. It attracts numerous prominent fireworks companies and is attended each year by large numbers of tourists and Macao residents. The contest provides an opportunity for Macao to showcase its tourism industry and reputation.

The first Macao International Fireworks Display Contest was held in 1989, and was contested by just five teams, from Portugal, Japan, mainland China and Taiwan. The contest has gradually become a major annual tourism event, attracting high standard fireworks companies from countries and regions such as mainland China, the Philippines, Thailand, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, Australia, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, France, Germany, Portugal and Spain. The Macao International Fireworks Display Contest is usually held between September and October each year, on the seafront near the Macau Tower.

Other major sports events and cultural activities held in Macao include the FIVB World Grand Prix, the Macao Open (Golf Tournament), the annual Macao International Dragon Boat Races, the Macao Arts Festival in March, the Macao International Music Festival in October, and Macau Food Festival.

## **Culinary Delights**

Since Chinese and Western cultures coexist in Macao, it offers food that blends culinary influences from around the world. Different cuisines can be sampled throughout the area, and tourists may taste the regional dishes of Beijing, Shanghai, Sichuan, Guangdong and Taiwan to their heart's content. They can also enjoy authentic cuisines from Portugal, Italy, France, Japan, India, Vietnam, Korea, Brazil and Thailand.

Regarded as one of the world's unique cuisines, Macanese cuisine is actually a distillation of

the culinary arts of Portugal, Africa, India, Malaysia and mainland China's Guangdong Province. Bacalao balls, African chicken, spicy prawns, Portuguese chicken, stewed duck with herbs, stewed knuckle with red beans, stuffed crab shells, and grilled sardines are celebrated delicacies in Macao.

Macao specialties also include almond cakes, egg rolls, crackers, peanut candy, chicken-shaped pastries, dried preserved fruits and various dried meats. Tourists love to buy these snacks as gifts for relatives and friends, or for their own enjoyment. Pastry houses and snack shops cluster along Almeida Ribeiro Avenue to the Auto Novo Alley, Sao Paulo Road and around the old district on Taipa island.





## Grand Prix Museum

The Grand Prix Museum was inaugurated on 18 November 1993 to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Macao Grand Prix. More than 20 racing cars, including formula racing cars and motorcycles driven over the years, and accessories used by famous champions, are exhibited.



