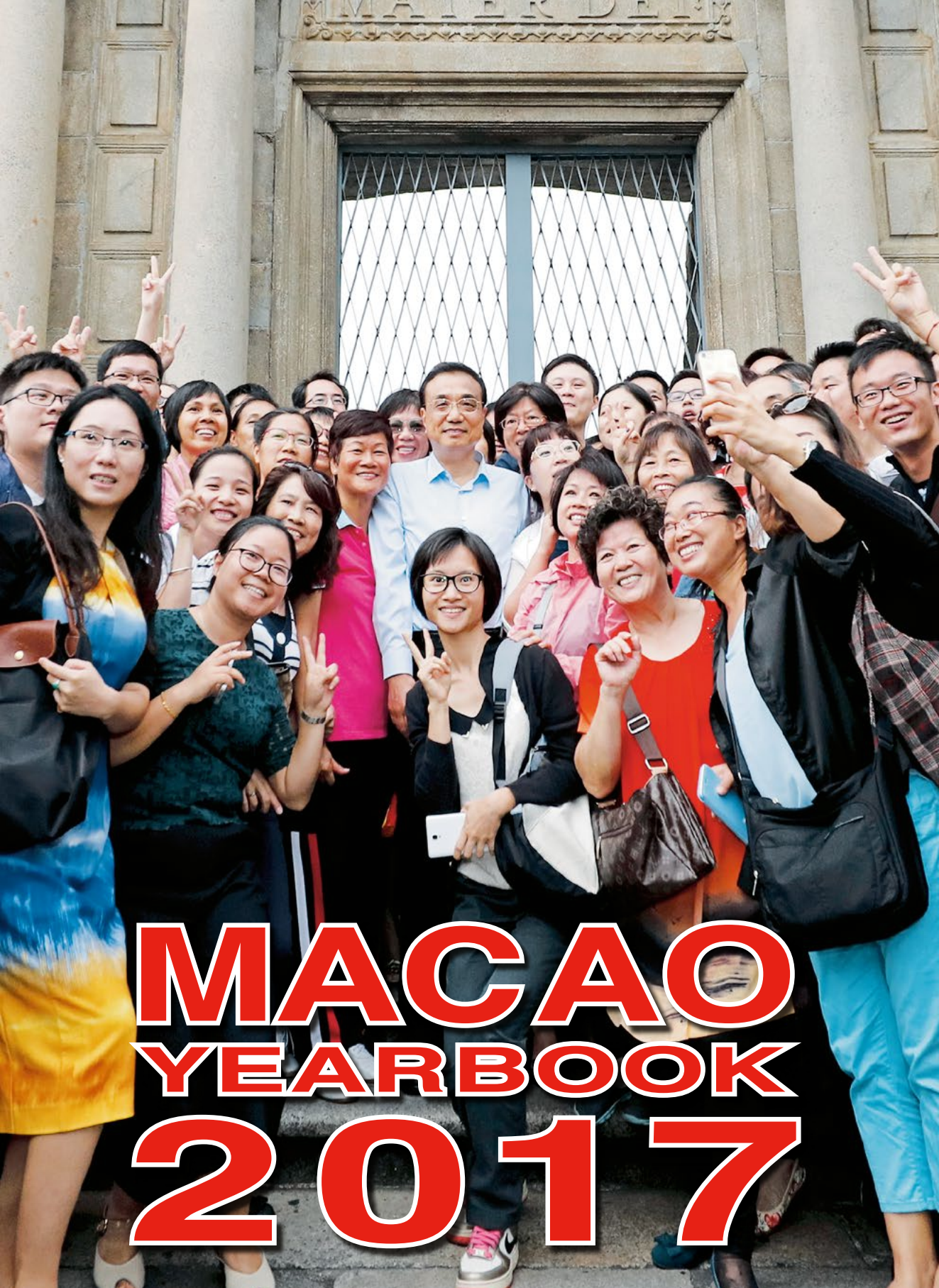

MACAO YEARBOOK 2017

MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

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Cover caption: Premier Li Keqiang's visit to Macao

Macao Yearbook 2017

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Editor's note

The *Macao Yearbook* is a reference book published annually by the Government Information Bureau of the Macao Special Administrative Region (MSAR). It outlines major events, details of progress achieved, and changes made in the course of Macao's political, economic, social and cultural development. The Macao Yearbook has been published since 2002, with the aim of promoting Macao and providing detailed information and data for all who wish to study and understand Macao.

The *Macao Yearbook* is divided into four sections: Administrative Priorities of the MSAR Government; Calendar of Events; Overview of the Macao SAR; and Appendices.

The Overview of the MSAR in 2016 records all the major work undertaken in the administrative, legislative and judicial areas in Macao during the year. It also presents, in a systematic and integrated manner, data and information on 15 areas, namely the political and administrative system; legal and judicial system; external relations; economy; tourism; public order; education; culture and sport; health and social welfare; media, communications and information technology; land, infrastructure, housing and public utilities; transport; geography, environment and population; religion and customs; and history. The chapter on the gaming industry will be merged with the chapter on the economy from 2017.

Most of the figures and data quoted in the *Macao Yearbook 2017* were provided by relevant departments and the Statistics and Census Service, and they correspond to the situation at the end of 2016. However, some content is more up to date, reflecting the current situation in Macao, including Government directories and details of the visa validity of MSAR Passports and travel permits. Unless specified otherwise, all the monetary amounts shown are in Macao's currency – the pataca.

In consideration of the surging popularity of digital reading along with environmentally friendliness, from 2016 onwards, the Chinese, Portuguese and English editions of Macao Yearbook are only being published in electronic format instead of printed versions. However, the yearbook will be enhanced with video clips in addition to text and pictorial contents.

The success of the Macao Yearbook is due to the strong support and cooperation received from various departments of the Macao SAR Government, as well as other public bodies and institutions. We wish to express our gratitude to all whose efforts to provide detailed documentation and data have enabled us to complete our editorial work smoothly. Its content has been carefully checked and proofread during the editorial process, production and printing. However, we apologise in advance if any errors remained undetected. We also welcome all comments and suggestions.

The Macao Yearbook Editorial Committee

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Macao at a Glance

Population and Households

Total population
(As at 31 December 2016): 644,900
Of whom 305,500 were males
339,400 were females
Age structure:
Under 14 years old: 12.5 percent
15 - 64 years old: 77.7 percent
65 years old and above: 9.8 percent
Major nationalities (according to By-census 2016)
Chinese: 88.4 percent
Filipino: 4.6 percent
Vietnamese: 2.4 percent
Portuguese: 1.4 percent
Major birthplaces of Macao population (according to By-census 2016)
Macao: 40.7 percent
Mainland China: 43.6 percent
Of whom 73.3 percent were born in Guangdong
13.5 percent in Fujian
Hong Kong: 3.3 percent
The Philippines: 4.4 percent
Vietnam: 2.5 percent
Portugal: 0.3 percent
Crude birth rate: 11 per 1,000 population
Crude death rate: 3.4 per 1,000 population
Marriage rate: 6 per 1,000 population
Divorce rate: 1.9 per 1,000 population
Ageing index: 78.9 percent
Total number of households (as at 31 December 2016): 189,200
Average persons per household: 3.06
Total number of households living in apartments (according to By-census 2016): 187,618
Of which 66.2 percent lived in private housing;
25.8 percent lived in rented housing;
1.2 percent lived in housing provided by employers.
Population density: 21,400 persons per square kilometre

Geography and Weather

Longitude: 113° 31' 41.4" E – 113° 35' 48.5" E
Latitude: 22° 06' 36" N – 22° 13' 01.3" N
Total land area: 30.5 sq. km
Macao peninsula: 9.3 sq. km
Taipa island: 7.6 sq. km
Coloane island: 7.6 sq. km
COTAI Reclamation Area: 6 sq. km
Coastline: 50.39 kilometres
Altitude:
Highest point on the Macao peninsula: 90 metres (Guia Hill)
Highest point on Taipa island: 158.2 metres (Taipa Grande)
Highest point on Coloane island: 170.6 metres (Alto de Coloane)
Average temperature: 22.6ºC
Total rainfall: 2,335.6 mm
Average relative humidity: 85 percent
Total sunshine: 1,529.5 hours

Employment

Employed population: 389,700
Of whom 7,900 were employed in manufacturing
44,400 in construction
10,400 in finance and banking
81,100 in gaming
Labour force participation rate: 72.3 percent
Unemployment rate: 1.9 percent
Underemployment rate: 0.5 percent

Motor Roads and Licensed Vehicles

Total length of motor roads: 427.4 kilometres
Newly registered vehicles: 13,935
Licensed vehicles: 250,450
Of which 118,900 were automobiles
131,139 were motorcycles

Major Economic Indicators

GDP at current prices: 358.2 billion patacas[P]
GDP (chain volume 2014): 339.447 billion patacas[P]
GDP per capita at current prices: 554,600 patacas[P]
Median monthly earnings: 15,000 patacas
Narrow money supply (M1): 63.667 billion patacas (at year-end)
Broad money supply (M2): 532.449 billion patacas (at year-end)
Residents' deposits: 518.893 billion patacas (at year-end)
Inflation rate (Composite CPI)**:** 2.37 percent
Total merchandise imports and exports
Total imports: 71.352 billion patacas
Total exports: 10.047 billion patacas
Inbound and outbound container movements by land: 20,750 tonnes
Inbound and outbound container movements by sea: 179,557 tonnes
Seaborne container throughput: 129,416 TEUs
Air cargo movements: 32,891 tonnes
Inbound commercial flights: 26,809

Tourism

Visitor arrivals: 30,950,336
By sea: 10,777,447
By land: 17,759,572
By air: 2,413,317
Hotel and guesthouse occupancy: 83.3 percent
Per-capita spending of visitors (excluding gaming): 1,701 patacas

Note: Due to round-up adjustment, the total figures may not exactly equal the sum of individual items.
[P] *Provisional figures*

Development Plan in Progress for Building a Perfect Home

Administrative Priorities of the MSAR Government in 2017

Building on our solid foundation, the Government achieved success in its long-term planning in 2016. The 13th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China ("The 13th Five-Year Plan") clearly defines Macao's special position and functions in the overall development of the country. Through the Government's active coordination and deployment, and after listening to and considering opinions collected from various sectors and all walks of life, we have formulated the Five-year Development Plan of the Macao Special Administration Region (2016-2020). In this first ever five-year development plan in Macao's history, we have established mechanisms for inspections, assessments and adjustments, to fully leverage Macao's advantages in the national development strategy, with positive goals, direction and vision to foster the establishment of "One Centre, One Platform".

In 2017, the Government will establish its policy agenda as "Development Plan in Progress for Building a Perfect Home", and will realise its policy goals in an active and steady manner.

1. Implementation of livelihood-related policies and measures

The Government has always attached the utmost importance to livelihood-related work. In the coming year, we will continue to implement various livelihood and welfare-related measures, refine the livelihood security system, improve and raise the overall standard of living of our residents, and uphold the spirit of striving for shared prosperity.

Regarding the implementation of welfare measures, we will:

- Continue improving Macao's social security system through the Social Security Fund, social support and social welfare, and enhance people's livelihoods and welfare through a combination of short-, medium- and long-term policy measures.
- Continue following up the legislative procedures for the bill on the Non-mandatory Central Provident Fund System.
- Continue disbursing an extra one month's full subsidy to families registered with the Social Welfare Bureau; and providing special subsidies and special living allowances to the three categories of disadvantaged families.
- Continue implementing a priority-based rent waiver scheme for public housing tenants and providing temporary housing subsidies to eligible families on the waiting list for public housing.
- Maintain the Minimum Subsistence Index at 4,050 patacas, according to the relevant assessment mechanism.

- Continue implementing the Short-term Food Assistance Programme.
- Maintain the pension and Old Age Allowance at 3,450 patacas and 8,000 patacas, respectively.
- Continue disbursing tuition fee subsidies every academic year to support students from families with financial difficulties: each kindergarten pupil or primary school student receives 4,000 patacas, each secondary school student receives 6,000 patacas, while each senior secondary school student receives 9,000 patacas; a Stationery Allowance is disbursed every academic year: each kindergarten pupil or primary school student receives 2,200 patacas, while each secondary school student receives 2,900 patacas; and a meal allowance of 3,400 patacas per student is disbursed every academic year.
- Continue with the measures to provide a monthly subsidy of 5,000 patacas for eligible low-income, full-time employees.
- Empower the underprivileged to achieve greater self-reliance through the Positive Life Programme and the Community Employment Assistance Scheme.
- Maintain the Ordinary Disability Gratuity and Special Disability Gratuity at 8,000 patacas and 16,000 patacas per year, respectively, while the Temporary Disability Allowance remains at 3,450 patacas per month.
- Provide a subsidy of 5,000 per month to eligible employees with disabilities.
- Grant a profit tax or personal income tax deduction of up to 5,000 patacas per disabled employee to employers for hiring people with disabilities.
- Continue the Wealth Partaking Scheme, through offering 9,000 patacas to each permanent resident and 5,400 patacas to each non-permanent resident.
- Continue injecting an extra sum of 7,000 patacas from the fiscal surplus into the provident fund account of every Macao resident; and pursuant to the law on Provident Fund Personal Accounts, inject a 10,000-pataca initiation allowance from the Government into the personal account of every eligible permanent resident of Macao.
- Continue disbursing Textbook Allowances to every kindergarten pupil, primary school student and secondary school student, with the amounts remaining at 2,000 patacas, 2,600 patacas and 3,000 patacas per academic year, respectively.
- Continue providing tuition fee subsidies – of up to 4,000 patacas and 6,000 patacas for each high school student and kindergarten pupil, respectively – to eligible Macao students studying in high schools or kindergartens in specified cities in Guangdong Province, with the coverage expanded to Shenzhen and Dongguan.
- Continue providing a Stationery Allowance of 3,000 patacas to each Macao student pursuing tertiary education or postgraduate studies.
- Launch the optimised third phase of the Continuing Education Programme, in which each Macao resident aged 15 or above can receive a subsidy of 6,000 patacas for continuing education over a period of three years.

- Continue providing a healthcare voucher of 600 patacas to each permanent resident of Macao, and offering an electricity bill subsidy of 200 patacas to every residential unit.
- Continue providing bus fare concessions for the elderly, students, people with disabilities, and other members of the public, and a tap water tariff subsidy to every residential unit.

Regarding the implementation of family-friendly measures, we will:

- Strive to formulate a comprehensive strategy for population development, promote family-friendly measures, protect maternal and child health, and encourage more healthy births to increase the fertility rate.
- Provide more than 7,000 subsidised places for child-care services for two-year-old toddlers.
- Promote measures to support breast-feeding.
- Open an additional shelter and an integrated family and community services centre.
- Continue leading the entire community to overcome the challenge of an ageing society, by introducing the concept of active ageing, and enhancing support for the physically weak elderly and home care services through establishing the first integrated elderly care facility in the Islands District to provide one-stop healthcare services.
- Optimise specialist medical services for the elderly and out-patient healthcare services, improve the provision of integrated treatment and rehabilitation services by multiple specialist teams, and reduce the impact of chronic diseases on the elderly.
- Establish a solid medical and social service network for patients with dementia.

Regarding the implementation of measures to build a healthy Macao, we will:

- Keep in line with the national strategy of "healthy China", adapt to the needs arising from development trends, and adopt a multi-pronged approach in building a healthy Macao by promoting healthcare services, Chinese medicine, sport for all and food safety, to allow the public to enjoy a healthy life as per modern standards.
- Uphold the principle of "Improve medical services and prioritise prevention", optimise the primary healthcare services network model as recognised by the World Health Organization, and enhance cooperation between the Government, non-profit medical institutions and private medical institutions, to raise the standard of medical services.
- Improve the compilation of personal health management profiles and launch the "Electronic Health Record Sharing System" pilot scheme.
- Improve comprehensive assessment of child development, build a database of children's development disorders and their early treatment, and develop a mechanism for coordinating and allocating medical resources for early treatment.
- Continue optimising the Interdisciplinary Medical Taskforce, follow up legislation of the System for Professional Qualification and Licensing for Medical Workers, and introduce the system of continuous professional development and examinations for professional qualifications.

- Expedite the construction of infrastructure for the medical and healthcare system, including the Islands District Medical Complex, the public hygiene specialist building, and the expansion of the primary healthcare services network.
- Commence the renovation of the Bairro da Ilha Verde Health Centre and complete construction of the Ka Ho Rehabilitation Hospital on Coloane.
- Promote traditional medicine and expand the application of Chinese medicine in the community.
- Finish formulating several food standards, and complete Macao's system of essential food safety standards.
- Continue launching various popular sports activities, and complete construction of the "Guiding Platform on Health Education for Macao Primary and Secondary School Students".
- Gradually optimise the competitive sports team structure, and establish a competitive sports management and training system that dovetails with Macao's actual situation.
- Analyse the data on the per capita area of sports venues, and scientifically plan sports facilities in Macao.

Regarding the implementation of measures to perfect the education system, we will:

- Initiate the second reading of the bill on the Tertiary Education System at the Legislative Assembly, and draft the supplementary regulations and formulate the medium and long term development plan for tertiary education.
- Expedite the amendments to the Code of Conduct for Private Schools.
- Actively facilitate the amendments to regulations on special education, and improve the curricula.
- Develop a mode of vocational education that suits Macao's development.
- Assist youth development through various initiatives.
- Announce the results of the interim review of the Macao Youth Policy (2012-2020), to further improve youth policy.
- Based on the success of the Thousand Talents Programme, select outstanding young people for studies and exchanges in mainland China, in order to broaden their vision, enhance their capabilities and cultivate their love for the country and Macao.
- Prioritise talent cultivation strategies to nurture elites, experts, professionals and skilled talents.
- Through collaboration with top-notch international institutions and organisations, select outstanding tertiary students and young research and teaching staff in tertiary institutions in Macao for overseas exchanges, studies and internship programmes.
- Develop a training programme for Portuguese-speaking professionals, and facilitate exchanges and cooperation between talented individuals from mainland China and

Portuguese-speaking countries; and implement the Chinese and Portuguese Bilingual Talent Training, Education and Research Cooperation Subsidy Scheme in Macao tertiary institutions – thereby creating better conditions for making Macao a cradle for cultivating talented individuals who are bilingual in Chinese and Portuguese.

- Promote and assist in the vocational development of talented individuals in various industries.
- Commence research on the demand for talented professionals in the financial and construction Industries, and produce reference material on the vertical and horizontal mobility of talented individuals, based on a list of industries with labour shortages compiled by the Manpower Development Committee.
- Continue implementing the pilot scheme on Short-term Work Placement for Returning Overseas Macao Citizens, to attract Macao residents working abroad to return to Macao, in order to boost development.

2. Consolidation of the foundation for economic development

Despite being influenced by the economic uncertainties of the global economy, and with all economies in Asia recently facing various challenges, we remain cautiously optimistic about the prospects for Macao's economic development.

The Government is committed to raising the international competitiveness of the gaming industry; controlling and adjusting its scope of development; improving legislation related to the industry; enhancing the supervision of gaming enterprises, gaming promoters and their associates; and promoting responsible gaming, to facilitate the healthy development of the gaming industry. We continue to promote synergy between gaming and non-gaming elements; encourage gaming enterprises to procure more products and services from local small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs); and facilitate more cooperation between gaming operators and small and medium restaurants with unique character, and cultural and creative industries.

To keep in line with the goal of developing a world tourism and leisure centre, the Government creates favourable conditions for SMEs to take part in tourism related businesses through construction of supporting infrastructure for tourism facilities, and adopts preferential policies.

In accordance with government policies, we focus on promoting development of budget hotels, theme parks, and integrated shopping malls, to offer a wide range of choices for accommodation, sightseeing and shopping that suit the needs of family visitors, hence attracting different types of tourists to Macao.

The Government will finish compiling the Master Plan for Developing the Tourism Industry of Macao, and gradually implement the various projects in the five-year plan of the MSAR for cultivating emerging industries. We will also perfect the statistical benchmarks for adequate economic diversification of Macao.

We will further leverage our unique advantages, expedite the development of the industrial chain for the convention and exhibition industry, support the industry in bidding for more influential international conventions and exhibitions to be held in Macao, continuously raise the professional

level and effectiveness of conventions and exhibitions, attract more high-end business travellers, and promote the development of more industries and SMEs in Macao.

We will further develop and promote the cultural and creative industry, facilitate training of professional and management talent for the industry, promote wider application of online information platforms, and arrange for participation of local cultural and creative brands in international showcases. We will build Macao's brand and promote development of the cultural and creative industry.

We will increase investment of resources in the Guangdong-Macao Traditional Chinese Medicine Technology Industrial Park in Hengqin, and complete construction of the scientific research headquarters building and the research and testing building. We will help enterprises operating in the park and other related enterprises in Macao to promote their products in Portuguese-speaking countries, and enhance training and publicity to promote Chinese medicine in the international community.

We will consider the development of a niche financial service sector, with a focus on lease financing and wealth management; and improve the related regulatory system, to attract large-scale lease finance companies to establish their bases in Macao, and facilitate the establishment of a Renminbi settlement platform for trade between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

To provide momentum to the economic development of Macao, we continue helping SMEs to strengthen their competitiveness and innovation. We will formulate the Action Plan for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, and implement and optimise the existing support measures for SMEs.

We continue supporting the development of human resources for SMEs, and processing their applications for employment of non-local workers when appropriate. We make the best use of the unique resources in the community, promote collaboration between SMEs and large-scale conventions, exhibitions and festivals, and encourage addition of innovative elements while preserving our traditional features.

We facilitate development of online and e-commerce markets by SMEs, to reinforce the momentum for growth. Through consolidation of information, we encourage tourists to shop and dine in local neighbourhoods. We are also considering establishing an "Online Certified Shop" system to protect consumer rights.

To support innovation and entrepreneurship by young people, we actively promote collaboration between the "Young Entrepreneur Incubation Centre" and non-government organisations and institutions, and expand the coverage of the Young Entrepreneur Assistance Scheme, to further optimise measures supporting young entrepreneurs. We also encourage young people to engage in regional cooperation, and expand the scope of development for young entrepreneurs.

The Government strives to protect the rights of local employees. Upholding the principle that non-local workers should only be employed in the event of inadequacies in local labour, the current administration prohibits import workers for gaming dealer posts within its term of office. We rigorously analyse each application for employment of non-local workers, improve the exit mechanism for non-local employees, combat illegal employment; and assure employment priority for local residents. We will facilitate an increase in the proportion of local employees holding middle and senior management positions in gaming enterprises to 85 percent, to promote upward

mobility of local residents.

We will improve the regulations on labour and employment to protect the legal rights of employees. We will amend the Labour Relations Law and prioritise issues related to paid paternity leave and overlapping leave, and follow up the enforcement of laws related to the minimum wage for cleaning and security employees, to lay a solid foundation for the implementation of the minimum wage.

We continue facilitating the provision of paid training for local employees by gaming operators and large-scale enterprises, and providing vocational training that meets the needs of economic development. We will accelerate the establishment of a professional accreditation system and a vocational skills assessment system, encourage residents to obtain higher level certification, and expand the accreditation programmes to cover tourism, gaming and nascent industries.

We will further leverage the advantages of "One country, two systems" and our unique position to actively participate in regional cooperation, achieve mutual complementarity and benefits, raise the effectiveness of cooperation and enhance our regional competitiveness.

As "Belt and Road" is one of the country's key initiatives, it has been incorporated into Macao's Five-Year Development Plan as our development strategy. The Government has established a dedicated working committee led by the Chief Executive Office, to coordinate work related to Macao's participation in the "Belt and Road" initiative. We will take advantage of the series of measures introduced by the Central People's Government in support of Macao's participation in the "Belt and Road" initiative, which mainly include: broadening the scope of cooperation in developing financial services; exporting high-end services with professional advantages; leveraging regional advantages to promote commercial and trade exchanges; focusing on cultural exchanges to promote people-to-people bonds; and deepening regional cooperation for better synergy. The Government will seize new opportunities and proceed with various tasks, to promote adequate economic diversification and increase overall competitiveness.

We will further implement the Framework Agreement on Cooperation between Guangdong and Macao, seize the opportunities arising from the establishment of Guangdong Free Trade Zones to facilitate the construction of the Guangdong-Macao Industrial Park in Hengqin, and introduce more projects for development in the park. We will make effective use of the preferential policies of CEPA to foster liberalisation of service trade between Macao and mainland China.

We will continue facilitating the construction of major border crossing infrastructure, such as the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge and the new Guangdong-Macao border crossing, and enhancing cross-boundary trade cooperation with Hengqin, Nansha (Guangzhou), Zhongshan, Jiangmen and Shenzhen.

Based on the approval of the arrangements for cross-boundary pleasure boats sailing between Macao and Zhongshan by the Central People's Governments, we will strive to gradually promote the scheme to the three Guangdong Free Trade Zones: Nansha, Hengqin and Qianhai.

We will coordinate and plan the strategic setup for regional cooperation, to expand the scope of development of the MSAR in an orderly manner. Regarding the Pearl River Delta economic ring, we will further deepen the "9+2" regional cooperation within the Pan-Pearl River Delta (PPRD)

region. Regarding the Yangtze River Delta economic ring, we will prepare for the construction of the industrial park of Macao-Jiangsu cooperation. Regarding the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei economic ring, we will promote Macao-Beijing and Macao-Tianjin cooperation, to build the "Beijing-Macao Cooperative Partnership" brand. We will also explore opportunities for exchanges and cooperation between Macao and mainland China's central and western regions and north-eastern old industrial bases. We continue improving the mechanism for communications with Hong Kong, and fully leverage the functions of the Macao Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan.

3. Building a happy and perfect home

To build Macao into a happy home for everyone, the Government has commenced its urban planning work. With a modern urban development concept, we adopt a macro perspective to coordinate urban construction and the supporting development of housing, transportation and environmental protection. We strive to strengthen our sense of recognition, sense of belonging and people's wellbeing.

The Government will formulate an overall urban plan according to the Macao Special Administrative Region Urban Development Strategy (2016-2030), and will complete it in 2019.

We will continue to uphold the new concept of urban renewal, and commence the redevelopment of old districts whilst constructing new districts. We will facilitate urban renewal by providing temporary housing; formulate and amend relevant laws and regulations; gradually renovate, alter and reconstruct old buildings through achieving breakthroughs at key points, drawing experiences from isolated cases, and working on different districts and sections, to improve the living conditions and business environment in the old districts

We have completed the study of the Medium-to-long-term Plan for Usage and Development of the Waters of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2016-2036), to come up with a comprehensive deployment plan and overall arrangements for the usage, development and protection of our waters in the next 20 years. We will also enhance the study and planning of the management of waters, promote development of the maritime economy, and complete the demarcation of coastlines.

The Government will endeavour to realise its policy objective of "Homes for all in a contented society". We continue implementing the public housing policy of "Public housing as the core supplemented by the Home Ownership Scheme". We will optimise the workflow spanning applications for and allocation of public housing, tighten the approval procedures and raise the approval efficiency, thereby ensuring reasonable allocation of public resources.

There are currently 47,774 public housing units in Macao. It is planned that a total of about 12,600 public housing units will be constructed in the medium and long term future, including 4,600 already planned units. Planning has commenced for the Avenida Wai Long public housing project, which is expected to provide more than 8,000 units together with community facilities. In the long term, we plan to construct about 28,000 housing units in New Urban Zone A.

We have completed the final study report on Macao's public housing demand, and commenced planning of long-term public housing development based on this report. While expediting the construction of public housing, we will follow up on planning approval for private residential

developments in a timely manner, to facilitate healthy development of the real estate market.

We will handle cases of annulled land grants in accordance with the law, and raise the transparency of land use. We will improve the mechanism for monitoring the quality of construction of public housing, and take into account auxiliary public facilities in a scientific, reasonable, balanced and comprehensive manner, to meet the needs of education, healthcare services, recreation and sports, transportation and municipal services. We have also completed the construction of the Seac Pai Van Public Housing Community Activity Centre.

The Government attaches great importance to mitigating transportation problems. We will continue improving the bus route network, which comprises highways, trunk roads, ordinary roads and approach roads. We have amended the draft bill on Legal System Governing Taxi Services, and 100 special taxis will gradually commence operation.

We will strictly enforce the vehicle control policy, to keep the annual vehicle growth rate within 3.5 percent. The interval of regular vehicular inspections has been shortened to eight years, to expedite the phasing out of old vehicles. Four public car parks will be put into operation, providing over 3,600 parking spaces for light vehicles and motorcycles.

We will also establish the "Inspection and Administration System for Road Facilities", regulate the approval of road works, and strictly control the duration of the works. We will resume full operation of the Taipa transportation network and gradually implement greening work along the routes. The LRT Taipa line is expected to commence operations in 2019.

We will expedite the construction of the Macao border crossing area of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge. The design of the fourth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour bridge has been completed, and construction has commenced. The Taipa Ferry Terminal has already commenced operation, and we will leverage the unique advantages of Macau International Airport to promote development of sea-and-air multi-mode transportation.

Developing into a smart city is an important aim for the future development of Macao. We have commenced a study of the development strategy and overall planning for making government data publicly accessible in Macao, as well as a study of the application of big data in government statistics. We will also launch the Visitor Statistics Databank, to facilitate the complementarities of information of the Government and society. We will enhance the construction and management of internet infrastructure and expand the coverage of wireless networks, to facilitate the development of a smart city.

The city's public order is enhanced by strengthening the police force through technology, strengthening frontline deployment, and improving management efficiency. We will rationalise the functional relationships between services concerned with public order, and expedite the amendments to the Regulations on Fire Safety Technology. We will step up our efforts in conducting fire safety inspections, and establish a centralised management and monitoring system for dangerous goods. We will complete the construction of the new civil protection centre and commence 24-hour per day operations, to boost coordination during responses to emergencies.

In accordance with the MSAR's need for managing its waters, we will improve the facilities of the three marine operational bases, to enhance the Customs' enforcement ability, and the capacity to cope with emergencies. We will explore new operating models for border crossing arrangements,

and introduce a new-generation system to facilitate automated border crossing for vehicles, to enhance border-crossing efficiency.

To fundamentally solve the problems of flooding in low-lying area of the Inner Harbour, the Government is consulting mainland China regarding the construction of sluices. This year, we will construct a storm water pumping station in Macao's northern inner harbour; and commence modification of the sewage pipe network and separation of rainwater and sewage drainage in old districts. We will continue improving the water drainage networks of streets in the Macao peninsula's northern district, as well as urban areas of Cotai and Coloane.

We will complete construction of the new Macao wholesale market and the Patane Municipal Market Complex, and attract more operators to run businesses there, to create favourable conditions for market liberalisation and stabilising commodity prices.

We will conserve the natural environment, promote harmony between humans and nature, and develop Macao into a pleasant and liveable international city. We will implement the policy of "waste reduction at source, sorting and recycling", and advocate a civilised and healthy lifestyle that promotes environmental protection, low carbon emissions, and reduction of pollutant emissions.

We will enforce the new exhaust emissions standard for in-use vehicles, and plan to introduce the use of electric vehicles, complete the formulation of the Macao Solid Waste Resources Management Programme and the amendments to the List of Categories of Projects that Require Environmental Impact Assessment, and commence drafting waste reduction laws and regulations.

We will expedite the expansion of the incineration centre, optimisation of the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant, and the design for the new sewage treatment plant on the Artificial Island of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, and complete the Cotai natural gas trunk network construction project.

We will deepen regional cooperation on environmental protection and collaboration on treatment of pollution. According to the mechanism for cooperation on the disposal of Macao's inert construction and demolition materials in mainland China waters, we will commence work on the landfill for construction waste.

Macao has the advantage of integrating Chinese and Western cultures, which is the basis of it being an important bridge between Macao and the rest of the world. In accordance with the Cultural Heritage Protection Law, the Government strives to conserve the Historic Centre of Macao and the buildings within the buffer zones, and has completed the compilation of the Plan for Protection and Management of the Historic Centre of Macao.

We will integrate and make good use of various public resources, to transform some of the old buildings into exhibition halls, to optimise and expand our art and culture environment. We are also launching the Community Art Subsidy Scheme, to encourage community art groups to organise creative art and cultural events, cultivate creative talents, create a diversified cultural environment, and enrich the cultural life of the people, to facilitate development of a cultural city.

Macanese and Portuguese residents in Macao have contributed much to the development of the MSAR. The Government appreciates and values the social contribution of Macanese, and respects and protects their established culture.

4. Enhancement of public services efficiency

In the course of implementation of the five-year development plan of the MSAR, we will enhance cross-departmental synergy within the Government and strengthen its capacity for policy execution. The Government has commissioned Macao Polytechnic Institute as a third-party assessment and audit agent, to conduct analyses regarding community and public opinion from a professional and neutral perspective. The Government will also facilitate joint working meetings among departments, to assess progress with implementing the five-year development plan, in order to make adjustments in response to factors such as a comprehensive and balanced setup and the changing circumstances.

We will uphold our service principles to serve the public, rationalise the administrative structure, facilitate public administration reform, and raise the efficiency of public administration and services.

Upon completion of the first phase of administrative structural reform, the Government will commence planning for the second phase of reform, focusing on adjustments to functions of departments related to the economy and finance, as well as transport and public works. We will also commence the study and analysis of the standards for the public administrative structure, demarcation of authority at different structural levels, and the auxiliary mechanisms.

In accordance with the Basic Law of Macao, the Government will begin devising a specific plan and drafting a bill for the establishment of a municipal organisation that is not an organ of political power.

We will further optimise consultation bodies and improve the channels for public participation in social affairs. We will promote the restructuring of consultation bodies related to economic industries, protection of consumer rights, and transport and public works.

Policy implementation requires efforts from and contributions by the entire civil service. In January this year, after considering views and suggestions from civil servants' associations and the Civil Servant Pay Council, the Government adjusted each point on the civil service salary scale to 83 patacas. To improve the measures concerning caring for civil servants, the Government has increased the housing allowance to point 40 of the salary scale.

The Government will further optimise the civil service system, and will constrain the size of the civil service on the premise that the quality of public services will not be affected. We will continue forging ahead with performance assessments of department heads, and implement and enhance the accountability system for government officials.

The Government strives to develop e-governance, optimise cross-departmental workflows, and raise the quality and efficiency of public administrative services.

After the end of the term of office of the 5th Legislative Assembly in 2017, we will ensure that the 6th Legislative Assembly Election will fully realise the basic principles of fairness, impartiality and transparency in accordance with the stipulations of the amended Legislative Assembly Electoral Law. The Government will also facilitate democratic development in a gradual and orderly manner, and lawfully safeguard freedom of the press, freedom of publication and freedom of speech.

We will continue developing the legal system in tandem with socio-economic development. We will follow up on legislation for rectifying and adapting laws. Priority will be given to handling important bills concerning people's livelihoods and fundamental laws.

We will expedite the development of both software and hardware facilities of judicial bodies, thereby optimising their working environments. We will complete the fifth induction training programme and practical session for judicial officers of courts and Public Prosecutions Office. Through enhanced training, the officers will be equipped with both professional legal knowledge and social experiences.

Upon completion of the amendment of the Code for Private Notaries, we will organise induction training programmes for private notaries in response to society's needs, and to improve private notary services.

In accordance with the Basic Law of Macao, we will actively engage in issues related to international laws, and will intensify international judicial collaboration.

The Commission against Corruption (CCAC) performs its duties according to the law, to protect the public interest and people's rights in the MSAR. We will implement the "Jointly Build a Corruption-free Macao" programme in phases, joining hands with public departments, privately-owned enterprises, community associations and schools to build a corruption-free society. We will introduce anti-corruption education in various forms to promote awareness of integrity and law-abidance among civil servants and the general public. To tie in with this year's Legislative Assembly Election, we will launch publicity activities on clean elections.

The Commission of Audit will continue exercising its authority in audit based on the principles of law-abidance and independence; optimise the internal management and work flow; expand the coverage of audit through application of advanced technology; and foster responsible and efficient public departments.

Conclusion

Building a perfect home and sharing a happy life is a splendid yet challenging historical process. In the light of this, we must proceed with full confidence and commitment to face and address actual problems, and meticulously devise a plan to steadily achieve the overall target.

We have turned our vision into a blueprint and clarified our targets. With the full support of the Central Government and participation by the people in Macao, we are fully confident of seizing the opportunities and overcoming all obstacles, and will endeavour to fulfil our social responsibility and historic mission.

Chui Sai On
Chief Executive of the Macao SAR

CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN 2016

Calendar of Events in 2016

January

1 The law on Minimum Wage for Cleaning and Security Workers of the Property Management Industry comes into effect. Cleaning and security workers are guaranteed a minimum wage of 30 patacas per hour, 240 patacas per day, or 6,240 patacas per month.

4 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an executive order to dissolve the Working Group for the Promotion of Sustainable Development of the Real Estate Market, five and a half years after it was established.

5 The Judicial Police investigate a case that involves a senior management member of a VIP room of a casino, who is suspected of misappropriating nearly 100 million patacas.

The Government and related ministries and commissions of the Central People's Government sign three cooperation agreements: Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of Transport and the Macao SAR Government on Marine Traffic and Fairway Management for Waters Administered by the Macao SAR, Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of Water Resources and the Macao SAR Government on Management of Water Resources adjacent to Waters Administered by the Macao SAR, and Cooperation Agreement between the State Oceanic Administration and the Macao SAR Government on Maritime Development within Waters Administered by the Macao SAR.

Centralised registration for admission to first year of kindergarten is launched.

According to the first Annual Report on Development of World Tourism Cities (2015), published by the World Tourism Cities Federation, Macao ranks among the top 20 cities on the list in terms of tourism prosperity index and tourism development potential index.

14 The Statistics and Census Service (DSEC) releases the average Tourist Price Index (TPI) for the whole of 2015, indicating a year-on-year decrease of 0.86 percent to 138.39, the first ever year-on-year decrease since the launch of the TPI.

The Judicial Police arrest five in-service public security policemen and one retired policeman, who are suspected of committing abuse of power, condoning, shielding and assisting criminals, and receiving bribes totalling 1.83 million patacas.

17 For safety reasons, the temporary joint cross-border inspection booths at Wanzai checkpoint, together with all the related border crossing facilities and ferry services, are temporarily suspended.

24 As a result of a severe cold wave, the Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau (SMG) records a minimum temperature of 1.6ºC - the lowest temperature recorded in January in Macao since 1948.

27 Coloane Public Health Clinical Centre commences operations.

28 The ferry service between Macao Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal and Hong Kong Tuen Mun Ferry Terminal commences operations.

29 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an order by the Secretary for Transport and Public Works to announce revocation of the land grant for Lot P of Areia Preta Reclamation Zone, which had been the planned location of the residential property Pearl Horizon.

February

1 According to the 2016 Index of Economic Freedom Report published by the Heritage Foundation in the United States, Macao's economy is rated as "mostly free" for the eighth consecutive year, making its economy the ninth freest among 42 economies in the Asia-Pacific Region and the 37th freest out of 178 economies globally.

2 Macao Customs and the Guangdong Sub-Administration of the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China join forces in the three-day 2016 Guangdong and Macao Customs Joint Anti-smuggling Action.

The Public Security Police smash an illegal gambling syndicate operating in a residential property, arresting 15 persons and seizing home-made chips with a total face value of three million patacas.

3 Avian Influenza A (H7N9) virus is found in the laboratory test of environmental swabs collected from a poultry booth at the Patane Provisional Market. All live poultry trading activities in Macao are suspended for three days.

5 As a result of the collapse of the outer wall of a neighbouring site, the windows, external wall and gutters of Lou Kau Mansion are damaged. The mansion is immediately closed for inspection and repair, and is scheduled to reopen to the public on 19 March.

The Macao Government Tourist Office participates for the first time in the Sapporo Snow Festival, with the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, Mr Tam Chon Weng, as the officiating guest.

10 At midnight on the third day of Chinese Lunar New Year, a fire breaks out in the main hall of A Ma Temple, causing serious damage.

12 The 3D mapping show of the Valentine's Day Fantasia 2016 – The Fairytale of Lights, presented by the Macao Government Tourist Office, commences.

17 The Legislative Assembly passes a bill, through emergency proceedings, to include Zika virus in the official list of infectious diseases of the Law on Prevention, Control and Treatment of Communicable Diseases.

20 Chief Executive Chui Sai On announces that on 19 February, the State Council officially appointed Mr Vong Iao Lek as Director-General of Macao Customs.

22 The Government establishes the Committee for Development of the Commercial and Trade Cooperation Service Platform Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, chaired by the Chief Executive.

23 The Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute organises the first delegation of Macao's convention and exhibition and tourism industries, to attend the 2016 Asia-Pacific Incentives and Meetings Expo (AIME 2016) in Melbourne, Australia.

The Government recovers a plot of land with an area over 1,500 square metres at Doca do Lam Mau.

26 A ceremony for commencing 12 projects of the Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Industrial Park is held at the Hengqin Macao Youth Business Valley.

27 The Commission Against Corruption (CCAC) commences a criminal investigation of alleged corruption involving the former head and members of senior management of the Public Prosecutions Office.

29 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes the by-law for the establishment of Urban Renewal Committee. With the Secretary for Transport and Public Works as chairman, and the Director of the Land, Public Works and Transport Bureau as vice chairman, the committee will appoint 21 non-governmental members on 2 March for a three-year tenure.

March

1 The Government submits the Report on Adequate Economic Diversification of the Macao SAR to the Central People's Government.

The Judicial Police crack a case of money laundering that involves the most offenders in Macao's history. Nine men and women are arrested, and are suspected to have laundered illegal income of about 25 million patacas for an immigrant smuggling group through at least 10 accounts in the form of a family-run business. The Judicial Police also crack the third largest ever drug trafficking case since the Handover. Three male foreigners are arrested, and about six kilogrammes of cocaine with a market value of about 18 million patacas are seized.

2 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an order by the Secretary for Transport and Public Works to announce the revocation of land grants for the five pieces of land involved in the Ao Man Long corruption case, due to the expiry of the 25-year land grant period.

4 Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Mr Zhang Dejiang, participates in the joint panel discussion of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. He expects Hong Kong and Macao to keep faith in the "One country, two systems" principle, value rule of law, maintain stability, and not to appease actions that challenge the bottom line of the rule of law.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On visits the General Administration of Customs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to exchange views on cooperation between customs departments in law enforcement, the subsequent work regarding demarcation of Macao's waters and land boundaries, and Macao's establishment of "One centre, One platform".

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Secretary of the CPC Beijing Municipal Committee, Mr Guo Jinlong, in Beijing. Both agree with the necessity of enhancing multi-disciplinary cooperation, especially on cultivation of young people.

5 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, Mr Hu Chunhua, and the Governor of Guangdong Province, Mr Zhu Xiaodan, in Beijing. He thanks Guangdong Province for supporting and working with Macao in the demarcation of Macao's jurisdiction over its customary waters, recognises the achievements of Guangdong and Macao over the past year, and expects to further deepen cooperation between both parties.

6 Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Mr Zhang Dejiang, meets Macao deputies to the National People's Congress. He raises three expectations and shows concern about Macao's deep economic correction, and hopes that Macao will benefit from the policies and measures launched by the Central People's Government and seize new opportunities.

7 State Councillor and Deputy Head of the Central Coordination Group for Hong Kong and Macao Affairs, Mr Yang Jiechi, states at the meeting of Macao deputies to the National People's Congress that the Central People's Government attaches importance to Macao's adequate economic diversification, and supports Macao's positioning as "One Centre, One Platform".

14 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an executive order issued by the Chief Executive regarding the establishment of the Macau Grand Prix Organizing Committee.

15 The State Council publishes its Guiding Opinions on Deepening Cooperation within the Pan-Pearl-River Delta Region.

19 A Turbojet carrying 74 passengers and crew members hits an abutment of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge in misty weather, while heading towards Macao from Tuen Mun. No one is injured, though the front of the vessel is dented.

22 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Chairman of the Hong Kong Tourism Board, Mr Peter Lam, and a delegation from the Travel Industry Council of Hong Kong, with the aim of expanding tourism cooperation between both sides.

29 Chief Executive Chui Sai On visits Nanjing to witness the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on Building the Jiangsu-Macao Cooperation Park.

31 The Portuguese-speaking Countries Food Products Exhibition Centre commences operations.

April

2 The Judicial Police arrest a Malaysian man arriving in Macao from the Philippines, and seize from his suitcase about 3.6 kilogrammes of cocaine in eight large packs, with a market value of 11 million patacas.

5 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Regional Director of Regional Office for the Western Pacific of World Health Organization, Dr Shin Young Soo, to exchange views on prevention and control of communicable diseases.

The Judicial Police arrest a Colombian man at the airport, and seize from his backpack cocaine with a black market value of 13 million patacas.

6 The Macao SAR Gazette publishes an order by the Secretary for Transport and Public Works to expropriate three pieces of idle land with a total area of over 14,300 square metres.

7 The Judicial Police crack for the first time a criminal group in Macao that produces counterfeit credit cards, arresting eight Macao and mainland Chinese men and women, who have stolen the data of more than 1,000 overseas customers.

11 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Governor of Hainan Province, Mr Liu Cigui, to explore further cooperation in tourism, culture and trade.

12 The International Monetary Fund (IMF) publishes the latest report on World Economic Outlook, which for the first time presents major macroeconomic forecast for the Macao SAR.

14 The interdepartmental working group of the Government expropriates an 86,000-square-metre piece of land adjacent to Estrada de Pac On at Pac On Terminal, Taipa, which will be slated for construction of public infrastructure and administration offices.

15 A 46-day public consultation on the Ten-year Development Plan for Rehabilitation Services in the Macao SAR begins.

The Transport Bureau opens the 755 tender submissions for 250 eight-year taxi licences.

18 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Attorney General of Portugal, Ms Joana Marques Vidal, to exchange views on promotion of judicial cooperation between Portugal and Macao, and issues related to Portuguese judges providing services in Macao.

The event "Experience Macao – Korea", organised by the Macao Government Tourist Office, opens in Korea. Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture Tam Chon Weng leads a delegation of government officials and entrepreneurs to take part in the event.

22 Energetic Macao Promotion Week – Jiangmen, Guangdong, begins.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends the plenary meeting of the Legislative Assembly, and answers legislative members' questions concerning government administration and social issues.

25 The Chief Executive issues an executive order to recognise and promulgate the Standards and Criteria for Certification of Brain Death.

26 The Government publishes the draft of the Five-year Development Plan of the Macao Special Administration Region (2016-2020), and starts a two-month opinion collection process. In a press conference On 8 September, Chief Executive Chui Sai On, together with the five policy secretaries, unveiled the Five-year Development Plan of the Macao Special Administration Region (2016-2020).

29 The Rubber Duck in Macao event begins.

30 Macao's computer system for border crossing suffers a rare technical glitch, which causes varying degrees of interruption to Macao border checkpoints. The related department opens additional temporary counters, to manually handle border-crossing procedures.

May

1 The Macao Federation of Trade Unions and its eight subordinate unions hold an assembly. In addition, 11 other associations organised a demonstration to communicate their aspirations to the Government.

2 During the three-day public holiday starting on 1 May, about 980,000 passengers travel through Gongbei checkpoint, and almost 100,000 passengers travel through Hengqin checkpoint.

4 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an order by the Secretary for Transport and Public Works, to announce the revocation of land grants for two pieces of land. One is adjacent to residential property Green Island in Bairro da Ilha Verde, and has an area of 4,440 square metres. The other is opposite the public housing estate at Estrada Nordeste da Taipa, and has an area of 19,314 square metres.

7 The trial run of time-limited public transport lanes from Barra to Lam Mau begins.

The Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau begins baning use of phones at gaming tables.

11 The Government announces the Interim Review of Gaming Liberalisation for Games of Fortune in Macao: Economic, Social, and Livelihood Impacts and Operating Conditions for Concessionaires.

18 The Executive Council concludes its discussion on the draft by-law on the Organisation and Operation of the Labour Affairs Bureau, which will merge with the Human Resources Office from 28 May.

19 The 2016 Pearl River Estuary National Marine Rescue Drill is conducted in the waters near Guishan Island, Zhuhai. It is China's largest air, sea and land search and rescue, island evacuation and transfer drill to date, involving 35 vessels, four planes and over 1,300 people.

Macao Marine and Water Bureau and Macao Customs also deploy vessels to take part in the drill.

"Archives and Manuscripts of Macao Kong Tac Lam Temple" is included on the list of the 7th editions of UNESCO's Memory of the World Regional Register for Asia/Pacific.

23 The selection of archives of Chapas Sínicas, which has been jointly nominated by the Archives of Macao and Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo, is included on the list of UNESCO's Memory of the World Regional Register for Asia/Pacific.

The Macao Government Tourist Office publishes a consultation paper for the Master Plan for Development of Macao's Tourism Industry. The consultation period ends on 22 July. More than 1,100 opinion submissions are received.

24 The mutual recognition of inspection of small passenger vehicles at Zhuhai-Macao land borders commences at Hengqin border checkpoint. Passenger vehicles with both Macao and mainland China licence plates only need to undergo inspection by the customs department of either side when travelling through Hengqin and Lotus Flower checkpoints.

25 The General Administration of Customs and the Macao SAR Government sign the Cooperation Arrangement for the General Administration of Customs and Macao Special Administrative Region for Preventing and Combating Smuggling Crimes at Waters and Land Borders Administered by the Macao SAR, as well as the Cooperation Memorandum for the General Administration of Customs and Macao Customs on Management of Country of Origin of Transhipment Products under Free Trade Agreements.

28 Two vessels collide at the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal. A mainland China passenger vessel, which is attempting to berth at the terminal, collides with a Hong Kong-Macao high-speed ferry that is already berthed there. Two passengers are injured.

30 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an executive order issued by the Chief Executive to award the service contract of Management and Technical Support for Macao LRT Project to MTR Corporation Limited (MTRC) of Hong Kong at a sum of 474,318,199 patacas. The MTRC will provide management and technical support services to Macao LRT project for two years, starting from April 2016.

On behalf of the Government, Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture Tam Chon Weng signs the Macao-Cambodia Cooperation Memorandum with Cambodia.

31 The Judicial Police arrest three shareholders and directors of a real estate group, who have allegedly solicited investment at an illegally high interest rate return and issued blank cheques. At least 24 victims have lost a total of 33 million Hong Kong dollars.

June

1 The Children's Comprehensive Assessment Centre at Conde S. Januario Hospital commences

operations.

2 Due to faulty mid-voltage cables in Toi San, a total of 3,900 households in 78 buildings experience blackouts.

3 Anim'Arte NAM VAN opens. It is jointly launched by the Cultural Affairs Bureau, Sports Bureau, the Macao Government Tourist Office and the Institute for Tourism Studies.

4 Dynamic Macao Week in Kunming, Yunnan begins.

7 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets Member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC, Mr Du Qinglin, to exchange views on Macao's economic diversification and cultural development.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets the Auditor General of the National Audit Office, Mr Liu Jiayi, to exchange views on the ongoing improvement of auditing operations.

8 The Fourth Annual Conference of Tai Hu World Cultural Forum opens, with the theme "Jointly Build a Community of Shared Destiny for Mankind".

13 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes the newly amended By-law on the Recruitment, Selection and Promotion Training System for Civil Servants, which comes into effect on 14 July. Once this is in effect, a centralised recruitment examination will be adopted for the recruitment and selection of civil servants.

21 The 2016 Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Joint Conference is conducted. On behalf of Macao and Guangdong, respectively, Chief Executive Chui Sai On and the Governor of Guangdong Province, Mr Zhu Xiaodan, sign the letter of intent for cooperation on joint participation in the "Belt and Road" initiative.

22 H7N9 avian influenza virus is detected in samples from a poultry booth in Iao Hon Market. The Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau announces immediate suspension of live poultry trade, and culls 9,000 birds in the wholesale market. Live poultry trade resumes on 7 July.

Secretary for Economy and Finance Leong Vai Tac states that the Government will inject 20 billion yuan (equivalent to about 23.8 billion patacas) to the Guangdong-Macao Cooperation and Development Fund in 10 instalments, for investment in infrastructure and key projects in Guangdong Province. Macao will receive a fixed annual investment return.

26 Giant Panda Xin Xin, granted to Macao by the Central People's Government, gives birth to twins, which are named Jian Jian and Kang Kang.

27 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an executive order issued by the Chief Executive to increase the Old Age Allowance from 7,500 patacas to 8,000 patacas. The subsidies for free education and tuition fees are also increased, with effect from 1 September.

Eligible households which have applied for multiple-room apartments under the Home-Ownership Scheme 2013 may select their apartments starting from this date. In all, 1,900 apartments for eight projects under the Home-Ownership Scheme are available for selection

by the applicants.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the newly appointed Secretary of the CPC Zhuhai Committee, Mr Guo Yuanqiang, to exchange views on the direction for further cooperation between both sides.

July

1 The Government increases the temporary disability allowance from 3,350 patacas to 3,450 patacas per month, starting from this date. The amount is similar to the disability benefit under the Social Security Fund.

The Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau announces that the gross revenue from gaming in June was 15.881 billion patacas, representing a year-on-year decrease of 8.5 percent. Gross gaming revenues have been decreasing for 25 consecutive months, hitting the lowest point since September 2010.

4 The Animal Protection Law passes its second reading in the Legislative Assembly, and will come into effect in September.

The Government establishes the Commission for the Coordination in the Management and Development of Macao's Waters, which is chaired by the Chief Executive, and is responsible for centralised management of the use and development of Macao's waters.

11 The Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau commissions CCCC Highway Consultants Co., Ltd Macao Branch to commence the Feasibility Study on Nobre de Carvalho Bridge – Construction of Two Cross-harbour Tunnels.

13 The Commission Against Corruption publishes a report on an investigation into Iec Long Fireworks Factory, stating that nearly 95 percent of its land is state-owned, and that its land swap agreement is invalid.

15 The Cultural Affairs Bureau introduces cultural relics and archaeological sites of different periods, which were first unearthed on Rue de Estaleiro, Coloane. Some of the relics appear to be the remains of a dyeing factory in the Tang or Song dynasty.

The Ninth High Level Meeting on Hong Kong-Macao Cooperation is held. Government representatives from both sides initial the main document of the Hong Kong and Macao Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (HK-Macao CEPA). They also agree on the establishment of the Working Group on Enhancing Hong Kong-Macao Economic Cooperation, which is the first working group under the Hong Kong-Macao liaison mechanism for facilitating further economic cooperation between the two places.

19 The State Council appoints Mr Wang Zhimin as Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao Special Administrative Region, while Mr Li Gang is transferred to the post of Deputy Director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the

State Council.

Secretary for Economy and Finance Leong Vai Tac meets with the Deputy Commissioner of the State Administration of Taxation, Mr Wang Qinfeng, to sign the third protocol on the Arrangement Between Mainland China and the Macao Special Administrative Region for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income (the Arrangement on Taxation).

21 Chief Executive Chui Sai On visits the Secretary of the CPC Beijing Municipal Committee, Mr Guo Jinlong, in Beijing, to confirm multilevel cooperation between Beijing and Macao; and exchanges views with the National Development and Reform Commission and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council on the first Five-year Development Plan of the MSAR.

The Government requests Macau (Yat Yuen) Canidrome Co. Ltd to relocate from its current site within two years (i.e. before 21 July 2018), and to consider whether dog racing should be suspended.

The Statistics and Census Service (DSEC) announces that the Consumer Price Index for June was 108.29, representing a narrowed year-on-year increase of 2.26 percent, the lowest year-on-year inflation rate since March 2010.

22 The Macao Government Tourist Office announces that operations of the Beijing Imperial Palace Hotel (previously known as New Century Hotel) are to be suspended for six months, starting from the following day, due to serious breaches of administrative regulations, posing a danger to public safety and damage to Macao's tourism image. This is the first time the Government has temporarily suspended operations of a five-star hotel in Macao.

26 The Transportation Infrastructure Office commissions the South China Sea Branch of the State Oceanic Administration to conduct a maritime environmental impact assessment for the construction of the fourth cross-harbour passage in Macao. A 10-day public consultation begins this day.

August

8 A serious traffic accident occurs on Rua da Entena, where a coach crashes into a residential building, injuring 32 passengers on the coach, and causing damage to the building's structural columns. The Government evacuates all the building tenants and deploys manpower to reinforce the building's structure.

11 The first Wushu Masters Challenge begins. It is organised by the Sports Bureau and the Wushu General Association of Macau.

12 The draft bills on the Legal System on Handling Medical Incidents and the Implementation System for Frozen Assets pass their second reading in the Legislative Assembly. The former

will come into effect after 180 days, while the latter will come into effect on the day following its promulgation.

15 The temporary designated motorcycle lane on Sai Van Bridge becomes a permanent measure, to ensure safety for cross-harbour motorcycle traffic.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On leads the task force that formulates the Five-year Development Plan of the Macao Special Administration Region (2016-2020) to attend a seminar in Beijing. They listen to leaders of ministries and commissions of the Central People's Government and the representatives of Guangdong Province giving opinions on Macao's five-year development plan.

25 Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends the opening ceremony of the 11th Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Cooperation and Development Forum and Trade Fair, and witnesses the ceremony for signing contracts for PPRD cooperation projects.

The Transport Bureau conducts a trial run for two types of electric bus. TCM and New Era jointly operate a pilot route between the Macao peninsula and downtown Taipa. Journeys are free for the public during the trial period.

29 On the invitation of the Government, the Rio Olympic Games National Olympians Delegation begins their four-day visit to Macao.

September

5 An executive order is issued by the Chief Executive to increase two disability gratuities. The ordinary disability gratuity is increased to 8,000 patacas per year, while the special disability gratuity is increased to 16,000 patacas per year.

6 Macao Taxi Radio Service Corporation Limited is granted special taxi licences with a period of eight years. The first 50 special taxis are expected to commence operations in April 2017 at the earliest.

10 Chief Executive Chui Sai On leads a government delegation on a visit to Portugal, to review cooperation and introduce the first Five-year Development Plan of the Macao SAR.

12 Chief Executive Chui Sai On pays a visit to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Portuguese Republic and – with the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Augusto Santos Silva – co-chairs the Macao-Portugal Joint Committee meeting.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Portuguese Republic, Mr Cai Run, in Lisbon. They exchange views on issues related to promoting China-Portugal relations and Macao-Portugal relations, and enhancing Macao's function as a platform for cooperation between China and Portugal.

13 During his visit to Portugal, Chief Executive Chui Sai On says the Government will construct a building to provide a business and trade cooperation and services platform for China

and Portuguese-speaking countries. This will be the hub for economic and trade activities, enterprise services, conventions and exhibitions, cultural showcases and talent cultivation.

14 The Sports Bureau announces that the Macau Grand Prix Formula Three race will be upgraded from an intercontinental race to an international race of the International Automobile Federation. It becomes the world's first venue simultaneously hosting two international races of the International Automobile Federation.

The Government commences four cooperation plans with Alipay and Alibaba. Tmall International will become a B2C e-commerce platform recognised by the Government and an accredited merchant under the quality merchant accreditation scheme. Starting from 12 December, visitors may pay via Alipay at Rua de S. Domingos in Macao.

15 The first phase of the Urban Closed Circuit Television ("CCTV") Cameras System for Macao, which comprises 219 CCTV cameras, commences operation at midnight.

16 The Education and Youth Affairs Bureau establishes the minimum class hours for Portuguese language courses organised by private schools, and lists Portuguese language courses as priority items for subsidies under the school development plan.

21 The Dementia Treatment Centre, jointly set up by the Health Bureau and the Social Welfare Bureau, commences operations.

23 The DSEC announces that the number of overnight visitors in August increased to 1,476,900, representing year-on-year growth of 3.7 percent, a record high since January 2008.

26 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an executive order issued by the Chief Executive to announce that the tender for design and construction of a multi-purpose government office complex at Lot 01 of Rua da Felicidade, Pac On, is awarded to China State Construction Engineering (Macau) Limited at 278 million patacas. The project construction fee will be paid to the contractor in each of the three financial years starting from 2016.

The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an executive order issued by the Chief Executive to announce that the tender for the construction of the LRT depot superstructure is awarded to China State Construction Engineering (Macau) Limited at 1.07 billion patacas. The project construction fee will be paid to the contractor over four years. Construction is expected to resume in the fourth quarter of 2016.

27 The 22.9-kilometre main bridge of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge is fully completed. The construction enters the stage of road surface paving on the bridge.

October

1 The Government organises a series of activities to celebrate the 67th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China.

5 The Law on Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence comes into effect.

The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an executive order issued by the Chief Executive to promulgate the Register of Old and Valuable Trees under Protection, which lists more than 500 trees in Macao.

6 The Congressional-Executive Commission on China of the United States publishes its annual report, which criticises Macao affairs. The Office of the Government Spokesperson responds on 7 October, maintaining that the affairs of the Macao SAR are internal affairs of China, and foreign countries shall have no rights to intervene. Macao's development and achievements after its reunification are well-recognised. The Government strongly opposes the commission's report, which is totally oblivious to the truth.

7 The Executive Council concludes discussions on the draft by-law on the Amendment to Regulations on Road Traffic, to shorten the inspection intervals for light vehicles and heavy motorcycles from ten years to eight years, while the inspection interval for light motorcycle is changed to five years. Light motorcycles will be required to undergo annual inspection, starting from the third year thereafter.

10 Premier Li Keqiang visits Macao for the first time, to receive a briefing on the MSAR Government's work from Chief Executive Chui Sai On, and affirm Macao's efforts on behalf of the Central People's Government.

11 The Fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries opens. Premier Li Keqiang delivers a keynote speech at the opening ceremony, and announces support for the 18 new measures announced during the forum.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr António Luís Santos da Costa.

12 At a seminar with participants from various sectors in Macao, Premier Li Keqiang puts forwards three aspirations for Macao, and announces 19 measures adopted by the Central People's Government in support of Macao.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Prime Minister of Cape Verde, Mr Ulisses Correia e Silva; the Prime Minister of the Republic of Mozambique, Mr Carlos Agostinho do Rosário; and the Minister of Timor-Leste, Mr Estanislau Aleixo da Silva, who attend the Fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries.

13 Chief Executive Chui Sai On leads a government delegation to Nanchang, Jiangxi, to attend the 2016 PPRD Regional Cooperation Chief Executive Joint Conference on 14 October.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Secretary of the CPC Jiangxi Provincial Committee, Mr Lu Xinshe. Both agree to deepen cooperation between Jiangxi and Macao, particularly in tourism, environmental protection, and the use of Macao as a cooperation platform.

Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture Tam Chon Weng meets with Portugal's Minister

of Education, Youth and Sports, Mr Tiago Rodrigues, to exchange views on deepening cooperation between the two sides.

14 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Governor of Fujian Province, Mr Yu Weiguo, to share views on cooperation between Fujian and Macao in tourism and cultural exchanges.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Governor of Sichuan Province, Mr Yin Li. They agree on furthering Sichuan-Macao cooperation in industries including tourism and Chinese medicine, based on the solid foundation of cooperation between the two places.

17 Chief Executive Chui Sai On sends a congratulatory message to the Central People's Government for the successful launch of spacecraft Shenzhou-11.

Secretary for Economy and Finance Leong Vai Tac and the Vice Governor of Fujian Province, Mr Liang Jianyong, attend the First Fujian-Macao Cooperation Conference. During the conference, Fujian and Macao sign the Agreement on Enhancement of Fujian-Macao Economic and Trade Cooperation; Memorandum on Fujian-Macao Exchanges and Cooperation in Healthcare and Hygiene; and Memorandum on Enhancement of Tourism Cooperation Between the Tourism Department of Pingtan Comprehensive Pilot Zone of Fujian Province and the Macao Government Tourist Office.

The former head of the Transportation Management Division of Transport Bureau, Lou Ngai Wa, is convicted of 42 counts of bribe-taking, and is sentenced to 12 years and six months in prison.

20 The 21st Macao International Trade & Investment Fair (MIF) commences.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Mayor of Beijing Municipality, Mr Wang Anshun, and witnesses the ceremony for signing the contract of the Beijing-Macao Cooperation Partnership 2016.

21 Macao is hit by Typhoon Haima. The Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau hoists Typhoon Signal No. 8 at 8:30 a.m.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Governor of Jiangsu Province, Mr Shi Taifeng, and signs the Memorandum on the Collaborative Establishment of Jiangsu-Macao Cooperation Zone by the People's Government of Jiangsu Province and the Macao Special Administrative Region.

22 A photo exhibition commemorating the 150th anniversary of Dr Sun Yat-sen's birthday, organised by the MSAR Government, opens, and will last till 13 November.

24 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an executive order issued by the Chief Executive regarding an increase of the mandatory contributions to the social security system to 90 patacas per month, starting from 1 January 2017, with 30 patacas and 60 patacas payable by employee and employer, respectively, and 90 patacas for voluntary contributions.

29 An unconscious woman and with a deep gash on her neck is found at a refuse station near Mayfair Garden on Avenida do General Castelo Branco. On 30 October, the Judicial Police

arrest a non-local worker on charges of rape and aggravated attempted murder, and transfer the suspect to the Public Prosecutions Office.

30 A 60-day public consultation commences on the Performance Evaluation System for Students under Formal Education Curriculum.

November

3 Chief Executive Chui Sai On visits the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Water Resources, to further discuss cooperation between Macao and mainland China on administration of waters and direction of development, exchange views on affairs related to Macao's peripheral waters, and securing water supplies from mainland China to Macao.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Deputy Director of the State Oceanic Administration, Mr Shi Qingfeng, to exchange views on the management of waters under Macao's administration and further cooperation.

4 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets the Minister of the General Administration of Customs, Mr Yu Guangzhou, and exchange views on the administration, use and development of Macao's waters, ongoing cooperation between customs departments of both sides, and joint operations for preventing and combating smuggling.

7 A substantial breakthrough is achieved in organ transplants in Macao. The Health Bureau announces that the first organ transplant surgery in Macao's history was completed at Hospital Conde S. Januario on 6 November, with assistance from the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University.

9 The Tertiary Education Services Office states that the Ministry of Education will adjust the policy on admission of recommended Macao students to mainland China tertiary educational institutions, by significantly increasing the quota for recommended Macao students and the numbers of tertiary institutions and disciplines, making all disciplines available for Macao students.

15 The Government conducts a 30-day public consultation on the Maritime Area Management Framework Law.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On delivers the Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2017.

16 The two red pandas offered by Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding in Sichuan arrive at Macao. They will meet the public upon completion of quarantine.

22 TransAsia Airways announces its dissolution, and ceases operation of all flight routes.

The vehicle examination centre in Cotai opens.

The DSEC announces that a rebound in exports of services and investments has been recorded, and results in a year-on-year increase of four percent in real GDP in the third

quarter, representing the first quarterly growth over the past two years.

23 The arrangements for cross-boundary pleasure boats sailing between Macao and Zhongshan officially commence.

24 A delegation of the Joint Task Group for Nuclear Safety of Macao visits the Taishan Nuclear Power Station in Guangdong Province, which has not yet commenced operations.

25 The Government and the World Health Organization (WHO) jointly organise the first Macao WHO Collaborating Centre for Traditional Medicine Inter-regional Training Workshop on Quality and Safety of Traditional Medicine cum Joint Conference of WHO Collaborating Centres for Traditional Medicine of the West Pacific Region.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets the Director-General of the World Health Organization, Ms Margaret Chan, to exchange views on the industrialisation of traditional medicine, including Chinese medicine.

The Executive Council concludes its discussion on the amendments to the draft by-law on the Penal Code. It is suggested that sexual harassment, engagement in sexual transactions with minors and minors-related pornographic materials offences will be included in the bill, and offences involving sexual coercion and sexual abuse of people incapable of resistance will be amended to public offences. The bill will be passed to the Legislative Assembly for discussion.

29 The Zhuhai-Macao Cooperation Conference 2016 is held in Zhuhai. The governments of both sides sign the Cooperation Agreement on Collaboration between Hengqin and Macao in Development of the Young Entrepreneur Incubation Centre and the Agreement on Education Cooperation and Exchanges.

30 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets the Mayor of Shenzhen, Mr Xu Qin, to review the results of cooperation in the past year, and exchange views on fostering cooperation in the coming year.

December

8 The First International Film Festival & Awards · Macao begins. It will last six days.

9 Former Prosecutor General Ho Chio Meng is put on trial for alleged corruption. He is charged with 1,536 counts of offences, involving bribes of more than 70 million patacas.

Patane Library opens to the public.

13 The first human case of avian influenza is recorded in Macao. H7 subtype avian influenza virus is detected in a consignment of live poultry samples pending inspection. On 14 December, a wholesaler in Nam Yue Wholesale Market is diagnosed with avian influenza (H7N9). The infected person and close contacts are isolated and placed under medical surveillance, which ends on 23 December, with no virus detected by this date.

15 The Amendment Bill to Law No. 17/2009, Prohibition of the Production, Trafficking and Consumption of Illicit Drugs and Psychotropic Substances passes its second reading in the Legislative Assembly. It significantly increases the penalty for drug abuse and drug trafficking. People in possession of over 1.25 grams of heroin or one gram of methamphetamine will be prosecuted for drug trafficking, and are subject to 5 to 15 years of imprisonment. The bill will take effect after 30 days of being promulgated.

The Cultural Affairs Bureau holds the opening ceremony for Revitalisation of No. 80 Rua das Estalagens cum Exhibition in Commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of Dr Sun Yat-sen's Birthday. No. 80 Rua das Estalagens is officially opened to the public.

16 The MSAR Government and the Zhuhai Municipal People's Government jointly hold a press conference on Macao motor vehicles entering and exiting Hengqin, announcing the related regulations and provisions. On 20 December, Secretary for Security Wong Sio Chak attends the opening ceremony of Macao Motor Vehicles Entering and Exiting Hengqin, held in Hengqin, Zhuhai.

19 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets the Vice Chairman of the Fujian Provincial Committee of the CPPCC, Mr Chen Xiangxian, to exchange views on and discuss issues related to deepening Fujian-Macao cooperation.

20 The Government hosts a cocktail reception to celebrate the 17th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao SAR.

A car collides with two tourist coaches on Avenida Marginal Flor de Lótus, Taipa. In all, 57 people are injured and sent to hospital. Two of the wounded need to be hospitalised.

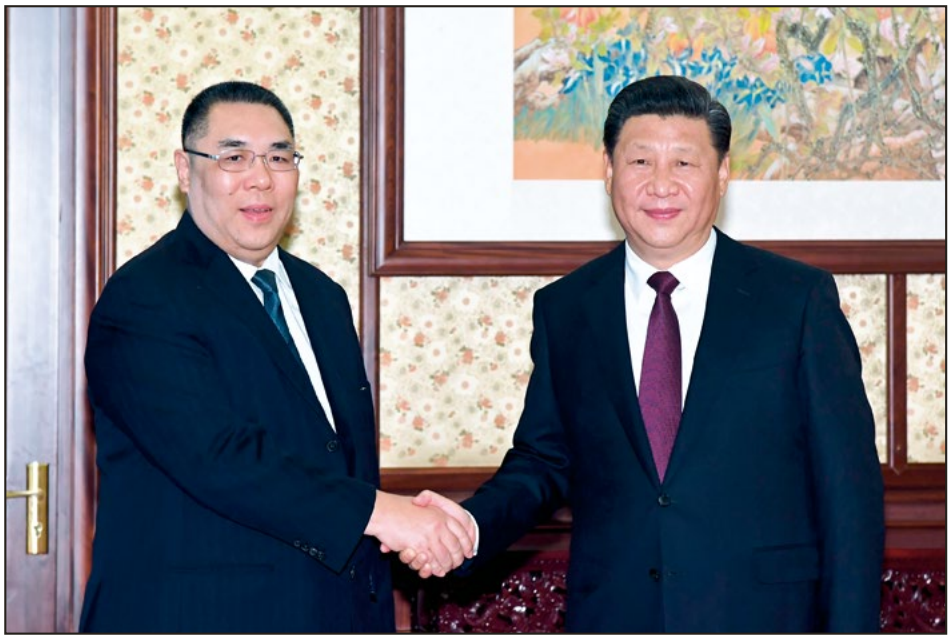
23 President Xi Jinping and Premier Li Keqiang meet with Chief Executive Chui Sai On in Zhongnanhai during Chui's duty visit in Beijing.

The DSEC releases the preliminary results of the 2016 By-Census. As of August, the population of Macao totalled 650,900.

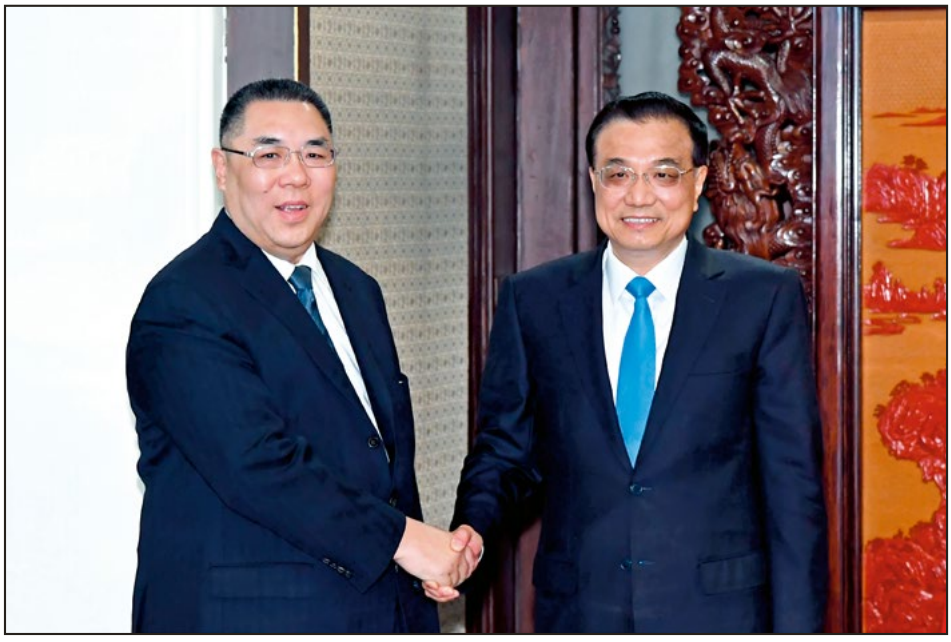
27 At around midnight, a fire breaks out in the motorcycle parking bay on Avenida Norte do Hipódromo, where 89 motorcycles catch fire. The fire spreads to five shops, a school, the outer wall of a car park and 10 vehicles parked there. Three people are sent to hospital for smoke inhalation. On 28 December, the Judicial Police arrest a man who is involved in causing the fire. He admits having dumped an unextinguished cigarette butt at the scene before the fire.

28 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes the amendment to the Electoral System for the Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR, which comes into effect on the following day. Under the amended law, candidates of legislative elections shall sign a declaration proclaiming support for the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and allegiance to the People's Republic of China and the MSAR. This new provision is included in the article concerning eligibility of candidates.

Macao Yearbook 2017



On 23 December, President Xi Jinping receives Chief Executive Chui Sai On, who is in Beijing for his annual duty visit.



On 23 December, Premier Li Keqiang receives Chief Executive Chui Sai On, who is in Beijing for his annual duty visit.

The Premier of the State Council, Mr Li Keqiang, delivers a keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the Fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao) on 11 October.

With the theme Moving towards a Stronger China-Portugal Trade and Economic Relationship: Jointly Discussing Cooperation, Constructing a Platform and Sharing Development, the Fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Co-operation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao) opens at the Macao East Asian Games Dome on 11 October.

Premier Li Keqiang poses for a group photo with members of Hong Kong and Macao government delegations and entrepreneurs at the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2016 on 24 March.

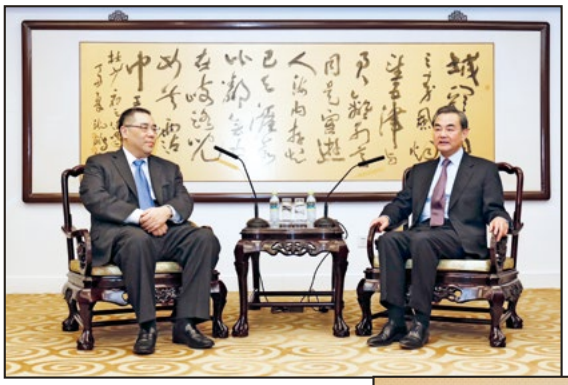
During his visit to Lisbon, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the President of the Portuguese Republic, Mr Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, on 13 September.

On 25 August, Chief Executive Chui Sai On and leading officials from the PPRD region pose for a photograph before the opening ceremony of the 11th Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Cooperation and Development Forum and Trade Fair.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On and five secretaries and relevant officials hold a press conference on 8 September, to release the official document on the Five-Year Development Plan (2016-2020) of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with officials from ministries and departments of the State and representatives from Guangdong Province, to collect opinions and suggestions on the Five-Year Development Plan (2016-2020) of the Macao SAR.

A seminar themed "Strategic Planning and Macao's Stability and Development – An In-depth Understanding of the National 13th Five-Year Plan and a Reflection on the Formulation of Macao's Five-Year Development Plan" is held on 15 March.



Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Wang Yi (right), in Beijing on 4 March.

On 5 January, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with a delegation of ministries of the Central People's Government led by the Deputy Director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Mr Feng Wei (fifth from left, front row), who is visiting Macao to deal with issues related to Macao's land boundaries and demarcated waters.

The MASR Government, the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, and the State Oceanic Administration jointly hold the Management and Development of the Maritime Area of the Macao SAR seminar on 27 June.

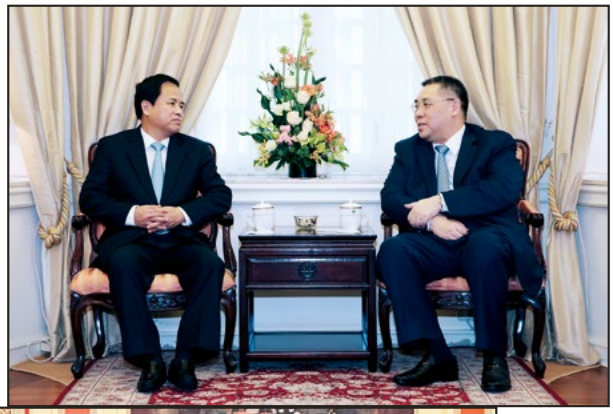
On 25 May, Chief Executive Chui Sai On and other officials witness the signing of the Cooperation Arrangement between the General Administration of Customs and the Macao SAR Government on the Prevention and Suppression of Smuggling in Waters Managed by the Macao SAR and within Macao's Land Boundaries and of the Memorandum on Cooperation between the General Administration of Customs and the Macao SAR Government on Origin of Transhipment Cargo in the Macao SAR under Free Trade Agreements.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Secretary of the Beijing CPC Municipal Committee, Mr Guo Jinlong (left), in Beijing on 4 March.

On 21 June, Chief Executive Chui Sai On and the Governor of Guangdong Province, Mr Zhu Xiaodan, sign a Letter of Intent between Guangdong Province and the Macao SAR for joint participation in the development of the "Belt and Road" initiative, at the 2016 Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Joint Conference.

The 2016 Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Joint Conference is held in Macao on 21 June.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Governor of Fujian Province, Mr Yu Weiguo, on 14 October.



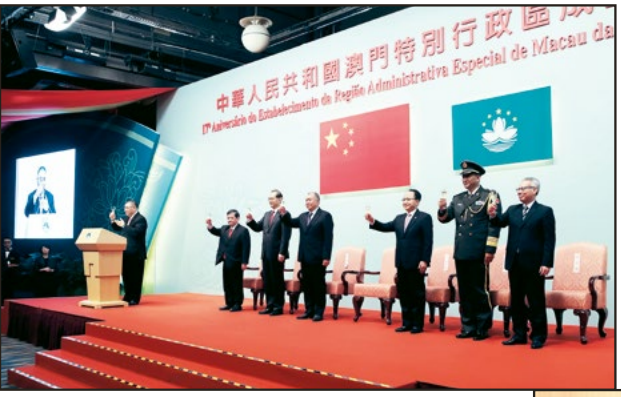
Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Governor of Hainan Province, Mr Liu Cigui, on 11 April.

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), Mr Du Qinglin; Chief Executive Chui Sai On; and Vice Chairman of the National Committee of CPPCC, Mr Edmund Ho Hau Wah, pose for a photograph with guests at the opening ceremony of the Fourth Annual Conference of World Cultural Forum in Taihu, on 8 June.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Governor of Sichuan Province, Mr Yin Li, on 15 October.

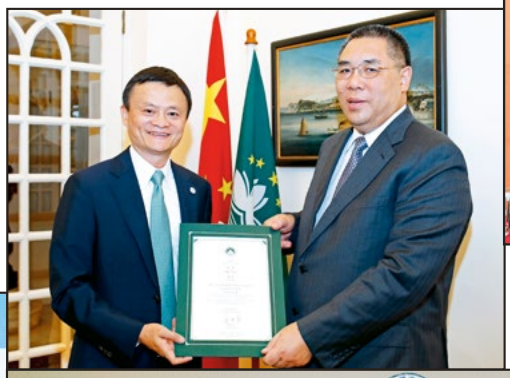
Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, Mr Lu Xinshe, on 13 October, during his trip to attend the 2016 Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Cooperation Chief Executives Joint Conference.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends the 2016 Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Cooperation Chief Executives Joint Conference, which is held in Nanchang, Jiangxi Province on 14 October.



On 20 December, The Chief Executive, Mr Chui Sai On, and guests toast at the reception for the celebration of the 17th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

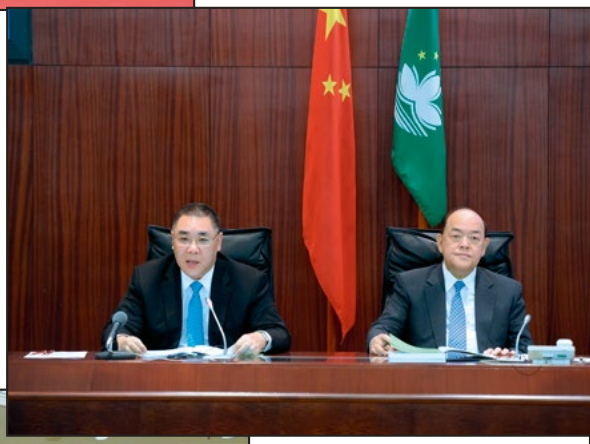
On 6 June, Chief Executive Chui Sai On presents Mr Jack Ma with a certificate, to thank him for accepting the Government's invitation to be an advisor for the Economic Development Council and the Science and Technology Committee.



Chief Executive Chui Sai On cordially shakes hands with the Mayor of Shenzhen, Mr Xu Qin, at the Shenzhen-Macao Cooperation Conference 2016 on 30 November.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Secretary of Zhuhai CPC Committee, Mr Guo Yuanqiang (third from left, front row), on 27 June.

The Chief Executive, principal officials of the Macao SAR Government, senior representatives of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the MSAR, the Macao Garrison Troops of the PLA and community leaders attend the flag-raising ceremony on National Day on 1 October.



Chief Executive Chui Sai On delivers the Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2017, at the plenary session of the Legislative Assembly on 15 November.

The Beijing-Macao Cooperation Partnership 2016 is launched on 20 October.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On hosts a luncheon for representatives of local Chinese media on 23 February.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On hosts a luncheon for representatives of local Portuguese and English media on 24 February.

On 29 May, the Vice Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and former chief executive of the Macao SAR, Mr Edmund Ho Hau Wah, and the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, Mr Tam Chon Weng, lead a delegation to Cambodia, and pose for a photograph with representatives of the Macao ASEAN International Chamber of Commerce and Macao entrepreneurs who are on a business visit to Cambodia.

On 27 November, Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends the opening ceremony of a gathering of the Macanese community in Macao.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On poses for a photograph with a group of students on 27 October, during his visit to the photo exhibition to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Dr Sun Yat Sen.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends an event marking the 110th anniversary of Jinan University on 19 November.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On visits a patient at Kiang Wu Hospital on 8 August, following that afternoon's accident in which a tourist bus crashed into a building, causing injuries to 32 victims.

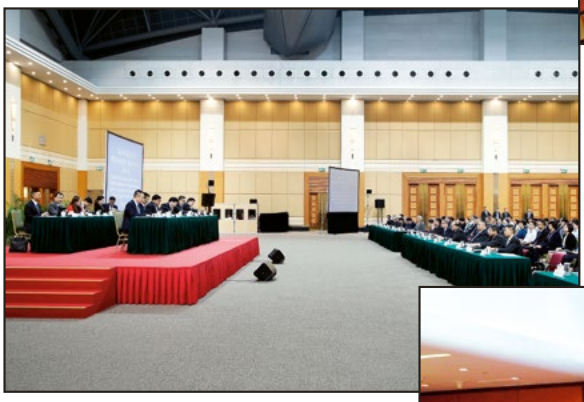
During the Government Headquarters open day, Chief Executive Chui Sai On poses for a photograph with a family in the garden.

To support the TAFISA World Challenge Day on 25 May 2016, Chief Executive Chui Sai On arrives at the Lin Fong Sports Centre and plays table tennis with local residents.

The Government Headquarters is open to the public for two days from 15 October.

The launch ceremony of the facilitated scheme for cross-boundary pleasure boats sailing between Macao and Zhongshan is held at Shenwan Town, Guangdong Province, on 23 November.

On 16 December, the Macao SAR Government and the Zhuhai Municipal People's Government jointly hold a press conference on measures regarding Macao-registered vehicles entering Hengqin.



At the invitation of the Government, some of China's leading nuclear power experts visit Macao and speak at the seminar "An Introduction to the National Nuclear Power Policy and Nuclear Power Development in Guangdong Province" on 17 June, to brief attendees on China's macro nuclear energy policy and nuclear safety.

On 17 June, the Office of the Secretary for Security and the Government Information Bureau hold a seminar for the media, to introduce the corporate development of the China General Nuclear Power Group and an update on progress with the nuclear power plant in Taishan Prefecture.

Announced at a press conference held by the Government on 20 February, the State Council appoints Mr Vong Iao Lek as Director-General of Macao Customs, in accordance with a nomination by Chief Executive Chui Sai On.

The Macao Global Media Industry Development Conference 2016 opens on 28 November.

The Government Spokesperson's Office and the Government Information Bureau hold a gathering with media representatives on 22 March.

On 18 March, the Secretary for Administration and Justice, Ms Chan Hoi Fan, and the Ambassador of the Republic of Belarus to the People's Republic of China, Mr Burya Viktor, sign an agreement on mutual exemption of visa requirements between the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Republic of Belarus.

On 10 October, Premier Li Keqiang receives a briefing on Macao's urban development policy and strategies to diversify the city's economy, from the Secretary for Economy and Finance, Mr Leong Vai Tac.

On 20 December, the Secretary for Security, Mr Wong Sio Chak, attends the launch ceremony of measures enabling Macao-registered motor vehicles to enter Hengqin.

On 11 October, the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, Mr Tam Chon Weng, and the Minister of Economy of Portugal, Mr Manuel Cabral, sign a cooperation agreement on tourism, on behalf of the Macao SAR Government and the Government of the Portuguese Republic, respectively.

The Secretary for Transport and Public Works, Mr Raimundo Arrais do Rosario, chairs the first meeting of the Urban Renewal Committee on 11 March.

Members of the Joint Task Group for Nuclear Safety visit a nuclear power plant in Taishan, Guangdong Province, on 24 November, to gain a better understanding of the facilities at the plant.

The Secretary for Administration and Justice, Ms Chan Hoi Fan, represents the Chief Executive at the Europe Day reception on 12 May.

On 26 February, the Secretary for Economy and Finance, Mr Leong Vai Tac, delivers a speech at the commencement ceremony for a major project in Guangdong-Macao Traditional Chinese Medicine Technology Industrial Park in Hengqin.

On 22 August, the Secretary for Security, Mr Wong Sio Chak, hosts a briefing on crime and law enforcement statistics for the first half of 2016.

The Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, Mr Tam Chon Weng, attends the First International Film Festival and Awards • Macao on 13 December.

The Secretary for Transport and Public Works, Mr Raimundo Arrais do Rosario, officiates at the opening of Carmo Post Office on 28 September.

The 2016 Macao International Environmental Cooperation Forum and Exhibition (2016 MIECF) opens on 31 March.

On 26 July, the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau holds activities to celebrate the first month of life of the twin panda cubs.

Representatives of the Security Force Office, the Public Security Police For Services Bureau distribute publicity m neighbourhood of the Inner Harbour promote civil protection.

On 10 November, the Macao Post announces a new stamp collection, The 150th Anniversary of the Birth of Dr Sun Yat Sen.

On 4 November, guests and award winners pose for a photograph at the award presentation ceremony of the Precious Moments in Macao 2016 Photography Competition, organised by the Government Information Bureau.

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A dragon dance performance on 8 February, to celebrate the Year of the Monkey.

On 29 January, a group of students, teachers and administrative staff of a school next to the Conde S. Januario Hospital visit the Health Bureau's facilities for communicable disease prevention and control.

On 3 June, officiating guests of the opening of Anim'Arte NAM VAN visit the shops, café, graffiti artworks and the craft market at the site.

The Marine and Water Bureau joins hands with several government departments to conduct a maritime emergency drill on 2 September, to strengthen departmental ability to respond to maritime incidents.

Participants enjoy the fun of sport at the Second Sport for All Games, a two-day event held at the Olympic Sports Centre on 14 and 15 May.

The Wushu Parade of the Wushu Masters Challenge is held on 14 August, featuring a wushu performance, lion and dragon dances and Chinese mythological creatures. Wushu elites and organisations from mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao, Southeast Asia and Europe participate.

During their visit to Macao, National Olympians play sport games with local young people on 31 August.

OVERVIEW OF THE MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION IN 2016

In 2016, China's 13th Five-Year Plan further specified Macao's special role and functions in supporting the country's overall development. The Government was committed to coordinating and preparing for demonstrating Macao's advantages in support of the national development strategy, by formulating the Five-year Development Plan of the Macao Special Administration Region (2016-2020), which clearly spelled out the objectives, roadmap and vision of the establishment of "One Centre, One Platform".

In October, Premier Li Keqiang visited Macao, and delivered his keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (PSCs). He also witnessed the opening ceremony of the China-PSCs Commercial and Trade Service Platform Complex, and announced 19 key policy measures of the Central People's Government that support Macao, together with 18 new measures for enhancing and deepening economic and trade cooperation between China and PSCs.

The Government further consolidated and enhanced its five major long-term mechanisms and measures for improving people's livelihoods. It established the Commission for Coordination in Managing and Developing the Maritime Area, headed by the Chief Executive, to expedite the administration and use of waters with an area of 85 square kilometres. The Government also completed the interim review of the gaming industry, basically completed the first phase of administrative structural reform, expanded the scope of regional cooperation, and essentially established the framework for cooperation in the three major economic "rings": the Pearl River Delta, the Yangtze River Delta and Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei. Multilevel, multifaceted and multi-directional cooperation with mainland China is gradually taking shape.

Premier Li Keqiang visited Macao to Announce Measures Supporting Macao's Development

On 10 October 2016, Premier Li Keqiang arrived in Macao for a three-day visit, during which he attended the opening ceremony of the fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries. This was his first visit to Macao in his position as Premier of the State Council.

The Central People's Government Affirmed the MSAR Government's Achievements

The significance of Premier Li Keqiang's visit to Macao lay in demonstrating the Central People's Government's full recognition of the work of the MSAR Government. Upon his arrival in Macao, the Premier said that this was his first visit to Macao. He remembered that six years ago, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Macao's reunification with the motherland, he represented the Central People's Government to attend the ground-breaking ceremony of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, and paid a visit to Lotus Flower Bridge, from where he enjoyed a beautiful view of Macao. This time, he could visit in person this treasured lotus land, where the principle of "One country, two systems" is successfully implemented. He hoped he could see more of Macao, listen more to the people, and understand more about Macao's changes and development.

Beside listening to the Government's work report, and attending a seminar with representatives

from all sectors in Macao, the Premier also expressed the Central People's Government's full recognition of the work of the MSAR Government, and his hopes for and confidence in Macao's future development.

The Premier said that the MSAR Government, led by Chief Executive Chui Sai On, had steered the people of Macao towards consistent implementation of the principles of "One country, two systems", "Macao people governing Macao" and a high degree of autonomy, strict adherence to the Basic Law, upholding the policy-making principles of "Putting people first" and "Scientific decision-making", to face up to difficulties and challenges. He continued that the Government had taken good initiatives in facilitating Macao's adequate economic diversification and social harmony and stability – and these efforts deserve full recognition from the Central People's Government.

Premier Li Keqiang emphasised that it was not easy for Macao to arrive at its current achievements, as Macao was subject to the impact of the international financial crisis on its economy, in addition to the travails of industrial transformation. He stressed that the principle of "One country, two systems" was a great plan, that needed to be forged ahead in uncharted territory, yet Macao was often able to turn challenges into opportunities, demonstrating thriving upward momentum.

The Premier's visit to Macao indicated that the Central People's Government will continue to support Macao's development, to allow it to demonstrate its functions as "One Centre, One Platform". Premier Li Keqiang pointed out that Macao was the nation's first door open to the world, featuring diverse cultures. As China further opens up to the world, in particular with respect to expanding cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, Macao will perform its role as a pivot and a platform, which will also benefit adequate economic diversification.

The Central People's Government Supports Macao's Role as "One Centre, One Platform"

The 19 supportive measures announced by the Premier help to foster Macao's economic development and will enable Macao to further demonstrate and strengthen its functions as a platform.

These measures include:

- Support for Macao to annually host the Global Tourism Economy Forum;
- Support for Macao to develop as a Renminbi clearing centre for Portuguese-speaking countries, and for establishing a system for trade credit insurance involving these countries;
- Macao will become the headquarters of the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Cooperation and Development Fund;
- Support for Macao to develop as a 'smart city', regarding information technology;
- Optimise capacity for customs clearing and quarantine inspections between mainland China and Macao;
- Support Macao to continue developing its "Three Centres" role;
- Support Macao's development of a centre of traditional Chinese medicine, in collaboration with the World Health Organization and China's health authorities, as well as the development

of the Guangdong-Macao Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park in Hengqin New Area on Hengqin Island;

- Support Macao to strengthen its role in managing its territorial waters, and advance the development of the maritime economy in Macao;
- Support Macao to contribute significantly to cooperative projects in Pan-Pearl River Delta region, while encouraging industry players in the region to invest in Macao;
- Implement the arrangements for cross-boundary pleasure boats sailing between Macao and Guangdong, before 30 June, 2017;
- Implement the policy allowing vehicles with only Macao licences to enter and exit Hengqin, by the end of 2016;
- Provide direct assistance for enhancing the establishment of the platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries;
- Encourage Macao's participation in national major development strategy and major external or internal exchange activities; and
- Consider supporting Macao to cooperate in an appropriate manner with the Silk Road Fund, and development funds related to China-Latin America and China-Africa industrial cooperation.

Premier Li Keqiang followed a tight schedule, visiting various locations in Macao. At the end of his visit, he noted that he had attended a meeting between senior officials of China and Portuguese-speaking countries, as well as seminars. He also visited local families, experienced the normal daily life of Macao people, and interacted closely with the general public. He was impressed by Macao's ability to maintain a financial surplus and high employment rate, realise economic development, improve people's livelihoods and secure social stability, while facing a global financial crisis, a stagnant global economy, and the grave challenges facing Macao's industrial structure.

Premier Li Keqiang also praised Macao for its successful realisation of the principle of "One country, two systems". He could feel the love for the country and for Macao among Macao people, their social inclusiveness, mutual support and spirit of striving for improvement. He believed that Macao would make an outstanding contribution to China's opening up policy. The Central People's Government will continue to fully support the Chief Executive and the MSAR Government's administration in accordance with the law, and will promote cooperation between mainland China and Macao. Macao will discover even broader horizons through the opening up policy, and will embrace a brighter future.

Premier Li Keqiang's visit once again demonstrated the Central People's Government's high level of concern and expectations for Macao, and marked its strong recognition of Macao's success in implementing the principle of "One country, two systems". Meanwhile, the series of measures launched by the Central People's Government after diligent study and research will certainly add momentum to Macao's economic development, improve people's livelihoods, maintain the city's long-term stability and prosperity, and bring huge long-term benefits to Macao people.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On said that the innovative ideas and new ways of thinking regarding

national development embodied in China's Outline of the 13th Five-Year Plan in 2016 inspired Macao to vigorously seize its opportunities and seek innovative development.

In 2016, the MSAR Government formulated and implemented its first Five-Year Development Plan, which includes alignment with the country's 13th Five-Year Plan, participation in and support for the "Belt and Road" initiative, and the establishment of a platform for cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, addressing Macao's short-term and long-term development needs. The MSAR Government is fully confident and determined to lead the way for Macao in the coming five years, to develop with a scientific and coordinated approach, raise its comprehensive competitiveness, demonstrate its unique advantages, and contribute to the implementation of "One country, two systems".

Premier Li Keqiang leads a delegation of central government officials to visit Macao

Premier Li Keqiang visiting landmarks of Macao

Fruitful Forum Highlights Macao's Advantageous Position as a Platform

Initiated and organised by the Ministry of Commerce of the Central People's Government, and held by the MSAR Government, the Fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries ("the Forum") took place from

11 to 12 October 2016 at the Macao East Asian Games Dome. The theme was "Moving towards a Stronger China-Portugal Trade and Economic Relationship: Jointly Discussing Cooperation, Constructing a Platform and Sharing Development".

The Forum aimed to further promote economic and trade relationship between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, following the direction of the "Belt and Road" initiative, and support Macao in expediting its establishment as an economic and trading service platform between China and PSCs. The Action Plan for Economic and Trade Cooperation 2017-2019 and the Memorandum of Understanding on Promoting Cooperation in Production Capacity – Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries were signed after the conference.

Premier Delivers Keynote Speech, Announcing 18 New Measures

Premier Li Keqiang delivered a keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the Forum, which he likened to an intangible bridge between China and PSCs, playing a significant role in fostering connections between China and the seven PSCs.

The Premier said the total value of trade between China and PSCs had reached 100 billion US dollars in 2015, making China one of the most important trading partners of PSCs and their fastest growing major export market.

The Central People's Government fully supports the MSAR Government in expediting its establishment as an economic and trading service platform between China and PSCs, and the further development of a convention and exhibition centre for economic and trade cooperation, a commercial and trade services centre for small- and medium-sized enterprises and a product distribution centre for PSCs.

Additionally, 18 new measures were announced, to promote cooperation between China and PSCs in production capacity, development, humanities and maritime affairs, and deepen Macao's functions as a platform.

During an interview with local and foreign media, Minister of Commerce Gao Hucheng said the new measures announced by Premier Li Keqiang provide new impetus for cooperation between China and PSCs. Their scope and content are richer than any previous achievements of the Forum.

Gao Yucheng said there were three major outcomes of the Forum:

1. It will actively facilitate deepening cooperation in traditional areas. Regarding traditional development and cooperation in the humanities, China promised during the Forum to provide Asian and African Portuguese-speaking countries with a concessionary loan of at least two billion yuan, and gratuitous assistance of two billion yuan. China will also appoint a medical team of 200 people, so it can annually provide the Forum's PSCs with 2,000 training places and 2,500 government scholarships. The scale of assistance and numbers of training places are significantly higher than in previous years, and this was the first time there was a proposal to waive part of the debts of Asian and African PSCs due under interest-free loans, involving a total of 500 million yuan.

2. It will strive to expand cooperation in newly developed areas, to meet the needs of participating

parties that are in different stages of industrialisation. Also, as the Forum's participating countries are adjacent to oceans, China proposed assist the Asian and African PSCs of the Forum with building marine weather observation stations, and conducting marine fisheries development and research on marine ecosystem, to cope with climate change. These measures broaden cooperation between countries participating in the Forum, in the maritime economy and marine environmental protection.

3. It will further highlight Macao's functions as a platform. Premier Li Keqiang proposed promoting Macao's establishment as a financial service platform for commercial and trade cooperation between China and PSCs, and construction of the Commercial and Trade Service Platform Complex. He also supported the establishment of China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Federation of Entrepreneurs, a base for training bilingual talent, a cultural exchange centre and a young entrepreneur exchange centre in Macao. This will provide substantial support for cooperation in trade, investment, convention and exhibition industry, cultural affairs, training and education – further developing Macao as a hub and bridge for cooperation between China and PSCs.

Signing Action Plan and Memorandum to Leverage Macao's Functions as a Platform

The Action Plan for Economic and Trade Cooperation 2017-2019 of the Fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum, and the Memorandum of Understanding on Promoting Cooperation in Production Capacity – Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, were signed after the conference.

The Action Plan highlights and emphasises the leading role of the "Belt and Road" initiative in economic and trade cooperation between China and PSCs, implementation of the principles of "mutual consultation, mutual development and mutual benefit", and expansion of traditional trade and investment cooperation to newly developed areas, such as cooperation in production capacity, finance, maritime affairs, environmental protection and healthcare.

The Memorandum, which was signed for the first time, initiated a new model of economic and trade cooperation between China and the seven PSCs. It has set the overall goals, principles to follow, tasks, project planning, policy support and protection, and mechanism to promote work on cooperation in production capacity between China and PSCs. A working group on cooperation in production capacity is to be established under the Forum's permanent secretariat, and will be responsible for planning and coordination, policy communication and creating a project database on cooperation in production capacity. To fulfil Macao's functions as a platform, seminars and other exchange activities will be organised each year in Macao.

During the Entrepreneurs and Financiers Meeting, which is a supporting activity of the Forum, the trade promotion agencies of mainland China, Macao and PSCs held the signing and plaque unveiling ceremony of the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Federation of Entrepreneurs. The federation's secretariat will be established in Macao, to foster exchanges and cooperation between enterprises of the participating countries, realising Macao's functions as a platform.

During the Forum, 17 agreements on project cooperation between China and PSCs were signed, and about 100 business-matching sessions were held with participation by enterprises from infrastructure, finance, energy, technology, agriculture and trade industries.

Since the first Forum in 2003, the economic and trade cooperation between China and PSCs have made great strides and their trade and investment has been increasing. According to statistics, the cumulative value of trade between China and PSCs from 2013 to 2015 exceeded 360 billion US dollars, maintaining a relatively high value under the global economic downturn.

The total investment from China in different categories in PSCs was about 50 billion US dollars, while the cumulative turnover of completed contracted projects of Chinese enterprises in PSCs exceeded 70 billion US dollars; these figures were 60 percent and 50 percent, respectively, higher than those prior to the Fourth Ministerial Conference in 2013. PSCs have cumulatively invested around one billion US dollars directly in non-financial projects in China, representing an increase of about 20 percent since 2013.

The Fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum affirmed the positive results and Macao's functions as an economic and trading service platform between China and PSCs. The participating countries agreed that the results of the conferences held in the Forum would enhance the level of economic and trade cooperation between China and PSCs, and facilitate co-development and prosperity. They showed willingness to play their roles within the framework of the Forum, proactively facilitate implementation of the results agreed to in the Forum, continue to enhance Macao's functions as a platform, and deepen bilateral and multilateral integration of economies and trade.

5th Ministerial Meeting of Forum Macao

MSAR Announces Five-year Plan, Formulating Direction of Social Development

The Macao Special Administrative Region (MSAR) compiled its first medium-to-long-term development plan - The Five-Year Development Plan of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2016-2020) ("the Plan"), which was officially announced on 8 September 2016. This was the first time since the Handover that Macao drew up a blueprint and determined the direction for its socio-economic development.

Since Macao's return to China, its society and economy have been developing rapidly, and people's well-being has been improving thanks to the institutional advantages of "One country, two systems" and the support from the Central People's Government. The MSAR Government has been actively seizing new development opportunities, deepening regional cooperation and integrating with China's development. The formulation of the Five-Year Development Plan of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2016-2020) (the Plan) matches China's 13th Five Year Plan, realising Macao's advantages in the country's future development and providing clear goals, routes and vision for expediting the establishment of "One Centre, One Platform". As Chief Executive Chui Sai On said, taking the initiative to respond to new circumstances and coordinating and planning Macao's future development with a top-down design is essential for pragmatically expediting the construction of the MSAR.

The Chief Executive said that, taking into account the short-, medium- and long-term needs of development, Macao's first future development master plan forms an important strategy for the MSAR to move towards systematic, democratic and sound governance. In the next five years, stability will be the central focus and people's well-being will be our first priority. The Government is determined to work hand in hand with all citizens to foster the establishment of "One Centre, One Platform", enhance the city's competitiveness, move in tandem with the country's development plan, meet advanced international standards, and promote people's quality of life.

Specifying Macao's future development

The Plan specifies Macao's future development as a world travel and leisure centre. It is in four parts - the Strategy, People's Livelihoods, Development and Sound Governance, and illustrates the vision for Macao's social economic development in the coming five years, while providing specific targets, evaluation benchmarks, and safeguard measures.

To expedite the establishment of "One Centre, One Platform", the Plan proposes seven major targets to be achieved in the coming five years: stable development of the overall economy, further optimisation of industrial structure, gradual formation of a macro business environment for tourism and leisure industries, continuous improvements in people's quality of life, continuous development of culture and education, efficient and effective environmental protection, and further improvements in administrative efficiency and legal governance.

The Plan mainly focuses on the development of a city with favourable measures concerning living, work, transportation, tourism and entertainment. People's Livelihoods is a relatively lengthy part, indicating that the MSAR Government prioritises livelihoods and citizens' prime concerns. It addresses the issues of land, infrastructure and transportation, along with plans and solutions, and spans two chapters: Expedite the Development of a Liveable City, and Enhance People's Livelihoods. The first chapter includes the following sections: 1. Build up a Land Reserve and Refine Urban

Planning; 2. Infrastructure Construction; 3. Accessible Environment and Smart City; 4. Promote Environmental Protection and Green Living; and 5. Enhance Crisis Management to Build a Safe City. The second chapter covers people's livelihood issues such as employment, education, people's well-being, population ageing and healthcare.

Citizens are concerned about Macao's land resources and housing allocation. According to the Plan, the Government will strive to complete the overall urban planning in 2019, further enhance land management, coordinate reasonable allocation of the city's various infrastructure projects through prioritisation, and foster the balance and coordination between urban development and conservation.

Regarding housing, the Plan proposes targets for public housing construction, planning to build 4,600 units in the short-to-medium term, expecting to build over 8,000 units in Avenida Wai Long, and planning to build 28,000 units in New Urban Zone Area A in the long term. Regarding transportation, it will mainly focus on planning and building the LRT, the Guangdong-Macao new border-crossing checkpoint, and the fourth cross-harbour passage.

Looking ahead to Macao's economic development in the next five years, the gaming industry will still be one of the pillar industries, and the tourism and gaming industries will continue to be the major sources of revenue. The MSAR Government therefore proposes synergistic development of gaming and non-gaming industries, utilising existing resources of the gaming industry to facilitate development of non-gaming elements and leverage synergy with and diversification of pillar industries, and promote mutual growth of related industries. The Government strives to gradually increase the percentage of non-gaming revenue compared to total gaming revenue, from 6.6 percent in 2014 to over nine percent by 2020.

Regarding overall economic development, the Plan hopes for breakthroughs in adequate economic diversification and regional economic development.

Proactively aligning with China's master development plan

The Plan also has chapters titled Establish Connections with the 13th National Five-Year Plan; and Participate in the "Belt and Road" initiative and Establish a Trade and Economic Cooperation Services Platform between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (PSCs) – showing that mainland China's full support is indispensable for turning Macao into a city that is liveable, smart, healthy, safe, culturally enriched and under good governance. In fact, mainland China is the largest support for Macao's economic development and improvements in people's livelihoods, and deepening of regional cooperation can strongly spur progress with Macao's adequate economic diversification. Only through proactively aligning with mainland China's master development plan can Macao more effectively facilitate sustainable economic and social development.

The Plan proposes "attempt to deepen regional cooperation with a focus on Guangdong-Macao cooperation". At the same time, the MSAR Government is looking at the country's economic hinterland, and will place emphasis on cooperation along the Changjiang economic belt and establish Jiangsu-Macao Cooperation Zone in collaboration with the People's Government of Jiangsu Province – to effectively seize the opportunities for development in mainland China and widen the paths towards adequate economic diversification.

As "One Platform", Macao can provide mainland China and Portuguese-speaking countries with professional intermediary services – facilitating cooperation and mutual development between mainland China, Macao and Portuguese-speaking countries, and striving to increase the total revenue from trade between Macao and Portuguese-speaking countries by 10 percent by 2020, from 600 million patacas in 2015. Also, the Government will fully utilise Macao's advantages in positioning, language, culture and industries to actively participate in collaboration regarding tourism, convention and exhibition, and trade services within the "Belt and Road" initiative.

The formulation of the Plan was founded on public opinion, and commenced by the MSAR Government in 2015. With preliminary studies, two opinion collection processes and opinions from the country's leaders, the Plan has become more comprehensive than when first drawn up. The content was increased from 37,000 words to over 48,000 words, while the number of chapters was increased from 24 to 27. Implementation of the Plan immediately commenced, and the Government established review, assessment, and adjustment mechanisms and introduced third-party assessment, aiming to facilitate more effective implementation of the Plan.

The Plan is an overall blueprint for the MSAR's economic and social development in the coming five years. It is also an action plan for the Government and the public to consolidate their joint efforts, as well as an important, strategic step to becoming "United to achieve common goals and share in prosperity". The Chief Executive emphasised that the Plan is holistic and adopts a macroscopic approach to putting people first, scientific decision-making and facilitating all-rounded development of local residents. These broad aims realise the Government's administrative principle of striving to develop the economy and improve people's well-being. Improving people's livelihoods was a crucial factor in formulating the Plan, and is crucial to its execution. "The Plan belongs to all citizens and requires full participation. The Government will work hand in hand with residents to continue increasing overall competitiveness and realise the goal of building together and enjoying the results together."

Commence a Study for the Medium-to-long-term Plan for Using and Developing Macao's Waters

In December 2015, the State Council clearly demarcated Macao's marine and land boundaries, with an area of 85 square kilometres of inshore waters falling under the administration of Macao, thus broadening the scope for Macao's adequate economic diversification and sustainable development. The MSAR Government is now facilitating the relevant planning. The Commission for Coordination in the Management and Development of Macao's Waters is chaired by the Chief Executive, and was established on 4 July 2016 to expedite the administration and use of waters with an area of 85 square kilometres. It also commenced a study of the Medium-to-long-term Plan for Usage and Development of the Waters of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2016-2036).

The MSAR Government attaches great importance to the administration of waters, to meet the national development of the "Belt and Road" initiative, realise the policy objective of "One Centre, One Platform", promote sustainable development of adequate economic diversification and regional cooperation, centralise management of the use and development of the waters, and effectively implement scientific and legal utilisation of the waters.

Scientific Planning for Development of Industries and Progressive Advancement of Economic Diversity

In 2016, Macao's economy was still undergoing correction. The annual GDP stood at 358.2 billion patacas, representing a real decrease of 2.1 percent. The decline in GDP was narrower compared with the previous year. The first half of 2016 saw a negative growth of 9.7 percent while the second half of the year saw a positive growth of 5.7 percent, reversing the downward trend. The employment situation remained sound, while fiscal and financial conditions remained solid.

In 2015, the Government began formulating the Statistical Benchmark System for Measuring Progress with Macao's Adequate Economic Diversification. After nearly two years of fundamental research, project adjustment, information collection and consolidation, the Report on the Analysis of the Statistical Benchmark System for Measuring Progress with Macao's Adequate Economic Diversification 2015 was published in late 2016. We expect to illustrate Macao's economic diversification through different types of data, thereby enabling scientific measurement and planning for future development.

In 2016, the convention and exhibition industry developed steadily, with conventions as the priority. The Government succeeded in hosting several large-scale exhibitions in Macao. The benefits of conventions and exhibitions further spread to the community, and the professional level and effectiveness of renowned conventions and exhibitions continued to rise. The Government supported the industry with organising overseas convention and exhibition events, emphasising its features as the platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries. To conduct more scientific analysis

of the current situation with the development of Macao's convention and exhibition industry, and to provide more effective policy measures for its future development, the Government began the Study on Development Blueprint of Macao's Convention and Exhibition Industry in the second quarter of 2016. The amendment to the External Trade Law was completed and the A.T.A. Carnet was introduced, thereby creating a favourable business environment for Macao's convention and exhibition industry and modern logistics industry.

E-commerce, the cultural and creative industry and the traditional Chinese medicine industry grew steadily. In 2016, the Government introduced new incentives for promotion of e-commerce (application of B2C platform), as well as an additional subsidy item for mobile applications under the website development subsidy scheme for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). With support from the interdepartmental task force, local and mainland China payment institutions joined hands to launch new online and offline payment services. In July, approval was granted for the establishment of a new financial institution for provision of internet and mobile payment services.

Regarding the Guangdong-Macao Traditional Chinese Medicine Technology Industrial Park, some of the projects in the joint office zone within the park had already commenced operation, while others were conducting preparatory work. Starting with Mozambique, the industrial park initiated cooperation with Portuguese-speaking countries, and adopted products that are intended to be developed in the park as the first batch of trial products, while preparations are made for initial product registrations. The Liaison Office of the Appraisal and Certification Centre under Guangdong Food and Drug Administration, and the International Traditional Chinese Medicine Industrialization Base of the China Technology Exchange, established their offices in the industrial park. This created professional and branding advantages for the development of projects in the park, while also helping to attract enterprises to the park.

Also, the park signed the Framework Agreement on Cooperation between Guangdong and Macao in the Traditional Chinese Medicine Industry with Guangdong's representative of the taskforce on cooperation in the Chinese medicine industry in Guangdong and Macao, in order to facilitate regional cooperation, and further promote the State Renowned Veteran Chinese Medical Practitioner Heritage Workshop.

The Government actively explored the development of specialised financial services as an emerging industry, and established a task force to coordinate its development in various aspects, including taxation, laws and regulations, regulatory mode, talent cultivation and solicitation of investments. Particular emphasis was placed on lease financing, wealth management and financial services related to cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries. Studies of specialised financial services were conducted, to promote Macao's position as the financial services platform for business and trade cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries. The Macao Renminbi Real Time Gross Settlement System was officially launched. This would be conducive to establishing Macao as an RMB clearance platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

The Portuguese-speaking Countries Food Products Promotion Platform gradually came into operation, with the Portuguese-speaking countries Food Products Exhibition Centre in Macao opening in March 2016. The Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute set up exhibition areas for mainland China and Portuguese-speaking countries food products in its liaison office in

Fuzhou and representative office in Guangzhou. The Government continued to enrich the contents and functions of the China and Portuguese-speaking countries trade and economic cooperation and talent information website.

Assisting Enterprises with Improving Quality and Innovation Supporting Young Entrepreneurs and Securing Employment

In 2016, the Government continued to optimise various support schemes for SMEs. It facilitated the establishment of the Procurement Partnership Scheme for Local SMEs, by bringing together all gaming enterprises and local commercial and industrial associations, spanning over 15,000 products and 400 services. A website on SME's business operations was set up, to consolidate procurement information. Government departments prioritised local products or services during procurement.

Starting in November 2015, the Government has worked with five commercial and industrial associations to provide advisory and document collection services, with the number of collection points in Macao increasing to 10 at present. The Government also launched an upgraded version of "Services on the Doorstep", and deployed "Enterprise Liaison Officers" in collaboration with representatives of local commercial and industrial associations. In this way, the Government is taking the initiative to arrange regular visits to SMEs, for introducing support schemes that provide them with diverse, convenient services and help them solve business problems. The SME Credit Guarantee Scheme was amended, to increase the credit guarantee from five million patacas to seven million patacas, and to offer secondary aid to enterprises that have already repaid their loans under the SME Assistance Programme. The Government adopted a practical approach in fostering the development of the community economy, by supporting the organisation of events that stimulate local community consumption, and enhancing the study on the development of the local community economy.

The Government introduced diverse measures and services to help young people start their own businesses. In 2016, the Government continued to implement and optimise the Young Entrepreneurs Aid Scheme, by expanding its coverage and streamlining the application procedures and formalities. The Government closely tracked enterprises run by young entrepreneurs, and consolidated experiences and effectiveness of the measures. The Government organised a team of professional consultants, to analyse enterprises with business difficulties, and to help them improve their ability to operate sustainably. The Economic Services Bureau, Education and Youth Affairs Bureau and Organising Committee on Innovation and Development of Young Entrepreneurs cooperated in launching the Innovation Development Scheme for Young Entrepreneurs, to identify quality concepts for business start-ups by young people, and to provide assistance in business incubation, in order to fully utilise the functions of the Young Entrepreneur Incubation Centre.

To support young people in innovation and business start-ups through regional cooperation, the Economic Services Bureau and the Young Entrepreneur Incubation Centre of Nansha (Guangzhou) signed a cooperation agreement to provide young Macao people with information on business environments, facilities and preferential policies. Enterprises run by young people were introduced into the centre for incubation, while support would be given to people from the above-mentioned regions and other provinces and cities in mainland China to start their business and investments in

Macao, as well as to collaborate with young entrepreneurs in Macao.

Several training programmes were organised. For the first time, the Government worked with labour organisations and gaming enterprises to organise the Gaming Industry Vocational Capability Training Programme. This provides on-the-job paid training for gaming industry employees, to raise their overall capabilities and promote vertical and horizontal mobility. The Facility Maintenance Technical Training Programme was also organised, to provide on-the-job paid training in multiple skills for repair workers who were lower ranking, newly recruited or wished to change job, and to encourage them to obtain certification of their skills. In the first half of 2016, six enterprises of different types participated in these programmes, and through them 90 people successfully entered the industry through referrals, and about 90 people changed jobs and joined the field.

We continued to enhance cooperation with mainland China and overseas institutions in establishing vocational examinations and professional accreditation. Also, to support employment of the elderly and the underprivileged, the Government completed the draft bill of relevant laws and by-laws, and studied the provision of tax concessions to employers who hire people with disabilities. We also offered subsidies to full-time low income employees holding valid Disability Assessment Cards issued by the Social Welfare Bureau.

Tightening Regulation of Gaming Promoters and Encouraging Investments in Non-gaming Elements

In the second half of 2016, the gaming industry in Macao experienced a rebound; though the annual revenue from gaming totalled 223.2 billion patacas, representing a decrease of 3.3 percent compared to 2015. During a time of correction for the gaming industry, the Government facilitated and encouraged the industry to continuously increase input of non-gaming elements, give priority to procuring local products and services, and solicit local enterprises to operate their business in its venues, to promote the development of local enterprises. Also, the Government optimised the data collection and statistical approach, to enable a more comprehensive assessment of how the gaming industry gave momentum to and benefited local enterprises.

The Government published the interim evaluation report on the gaming industry, which would help gaming enterprises gain a more in-depth understanding of their own and the entire industry's business conditions and competitiveness, so they could focus on developing non-gaming elements with more resources and enhanced training for local staff.

The administration of gaming promoters was further tightened through various measures, including reviewing the establishment of a proper financial and accounting system, compliance with regulations on the upper limit on junket commissions, compliance with anti-money laundering guidelines, etc. The Government also commenced the amendment to the By-law on the Regulation of Casino Gaming Promotion Activities. The use of phones at gaming tables was prohibited, to eradicate irregularities including placing bets over the phone. The Government commenced the amendment to the Regulations on Conditions of Entering, Working and Gaming in Casinos, and considered adding provisions to prohibit gaming industry employees from taking part in gaming activities. The Gaming Industry Vocational Capability Training Programme was organised for gaming industry employees, to raise their overall capabilities and employment competitiveness.

Caring for the Elderly, Children and People's Livelihood, and Developing a Leisure and Liveable City

The Government makes it a priority to continuously improve people's livelihoods and quality of life. In 2016, the Government strived to raise Macao's stability and harmony, diversity of development, and qualities as a liveable and tourist-friendly city – by adopting a multi-pronged approach, including enhancement of healthcare security, improvement of education quality, promotion of all-round development, care for the underprivileged, and implementation of long-term mechanisms.

Upgrading healthcare services through improvements to service and facilities

Regarding health-related issues, in 2016 the Government gave top priority to developing contingency and preventive measures against infectious diseases, to safeguard public well-being and health. The Government also progressively optimised the prevention and treatment of diseases of children and the elderly; extended the opening hours of out-patient clinics; enhanced management of hospitals and improved service procedures, in order to provide better medical and healthcare services.

Providing extra care for the elderly, children and patients

In response to the opportunities and challenges of an ageing population, in April 2016 the Government announced the Ten-year Action Plan for the Provision of Services for the Elderly for 2016-2025. Through the interdepartmental cooperation mechanism, the Government also established

an interdepartmental study group on Macao's retirement protection mechanism, comprising 13 public departments, to implement 421 short-term, medium-term and long-term measures under the Ten-year Action Plan for the Provision of Services for the Elderly. These spanned four aspects of a related policy framework: healthcare and social services, protection of rights, social engagement, and living environment.

Notably, with the ageing population, an increasing proportion of the elderly have been seeking medical services. In the light of this, the Government established geriatric wards in the healthcare system in 2016, for admission of elderly patients with multiple diseases, and provision of consolidated treatment and rehabilitation services by multiple groups of specialists.

The community rehabilitation ward of Conde S. Januario Hospital in Carmo Health Centre complements the physiotherapy and rehabilitation department and discharge programme for inpatient rehabilitation patients of the geriatric wards, thus making it possible to discharge patients during the early stage of rehabilitation, thereby expediting the turnover and management of beds in specialised hospitals.

The medical and healthcare department also set up a healthcare support hotline for the elderly, to enable timely and proper follow-up and referrals by actively understanding the situation with elderly persons' illnesses. There were over 400 regular service targets by the end of 2016, and the department planned to extend the service coverage to elderly patients admitted to care homes via hospitals.

The Government was also concerned about the impact of dementia on patients, their families and society. In addition to establishing an out-patient memory clinic in Conde S. Januario Hospital in 2016, the Dementia Treatment Centre commenced operation in September. It consolidated resources of health centres, specialist departments of public hospitals, the Social Welfare Bureau, and several social service institutions, in order to provide a one-stop diagnosis, treatment and social service support for patients with dementia in Macao.

Continuing to improve development of hardware and systems for medical and healthcare services

Early in 2011, the Government formulated its Ten-year Plan for Improvement of the Medical and Healthcare System, in response to social development and public aspirations, for establishing, expanding, reconstructing and upgrading public hospitals and the primary healthcare service network.

Several facilities were commissioned in 2016, including the Emergency Care Building of the Conde S. Januario Hospital and Carmo Health Centre. The former infectious disease rehabilitation centre in Coloane Peak had been refurbished to become the Public Health Clinical Centre, which came into operation on 27 January. The centre is designed as a contingency facility in compliance with standard specifications for isolation wards for infectious diseases and is equipped with an isolation ward that can accommodate up to 60 beds, in response to the risk of frequent outbreaks of infectious diseases worldwide in recent years.

On 21 March, the reconstruction of Coloane Health Station was completed and the station commenced operation. In June, the Housing Bureau granted a piece of land of nearly 1,000 square

feet for expansion of Seac Pai Van Temporary Health Station in Coloane, in order to better meet Seac Pai Van residents' need for medical and healthcare services. The Government further optimised and improved the population-to-bed ratio, as well as the distribution network of medical facilities.

After years of study, discussions and comprehensive consultation with the public and the industry, the Legal System on the Handling of Medical Incidents (Law No. 5/2016) was promulgated in August 2016, and came into effect on 26 February 2017. The promulgation and implementation of new laws on organ transplants and medical incidents and their complementary regulations , as well as the draft amendment to the law on professional registration of medical staff, are conducive to the continuous optimisation of the medical healthcare system.

Facilitating talent cultivation to meet the needs of social development

Regarding education, in 2016 the Government expedited the formulation of various laws and regulations related to and plans for tertiary education; stepped up efforts in cultivating talented persons who are bilingual in Chinese and Portuguese, with a view to laying the foundation for developing Macao as the cradle of these bilingual talents in the Asia-Pacific region, and providing a better learning environment for all-round development of young students. In 2016, several aspects of the promotion of patriotic education entered a new stage of development.

Ten-year Review of Non-tertiary Education Development

As the promulgation of the Fundamental Law on Non-tertiary Education marked its 10th anniversary in 2016, the Government conducted a forward-looking review of the system and the development of non-tertiary education through a seminar in October, and completed the interim review of the Ten-year Development Plan for Non-tertiary Education (2011-2020). Over the past ten years, non-tertiary education made remarkable achievements, as the Government had attached great importance to its development.

As an important basis for raising the quality of the public, the 15 years of compulsory education has been implemented by the Government since 2007, with significant increase in resources for education. In 2011, the Ten-year Development Plan for Non-tertiary Education (2011-2020) was rolled out, to establish a specific direction and blueprint for the ten-year development of education. In the same year, the Continuing Education Programme was launched, to encourage life-long learning and create conditions for the development of a knowledge-based society.

The Framework for Teaching Staff of Private Schools of Non-tertiary Education was formulated in 2012, to raise professional capabilities of and employment protection for teaching staff of private schools on a legal and institutional level. In the same year, the Macao Youth Policy (2012-2020) was issued. This provided a clear direction for promoting and implementing youth policies.

Since 2014, the Government has successively promulgated the Framework of Formal Education Curriculum and Basic Academic Attainments for Formal Education Curriculum for Local Education System by-laws, to provide guidance for schools on optimising the formal education curriculum, to raise the quality of talent cultivation and promote all-round development of students.

The Government has spared no efforts in optimising the above-mentioned work. The Government gradually increases resources allocated to education, moderately increases subsidies for free

education, tuition fees and other allowances, and increases the quotas for tertiary scholarship. These welfare-related measures are adjusted every year with regard to social development.

Besides, the Government launched the "Blue Sky Project", to progressively improve the situation of schools operating on podiums through short-term, medium-term and long-term plans concerning existing resources and land for education. In 2016, after one year of efforts and trials, three schools that had been operating on podiums continued their operations in independent school premises. The problem of schools operating on podium was being solved. To meet the public's aspirations, the Government expedited the construction of a public school, vocational education and practice centre and language training centre in lot CN6a in Seac Pai Van, Coloane.

Centralised registration for admission to the first year of kindergarten proved effective

In 2016, the education department further optimised school admission work. In January, the centralised registration for admission to the first year of kindergarten was successfully launched. It made the best use of information technology to reduce the workload of application formalities for parents and schools, and was well-received by the public.

In the second half of 2012, to meet the long-term aspirations of the education sector, students and parents to relieve pressure on students sitting several admission examinations held by different local tertiary institutions, the University of Macau, Macao Polytechnic Institute, Institute of Tourism Studies and Macau University of Science and Technology, started planning for and coordinating a joint admission examination. The preparations were completed in 2016, and the first joint admission examination (language and mathematics) coordinated by the four local tertiary institutions was scheduled for 30 March to 2 April 2017.

Hundreds of study tours under Thousand Talents Programme over three years

Young people are the hope of society. The Government creates favourable conditions for their growth, development and success, to cultivate younger generations with perseverance, a sense of responsibility and competitiveness. In 2016, the Government continued implementing various measures and plans under the Macao Youth Policy (2012-2020). Adding to various community organisations' existing initiatives for cultivating young people, the Government has launched the Thousand Talents Programme, to annually choose 1,000 people for study visits to mainland China.

The Thousand Talents Programme is a key programme of the Government for cultivation of young talents. Through cooperation with the Ministry of Education and All-China Youth Federation, the Government organised visits, exchange and study tours for young people (including university and secondary school students) in Macao, enabling them to have a more in-depth and accurate understanding of mainland China's latest developments. It also encouraged young people to build close links between their personal development and national development, and seize opportunities for growth. Through interaction with young people in mainland China, young people in Macao were motivated to raise their qualities and capabilities.

This programme was led by the Chief Executive Office and executed by the Macao Foundation

in collaboration with various secondary schools and youth groups that helped with implementation. The three-year overall plan for "Organising hundreds of tours under Thousand Talents Programme" was established, with participants divided into the secondary school group (lower and higher secondary schools) and open group. Each year, there are arrangements for 1,000 local secondary school students and young people to visit mainland China and take part in a variety of study and exchange activities. The Government closely tracks the participants' growth and development.

Cultivating Chinese and Portuguese bilingual talents to tie in with Macao's positioning

In 2016, the main focus of the Government's work related to tertiary education was to assist with optimising institutions' teaching conditions; raising the professional competence of teaching and research staff; promoting sharing of resources among institutions; and enhancing exchanges and cooperation in tertiary education with other regions. Making the best of its own advantages, Macao cultivated highly capable talents in support of the development of "One Centre, One Platform".

To facilitate continuous development of soft and hard power and increase international influence, and to fully leverage Macao's advantages in Chinese and Portuguese teaching, the Government launched the Chinese and Portuguese Bilingual Talent Training, Education and Research Cooperation Subsidy Scheme for Macao Tertiary Institutions in April. The aim was to reinforce Macao's positioning as a world tourism and leisure centre.

The Government also continued to coordinate the Working Group for Cultivation of Bilingual Talents in Chinese and Portuguese, comprising six institutions, to commence programmes including publishing Portuguese teaching materials and training teachers, to achieve the target of developing Macao as a cradle for cultivating bilingual talents in Chinese and Portuguese.

In 2016, the Government continued with the legislative procedures for the Tertiary Education System, and drafting supplementary regulations. The preliminary proposal for the long term plan for tertiary education was established, while the Programme Accreditation pilot scheme was completed. The Government continued to disburse Stationery Allowance for tertiary students to support their pursuit of education; provided students with comprehensive information on further education and career development; and organised a wide range of activities to facilitate students' comprehensive growth.

Raising social welfare standards and securing livelihoods of underprivileged households

Regarding social welfare, the Government continuously optimised social assistance and welfare measures, to maintain a reasonable standard of living for underprivileged households, and to provide appropriate social services for people in need. The quotas for childcare services were also increased.

Taking a crucial step towards Non-mandatory Central Provident Fund

In June, the Executive Council concluded discussions on the bill for the Non-mandatory Central

Provident Fund System, which subsequently passed its first reading at the Legislative Assembly, and underwent the second reading in the First Standing Committee of the Legislative Assembly. Drafting of by-laws commenced with full support of the Social Security Fund, representing a crucial step towards establishing a two-level welfare security system for the elderly in Macao.

Starting in 2013, the Government injected capital into the Social Security Fund in four yearly instalments, and completed injecting a total of 37 billion patacas by the end of 2016, thereby stabilising the financial situation of the Social Security Fund. The amount of contributions under the social security system was only slightly increased to 90 patacas since 2016, and the employee-employer contribution ratio remained at 1:2.

As for implementation of policy measures related to people's livelihoods, the Government followed the principle of keeping the aggregate amount of the pensions and Old Age Allowance above the minimum subsistence index. In July 2016, the Government made an upward adjustment of about three percent to pensions and other disbursements, increasing pensions and disability allowances to 3,450 patacas per month.

Also, the Government continued opening Provident Fund individual accounts for eligible Macao residents, and injected 7,000 patacas as a special allocation from the fiscal surplus into each account. Allocations made to eligible Provident Fund individual accounts over seven consecutive years could total up to 49,000 patacas.

In 2016, about 363,000 people were eligible for the special allocation from the fiscal surplus, of whom 14,000 were also given an incentive basic amount of 10,000 patacas, with the Government allocation totalling over 2.6 billion patacas. Eligible residents including elderly persons could begin claiming disbursements in phases, starting from August.

Planning for rehabilitation services and promoting social harmony

To provide better support for people with disabilities during rehabilitation and integration into society, and to develop Macao as a city that values equal rights and social harmony, in February 2016, the Government introduced the Ten-year Development Plan for Rehabilitation Services 2016-2025. The public consultation on the plan was conducted from 15 April to 30 May 2016. After due consideration and analysis of views collected during the consultation, the Government amended and finalised the plan in November. An interdepartmental study group on the ten-year development of rehabilitation services was subsequently established. It is coordinated by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture.

Since the implementation of the Ten-year Development Plan for Rehabilitation Services, various departments systematically commenced the tasks in the first phase (2016-2017). By the end of 2016, interim success was achieved in aspects including healthcare, employment, community support, livelihoods and education.

Regarding public hygiene, the screening service on hearing was expanded to cover all infants in Macao, in order to fulfil the principle of early diagnosis and timely treatment. With concerted efforts from different departments, the Children's Comprehensive Assessment Centre, which was established by the Health Bureau, commenced operation in June, providing diagnosis and treatment services for children with development disorders. After the centre was established, 150 backlog

cases were handled, with the assessment queue time significantly shortened to eight weeks.

Establishing systems, setting standards, and providing multiple security and safety measures

In 2016, the Government strived to ensure residents' security and safety through laws and regulations and establishing standards and systems with the support of technological progress and regional cooperation networks.

Domestic violence prevention law and food safety standards coming into effect

On 20 May, the Legislative Assembly passed the bill on Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence, which subsequently came into effect on 5 October 2016. The passage of the bill met public aspirations for zero tolerance of domestic violence, and provided a legal basis for combating and preventing domestic violence. This serves as a positive response to United Nations recommendations on policies for prevention of domestic violence.

In 2016, the Government issued the standards for the Maximum Levels of Mycotoxins in Foods and Nutritional Requirement for Infant Formula, as well as nine food safety guidelines. It also drafted the Standards for Use of Sweeteners in Foods and Standards for Use of Colours in Foods, sparing no effort in ensuring food safety through establishing a regional cooperation network.

Updating safety and security system to maintain public order

Regarding security and safety, the first phase of the Macao Urban Electronic Surveillance System, which comprised 219 surveillance cameras, came into operation at midnight on 15 September 2016. It has become an important means of supporting law enforcement.

Also, after the Central People's Government's demarcation of 85 square kilometres of waters administered by Macao, the Government divided the waters into six operational zones. With regard to the need for enforcement in different zones, different types of vessels are deployed for patrols and routine duties. The Government also established the regular operational arrangement of "30-minute emergency response circle", under which the Customs patrol fleet could reach any point in the waters administered by Macao to promptly respond to emergency incidents, in order to ensure proper maritime enforcement and safeguard maritime order and security.

Establishing interdepartmental groups for reviewing system for dangerous goods

To improve the management of dangerous goods in Macao, the Chief Executive gave instructions for the establishment of an interdepartmental working group to review and optimise the system for dangerous goods in Macao. Under the coordination of the Secretary for Security, participating departments commenced a study and proposed short-term, medium-term and long-term action plans. Several short-term tasks were carried out in an orderly manner.

The Government attached great importance to nuclear power safety. In response to construction of Taishan Nuclear Power Plant, the security authorities obtained the latest information in mid-2016; coordinated several departments to follow up on the assessment of and amendment to Macao's contingency plan; and constantly strived to facilitate the establishment of the Guangdong-Macao nuclear incident communication mechanism, for better protection of residents' safety and health.

Enhancing collaboration among culture, sports and tourism and expediting construction of leisure centres

Diverse development is the key to ensuring people's livelihoods. To expedite its establishment as a world tourism and leisure centre, in 2016 the Government organised several major festive events and developed several new tourism and cultural products, to enrich the leisure and cultural elements of tourism in Macao through collaboration among tourism, culture and sports.

Enabling better synergy to stimulate growth of the tourism industry

In 2016, as Macao's economic development entered a new stage of correction, there was a change in the composition of visitors to Macao, with notable increases in international tourists and several tourism indicators. The Government would seize the opportunities of the "Belt and Road" initiative; continue to leverage Macao's unique advantages in tourism and culture; take active steps to plan for and optimise supplementary facilities; and enhance management of the industry, with a view to raising the quality of tourism services.

With the momentum brought by the synergy of several festive events, several tourism indicators recorded positive growth in 2016. The number of visitors slightly exceeded 30 million, while that of overnight visitors increased by nearly 10 percent. This was the first time in over ten years when there were more overnight visitors than same-day visitors. In November, the Tourist Office completed the assessment of the effectiveness of Macao Light Festival and Chinese New Year Parade, to understand the support and satisfaction ratings of visitors, residents and retailers. This would provide objective indicators for assessing the effectiveness of and optimising large-scale events.

Launching Anim'Arte NAM VAN and realising cross-sector synergy

The Government actively facilitated interdepartmental synergy among tourism, culture and sports. Through a combination of sightseeing, cultural and creative, food and beverage and performance elements, a new tourism and leisure landmark has been established.

In May 2016, the Cultural Affairs Bureau worked with the Tourist Office, Institute of Sports and Institute for Tourism Studies, and other bodies to form an interdepartmental working group for launching Anim'Arte NAM VAN. This aimed to enrich the culture and leisure enjoyment of residents and expand the scope of marketing of local cultural and creative products through water sports, outdoor performances, art exhibitions, cultural and creative product showcases, art fairs and special food and beverage facilities.

A project to optimise Taipa Houses Museum was launched in September 2016, aiming to establish a local showcase and exchange platform for promoting Portuguese culture, as well as to further optimise the leisure space in the community.

Showcasing cultural Macao and preserving cultural heritage

Regarding cultural conservation, the selection of archives of Chapas Sínicas, which had been jointly nominated by the Archives of Macao and Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo, was listed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Regional Asia-Pacific Register in May 2016, further manifesting the value of Macao's documentary heritage.

No. 80 Rua das Estalagens, which was built before 1892, was a typical mom-and-pop store. The Government acquired the premises in 2011 and completed revitalisation and renovation in 2016. On 15 December, the building was used as a temporary venue for the Revitalisation of No. 80 Rua das Estalagens cum Exhibition in Commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of Dr Sun Yat-sen's Birthday, and was open to the public.

Also, the cultural authorities endeavoured to implement the Cultural Heritage Protection Law and commence relevant work according to the law. They actively fostered the surveying of real estate with cultural value in Macao, and in 2016 completed the assessment procedures for the first batch of 10 real estate projects. In accordance with regulations, the Government compiled a collection of views about the Plan for Protection and Management of the Historic Centre of Macao on the basis of a comprehensive public consultation. Immediately afterwards, the Government commenced the second stage of public consultation and compilation of relevant documents.

Perfecting Urban Planning for More Comfortable Living and Commuting

The Macao SAR Government has spared no effort in developing Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre and improving its urban environment and city planning, with the goal of building a liveable and accessible city. To meet the needs of development, and achieve a balanced and sustainable long-term goal, the Government will focus on improving people's quality of life and strengthening environmental protection measures.

Forward-looking Urban Planning and Rebooted Urban Renewal

Refining urban planning is a blueprint for fostering development and effective management. Therefore, in 2016 the Government completed the Macao Special Administrative Region Urban Development Strategy Study (2016-2030), specifying the overall direction of the plan for future urban development, closely followed by overall urban planning formulation.

To plan and develop new urban reclamation zones, the General Report on the Third Phase of Public Consultation and Public Opinion Survey Regarding the Overall Planning of New Urban Areas was compiled and released. On the basis of the report data, the Government is now analysing and perfecting the master plan for Macao's new urban areas, and suggests first implementing projects that meet society's more pressing needs.

To promote orderly development, the Government has established a study for the Macao East Zone Coordinated Development Plan, covering the construction and planning of Areia Preta New Reclamation Zone, the NAPE, the reservoirs and their surrounding areas, New Urban Zone Area A and Zhuhai-Macao Port Artificial Island. Preliminary preparations have begun for planning infrastructure construction in the administration zone of Area B, and the planning of New Urban Zone E1 is on schedule, with finalised locations for transport networks and infrastructure facilities, along with details of land uses and the measures for enhancing transport interconnections by sea, land and air.

In February 2016, the Government set up the Urban Renewal Committee, which officially commenced work in March. There are 29 committee members, including representatives from government departments and non-government parties, aiming to formulate policies and measures to support social development and facilitate urban renewal.

Expediting Public Housing Construction and Ensuring Adequate, Good Quality Housing

To realise the objective of "Homes for all in a contented society", in 2016 the Government continued to expedite the construction of public housing and progress with applications by eligible families. Also, a forward-looking study on future public housing demand has been conducted, and land has been designated for public housing development.

Housing projects completed in 2016 included: Home-Ownership Scheme housing project - Cheng I Building, and public housing project - Iat Seng Building. In total, they provide 770 Home-Ownership Scheme flats and 694 public housing flats.

The Seac Pai Van Social Facilities Building has been completed and is now operating. It has six

floors, containing a bus terminus, market, public car park, community activity centre and library.

Furthermore, the Government reached an agreement with the contractor to terminate the contract for the redevelopment of phase 2 of the Mong Ha Public Housing cum Sport Centre, which has been re-tendered after the plan was revised. The plan for Toi San Public Housing Estate was also revised in 2016, to ensure the neighbouring buildings would not be affected. Regarding the public housing project on Avenida de Venceslau of Morais, the Government is preparing to evaluate the impacts on the surroundings arising from the demolition of current facilities.

To expedite progress with eligible families' applications for public housing, work on examining applications submitted in 2013 – and making allocations – was accelerated, with over 2,100 homes allocated.

Also, 1,900 eligible families that had applied for multiple-bedroom flats were screened, with two-thirds of the assessment work completed by the end of September. Arrangements are being made for the eligible families to select and purchase the flats.

In 2016, a priority-based rent waiver and reduction scheme for public housing tenants with financial difficulties was introduced. Public housing tenants with monthly income exceeding the statutory cap are required to pay higher rental fees, encouraging those who are well-off to move out, and ensuring reasonable use of resources. During the year, more than 12,900 public housing tenants benefited from the waiver scheme, and 34 public housing tenants whose income exceeded the statutory cap ended the tenancies of their own volition. The government has continued providing temporary subsidies for families on the waiting list for public housing, to relieve the pressure they face in renting private housing.

To meet social needs and improve the public housing system, in 2016 a consultation was conducted on the revised Legal System for Public Housing, and a summary report was released.

Continuing to Optimise the Efficiency of Public Administration and Encouraging Reasonable Use of Vehicles

With the development of urban areas, the demand for transportation is expected to continue growing. Macao faces significant challenges due to its limited space, which is an issue of great concern to the Government. Therefore, in 2016 the Transport Bureau completed the mid-term review report on the Road Traffic and Transport Policy of Macao (2010-2020). This includes 61 measures based on the principles of "public transport priority", "control growth in vehicle numbers", "ease traffic pressure on roads" and "encourage walking"; and 56 of these measures (i.e. more than 90 percent) have been implemented on schedule.

To encourage the use of public transport, the Government strived to enhance the efficiency of public administration and adjust the public bus frequencies and routes to meet actual needs. Time-limited public transport lanes from Barra to Lam Mau were implemented in 2016. These are solely for use by buses and emergency vehicles, significantly shortening travel times from Barra to Central District. The bureau has also adjusted bus stops in busy areas, to relieve traffic jams. The "Bus Travel System" mobile phone application was launched, providing information on bus routes and stops. Users can search for the nearest bus stops, using its positioning service.

To enhance travel conditions for the elderly and the disabled, the Government has encouraged bus companies to replace old buses with more accessible models, by amending the contracts.

To reduce inconvenience arising from the redevelopment of the ventilation system of the Border Gate underground bus terminal and its environmental improvement scheme, the expansion of tourist coach pick-up/drop-off points at Border Gate Square east zone was completed in 2016. The underground bus terminus will be solely utilised by public buses.

In the second quarter of 2016, the Government began coordinating with three gaming enterprises in their provision of free shuttle buses to and from casinos in Cotai. By the end of the year, the frequency of shuttle buses at various ports was decreased by 327 per day compared with 2015.

To meet public demand for taxi services, the Government has issued more taxi licences on a timely basis, according to the actual situation in Macao. A total of 200 taxi licences were opened for bidding in 2015, and the taxis commenced operations in 2016. The Government launched pubic bidding for another 250 ordinary taxi licences in April the same year. The tendering procedure for special taxi licences was completed. According to the contract, 100 special taxis must be provided and operated by the company responsible in phases; and of them, five must be accessible taxis and ten must be jumbo taxis. A designated taxi service centre and taxi management systems must also be established.

Following the completion of Cheng I Building and Iat Seng Building, about 1,170 parking spaces for private vehicles and motorcycles will be provided. To encourage people to establish a habit of reasonably using private vehicles, a new parking payment model has been implemented, with charges adjusted according to different time sections.

To encourage walking instead of taking public or private transport, the Government has continued to perfect the walking route networks. The Rua da Surpresa Escalator and Walkway System and the Beautification of Rua da Encosta and of the Pedestrian Access between NAPE and Colina da Guia projects were completed in 2016, greatly shortening the walking distance between the NAPE and Central District. Also, the walkway between Lago Building and Taipa Houses Museum, and the viewing deck of the Small Taipa Hill in the Islands were completed – improving the walking route environment and providing links to tourist attractions.

In 2016, there was significant progress with the future core of mass transportation - the Light Rail Transit (LRT) system. The civil engineering works of the 9.3-km elevated bridge for the LRT Taipa line and 11 stations were essentially completed by the end of the year, and work began on installing the railway systems. An issue regarding the contract for constructing the LRT depot superstructure was resolved. The superstructure plans were revised, the project was re-tendered, and construction has already begun.

To support the development of the LRT, the Government has commissioned consultants to conduct passenger flow forecasts and rationally plan the LRT network, including the Macao peninsula line. The feasibility study on the LRT Seac Pai Van line was completed, and followed by a study on connecting the LRT Seac Pai Van line and LRT Taipa line.

The Taipa Ferry Terminal was inaugurated, in phases, by July 2016. This followed completion of the terminal, and preparatory work by the Marine and Water Bureau before commencing operations,

ensuring a stable and smooth transition from the temporary pier to the new one.

It has been confirmed that the fourth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour passage will be a bridge. The feasibility study on its construction and the related marine environmental assessment were completed and submitted to the Central People's Government. Once these are approved, the Government will be expected to finish the design and construction tender, and commence the work in 2017.

Protecting the Environment for More Comfortable Living and Promoting Eco-transport for Better Commuting

To ensure sustainable development and build a liveable and accessible environment, the Government is committed to protecting the environment in Macao. The interim evaluation on the implementation and effectiveness of the Environmental Protection Plan of Macao (2010-2020) was completed by 2016, with updated and revised long-term objectives.

With urban development, the demand for treatment of a variety of solid waste and wastewater has steadily increased. To cope with this demand, the Government commissioned consultants to conduct an overall evaluation of the management of solid waste in Macao and a feasibility study on expanding and upgrading Macao Waste Incineration Centre.

In accordance with the Framework Agreement on Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao in Environmental Protection, the Government has continued cooperating with mainland China on environmental protection, by finalising the exact waste collection sites in mainland China for the disposal of Macao's inert construction demolition materials; and initiating and purchasing hardware and software facilities for an inter-regional operating and control system for scrap vehicles from Macao.

To improve air quality, the Unleaded Gasoline and Light Diesel Oil for Motor Vehicles by-law was enacted, and the numbers of vehicles examined have been increased from 280 to 650 per day.

Short-, medium- and long-term plans for introducing and promoting environmentally friendly vehicles in Macao were formulated. To promote the use of electric vehicles, the Government issued the Technical Guidelines for Safety in Installations for Charging Electric Vehicles, and installed electric vehicle charging points at 60 public car parks. The Government also considered installing electric vehicle charging facilities in new buildings. Regarding public transport, the Government has continued encouraging bus companies to use environmentally friendly vehicles. At the end of the year, more than 44 natural gas vehicles had commenced operations.

Implementing large-scale infrastructure projects to build a perfect home

Pushing Ahead with Public Administration Reform and Continuing to Enhance the Legal System

In 2016, in line with Macao's development of "One Centre, One Platform", the administration

and justice authorities continued to deepen pubic administration reform, pushed ahead with legal system development, and strived to improve services related to people's wellbeing, with a view to actively responding to the needs of sustainable social development and the expectations of Macao people.

Steady progress with reforming public administrative structure and consultative bodies

The Government has worked towards rationalising and streamlining the division of functions among departments, to enhance overall operational effectiveness. Following the completion of the reorganisation of seven departments in 2015, during 2016 the Government continued with the remaining work required for eight departments under the first phase of the functional structure reform, as follows:

- Merging the Human Resources Office and the Labour Affairs Bureau;
- Reorganising the Fire Service and disbanding the Fuel Safety Commission;
- Integrating the functions of the Post Office and the Bureau of Telecommunications Regulation, to form the Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau; and
- Submitting a proposal to the Legislative Assembly for abolishing the Public Security Coordination Office and integrate its functions into the Unitary Police Service.

Moreover, in line with the needs of functional reorganisation, the Government completed the structural reform of the Tertiary Education Services Office. Building on the groundwork of the first-phase reorganisation, the Government has also formulated the plan for the second phase of the reform project.

The Government has also gradually reformed or integrated the consultative bodies serving in the areas of public administration, legal affairs, economy and industry, public transport, social

culture, social work and healthcare. It has persisted in implementing the system regulating tenures and concurrent posts. It is also planning to review the operations of each consultative body, as well as mechanisms for public policy consultations.

At present, the reorganisation of the Law Reform Consultative Committee has been completed, while reorganisations of the Women's Commission and of transport and public works consultative bodies including the Transport Advisory Committee, the Public Housing Affairs Committee, the Logistics Development Committee, the Urban Planning Committee and the Advisory Council on the Environment are in progress.

Conducting research for a municipal organisation that is not an organ of political power and improving the performance review system

To establish a municipal organisation that is not an organ of political power, a cross-department research committee comprising various public department heads and legal experts has already conducted research on the definition of "non-political power", along with ways to form the organisation, and its structure, functions, and membership. The committee has drafted an initial proposal as well as the relevant consultative documents, striving to conduct a public consultation as early as possible in order to collect public opinion, and push ahead with the legal establishment of the municipal organisation.

To continuously improve the performance review system, in the second half of 2016 the Government conducted a pilot scheme for a public service quality assessment mechanism, adopting a third-party review that involves commissioning a third-party academic institution to conduct research, as well as collecting comments from citizens on overall public services and the services of more than 50 public departments. The enhancements are expected to help achieve a more scientific and objective review. Also, the results of third-party review are now a constituent of the regular department performance review by the Public Service Review Committee, with a view to fostering improvements to departmental performances and services.

Simplifying inter-departmental service flows and actively developing e-governance

The Government has also focused on simplifying inter-departmental service workflows. In line with the Master Plan for MSAR e-Government 2015-2019, in 2016 it finished streamlining the services for approving 18 of the 45 Administrative Permits/Licences scheduled for the first phase – spanning retail, food and beverage, restaurant and intermediary industries.

Regarding e-governance, the Government has constructed and optimised e-management platforms and established the related networks. At the end of 2016, 15 types of services had been digitalised – involving natural person voter registration, unified recruitment examination, reply to requests for statistical data, trademark registration and self-service collection of parcels arriving through the post. In the area of internal administration, the Government has continued to optimise the Civil Servant Administration and Service Platform. At the end of 2016, the platform was used by or subject to trial testing by 30 departments.

Implementing unified recruitment examination and significantly optimising the civil service system

In accordance with the newly amended System for Recruitment, Selection and Training for the Promotion of Public Servants, the scope of application of the unified recruitment examination system has been expanded beyond covering only senior technicians and technical assistants, to span 14 general ranks and 19 special ranks including technicians and administrative assistants.

The recruitment process is directed by the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau, and collaborated by the recruiting departments, ensuring that the simplification of the selection process and higher efficiency of recruitment are achieved with due consideration of applicants' expectations and the departments' needs. In 2016, comprehensive capability appraisals were conducted for senior technicians, technical assistants and office assistants.

The Government has pushed ahead with the comprehensive review of the ranking system. In 2016, it completed the first-phase consultation for the review of the Civil Servant Ranking System. Adjustments were made to the salary point system of three special ranks: vessel traffic controller, hydrographer and topographer. It has also begun a study on general rankings. The Government has also strongly pushed ahead with the review of the provisions for holidays, leaves of absence and working hours, and of the civil servant promotion, appraisal and salary system, as part of the research and review aimed at further improving the Macao Public Servants Statutes and Regulations.

Gradually establishing a coordinated legislative mechanism and continuing to enhance the legal system

The Government has worked towards the gradual implementation of a legislative mechanism that incorporates decision making, coordination, drafting and consultation, as well as setting out a medium-to-long-term legislative plan. It has continued to enhance the legal system, and is committed to realising the best possible legislation.

To enhance fairness of elections, thereby protecting the democratic rights of the people, in 2016 the Government amended the Electoral System for the Legislative Assembly of the Macao Special Administrative Region, and the amendment bill subsequently passed its first reading at the Legislative Assembly.

The Government also puts much emphasis on the improvement of fundamental laws, and has expedited legislative work related to people's livelihoods, including the important legislation of the Maritime Area Management Framework Law. In 2016, the Government completed the public consultation on the draft of the Maritime Area Management Framework Law, and the collected opinions and suggestions are being comprehensively studied and analysed by the drafting committee.

As part of the legal preparations supporting the official enactment of the Animal Protection Law on 1 September 2016, the Government rolled out a series of initiatives dedicated to popularising legal knowledge, law enforcement and civil education. It has also enhanced publicity on safeguarding against avian flu, including information on frozen and chilled poultry products.

Regarding food safety, the Government has strengthened the mechanism for supervision of food

items, by introducing safety standards and guidelines. It has also continued to promote education on food safety and risks, and fostered international and regional cooperation.

Further, the Government has enhanced municipal development and management, and improved city cleaning and greening, in a dedicated effort to build Macao into a world tourism and leisure centre.

Legislative Assembly Fulfils Duties and Deliberates Bills to Address Public Aspirations

During the third session of the fifth Legislative Assembly, from 16 October 2015 to 15 October 2016, a total of 42 plenary meetings and 154 committee meetings were held, with nine laws, one resolution and 16 simple-majority resolutions passed during the plenary meetings.

Regarding fulfilment of legislative function, the Legislative Assembly passed Law No. 13/2015 on Amendments to the Constitution of the Civil and Municipal Affairs Bureau (IACM), concerning public administration, thereby rationalising the work of the IACM and various administrative departments, and implementing the principle of streamlined administration, in order to better complement the future functional orientations of the IACM, and provide for the development of integrated, more convenient public services and measures.

Regarding social well-being and livelihoods, the Legislative Assembly also passed Law No. 2/2016 on Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence, thereby formulating a series of preventive, protective, punitive and remedial measures to ensure the maximum possible protection for those affected by domestic violence, prevent domestic violence, and foster family harmony and social stability.

The Legislative Assembly also passed Law No. 3/2016 on Amendments to Law No. 7/2003 of External Trade Law, thereby putting A.T.A. declarations under the External Trade Law and imposing a new transport licence system, to simplify procedures regarding temporary imports being re-exported in the short term, and enhance the scrutiny of transportation of regulated goods, thus increasing convenience for the exhibition and convention industry and making external trade more orderly.

The Legislative Assembly passed Law No. 4/2016, Animal Protection Law, thereby prescribing the duties of pet owners and the functional duties and authority of the relevant regulatory body, and officially criminalises cruelty to animals, in order to enhance animal management and safeguard public safety and health.

Concerning public health, the Legislative Assembly passed Law No. 5/2016 on the Legal System on Handling Medical Incidents, thereby clearly defining "medical incident" and installing mandatory occupational insurance against civil liability, whilst establishing a more sophisticated mechanism for handling disputes over medical incidents, to better meet the needs of Macao in safeguarding the legal rights of both medical practitioners and patients.

Regarding the fulfilment of international duties, in view of the application to Macao of various resolutions of the United Nations Security Council on combating terrorism and the widespread use of weapons of mass destruction – as mandated by the Central People's Government, the Legislative Assembly passed Law No. 6/2016 on the Asset Freezing Regime, to prepare for legally enforcing the duties set out in the resolutions.

Through emergency procedures, the Legislative Assembly also passed Law No. 14/2015 on Amendments to Regulations on Motor Vehicle Tax and Law No. 1/2016 on Amendments to the List of Communicable Diseases Annexed to Law No. 2/2004 on the Prevention, Control and Treatment of Communicable Diseases. The former mainly aims to control growth in the number of vehicles, through increasing the cost of buying motor vehicles, and simplify the procedures for declaring details of motor vehicles; the latter mainly aims to respond, with appropriate control measures, to the global warnings against Zika virus issued by World Health Organization and the Pan American Health Organization, in order to safeguard public health in Macao. These laws were proposed by the Government.

In accordance with the authority conferred by the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, the Legislative Assembly fulfilled its supervisory function in several ways, focusing on budget and public finance supervision. These included passing Law No. 15/2015 on the 2016 Government Budget, deliberating the Government's Reports on Budget Implementation for 2014, and listened to and discussed the 2016 Policy Address delivered by the Chief Executive.

During the legislative session, legislators raised 719 written and 61 oral questions, and called for eight plenary meetings regarding the oral questions. Legislators gave 264 pre-agenda speeches, covering housing policy, public transport, health and medicine, economy and culture, gaming development, public administration and telecommunications services. Moreover, the Follow-up Committee for Land and Public Concession Affairs, the Follow-up Committee for Public Finance Affairs and the Follow-up Committee for Public Administration Affairs strived for progress with important issues regarding public administration and the implementation of related laws, and compiled eight reports.

Other responsibilities of the Legislative Assembly include listening to and fully reflecting different views, suggestions and criticisms from the public, and making prompt responses regarding public aspirations. During the session, legislators continued to strengthen the roster system of receiving public visitors, and 26 residents were personally received by legislators through this service. The Legislative Assembly received four petitions from citizens and groups, and handled these appropriately.

CCAC Combats Corruption While CA Persists with Rigorous Standards

In 2016, the Commission Against Corruption (CCAC) fulfilled its duties in accordance with the law and the principle of "all people are equal before the law", prioritising investigation of corruption and related fraudulent activities in the public and private sectors. It cracked the case related to a former leader of the judiciary, and conducted special investigations into land usage and published a report on the investigations, demonstrating its determination to combat corruption and foster integrity, maintain the MSAR's interests and governance credibility, and strive to develop Macao into an ethical, fair society.

In addition, the CCAC continued organising promotion and education activities focusing on freedom from corruption, expanding community relations networks and raising society's awareness of integrity and fairness. The CCAC actively strengthened exchanges and cooperation with other cities in mainland China and neighbouring regions, and participated in conferences and training organised by regional and international organisations. The CCAC continued refining its workflows

and human resources, to enhance staff solidarity and motivation and improve efficiency.

In 2016, the CCAC received 910 complaints and reports, including 252 criminal cases and 658 complaints to the Ombudsman. Of the criminal cases, 182 were concluded and transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office or were closed, while 280 complaints to the Ombudsman were concluded and closed. The CCAC also received 1,102 inquiries of various kinds during the year, of which 453 involved criminal offences, while 649 were complaints to the Ombudsman.

Regarding promotion and education, with the aim of encouraging the public to report corruption and support the building of a corruption-free society, the CCAC continued educating the public on the importance of probity. In 2016, the CCAC organised 401 talks and seminars, which were attended by 20,213 participants. These activities targeted civil servants, members of community organisations, employers and employees in the private sector, young people, and students of primary and secondary schools.

The new edition of *Discretion*, a series of teaching materials on integrity education for secondary students, was published as supplementary materials for Ethics and Citizenship lessons at junior secondary levels. The two CCAC branch offices, at Areia Preta and Taipa, continued leveraging their functions. They received 752 complaints, requests for assistance and simple inquiries during the year.

Regarding external affairs, the CCAC organised delegations to visit the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, the Department of Supervision of Guangdong Province, the People's Procuratorate of Guangdong Province, the Bureau of Supervision of Guangzhou Municipality, the People's Procuratorate of Guangzhou Municipality, the Bureau of Supervision of Foshan Municipality, the Bureau of Supervision of Zhuhai City, and the People's Procuratorate of Zhuhai City and its Hengqin District and Jinwan District.

The CCAC also sent delegations to participate in the International Ombudsman Institute Asian Regional Meeting and International Forum in Japan; the 9th Annual Conference and the General Meeting of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities in Tianjin; the 21st Steering Group Meeting and the 14th Regional Seminar of the ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific in Bhutan; the 14th Prosecutors General Conference of the SCO Member States and 2016 Meeting of the Heads of Prosecution Services of the BRICS Countries in Sanya, Hainan; a conference related to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in Vienna; the 11th World Conference of the International Ombudsman Institute in Thailand; and the 4th Singapore Symposium on Casino Regulation and Crime, organised by the Casino Regulatory Authority (CRA) of Singapore in Singapore.

The CCAC received delegations from the Supreme People's Procuratorate of the People's Republic of China, the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Hunan Province, the Department of Supervision of Guangdong Province, the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate, the People's Procuratorate of Zhuhai City and its Hengqin District, the Zhuhai City Intermediate People's Court, the Bureau of Supervision of Foshan Municipality, the Committees of the Timor-Leste National Parliament, the Procuratorate of the Republic of Mozambique and the Casino Regulatory Authority of Singapore, to enhance mutual understanding and commence exchanges and cooperation. The CCAC also met with the representatives of various institutions and organisations of Macao, to listen to opinions from different sectors, and accept social supervision.

The CCAC will continue to act in accordance with the law, uphold the principles of emphasising

both punishment and prevention, investigating all cases and fighting against all corruption, and steadfastly combat corruption and bribery. It will continue protecting residents' rights by investigating and making recommendations regarding any administrative infractions or misconduct in public departments and bodies, and maintaining the fairness and integrity of society.

In 2016, the Commission of Audit (CA) released four audit reports, including three performance

audit reports – on the Outsourced Services of Consultancy, Research and Public Opinion Polling; the Planning and Construction of Government Office Buildings; and the Management of Municipal Leisure Facilities by the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau – and the Commissioner of Audit's Report 2015.

The performance audit report on the Outsourced Services of Consultancy, Research and Public Opinion Polling mainly reviewed the Government's work on the outsourced services. According to the data collected, there were 1,514 consultations, studies, opinion polls and other similar outsourced projects between 1 January 2010 and 30 June 2013, accounting for expenditure of over 1.4 billion patacas. Of these, 280 projects with potentially high risk were investigated in accordance with established guidelines, 81 of which them were found to have problems.

The results revealed that the public departments lack understanding of the major laws and regulations that regulate the operation of financial accounts and the departments' Articles of Association, and they deviated from the legislative intent of the relevant laws. Therefore, learning, understanding and thoroughly implementing the relevant laws and regulations is the responsibility of all public servants.

The audit report on the Planning and Construction of Government Office Buildings examined whether the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau had performed its duty to formulate the

overall planning of government office buildings, to ensure that the Government can work towards gradually implementing the construction of various government office buildings, and resolve the problems resulting from renting private properties as offices.

For the overall planning of government office buildings, the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau only processed the demands for constructing office buildings of some departments. In terms of both cost saving and public administration, the CA believed that it is not cost effective for the Government to rent many private properties as offices.

The departments that directly interact with the public, and have rented units in commercial buildings as offices for long periods, have led to difficulties in controlling levels of rents paid from public funds, and obstacles to long-term development.

In 2015, the total expenditure on municipal leisure facilities paid by the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau (IACM) was 98,672,749.75 patacas. The performance audit report on the Management of Municipal Leisure Facilities by the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau examined whether the IACM had formulated appropriate measures to ensure sound operation of the facilities and maintain good hygiene, so that residents could enjoy a comfortable and safe environment.

However, the results showed that many facilities were damaged and some had safety risks. Although according to the IACM a regular inspection and maintenance mechanism was established, the results showed that the design and execution of the mechanism were not comprehensive.

In addition, the report pointed out that users had to take good care of public assets and maintain cleanliness to keep public facilities in good condition.

In June 2016, at the invitation of the MSAR Government, the Auditor General of the China National Audit Office (CNAO) and President of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), Liu Jiayi, delivered a lecture on "Promoting the Chinese Government: How to Fully Play the Role of National Audit" in Macao, and met with the Commissioner of Audit of Macao, Ho Veng On. He also inspected the current application of "Auditor Office (Macau version)", a computer programme developed by CA with assistance from the CNAO, and conducted a meeting with CA staff who had attended the training courses held by the CNAO. He encouraged the CA staff to pursue further studies, stick to their principles and fully perform their duties.

In August 2016, at the invitation of the Commissioner of Audit of Macao, Ho Veng On, the Director General of the Audit Office of Guangdong Province (AOGP), He Lijuan, visited Macao and had a working seminar with the CA staff, to exchange views on management of audit institutions, development of computer-aided audit and personnel training.

To enhance auditors' professional knowledge, CA invited speakers of different professional areas to Macao during the year, including experts from Portugal and Hong Kong, to give lectures on topics such as public contracts, management of audit risks, quality control, risks of financial audit in public domain, records of audit work and international standards on financial reporting. Besides, selected auditors were sent to Beijing to attend classes related to auditing offered by CNAO to ensure the auditors were up to international standards and to improve the effectiveness of auditing.

To maintain good communication with the audit industry and keep up with the latest information related to auditing, the Commissioner of Audit, Ho Veng On, led a delegation to Beijing in March

for an official visit with the Auditor General of the China National Audit Office (CNAO), Liu Jiayi. The two sides met to exchange views on various topics, such as assisting government in promoting the active role of audit work, discussing the optimisation and updating of the Auditor Office (Macao), and strengthening technical training for CA staff.

The Commissioner of Audit also attended the 9th General Assembly of the Supreme Audit Institutions of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (OISC/CPLP) in the capital of Angola, Luanda, in September; and the 22nd Congress of International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) in the capital of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Abu Dhabi, in December.

Also, at the invitation of China Society of Audit, leading officials of CA led a delegation to participate in the Cross-Strait, Hong Kong and Macao Audit Theory and Practice Seminar 2016 held in Zhengzhou, Henan province, in December.

Regarding promotion and publicity, CA continued organising talks on auditing culture, for cadets of the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces and new government recruits. At the invitation of public departments, it also promoted the optimisation of the use of public funds to relevant staff. In all, 29 talks were held during the year, attended by about 1,000 participants.

Macao's Courts Enhance Case-handling Efficiency and Prosecutors Combat Criminal Offences

Numbers of Cases Handled by the Three-tier Court System

In 2016, a total of 25,001 cases were handled by the three tiers of courts, representing an increase of 3.3 percent over 2015, and exceeding 20,000 cases for the second consecutive year. Of these cases, 94 were filed with the Court of Final Appeal, 1,001 with the Court of Second Instance, 23,359 with the Court of First Instance (including the Examining Magistracy), and 547 with the Administrative Court.

The majority of the cases in the three-tier court system were criminal cases and criminal labour cases, which totalled 11,011 (excluding Examining Magistracy cases). Ranking second were civil and labour cases, which totalled 4,466. There were also 750 administrative cases, and 8,774 other cases.

The three-tier court system concluded 23,575 cases in 2016, of which 89 were concluded by the Court of Final Appeal, with 45 cases pending; 909 were concluded by the Court of Second Instance, with 621 cases pending; 22,439 were concluded by the Court of First Instance (including Examining Magistracy cases), with 12,936 cases pending; and 138 were concluded by the Administrative Court, with 528 cases pending.

Law Promotion and Legal Consulting Services

To strengthen the promotion of law and foster the transparency of the judicial system, starting from 9 October 2013, the court issues press releases about typical concluded cases, and publishes them on the websites of the court and the Government Information Bureau. Various media may republish and report on these cases, which can hopefully promote legal awareness and law abidance in society, and inform the public regarding the judicial approaches and methods for settling various disputes. As at the end of 2016, an accumulated total of 429 articles had been released, 90 of which were released in 2016.

The Information Centre of the Court of First Instance and the Small Claims Court continued to provide consulting services to parties involved in legal proceedings. In 2016, the staff of the Information centre received 8,033 inquiries, involving 7,590 cases, of which 6,958 were directly handled by the Information Centre, 520 were transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office, and 112 to other departments. Also, 3,821 telephone inquiries were handled; while the Small Claims Court handled 1,661 inquiries.

Legal Assistance and Enforcement

Regarding delivery of judicial writs and assistance in investigations and evidence collection in civil and commercial cases, in 2016 the Court of Final Appeal received 172 judicial writs from mainland China courts, and delivered 56 judicial writs to mainland China courts on behalf of courts in Macao.

In 2016, the Court of Second Instance received 16 requests for reviewing and endorsing judgments made by mainland China courts or arbiters; of these, three judgments endorsed by the Court of Second Instance were sent to the Court of First Instance for enforcement.

Declaration of Assets and Interests

In 2016, the Court of Final Appeal followed the regulations in Law No.11/2003 in the process of

receiving individuals for the declaration of assets and interests. It opened 152 individual dossiers, processed 2,010 documents for the declaration of assets that involved 1,556 people, and organised and updated the contents of the individual dossiers according to the law.

According to the regulations stipulated in Clause 1 of Article 4 in Law No.1/2013, effective from April 2013; and Clause 2 of Article 21 in Law No.11/2003, which was amended according to the former law, the office of the Court of Final Appeal has uploaded the Part IV of the disclosure document of asset declaration to the website of the Courts of Macao, ensuring it is available in the public domain as required by law.

In 2016, the disclosure documents (Part IV) of 430 individual dossiers involving 294 people were published online, and can be retrieved. A total of 1,932 disclosure documents involving 592 people have been published online and can be retrieved.

Review of and Outlook for Judicial Reform

Speaking at the Opening Ceremony of the 2016-2017 judicial year, President of the Court of Final Appeal Sam Hou Fai reviewed the reforms of the judicial system over the past 17 years.

Since the Handover of Macao, the Judicial Organisation Framework Law was amended twice; professionalisation of judges was facilitated through the establishment of special courts; manpower shortage of courts was alleviated by a gradual increase in the number of judicial officers and judicial support staff; proceedings were simplified through amending the relevant laws, thereby enhancing the efficiency and quality of litigation.

However, there is still plenty of room for improvement of the judicial system, operation and management. In this regard, it is hoped that the Government and the Legislative Assembly can put extra efforts into facilitating the amendment of the Judicial Organisation Framework Law, to further improve the operation of the judicial system. Emphasis should be put on adjusting and optimising jurisdiction, and making the best use of the existing resources of the courts, to raise judicial efficiency and protect the right of appeal of litigants, in order to enhance judicial justice.

First of all, the purview of the Collegial Panel of the Lower Court should be adjusted. To alleviate the burden on the Collegial Panel, the scope of participation of Judges of Single-judge Benches should be properly expanded to trials of civil litigation, labour civil litigation and administrative litigation cases.

Secondly, statutory claim limits of appeal cases for administrative, tax and customs litigation handled by the Court of Second Instance should be lowered, so that appeals can be made to the Court of Final Appeal in relation to the adjudication concerned.

Thirdly, the jurisdiction of the Final Court of Appeal and the Court of Second Instance over criminal cases should be adjusted, by assigning first-tier criminal cases that are currently handled by the Court of Final Appeal to the Court of Second Instance.

Fourthly, the jurisdiction of the Court of Final Appeal should be properly expanded, so that cases of high significance, with wide-ranging impact or involving material legal issues, could be considered by the Court of Final Appeal for final judgement. This would better reflect the nature and status of the Court of Final Appeal in exercising the right of final adjudication ascribed to it by the Basic Law.

Public Security Safeguarded Through Combating Criminal Offences

In 2016, the Public Prosecutions Office initiated investigations of 14,876 criminal cases, representing an increase of 414 cases, or 2.86 percent, over 2015 – a somewhat lower increase than in 2015. Meanwhile, the Public Prosecutions Office adjusted its strategy by focusing on further implementation of policies for raising prosecution and case-handling efficiency. During the year, a total of 17,283 cases were concluded, representing an increase of 1,672 cases or 10.71 percent over 2015, which gradually proved the effectiveness of the measures.

Among the above-mentioned concluded cases, 4,479 involved prosecution against 6,151 people, of whom 2,615 or 42.51 percent were Macao residents; 2,422 or 39.38 percent were residents of mainland China; 254 or 4.13 percent were residents of Hong Kong; and 860 or 13.98 percent were residents of Taiwan and other places. This showed that public order was complex, as foreign offenders continued to account for a notable proportion of the total number of offenders.

In all, 4,866 cases of theft, robbery and property damage were filed for investigation, accounting for the largest share of the filed cases; ranking second and the third were offences against physical integrity, and illegal immigration and related crimes, with 1,637 and 1,362 cases, respectively. Besides, there were 796 cases of illegal gambling and loan-sharking, as well as 223 cases of money-laundering, representing a considerable increase of about 35 percent over the previous year. There was a notable decrease in the number of fraud cases, work-related crimes, crimes related to traffic accidents and computer crimes.

Monitoring Law Enforcement and Safeguarding Legal Rights

Apart from criminal investigations and legal proceedings, the Public Prosecutions Office also participates in litigation on behalf of the Government, and monitors law enforcement to safeguard legal rights, including acting as the legal representative of workers and their families, and representing persons with disabilities, and unknown and missing persons in legal actions.

In 2016, the Public Prosecutions Office handled trial hearings for 10,147 criminal cases, as well as 386 cases involving appeals and answers to appeals in criminal cases. It also handled 75 procedural dossiers for exercising its authority to establish parenthood; 86 litigations concerning regulations on exercising parental rights; and 18 litigations related to disputes over parenthood.

In addition, 1,079 administrative cases were initiated in 2016, which included cases related to regulations of the exercise of parental rights, social protection, custodial rights, adoption, disputes over parenthood, and settlement of unclaimed estates. It also completed the handling of 1,457 internal administrative cases.

Regarding labour litigation, the Public Prosecutions Office initiated 692 cases, of which 264 were ordinary labour litigation, and 428 were work-related accidents and occupational diseases. The Public Prosecutions Office attempted to mediate with the parties involved in these cases according to the law. Mediation agreements were reached for most of the cases. Only 23 cases of labour litigation and 48 cases of work-related accidents and occupational diseases required litigation due to failure to reach an agreement. The Public Prosecutions Office will continue actively performing its duties to protect labour rights, so that they are well protected by the laws.

Regarding administrative litigation cases, the Administrative Court office of the Public Prosecutions Office handled a total of 354 administrative cases, including 291 judicial appeals, 13 litigation cases of varied nature, 26 cases involving urgent procedures, and 13 cases of administration of taxation, and participated in 11 litigation procedures on behalf of the Macao SAR.

In 2016, the Public Prosecutions Office participated in 1,118 cases before the Court of Final Appeal and the Court of Second Instance. These included criminal, civil and administrative cases, conflicts between jurisdictional and judicial power, and recognition of extra-jurisdictional verdicts. The office issued 907 written opinions and attended 182 court hearings or consultation meetings.

Initiating Legal Assistance and Strengthening External Exchange

In 2016, the Public Prosecutions Office handled 85 cases involving judicial assistance regarding mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, as well as 20 countries, including legal assistance for criminal, civil and administrative cases. As communications between the Macao SAR and mainland China and the rest of the world become more frequent, the establishment of an effective legal assistance system will lay an important foundation for Macao's external economic and cultural exchanges.

To perform the responsibilities of provision of enquiry services by the Public Prosecutions Office, as stipulated by the Judicial Organisation Framework Law, during 2016 the Office of the Prosecutor General submitted 12 items of legal advice to the Chief Executive; provided 790 legal consultations and opinions to public departments, community organisations and the public; and participated in 164 procedures for open tenders conducted by public departments for construction work, financing and labour services.

Regarding external exchanges, delegations were sent to attend the 29th International Conference of the International Society for the Reform of Criminal Law, the 21st Annual Conference and General Meeting of the International Association of Prosecutors (IAP), the 14th Portuguese-speaking Countries Procurators-General Conference, the 10th China and ASEAN Countries Procurators-General Conference, the 14th Shanghai Co-operation Organization Prosecutors General Conference, and the 1st BRICS Prosecutors General Conference.

Also, the Public Prosecutions Office received visits from the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Supreme People's Court, the Consulate General of France in Hong Kong & Macao, the Portuguese Public Prosecution Service, and the Mozambique Public Prosecution Service. The Public Prosecutions Service also arranged exchange visits to mainland China for delegations from Portugal and Mozambique, fulfilling the role of Macao as the bridge between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

1

POLITICAL SYSTEM AND ADMINISTRATION

Political Structure

Macao People Governing Macao with a High Degree of Autonomy

Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of the People's Republic of China on 20 December 1999. The MSAR's constitutional document, the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, also came into force on the same day.

The Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region establishes, at the highest level of legal authority, the guidelines and policies of the Central People's Government regarding Macao. It stipulates the system to be practised in Macao, and lays down the political and administrative framework of the MSAR for 50 years from 1999.

The systems and policies of the MSAR – including its social and economic systems; safeguards for the fundamental rights and freedoms of its residents; the executive, legislature and judiciary; and Government policies – are all based on the provisions of the Basic Law.

Under the Basic Law, the MSAR is entitled to a high degree of autonomy in all areas except defence and foreign affairs. It enjoys executive autonomy, legislative autonomy, an independent judiciary and the right to final adjudication. The executive and the legislature of the MSAR consist only of permanent Macao residents. The MSAR maintains the status of free port and independent tariff region. It also maintains the free flow of capital and the freedom of operations of financial institutions. It may, under the name "Macao, China", independently maintain, develop relations with and sign agreements with various countries, regions and international organisations in fields such as the economy, trade, finance, transportation, communications, tourism, culture and sports.

The principles of "One country, two systems", "Macao people governing Macao" and a high degree of autonomy have passed their initial tests with flying colours, and are now broadly recognised in Macao and infused into its social and political culture. Macao people governing Macao" means that the people of Macao are in charge of their own affairs. Macao's Chief Executive, principal officials, members of the Executive Council and the Legislative Assembly, the President of the Court of Final Appeal and the Public Prosecutor-General shall be permanent residents, and some of these positions may only be assumed by permanent residents of Macao who are also Chinese citizens.

"A high degree of autonomy" means that the National People's Congress (NPC) authorises the MSAR to exercise a high degree of autonomy in accordance with the Basic Law, and that the central government will not interfere in affairs that fall within the autonomy of the MSAR. The MSAR enjoys executive, legislative and independent judicial power and the power of final adjudication, as well as other powers authorised by the NPC, the Standing Committee of the NPC and the Central People's Government.

However, a high degree of autonomy does not mean full autonomy. In order to maintain a unified China and to safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country, the Central People's Government retains certain essential powers – for example, the Central People's Government is responsible for the MSAR's foreign affairs and defence.

Chief Executive

The Chief Executive is the head of the MSAR and is accountable to the Central People's Government and the MSAR.

The Chief Executive is charged with the responsibility of leading the MSAR Government; implementing the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and other laws applicable to Macao; signing bills passed by the Legislative Assembly and promulgating laws; signing budgets passed by the Legislative Assembly and reporting those budgets and final accounts to the Central People's Government for the record; making decisions on SAR Government policies and issuing executive orders; formulating by-laws and promulgating them for implementation; nominating and reporting to the Central People's Government candidates for the posts of Secretaries, Commissioner Against Corruption, Commissioner of Audit, and leading officials of the Police and Macao Customs Service, and recommending to the Central People's Government the removal of the above officials; appointing a proportion of the members of the Legislative Assembly; appointing and removing members of the Executive Council; nominating and reporting to the Central People's Government the appointment of the Public Prosecutor-General and recommending his or her removal; appointing or removing presidents and judges of the courts at all levels, public prosecutors and civil servants; and, under particular circumstances, dissolving the Legislative Assembly.

The first- and second-term Chief Executive of the MSAR was Edmund Ho Hau Wah. The third- and fourth-term Chief Executive is Chui Sai On.

The Executive Council

The Executive Council assists the Chief Executive in policymaking. Article 58 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region stipulates that, except for the appointment, removal and disciplining of officials and the adoption of emergency measures, the Chief Executive shall consult with the Executive Council before making important policy decisions, introducing bills to the Legislative Assembly, formulating by-laws or dissolving the Legislative Assembly. If the Chief Executive does not accept a majority opinion of the Executive Council, the specific reasons should be put on record.

Article 57 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region stipulates that the Executive Council shall be composed of seven to 11 Chinese citizens who are permanent residents of the MSAR. The Chief Executive shall appoint them from among principal officials, members of the Legislative Assembly and other public figures. The Chief Executive shall decide the appointment or removal of Executive Council members. The term of office of members shall not last beyond that of the Chief Executive who appoints them, but the members shall remain in place until the new Chief Executive takes office.

Article 58 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region stipulates that the Executive Council shall be presided over by the Chief Executive and meet at least once a month. The proceedings of the Executive Council meetings are confidential, but a spokesperson announces important decisions to the public. The Executive Council held 34 formal meetings during 2016.

The first and second Chief Executive Edmund Ho appointed 10 members to the Executive Council in both his terms.

The third- and fourth-term Chief Executive, Chui Sai On, appointed 11 members to the Executive Council during his two terms in office: one Secretary, four Members of the Legislative Assembly and six public figures.

The Legislature

According to the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, the MSAR enjoys legislative autonomy and the Legislative Assembly is its sole legislature.

The Macao SAR has full legislative autonomy, which embodies and guarantees Macao's high degree of autonomy. The legislative power of Macao is exercised solely by the Legislative Assembly. No other body or entity has legislative power. Laws formulated by the Legislative Assembly shall conform to the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

The Legislative Assembly exercises its legislative power and supervisory power under the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Rules of Procedure of the Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Authority

The term "legislative authority" broadly refers to the power to formulate general and abstract laws that are applicable to the MSAR and its residents. More specifically, the powers of the Legislative Assembly include the right to make laws, the right to amend laws, the right to suspend the execution of laws, and the right to abolish laws.

According to the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Rules of Procedure of the Legislative Assembly, Legislative Assembly members and the Government have the right to introduce bills and propose amendments. The Government has exclusive sponsorship rights in the four following respects: electoral law for the Legislative Assembly, public income and expenditure, political structure and Government operation.

Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly shall come into effect only after being signed and promulgated by the Chief Executive.

Supervisory Authority and Other Responsibilities

The responsibilities of the Legislative Assembly include: examining and passing budgets introduced by the Government; examining the Government's reports on budget implementation; deciding on Government motions on taxation; approving debts to be taken on by the Government; and debating the policy addresses of the Chief Executive.

The term "issue of public interest" encompasses all aspects of Macao society; the Legislative

Assembly may hold meetings to discuss such issues, and may require relevant Government officials to attend those meetings.

The Legislative Assembly receives and handles residents' complaints; it receives complaints concerning the existing legal system, but it does not directly handle individual cases or applications for legal consultations.

The Legislative Assembly also has the authority to impeach the Chief Executive.

When exercising the above-mentioned powers, the Legislative Assembly may summon, as required, persons to testify or give evidence.

Moreover, members of the Legislative Assembly are also entitled to address enquiries regarding the Government's work.

Composition and Term of Office of the Legislative Assembly

Members of the Legislative Assembly shall be permanent residents of the MSAR. The majority of them are elected and the term of office, except for the first term, is four years.

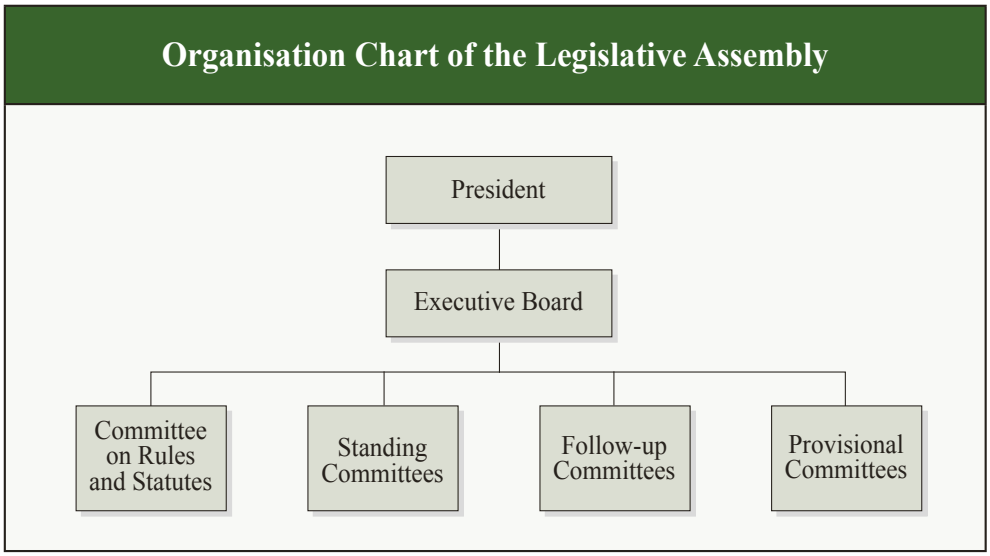
The first Legislative Assembly of the MSAR had 23 members, eight of whom were elected directly, eight indirectly and seven appointed by the Chief Executive. Their term of office expired on 15 October 2001. The second Legislative Assembly had 27 members, 10 of whom were elected directly, 10 indirectly and seven appointed by the Chief Executive. Their term expired in 2005. The third and the fourth Legislative Assembly likewise had 29 members, 12 of whom were elected directly, 10 indirectly and seven appointed by the Chief Executive. The fifth and the succeeding Legislative Assembly will have 33 members, 14 of whom are elected directly, 12 indirectly and seven appointed by the Chief Executive. However, the aforementioned does not apply to the amendments made through legal procedures to the method for forming the Legislative Assembly of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

The Legislative Assembly has one president and one vice president, elected by and from among its members. The president and vice president shall be permanent Chinese residents who have lived continuously in Macao for at least 15 years.

Structure and Operation of the Legislative Assembly

The structure of the Legislative Assembly comprises the president, the Executive Board, the Committee on Rules and Statutes, standing committees, follow-up committees and provisional committees. The president represents the Legislative Assembly and leads and coordinates the assembly's work. The president performs his or her duties in accordance with the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Rules of Procedure of the Legislative Assembly.

Each Legislative Assembly usually serves four sessions. Each session lasts one year, normally from 16 October to 15 August of the following year. The Legislative Assembly uses Chinese and Portuguese, Macao's two official languages.



Administrative Agencies and Technical Support Offices

The administrative agencies of the Legislative Assembly include the president, the Executive Board and the Administrative Committee, all of which are responsible for the administrative affairs of the Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly's technical support offices report directly to the Executive Board. If the term of the Legislative Assembly expires or if the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, the Executive Board shall retain its responsibilities until the first meeting of the new Legislative Assembly. The technical support offices are led by the president and the Executive Board, and they report directly to the secretary-general. The technical support offices are divided into sections to handle different portfolios and to provide the administrative agencies and members of the Legislative Assembly with technical and administrative support.

The Legislative Assembly's Public Feedback System

The Legislative Assembly has established a public feedback system to collect opinions, suggestions and criticisms concerning legislation, Government activities, policies and other issues of public interest. The system also aims to explain the work of the Legislative Assembly and help citizens to exercise their rights to submit petitions and make complaints.

Citizens may voice their opinions via the feedback system in person or by telephone, post, fax or e-mail. Public reception is available during normal hours of government service.

In addition, legislators receive citizens by appointment at the Legislative Assembly building from noon to 1 pm on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Legislators make themselves available according to a roster compiled by the Legislative Assembly.

Electoral Law

Macao's electoral system is based on Law No. 12/2000 the Voter Registration Law (as amended by Law No. 9/2008) and Law No. 3/2001 the Legislative Assembly Election Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region (as amended by Law Nos. 11/2008,12/2012 and 9/2016). The two laws govern both the direct and indirect elections of the Legislative Assembly, and the appointment of legislators as prescribed in Annex II (1) of the Basic Law.

The Voter Registration Law contains 60 articles, which govern the voter registration procedures for natural persons and legal persons, whereas the Legislative Assembly Election Law contains 222 articles, which govern the direct and indirect elections of members of the Legislative Assembly.

Electoral System for the Legislative Assembly

Under the Legislative Assembly Election Law, there are direct and indirect elections.

In direct elections, any individual aged 18 years or older and who is a permanent resident of the MSAR may, after registration under the Voter Registration Law, vote for the 14 directly elected members of the Legislative Assembly.

In indirect elections, representatives of legal persons who are confirmed as members of the relevant sectors for at least four years may, after being registered with and given legal personality by the Identification Services Bureau for at least seven years under the Voter Registration Law, vote for the 12 indirectly elected members of the Legislative Assembly.

Under the two election systems, the method used for converting the number of votes into seats in the Legislative Assembly is as follows: the first candidate on each list receives a quotient equal to the number of votes recorded for that list. The second candidate on each list receives a quotient equal to half the number of votes recorded for that list. The third candidate on each list receives a quotient equal to a quarter of the number of votes recorded for that list, and so on. Legislative Assembly seats are then awarded to the candidates who, among all lists, have the highest quotients. As regards the assignment of the final seat: if two candidates from different lists have equal quotients, the seat shall be given to the candidate from the list that has yet to win a seat. If both lists have won one or more seats, the seat shall be given to the list that received the most votes. If both lists have won the same number of votes, the winner of the seat shall be determined by the open drawing of lots.

The Chief Executive shall appoint seven legislators to the Legislative Assembly within 15 days of receiving the final verified results, as stipulated in Clause 2 of Article 133 of the Legislative Assembly Election Law.

Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Election

The Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Election is responsible for promoting, coordinating and supervising the elections of the Legislative Assembly.

The members of the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Election are appointed by the Chief Executive. The commission has one chairman and at least five members,

appointed from among appropriately qualified permanent residents of the Macao SAR. The Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau provides support to the commission.

The Judiciary

The courts of the MSAR have judicial autonomy. They are subordinate only to the law and are guaranteed to be free from any interference. The MSAR has a Court of First Instance, a Court of Second Instance and a Court of Final Appeal. The power of final adjudication is vested in the Court of Final Appeal.

The Court of First Instance may, when necessary, establish special courts. The previous criminal prosecution system has been maintained since the establishment of the MSAR.

The MSAR also has an Administrative Court, which is responsible for administrative and tax litigation. Defendants and plaintiffs who find the ruling of this court unsatisfactory can file an appeal to the Court of Second Instance.

Judges at all levels are appointed by the Chief Executive on the recommendation of an independent commission composed of local judges, lawyers and prominent members of the community. The Chief Executive appoints the presidents of the courts from among the judges. The President of the Court of Final Appeal shall be a Chinese citizen who is a permanent resident of the MSAR. Any appointment or removal of the President of the Court of Final Appeal shall be reported to the Standing Committee of the NPC for the record.

The Public Prosecutions Office is independent and free from interference, as defined by law.

The Public Prosecutor-General shall be a Chinese citizen who is a permanent resident of the MSAR. He or she shall be nominated by the Chief Executive and appointed by the Central People's Government. Other public prosecutors shall be nominated by the Public Prosecutor-General and appointed by the Chief Executive. The structure, powers, functions and remit of the Public Prosecutions Office are prescribed by law.

Relationship between the MSAR and the Central Government

The MSAR is a local administrative region with a high degree of autonomy under the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. No department, province, autonomous region or municipality under the Central People's Government may interfere in the MSAR's internal affairs as specified in the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. Any person from another province, autonomous region or municipality must apply for an entry permit to enter Macao. If there is a need for central government departments, provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities to set up an office in Macao, they must obtain the consent of the MSAR Government and the approval of the Central People's Government.

The Central People's Government is responsible for the MSAR's defence and foreign affairs. However, it authorises the MSAR to conduct certain external affairs on its own, under the name of "Macao, China" as specified in the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. The Central People's Government appoints and removes the Chief Executive, principal officials and

the Public Prosecutor-General.

Laws enacted by the legislature of the MSAR must be reported to the Standing Committee of the NPC for the record. However, such reporting shall not affect the entry into force of such laws.

National laws shall not be applied in the MSAR except as follows, which shall be promulgated or legislated by the MSAR.

The national laws applicable in the MSAR as of the end of 2016 were:

- Resolution on the Capital, Calendar, National Anthem and National Flag of the People's Republic of China;
- Resolution on the National Day of the People's Republic of China;
- Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China;
- Regulations of the People's Republic of China Concerning Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities;
- Regulations of the People's Republic of China Concerning Consular Privileges and Immunities;
- Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Flag;
- Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Emblem;
- Law of the People's Republic of China on Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone;
- Law of the People's Republic of China on the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf;
- Garrison Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China; and
- Law of the People's Republic of China on the Immunity of the Property of Foreign Central Banks from Judicial Compulsory Measures.

The MSAR has no jurisdiction over acts of state such as defence and foreign affairs.

Chinese citizens who are residents of the MSAR are entitled to participate in the management of state affairs according to law.

Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the MSAR

As a working agency stationed in Macao by the Central People's Government, the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the MSAR shall, in the light of the principles of "One country, two systems" and "Macao people governing Macao", support the SAR Government in administration in line with the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, and be responsible for liaison between mainland China and Macao.

The liaison office is responsible for contacting the MSAR Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC and the People's Liberation Army Macao Garrison; contacting and assisting mainland China authorities in managing mainland Chinese-funded organisations in

Macao; promoting social and economic exchanges and cooperation between mainland China and Macao; reporting to the Central People's Government the opinions of Macao people about mainland China; handling Taiwan-related affairs in the MSAR; and handling any other matters assigned by the Central People's Government.

In addition, the liaison office shall, through various channels, promote ties with all social segments in Macao, pay attention to development and stability issues, and provide assistance wherever necessary.

Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the Macao Special Administrative Region

Under the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, the Central People's Government is responsible for handling foreign affairs related to the MSAR. To this end, the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the MSAR was established on 20 December 1999.

The duties of the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC in the MSAR are:

1. Handling foreign affairs issues related to the MSAR that are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government;
2. Handling and coordinating affairs related to the MSAR's participation in international organisations and conferences; issues concerning international organisations and associations that establish branch offices in the MSAR; and matters related to inter-governmental conferences to be held in the MSAR;
3. Handling matters concerning the application of international treaties in the MSAR; and assisting with issues concerning the Central People's Government's processing of authorisation for the MSAR Government to negotiate bilateral agreements with foreign countries;
4. Coordinating and handling issues related to the establishment of foreign consular bodies, or other official and semi-official organisations in the MSAR, and dealing with relevant consular affairs; and
5. Handling any other responsibilities assigned to it by the Central People's Government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The People's Liberation Army Macao Garrison

The People's Liberation Army Macao Garrison took up its role in Macao on 20 December 1999 with the establishment of the MSAR.

According to the Garrison Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the Macao garrison is responsible for the defence of Macao without interfering in the local affairs of the MSAR. The MSAR Government may, if necessary, ask the Central People's

Government for assistance from the Macao garrison in maintaining social order and relieving natural disasters. The Macao garrison has strictly observed the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Garrison Law, loyally fulfilled its duty, strengthened exchanges with various sectors of Macao society, and actively participated in charitable activities.

Executive Structure

The MSAR Government is the executive authority of the MSAR. The Chief Executive is the head of the Government, supported by secretariats, bureaux, departments and divisions.

Secretariats: there are five secretariats in the Government, namely the Secretariat for Administration and Justice, the Secretariat for Economy and Finance, the Secretariat for Security, the Secretariat for Social Affairs and Culture, and the Secretariat for Transport and Public Works. Each is headed by a secretary. The secretaries, in the above order of seniority, stand in for the Chief Executive when the Chief Executive is unable to perform his or her duties.

Bureaux: units directly under the secretariats, performing designated functions.

Departments: units affiliated to the bureaux, responsible for establishing operational procedures.

Divisions: units affiliated to the bureaux or departments, responsible for operational duties.

The Government structure includes affiliated units, such as teams and sections.

The principal officials of the Government are the secretaries, the Commissioner Against Corruption, the Commissioner of Audit, and leading police and customs service officials. Principal officials of the MSAR shall be Chinese citizens who are permanent residents of Macao and who have ordinarily resided in Macao for a continuous period of not less than 15 years.

The Government is responsible for formulating and implementing policies; conducting administrative affairs; managing external relations as authorised by the Central People's Government under the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region; drawing up and introducing budgets and final accounts; introducing bills and motions and drafting by-laws; and designating officials to attend meetings of the Legislative Assembly to listen to opinions or to speak on behalf of the Government.

The Government must abide by the law and be accountable to the Legislative Assembly; implement laws passed by the Legislative Assembly and already in force; present policy addresses regularly to the Legislative Assembly; and answer questions raised by members of the Legislative Assembly.

Secretary for Administration and Justice

The Secretary for Administration and Justice holds authority in areas including: public administration; civil affairs; legal translation and promotion; legislative affairs and legal administration; civil and criminal records; regulation of the registration and notarisation system; and publication of the *Macao SAR Gazette*.

In 2016, the Secretary for Administration and Justice, on behalf of the Government, signed

the Agreement between the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Armenia on Exemption of Visa Requirements, the Agreement between the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Belarus on Exemption of Visa Requirements, and the Cooperation Agreement between the Secretariat for Administration and Justice of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the Minister of Economy of the Portuguese Republic on Monitoring of Food-related Activities and the Areas of Monitoring.

Secretary for Economy and Finance

The Secretary for Economy and Finance is responsible for the Government budget; supervision of industry, commerce and gaming; offshore businesses (except those under the jurisdiction of other secretaries); the currency, foreign exchange and monetary system (including the insurance sector); administration of public finances and the tax system; statistical data; labour and employment; vocational training; and consumer rights protection.

In 2016, the Secretary for Economy and Finance attended the 21st meeting of the EU-Macao Joint Committee, in Brussels.

Secretary for Security

The Secretary for Security has authority over the internal security of the SAR; criminal investigations; immigration control; supervision of maritime traffic and the application of penalty provisions; civil protection; coordination and management of the prison system; customs affairs as defined in Law No. 11/2001; and the Reformatory for Juvenile Delinquents, as defined in Law No. 2/2007 "Education and Supervision System for Juvenile Delinquents".

Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture

The Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture is responsible for education, health, social affairs, culture, tourism, sport, youth affairs, social security, cultural industry and social rehabilitation.

In 2016, the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture attended the UNWTO World Tourism and Security Meeting for High-level Officials, the 14th Asiania Sport For All Association (ASFAA) Congress, the 69th Session of the World Health Assembly, the 26th meeting of the Joint Committee of Universities of Portuguese-speaking Countries, the Seventh ASEAN Plus Three Culture Ministers' Meeting, the Third ASEAN Plus One Culture Ministers' Meeting, the Global Tourism Economy Forum - Macau 2016, the Ninth Global Conference on Health Promotion, and the Macao International Food Forum 2016.

Secretary for Transport and Public Works

The Secretary for Transport and Public Works is responsible for land regulation; traffic management;

aviation and port affairs; infrastructure and public projects; transport and communication; environmental protection; Home-Ownership Scheme housing and public housing; and meteorology.

Commission Against Corruption

The Commission Against Corruption functions independently. The Commissioner Against Corruption shall be appointed by the Central People's Government on the nomination of the Chief Executive. The commissioner is accountable to the Chief Executive.

The Commission Against Corruption is responsible for tackling corruption and fraud. It investigates, in accordance with the law, corruption and fraud among civil servants and among individuals involved in voter registration and elections. It also promotes the protection of human rights, freedom, legal guarantees, and legitimate rights and interests, and aims to ensure the justice, legitimacy and efficiency of public administration, and investigates corruption in the private sector in accordance with the law.

In 2016, the Commissioner Against Corruption participated in the International Ombudsman Institute's General Assembly for Asia and International Forum, the Ninth Annual Conference and General Meeting of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities, the 21st Steering Group Meeting cum 14th Regional Seminar of the ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific, the 14th Shanghai Co-operation Organization Prosecutors General Conference, and the BRICS Prosecutors General Conference 2016.

Commission of Audit

The Commission of Audit has been set up in accordance with the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. It functions independently and is not subject to interference. The Commissioner of Audit is accountable to the Chief Executive.

The major duties of the Commission of Audit are to monitor the implementation of the Government budget; to compile an audit report on the overall Government accounts; to monitor the implementation of target departments' budget and the final accounts, as well as the management and expenditure of capital not included in the budget, together with assessing everything including assets, debts, profits, losses, and accounts, and verifying that all public expenditure is according to the proper purview of audit; and to conduct "value-for-money" assessments, through reviewing efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

The following bodies are subject to audit: (1) Those deriving over half their income from the Government; (2) Those with less than half their income from the Government, but subject to audit by written consent.

For public interest, the Chief Executive can issue a written authorisation to the Commissioner of Audit to audit and inspect any person of interest.

In 2016, the Commissioner of Audit visited the National Audit Office; and attended the Ninth General Assembly of OISC/CPLP, and the 22nd Congress of the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI).

Unitary Police Service

The Unitary Police Service is part of Macao's internal security system, and it is responsible for the coordination of Macao's security affairs. It commands and leads police units that now include the Public Security Police and Judiciary Police.

The Commissioner-General is the head of the Unitary Police Service, and he or she is appointed by the Central People's Government on the nomination of the Chief Executive, to whom he or she reports. However, this shall not affect the supervisory power of the Secretary for Security granted through by-laws.

In 2016, the Commissioner-General participated in the 19th Guangdong-Macao Police Working Meeting, the 14th Shanghai-Macao Police Cooperation Working Meeting, and the 22nd Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Tripartite Criminal Investigation Department (CID) Heads Meeting, the 16th Tripartite Woman Police Officers' Meeting, the Fourth Macao-Zhuhai Police Forum, and the 11th Symposium on Police Studies of the Strait-cum-Hong Kong and Macao.

Macao Customs Service

The Macao Customs Service (Macao Customs) has been established in accordance with the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

It is a public body with administrative autonomy, which is responsible for directing, implementing and supervising customs policies, as well as conducting policing functions such as customs administration and supervision (as specified in Article 1 of Law No. 11/2001).

The head of the Macao Customs, the Director-General, is appointed by the Central People's Government on the nomination of the Chief Executive, to whom he or she reports. However, this shall not affect the supervisory power of the Secretary for Security granted through by-laws (as specified in Clause 6 of Article 50 in the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and Article 6 of Law No. 11/2001).

In 2016, the Director-General of the Macao Customs attended the 127th and 128th meetings of the Customs Cooperation Council in Brussels.

Office of the Government Spokesperson

The Office of the Government Spokesperson is responsible for formulating information strategies and coordinating their implementation; ensuring Government communications are coherent and efficient; and fostering the Government's relations with the media and the public, in accordance with the Government's policies, measures and work.

The Office of the Government Spokesperson reports directly to the Chief Executive and operates according to the Chief Executive's guidelines. The office collaborates with the Government Information Bureau when initiating activities. The office is run by a government spokesperson and a deputy government spokesperson.

Policy Research Office of the MSAR Government

The Policy Research Office is responsible for carrying out research and related work on political, legal, economic, social, and cultural issues; assessing, formulating, and following up public policies, development plans and administrative agendas; and providing technical and organisational support to the Chief Executive, with the aim of realising democratic, scientific and highly-efficient policy-making.

Protocol, Public Relations and External Affairs Office

The Protocol, Public Relations and External Affairs Office was established according to Executive Order No. 233/2012. It is responsible for handling protocol and non-foreign policy related consular affairs for the Government.

Office of the Macao Special Administrative Region in Beijing

The Office of the Macao Special Administrative Region in Beijing reports directly to the Chief Executive, and it represents the MSAR in Beijing with administrative autonomy.

In 2016, the Office of the Macao Special Administrative Region in Beijing promoted Macao's political, economic, cultural and tourism achievements in the implementation of "One country, two systems" through various platforms and activities. For example, Macao participated in the 22nd China Lanzhou Investment and Trade Fair and the Public Memorial Ceremony for Ancestor of Mankind, Fu Xi, in Tianshui, Gansu province; co-organised various events including the photo exhibition on Impressions of Macau Through a Photographer's Eyes; Exhibition of Calligraphy by Lian Jiasheng and His Students from Hong Kong, Macao and Mainland China; and the Fourth "Macao's Patriotic Sentiments" activity series – Macao Youth's New Vision on "One country, two systems" Debate Competition.

The number of followers of the office's Weibo account (http://weibo.com/draemp) has increased to more than 810,000 since 2011, while the number of followers of its WeChat account has risen to more than 10,000 since the second half of 2013. Since November 2014, the office's official website has attracted more than 31,000 visitors. The office made use of the Internet to establish positive interactions with mainland China and overseas netizens, and showcased Macao's latest developments to the world by widely spreading information about Macao's culture, tourism and news. A platform for effective communication and interaction with the public has been established, to enhance understanding of Macao by local residents and people from mainland China and overseas.

The office enhanced its communications with Macao students studying in tertiary institutions in mainland China, particularly those in Beijing; organised various activities to deepen the students' understanding of mainland China and foster their sense of belonging; and participated in and provided assistance for activities organised by Macao student organisations in Beijing.

In 2016, the office also assisted interactions between the Government and mainland China authorities and between enterprises and organisations in Macao and mainland China, in order to seek mutually beneficial opportunities in development and cooperation. It also assisted Macao

and mainland China residents in resolving disputes and difficulties arising from investing, living, studying and travelling away from home. During the year, the office received numerous visiting groups from Macao and mainland China organisations, which facilitated relevant activities of Macao organisations in Beijing.

Macao Economic and Trade Office in Lisbon

The Macao Economic and Trade Office in Lisbon, which represents and supports the MSAR in Portugal and has administrative autonomy, is responsible for safeguarding the MSAR's interests in Portugal.

Regarding administrative work, the office issues life certificates to MSAR Identity Card and Portugal Residence Permit holders who worked or resided in Macao before or after the MSAR was established and are currently residing in Portugal; assists MSAR residents in Portugal with renewing or replacing their identity documents, such as the MSAR Passport; and assists people who worked in Macao before or after the MSAR was established with applying to different departments in the MSAR for verification of working hours.

Regarding promotion of cultural activities, in 2016 the office organised art exhibitions, and received Carlos Marreiros and assisted him with organising his exhibition. It also collaborated with the Confucius Institute of the University of Lisbon for the first time, to co-organise a cultural activity called the "Chinese Culture Series – Taking a Closer Look at Chinese Movies".

Regarding student affairs, the office organises celebration activities and parties on major festive occasions for Macao students studying in Portugal. It also provides assistance in organising evening exchange sessions between the Chief Executive and Macao students in Portugal, during the Chief Executive's visits to Portugal.

Regarding reception and exchange activities, in 2016 the office and the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute served as the support units for assisting wine and food trade associations of Portuguese-speaking countries and regions in Macao, when they held briefings on the functions of the service platform established for trade associations of Macao and Shanghai; assisted as a supporting organiser in holding the Forum of Business Opportunities for China, Portugal and Macao Enterprises, which was co-organised by the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute; Economy, Commerce and Investment Promotion Bureau of Portugal; and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

In 2016, the office received the Chief Executive during his visit to Portugal; a delegation that attended the Macao-Portugal Joint Committee bilateral meeting; a delegation led by the Secretary for Economy and Finance; a delegation led by Chen Sixi, the Deputy Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR, and organised related student exchange activities; a delegation led by the head of the Macao Customs; a delegation led by the Director of the Monetary Authority of Macao to participate in the Seminar on Promotion of Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries on Financial Services with the MSAR as the Financial Service Platform; and a delegation to Portugal that comprised Pan-Pearl River Delta "9+2" provincial representatives, led by the President of the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute.

The office also assisted in organising the symposium for the Pan-Pearl River Delta "9+2" provincial representatives and Portuguese enterprises; a delegation of the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute and the Environmental Protection Bureau; a delegation led by the President of the Guangdong-Macao Traditional Chinese Medicine Technology Industrial Park; a delegation of the Guangdong-Macao Traditional Chinese Medicine Technology Industrial Park; the delegation of the fifth induction training programme and practical session for judicial officers of courts and the Public Prosecutions Office; and the youth entrepreneur delegation to Portugal led by the President of the Macau Youth Entrepreneurs' Association. It also co-organised the Macao International Environmental Co-operation Forum & Exhibition, and helped the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute to organise promotion activities in various cities in Portugal.

The office also received the keynote speaker of the Chinese Seminar series, who visited Lisbon upon invitation by the Chinese Embassy; and organised book recommendation sessions upon request by the President of the Macau Bookworms' Association. The office held a reception to celebrate the 17th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao SAR, which was attended by about 300 people.

The Director of the office attended the 32nd general meeting, and the first and second executive committee meetings of the Union of Portuguese-speaking Capital Cities in 2016.

Macao Economic and Trade Office to the European Union

Based in Brussels, the Macao Economic and Trade Office to the European Union represents the MSAR, has administrative autonomy, and assists the Chief Executive with economic and trade liaison and cooperation between the MSAR, the EU and related organisations.

In 2016, the office received the MSAR delegation for the 21st meeting of the EU-Macao Joint Committee in Brussels, led by the Secretary for Economy and Finance; the delegation for the Annual General Meeting of the World Customs Organization, led by the head of the Macao Customs; and a delegation to Portugal, which comprised Pan-Pearl River Delta "9+2" provincial and regional representatives, led by the President of the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute.

The office provided assistance to students who joined a course in Brussels under the Chinese-Portuguese Translation and Interpretation Study Scheme, co-organised by the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau and Directorate General for Interpretation of the EU; provided guidance to four postgraduate students who participated in the European Union Academic Programme in Macao on their study plan in Brussels; hosted the visiting delegation of the European Union Academic Programme in Macao organised by the University of Macau and Institute of European Studies of Macau; and the exchange delegation of outstanding high school students for visiting the EU and UNESCO, which was organised by the Tertiary Education Services Office.

Macao Economic and Trade Office to the World Trade Organization

Based in Geneva, Switzerland, the Macao Economic and Trade Office to the World Trade Organization (WTO) represents the MSAR, promotes and handles economic and trade relations, and cooperation between the MSAR and WTO members.

In 2016, the office received the delegation led by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture for the 69th Annual Meeting of the World Health Organization; and the delegation led by the Labour Affairs Bureau for the 105th Session of the International Labour Conference (ILO).

Macao's Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan

Macao's Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan provides comprehensive services for Macao citizens working, studying, travelling, doing business or living in Taiwan; promotes economic, trade, cultural, education, health, social services exchanges and cooperation between Macao and Taiwan; and enhances crime fighting and judicial support.

Municipal Services

The Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau (IACM) is responsible for coordinating, monitoring and handling affairs concerning environmental hygiene and people's livelihoods; formulating and organising civic education activities; assisting non-governmental organisations and developing community spirit. It resolves practical problems encountered by Macao residents by receiving and handling their requests and complaints concerning their daily lives.

The IACM comprises an Administration Committee, a Consultative Committee and a Supervisory Committee. The Administration Committee is an executive body that supervises the work of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau and takes all actions required for the bureau's operation and performance of duties. It holds closed meetings. Public sessions are held every month to listen directly to citizens' queries and suggestions. The IACM management also hosts community seminars in various community centres and districts, with local organisations and district residents invited to attend. Twelve community seminars were organised in 2016, and were attended by 152 associations and organisations and 375 residents.

The Macao Foundation

The Macao Foundation's goal is to promote, develop and implement research relating to Macao's cultural, social, economic, educational, scientific, academic and philanthropic activities, including activities aimed at promoting Macao.

Subsidies and Charity Work

In 2016, the Board of Trustees and Executive Committee of the Macao Foundation reviewed 971 sponsorship applications, and approved 771 of them. The Executive Committee approved 63 plans for activities during the year, each with funding that exceeded 500,000 patacas. The approved subsidies totalled about 1.52 billion patacas; most (51.47 percent) were given to education and research projects.

The Macao Foundation cooperated with Caritas Macau, Macau Deaf Association, the Macao General Neighbourhood Associations Union and Kiang Wu Hospital Charitable Association in

launching the Macao Foundation - Caritas Home Care Service, Macao Foundation – Macau Deaf Association "Listen, Talk, & Care" Scheme, a care programme for elderly people living alone, and the Brain Health Action Campaign. The foundation cooperated with China Soong Ching Ling Foundation, the Chinese Foundation for Lifeline Express and the China Foundation for Disabled Persons in launching various charity projects in mainland China. The foundation also continued to distribute gift to the needy during the Chinese New Year and the Mid Autumn Festival, benefiting 33,078 people.

Youth Programmes and Scholarships

In 2016, the foundation continued to grant scholarships to Macao students. A total of 400 students were awarded with tertiary scholarships, while scholarships for secondary and primary schools were awarded to a total of 10,449 students, totalling 59 million patacas. It also granted scholarships of 5.19 million patacas to 43 mainland China students enrolled in Macao's tertiary education programmes, students from Portuguese-speaking countries and Namibia, and students recommended by the Education Forum for Asia Annual Conference in Beijing.

The Macao Foundation cooperated with the China Space Foundation, National Prosecutors College, Institute of Social Sciences / Oriental Institute of the University of Lisbon, the University of Coimbra and Chinese Culture University of Taiwan in offering a variety of scholarships, in order to promote exchanges and cooperation between Macao, the Greater China Region and Portugal in education and academic arenas.

The Macao Foundation continued to launch youth programmes. These aimed to promote the core value of love for the country and for Macao, developing professional skills and broadening their horizons. The foundation cooperated with the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR, the Union of Associations of Professional Accountants of Macau, Teledifusao de Macau, China Space Foundation, Macao Daily News, General Association of Chinese Students of Macao, and relevant agencies in mainland China in organising various activities.

The Macao Foundation established the Macau Excellent Talents Award Scheme in 2014, to award outstanding individuals in Macao who win national or international competitions, or obtain national or international recognition. In 2016, eight candidates were granted the award.

Promotion of Culture and Art

In 2016, the Macao Foundation subsidised 404 exhibitions and performances, and solely organised or jointly organised with other organisations about 58 exhibitions, performances, talks and arts appreciation activities. In all, eight local artists participated in the exhibitions through the Macao Artists Promotion Programme, while 15 local art groups participated in the Macao Foundation Citizen's Concert; and the epic historical Beijing opera "Jing Hai Hun" was performed in Nanjing, Xi'an and Chongqing.

The Macao Foundation joined hands with the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles to organise the 2016 Macao Art Talent Workshops of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles.

It also organised the 11th Macao Literary Awards, and the award presentation ceremony of the 21st Book Review Contest for Secondary School Students in Macao.

Academic Research and Publishing

In 2016, the Macao Foundation organised various academic seminars and activities, which included the 13th Asian New Humanities Net Annual Meeting, the "China/Macau: Cartography, Circulation, Description" international symposium, the Third Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Symposium, the "Cultural Conservation in Macao – Macao's Art of Chinese Opera" exchange meeting, the Hong Kong-Macao Regional Situation Workshop 2016, and the Workshop for Social Science Scholars of Macao.

The Macao Foundation continued compiling The Macao Volume of the Chinese Folk and Ethnic Culture and Arts Collection, with the Chinese Opera Chronicle – Macao Chapter and Collection of Chinese Folk Tales – Macao Chapter have been granted final approval. The foundation continued preparing for the compilation of Macau Memories. The foundation also edited and published over 45 volumes of books and academic journals, with major works including the Macau Studies Series, the Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region Series, the Macao Literature Series, and the Macao Knowledge Series. The foundation also participated in book fairs held in Taipei, Hong Kong and Inner Mongolia.

Cooperation with Other Organisations

In 2016, the Macao Foundation provided subsidies for the maintenance of the office premises and the rental cost of the quarters for the United Nations University Computing and Society (UNU-CS) (originally called the United Nations International Institute for Software Technology). The foundation also subsidised the Macao Science Center Limited and the Science and Technology Development Fund; subsidised local drivers to take part in local and overseas races through the Sports Bureau; and presented the Macao Foundation Invention Award through the China Association of Inventions.

As founding member of the Institute of European Studies of Macau (IEEM), the Institute for the Development and Quality of Macau, the Macau Productivity and Technology Transfer Centre, and the Boao Forum for Asia, the Macao Foundation continued to participate in various activities of these organisations in 2016.

Office for Personal Data Protection

The Office for Personal Data Protection operates independently under the supervision of the Chief Executive. Its responsibilities are to monitor and coordinate the enforcement and implementation of the Personal Data Protection Act, to formulate confidentiality rules for personal data, and to monitor how the act is put into practice.

In 2016, the office received 224 complaints regarding, or reports of, leaks or mishandling of personal data; 56 requests for advice; 1,207 notifications concerning personal data processing; 35

applications for authorisation of data sharing; and 2,137 legal inquiries. It held or co-organised 36 briefing sessions, 10 seminars and talks, and 56 training sessions (33 classes) on the Personal Data Protection Act. In all, there were 4,975 attendees.

Civil Service System

The general eligibility requirements for civil servants are that they should be permanent residents of the MSAR, aged between 18 and 64; should possess relevant educational qualifications or work experience and be capable of performing the roles required; have no criminal record or other conditions as laid down by law that would render a person inappropriate for the post or job concerned on a full-time or part-time basis; and be of sound health and mind.

Civil servants are recruited either by appointment or on contract terms. The promotion and relocation of civil servants are prescribed by law. Civil servants who breach disciplinary rules may be sanctioned by written warning, fine, suspension, forced retirement or dismissal. Concerning the continued service, appointment and employment of civil servants, under Articles 98 and 99 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, Macao's serving civil servants, including the police and supporting members of the judiciary, remained in employment after the establishment of the MSAR. They may remain in the civil service and retain their seniority with pay, allowances, benefits and conditions of service no less favourable than before. The Government shall pay such civil servants, or their dependents, all pensions and allowances due to them on terms no less favourable than before, and irrespective of their nationality or place of residence.

The Government may employ Portuguese and other foreign nationals previously employed in the civil service who are permanent residents of the MSAR to serve as public officials in Government departments at all levels, unless otherwise prohibited by the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. The Government may also employ Portuguese and other foreign nationals as advisers or to fill professional and technical posts. These persons shall be employed only in their individual capacities and shall be responsible only to the Government.

At the end of 2016, Macao had 30,831 civil servants (excluding 17 people recruited through the outsourcing contract system and labour provision contracts), of whom 30,588 were recruited locally and 243 from elsewhere. Of this total, 57 percent were male and 43 percent female. There were 20,593 civil servants with tertiary education qualifications, representing 67 percent of the total; 759 of the bureau directors, department heads, division and section chiefs – 94 percent of the total – held tertiary education qualifications.

Civil Servant Training

The objective of establishing the Civil Servant Training Centre under the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau is to build up a team of high-quality civil servants by consolidating training resources, strengthening coordination and planning, and building a more systematic training programme framework according to the development of civil service ranking and duties. Civil servant training comprises both compulsory and elective courses.

To meet the training requirements for promotion in the Rank and Grade System for Civil Servants,

the Government has included training as an important requirement for promotion of civil servants. There are two types of training courses for promotion: elective and compulsory courses.

Improving Public Services

Third-party evaluation has been incorporated into the public services appraisal mechanism by commissioning a third-party academic institution to assess the overall performance of public services provided by the Government. Besides, information about the performance of public departments is regularly disclosed on the "Improving Public Services" website.

Facilitating Inter-departmental Cooperation and Enhancing the One-stop Service Functions of the Integrated Government Services Centre

The Government facilitates closer cross-departmental cooperation; makes the best use of the space in the Integrated Government Services Centre for expansion of service facilities; collects public feedback as the basis for continuous service improvement; and introduces more livelihood-related services that cater to the needs of the public. In December 2016, the First Notary Public Office of the Legal Affairs Bureau was relocated to the Government Integrated Service Centre, to provide various notary services to the public, so that they can complete the formalities regarding notary services while using other government services at the centre. By the end of December 2016, 25 public departments provided services in the Integrated Government Services Centre, providing about 300 external services.

E-Governance

Adopting the principle of rationalisation of administrative structure, the Government focuses on the overall development of e-governance. It actively facilitates optimisation of cross-departmental service procedures and internal administration, promotes electronic public services, and constantly reinforces infrastructure and information security management through the coordination and co-operation mechanisms. Through such efforts, the Government aims to promote the development of e-governance, raise its capability of scientific administration and execution, and provide quality and convenient services to the public.

The Government continues to strictly follow the Macao SAR Electronic Governance General Plan 2015-2019, to implement and carry out various tasks as scheduled therein. Heads of public departments, supervisors of technical units and technicians collaborate with the staff of relevant operation units to form a task force for coordinating different departments to follow up and implement various plans, and facilitate digitalisation of internal administration and external services.

In the first phase, the Government finished optimising the cross-departmental workflow for approving and issuing administrative permits and licences for 18 of 45 items. It also launched a platform for the public to enquire regarding progress with applications, and finished compiling the service guidelines. Meanwhile, the Government has progressively improved measures for increasing public convenience in the electronic registration of notary services. These measures include expansion of the system for enquiries about registration of notary services, establishment of the system for online marriage registration, optimisation of the functions of the online notary service

platform and promotion of this platform to other public departments, as well as the establishment of the system for estimating fees for registration of notary services.

The Government plans digitalisation of public services that are frequently used and of high public concern. In 2016, 15 services – including registration of natural person voters, centralised examination management, response to enquiry on statistical data, registration of trademarks and self-collection of postal parcels, were provided in electronic form. Taking the centralised examination management as an example, the public can apply for examinations by setting up their government service account or using the newly launched Macao Public Services mobile app, in addition to submitting their application in person. With a combination of a personal account and binary authentication services, the entire application procedures for examinations are provided in electronic form. Also, the Government continuously installs additional self-service machines, and launches more mobile applications for public convenience. For example, self-service application for certificates of criminal record is available at the Immigration Department Building in the islands area of Macao; the Financial Services Bureau launched a self-service enquiry system on individual debt records; the Transport Bureau launched a bus arrival alert mobile app; and the Identification Services Bureau launched the Identification Services Bureau Service Station mobile app, through which the public can complete the formalities for modifying contact details and numbers.

According to the principle of balanced development of service provision and information security as set out in the Electronic Governance General Plan, the Government strives for synergic development of information security measures and the scope of practical e-governance services. The Government is currently expanding the network infrastructure of the Government Data Centre, so that it can has cloud computing capabilities. Meanwhile, the formulation of service regulations, service level agreements and service management standards under the established management mechanism for the Government Data Centre is conducive to the development and management of the centre. Strategies for centralisation of administration will be further adopted, to provide safer and more reliable network infrastructure services to various departments. Besides, to promote the sustainable development of electronic public services, the Government has commenced construction of the second Government Data Centre, which will complement the existing one to provide more reliable, safer, maintenance-friendly and uninterrupted services.

Official Languages

In accordance with Article 9 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, in addition to the Chinese language, Portuguese may also be used as an official language by the executive authorities, the legislature and the judiciary of the MSAR.

Award of Decorations, Medals and Merit Certificates

To commend individuals and organisations for their outstanding performance – in terms of personal achievements, contributions to the community or service to the MSAR – Chief Executive Edmund Ho in November 2001 promulgated By-law No. 28/2001, which established rules for awarding decorations, medals and merit certificates to them. It stipulated four categories of decorations and merit certificates in the MSAR: the Decoration of Honour, Medal of Merit, Medal for Distinguished

Services and Certificate of Merit.

As of 2016, the Chief Executive had signed administrative orders to award decorations of honour, medals and certificates to 16 batches of individuals and entities.

Flag and Emblem of the MSAR

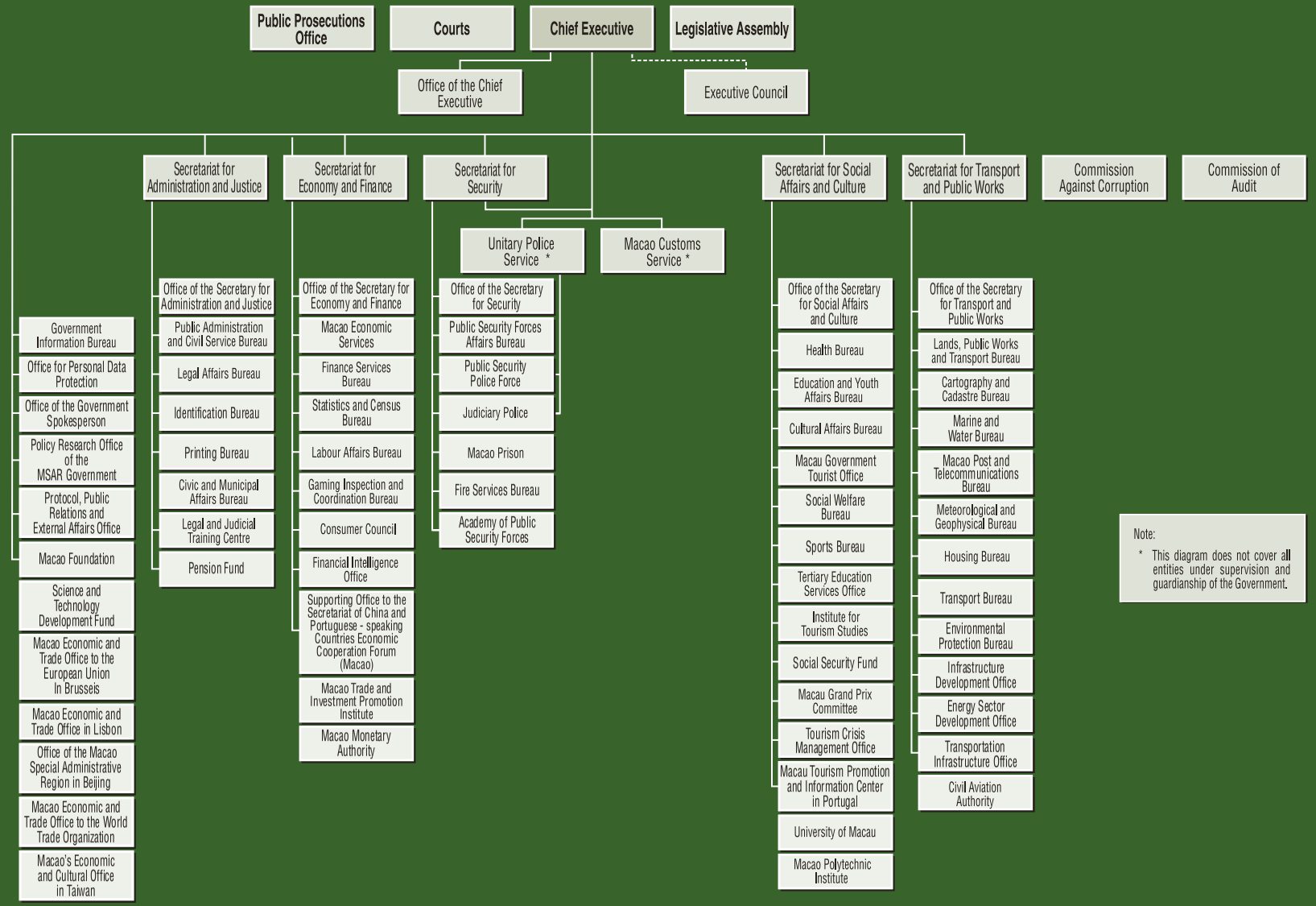
The flag of the MSAR has identical patterns and colours on both sides, with the five stars, lotus flower, bridge and seawater design on the front and back. The rectangular flag has a green background and a 3:2 length-height ratio. A white, three-petal lotus flower is in the centre of the flag. Five golden stars, including a larger one in the middle, form an arch over the lotus flower. Below the lotus flower, a white bridge and seawater are represented as green and white stripes (See Appendix II of Law No. 6/1999).

The Flag of the MSAR

The circular MSAR emblem consists of a narrow green border, a ring of characters on a white background, a green inner circle and elements including stars, a lotus flower, a bridge and seawater. The outer ring of characters lies between the narrow green border and the green inner circle. In the upper half of the ring of characters, 14 Traditional Chinese characters meaning "The Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China" are set in a standard traditional font, evenly distributed along the width of the arch. The lower portion of each character points to the centre of the emblem. In the lower half of the ring of characters, the Portuguese word "Macau" is printed in a standard font. The letters are evenly spaced, with the upper portion of each letter pointing to the centre of the emblem. Both the Chinese and Portuguese characters are distributed symmetrically on opposite sides of a vertical axis through the emblem. A white lotus flower with three petals is in the centre of the green inner circle. Above the lotus flower, five golden stars, of which the middle one is largest, radiate from the centre of the emblem. The lower points of the stars are directed at the centre of the emblem. Below the lotus flower, a white bridge and seawater are represented as green and white stripes.

The Emblem of the MSAR

Structure of the Macao SAR Government *



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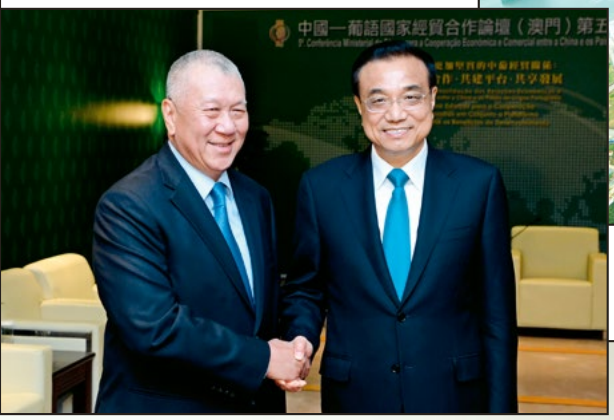
Premier Li Keqiang in Macao

From 10 to 12 October 2016, Premier Li Keqiang visited Macao to attend the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries. This was Premier Li's first visit to Macao, and he said it had always been his wish to visit Macao. He hoped he could see more of Macao, listen more to the people, and understand more about Macao's changes and development.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2

THE LEGAL SYSTEM AND THE JUDICIARY

The Legal System and the Judiciary

The Legal System

Macao's legal system is founded on a strong tradition of adherence to the rule of law and judicial independence. Under the principle of "One country, two systems", the Macao Special Administrative Region has retained its pre-Handover legal system based on Continental European law. Judging by the actual situation, Macao's former legal system has come largely intact through the period following the establishment of the MSAR. The rule of law, human rights and judicial independence are fully guaranteed on paper and in practice.

Pre-Handover Laws Remain Largely Unchanged

Almost all the laws, decrees, by-laws and other regulatory documents enacted in Macao before 20 December 1999 remain in effect. Only laws or portions of laws that conflicted with the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region were repealed. The principle that pre-Handover laws should remain essentially unchanged has been incorporated to ensure Macao's steady and sustained development.

Five resolutions and four annexes regarding the treatment of Macao's original laws were passed in accordance with the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region at the 12th Session of the Standing Committee of the 9th National People's Congress, which opened on 31 October 1999.

The resolutions resulted in the scrapping of 12 pre-Handover laws, decrees and regulatory documents that were found to conflict with the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. Three more laws that contravened the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region were not retained but remained in effect as references under the principles of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, until replacement laws could be enacted. In total, 18 laws and decrees that were incompatible with the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region were repealed. The Standing Committee established guidelines for interpreting the nomenclature contained in pre-Handover laws, when used to explain or be made applicable to the laws of the MSAR.

Since the Reunification Law of December 1999 also accepts these guidelines, they have been included as integral parts of the law of the Macao SAR.

Improving the Laws of the Macao SAR

Some of Macao's original laws needed to be revised, in order to conform to the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and reflect Macao's new status as a special administrative region. The Legal Statute Research and Adaptation Working Group was established for this purpose in 2001. Composed of legal experts and specialists from the Government and Legislative Assembly, it is studying the laws that are currently in effect and proposing adaptations. It also recommends measures to ensure harmony and uniformity within the legal system.

In 2013, the Government completed a three-year project on the review and adaptation of the

existing laws in Macao as planned. The project involved the revision of the 2,123 existing laws and decrees that were promulgated from 1976 to 19 December 1999. About 40,000 provisions were analysed article by article to verify whether the laws were still in effect and, if not, indicate the reasons the laws were not in effect. In addition, laws and acts that were still in effect were adapted in accordance with the regulations stipulated in the Reunification Law. Recommendations for amendments were made for provisions that were incompatible with existing legislation, as well as inaccurate translations between the Chinese and Portuguese versions of the texts of existing laws and acts.

A list of relevant existing laws and decrees was compiled through active cooperation between different departments. There are 668 items of legislation that remain in effect (108 laws and 560 decrees) and 1,455 items that are no longer in force (232 laws and 1,223 decrees). The review and adaptation of the existing laws of Macao is fundamental work of the legal system of the MSAR. The results of the review serve as an important reference for planning and improving legislation.

Laws of the Macao SAR

The laws presently in force in the Macao SAR are:

1. The Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region;
2. National laws listed in Annex III to the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region;
3. Laws that were in effect before 20 December 1999 and which have been retained as laws of the Macao SAR by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and
4. Laws enacted by the legislature of the Macao SAR.

The Penal Code, Criminal Procedural Code, Civil Code, Civil Procedural Code and Commercial Code, collectively known as the "Five Codes", form the authoritative framework of Macao's legal system.

National laws shall not be applied in the Macao SAR, except those listed in Annex III to the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. Laws listed in Annex III shall be applied locally by way of promulgation or legislation by the Macao SAR. Currently, 11 national laws apply in the Macao SAR.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress may add to or delete from the list of laws in Annex III after consulting its Committee for the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and the MSAR Government. Only those laws relating to defence, foreign affairs and other matters outside the limits of the Region's autonomy as specified in the Basic Law are to be listed in Annex III to the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

Fundamental Rights

The Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region safeguards the fundamental rights of the people of Macao. These include: freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of

association and assembly, freedom of procession and demonstration, the right to organise and join trade unions and to strike, freedom of religion, freedom to travel, and freedom to enter and leave Macao. Provisions applicable to Macao in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and International Labour Conventions also remain in force.

Macao continues to comply with the main international conventions on human rights, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Judicial System

Judicial Independence

Under the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, the Macao SAR enjoys independent judicial power, including the power of final adjudication. Courts of the Macao SAR exercise independent judicial power. They are subordinate to nothing but the law, and they are not subject to any interference.

Judges of the Macao SAR exercise judicial authority according to the law, and not according to any orders or instructions, except as prescribed in Article 19 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. Judges are immune from legal action for discharging their judicial functions. The Macao Public Prosecutions Office likewise exercises the procuratorial functions vested in it by law, independently and free from any interference.

Judicial Organs

Under the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Macao SAR Judicial Organisation Framework Law, Macao has two independent judiciary bodies: one is the court system, which exercises judicial power; the other is the Public Prosecutions Office, which exercises the power of prosecution.

The Courts

Designed in accordance with the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Macao SAR Judicial Organisation Framework Law, Macao's three-level court system became fully operational following the formal establishment of the Macao SAR. This system's operations totally embody the independent judicial authority and final adjudication authority granted to Macao by the Central People's Government.

Courts are the only institutions vested with judicial functions. They seek to safeguard legally protected rights and interests, stop unlawful practices and settle public and private disputes. Each court hears legal proceedings belonging to its respective jurisdiction. Courts are not subject to interference by any other authority, and they do not abide by any order or instruction. This constitutes

the foundation of judicial independence, promotion of justice, guarantee of social stability and protection of civil rights.

The Court of First Instance

With the establishment of the MSAR, two new courts came into being as constituent parts of the Court of First Instance. These new courts, the Lower Court and Administrative Court, obtain their judicial authority from the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. The Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region also permits the Lower Court to form specialised tribunals, as required, and to retain the Examining Magistracy created under the former Portuguese administration. The Examining Magistracy therefore functions as part of the Lower Court.

The President of the Court of First Instance is appointed by the Chief Executive from among the local judges of that level of court. The term of office of the President of the Court of First Instance is three years, and consecutive terms may be served. The current president is a judge of the Examining Magistracy. One of the duties of the president is to represent the Court of First Instance when dealing with other government agencies.

The Lower Court

The Lower Court currently consists of an administrative centre, three Civil Courts, four Criminal Courts, two Examining Magistracies, one Court for Minor Civil Cases (commonly known as the Small Claims Tribunal), one Labour Court, and one Family and Juvenile Court. An Information Centre has been established to enable citizens and individuals involved in litigation to learn more about the workings of the courts, and to answer questions about legal documents issued by the courts.

Statutory claims limits of appeal cases of the Lower Court:

1. 50,000 patacas for civil cases regarding civil affairs and labour law;
2. Unlimited claims in criminal cases tried under criminal or labour law, or in cases concerning the educational and social protection system that fall within the jurisdiction of the juvenile judicial system.

As at December 2016, the Lower Court had 30 judges: eight presidents of Collegial Panels, 19 judges of Single-judge Benches, and three judges of the Examining Magistracy.

The Civil Court has the power to hear cases that are civil in nature, and which do not fall under the jurisdiction of other courts. It also hears cases of other types that do not fall under the jurisdiction of other courts or tribunals, including all the related matters and issues raised by such cases.

The Criminal Court has the power to hear criminal cases or misdemeanours that do not fall under the jurisdiction of other courts or tribunals, including all related matters and issues raised by such cases.

The Examining Magistracy hears criminal cases at various stages of investigation. It also conducts preliminary investigations and, based on the available evidence, decides whether a case should be brought to trial. This court also carries out judicial work related to imprisonment and detention.

The Court for Minor Civil Cases, commonly known as the Small Claims Tribunal, deals specifically with litigation concerning monetary debts and consumer rights not exceeding 50,000 patacas in cash value. These include, but are not limited to, consumer credit, management fees, rentals, use of letters of credit, and instalment payments.

As defined by law, the Court for Minor Civil Cases has the power to hear litigation conducted in accordance with the special proceedings for minor cases, which include all the matters and questions raised by such litigation, as long as it does not prejudice other jurisdictions attributed by law.

The Labour Tribunal hears civil cases, minor violations, incidental matters and problems in relation to labour laws, to which the Code of Labour Procedure can be applied.

The Family and Minors Court mainly prepares and hears proceedings related to non-contentious matters between spouses; proceedings concerning property divisions and divorce litigations and the resulting proceedings related to property inventory and custody; litigations regarding the annulment or revocation of marriages; litigations and proceedings related to the provision of maintenance to spouses, ex-spouses and children; incidental matters and problems related to disputes regarding maternity and presumed paternity.

In 2016, the Information Office of the Lower Court and the Court for Minor Civil Cases continued providing an enquiry service to litigants, and handled 9,694 enquiries involving a total of 9,251 cases.

The Administrative Court

Statutory claims limits of appeal cases of the Administrative Court:

1. 50,000 patacas for administrative litigation and requests concerning administrative disputes;

2. 15,000 patacas for taxation and customs disputes;

3. Unlimited claims for other disputes related to administration, taxation and customs; or for cases involving the assessment of the legality of regulations.

The Administrative Court currently has one judge, who also oversees the office of the Administrative Court and assumes the posts defined by Items 2 to 5 of Clause 4 of Article 33 of the Judicial Organisation Framework Law. Each post is occupied for a three-year term and is assumed on a rotation basis according to descending seniority.

The Court of Second Instance

The Court of Second Instance has 10 judges, one of whom is appointed President by the Chief Executive. The President of the Court of Second Instance serves a three-year term, and represents the Court of Second Instance when dealing with other government and judicial authorities. He or she may serve consecutive terms. In addition to the routine responsibilities that accompany the positions of judge and president, the president must ensure that the Court of Second Instance functions effectively.

Statutory claims limits of appeal cases of the Court of Second Instance:

1. 1,000,000 patacas for civil lawsuits regarding civil affairs and labour law;

2. 1,000,000 patacas for administrative litigation and requests concerning administrative disputes;
3. 1,000,000 patacas for taxation and customs disputes; and
4. Unlimited claims for criminal cases regarding criminal and labour law; or for cases regarding the education or social protection systems that fall within the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system; for legal actions stemming from disputes related to administration, taxation and customs; or for cases involving the assessment of the legality of regulations.

The Court of Final Appeal

The Court of Final Appeal is the highest level of court in Macao.

The Court of Final Appeal has three judges. The President of the Court of Final Appeal is appointed by the Chief Executive from among the serving judges of that level of court, and shall be a Chinese citizen who is a permanent resident of Macao. The president serves three-year terms, which may be consecutive.

The President of the Court of Final Appeal acts as a representative of the Macao SAR courts and, besides fulfilling the general responsibilities of a judge and president, must ensure that the Court of Final Appeal and the Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal function effectively.

In 2016, the President of the Court of Final Appeal visited Chongqing, Hebei and Guangdong, and attended the Second Summit on Chinese Judicial Studies.

The Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal

The Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal is an autonomous institution that runs its own affairs, administration and finances. The office is responsible for coordinating the affairs of all levels of courts, and offers the courts technical, administrative and financial support. It is headed by the President of the Court of Final Appeal, and comprises the Judicial and Technical Support Department, the Translation Support Department, the Administrative and Financial Department, as well as the Judicial Affairs Division, the Organisation and Information Division, the Human Resources Division, the Finance and Property Division, and the General Services Division.

The Judicial Council

The Judicial Council oversees the management and discipline of judicial officers and judicial support staff.

The Judicial Council is composed of the President of the Court of Final Appeal as its President; two prominent members of the community appointed by the Chief Executive on the recommendation of the Independent Committee for the Nomination of Judges; and two judges selected by judicial officers. Members of the Judicial Council serve three-year terms and may be reappointed at the end of their terms.

The President of the Judicial Council shall exercise his or her powers as defined in the General

Rules for Judicial Officers and the Internal Regulations and Rules of the Judicial Council.

An administrative office belonging to the Judicial Council assists in the handling of daily affairs.

Appointment of Judges

Judges at all levels of courts in Macao are appointed by the Chief Executive on the recommendation of an independent committee composed of local judges, lawyers and prominent members of the community. They are chosen on the basis of their professional qualifications, and qualified judges of foreign nationality may also be appointed.

The Independent Committee for the Nomination of Judges

The Independent Committee for the Nomination of Judges is composed of seven Macao citizens appointed by the Chief Executive. It consists of one locally serving judge, one lawyer, and five prominent members of the community. All its members participate in the committee and perform their functions in a personal capacity.

The committee functions according to the provisions of the Internal Regulations of the Independent Committee for the Nomination of Judges. A chairman is elected by the members of the committee from among their own ranks and exercises authority according to the committee's internal regulations. The committee also has a secretary to assist in the handling of affairs of all kinds.

Public Prosecutions Office

The Public Prosecutions Office is the only judicial organ in Macao that exercises a prosecutorial function. Its responsibilities include representing the Macao SAR in court, initiating criminal prosecutions, and safeguarding legality and legal rights. Moreover, under specific situations defined in the procedural laws, the Public Prosecutions Office oversees the implementation of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. The Public Prosecutions Office is an autonomous agency and exercises its functions independently and free from any interference. Its independence and autonomy are limited by the criteria of legality and objectivity of the Public Prosecutions Office, and the instructions and guarantees contained in other laws to which its officers must strictly adhere. Furthermore, the organisation, responsibilities and operations of the Public Prosecutions Office are clearly defined by law.

The Public Prosecutor-General is the head and representative of the Public Prosecutions Office and is appointed by the Central People's Government on the nomination of the Chief Executive. Judicial officers are nominated by the Public Prosecutor-General and appointed by the Chief Executive.

In 2016, the Public Prosecutor-General attended the Ninth Annual Conference and General Meeting of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA), the 14th Shanghai Co-operation Organization Prosecutors General Conference, and the 2016 Meeting of the Heads of Prosecution Service of the BRICS Countries.

Responsibilities and Powers of the Public Prosecutions Office

Article 56 of the Judicial Organisation Framework Law stipulates the responsibilities and powers of the Public Prosecutions Office, including specific tasks involving criminal proceedings, civil proceedings, administrative proceedings and legal affairs. They fall into four areas, as follows:

1. Leading and monitoring criminal investigations

Criminal investigations are led by the Public Prosecutions Office and implemented by the criminal police authority, such as:

- Authorising the criminal police authority to conduct all investigations not falling under the exclusive powers of judges of the Examining Magistracy, and establishing specific guidelines for doing so;
- Recommending special investigative measures for the Examining Magistracy according to the law;
- Interrogating detained suspects, reviewing legality of detention, and advising on appropriateness of mandatory measures;
- Deciding whether investigations should be initiated in response to crime-related information; and
- Confirming the validity of detention by the criminal policy authority.

2. Initiating and ensuring criminal proceedings

Upon completion of investigations, the Public Prosecutions Office will decide whether prosecutions should be made, and will carry out its legal duties in the subsequent proceedings. For example, the office will:

- Initiate prosecution when an investigation provides sufficient indication that a criminal offence has committed, and the identity of the offender(s) has been established;
- File cases without prosecution if evidence suggests no criminal activities, innocence of suspects, inability to conduct criminal proceedings according to the law, or lack of indications of a breach of law by the suspects, or occurrence of a crime for which the offender is unknown;
- Apply to the Examining Magistracy, under special circumstances, for suspension of proceedings or filing of cases due to penalty abatement; and
- File appeals to the Court of Second Instance with regard to the decisions, judgements or adjudications made by the judges of the Court of First Instance; provide written replies to the Court of Second Instance regarding appeals initiated by other parties involved in cases; and file appeals to the Court of Final Appeal within legal bounds.

3. Protecting civil rights

- Protect the legal rights of the MSAR and represent the MSAR in court;

- Safeguard the rights of a distinctly disadvantaged party in a litigation, represent incapacitated, unknown and missing persons;
- Monitor the legality of civil judgements;
- Protect civil rights of minors;
- Protect civil rights of workers; and
- Initiate civil litigation in collective or public interest.

4. Monitoring enactment of laws

- Participate in litigation in court to monitor proceedings of civil, criminal and administrative cases with the aim of maintaining legality, as well as to ensure proper enactment of the relevant litigation laws, and that the laws are properly interpreted and enforced;
- Monitor police investigations and ensure investigation procedures are carried out in accordance with the law;
- Defend the Government against administrative proceedings initiated by stakeholders, in order to maintain legality in accordance with the stipulations in the Administrative Procedural Law;
- Initiate judicial appeals against administrative actions by Government administrative officials that evidently contravene the law, and request the court to revoke or invalidate such administrative actions;
- Appoint representatives to attend opening of public tenders for works or service provision to the Government, to ensure that the tendering processes are conducted in a fair and lawful manner;
- Participate in the establishment of contracts in which the MSAR is a stakeholder, in accordance with the law or as requested by the Chief Executive; and
- Perform consultation duties or advise on the legality of specific issues as regulated by the law, or as requested by the Chief Executive or the president of the Legislative Assembly.

Operation of the Public Prosecutions Office

Based on the stipulations of the procedural laws and the judicial tradition, the Public Prosecutions Office of Macao adopts a single organisational structure, with three levels of Public Prosecutors assigned to the Court of Final Appeal, the Court of Second Instance, the Court of First Instance and the Administrative Court. They perform duties on behalf of the Public Prosecutions Office.

To tie in with the operation of the Public Prosecutions Office and complement the performance of duties by Public Prosecutors, the Public Prosecutions Office of Macao has set up offices for the Court of Final Appeal, the Court of Second Instance, the Court of First Instance, the Administrative Court, and the Examining Magistracy under the Court of First Instance. Each office is manned by

Public Prosecutors, judicial clerks and administrative officers as appropriate.

Organisational Structure of the Public Prosecutions Office

There are three types of Public Prosecutions Office personnel: judicial officers, judicial support personnel, and professional administrative officers.

Judicial officers

According to the Basic Law of the MSAR, the Public Prosecutor-General shall be a Chinese citizen who is a permanent resident of the MSAR. He or she shall be nominated by the Chief Executive and appointed by the Central People's Government.

Public Prosecutors shall be nominated by the Public Prosecutor-General and appointed by the Chief Executive.

At present, there are 36 serving judicial officers in the Public Prosecutions Office, including one Public Prosecutor-General, nine Assistant Public Prosecutors-General and 26 Public Prosecutors. Their chief responsibilities include criminal investigations and prosecutions; participating as representatives of the Public Prosecutions Office in all levels of courts; and taking part in criminal, civil and administrative actions according to the law.

Judicial support personnel are mainly responsible for providing support to judicial officers in handling cases. They are categorised into supervisor and judicial clerk ranks. General Secretary, Assistant General Secretary and Chief Secretary belong to the supervisor rank, while Chief Clerk, Principle Clerk, Assistant Clerk and Junior Clerk belong to the judicial clerk rank.

Professional administrative staff includes supervisors, professional staff and assistant staff. Their main responsibilities are to assist the Public Prosecutor-General in commencing work, to provide professional advice, and perform personnel and financial management duties.

The Public Prosecutors Council

As an independent body, the Public Prosecutors Council is responsible for the evaluation and discipline of prosecutors and judicial support personnel. Evaluations of professional skills and adherence to professional ethical standards of judicial officers and judicial clerks are conducted every two years. As required by law, evaluators and disciplinary investigators are assigned by the Public Prosecutors Council, and the results of all evaluations are subject to its examination and confirmation.

Member composition:

- The Public Prosecutor-General, who acts as President ex officio;
- A representative of the Assistant Public Prosecutor-Generals and a representative of the public prosecutors, both elected by voting; and
- Two members of the community, appointed by the Chief Executive.

Legal Aid

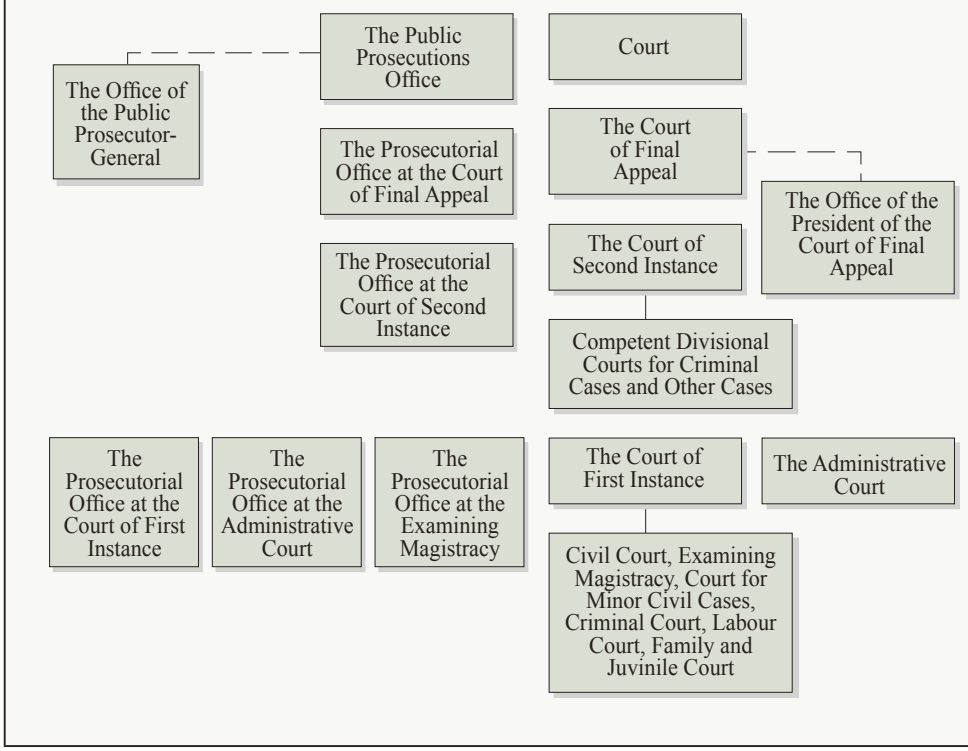
The Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region provides that every resident of Macao shall have certain inalienable legal rights. These include the right to appeal to the law, the right to initiate a court action, the right to seek assistance from a lawyer in protecting his or her legitimate rights and interests, and the right to receive legal aid. Since not all residents are financially capable of paying court costs and lawyers' fees, the law also provides a legal aid system that assists residents who are less financially able to fully exercise their legal rights.

According to the General System of Legal Aid, legal aid includes the exemption of advance payment; exemption of litigation fees; appointment of a lawyer in the court and the payment of lawyers' fees.

All residents of Macao, including temporary residents, can apply for legal aid if they meet certain legal requirements. Legal aid can be applied for at any stage of a legal action.

The Legal Aid Committee has the right to make decisions on approval of legal aid and other relevant matters according to the law.

Organisational Structure of the MSAR Judiciary



Training of Legal and Judicial Officers

Faculty of Law of the University of Macau

Since its foundation in 1988, the Faculty of Law of the University of Macau has nurtured many local legal professionals. Most of Macao's incumbent judicial officers either graduated from the faculty or have enrolled in its programmes. The majority of Macao's Chinese judges, public prosecutors and lawyers are graduates of the university's Faculty of Law.

The faculty offers Bachelor of Law programmes in Portuguese, Bachelor of Law day and evening programmes in Chinese, and a five-year Bachelor of Law programme taught bilingually in Chinese and Portuguese; these essentially follow the Romano-Germanic education system. In addition to the Master of Law Programmes in Portuguese, a Master of Law Programme in Chinese is offered. A Master of Law programme in International Business Law and Master of Law programmes in European Union Law/International Law and Comparative Law, Master of Law programme in legal translation and a Master of Law programme in Macao legal practice have been recently introduced, and taught in English. Postgraduate courses including Introduction to Macao Law, Legal Practice and Legal Terminology are also available. Doctor of Philosophy (Law) programmes in Chinese, Portuguese and English commenced in 2007.

During the 2016/2017 academic year, 124 students were enrolled in undergraduate law programmes, 122 graduate students were studying for Master's degrees, 21 students were enrolled in postgraduate certificate programmes, and 18 students were studying for doctorates.

Faculty of Law of the Macau University of Science and Technology

Established in 2000, the Faculty of Law of the Macau University of Science and Technology offers programmes leading to a Bachelor of Law degree, a Master of Law degree and a Doctor of Law degree.

The Bachelor of Law degree programme spans four years, the Master of Law degree programme two years, and the Doctor of Law degree programme three years.

The Bachelor of Law degree curriculum covers Macao's legal system, mainland China law, major legal systems worldwide, and international law. Master's degree programmes include a Master of Law degree programme (covering five specialised subjects: jurisprudence, comparative law, constitutional and administrative law, civil and commercial law, and criminal law), a Juris Master programme, a Master of International Economic Commercial Law degree programme, a Master of Criminal Justice degree programme, and a Master of International Arbitration programme. The doctorate degree programme currently offers doctorates in nine areas of study: jurisprudence theory, legal history, civil and commercial law, criminal law, constitutional law and administrative law, economic law, international law, procedural law, and environmental protection and resources conservation law.

During the 2016/2017 academic year, a total of 553 students enrolled in Bachelor of Law degree programmes, of whom 471 came from overseas and 82 were local residents. There were 218 students working towards a Master of Law degree, and 96 towards a Doctor of Law degree.

Legal and Judicial Training Centre

The Legal and Judicial Training Centre is an autonomous public institution that offers vocational training courses in judicature and law.

The training centre is responsible for induction training for judicial officers of the Public Prosecutions Office and the courts. It is also responsible for offering continued training to judicial officers.

According to the law, all judges and public prosecutors must complete a two-year training course and practical training provided by the training centre. Since the establishment of the MSAR, the centre has completed four training sessions for 37 local judicial officers (20 judges and 17 public prosecutors) for the MSAR. The 5th training session began in September 2015, and will end in September 2017.

As for continued training courses for judges and public prosecutors, the centre organised joint programmes with the Department of Treaty and Law of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, the National Judges College, the National Prosecutors College of China, the Centre for Judicial Studies of Portugal and the National School for Magistrates of France. The centre also hosted training programmes featuring legal experts and other professionals in Macao as major speakers.

The training centre launched three one-year judicial clerk induction programmes, from which a total of 235 participants have been appointed as judicial clerks in the courts or the Public Prosecutions Office. To fill 58 vacancies for judicial clerks of courts and the Public Prosecutions Office, an admission examination for judicial clerk induction programmes was initiated in 2016. The preparatory procedures for the examination will be completed in 2017, and an induction programme will be organised.

As per requests from the Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal and the Office of the Public Prosecutor-General, since 2007 the centre has completed 15 promotion preparation programmes for judicial support staff of the courts or the Public Prosecutions Office. In September 2016, the Appointment Preparation Programme for Chief Secretary and the Promotion Preparation Programme for Principal Clerks of Court were organised for the Public Prosecutions Office. The two programmes ended in March and May 2017, respectively.

Another important task of the training centre is to provide training on general legal knowledge for civil servants. In 2016, the centre organised numerous training activities to promote the skills of public administrators and foster the development of the MSAR. The courses covered legal drafting, legal language training, MSAR law consultancy training, and in-depth study of international laws. The centre has continued to organise training for public administrators covering the Basic Law, civil service laws and regulations, laws regarding disciplinary measures, administrative procedures, regulations and laws on administrative contracts, laws regarding administrative discipline, laws on procurement and provision of services, and public financial management systems.

Moreover, the centre continued to organise training courses for trainee lawyers, at the request of the Macau Lawyers Association.

Lawyers and the Macau Lawyers Association

Lawyers fulfil a vital role in Macao's legal and judicial system, especially with regard to ensuring the ability of residents to seek legal recourse and have access to the courts. No resident should be denied access to the courts due to financial difficulty or any other reason. Lawyers have an obligation to help residents exercise the right to litigate, and they are obliged to accept court-appointed legal aid cases.

The Lawyers' Statutes (Decree-Law No. 31/91/M) stipulate that the Macau Lawyers Association is a public corporate institute representing the legal profession. Its professional ethics and practices are defined by the Association's regulations.

The Macau Lawyers Association is composed of a Presidency, Executive Committee, Supervisory Committee and Higher Council of Lawyers. The Higher Council of Lawyers exercises exclusive disciplinary jurisdiction over lawyers and trainee lawyers, and is responsible for monitoring their discipline, professional ethics, and moral ethics.

Individuals who wish to practise law in Macao and who hold a Bachelor of Law degree from the University of Macau must register with the Macau Lawyers Association and undergo a period of practical training of no less than 18 months. Trainee lawyers must register as practising lawyers within 60 days of internship completion.

In line with relevant regulations, Bachelor of Law degree holders who graduated from a university recognised by Macao and wish to become practising lawyers in Macao must take certain orientation courses. After completing the courses, such persons must undergo an internship before they may practise law.

At the end of 2016, there were 358 practising lawyers and 102 trainee lawyers in Macao.

The Legal Affairs Bureau

According to By-law No. 26/2015 on Organisation and Operation of the Legal Affairs Bureau, the Legal Affairs Bureau merged with the Law Reform and International Law Bureau on 1 January 2016, with corresponding adjustments to departmental functions.

The Legal Affairs Bureau is a public department of the MSAR. It conducts research into judicial policy and centralised legislative coordination, and provides technical support; implements policies relating to legal drafting and translation, international and regional legal affairs, and promotion of laws; coordinates and supports registries, notary public offices and private notaries; and supports the operation of the general legal aid system.

The Legal Affairs Bureau is also responsible for providing technical, logistical and administrative assistance to the Law Reform Consultative Committee, the Legal and Judicial Training Centre, the Legal Aid Committee, the Treasury for Legal Affairs, the Registration and Notary Committee, the Committee for the Protection of Victims of Violence, and other organisations. It is also responsible for monitoring the legality of the establishment and continuance of voluntary arbitration institutions, managing the database of legal officers, and performing other duties as assigned by law.

The Legal Affairs Bureau also supervises registries and notary public offices, including the Real Estate Registry, the Commercial and Movable Goods Registry, the Civil Registry and the notary public offices.

Real Estate Registry

The Real Estate Registry is responsible for the registration of property in Macao, and publishing the legal status of real estate through the registration of acquisitions, mortgages and transfers, to ensure the security of transactions.

Commercial and Movable Goods Registry

The Commercial and Movable Goods Registry is responsible for the registration of businesses, motor vehicles and aircraft in Macao, and publishing the legal status of companies and their owners, motor vehicles and aircraft, to provide legal protection and security for transactions.

Civil Registry

The Civil Registry is responsible for the civil registration of births, parentage, adoption and custody, marriages, marriage agreements, deaths and the legal deaths of missing persons, and for issuing relevant certificates.

Notary Public Offices

The three notary public office – the First Office of the Notary Public, the Second Office of the Notary Public and the Islands Office of the Notary Public – are authorised to act as notaries, especially in the verification of signatures and documents, and the issuing of certificates, warranties, letters of authorisation, notarial testaments and notarial deeds.

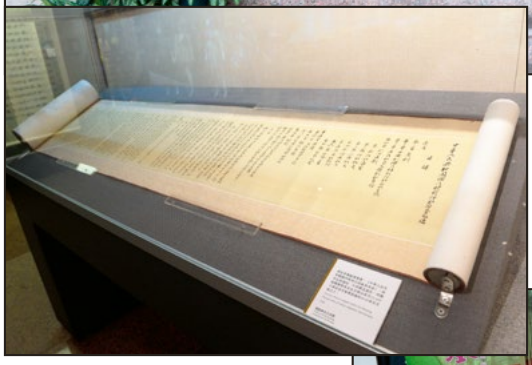
Private Notaries

Macao's Private Notary system was established to undertake part of the work previously handled by the Notary Public Offices. The Legal Affairs Bureau is responsible for coordinating and supervising licensed private notaries. At the end of 2016, there were 55 private notaries in Macao.

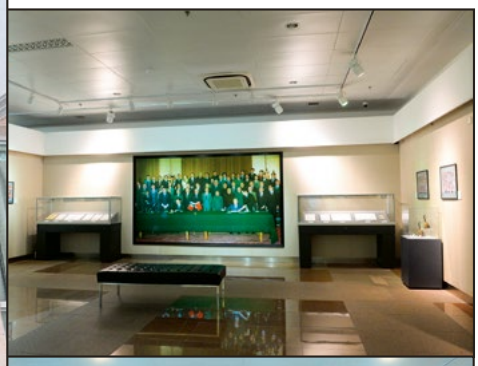
Macao Yearbook 2017

Commemorative Gallery of the Macao Basic Law

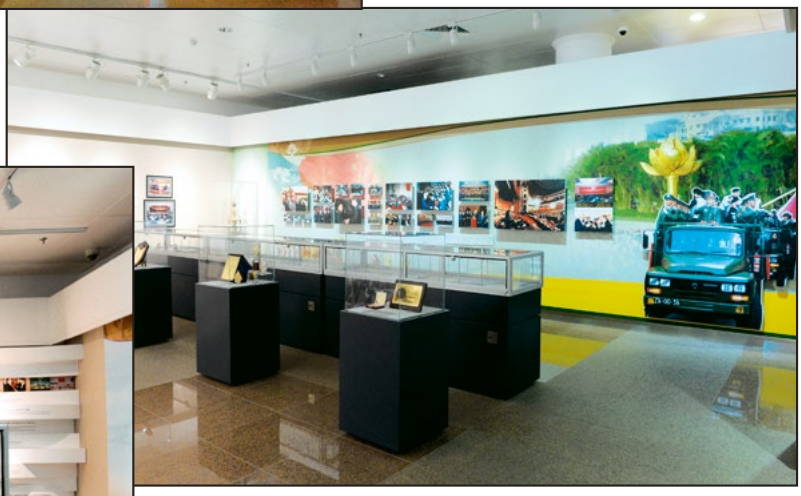
澳門基本法紀念館
Galeria Comemorativa da Lei Básica de Macau | Commemorative Gallery of the Macao Basic Law



澳門基本法紀念館



To better promote the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the Government made a decision in 2007 to hold a permanent photo exhibition in the Exhibition Hall of the Macao Forum. In 2013, the Exhibition Hall was further expanded to become the Commemorative Gallery of the Macao Basic Law, showcasing the successes and milestones of the Basic Law. The gallery aims to provide local residents and tourists with an opportunity to better understand Macao's success in implementing the principle of "One country, two systems", through an exhibition of historical relics and precious artefacts.



Macao Yearbook 2017

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EXTERNAL RELATIONS

External Relations

The Central People's Government is responsible for the foreign affairs of the Macao SAR. When the MSAR was established, the Central People's Government set up the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the Macao Special Administrative Region, to handle foreign affairs issues related to Macao.

The Central People's Government also authorised Macao to manage certain external affairs in accordance with the regulatory framework stipulated in Chapter 7 of the Macao Basic Law.

As a non-sovereign region, Macao enjoys wide-ranging and close relationships with most countries and regions throughout the world. This is an advantage for Macao in its longstanding, extensive, direct, friendly and beneficial relationships, particularly those with European Union (EU) member states and Romance language-speaking countries.

To facilitate Macao's further development, the Government frequently conducts external activities and makes great efforts to foster interactions and collaboration with countries and regions around the world, in areas such as economics, trade and culture.

Mutual Exemption from Visa Requirements

One of the Government's major tasks is to promote the Macao Passport and other travel permits. With the Central People's Government's support and assistance, it has made substantial progress in negotiating with other countries and regions to grant visa-free access to holders of Macao Passports and travel permits. By March 2017, a total of 126 countries and regions had agreed to grant visa-free access or visas on arrival to holders of Macao SAR Passports, with 85 countries and 22 regions allowing visa-free entry, and 19 countries requiring landing visas for entry (see Appendix 9, "Visa-free Access for Holders of Macao SAR Passports and Travel Permits", for more details). In addition, 13 countries have agreed to grant visa-free access or visas on arrival to holders of MSAR travel permits.

The Government also grants visa-free access to nationals or citizens of 78 countries and regions (see Appendix 10, "Countries/Territories Granted Visa-free Access by the Macao SAR", for more details). Nationals or citizens of these countries and territories who are in possession of valid passports can stay in Macao for periods of 14-90 days. Visitors from certain countries, such as the United Kingdom, may be given permission to stay for up to six months.

Consulates in Macao

Under the provisions of Article 142 of the Macao Basic Law, the establishment of foreign consular and other official or semi-official missions in the MSAR is subject to approval by the Central People's Government. Consular and other official missions established in Macao before the Handover by states with formal diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China were allowed to remain. According to individual circumstances, consular and other official missions established in Macao by states with no formal diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China were allowed either to remain, or to change to semi-official missions. States not recognised by the People's Republic

of China were only allowed to establish non-governmental institutions in the MSAR.

By the end of December 2016, a total of 90 countries had reached agreements with the Macao SAR on establishing consular services in Macao or had extended the duties of their consulates general in Hong Kong to include Macao, or had empowered them to execute consular duties in Macao (see Appendix 8, "Countries Exercising Consular Jurisdiction in the Macao SAR").

Angola, Mozambique, the Philippines and Portugal are the four countries (in alphabetical order, similarly hereinafter) that have established a consulate general in Macao.

Fifty-seven other countries have assigned their consulates general in Hong Kong to cover consular affairs in Macao, including several countries that may execute consular duties in Macao. These are: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Egypt, the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, the State of Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela, Vietnam and Zimbabwe. (Note: Antigua, Barbuda, Samoa, the Bahamas and Denmark have not yet established consulates general in Hong Kong, but their agreements with China on provision or expansion of consulate services are still in force.)

Ten countries have appointed honorary consuls to Macao: Cape Verde, Estonia, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Peru and the United Kingdom. (Note: The posts of honorary consul of Bhutan, France and Surinam are currently vacant.)

Twenty countries with honorary consulates in Hong Kong cover or extend services to Macao: Cyprus, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Hungary, Iceland, Kenya, Lithuania, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, Rwanda, San Marino, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania and Uruguay.

International Organisations and Multilateral Treaties

As a modern international city, Macao participates in various international organisations and multilateral treaties. This helps it to maintain its unique position in the world and to develop external relations in areas such as economics, trade, finance, aviation, transportation, culture, education, environmental protection and health.

International Organisations

The principles contained in Articles 136 and 137 of the Macao Basic Law regarding the appropriate participation of Macao in international activities form the legal bases on which the Central People's Government and the MSAR Government handle issues relating to Macao's participation in international activities.

Since the establishment of the MSAR, the Central People's Government has assisted and supported Macao's participation in relevant international conferences and activities in accordance

with the Macao Basic Law, and has also shown concern for and safeguarded Macao's rights and interests in these international organisations.

The Government participates in intergovernmental organisations in one of two ways: 1. As a full member of the organisation concerned, with the identity of a separate region that undertakes international obligations and enjoys corresponding rights and interests; or 2. As an associate member (or affiliate member) or member without voting rights that speaks as "Macao, China". In such circumstances, Macao undertakes its international obligations and enjoys corresponding rights and interests, subject to certain conditions.

In addition, Macao attends meetings of other intergovernmental organisations as a delegation member of the Central People's Government. Its delegates may express opinions on matters relevant to the MSAR in the name of "Macao, China". Macao may also attend non-governmental, regional and specialist meetings of international organisations.

Following the establishment of the MSAR, Macao's participation in international activities of non-governmental organisations should fall within the sphere of Macao's autonomous affairs. Hence, such participation is left to Macao's own discretion, and according to its needs.

During 2016, Macao attended several international conferences as a member of Central People's Government delegations, including:

- The First Special Committee Conference on the Judgments Project of the Hague Conference on Private International Law;
- The 84th General Session of the World Assembly of OIE Delegates;
- The 105th Session of the International Labour Conference;
- The Annual Meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank;
- The 26th Universal Postal Union Congress;
- The 39th International Civil Aviation Organization Assembly;
- The 22nd Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC and the 12th meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol; and
- The World Radiocommunication Seminar 2016.

Also, under the name "Macao, China", Macao attended international conferences including:

- The 11th Annual Conference of the International Academy of CIO;
- The 23rd ICAO PKD Meeting;
- The ninth general meeting of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes;
- The 73th Session of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific organised by U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific;
- The 16th Session of the World Export Development Forum;
- The Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering Annual Meeting 2016;

- The 48th Session of the Typhoon Committee;
- The fourth INTERPOL Global Trafficking in Human Beings Conference;
- The 36th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators; and
- The China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Forum 2016.

International Treaties

Article 138 of the Basic Law stipulates the applicability of multilateral treaties to Macao; and this forms the legal and regulatory framework for the Central People's Government and MSAR Government to implement multinational treaties applicable to Macao.

As of 2016, 607 multilateral treaties were applicable to Macao: 58 treaties on foreign affairs and defence; 15 on civil aviation; 10 on customs; four on drugs; seven on economics and finance; seven on education, science, technology, culture and sport; 25 on the environment and conservation; six on health; 17 on human rights; nine on intellectual property; 12 on international crime; one on international trade; 36 on labour; 336 on maritime affairs; 10 on private international law; three on road traffic; nine on postal affairs and telecommunications; and 42 on the establishment of international governmental organisations (see Appendix 11, "Multilateral Treaties Applicable to the Macao SAR", for details).

In 2016, the Law Reform and International Law Bureau commented on 41 international treaties or amendments. The bureau also received notifications from the Central People's Government regarding 67 international treaties, including 40 multilateral treaties and 27 UN Security Council resolutions and/or sanction lists. The Law Reform and International Law Bureau announced 67 international documents, including 32 multilateral treaties and 35 UN Security Council resolutions.

In addition, the Law Reform and International Law Bureau submitted regular compliance reports or follow-up reports on human right treaties applicable to Macao to the United Nations human rights treaty bodies and questionnaire responses to international organisations. It also provided information to other departments, assisting them in writing the reports required by the international organisations.

The Law Reform and International Law Bureau sent delegates to attend or take part in six international conferences and activities.

Macao and the European Union

Official relations between Macao and the EU have been steadily built on the foundation of the Macao-EC Trade and Cooperation Agreement signed in 1992. Macao has maintained good relations with the EU in terms of economic and trade affairs ever since the establishment of the MSAR. The Macao Economic and Trade Office at the Brussels headquarters of the EU seeks to enhance Macao's relationship with the organisation.

Under their agreement, Macao and the EU may cooperate in industry, investment, science and technology, energy, information, training and other areas. A joint committee established by both parties holds an annual meeting to review the implementation of the agreement and discuss

its future development. The meeting venue alternates between Macao and Brussels, and 21 such sessions have been held to date.

According to statistics compiled by the European Commission, since the agreement was signed, the EU has funded cooperative projects with Macao including: training for the tourism industry (1999-2001); a European studies programme (1999-2001); a services development programme (1999-2001) on advising Macao on improvement of the local services sector; the Asia-Invest programme (2001 and 2002); and the EU-Macao Legal Cooperation Programme (2001-2005). During 2006, funded by the MSAR Government, the Directorate General for Interpretation (SCIC) of the European Commission provided training on translation and interpretation. In 2009, with regard to legal cooperation between the MSAR and the European Commission, a protocol on the second phase of legal cooperation projects was signed. The EU Business Information Programme has been held from 2009 to 2012; and the EU Academic Programme was held in 2012.

In November 2015, the MSAR Government signed a cooperation memorandum with the Directorate General for Interpretation of the EU on continuing to jointly organise the Chinese-Portuguese Translation and Interpretation Study Scheme. The third phase of the cooperation project between Macao and EU on legal affairs was passed. In addition, Macao announced the establishment of the matching fund, which would provide financial assistance to MSAR researchers for participation in the EU's Horizon 2020.

Other joint projects inaugurated by Macao and the EU were: the Macao-Europe Centre for Advanced Tourism Studies (ME-CATS) and the Institute of European Studies of Macao.

The Business Cooperation Centre of Enterprise Europe Network Central China – Macao Office (EENCC Macao Office) provides specialist services to enable SMEs in Macao, Hong Kong, the Pearl River Delta and neighbouring regions to obtain useful information about Europe.

In October 2006, the European Commission published the Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament – The European Union, Hong Kong and Macao: Possibilities for Cooperation 2007-2013.

In 2016, the total value of Macao's exports to the EU was 175 million patacas, representing a decrease of 22.6 percent over 2015; while imports from the EU were worth 17.03 billion patacas, 9.6 percent less than in 2015.

Visa-free Access

Currently, MSAR Passport holders are allowed to remain for 90 days or six months without a visa in the 28 EU member countries. These countries are: Denmark, Belgium, Lithuania, Spain, Hungary, Greece, Croatia, Poland, Finland, France, Latvia, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Ireland, Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Slovakia, Austria, Italy, Cyprus, Estonia, Sweden, Portugal, Germany, Luxembourg, Romania and Malta.

To enhance relations with EU member countries and increase economic and trade relations with them, the first- and second-term Chief Executive Edmund Ho Hau Wah led delegations to visit Portugal, France, Belgium and Germany in 2000, 2001 and 2004. During 2006, Edmund Ho Hau Wah led a delegation to Portugal and Belgium, including the EU headquarters in Brussels. In 2012,

Chief Executive Chui Sai On led a delegation to visit the EU.

Macao and Portugal

Macao has remained on good terms with Portugal since the establishment of the MSAR. It has established the Macao Economic and Trade Office in Lisbon, further strengthening the relationship between Portugal and Macao.

The Agreement on the Mutual Encouragement and Protection of Investment between the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the Portuguese Republic, the Cooperation Framework Agreement between the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the Portuguese Republic, as well as the series of specific cooperation protocols with Portugal, covering administration and justice, medicine and hygiene, science and technology, sports and auditing have enhanced cooperation and communication between the two sides and promoted greater cooperation between Macao and Portugal in the areas of economics, finance, science, technology, culture, internal public security and justice.

In May 2014, Portuguese President Anibal Cavaco Silva visited Macao and signed the Amendment of the Cooperation Framework Agreement between the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the Portuguese Republic, to further enhance the mechanism for cooperation between the two places by changing the biennial bilateral meeting to an annual one.

In 2010, Chief Executive Chui Sai On led a delegation to Portugal, to deepen the friendship as well as trade, economic, social and cultural cooperation between Macao and Portugal. In September 2016, Chief Executive Chui Sai On led a delegation to Portugal, achieving fruitful results. The two sides reached a consensus on strengthening economic and language training cooperation.

Macao's imports from Portugal during 2016 totalled 276 million patacas, a decrease of 0.72 percent over the 2015 figure; whereas its exports to Portugal increased by 586.6 percent from 2015, to 5.6154 million patacas.

Macao and the United States

Since the Handover, interactions and cooperation between Macao and the United States have strengthened in areas such as combating illegal transhipment, anti-piracy measures, law enforcement training and anti-terrorism measures. Both sides have expressed readiness to establish a good relationship, and to extend bilateral cooperation to promote trade and investment. The US Consulate General for Hong Kong and Macao encourages US officials to visit Macao in order to further consolidate ties between the two parties.

The total value of Macao's gross exports during 2016 was 10.05 billion patacas; of these, gross exports to the United States accounted for 156 million patacas, 20.81 percent less than in 2015. Macao's total imports from the United States were valued at 3.431 billion patacas, representing a decrease of 28.49 percent over 2015.

Three US-based companies were granted casino concessions or sub-concessions after the liberalisation of the gaming industry.

Macao and Portuguese-speaking Countries

Eight Portuguese-speaking countries – Portugal, Brazil, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea-Bissau, Angola, Mozambique and Timor-Leste – formed the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries in Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, in 1996. Besides its close links with Portugal, Macao also has traditional and special relationships with other members of the community. It is the only Chinese city capable of developing special relationships with the Portuguese-speaking countries on four continents. As a result, Macao has the unique advantage of serving as an economic and trading bridge between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

One of the Government's policy objectives is to transform Macao into an economic and trading service platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

The Central People's Government also attaches importance to this role. It arranged for Macao to host the Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries. The first forum was held in October 2003. China and seven Portuguese-speaking countries – Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal and Timor-Leste – sent government and business delegations to this major event. During the forum, ministerial-level officials of China and seven Portuguese-speaking countries signed the Economic and Trade Cooperation Action Plan. They agreed to establish a permanent secretariat for the forum in Macao.

In September 2006, the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Forum for Economic and Trade Co-operation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries was held in Macao, with the theme "Deepening cooperation and developing together". Ministerial-level officials from China and seven Portuguese-speaking countries adopted and signed the Economic and Trade Cooperation Action Plan 2007-2009. During the Second Ministerial Meeting, the Meeting of Entrepreneurs for Commercial and Economic Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, bilateral meetings between China and the Portuguese-speaking countries, and an exhibition on the forum's achievements were held.

In November 2010, the third Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries was held in Macao under the theme of "Advance Common Development Through Diversified Cooperation". Premier Wen Jiabao attended the event and delivered a keynote speech. Attendees representing different countries jointly signed the 2010-2013 Action Plan on Trade and Economic Cooperation at the conference.

In November 2013, the fourth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and the Portuguese-speaking Countries was held in Macao under the theme of "New Cycle, New Opportunities". Attendees representing different countries jointly signed the 2014-2016 Action Plan for Economic and Trade Cooperation at the conference. The action plan further reiterates the importance of Macao as a platform; proposes a professional development exhibition in Macao targeting markets in Portuguese-speaking countries; explores the establishment of a commercial and trade service centre in Macao for small and medium enterprises from the countries that attended the forum, as well as a food trading and distribution centre for Portuguese-speaking countries; and promotes Macao as a commercial arbitration centre for handling disputes between enterprises in China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

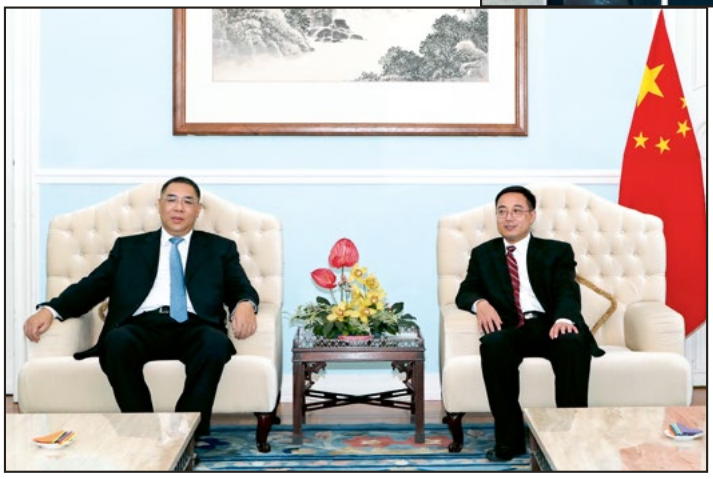
In October 2016, the fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and the Portuguese-speaking Countries was held in Macao, with the theme "Working towards Stronger Sino-Portuguese-speaking Countries' Trade and Economic Relations – Combining Efforts, Jointly Building a Platform, Sharing Fruits of Development". Premier Li Keqiang attended the event, and delivered a keynote speech in which he announced 18 new measures for strengthening and deepening the economic and trade cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries. Attendees representing different countries jointly signed the Strategic Plan for Economic and Trade Co-operation (2017-2019) and the Memorandum of Understanding on Promoting Co-operation in Production Capacity.

To strengthen sporting exchanges between Macao and Portuguese-speaking countries, Macao hosted the First Lusofonia Games in October 2006.

The first- and second-term Chief Executive, Edmund Ho Hau Wah, paid official visits to Mozambique and Brazil.

The Government also remained committed to strengthening its relations with East Asia, particularly Southeast Asian countries, for the enhancement of cooperation in areas such as the economy and tourism. The first- and second-term Chief Executive, Edmund Ho Hau Wah, led delegations to countries including Singapore, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Thailand, and Malaysia. In 2011, the incumbent Chief Executive, Chui Sai On, led a delegation for an official visit to Singapore.

Chief Executive's Visit to Portugal



On the invitation of President of the Portuguese Republic, Mr Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, Chief Executive Chui Sai On led a delegation of government officials to Portugal, on 10 September, for a six-day visit.

During the visit, the Chief Executive met President Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa and the Prime Minister of Portugal, Mr Antonio Luis Santos da Costa. The Chief Executive and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Portuguese Republic, Mr Augusto Ernesto dos Santos Silva, jointly chaired the Macao-Portugal Joint Committee bilateral meeting.

The Chief Executive also met Macao students studying in Portugal, to understand their schooling and everyday life.

Macao Yearbook 2017

4

ECONOMY

Economy

Although Macao has a relatively small economy, it pursues an open economic policy. It is one of the two international free ports in China. Goods, capital, foreign exchange and people flow freely in and out of Macao. As a separate customs territory, it boasts one of the lowest tax regimes in the region. Macao is integrated with the global economy and maintains traditional and special economic ties with the European Union (EU) and Portuguese-speaking countries. Consequently, Macao plays a relatively important role in the regional economies and is an important gateway and bridge linking mainland China with international markets.

Investment Incentives

Macao provides a level playing field for investors from around the world. At the same time, the series of measures that have been implemented to encourage investment – including the provision of various tax and financial incentives – have gradually made Macao an ideal place for investors.

Tax Incentives

To promote Macao's long-term economic development, the Government offers tax incentives for projects that benefit the territory's development. Investment plans outlined in applications for these must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- They must promote economic diversity;
- They must contribute to the promotion of exports to new markets;
- They must add value to the production chain; or
- They must contribute to technological modernisation.

Once an application is approved, the applicant or his or her company will be eligible for a number of tax incentives, including:

1. Full exemption from property tax if the property purchased is to be used for industrial factory purposes. Factories on Macao Peninsula will enjoy an exemption period of up to 10 years, while those on the islands will enjoy an exemption period not exceeding twenty years;
2. Full exemption from business tax for cases of advance approval, while businesses on the islands will enjoy a basic allowance of 50 percent (excluding offshore banks);
3. Basic allowance of 50 percent on corporate income tax; and
4. For any transfer of properties related to industrial purposes, a 50-100 percent reduction of stamp duty for property transfer may be available.

Financial Incentives

The Interest Subsidy Scheme on Bank Loans to Enterprises (By-law No. 16/2009), which on 30

May 2011 was amended by By-law No. 10/2011, has expanded its coverage to cover more industries and investment projects, simplified the application requirements and further relieved the burden of benefited enterprises, by increasing the allocation of resources. The scheme helps struggling local enterprises to improve their operational conditions with financial support measures, thereby adapting to changes in industry structure. Enterprises that benefit from the scheme enjoy a four percent interest subsidy per year. The maximum period of subsidy is four years, counting from the first day of loan repayments, and the subsidy is calculated according to the outstanding capital in each instalment.

Coverage of Interest Subsidy Scheme in 2016 (as at end of Q4)

Type of industry	Percentage (%)[1]	Approved subsidy amount (MOP) [2]	Approved cases [2]
Transport and warehousing	19.89%	79,083,356.05	29
Wholesale	17.49%	69,520,518.00	13
Restaurants and hotels	15.06%	59,852,022.10	14
Construction and public works	11.49%	45,680,000.00	9
Retail	10.82%	43,007,736.86	8
Food, beverage and tobacco products	9.31%	36,996,900.00	6
Real estate activities and corporate services	5.80%	23,050,185.00	6
Paper, printing and publishing	5.26%	20,913,270.00	3
Public services, social welfare and private services	4.67%	18,556,499.52	8
Manufacture of chemical products from oil and coal	0.12%	486,868.00	1
Other processing industries	0.10%	400,000.00	1
Total	**100%**	**397,547,355.53**	**98**

Notes: (1) As a percentage of the total approved subsidy amount

(2) Subject to approval date

In addition, subsidies are provided to the following investment projects in repayable or non-repayable forms, in accordance with Decree-Law No. 49/85/M, Article 11 in particular: manufacturing of a new product involving huge economic risks yet for a worthwhile cause; introduction or initiation of a new investment that is favourable to Macao's industrial development; installation of anti-pollution facility that is beneficial to Macao.

Economic overview

Following the transformation of both internal and external economic environments, the four pillars of Macao's economy – manufacturing; tourism and gaming; banking and finance; and construction and real estate – have seen remarkable changes in terms of their shares of local GDP. Recently, the contribution to Macao's GDP of the tourism and gaming industry has overtaken the combined total of the other three industries. The manufacturing industry has been on the decline since the 1990s, with a constantly decreasing share of local GDP.

Gaming industry

In 2016, Macao's economy was still undergoing correction. Starting from August, the gross gaming revenue experienced a rebound as the gaming market grew steadily. The annual gross gaming revenue amounted to 224.128 billion patacas, representing a slight decrease of 3.3 percent compared with 2015. The gross revenue from games of fortune was 223.21 billion patacas, also representing a decrease of 3.3 percent compared with 2015, but the industry in Macao has remained the biggest market worldwide. Various operators in the gaming industry made efforts to facilitate several development projects, to build Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre. In the third quarter of 2016, two gaming projects were opened in Cotai, with the addition of substantial non-gaming elements to attract tourists from different countries and regions for sightseeing and consumption.

Lawful gaming businesses in Macao currently include games of fortune, interactive gaming, pari-mutuel and lotteries. Types of gaming are mainly categorised according to the Gaming Industry Regulatory Framework. Games of fortune form the biggest sector of Macao's gaming industry. Gross revenues in this area accounted for 99.5 percent of the industry's gross takings in 2016.

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.

At the end of 2016, there were 38 casinos operating in Macao, of which 20 belonged to SJM, five to the Venetian Group, six to Galaxy, two to Wynn, four to Melco PBL, and one to MGM.

The number of gaming tables increased from 5,957 at the end of 2015 to 6,287 at the end of 2016, a 5.5 percent rise; while the number of slot machines decreased from 14,578 to 13,826, 5.2 percent less than the previous year.

At the end of 2016, there were 555 vacant gaming jobs, representing a year-on-year increase of 93 vacancies. These vacancies were mainly clerical, customer services and sales positions. By the end of 2016, there were 55,794 gaming industry employees, representing a year-on-year decrease of 0.8 percent.

Regarding breakdown by job, there were 24,039 dealers, representing a year-on-year decrease of 2.4 percent.

Regarding salaries (excluding incentive bonuses and rewards), the average monthly wage for full-time paid employees in the industry at the end of 2016 was 21,990 patacas, 1.7 percent higher than the 2015 figure. The average monthly wage of dealers was 18,840 patacas, 0.3 percent higher than in the previous year.

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 loan activities.

By-law No. 6/2002 on the Qualifications and Regulations for Casino Gaming Promoters is the main provision for regulating casino gaming promotion activities. In August 2009, after being 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.

As the market competition became more aggressive, the Government decided to set a cap on junket commissions, to maintain market order and effective regulation of the industry, as well as safeguard 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 September 2009, the Secretary for Economy and Finance signed Order No. 83/2009 to cap junket commissions 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 maintaining 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 has also made efforts to regulate gaming-related loan activities. The Law on Regulating Credit Related to Gaming and Betting in Casinos or Other Gaming Venues stipulates that only concessionaires and sub-concessionaires are authorised to conduct credit-related business. 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 Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau (DICJ)

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.

Monitoring of Gaming under New Circumstances

In 2016, the DICJ continued to enhance the software and hardware in response to the regulatory challenges that arise following the completion of more major gaming and entertainment projects, to continue effective monitoring of casinos, where the situation is becoming more complex as gaming technologies rapidly advance. The DICJ also expedites the refinement of laws that regulate the gaming industry. It closely monitors the social problems brought to Macao by the gaming industry, and encourages implementation of responsible gaming by gaming concessionaires. The DICJ's work during the year can be summarised as follows:

1. To ensure that the internal control procedures of gaming concessionaires can effectively prevent irregularities in casinos, the DICJ conducted regular assessments of their internal control measures. The DICJ also began to amend the Minimum Internal Control Requirements (MICR) as planned, to keep in line with the development of gaming industry management.

2. The money laundering control procedures were amended based on Directive No. 1/2016 – Preventive Measures against Money-laundering and Terrorist-financing. The DICJ has initiated related briefings, and provided specific training, assistance and guidance for the gaming industry. The DICJ also conducted annual assessments of Macao's work against money laundering and terrorist financing for the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), and continued working closely with the Financial Intelligence Office in 2016.

3. Starting from 9 May 2016, the use of telephones at gaming tables has been prohibited. To this end, the DICJ deploys additional staff to monitor casinos, aiming to eradicate irregularities such as telephone betting.

4. The DICJ continued to monitor gaming concessionaires, to ensure they post clear notices forbidding individuals under the age of 21 from entering casinos, and demanded that they strengthen inspections at casino entrances. In 2016, 352,388 persons under the age of 21 were prevented from entering casinos by security staff. Also, 210 persons under the age of 21 were found to have entered casinos illegally.

5. For more efficient monitoring of casino operators' adherence to their obligations in the concession contracts, and to urge casino operators to add non-gaming components, the DICJ began regularly gathering financial data and information on non-gaming components, and information and data on local procurement exercises of casino operators, as well as local SME facilities at casinos and gaming facilities. With this information and data, the DICJ could help SMEs to seize opportunities arising from the development of gaming tourism.

6. The DICJ continued with comprehensive audits of gaming promoters in Macao, to check whether they strictly complied with all requirements set out in the Guidelines on Financial and Accounting Systems, and whether they had established a proper financial and accounting system. Following the promulgation of the guidelines, there has been an improvement in the

law abiding awareness among operators in the industry. Most gaming promoters compile financial statements according to the requirements in a timely manner. The audit results will be taken into consideration in the renewal of their licences, and will serve as a reference for subsequent amendments to the related laws.

7. Regarding registration of gaming promoters, a total of 126 licences were issued in 2016, representing a decrease of 11.2 percent from 2015. Of these, 110 were issued to legal entities and 16 were issued to individuals.

8. For promotion of "responsible gaming", the DICJ continued to follow up on social problems in Macao arising from gaming, especially gambling involving casino staff, the gaming trend among youngsters, and pathological gambling. The DICJ had regular working meetings with the six gaming corporations, in order to understand the enforcement of responsible gaming in casinos. To facilitate better understanding of "responsible gaming" by casino staff, the DICJ continued co-organising a series of "responsible gaming" promotion activities with the Social Welfare Bureau and the Institute for the Study of Commercial Gaming of the University of Macau, and offered the "Macao Responsible Gaming Instructor" certificate programme to gaming corporations. In 2016, a total of 70 casino staff members completed the programme. The DICJ offered for the first time the "Macao Responsible Gaming Trainer" certificate programme, to provide further professional and local training to the staff of gaming corporations.

9. After the implementation of self-exclusion and third-person exclusion measures in casinos, starting from 1 November 2012, in 2016 the DICJ streamlined the application process to shorten the approval time. It also added more responsible gaming information kiosks, to receive applications for exclusion from casinos. The setting up of kiosks allows residents and visitors to obtain information about responsible gaming through more channels. As of the end of December 2016, the DICJ handled 351 applications for exclusions, 42 of which were made via self-service machines at responsible gaming kiosks.

10. Regarding administrative penalties for prevention and handling of illegal gambling, there were 39 cases of illegal gambling in 2016, five percent more than in 2015. A total of 197 individuals were involved, 188 of whom were Macao residents. The DICJ would continue to educate the public, while stringently combating and preventing illegal gambling.

The Contribution of Casino Gaming to Macao's Gross Gaming Revenue during 2016

(Billion Patacas)

Item	2016
Gross revenue from casino gaming	223.210
Gross gaming revenue	224.128
Proportion of contribution	**99.5%**

Source: DICJ

Gross Revenues of Different Types of Casino Gaming during 2016 (Billion Patacas)	
Item	Gross revenue (Billion Patacas)
Roulette	0.984
Blackjack	2.456
VIP Baccarat	118.960
Baccarat	76.093
Fan-tan	0.297
Cussec	6.626
Chinese Dominoes (Pai Gow)	0.093
Mark 8	0.0014
Mahjong	0.122
Slot Machines	11.384
Chinese Dominoes Mahjong	0.005
Three-card Poker	0.201
Three-card Baccarat	0.425
Tombola	0.0014
Wheel of Fortune	0.013
Live Multi Game	2.350
Stud Poker	1.075
Casino War	0.189
Dice/craps	0.198
Texas Poker	0.310
Fortune 3 Card Poker	0.612
Fortune 8	0.004
Total	**223.210**

Source: DICJ

Manufacturing

Macao's manufacturing industry now faces changes in the worldwide manufacturing supply chain and disparities in regional manufacturing costs. Since the 1990s, Macao has gradually transformed into a more service-oriented economy. As a result, the manufacturing industry's share of GDP decreased from 20.6 percent in 1989 to 0.6 percent in 2015.

In 2016, the total value of Macao's exports was 10.05 billion patacas, representing a year-on-year decrease of six percent, with Macao's domestic product exports accounting for 1.96 billion patacas, up 7.8 percent year on year. The value of re-exports was 8.08 billion patacas, down 8.9 percent year on year. Hong Kong continued to be the major export market for Macao, with a share of 55.3 percent of Macao's total export value. Mainland China accounted for 17.4 percent of Macao's total export value. The United States accounted for 1.6 percent.

In 2016, the value of products exported under CEPA was 97.18 million patacas. Tax with a total value of 5.13 million patacas was waived. During the past 13 years, the cumulative total value of zero-tariff goods entering mainland China in accordance with CEPA provisions was 764 million patacas, with 56.61 million patacas of taxes waived.

Financial Services Industry

The financial services industry in Macao underwent rapid development towards the end of the 1980s. Following nearly 30 years of growth and refinement, Macao now boasts a sophisticated and open financial system, with characteristics that are unique in the region.

Macao's financial institutions consist of banks, insurance companies, financial companies, lease finance companies, financial intermediaries, bureaux de change, cash remittance companies, non-banking credit agencies and the representative offices of overseas financial institutions. As of 31 December 2016, among financial institutions authorised to operate in Macao, there were 29 banks (including the Government-owned Postal Savings Office), 23 insurance companies, one pension-fund management company, one finance company, one lease finance company, two financial intermediary companies, 11 bureaux de change, six bureaux de change counters, two cash remittance companies, one non-banking credit agency, two other financial institutions, and one representative office of an overseas financial institution.

The Banking System

The primary legislation regulating Macao's financial services industry, the Financial System Act, was promulgated in 1993, and focuses on measures to strengthen risk management. In particular, it emphasises strict requirements on operators, and monitors the suitability of major shareholders and managers, and risks. The act also introduced a new monitoring system based on financial institutions and their subsidiaries. The act takes into account the recommendations of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and lessons learnt from the EU's experience in harmonising banking legislation, while drawing on the experiences of countries and territories whose financial systems are similar to that of Macao.

In accordance with the Financial System Act, the Chief Executive of the MSAR may, on an individual basis, approve the registration of credit institutions in Macao, the establishment of branches of overseas credit institutions, the setting-up of branches or representative offices outside Macao by locally registered credit institutions, and the establishment of financial intermediaries and other financial institutions in Macao, after considering the advice of the Monetary Authority. However, this provision does not include companies regulated by special laws.

In addition, under Decree-Law No. 58/99/M of 18 October 1999, the Offshore Service Law, the Chief Executive of Macao, may, on the advice of the Monetary Authority, grant permission for the establishment of offshore financial institutions.

At the end of 2016, the 29 banks in Macao owned assets with a total value of 1,390.8 billion patacas, and hired 6,122 employees at their 211 headquarters and branches. Total deposits in Macao's banking system amounted to 9,421 billion patacas, while loans totalled almost 784.3 billion patacas – the loan-to-deposit ratio being 83.3 percent.

When classified by source of origin, the banking system of Macao – excluding the government-operated Macao Postal Savings – has nine local registered banks, with the other currently operating banks being branches of banking groups registered overseas, which mainly come from seven countries and regions: mainland China, Portugal, the United States, the United Kingdom, Singapore, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Moreover, the operations of Macao's banks now make extensive use of computer software and hardware. With the popularity of electronic banking, inter-bank ATMs are now found all over Macao, serving customers of different banks. Additionally, certain banks offer 24-hour banking services via channels including mobile phones and the Internet.

Notwithstanding their relatively rapid development in recent years, Macao's banks have continued to achieve new heights in terms of financial results, thanks to their strong business tradition, prudent operations, and stringent regulation. Macao's banks also boast healthy capital, full liquidity and quality assets, keeping the whole banking system safe and reliable.

The Insurance Industry

Market Overview

At the end of 2016, 23 insurance companies were permitted to conduct business in Macao. Of these, 11 were life insurance companies and the other 12 were engaged in non-life insurance. Classified by their origins, nine of these companies were local, and the other 14 were branches of overseas companies. In addition, one fund-management company was authorised to conduct pension-fund business in the MSAR. At the end of 2016, Macao's insurance industry employed 547 people. There were 5,780 authorised insurance intermediaries: 4,239 individual agents, 1,450 salespersons, 80 corporate agents, and 11 insurance brokers.

In 2016, total insurance premium income was 20.5 billion patacas, 45.2 percent more than that in 2015. Life insurance premium income accounted for 89.5 percent of the insurance market's total income, with the remaining 10.5 percent coming from non-life insurance. Life insurance premiums totalled 18.34 billion patacas, up by 52.4 percent from the previous year. Non-life insurance

premiums totalled 2.16 billion patacas, representing an increase of 3.7 percent.

At the end of 2016, eight life insurance companies and one pension-fund management company were providing private pension fund management services. So far, 58 pension funds have been established under the Legal Framework for Private Pension Funds, of which four are closed-end funds and 54 are open-end funds. To date, more than 1,032 private pension fund schemes have been established by businesses or self-employed individuals, benefiting more than 141,000 people. The assets of the managed funds totalled about 16.99 billion patacas.

Supervision and Regulation of the Insurance Industry

In Macao, the duty to supervise, coordinate and inspect insurance activities rests with the Chief Executive, with the Monetary Authority authorised to perform these functions.

The Macao Insurance Law, the Legal Framework for Private Pension Funds, and the Insurance agents and Brokers Law have been formulated to regulate insurance companies, private pension fund management companies, and insurance intermediaries, respectively.

The Macao Insurance Law stipulates the terms and conditions of insurance and reinsurance activities in Macao. The existing law was amended in 1997, with the purpose of aligning the regulatory levels of Macao's insurance activities with that of international standards. The law covers requirements for obtaining a licence, and the mandatory establishment of margins of solvency, technical reserves and financial disclosure.

The Legal Framework for Private Pension Funds came into effect in 1999. The law requires that a pension fund must be managed by a life insurance company or a company established for the management of the pension fund. To further protect the interests of retirees, the legal framework also lays down articles regulating the management of pension funds.

The Insurance Agents and Brokers Law, formulated in 1989 and amended in 2001 and 2003, regulates the business practice of insurance intermediaries, the minimum requirements for obtaining an intermediary licence, the rights and duties of an intermediary, and the statutory power of regulatory bodies.

Compulsory Insurance

There are six categories of compulsory insurance in Macao, all of which require uniform policy wording and tariff rates. The compulsory insurance categories include: motor vehicle (third-party risks) insurance, employees' compensation insurance, professional liability insurance for travel agents, public liability insurance relating to the installation of publicity and advertising objects, third party liability for pleasure boats, and civil liability insurance for lawyers.

Insurance Intermediaries Quality Assurance Scheme

To raise the overall level of professionalism of insurance intermediaries, it is required that all applicants must pass a qualification examination before obtaining an intermediary licence and conducting insurance business in Macao. In 2016, a total of 5,880 candidates sat the insurance

intermediary qualification examination, with a pass rate of 84.15 percent.

As investment-linked assurance products are gaining popularity and the nature of these products is complex and hard to understand, to better protect customer interests and ensure that all intermediaries possess basic product knowledge, it became mandatory from 1 July 2011 for all intermediaries intending to sell investment-linked insurance products to pass a qualifying examination. By the end of 2016, a total of 756 candidates had sat the qualifying examination, with a pass rate of 81.88 percent.

To further safeguard customer interests, the Monetary Authority has enacted various rules that set standards for data disclosure methods and procedures for insurance companies. The rules include detailed explanations of the cooling-off period specific to life insurance policies, and the rights and interests concerned, as well as various guidelines regarding life insurance.

The Construction and Real Estate Industry

The average sales price for residential units in 2016, calculated in terms of usable floor area, was 86,342 patacas per square metre, 0.6 percent lower than the previous year's figure. The average prices per gross floor area for residential units on the Macao peninsula, Taipa and Coloane were 77,276 patacas, 98,696 patacas and 110,761 patacas per square metre, respectively.

In 2016, the unit prices of offices and industrial units were 100,057 patacas and 47,568 patacas per square metre, down by 11.8 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively.

In 2016, construction began of buildings with a total gross floor area of 868,000 square metres. These buildings, when completed, will provide 5,122 units (of which 4,957 are residential units) and 3,882 car parking spaces.

Buildings completed in 2016 (including expansion) provided 498 units (of which 404 are residential units) and 551 car parking spaces with a total area of 192,000 square metres.

In 2016, the number of recorded housing and parking space transactions involving payment of property transfer stamp duty was 14,108, up 44.4 percent year on year. The transaction value totalled 74.13 billion patacas, up 43.5 percent year on year.

A total of 10,170 residential units with a total value of 58.76 billion patacas changed hands in 2016; these figures were up by 70.2 percent and 75.7 percent, respectively, from 2015. Among them, the transaction values of uncompleted units (totalling 1,710) and completed units (totalling 8,460) were 16.26 billion patacas and 42.5 billion patacas, respectively. The numbers of shops, offices and industrial building units bought and sold during the year were 555, 197 and 84, respectively. For parking spaces, 3,013 transactions were recorded.

The price index of construction materials in 2016 rose slightly, by 0.8 percent year on year, to 132.8.

The average daily wage of a construction worker in 2016 increased by 5.3 percent year on year to 787.5 patacas; while that of local construction workers increased by three percent over the past year to 993.5 patacas. The real wage index for construction workers, discounted for inflation, averaged 101.9, up 1.6 percent on the previous year, while that of local construction workers increased by 2.3 percent, to 128.2.

Employment and the Labour Market

In 2016, the gross domestic product of Macao decreased by 2.1 percent in real terms, a far smaller drop than in the previous year (when there was a 21.5 percent decrease). The economy experienced a recession of 9.7 percent in the first half of the year, and a rebound of 5.7 percent in the second half. In 2016, the full-year unemployment rate was 1.9 percent, up slightly by 0.1 percentage points from 1.8 percent in 2015. The unemployment rate among local residents increased by 0.2 percentage points year on year, to 2.7 percent.

In 2016, Macao recorded a labour population of 397,000 people, and a participation rate of 72.3 percent. The labour participation rate for males was 77.8 percent, and for females was 67.2 percent. Classified by age and gender, the 25-34 age group achieved the highest average labour participation rate, of 92.5 percent (97.1 percent for men and 88.1 percent for women).

Employment

In 2016, Macao's employed population decreased 1.7 percent over the previous year and totalled 390,000, of whom 51.6 percent were male and 48.4 percent were female. Broken down by sector, the working population was mainly engaged in cultural, entertainment, gaming and other service industries (23.8 percent); hotels and catering (14.7 percent); construction (11.4 percent); and wholesale and retail (11.3 percent). Classified by occupation, clerical workers, service and retail workers, and non-technical workers accounted for 26.3 percent, 21 percent and 17.6 percent, respectively, of the entire working population.

Of the employed population, 12.5 percent had primary school education qualifications, 21.6 percent had completed junior secondary school education, 29.1 percent had completed senior secondary school education, and 33.9 percent had completed tertiary education. The main age group in the employed population was 25 to 34, accounting for 31 percent of the working population, while the age groups of 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 accounted for 23.8 percent and 22.8 percent, respectively.

Unemployment and Underemployment

In 2016, Macao recorded an unemployed population of around 7,600, representing an unemployment rate of 1.9 percent. Among the unemployed, 87.5 percent had work experience and were looking for jobs, whereas 12.2 percent had not worked before and were looking for their first job. In terms of education, 18.4 percent of the unemployed had completed only primary education; 21.7 percent had completed junior secondary, 27.3 percent had completed senior secondary, and 26.6 percent had completed tertiary education.

Among the unemployed, 57.2 percent had spent less than four months looking for a job, 19.7 percent had spent four to six months, and 19.7 percent had spent more than 12 months. Among the unemployed looking for a new job, 29.3 percent were from the cultural, entertainment, gaming and other services sector, 11.2 percent from the wholesale and retail industry, 14.1 percent from the construction industry, 8.6 percent from the hotel and catering sector. In terms of their occupations before being unemployed, 35.9 percent of the job seekers were clerks, 27.3 percent were service workers or in sales, 10.9 percent were non-skilled workers, and 10.2 percent were industrial

craftsmen and handicraft workers. The major causes of unemployment were personal or family reasons (41.8 percent), termination of temporary jobs (15.6 percent), closure of companies (15.6 percent), dismissal (13 percent), and unsatisfactory work conditions (11.5 percent).

Monthly Earnings

In 2016, the overall median monthly income of Macao's employed population was 15,000 patacas, while that of local residents was 18,000 patacas, which remained at the 2015 level. The median monthly income of the cultural, entertainment, gaming and other services sector, which employed the largest number of workers, was 18,750 patacas. Sectors with the highest median monthly income were, in descending order, public administration and social security (35,000 patacas), water, electricity and gas production and supply (29,500 patacas), and the financial services industry (19,600 patacas).

Non-Resident Workers

To alleviate local labour shortage, at the end of December 2016, Macao had 177,638 non-resident workers, representing a decrease of 2.2 percent year on year. The hotel and catering industry accounted for the largest share of non-resident workers (28.1 percent), which was followed by construction workers (19.5 percent), household jobs (14.1 percent), wholesale and retail (11.2 percent), and real estate and business and services (10.7 percent).

Financial Management

Financial Services Bureau

The Financial Services Bureau is mainly responsible for supervising, coordinating and monitoring the financial activities of public departments of the MSAR.

The Financial Services Bureau fulfils its public finance management function by supervising the financial operations of the MSAR in accordance with the law. It puts in place a set of regulations and guidelines concerning budget management, and enhances its financial supervision over autonomous entities. The principle of setting budgets is that public resources should be allocated in the way that most appropriately serves the best interests of the public.

In accordance with the annual budget passed by the Legislative Assembly, the Financial Services Bureau oversees the financial status of each public department, and ensures compliance with the public accounting system and regulations, guaranteeing legitimacy of all expenses. These rigorous administrative measures are designed to maintain balance of the Government's revenues and expenses, foster steady economic development and increase the international competitiveness of Macao.

To fulfil the functions of coordinating and monitoring the financial operations of public departments, the Financial Services Bureau compiles the Budget of the Macao Special Administrative Region ("General Budget") and General Accounts of the Macao Special Administrative Region ("General Accounts") on an annual basis.

Budget of the Macao Special Administrative Region

The Budget of the Macao Special Administrative Region includes two parts: the comprehensive government budget, and the budget for specific organisations.

The comprehensive government budget adopts cash-basis accounting, and covers public departments that can be categorised into non-autonomous departments, autonomous administrative departments, and autonomous entities. A budget fiscal year is from 1 January to 31 December. Every year, the schedule for submitting budget proposals and the special requirements for compiling budget proposals are stipulated via an Executive Order. After consolidating the budget proposals of all public departments, a comprehensive budget proposal is submitted to the Chief Executive and later to the Legislative Assembly for discussion. The budget proposal can only come into effect after it has been approved by the Legislative Assembly and published in the Macao SAR Gazette. The General Budget lists all government income and expenditure. Any income that is not included in the General Budget should not be received. At the same time, expenses of public departments must not exceed the maximum levels stipulated in the General Budget.

The budget for specific organisations adopts accrual accounting, mainly as these organisations are engaged in special businesses such as credit, insurance, financial investment or postal services, as accrual accounting is necessary to truly reflect their financial status. Those considered as engaging in special businesses include the following eight organisations: Macao Post, Macao Postal Savings, the Pension Fund, Monetary Authority of Macao, Automobile and Maritime Security Fund, Macao Foundation, Deposits Guarantee Fund, and the Social Security Fund.

General Accounts of the Macao Special Administrative Region

The Budget of the Macao Special Administrative Region regulates government income and expenditure, while the General Accounts of the Macao Special Administrative Region record the Government's actual financial situation. The General Accounts are in two parts. The first part – on the general comprehensive government budget – reflects the results of implementing the general comprehensive budget as well as the year-end financial situation, and is prepared according to cash-basis accounting.

The second part – the budget of specific organisations – adopts accrual accounting to reflect the overall operating results of six specific organisations. The Financial Services Bureau is required to submit the information necessary for the General Accounts of the Macao Special Administrative Region to the Commission of Audit within five months of the end of a financial year, to facilitate the audit process.

Management of Public Property

The Public Property Management Department under the Financial Services Bureau is responsible for the management and maintenance of the durable assets of the Government. This includes carrying out procedures related to trading in the Government's physical property, assisting with clarification of the characteristics of vehicles owned by each government department, holding open tenders for goods and services required by the Government, organising and updating records of durable assets

and lists of assets, and analysing the tangible asset accounts of public departments

To implement the above responsibilities, the Financial Services Bureau holds public auctions each year for vehicles and goods that are deemed unusable by government departments or are appropriated to the Government of Macao Special Administrative Region. To increase its revenue, the Government announces auction dates and ensures that auctions adhere to the principle that the highest bid wins. The Financial Services Bureau conducts open tenders for goods needed by various public departments. The tender notice is published in local newspapers, the *Macao SAR Gazette* and the Financial Services Bureau website, and the transparency of both options and tender procedures is thereby enhanced. Natural persons or companies already registered with the Business Registration Centre of the Financial Services Bureau as engaging in businesses related to items included in the tender can participate in the bidding for all or part of the commodities. The winner is generally the bidder who makes the best offer in terms of price, quality of goods, past delivery quality and delivery date.

The management of public property also includes the duty of allocating and managing government quarters and parking lots, as well as the maintenance of such quarters. Other duties include renting office venues, warehouses, housing and car parks for both non-independently and independently administered departments, as well as making recommendations on the usage of government-owned properties and community and infrastructure facilities, and handling property and facility transfers.

Sources of Tax Revenue

Government Tax Revenue

Tax income provides funds for the administrative activities of all public entities. Macao has adopted a simple taxation structure with low tax rates. The annual assessment period is from 1 January to 31 December. Taxes levied in Macao include gaming tax, business tax, corporate income tax, personal income tax, real estate tax, tourism tax, motor vehicle tax and asset transfer stamp duty.

Gaming Tax

The operators of all types of gaming activities, including casino gaming, horse racing, dog racing and lottery bets, are liable to pay a certain percentage of their gross revenues in tax, or pay tax according to other levy scales. Gaming tax is calculated by gross casino gaming revenue taxed at the rate of 35 percent. Gaming tax is the Government's major source of revenue.

Business Tax

The Regulations on Business Tax require that business tax be levied on all natural persons and legal persons operating any activity with the nature of industrial or commercial business. The amount of tax depends on the fixed amounts stipulated in the Table of General Activities contained in the Regulations on Business Tax. Although business tax is typically 300 patacas a year, for commercial banks the tax is 80,000 patacas, plus a sales tax of five percent.

Note: Pursuant to Article 11 under the Budget of the Financial Year of 2016, approved by Law No. 15/2015, in 2016, no amount of industrial tax set out in Table 1 and 2 under the Regulations for Industrial Tax shall be collected.

Profit Tax

Regulations on Profit Tax require that profit tax be levied on the total income of natural persons or legal persons from local industrial or commercial activities. Rates of profit tax are as follows:

Taxable annual revenue	Percentage
Revenue up to 32,000 patacas	Waived
Progressively in excess of designated amount:	
32,001 patacas to 65,000 patacas	3%
65,001 patacas to100,000 patacas	5%
100,001 patacas to 200,000 patacas	7%
200,001 patacas to 300,000 patacas	9%
Over 300,000 patacas	12%

Note: Pursuant to Article 20 of the Budget of the Financial Year of 2016 approved by Law No. 15/2015, the tax allowance for profit tax in 2015 is set at 600,000 patacas.

Personal Income Tax

Regulations on Personal Income Tax require that personal income tax be levied on working income. Personal income tax payers are classified into two groups. One group is those working for others in any occupation, including daily wage earners and employees. The second group is self-employed freelance professionals. Personal income tax rates are as follows:

Taxable annual revenue	Percentage
Revenue up to 95,000 patacas	Waived
Progressively in excess of designated amount:	
Up to 20,000 patacas	7%
20,001 patacas to 40,000 patacas	8%
40,001 patacas to 80,000 patacas	9%
80,001 patacas to 160,000 patacas	10%
160,001 patacas to 280,000 patacas	11%
Over 280,000 patacas	12%

Note: Pursuant to Article 17 of the Budget of the Financial Year of 2016 approved by Law No. 15/2015, the tax allowance for personal income tax in 2016 is set at 144,000 patacas.

Tourism Tax

Regulations on Tourism Tax require that a five-percent tourism tax be levied on the prices of services offered by hotels and similar establishments, gyms and saunas, massage parlours and karaoke bars.

Note: Pursuant to Article 15 of the Budget of the Financial Year of 2016, approved by Law No. 15/2015, in 2016, tourism tax shall be exempted for the settlement of services provided by luxury, class-1 and class-2 restaurants, and those venues that are established in hotels yet operating independently, particularly those under a different trade name.

Real Estate Tax

Regulations on Urban Real Estate Tax require that real estate tax be levied on the revenue of local housing properties, and that the tax rate shall be six percent on the taxable revenue for non-leased properties, while that for leased properties shall be ten percent.

Note: Pursuant to Article 19 of the Budget of the Financial Year of 2016, approved by Law No. 15/2015, in 2016, a tax reduction of up to 3,500 pactacas per property is available for urban properties for tax subjects who are natural persons with right of residence in the Macao Special Administrative Region.

Asset Transfer Stamp Duty

Transfer of an immovable asset before death, whether such transfer be temporary or permanent, or paid or unpaid, is subject to asset transfer stamp duty at the following rates:

Taxable area	Tax rate
Paid transfer of an immovable asset with a value of up to two million patacas	1%
From over two million patacas to four million patacas	2%
Over four million patacas	3%
Unpaid transfer of an asset	5%

Note: Pursuant to Article 13 of the Budget of the Financial Year of 2016 approved by Law No. 15/2015, stamp duty shall be exempted for eligible taxpayers who purchase residential properties that are worth up to three million patacas in 2016.

Excise Duty

Pursuant to Article 2 of Law No. 4/99/M of the Excise Duty Regulations on 13 December 1999, alcoholic drinks (Group II) and tobacco (Group III) are considered as excise duty taxable since the time they are produced or they enter Macao. Alcoholic drinks are levied an ad valorem tax subject

to CIF (cost, insurance and freight) as well as fixed tax, while tobacco products are levied excise duty of fixed amounts.

Motor Vehicle Tax

Natural persons or legal persons importing new motor vehicles for their own use, or buying new motor vehicles for resale or for their own use are subject to motor vehicle tax based on the taxable value of motor vehicles. The applicable tax rates are as follows:

Heavy and light motorcycles		
Level of taxable value (patacas)	**Corresponding rate of each level**	**Effective average tax rate**
Up to 15,000 patacas	---	24%
From over 15,000 patacas to 25,000 patacas	35%	32%
From over 25,000 patacas to 40,000 patacas	40%	42%
From over 40,000 patacas to 70,000 patacas	45%	50%
Over 70,000 patacas	---	50%

Cars		
Level of taxable value (patacas)	**Corresponding rate of each level**	**Effective average tax rate**
Up to 100,000 patacas	--	40%
From over 100,000 patacas to 200,000 patacas	50%	46%
From over 200,000 patacas to 300,000 patacas	80%	60%
From over 300,000 patacas to 500,000 patacas	90%	72%
Over 500,000 patacas	--	72%

Registered Auditors and Accountants

At the end of 2016, there were 14 registered auditing companies, two registered accounting firms, 115 registered auditors and 184 registered accountants in Macao.

The "Mainland Factor" in Macao's Economy

Under the principle of "One country, two systems", the Government actively strengthens economic and trade interaction and cooperation with provinces and cities in mainland China through appropriate institutions and mechanisms, further developing Macao's role as a gateway and bridge. Implementation of CEPA on 1 January 2004 and the framework agreement for Pan-Pearl River Delta (PPRD) regional cooperation signed in June 2004 marked new milestones for economic and trade cooperation between Macao and mainland China. Macao's emphasis on economic cooperation with mainland China and the use of the enormous China market as its hinterland has enhanced its economic position.

At the same time, mainland China capital has become the growth engine for Macao's economic development. Mainland China-funded enterprises mainly engage in manufacturing, trade, finance, tourism, construction, transportation and insurance.

In early March 2016, the State Council issued the Guiding Opinions on Deepening Co-operation within the Pan-Pearl River Delta Region, marking a new stage of co-operation in the region. It is proposed that the regional economic development pattern should be refined to develop the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The guiding functions of the Pearl River Delta region including Hong Kong and Macao should be enhanced, to serve as an important example of innovative development in the country.

The 13th Five-year Plan issued in mid-March 2016 indicates that the roles and functions of Hong Kong and Macao in the country's economic development and opening up to other countries shall be strengthened. It also supports Macao's aims of developing into a world tourism and leisure centre and an economic and trading service platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries; focusing on development of exhibition and convention, as well as commercial and trading industries; and promoting adequate economic diversification and sustainable development. The Five-year Plan also indicates that mainland China will further open up to Hong Kong and Macao, and will facilitate the upgrading of CEPA between mainland China and Hong Kong and Macao.

Statistics from the Ministry of Commerce show that the total value of trade between Macao and mainland China was US$3.29 billion in 2016, down 31.1 percent year on year. During the whole of 2016, Macao had 676 investment projects in mainland China, with an actual investment value of US$820 million. The cumulative total of Macao's mainland China investment projects was 15,074 at the end of December 2016, with an actual investment value of US$13.6 billion. Macao investments accounted for 0.8 percent of mainland China's cumulative total of foreign investments.

Interconnections with Other Mainland China Provinces and Cities

The Government is committed to the policy of "Reaching out and inviting in". While striving to maintain close economic and trade relations with its neighbouring regions, it works to actively explore and enhance exchanges and cooperation with other provinces and cities in mainland China. Macao has already established healthy interactive relationships with a number of mainland China provinces, cities and autonomous regions, including Beijing, Tianjin, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, Sichuan, Shaanxi and Hubei, developing

every aspect of economic and trade cooperation.

In March 2016, Chief Executive Chui Sai On led a delegation to attend the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2016, held in Boao, Hainan.

In August 2016, Chief Executive Chui Sai On and the Secretary for Economy and Finance, Leong Vai Tac, led a delegation to attend the 11th Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Co-operation and Development Forum and Trade Fair, held in Guangzhou.

In May and September 2016, the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute (IPIM) organised a delegation of Macao entrepreneurs to join the 19th China Chongqing International Investment and Global Sourcing Fair, and a delegation from Macao's economic and trade sector to join the 19th China International Fair for Investment and Trade, held in Xiamen.

The 2016 MIECF, hosted by the Government and co-organised by 10 provincial/regional governments in the PPRD region, was held from 31 March to 2 April 2016 in Macao. Members of the PPRD regions (9+2) set up their own pavilions and sent delegations to participate in the event.

Relationship with Guangdong Province

The PRD offers Hong Kong and Macao investors a vast area for expansion, with capital and technology from Hong Kong and Macao driving the region's economic development.

The Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Joint Conference mechanism was established in 2003. The conference set six priority projects for cooperation between the two regions. These were the service sector, the Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone research on the joint development of Hengqin Island, a major cross-border traffic network, tourism, and cooperation between ports.

The Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone, with a first-phase area of 400 thousand square metres, was approved by the State Council on 5 December 2003. The Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone aims to enhance development of industries, and serves as a hub for logistics, transhipments and exhibitions.

In March 2011, the Framework Agreement on Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao was signed in Beijing, representing a new milestone in the history of cooperation between the two places. The agreement has eight chapters and 38 articles, encompassing all areas of economic, social and cultural cooperation as well as cooperation in people's livelihoods. It serves to define the approach, principles and objectives of Guangdong-Macao cooperation, and covers major cooperative projects including joint development of Hengqin Island, synchronised development of industries, infrastructure and customs clearance facilitation, community public services and regional cooperation planning. On 19 April in the same year, the Implementation of the Major Tasks for the Framework Agreement on Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao, the Agreement on the Joint Implementation of the CEPA Pioneer Demonstration Zone in Nansha between Guangzhou and Macao, and the agreement on the joint development of Guangdong-Macau Traditional Chinese Medicine Technology Industrial Park by Zhuhai municipality and the MSAR Government were signed. Guangdong and Macao have since continued to maintain close interactions and gradually implemented the cooperative projects.

In February 2016, the Secretary for Economy and Finance, Leong Vai Tac, attended the commencement ceremony of key projects of the Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Industrial Park at Hengqin Macao Youth Business Valley. Construction commenced for 12 of 33 Macao projects nominated by the Government. In October, the Government nominated to Hengqin the remaining 50 of the first batch of projects, which indicated interest in pursuing development in the industrial park.

In January 2016, the IPIM and the Guangzhou Municipal Commission of Commerce co-organised the Macao-Guangzhou Fine Products Fair 2016. The Macao–Portuguese-speaking Countries–Guangzhou Commercial and Trade Fair 2016 was also held during the same period.

In July 2016, the IPIM and the Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province co-organised the 2016 Guangdong and Macao Branded Products Fair. The Macau Characteristics Finance and Economic Forum was also held during the same period.

In October 2016, the Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province continued to act as the official co-organiser for the 21st MIF – Macao International Trade and Investment Fair and arranged for participation by enterprises.

From 30 November to 2 December 2016, the IPIM and the Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province co-organised a commercial and trading delegation comprising Macao entrepreneurs from trading, logistics, science and technology, food and beverage, retail and service sectors, to visit Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Dongguan.

Relationship with Jiangsu Province

While enhancing cooperation with Guangdong and PPRD, the Government puts equal emphasis on cooperation along the Yangtze River economic belt by commencing specialised cooperation with provinces including Jiangsu, thereby further promoting adequate economic diversification of Macao's economy. We expect to become more deeply involved in the country's development through regional cooperation, and will strengthen our position and functions in the course of China's economic development and opening up.

From 29 to 30 March 2016, Chief Executive Chui Sai On led a delegation of the Government to Nanjing and Changzhou of Jiangsu Province, to study the establishment of industrial parks. The two governments signed a memorandum of understanding regarding establishing a joint taskforce to study the planning for the Jiangsu-Macao Cooperation Park and a memorandum of understanding on exchange initiatives involving civil servants from Jiangsu and Macao. To deepen the cooperation, the two sides decided to form a collaborative committee for the establishment of the Jiangsu-Macao Cooperation Park.

After a series of discussions and negotiations by the collaborative committee, an initial consensus was reached. On 21 October, Chief Executive Chui Sai On and Shi Taifeng, the Governor of Yunnan Province, signed a memorandum of understanding between the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government and the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region on building the Jiangsu-Macao Cooperation Park by the People's Government of Jiangsu Province and Macao Special Administrative Region, under which the two sides agreed to jointly develop the Jiangsu-Macao Cooperation Park in Changzhou, Jiangsu Province.

The Jiangsu-Macao Cooperation Park is a project that demonstrates the complementary advantages and innovative cooperation between the two sides under the framework of "One country, two systems". Jiangsu and Macao will join hands in developing the cooperation park into a platform that realises profound cooperation between the two places; a platform for handling cooperation projects of China and Portuguese-speaking countries; a breeding ground for business startups and innovation in mainland China by young people in Macao; as well as a training platform for exchanges and enhancement of professional competence of young civil servants in Jiangsu and Macao.

Jiangsu and Macao will uphold the principle of scientific administration and timely planning, to jointly commence development of the cooperation park. The two sides also decided to engage a world-renowned consultant to draw up a plan for the park with their international and professional vision, after taking into account the actual situation and development of Jiangsu and Macao.

Jiangsu and Macao have maintained close commercial and trading cooperation. Jiangsu has attached particular importance to leveraging the advantages of Macao as a platform for China and Portuguese-speaking countries. Since 2011, the Jiangsu-Macao Industrial and Commercial Summit of Portuguese-Speaking Countries has been hosted by the Macao International Trade and Investment Fair for six consecutive years. A cooperation mechanism has been established by the two sides, which has in turn developed a system for regular cooperation between Jiangsu, Macao and Portuguese-speaking countries in commercial and trading, cultural and education fields. In 2015, the total volume of trade between Jiangsu and Portuguese-speaking countries totalled about US$11 billion. Besides, there has been cooperation between Jiangsu and Macao in tourism, education, training of social service personnel, healthcare and hygiene.

Economic Services Bureau

The Economic Services Bureau is mainly responsible for assisting in the formulation and implementation of economic policies covering economic activities, intellectual property and other areas designated by law as its responsibilities.

Industrial Licences

Under Decree-Law No. 11/99/M dated 22 March 1999, all assembly and processing manufacturing enterprises licensed under Decree-Law No. 55/97/M dated 9 December 1997 and listed in Category D of the first revised edition of the Macao Industries Classification Index must apply for industrial licences from the Economic Services Bureau. Under Article 11 of Decree-Law No. 11/99/M, it is strictly prohibited to carry out the above activities in residential buildings.

Applications for industrial licences are classified as "general system" (for industrial buildings), "special system" or "special activities". In 2016, the charges for applying for all new or renewed industrial licences were waived.

In 2016, the Economic Services Bureau issued one general-system industrial licences and 16 special system/special activities industrial licences. In addition, four general-system industrial unit licences and 38 special-system/special-activity industrial unit licences were issued, 20 industrial unit licences and 32 unit licences were revoked, and 162 industrial licences were reissued due to

the transfer, removal or merger of industrial establishments, or because information relating to them had changed.

Certificates of Origin

Certificates of Origin (CO) may be applied for from the Economic Services Bureau. These are used to prove to a third party that exports have been sufficiently assembled and processed in Macao, and are thus classified as products originating in Macao. According to By-law No. 29/2003 Regulations on Certificates of Origin, which was amended by By-law No. 20/2016 that came into force on 4 August 2016, the charge for issuing certificates of origin has been cancelled, to reduce trading operating costs.

Certificates of Origin are classified into four types: General Certificates of Origin apply to general customs clearance; Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) Certificates of Origin apply to customs clearance in importing countries and regions that use GSP; Certificates of Origin (Foreign Products) are used for proving that Macao was not the origin of products re-exported via Macao; CEPA Certificates of Origin are for goods of Macao origin that enjoy zero tariff and other incentives under CEPA.

In 2016, the Economic Services Bureau issued 1,185 general certificates of origin; major export destinations included the United States and mainland China, accounting for 29.3 percent and 22.8 percent of the total issuance, respectively. It also issued 390 certificates of origin for CEPA.

Certificates of Macao Service Suppliers

To enjoy the incentives and benefits under CEPA, all Macao enterprises that conform to Annex 5 of CEPA, all regulations in supplementary protocols and Annex 3 of the Agreement on Trade Services under CEPA are required to apply to the Economic Services Bureau for a Certificate of Macao Service Supplier. From 1 January 2004, when CEPA was implemented, to 31 December 2016, the Economic Services Bureau issued 612 Certificates of Macao Service Suppliers.

Export and Import Licences

Licences for Export and Import are regulated by External Trade Law (Law No. 7/2003), as amended by Law No. 3/2016 dated 4 July 2016. Under the law, any natural person or legal person may engage in external trade activities, provided the Government holds evidence that they have fulfilled their tax obligations, particularly those involving business tax and excise duty. Macao exercises minimal controls over import and export activities that are consistent with its international obligations, and considerations of environmental, sanitary, safety and security issues.

The laws and regulations that currently govern imports and exports include:

1. Law No. 7/2003 of the External Trade Law amended by Law No. 3/2016 dated 4 July 2016;
2. By-law No. 28/2003 on External Trade Operations amended by By-law No.19/2016 dated 18 July 2016 ;

3. Executive Order No. 487/2016 (Table of goods for self use or self consumption; Exportation Table [Table A] and Importation Table [Table B]; and table of goods requiring health quarantine/plant quarantine);
4. Decree-Law No. 45/86/M on regulations applicable to Macao under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
5. Law No. 4/99/M of the Excise Duty Regulations amended by Law No. 8/2008 on 25 August, Law No. 7/2009 on 25 May, Law No. 11/2011 on 19 December, and Law No. 9/2015 on 13 July;
6. Decree-Law No. 62/95/M about the formulation of policies and measures on the Control and Reduced Use of Ozone-Depleting Substances and its related regulations;
7. Executive Order No. 425/2009 setting a limit on the annual import of HCFCs, in Table C of Executive Order No. 78/GM/95, issued on 4 December;
8. Decree-Law No. 51/99/M regulating commercial or industrial activities concerning computer programs, audiovisual products; and
9. Law No. 17/2009 prohibiting the illegal production, trafficking and consumption of narcotics and psychoactive drugs, and other relevant regulations, amended by Law No. 4/2014 dated 8 April 2014.

According to law, licences for commodities that are subject to the special regime, listed in Exportation Table A and Importation Table B (contained in Annex II of Executive Order No. 487/2016), must be applied for in advance, regardless of the type of import or export. These licences are issued by authorised institutions. The Economic Services Bureau is authorised to issue such licences.

Regulated exported goods include:

1. Species regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
2. Ozone-depleting substances;
3. CD ROM production facilities;
4. Weapons, ammunition and related parts and accessories; and
5. Pharmaceutical items and medicines, and certain chemicals

Regulated imported goods include:

1. Drinks with alcohol concentrations of at least 30 percent by volume, and tobacco;
2. Motor vehicles;
3. Species regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
4. Ozone-depleting substances;
5. CD ROM production facilities and materials;

6. Live animals, meat and seafood, eggs and certain milk products;
7. Pharmaceutical products and drugs, and certain chemicals;
8. Weapons, ammunition and related parts and accessories;
9. Inflammable explosives;
10. Certain telecommunication transmitters and receivers; and
11. Petroleum products.

Since applications for export licences for textile and garment products were first processed electronically in the fourth quarter of 2000, the Economic Services Bureau has been stepping up its efforts to electronically process applications for import and export licences. Since the introduction of the pilot scheme for electronically processing the import licence applications of some products in 2004, the number of applications for electronic services gradually increased from 2005 to 2016, with product categories expanding to include cigarettes, alcohol, motor vehicles, and air conditioners containing HCFCs.

In 2016, the Economic Services Bureau issued 19,035 import licences (Application for import licences of motor vehicles have been handled by the Transport Bureau since 4 August 2016) and 252 export licences.

Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

The Intellectual Property Department of the Economic Services Bureau is responsible for managing and enforcing laws relating to intellectual property rights; handling registration affairs relating to industrial property rights, including registration of trademarks, business names and logos; patents for inventions; utility patents, designs/new prototypes, semiconductor product topographies, places of origin/geographical indicators and awards. It is also responsible for updating and recording any remarks, extensions and acts of termination relating to industrial property rights. In addition, the department registers copyright and other related rights collectively managed by relevant organisations.

The Macao Customs Service is responsible for enforcement of legislation regarding intellectual property rights and implementation of punitive measures should they be infringed, to enhance fair competition and combat counterfeiting, thus promoting compliance with intellectual property rights and authorship regulations.

Intellectual Property Rights System

The Copyright and Related Rights Code and the Industrial Property Law are currently the two major pieces of legislation related to intellectual property rights in Macao.

Copyright and Related Rights Code

In Macao, copyright is subject to legal regulation and protection. On 16 August 1999, the Copyright

and Related Rights Law (Decree-Law No. 43/99/M) was gazetted; it came into effect on 1 October that year, protecting copyright under clearly defined terms. The regulation provides full protection for works of literature, drama, music and art, movies and television broadcasting, as well as all original productions, and it fulfils the requirements of Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights formulated by the WTO.

To comply with the international protection standards arising from the special features of the modern information society, in 2012 the Government amended the Copyright and Related Rights Law approved by Decree-Law No. 43/99/M to produce Law No. 5/2012, which came into effect on 1 June the same year. The amended law enhances the rights and protection of copyright holders, art workers and producers, providing them with the rights of Internet transmission, distribution and commercial lease. At the same time, the law also adequately modifies the relevant criminal penalty to further protect copyright in a digital environment. Together, these measures more closely aligned Macao's copyright system with the latest international protection standards.

In Macao, copyright is an inherent right. A piece of work, whether issued, published, used or operated, already lends copyright to the author upon completion, allowing the author to enjoy related legal protection, even without registration. In general, copyright in Macao expires 50 years after the death of the author, including for works issued or published after death. However, the period of protection of individual pieces of work varies, depending on their type.

The Industrial Property Rights System

The current Industrial Property Law was promulgated on 13 December 1999 and came into effect on 6 June 2000, replacing the previous rules and regulations. It was only then that Macao had its own industrial property rights laws and was able to completely fulfil its international duties.

The Industrial Property Law offers protection in the following eight areas: patents, including invention patents and utility patents; certificates of complementary protection for drugs and herbal medicines; topology maps of semiconductor products; industrial designs and new industrial products; trademarks; the names and logos of business establishments; places of origin and geographical indications; and awards.

Trademark Registration

Any trademarks that fulfil the requirements of the Industrial Property Law may be registered in Macao, but registration is not compulsory. Trademark registration is geographical: trademark regulations in the Macao SAR protect only trademarks issued locally. Separate applications must be made in other countries and regions for protection there.

In 2016, the Intellectual Property Department of the Economic Services Bureau accepted 11,507 applications for trademark licences, representing a decrease of 12.43 percent on the 13,140 applications processed in 2015. Applications were mainly from mainland China, the United States, Hong Kong, Macao, Japan and British Virgin Islands. As at 31 December 2016, the Economic Services Bureau had received a cumulative total of 134,354 applications.

Patent Registration

From 6 June 2000, all applications for patents – including invention patents and utility patents, designs and new products – may be submitted directly to the Economic Services Bureau.

The Economic Services Bureau and the State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO) signed the Cooperation Agreement on Intellectual Property between the State Intellectual Property Office and the Economic Services Bureau of the Macao SAR on 24 January 2003. They agreed to extend the applicability of SIPO patent approvals to Macao. The effective period of this agreement was five years, and it was extended for five more years in 2008 and again in 2013.

In 2016, the Economic Services Bureau accepted 452 applications for patent extensions for inventions, 66 patent registration applications, and applications for registration of 218 designs and new products. These applications were mainly from Japan, the United States, Hong Kong and mainland China. As at 31 December 2016, the Economic Services Bureau had received a cumulative total of 2,458 applications for patent extensions for inventions, 1,675 applications for patents, and applications for the registration of 1,773 designs and new products.

SME Assistance Programme

Supporting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) has always been a focal point for the Government's policy. In 2003, in response to the prevailing socio-economic situation, three enterprise-finance programmes were introduced.

Under the SME Assistance Programme introduced in May 2003, the Government provided enterprises with interest-free loans to improve business, enhance operating capacity and mitigate impacts from SARS. During the past few years, Macao's economy has grown rapidly. To meet the increasing demands arising from development, in November 2006 the scheme was revised, and the maximum amount of financial aid was increased from 200,000 patacas to 300,000 patacas. Upon a new revision in February 2009, the maximum amount was further increased to 500,000 patacas. In March 2012, another revision increased the maximum amount to 600,000 patacas.

As at the end of December 2016, a total of 9,793 applications had been received, 8,605 of which were approved, involving total financial aid amounting to 2.39 billion patacas. (The statistics include the applications for financial aid to cover losses arising from the impact Typhoon Hagupit in 2008). Enterprises receiving the loans are primarily engaged in retail, construction and public works, wholesale, restaurants and hotels, corporate services, and personal services including automobile and motorcycle repair and maintenance, and hair and beauty salons.

The SME Credit Guarantee Scheme was launched in August 2003. The scheme is designed to assist enterprises in obtaining bank loans for business development. The MSAR Government provides eligible enterprises with credit guarantees of up to 50 percent of a bank loan up to 1.5 million patacas. The scheme was revised in June 2009, with the maximum credit guarantee rate raised to 70 percent, and the maximum credit guarantee amount raised to 3.5 million patacas.

From the scheme's commencement to the end of December 2016, the Government received 604 applications, involving a total loan amount of 1.551 billion patacas; 552 of the applicants

obtained government credit guarantees totalling 1.415 billion patacas. Most applicants were from the construction and public works sector, followed by wholesaling, retailing, company services, transportation and warehousing, travel agencies, Chinese restaurants, other restaurants and hotels.

The SME Credit Assurance Scheme was launched in August 2003. The scheme is designed to assist SMEs in launching specific projects. On the financing front, the MSAR Government will provide eligible enterprises with credit guarantees of up to 100 percent of a bank loan up to one million patacas.

Since the scheme's implementation in late December 2016, the Government received 77 applications, involving a total credit guarantee of 63.04 million patacas; 64 of the applicants obtained 100 percent credit guarantees from the Government, with a total value of 53.64 million patacas. Of the approved cases, most were from retailing, followed by wholesaling, paper, printing and publishing, imports and exports, Chinese restaurants, other restaurants and hotels, textiles, garments and leather manufacturing, and personal services including automobile and motorcycle repair, and hair and beauty salons.

Young Entrepreneurs Aid Scheme

To encourage young people in Macao to fulfil their dreams of starting their own businesses, and thereby fostering economic diversification and innovation in Macao, the Government launched an interest-free business start-up loan programme specially designed for young people. Interest-free financial assistance is provided to those who already have conceived the idea of starting a business and have already started the relevant operations, to relieve them of the pressure of funds shortage during the business start-up stage.

The Young Entrepreneurs Aid Scheme was launched in August 2013, with a maximum loan amount of 300,000 patacas and a longest repayment period of eight years. By the end of 2016, a total of 1,305 applications had been received, and 922 of them were approved, involving a total amount of 219 million patacas. The industries involved were mainly retail, corporate services, restaurants and hotels, wholesale, and personal services including automobile and motorcycle repair, and hair and beauty salons, as well as construction and public works.

Financial Support Scheme for SMEs

To enhance e-commerce usage by Macao SMEs aiming to find customers and expand domestic and oversea markets with a modernised and cost-effective approach, and thereby promote Macao's e-commerce development, the Financial Support Scheme for SMEs was launched on 15 September 2014. It provides subsidies to SMEs, encouraging them to build, optimise and maintain their corporate websites for business purposes. The scheme was open for application for six months.

For those SME owners who had not yet opened a corporate website, in 2015 and 2016 the scheme partly sponsored the cost of building a website as well as the maintenance fees for the first three years, with a maximum total subsidy of 70 percent of the actual costs, or maximum amounts of 14,000 patacas and 6,000 patacas, respectively. For SME owners who had already set up a corporate website, in 2015 and 2016 the scheme sponsored the cost of optimising the existing websites, with

a maximum subsidy of 70 percent of the actual cost, or a maximum amount of 5,000 patacas.

Monetary Authority of Macao

The Monetary Authority of Macao functions as a quasi-central bank and has the power to supervise Macao's financial system. It is also responsible for the investment and management of the MSAR Government's fiscal reserve.

In addition to supervising the monetary and financial markets according to current legislation, the Monetary Authority also actively promotes long-term financial stability and sustained development.

Monetary Policy

Capital flows freely and currencies are freely convertible in Macao. The Government's currency policies are to defend Macao's currency and maintain its foreign exchange stability. The two policy tools used to achieve these objectives are the deposit reserve and monetary bills. The deposit reserve ratio is three percent for current savings, two percent for time deposits of less than three months, and one percent for time deposits of over three months. Monetary bills are a short-term money market tool issued by the Monetary Authority; and they are used to adjust the liquid capital of patacas in the financial system. The interest rate usually remains competitive with interbank offer rates in Hong Kong. In addition, the Monetary Authority of Macao adjusts liquidity in the money market via repurchase agreements and currency exchange contracts with the banks.

The Pataca

The pataca has been the legal tender of Macao for more than a century. As early as 1905, the former Portuguese administration authorised the Banco Nacional Ultramarino (BNU) the monopoly right to issue pataca notes. The first pataca notes were issued on 27 January of the following year. At that time, the Mexican eight reales silver coin, called Pataca Mexicana in Portuguese, was very popular in Asia, and the pataca was named after it.

In 1980, the former Portuguese administration set up the Issuing Institute of Macau (Instituto Emissor de Macau), which was given the monopoly right to issue pataca notes. Since then, the Banco Nacional Ultramarino has continued to issue banknotes, but has acted only as the agent of the Issuing Institute of Macau. On 1 July 1989, the Monetary and Foreign Exchange Authority of Macau was created. The Government redeemed the right to issue patacas, but the Banco Nacional Ultramarino remained the agent bank for issuing notes. In October 1995, the Bank of China (BOC) became the second agent bank for note issuing. Although more than one bank is now authorised to issue notes in Macao, overall power to issue currency is retained by the Government.

Under the currency board system, all the patacas issued must be 100-percent-backed by foreign exchange reserves. As legal backing for the notes they issue, the agent banks for note-issuing are required to pay an equivalent amount in Hong Kong dollars to the Monetary Authority of Macao; in exchange they receive a Zero-Percent Certificate of Indebtedness at a fixed exchange rate of one

Hong Kong dollar to 1.03 patacas. The 100-percent reserve backing system enables the Monetary Authority to ensure the full convertibility of the pataca into its reserve currency – the Hong Kong dollar – thus establishing the linked exchange rate relationship between the pataca and the Hong Kong dollar. As the Hong Kong dollar is pegged to the US dollar, the pataca is indirectly pegged to the US dollar at an exchange rate of one US dollar to about eight patacas.

The Government's policy is to support the circulation and use of the pataca without rejecting the circulation and use of other currencies. Decree-Law No. 16/95/M, Circulation of Local Currency – Mandatory Use of the Pataca, requires that any goods sold and services offered in local business transactions must be clearly priced in patacas; and they can also be simultaneously priced in one or more other currencies. Under the decree-law, regardless of the nature and objectives of the debts and transactions, no reasons or excuses can be used to decline settlement using the pataca.

From September 2002, the Bank of China began to provide deposit, remittance and exchange services in patacas in some major cities in Guangdong. The exchange business network has since been extended to cover nearly all provinces and municipalities in mainland China. This move is certain to increase the usage and circulation of patacas.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

The Government consistently adheres to prudent investment strategies for managing foreign exchange reserves. Provided the balance of international payments remains healthy and the convertibility of the pataca is not compromised, investments in safe yet quality investment products will be made to achieve principal-guaranteed growth. The year-end balance of foreign exchange reserves in 2016 increased by 3.2 percent over 2015, amounting to 155.68 billion patacas.

Fiscal Reserve

A fiscal reserve was established in early 2012, with the Monetary Authority of Macao responsible for its investments and management. Over the years, it has adopted a safe, effective and prudent investment approach. The capital of the fiscal reserve comes from the balance of the MSAR's reserve fund as well as the balance of past annual budgets. Balances amounting to 98.86 billion patacas were transferred to the fiscal reserve as start-up capital, while the remaining 54.2 billion patacas were transferred from the foreign exchange reserve. The MSAR's reserve fund was written off following the above transfers. At the end of 2016, the total asset value of the fiscal reserve, including the central budget balance for 2014 transferred early in the year, was 438.7 billion patacas, a significant increase of 93.6 billion patacas over the same period in 2015.

The fiscal reserve comprises two parts: the basic reserve and the excess reserve. The basic reserve refers to the financial reserves that provide ultimate protection for the Government's ability to cover public finances, at an amount equal to 1.5 times the provisions for expenditures of central departments set out in the latest fiscal budget reviewed and approved by the Legislative Assembly. Meanwhile, the excess reserve is used mainly to facilitate the implementation of the Government's public financial policies as well as to protect the liquidity of public finances, and is the fiscal reserve balance after meeting the basic reserve requirement.

Trade and Investment Promotion Institute

The Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute (IPIM) is mandated to promote trade and attract foreign investment.

Expediting Establishment of "Three Centres" as a Trade and Economic Cooperation Services Platform Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries

To further consolidate Macao's function as the trade and economic cooperation services platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, the IPIM has taken an "online and offline" approach to expediting the construction of three strategic centres, which are: a commercial and trade service centre for SMEs in China and Portuguese-speaking countries, a trading hub for food and produce from Portuguese-speaking countries, and a convention and exhibition centre for economic and trade cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

Following the commencement of the China and Portuguese-speaking countries' trade and economic cooperation and talent information website on 1 April 2015, there were 13,000 registered accounts by the end of 2016, with more than 1,300 registered suppliers and agents. Over 10,000 entries of information on food of Portuguese-speaking countries were published. There were more than 250 registered talents who are bilingual in Chinese and Portuguese, and 149 professional service suppliers.

On 31 March 2016, the Portuguese-speaking Countries Food Products Exhibition Centre, in Tap Seac Square Commercial Centre, officially opened. By the end of 2016, more than 1,000 food and beverage products of Portuguese-speaking countries were showcased. Each of the products was given a unique QR code so customers could easily access product information. A B2C online sale service was available for certain products.

Besides, the IPIM set up exhibition areas for food products of Portuguese-speaking countries in its liaison office in Fuzhou, as well as representative offices in Wuhan and Guangzhou. It also worked with chambers of commerce and enterprises to expand the display points for food products from Portuguese-speaking countries to Jiangmen, Chongqing and Changsha.

The IPIM worked in collaboration with mainland China's economic and trade departments, to organise enterprises from mainland China and Macao to participate in exhibitions and study tours in Portuguese-speaking countries, including the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, held in Guinea-Bissau in April 2016, as well as the China-Portugal-Macao Enterprise Business Opportunities Forum. In May, the IPIM organised a delegation of enterprises to visit Sao Paulo and Porto Alegre, Brazil. In May, it organised a delegation consisting of Pan-Pearl River Delta "9+2" provincial and regional representatives for a visit and study tour to Portugal and Belgium.

External Cooperation

The Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute (IPIM) is a member of World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA) and Asia Trade Promotion Forum (ATPF). In recent years,

IPIM has signed cooperation agreements with trading organisations of various Portuguese-speaking countries and many provinces and regions of mainland China as well as the trade and economic authorities of the United States and Vietnam, to help local and overseas travelling merchants to explore business opportunities. Since 2006, IPIM has established liaison/representative offices in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province; Chengdu, Sichuan Province; Shenyang, Liaoning Province, Fuzhou, Fujian Province; Guangzhou, Guangdong Province; and Wuhan, Hubei Province.

Macao Business Support Centre, the SME Service Centre and Macao Ideas

A subsidiary of Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute (IPIM), the Macao Business Support Centre (MBSC) was officially opened on 1 August 2002. The centre provides not only office space in Macao for local and overseas official and semi-official trade promotion organisations and chambers of commerce, but also offices, meeting rooms, small exhibition venues, a library and a computer zone with internet access for enterprises and investors aiming to establish operations in Macao. It also offers comprehensive trade and commercial services to SMEs. The centre also established a long-term office and enquiry booth for chambers and institutions, to provide regional trade consultations and business referral services, increasing the number of channels for exchanges between Macao and foreign businesses.

The Macao Business Support Centre established the SME Service Centre (SMEC) in August 2007. The main function of the centre is to launch various services in support of local SMEs, catering to the different needs of the enterprises in their process of development. These services include support for brand building, one-stop Macao trade consultation, mainland China business operations consultation, convention information and consultation, franchise information and consultation, and providing the latest trade publications; financial incentives for participation in exhibition and trade fairs, promotion incentives for electronic business (B2B), and promotion of B2C application platforms. The service centre provides enterprises with facilities and services to help them promote their products and services, find business partners and seek business matching.

Macao Ideas, established by the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute (IPIM) and launched in May 2011, is the first merchandise exhibition centre in Macao dedicated to all things "Macao-manufactured", "Macao-branded" and "Macao designed", and an agent for products of Portuguese-speaking countries. The exhibition centre has nearly 2,000 items on rotating display. Macao Ideas has on-site staff helping visitors to understand Macao enterprises and products. In October 2014, Macao Ideas integrated with the Macao Business Support Centre (MBSC), providing negotiation and matching opportunities for exhibitors, thus creating business opportunities.

Macao Young Entrepreneur Incubation Centre was established and opened in Macao Business Support Centre (MBSC) in June 2015, providing one-stop diverse entrepreneurship support for the younger generation in Macao.

Macao International Trade and Investment Fair

The IPIM has been organising the annual Macao International Trade and Investment Fair (MIF) since 1996. In 2005, MIF became an approved event of the Global Association of the Exhibition

Industry (UFI). It was the first Macao event to receive UFI certification. The UFI has also enrolled IPIM as a full member.

The 21st MIF was held with the theme "Cooperation – Key to Business Opportunities" at an exhibition venue of around 30,000 square metres, drawing together over 1,600 exhibition booths and group participants from more than 50 countries and regions. During the MIF, more than 40 forums, promotions and seminars were held. The exhibition also arranged more than 380 negotiation sessions for on-site purchasers, in the business matching zone. Over 110 negotiation meetings were successfully arranged via the self-service online business matching platform. More than 50 contracts were signed.

This year, the MIF invited for the first time Portugal and Beijing to become a partner country and partner city, and organised senior level delegations to visit Macao. The MIF continued to host the Product and Service Exhibition of Portuguese-speaking Countries, to further strengthen Macao's functions as an economic and trading service platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, raise Macao's international influence, and facilitate its adequate economic diversification.

The MIF is valued by exhibitors as a major activity for expanding business into mainland China and Portuguese-speaking countries. An increasing number of trading organisations, chambers, associations and independent enterprises participate in the event, reflecting the crucial role played by MIF in promoting Macao as the regional economic and trading service platform.

One-Stop Service for MICE Bidding and Support

IPIM launched a one stop service for convention and exhibition bidding and support in 2013, with a view to providing event organisers in Macao with all-round support. To motivate adequate industrial diversification, Macao will foster the development of the convention and exhibition industry through a convention-first approach.

One-Stop Service for Investors

IPIM's One-Stop Service for Investors provides all-round support and assistance to investors throughout the implementation of an investment project. The IPIM contacts potential investors and appoints dedicated staff to support their investments in Macao – all the way from simple consultation, to every administrative procedure involved. Also, free business matching services are offered through a web-based service platform, business negotiations, project matching, promotional activities and publications, helping investors to find an ideal business partner.

The Investment Committee – a liaison body comprising IPIM, Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau, Economic Services Bureau, Labour Affairs Bureau, Macau Productivity and Technology Transfer Centre (CPTTM), Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau, Financial Services Bureau, Monetary Authority of Macao, Health Bureau, Macao Government Tourist Office, Fire Service, and Environmental Protection Bureau – followed up on all the necessary administrative procedures involved in launching and implementing an investment in Macao. The Investment Committee also appoints dedicated public notaries to handle procedures involved in company set-up and business registration, providing comprehensive services to investors.

Offshore Services

Macao's Offshore Law, Decree-Law No. 58/99/M, has been in effect since 1 November 1999. Tax incentives for operating an offshore service business in Macao include exemption from profit tax, business tax and certain stamp duties. In addition, managers and specialised technicians of the offshore institution who are non-Macao residents and who are authorised to reside in Macao are exempted from personal income tax for the first three years of their employment in the offshore institution.

Offshore institutions are classified into the offshore financial industry (approved and supervised by the Monetary Authority of Macao) and non-financial offshore service industry (approved and supervised by IPIM).

Operations of offshore services in Macao must abide by the following rules: use only non-Macao currency in their transactions and settlements; target only non-Macao residents as customers; and focus only on non-Macao markets.

Offshore businesses are permitted in the following eight categories:

1. IT hardware consultancy;
2. IT consultancy and programming;
3. Data processing;
4. Database-related activities;
5. Administrative and archive/filing support;
6. Research and development;
7. Testing and technical analysis; and
8. Operation and management of ships and aircraft.

Applications for Temporary Residence Permits

Under the Investors, Managerial Personnel, and Technical and Professional Qualification Holders Residency Scheme (By-law No. 3/2005), IPIM issues temporary residence permits for the following applicants: investors who plan to make significant investments that facilitate Macao's development and whose plans are being considered by the relevant authorities; investors who have made significant investments that facilitate Macao's development; and management or technical personnel who have already been hired by Macao employers and whose diplomas, professional qualifications and experience are regarded as conducive to Macao's development.

The By-law No. 7/2007 promulgated by the Government in April 2007 suspended the effect of clauses of the By-law No. 3/2005 concerning applications for property investment residency. The move was part of the Government's initiative to review the long-standing investment residency policy.

Macau Investment and Development Limited

To implement the projects under the Framework Agreement on Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao, the MSAR Government approved the establishment of Macau Investment and Development Limited on 29 June 2011, pursuant to Chief Executive Notice No. 17/2011 in the *Macao SAR Gazette* and By-law No. 14/2011.

Macau Investment and Development Limited endeavours to contribute to Macao's sustainable economic development and continuous progress in external economic cooperation and trade, through a series of efforts including participating in regional economic and trade cooperation, and launching investment projects.

Among these efforts, on 18 November 2011 Macau Investment and Development Limited jointly set up with Zhuhai Da Hengqin Investment Company Limited the Guangdong-Macao Traditional Chinese Medical Science and Technology Industrial Park Development Company Limited, to follow up on the of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park, which is a cooperative project between Guangdong and Macao. The cooperative company acts as the developer and operator of the park, to carry out its projects.

Macau Productivity and Technology Transfer Centre

The Macau Productivity and Technology Transfer Centre (CPTTM) was established in 1996. It is a non-profit organisation jointly established by the Government and the private sector. The mission of CPTTM is to help enterprises effectively use new approaches, ideas, information and technology to enhance the value of their products or services. Its objectives are to increase productivity and competitiveness, encourage and support the establishment and development of new businesses, and encourage employees to pursue self-development and enhance their vocational skills.

Continuous Professional Training

Ongoing professional training provided by the centre covers the four areas of fashion and innovation, information technology, business language and business administration. The courses comprise:

1. Training Series for the Middle-aged, fostering their essential vocational skills;
2. Training Series for Adolescents, inspiring adolescents' creativity and vocational interests;
3. Core Capabilities (soft skills, language usage, and technological application), Industrial Development, Administration and Management Training Series, promoting continuing studies among employees and industry development; and
4. Business Start-up and Business Administration Training Series, to raise levels of business administration and management.

In 2016, the centre held a total of 953 courses comprising 20,232.45 learning hours. The number of students totalled 18,791.

Professional and Open Examinations

The Professional Examination Resources Unit under the centre manages various professional qualification public examinations and provides the public with reference information about these and other local professional examinations. The unit also serves as the Macao Centre for National Vocational Qualification Assessment. In 2016, a total of 6,261 candidates applied for examinations via the Resources Unit.

At present, there are five types of public examinations available at the Professional Examination Resources Unit: information technology, commerce and management, languages, vocational skills and admission examination.

The centre reached a cooperation agreement on "One Examination, Two Accreditations" with the Labour Affairs Bureau in October 2011. All Macao residents awarded a National Vocational Qualification via the centre will receive the relevant local vocational skill certificates issued by the bureau.

The 2016 Microsoft Office Specialist World Championship and Adobe Certified Associate (ACA) World Championship were held in August, in the United States. Three Macao contestants, who had received extensive pre-match training provided by the CPTTM, garnered first prize in the categories of Microsoft Office Excel 2010 and PowerPoint2010, and third prize in the ACA World Championship.

Technical Training and Support Services

The House of Apparel Technology provides technical training and technological support to help the garment industry move towards high added value, in-house brands and innovation. There are also fashion information stations and an online fashion information platform, WGSN (Worth Global Style Network), to help Macao factory owners, fashion designers and cultural and creative industry professionals obtain richer and deeper information about fashion, colour, design and retail trends and analysis.

In 2016, CPTTM continued to hold the MaConsef fashion training programme and organise various skills competitions. The centre organised participation by Macao fashion brands and designers in the Original Design Collection for 2016 Taipei IN Style and the Hong Kong Fashion Week for Spring/Summer, and held fashion shows and set up booths for Macao. It also led groups of Macao fashion designers to join the Fashion Lingnan – Guangzhou–Hong Kong–Macao Youth Fashion Design Competition, and the 2016 Overseas Chinese Fashion Design Competition, providing them with necessary support.

CPTTM also continued cooperating with IPIM to organise the Macao Fashion Festival 2016 during the 21st Macao International Trade and Investment Fair, with participation by 46 designers and brands from various regions.

Upon invitation by Caritas Macau, the CPTTM led a delegation to participate in the Ninth International Abilympics held in France in 2016, and was responsible for training and screening of contestants for several events. Members of the delegation won the second prize and third prize

in tailoring of men's and women's clothing, respectively.

CPTTM continued to work with the Cultural Affairs Bureau to jointly operate the Macao Fashion Gallery at St. Lazarus Parish. The fashion gallery regularly holds various themed fashion shows and activities, and collects cultural and creative products with distinctive Macao characteristics for sale. In 2016, Macao Fashion Gallery held four fashion shows with different themes, two sharing sessions, two workshops, three pop-up shops, three outdoor fashion shows and two creative workshops. It also helped in promoting 27 local fashion brands, to enable local residents and tourists to better understand Macao's original fashion brands.

Management Information and Consulting Services

As a correspondent member of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), CPPTM is committed to helping local organisations to raise their management and product quality levels to international standards.

In 2016, a total of 79 cases were resolved via management system consulting services. There were 37 applications under the assistance scheme for the International Management System Certification/ Laboratory Accreditation. From the commencement of the scheme in October 1996 to the end of 2016, a total of 311 applications were awarded certification. There were nine test categories under the External Testing Relay Service. A total of 1,083 applications were filed during 2016.

CPPTM continued to help local organisations to implement the ISO 14001 environmental management system, as well as realising green purchasing, understanding energy management, referring to the sustainable development report framework promulgated by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and enhancing understanding of corporate social responsibility. CPPTM continued to hold the 10th Envirokids Program – Children's Environmental Protection Action.

Information Technology Application and Training

The Cyber-Lab provides Macao students and working adults with the most comprehensive and professional information technology training programmes. In 2016, the Cyber-Lab continued to implement the gifted student training programme, providing information-technology-specific courses targeted at gifted secondary school students. There were 29 participants in the programme.

CPPTM is committed to assisting SMEs to adopt information technology, providing information system application support services, and promoting the application of freeware and providing related support services. In 2016, it provided technical support for various enterprises on 169 occasions. In addition, it continued to upload information about procurement for large enterprises on the dedicated SME website that was established in 2015, so that SMEs can have a better understanding of matters that require attention for operation of large enterprises. A mobile app, ChoicePro, was launched in 2016, to further facilitate procurement matching between SMEs and large enterprises.

External Interaction and Cooperation and Services for SMEs

In 2016, CPTTM continued to join hands with the Science and Technology Development Fund

to co-organise exhibitor groups to participate in the China High-Tech Fair, in which 12 Macao enterprises and organisations participated. CPTTM continued to organise exhibitor groups jointly with the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute and the Science and Technology Development Fund to join the China Cross-Strait Technology and Projects Fair. A total of 12 Macao enterprises participated in the fair, which mainly introduced and promoted environmental protection technologies and products of information technology development.

One of the long-term functions of CPTTM is to provide SMEs with various support services. In 2016, it handled 174 support cases.

World Trade Center Macau

The goals of the World Trade Center Macau are to promote and expand trading opportunities beyond Macao, to assist individuals and enterprises in searching for international business opportunities, and to pioneer the exploration of new markets for Macao business organisations. Through the World Trade Center Macau, members can stay in close touch with nearly 300 world trade centres around the world, building new market networks and researching potential international trading partners.

The World Trade Center Macau and the Arbitration Centre of the China Chamber of International Commerce (CCOIC) have co-established the CCBC-CCPIT Joint Conciliation Centre, for resolving commercial disputes between mainland China and Macao enterprises.

The Business Cooperation Centre of Enterprise Europe Network Central China Macao Office (EENCC Macao Office)

The Business Cooperation Centre of Enterprise Europe Network Central China – Macao Office (EENCC Macao Office) is formerly known as the Euro-Info Centre Macao, which was set up in 1992 upon the recommendations of the Macao Government and under the auspices of the European Commission.

The Enterprise Europe Network is a European Union initiative aimed at providing business and innovation support to small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) in Europe. As one of the network's partner organisations in China, EENCC Macao Office offers support to SMEs in Macao, mainland China and other Asian countries and regions.

The main missions of EENCC Macao Office are:

- Raising awareness and giving advice on EU legislation, standards and policies;
- Accessing EU programs, projects and funding;
- To find and connect with potential business partners across Europe;
- Facilitating business co-operation among SMEs;
- To act as interface between SMEs and European institutions; and
- Macao Industrial Parks Development Company.

Macao Industrial Parks Development Company

To attract investment, the Government made the decision in 1993 to set up an industrial park in the Concordia Reclaimed Zone in Coloane to foster industrial diversification. A total of 337,000 square metres of land was reclaimed, of which 160,000 square metres is occupied by the Concordia Industrial Park. In October 1993, Concordia Industrial Park Company (SPIC) was officially set up to take over the management of the industrial park.

On 5 December 2003, the Central People's Government approved the establishment of Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone, in which Zhuhai would take up 290,000 square metres of land, and Macao would take up 110,000 square metres of land from reclamation in Ilha Verde.

In June 2004, the Government restructured Concordia Industrial Park Company (SPIC) to form Macao Industrial Parks Development Company, to develop and manage the Concordia Industrial Park, Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone and other industrial parks. The MSAR and the Trade and Investment Promotion Institute own 60 percent and 40 percent shares of the company, respectively.

Labour Affairs Bureau

The Labour Affairs Bureau is responsible for implementing policies concerning labour, employment, occupational safety and health, and vocational training. The Human Resources Office is mainly responsible for the administrative work related to employment of foreign workers. In order to better align labour resources with the needs of social development, in May 2016 the Government promulgated By-law No. 12/2016 on Organisation and Operation of the Labour Affairs Bureau, under which the Human Resources Office has been incorporated into the Labour Affairs Bureau. The functions of the Labour Affairs Bureau and its subordinate units have also been consolidated and rationalised.

Employment Services

The Employment Department of the Labour Affairs Bureau assists job seekers looking for work in the private sector. Following the enactment of the new organisational law, the handling of applications for business licences by employment agencies, which was originally a function of the Employment Department, is now under the purview of the Labour Inspection Department.

In 2016, the Employment Department offered target-defined employment services. To facilitate employment of grassroots workers, the Department referred qualified job seekers to recruitment fairs for major construction projects and sent representatives to the recruitment activities of large enterprises to learn about recruitment needs. In 2016, job seekers attended 107 recruitment activities and 3,070 success cases were recorded.

To support youth employment, the department continued to organise various activities, including seminars on career planning, employment information or interview skills, as well as mock interviews. The department also organised the youth career expo to provide a matching platform for young people and enterprises. In 2016, 4,240 people attended the expo. A total of 61 enterprises offered nearly 3,000 job vacancies in about 40 job types.

The Employment Department also provided tailored employment counselling and referral services to the long-time unemployed and new immigrants, serving a total of 55 people. The department also provided one-stop comprehensive services to those who came for help after being dismissed by their former employers. In 2016, the department provided one-stop services to 192 people, of whom 34 have already found a job.

In 2016, the Employment Department recorded 13,689 job-seeking applications, of which 81 were from disabled persons, which were followed up by a dedicated task force under the department. A total of 29,292 referrals and matches were made according to the requirements of employers and the qualifications of job seekers, resulting in 10,353 people attending employment interviews, and 2,189 successful matchings (36 of which involved disabled persons). Successful matchings involved 75 different occupations.

Vocational Training

The Vocational Training Department under the Labour Affairs Bureau provides vocational training to citizens, meeting market needs. In addition, it strives to promote cooperation with other departments in terms of vocational training, and to align the development approaches of training programmes. It has also begun to establish a vocational skill certification system for different industries, to further improve professionals' skills and enhance recognition of their qualifications, supporting the upward or horizontal mobility of the labour force.

In 2016, the Vocational Training Department responded to changes and needs in the economy and the labour market by organising vocational courses that aimed at upgrading skills, certification-linked training, employment-linked training and participation by enterprises. The courses it provided in 2016 were attended by 6,219 persons.

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2016

Training system	Training mode	Target participants	Number of courses	Number of students	Number of courses completed	Number of students who completed the course	Rate of successful employment one month after course completion
Occupational training	Apprentice training (2-year full-time)	F. 3 graduate or above aged 14-24; to foster the skills and knowledge required by various professions among young people	6	84	2	13	69.2%

(Cont.)

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2016							
Training system	**Training mode**	**Target participants**	**Number of courses**	**Number of students**	**Number of courses completed**	**Number of students who completed the course**	**Rate of successful employment one month after course completion**
Continuous training	Industry-specific development training	The currently employed; to raise the professionalism of industry professionals	184	4,295	167	3,492	--
	Facility maintenance skills training (on-the-job paid training)	Lower ranking staff and newly recruited repair workers; the currently employed who wish to change their jobs; to provide multiple-skill training in facility maintenance	21	382	21	375	--
	Fishing moratorium training programme	A 96-hour course, mainly to alleviate the financial pressure faced by fishermen during the moratorium, and to provide assistance in developing other occupational skills	18	452	18	440	--

(Cont.)

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2016							
Training system	**Training mode**	**Target participants**	**Number of courses**	**Number of students**	**Number of courses completed**	**Number of students who completed the course**	**Rate of successful employment one month after course completion**
Continuous training	Vocational skills pre-examination study course	For those who have signed up for vocational skills assessment; to provide focused revisions and information about examination rules	60	1,006	60	1,006	--
	Total		**289**	**6,219**	**268**	**5,326**	**--**

Skills Evaluation

In 2016, the Labour Affairs Bureau issued a total of 3,282 vocational skill certificates of various kinds. Breaking the figure down by sectors, the certificates mainly involved the real estate industry, the engineering and maintenance industry and personal care industry, accounting for 57.6 percent, 29.9 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively.

The Labour Affairs Bureau actively pushed forward with cooperation with Guangdong province on occupational skills testing, fully realising the advantages of regional cooperation. It continued to organise training and certification courses. In addition, the bureau continued to commission the Macau Productivity and Technology Transfer Centre (CPTTM) to hold "One Examination, Two Accreditations" programmes at various levels.

Vocational skill competitions

The Labour Affairs Bureau fosters vocational skills development and interest skills training among young people by participating in or organising vocational skills competitions. Also, it further enhances exchanges and cooperation with vocational training organisations worldwide, thereby learning from advanced training experiences and skills, increasing public awareness of the importance of vocational training, and promoting the development of vocational skills training in Macao.

In October 2016, the Labour Affairs Bureau led a delegation to Guangzhou to participate in

the Ninth Guangzhou/Hong Kong/Macao/Chengdu Youth Skills Competition. There were five events in the competition. Contestants from Macao won the bronze prize in Visual Merchandising and Window Dressing, and merit prizes in IT Network Systems Administration and Web Design.

Labour Regulations

In the area of labour rights, duties and protection, the Labour Relations Law (Law No. 7/2008), the Law on Employment of Non-Resident Workers (Law No. 21/2009), the Compensation Mechanism for Labour Accidents and Occupational Diseases (Decree-Law No. 40/95/M), and the Law on Minimum Wage for Cleaning and Security Workers of the Property Management Industry (Law No. 7/2015) set out the minimum statutory requirements and protection for employees at work, balancing the legal interests of both employers and employees. The Workers' Credit Rights Protection Scheme (Law No. 10/2015) establishes a protection scheme on credit rights arising from labour relations, to ensure that payments are made in relation to credit rights not fulfilled by debtors. The bureau has consistently implemented the Framework Law on Employment Policy and Workers' Rights (Law No. 4/98/M), ensuring that when employing non-resident workers, the employer must assure employment priority for local employees, and ensue equal rights, working conditions and benefits for local and non-resident workers.

Labour Relations

The Labour Inspection Department under the Labour Affairs Bureau provides free consultancy services on labour regulations to local citizens, accepts and mediates in labour-relations, and monitors enterprises' compliance with labour regulations. After the enactment of the new organisational law, the department is also responsible for handling applications for business licences by employment agencies, while compensation and penalty procedures regarding industrial accidents and occupational diseases are now handled by the Occupational Safety and Health Department. To effectively monitor the employment conditions of foreign workers and curb illegal employment, the Labour Inspection Department, the Public Security Police, and the Macao Customs Service jointly or independently carried out regular or non-regular inspections, according to their authority.

In 2016, the Labour Inspection Department provided 5,642 consultations about labour regulations to enquirers visiting the office. Of the individuals who sought assistance, 84.8 percent were employees and 15.2 percent were employers. Most enquiries were from cultural, entertainment, gaming and other service industries, as well as from the construction industry. Consultation topics were mainly related to dismissal compensation, contract termination and wages, which accounted for 15.5 percent, 13.1 percent and 10.6 percent of all enquires, respectively. There were 17,113 enquiries via telephone.

A total of 2,548 complaints received from 5,360 employee enquiries were handled, 16.5 percent less than in 2015. Most involved wages (18.8 percent), mandatory leave (12.1 percent) and dismissal compensation (11.2 percent). Categorised by industry, most complainants were from construction (49.9 percent), followed by hotels and catering industry (11.4 percent), and cultural, entertainment, gaming and other service industries (10.7 percent).

In 2016, there were 4,412 complaints related to employment disputes, illegal employment and

other cases settled, involving 6,830 employees and 2,747 workplaces. Of the 2,686 creditors' rights issues involved in the employment disputes, 234 required transferral to trial by the judiciary, accounting for 8.7 percent of total creditors' rights issues – mainly concerning wages, mandatory leave and weekly leave, with the rest being resolved by the department itself. Creditors' rights arising from employment disputes totalled 104 million patacas, involving 5,761 employees.

In 2016, the Labour Inspection Department received notifications of 178 cases of agreement on lowering basic remuneration, involving 1,150 local employees, and 190 non-resident employees. Two of the notifications received required filing and follow-up due to alleged breach of reduction of employees' basic compensation, involving 36 employees, all of whom were local employees.

In the department's efforts to combat illegal employment, 866 cases of illegal employment were filed, in accordance with the Regulation on the Prohibition of Illegal Employment (By-law No. 17/2004) and the Law on Employment of Non-resident Workers (Law No. 21/2009) and its relevant supplementary laws. After investigation, in 2016, 1,289 offenders were penalised for breaches of the law, with fines imposed totalling 14.31 million patacas. In these cases, 318 non-local residents were found to be working for others in the MSAR without permits. Also, 353 non-local residents were found to be engaged in activities for their own benefit. Individuals in the two groups were fined a total of 8.65 million patacas.

In 2016, 250 applications for business licences by employment agencies were received. A total of 76 cases involving alleged breach of law by employment agencies were filed. These cases involved 78 activities, which mainly included operating without a licence, registration and arrangement for employment of non-residents, collection of charges, and salary payment by an intermediary, accounting for 45 percent of the total. Upon investigation, four of the activities were confirmed to be illegal.

In 2016, 305 enquiries made via telephone and 30 enquiries made in person were received. Eight cases involving 10 employees were filed in this regard, which were mainly complaints on wages and dismissal compensation. Among the six investigated cases, no contravention of the Framework Law on Employment Policy and Workers' Rights was found.

According to the legal regulation of the Workers' Credit Rights Protection Scheme, the administrative and technical support for the Protection Fund for Creditors should be provided by the Labour Affairs Bureau. In 2016, 379 employees applied for protection of workers' credit rights. Advice on all of these applications was provided within 60 days as required by the law.

Regarding labour inspection, the Labour Inspection Department proactively takes preventive inspection measures and promotes the laws; improves the exit mechanism for non-local employees; and establishes a joint exit mechanism for non-local employees, as well as a cross-departmental task force with the Public Security Police. In 2016, 58 inspections were conducted on major construction sites, collecting 2,635 copies of particulars of employees, to monitor employers' compliance with labour laws and protect the legal labour rights of employees. Nine briefing sessions on exit mechanisms were held for contractors of and employees working in construction sites, to explain to them matters that require attention by employers and labour rights of employees upon termination of employment. Compared with 2015, the number of people complaining about labour rights of employees in the construction sector decreased by 30 percent in 2016, showing that the measures were effective in reducing the number of cases of labour disputes.

"Services on the Doorstep" are provided by giving legal enquiry services in property management enterprises, construction sites, employment agencies, etc. Guidance is provided to employers on compliance with labour and relevant laws to familiarise them with the rights, responsibilities and protection. The department also organised various types of presentations on labour laws for our partners and social groups, to promote the laws through a face-to-face and question-and-answer approach. In all, 39 presentations were conducted in 2016, with more than 2,000 participants.

The Labour Inspection Department provides convenient services to the public through electronic media. There is an online reservation service for enquiries and complaints regarding labour rights. Simulated calculation of labour benefits is provided through a mobile app, to provide simulated calculation of labour benefits for general employees, as well as minimum-wage-eligible cleaning and security workers of the property management industry. Such rights include extra remuneration for working during mandatory and weekly leave, overtime compensation, annual leave compensation, and compensation for termination of contract without a specified contract period. Besides, the department has been enhancing the promotion of laws through various channels and media, including WeChat, Facebook, television and radio advertisements.

Occupational Safety and Health

The Occupational Safety and Health Department under the Labour Affairs Bureau was responsible for addition work related to compensation and punishment procedures for industrial accidents and occupational diseases. In 2016, it conducted the following regular inspections, industrial accident investigations, occupational health medical check-ups and related measures:

Work item	Target	Number of inspections	Number of suggested improvements	Other actions
Routine safety and health inspection	Construction sites (1,383 sites)	3,149	1,558	Filed disciplinary actions against 150 construction sites involved in minor contraventions with penalties of 700,000 patacas imposed. It was ordered that work be suspended in 18 cases due to high risk. Filed disciplinary actions against 107 employers and individuals for contraventions of relevant regulations of occupational safety card of the construction industry, with penalties of 55,500 patacas imposed.
Routine safety and health inspection	61 hotels	70	54	--
	7 industrial premises	10	54	--

(Cont.)

Work item	Target	Number of inspections	Number of suggested improvements	Other actions
Safety inspection jointly conducted with other departments	210 enterprises	310	282	--
Industrial accident investigation	8,672 filed cases	-	-	Completed 3,729 cases involving claims amounting to 750 million patacas and 3,110 people
	36 construction sites	36	-	Filed disciplinary actions against 29 construction sites involved in minor contraventions with penalties of 182,000 patacas imposed. It was ordered that work be suspended in 12 cases.
	1 industrial premise	1	-	It was ordered that work be suspended in one case. A penalty of 2,000 patacas was imposed.
	3 commercial premises	3	-	Filed disciplinary actions against three construction sites involved in minor contraventions with penalties of 5,000 patacas imposed
Occupational health medical check-up	Assisting 202 Macao SMEs (including construction sites, hotels, etc.) in providing occupational health medical check-up, and providing such check-up in occupational safety and health promotion activities, courses and seminars, involving 1,291 employed and under-aged workers	6,994	3,855	--

(Cont.)

Work item	Target	Number of inspections	Number of suggested improvements	Other actions
Sampling assessment of employers of organisations using high noise-level equipment, according to Decree-Law No. 34/93/M	7 organisations using high noise-level equipment involving 557 employees	0	0	Filed cases for three employees who were suspected to suffer occupational deafness.

Occupational safety and health training in 2016:

Course/activity	Number of classes	Number of participants	Number and types of certificates awarded
Occupational safety and health seminar	188	12,143	--
Occupational safety and health training module	118	2,509	2,461 (certificate of competency)
Temporary anchor devices courses	4	44	44 (certificate of competency)
Certificate course on safety inspection practices for lifting appliance (organised jointly with Macau Construction Safety Association)	1	34	23 (certificate of competency)
Construction industry occupational safety cards training courses and public examinations	936	31,534	29,382 (occupational safety cards)
Construction industry occupational safety cards refresher courses and public examinations	534	7,409	7,154 (occupational safety card renewals)
Assistant construction safety supervisor certificate courses (organised jointly with Macau Construction Safety Association)	8	280	203 (certificate of competency)

(Cont.)

Course/activity	Number of classes	Number of participants	Number and types of certificates awarded
Construction safety supervisor certificate courses (organised jointly with the University of Macau)	4	223	177 (Construction safety supervisor qualification)
Construction safety supervisor certificate courses (organised jointly with the Macau Productivity and Technology Transfer Centre)	1	20	20 (certificate of competency)
Safety auditor certificate courses (organised jointly with the University of Macau)	2	64	64 (certificate of competency)

Occupational safety and health promotional activities in 2016:

Activity	Number of participants	Number of participating individuals
Occupational safety and health promotional activities	117 construction sites	5,398
	24 hotels	1,188
	2 schools	52
Safety shoes promotion	22 enterprises	236
First-aid kit promotion	35 enterprises	-
Temporary anchor devices promotion	10 enterprises	-
Safety harness, fall-arresting device and independent rescue line (kit) promotion programme	13 enterprises	75
Construction industry occupational safety and health management – promotion programme on working on mobile platforms	64 enterprises	250

Non-resident Workers Employment Department

The Non-resident Workers Employment Department (former Human Resources Office) is mainly responsible for administrative work related to employment of foreign workers.

The Government imports non-resident labour on the main premise that the employment and labour rights of local employees are not harmed, whilst ensuring the continuous and stable development of Macao's economy. During 2016, the Non-resident Workers Employment Department and former Human Resources Office handled 43,805 applications for work permits for professionals, non-professionals, domestic helpers, importation of non-resident workers and renewal of permits, transfer of professional non-resident employees, and activities for personal interest. Of these applications, 19,036 were for non-professional employees, 3,467 were for professional employees and 21,286 were for domestic helpers. Also, there were 16 applications for work permits to engage in activities for the applicants' personal interest, with follow-up action on statements of objection and petitions. At the end of 2016, there were 177,638 employees with non-resident ID cards in Macao.

Since early September 2016, the quota cap for the import of mainland Chinese (Guangdong Province and Fujian Province) domestic workers to Macao has been removed. As at the end of December 2016, a total of 232 mainland Chinese domestic workers were working in Macao.

Consumer Council

The Consumer Council is responsible for providing comments on consumer protection policies to be implemented by the Government, and driving various efforts to protect consumers' rights.

Establishment of Cooperative Networks

In 1997, the council became a full member of Consumers International. It subsequently signed consumers' rights protection cooperation agreements with consumers' rights protection authorities of various countries and regions, 43 mainland China provinces and cities, Hong Kong and Taiwan. It also formed an alliance network with consumer protection units in the "9+2" PPRD region. In these networks, the signatories exchange relevant information and undertake various cooperative programmes.

In 2014, the Consumer Council joined the International Consumer Organization for Portuguese-speaking Countries as an observer member.

Consumer Arbitration Centre

The Consumer Arbitration Centre was established in 1998 with an aim of resolving minor disputes that occur within the territory, and which do not involve more than 50,000 patacas, through mediation, conciliation and arbitration.

It is the duty of the Consumer Arbitration Centre to provide suitable legal assistance to a concerned party by one person-in-charge and a skilled officer. An arbitral decision shall be made by one judicial officer who acts as an arbitration judge on a part-time basis.

Businesses that value their reputations and wish to resolve potential customer disputes are invited to apply for membership.

By 2016, 1,449 active companies had joined the Consumer Arbitration Centre. They included Chinese and western pharmaceutical businesses, department stores, supermarkets, catering companies, jewellery and timepiece shops, insurance agencies, laundry and dyeing companies, beauty and fitness centres, mobile telephone companies, computer products companies, travel agencies and real estate agencies.

Consumer Rights

According to Law No. 12/88/M, anyone receiving goods or services for private use from individuals or organisations of occupational nature engaging in economic activities is deemed as a consumer.

Consumers have the right to receive health protection and be safeguarded against dishonest and irregular practices relating to the promotion or provision of goods or services; to receive guidance and be informed; to be safeguarded against risks that could damage their interests; to be protected against any loss and to receive compensation; and to be treated fairly and be able to participate in the legal and administrative defence of their rights and interests.

To promote consumer rights and the relevant law, the Consumer Council published the first Consumer Report in July 1993. By December 2016, the publication saw its 280th issue, with a monthly circulation of 5,000 copies.

Complaints

In 2016, the Consumer Council received 1,673 complaints and 4,711 enquiries. The number of cases handled totalled 6,420, including 36 suggestions. The complaints mainly concerned disputes arising from the quality, maintenance and sales approaches of communications equipment, as well as from consumer activities involving real estate, telecommunications services, public transport, food products and beverages.

In line with the Government's strategy to develop gaming and tourism and the facilitated individual travel (FIT) scheme for mainland residents, the Consumer Council is strengthening its services for tourists, and is dedicated to promoting the development of a sound consumer rights protection mechanism in Macao. Of the 6,500 complaints and enquiries received, about 10 percent were made by tourists.

Research and studies

The Consumer Council works to realise consumer rights, based on information gathered through research, which includes quality spot checks on commercial goods. The research includes collecting and analysing the prices of various goods and services in the market.

To keep pace with the development of the information era, the Consumer Council has launched several mobile phone apps. In 2016, a mobile app known as the Macau Price Information Platform

was developed to incorporate existing mobile apps including Macao Supermarket Price Information Platform, Macao Fuel Price Information Platform and Certified Shop. It provides information on everyday prices in the markets, and so provide a one-stop information service platform for consumers to check prices and information about certified shops.

Yearly Quality Mark of "Certified Shops"

On 15 March 2001, the Consumer Council introduced the "Certified Shop" quality mark to the general public, which was well recognised by various authorities in Macao and mainland China. Since 2007, the quality mark has been jointly issued by the Consumer Council and the Chamber of Tourism of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce (ACFIC), as a way to enhance the protection of consumer rights in Macao and promote "good faith tourism".

To qualify for membership of the Consumer Arbitration Centre and receive a "Certified Shop" emblem, a shop must not have had any complaints filed against it within the previous year. As at the end of 2016, the Consumer Council had issued the "Certified Shop 2017" emblem to a total of 1,157 establishments.

The council has enhanced the regulation of Certified Shops by requesting these shops to abide by the following additional rules:

- To offer consumers after-sales service, and provide accurate information about the products and services they sell;
- To list the specific prices of products and services on their invoices; and
- To settle disputes with consumers within 14 days of receiving complaints, either through refunds, replacement of goods or submission to the Arbitration Centre.

The Consumer Council has also formulated a code of practice for each industry sector in keeping with social developments. At present, 17 industry sectors under the Certified Shops mechanism – covering cleaning and dyeing services, real estate agents, supermarkets, pharmacies, beauty services, souvenirs, photography equipment retail and photo printing services, gold and jewellery, leather garments and shoes, communication equipment, computer products, birds' nest products, electrical appliances, eyewear, furniture retailing, and watch and clock retailing – have implemented these codes of practice. The Consumer Council has also established a mechanism to assess whether the Certified Shops implement their general pledges and codes of practice.

Statistics and Census Service

The Statistics and Census Service (DSEC) is one of the authorities under Macao's statistical services system, and is responsible for compiling population, social, economic and environmental statistics.

Official Statistics

Under Decree-Law No. 62/96/M promulgated on 14 October 1996, all statistical information compiled by government statistical agencies is regarded as official. Another statistical agency is the

Monetary Authority of Macao, which is responsible for information regarding finance, currency, foreign exchange and insurance business.

The Statistics and Census Service compiles a series of official statistics through research and by using administration information, providing the Government and investors with important references for the formulation of policies and business decision-making, respectively, and providing important references for academic studies.

Particularly noteworthy among the DSEC's regular investigations are the Population and Housing Census conducted every 10 years, and the By-Census and Household Expenditure Survey conducted every five years. Industries covered include construction, industrial manufacturing, hotel, food and beverage, service sector, transport, warehousing and communications, and wholesale and retail trade.

The DSEC collects and compiles monthly or quarterly data relating to Macao's economic activity, including external trade in commodities, tourism, convention and exhibition, retail, prices, employment, real estate transactions and construction.

The Gross Domestic Product value, the Gross Domestic Income and Direct Investment Statistics reflecting the macro economic conditions of Macao, are compiled by integrating and analysing Macao's comprehensive economic, social and public financial statistics.

Dissemination of Information

The DSEC publishes essential statistical data that is of public interest via press releases, as well as webpages and publications for detailed information. All official statistical data is provided free of charge. Users may download the data from the website, or obtain the data or make enquiries about it from the Documentation and Information Centre by phone, email, fax, online customer service platform or in person.

Trial for 2016 By-Census

The purpose of the 2016 Population By-Census conducted by the DSEC from 7 to 21 August 2016 was to update Macao's population database before the next population census, in order to have a timely understanding of the changes in population. The By-Census collected data in a paperless manner for the first time, and the response rate met the expected level. The initial and overall results of the 2016 Population By-Census were announced by the end of 2016 and in April 2017, respectively.

First Analysis Report on Statistical Benchmarks for Macao's Adequate Economic Diversification Released

To better reflect the adequate economic diversification of Macao, in 2015 the DSEC commenced the establishment of the statistical benchmarks for adequate economic diversification of Macao. After nearly two years of foundation study, item adjustment, data collection and consolidation of information, the auditing of data as at 2015 has been completed. The first analysis report was released in late 2016.

First Release of Property Price Index Study Results

In response to public concern regarding the changes in property prices, in addition to regular announcements of the average transaction price of residential units, the DSEC has invited the University of Macau to study the compilation of a property price index of Macao. The results of the study were announced in late October 2016. The compilation of the property price index will be conducted regularly and further refined. The annual and quarterly indexes were expected to be announced in the first quarter of 2017, for reference by different sectors of society.

First Release of Statistics of Survey on Situation of Catering and Retail Industries

Starting from January 2016, the DSEC has conducted monthly surveys on the situation of catering and retail industries. Monthly business data and estimates by interviewed merchants are collected, to provide a timely picture of the industries' business situation. The statistics have been announced every month from September 2016.

First Release of Statistics on Cultural Industry

Work on statistics regarding the cultural industry is conducted by the Industrial Statistics and Assessment Indicators Group under the Committee for the Cultural Industry of Macao SAR, in accordance with the related statistical framework established under the Policy Framework for the Development of the Cultural Industry of Macao. In 2016, the DESC commenced a statistical survey on several items in four categories: creative design, cultural exhibitions and performances, art collections and digital media. Statistics were then compiled upon incorporation of the results of the survey on relevant industries conducted by the DESC, to reflect the contribution of the cultural industry to Macao's economy. The survey results were announced in late 2016.

Launch of Official WeChat Account and Mobile App

In the first half of 2016, the DESC launched its official WeChat account. The major functions include notifications on information updates and answering enquiries on major statistic indicators, providing easy public access to official statistics. Followers of the official WeChat account may also obtain necessary statistical data and gain statistical knowledge through the interactive enquiry function and thematic infographics.

Preparation for Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2017/2018

The Household Income and Expenditure Survey is a major statistical project conducted by the DESC once every five years. Its purpose is to collect details on Macao household income and expenditure, in order to update the goods and services and weight of the consumer price index, and to adjust the figures on individual consumption expenditure in GDP. The DESC will begin collecting data for the Household Income and Expense Survey 2017/2018 in 2017. The data collection period is from early October 2017 to late September 2018. To ensure smooth operation of the survey, preliminary

work – including sampling and questionnaire design – began in the second half of 2016.

Launch of Tourists Statistics Database in 2017

The DESC launched the tourist statistics database in 2017. It contains tourists' information by place of issue of passport, nationality, inbound channel, gender and age group.

Supporting Office to the Permanent Secretariat to the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries

The Supporting Office to the Permanent Secretariat to the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries was established in Macao in accordance with Executive Order No. 33/2004. It focuses on providing administrative and resources support to the secretariat, enhancing economic and trade exchange and cooperation between mainland China, Macao and Portuguese-speaking countries, and give full play to Macao's advantages and its role as an economic and trade services platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

Since its establishment, the supporting office has diligently coordinated with and assisted the Permanent Secretariat in various aspects of implementing the Framework of Economic and Trade Cooperation, particularly in promoting governmental and civil cooperation between China (including Macao) and Portuguese-speaking countries in trade, investment, agriculture, fisheries and livestock breeding, infrastructure construction, natural resources and environmental protection, education and human resources, tourism, transportation and telecommunication, financial system, culture and television, and sports and healthcare.

In 2016, following the financial directive of the Government, the supporting office pressed forward with organising the Fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries. The office also made use of the function of Macao as the platform for trade and investment promotion, human resource cooperation and cultural exchanges, in synergy with China's Belt and Road initiative and 13th Five-year Plan.

The Fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries

The Fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries has achieved fruitful results. Premier Li Keqiang announced 18 new initiatives at the opening ceremony of the meeting. The participating countries signed the Action Plan for Economic and Trade Cooperation 2017-2019, and the Memorandum of Cooperation on Promotion of Productivity. Several cooperation agreements were signed in the Conference for Entrepreneurs and Financiers, which was held during the same period. Various participating countries had in-depth exchanges with Macao's heads of economic and trade departments, entrepreneurs and financiers.

This conference has manifested Macao's function as the trade and economic cooperation

services platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, and resulted in a new round of development opportunities for Macao's adequate economic diversification.

Promotion of Trade and Investment

In 2016, the supporting office initiated trade and investment promotion activities through participating in conferences and exhibitions, organising meetings, and arranging for visits. It participated in the 2016 MIECF, the 21st MIF, the seventh International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum, the fourth Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo, the 119th and 120th Canton Fairs, Exchange Conference of the Standing Committee of Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, Legislative Assembly of MSAR and regional councils of Portuguese-speaking countries. It also participated in the Dynamic Macao Business and Trade Fair in Jiangmen (Guangdong), Kunming (Yunnan) and Fujian (Xiamen), and set up exhibition areas for Portuguese-speaking countries in some of the expos. Meetings held included the fifth Summit for Commercial and Industrial Development of Jiangsu, Macao and Portuguese-speaking Countries, Fujian, Macao and Portuguese-Speaking Countries Economic Exchange Networking Session, High-Level Seminar on Finance and International Co-operation for Productivity, Meeting of the Working Group for Promoting Agricultural Co-operation under the Summit for Commercial and Industrial Development of Jiangsu, Macao and Portuguese-speaking Countries. The office attended the China (Zhuhai) Medical and Healthcare Industry Roundtable, and seminars and workshops about Portuguese-speaking countries.

Regarding visits, the supporting office participated in the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries - Guinea-Bissau 2016, and visited Portugal during the trip. The office also visited places in mainland China including Beijing, Ningbo, Zhoushan and Hangzhou. According to the record, the supporting office organised and participated in 87 activities, set up five exhibition areas for Portuguese-speaking countries, and received 22 groups and organisations in 2016.

Through a series of investment promotion activities, exchanges of information are fostered, and the promotion platform for Macao is expanded. Hence the activities are conducive to market expansion and expansion of business connections with the countries along the Belt and Road by enterprises of Macao and Portuguese-speaking countries.

Human Resource Cooperation and Cultural Exchanges

The supporting office organised three rounds of seminars on the development of SMEs, public administration and traditional medicine. Three internship programmes were also arranged, to allow officials of Portuguese-speaking countries to have internship training with MSAR government departments. The office assisted the attendees to conduct research and studies in Macao and certain provinces and cities in mainland China, providing training to nearly 100 people of Portuguese-speaking countries. The office continued to organise a series of activities for the 8th Cultural Fair of China-Portuguese-speaking Countries, to further enrich the special mix of Chinese and Portuguese culture in Macao.

Financial Intelligence Office

The Financial Intelligence Office is an independent department formed under Executive Order No. 227/2006 on 29 July 2006, directly under the Secretariat for Economy and Finance. It is responsible for collecting and analysing information regarding money-laundering and terrorist-financing as well as providing such information to authorities.

Starting from November 2006, the Financial Intelligence Office has been receiving reports on suspicious transactions. In 2016, it received more than 2,300 reports from financial services, gaming and retail trade industries. After analysing and processing them, the office reported some of the cases to the Public Prosecutions Office.

Macao is a member of the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG). All APG members are required to undergo a common assessment to make sure that they are in compliance with the requirements suggested by FATF regarding anti-money laundering and combating financing of terrorism. In 2007, it was stated in the APG common assessment report that the SAR's performance in combating money laundering and financing of terrorism was satisfactory.

In 2016, the Financial Intelligence Office continued to closely follow up with various government departments regarding progress with implementing the report's recommendations, and reported to the APG regarding the latest situation. Also, the Financial Intelligence Office and various regulatory authorities revised he laws and rules against money laundering and terrorism financing to meet international requirements. It also made recommendations to the Government on ways to improve the legal system concerning money laundering and terrorism financing. APG is conducting a new round of common assessment on Macao; the report on this will be approved in July 2017.

Locally, the Financial Intelligence Office is responsible for coordinating the efforts of the interdepartmental task force on money laundering. The task force members included the Monetary Authority and various regulatory, law enforcement and judicial affairs departments. They work together to collect data, conduct research and carry out relevant recommendations regarding anti-money-laundering, formulate guidelines for industries under their supervision, and conduct statistical and other analyses of suspicious transaction information received.

In the area of international cooperation, the Financial Intelligence Office joined the Egmont Group in May 2009, and looked towards promoting connections and collaboration with even more countries and regions. It also signed memorandums on cooperation with the financial intelligence bodies of 18 countries and regions: mainland China, Portugal, Hong Kong, Korea, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Japan, Thailand, Singapore, Fiji, Australia, the United States, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, Bangladesh, Canada and Israel. The Financial Intelligence Office will continue to explore the possibilities of signing cooperation memorandums with other regions.

Consultative Bodies

Economic Development Council

The Economic Development Council was established under By-law No. 1/2007. It is the Government's consultative department for formulating economic development strategy, economic

policies and manpower policies.

The council comprises the Chief Executive as its chairperson and Secretary for Economy and Finance, together with representatives of organisations with different economic interests, professionals, outstanding and reputable people in relevant fields, and representatives of relevant public organisations and departments.

Standing Council on Social Concerted Action

The Standing Council on Social Concerted Action is an advisory body to the Chief Executive on the formulation of labour policies. It was established in accordance with the Decree-Law No. 59/97/M. Its objective is to facilitate dialogue and coordination between administrative authorities, employers and employees. This aims to ensure their participation in the formulation of labour policies, and in activities that strengthen social development.

The council consists of the Chief Executive (who presides over its meetings); secretaries with responsibility for the economy, security, and culture; members of the Executive Committee; three representatives from Macao employers' associations (who must be the heads of their associations); and three representatives from Macao labour associations (who must be the heads of their associations).

In accordance with legal requirements, the Secretary for Economy and Finance is authorised to be the council's chairperson.

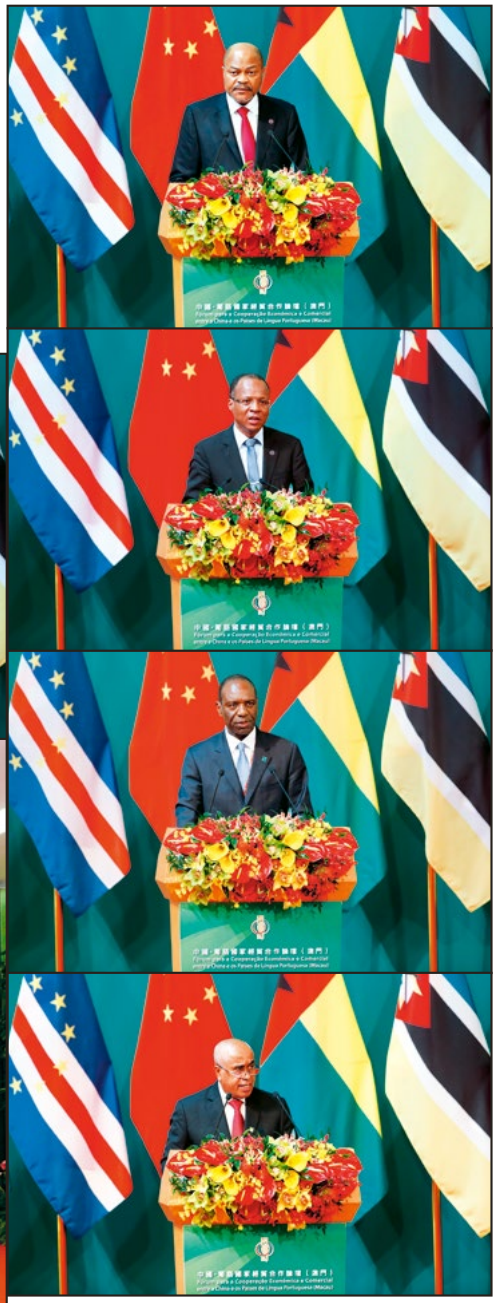
The council holds two plenary meetings each year. Special meetings may be called by the chairman or at the request of one third of the members.

In 2016, the council held 16 meetings: four plenary meetings and 12 executive committee meetings.

Macao Yearbook 2017

Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries

中國—葡語國家經貿合作論壇（澳門）第五屆部長級會議



The Fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries was held from 11 to 12 October, with the theme "Moving towards a Stronger China-Portugal Trade and Economic Relationship: Jointly Discussing Cooperation, Constructing a Platform and Sharing Development." Premier Li Keqiang delivered a keynote speech at the opening ceremony.

The meeting was attended by delegations from China and seven Portuguese-speaking countries – Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal and Timor-Leste.

Macao Yearbook 2017

5

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 - the Macao Government Tourist Office (MGTO) - 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 2016 was 30,950,336, representing a slight increase of 0.8 percent over the 2015 figure. The number of overnight visitors during the year totalled 15,703,616, representing an increase of 9.8 percent, and accounting for 50.7 percent of visitors to Macao. This was the first time over the past ten years that the number of overnight visitors exceeded the number of same-day visitors. The average length of stay of overnight visitors remained at 2.1 days, while the overall figure was 1.2 days (+0.1 days). In 2016, the 10 major source markets of visitors were:

Country/Region	No. of Visitors	Percentage (%)
Mainland China	20,454,104	66.1%
Hong Kong	6,419,839	20.7%
Taiwan	1,074,525	3.5%
Korea	662,321	2.1%
Japan	300,613	1.0%
Philippines	287,025	0.9%
Thailand	236,169	0.8%
Malaysia	222,809	0.7%
United States of America	190,885	0.6%
India	182,467	0.6%

In 2016, Greater China (mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan) comprised 90.3 percent of the total market, and the international market comprised 9.7 percent. Mainland China continued to be the largest market for visitors to Macao, accounting for 66.1 percent of the total number of visitors to Macao. The number slightly increased by 0.2 percent over the 2015 figure, and 9,579,412 (46.8 percent) of the mainland China visitors 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 Hong Kong decreased by 1.8 percent, while

those from Taiwan increased by 8.8 percent, when compared with 2015.

Regarding the international market, Korea remained at the top of the list of sources of international visitors, with an increase of 19.5 percent in 2016. The Southeast Asia market also fared well. Thailand recorded an increase in visitors to Macao of 30.6 percent, topping the list of the top ten sources of visitors. Indonesia and the Philippines recorded increases of 11.7 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively. Japan recorded an increase of 6.5 percent; while the United States, which was the only long-distance source of visitors on the top-ten list, also recorded an increase of 4.6 percent.

The Hotel Industry

According to Macau Government Tourist Office (MGTO) statistics, at the end of 2016, Macao had a total of 113 hotel premises, of which 79 were star-rated hotels and 34 were guesthouses, supplying a total of 37,634 guest rooms.

Star Rating	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
Five-star Luxury Hotels	9	5,384
Five-star Hotels	24	17,268
Four-star Hotels	17	7,869
Three-star Hotels	15	5,392
Three-star Apartment Hotels	1	208
Two-star Hotels	13	861
Sub-total	79	36,982
Guesthouse	34	652
Total		37,634

- *Average room rate of three to five-star member hotels was 1,288.6 patacas in 2016 (down 12.7 percent from 2015), according to the Macau Hotel Association.*

The total number of guests who stayed at hotel premises in Macao during 2016 was 12,001,404, representing an increase of 13.6 percent over the figure in 2015. The average year-round occupancy rate of hotel premises increased from 81.5 percent in 2015 to 83.3 percent in 2016. The average length of stay was 1.4 nights, down 0.1 nights compared with the 2015 figure.

Travel Agencies

At the end of 2016, there were 221 licensed travel agencies in Macao, down by three from 224 in 2015. A total of 1,900 people held tourist guide licences issued by the MGTO, an increase of 34 (1.8 percent) compared with the 2015 figure. The language abilities of these tourist guides spanned Cantonese, Putonghua, English, Portuguese, German, Japanese, Korean, Thai, French, Spanish, Russian, Indonesian, Hokkien and Chaozhouese.

In 2016, 7,033,336 tourists visited Macao on package tours, representing a decrease of 18.1

percent from 2015. Most package tourists, totalling 5,538,912, came from mainland China, representing a decrease of 21 percent. The second and third-largest sources of package tourists were Taiwan and Korea, with 398,240 and 370,338, respectively.

In 2016, a total of 1,255,900 Macao residents engaged with travel agent services to travel abroad. Of these, 501,200 joined outbound group tours. The most popular destination was mainland China, with 342,300 (68.3 percent) residents visiting. Korea was the second most-popular tourism destination for Macao residents, attracting 51,000 visitors or 10.2 percent of the total. Taiwan ranked third, attracting 34,500 visitors or 6.9 percent of the total. A total of 754,700 residents engaged with travel agent services without joining guided tours, 11.8 percent less than in 2015.

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.

The MGTO has set up representative offices in many countries and regions around the world, including the Hong Kong SAR, Japan, South Korea, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, France, the United Kingdom and Ireland, the United States of America, Russia, Australia and New Zealand.

Macao's tourism industry was also actively promoted by three overseas offices: the Tourism Section of the Office of the Macao Special Administrative Region in Beijing, Macau Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan, and Macau Tourism Promotion and Information Center in Portugal.

In 2016, there was a change in the composition of tourists visiting Macao, with a notable increase in inbound international travellers and positive growth in several tourism indicators. In line with the Government's active participation in the "Belt and Road" initiative, we will continue to make the best use of Macao's unique tourism and cultural advantages. Through better tourism planning, improvements to the tourism service industry, exploring diverse tourism products, enhancing regional cooperation, and participating in events organised by international organisations, we will further foster the development of a world tourism and leisure centre.

Tourism Planning

In 2016, to pursue the building of Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre, the MGTO began the second phase of the Master Plan for Tourism Industry Development by fine-tuning the relevant proposals.. By collecting information and learning from other tourism countries' development models, and with consideration of the actual situation in Macao, a number of tourism plans were formulated. A two-month public consultation was held from 23 May to 22 July. Through public consultation sessions, exchanges and outdoor roadshows, the public and tourism organisations were briefed on the plans, and opinions were collected from different social sectors and incorporated into the master plan.

Also, the MGTO started using scientific research methods to review effectiveness of tourism

products, and understand the travel behaviour and characteristics of visitors from different sources, for reference in planning and developing future tourism products. In 2016, MGTO conducted surveys to evaluate the effectiveness of the Parade for Celebration of the Year of the Monkey, Macao Light Festival 2016, and the First International Film Festival & Awards Macao; surveys on Singaporean visitors and Malaysian visitors; and the longitudinal study on family-run guest houses. In addition, MGTO launched "Macao Tourism News plus" (https://newsplus.macaotourism.gov.mo/) (phase 1), an online news archive that consolidates news materials about Macao tourism provided by different news publishers. The archive currently contains over 10,000 records, including thousands of high-resolution photos for easy access by media representatives seeking materials for news about tourism. The MGTO continued to optimise "Macao Tourism Data plus" (http://dataplus.macaotourism.gov.mo) by launching the Portuguese version, and providing new functions including subscriptions, a user manual, and an enquiry service regarding statistical indicators about the hotel industry.

The MGTO also participated in cross-departmental planning for the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, the management of Macao's waters, the facilitated sailing tourism scheme, the new Taipa Ferry Terminal, the Macao Urban Electronic Surveillance System, and the cross-departmental task force on climate change, to provide the Government with views regarding tourism development.

Tourism Products

The MGTO developed and supported a variety of tourism products, including Anim'Arte NAM VAN, Rubber Duck in Macao, and Chibi Maruko Chan Animation 25th Anniversary Exhibition – Tour in Macao. The MGTO continued implementing its Community Tourism Plan, to explore community tourism resources with distinctive Macao characteristics. It also continued to recommend walking routes under the "Step Out, Experience Macau's Communities" programme, as well as promote events and facilities. Together with the improvement of the environment along the walking routes, the MGTO attracted tourists to engage in in-depth travel. It also supported various community groups in organising a wide range of educational and interactive promotion events under the Macao Tourism Awareness Campaign. The MGTO promoted cultural tourism, explored tourism elements with local features, supported local performance groups to perform at various tourist spots during weekends, and launched a promotion campaign for temples and churches, to draw attention to the substance of local culture.

Anim'Arte NAM VAN

Anim'Arte NAM VAN is a leisure landmark at the Nam Van lakeside, which is jointly developed by the Cultural Affairs Bureau, the MGTO, the Sports Bureau and the Institute for Tourism Office. It features a combination of cultural and creative products for sale, food and beverage, pedal boats, and cultural performances during weekends –thus providing a diverse range of tourism services and experiences for residents and tourists, and adds additional cultural elements to Macao's tourism and leisure industry.

Events and Festivals

The MGTO continued organising various events and festivals, which included the Valentine Light

Show, Lunar New Year Parade, Macau International Fireworks Display Contest, celebration events for World Tourism Day, Macau Food Festival, Macau Shopping Festival, Macao Light Festival, and International Film Festival & Awards Macao, with the aim of building Macao as a city of mega events.

Community Tourism

In 2016, the MGTO continued implementing its Community Tourism Plan, supporting relevant organisations that held activities in various parishes. It supported 17 organisations that held a total of 44 activities, attracting over 730,000 participants. The MGTO continued implementing the Step Out, Experience Macau walking routes promotional programme, to better publicise the tourism walking routes. The MGTO also supported 12 organisations that held 28 events along the walking routes, attracting over 11,000 participants. In 2016, the MGTO again organised the Tourism Awareness Campaign, demonstrating hospitality and disseminating travel information to residents and the industry, by supporting 17 bodies to organise 46 events, which were attended by over 36,000 participants.

Business Tourism

In 2016, the Government continued with the Travel Stimulus Program, which combined elements of incentive travel, wedding travel and student travel facilitation programmes. During the year, the Incentive Travel Facilitation Programme benefited 25,616 participants, and the Student Travel Facilitation Programme benefited 1,219 students and teachers.

Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo

The Fourth Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo was held from 2 to 4 September 2016. It was hosted by the MGTO, supported by the National Tourism Administration and organised by the Macau Travel Agency Association. The area of the expo venue was 6,800 square metres, with 370 exhibition booths. A total of 28 countries and regions, as well as tourism departments and industry groups from over 70 cities in mainland China, participated in the expo, which attracted about 32,000 visitors.

Global Tourism Economy Forum - Macau 2016

The Global Tourism Economy Forum - Macau 2016, which was a recognised partner of the World Tourism Organization of the United Nations (UNWTO), was held from 15 to 16 October 2016. It was hosted by the Secretariat for Social Affairs and Culture, and co-organised by the China Chamber of Tourism and the Global Tourism Economy Research Centre. Beijing was the partner city of this year's forum, and France was the partner country. The forum theme was "Growing Consumer Class – Rethinking and Reshaping the Future Tourism Landscape", and the major activities included the opening ceremony, a keynote speech and discussion sessions, business matching, and cultural performances.

From 4 to 31 December 2016, the MGTO held the Macao Light Festival from 7 pm to 10 pm every night, at eight tourist spots: Nam Van Lake Nautical Centre, Avenida Panoramica do Lago Nam Van, Anim'Arte NAM VAN, St Lawrence's Church, Mandarin's House, Largo do Lilau, Maritime Administration Building, and Largo do Pagode da Barra. The festival included 3D mapping, light installations, lighting and music performances, and interactive games, and attracted about 380,000 visitors.

International Film Festival & Awards Macao

The First International Film Festival & Awards Macao was held from 8 to 13 December 2016. The activities included a film contest and award presentation ceremony, film premiere, a red carpet, film shows for the industry and the public, an exchange session on the film industry, master classes, a press conference, a micro film contest, and a screenplay competition. During the film festival, 54 films from more than 20 countries/regions were shown, with most of them shown for the first time in the world or Asia.

2016 International Gastronomy Forum, Macao

From 23 to 26 November, the MGTO held the First International Gastronomy Forum, Macao. More than 200 people participated, including representatives of 16 cities of gastronomy and one city of literature within the Creative Cities Network of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), as well as mainland China, overseas and local food experts, scholars and media. The forum aimed to raise public awareness of adopting creativity as a sustainable city development strategy, and to provide an exchange platform for participating cities and experts. It also aimed to enable a better understanding of the advantages of cultural assets, creativity and sustainable development, and to facilitate the sustainable development of creative gastronomy through sharing participants' successful experiences.

Tourism Marketing

In 2016, the Government began promotions under the new theme - "Experience Macao in Your Own Style", with campaigns targeting consumers and the tourism industry. We participated in major tourism exhibitions in major source markets of visitors; organised briefing sessions and discussion meetings about tourism for the industry; participated in and organised large-scale promotion events, including the 67th Sapporo Snow Festival in Sapporo, Japan, for which we deigned a large snow sculpture with the theme of the Ruins of St Paul's and 3D lighting show; organised a large-scale tourism promotion campaign, Experience Macao–Korea, in Seoul; organised promotion activities for Macao in Phnom Penh, Cambodia; and organised roadshows about Macao tourism in mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Malaysia.

The Government continued to work with the Tourism Administration of Guangdong Province and Hong Kong Tourism Board on enhancing tourism cooperation based on the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao cooperation mechanism, including setting up a joint exhibition booth for Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao in major tourism exhibitions to promote itineraries of multiple destinations

in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao; conducting joint promotion activities with the tourism authorities of Guangdong Province and Hong Kong in Thailand in March and July, respectively; and promoting Macao and Pearl River Delta tourism products in cities along high-speed railway routes.

We commenced several joint promotion activities in support of the China Maritime Silk Road Tourism Promotion Alliance. In the 12th Strait Travel Fair and Guangdong 21st Century Maritime Silk Road International Expo, the alliance set up a joint exhibition booth to promote tourism resources in member provinces and cities.

The Guangdong-Macao cooperation pilot scheme for cross-boundary pleasure boat sailing arrangements between Macao and Zhongshan was launched on 23 November 2016. The MGTO was mainly responsible for promoting the scheme; arranged for pre-launch exchanges and site visits for members of the tourism industries in the two places; and organised joint seminars with the related authorities, to prepare for the implementation of the cross-boundary pleasure boat sailing arrangements.

Information Counters

Seven information counters have been set up by the MGTO in major ports and tourist spots in Macao (the Border Gate, the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, Edif Ritz at the Largo do Senado, Macau International Airport and Taipa Temporary Ferry Terminal) and major ports in Hong Kong (Shun Tak Centre and Hong Kong International Airport).

In 2016, information counters in Macao and Hong Kong received 1,454,011 visitors. There were 819 complaints received during the year regarding retail services, gaming, restaurants, travel agencies, hotels, transportation, and services provided by public bodies.

Quality Tourism Services Accreditation Scheme

To implement the tourism policy of enhancing service quality and optimising the industry accreditation mechanism, the Quality Tourism Services Accreditation Scheme was launched in 2014. Since then, a total of 212 merchants have been accredited within the catering sector, 201 of which were still operating in 2016. The scheme has been expanded to cover the travel agency sector, with 28 accredited merchants in total.

Regional and International Cooperation

Regarding international cooperation, the MGTO actively participated in various conferences, seminars and events organised by international tourism organisations, thereby enhancing Macao's participation in international tourism affairs. The Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture attended the World Tourism and Security Meeting for High-level Officials; the MGTO attended the 1st meeting of UNWTO Committee on Tourism Ethics, the 1st World Tourism Development Conference and the 28th Joint Meeting of the UNWTO Commission for East Asia and the Pacific and the UNWTO Commission for South Asia & UNWTO Conference on Tourism and Technology; the director of the MGTO attended the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) Annual Submit 2016 in Guam

in the United States, and was elected as an Executive Board Member (voting) of PATA, which would be conducive to enhancing Macao's participation in international tourism affairs. Following the direction of "One Centre, One Platform", the MGTO actively facilitated cooperation in and promotion of the markets of Portuguese-speaking countries (PSCs); maintained close cooperation with PSCs; and signed the Tourism Cooperation Agreement with Portugal, to enhance exchanges and cooperation in the tourism field.

Regarding regional cooperation, the MGTO attended the 2016 Annual Meeting of the Joint Working Committee on Tourism to Support Macao's Aspirations to Build a World Tourism and Leisure Centre, to exchange views with the National Tourism Administration on details related to Macao in the tourism plan for the 13th National Five-year Plan and the "Belt and Road" initiative, as well as the Master Plan for Developing the Tourism Industry of Macao and regional tourism cooperation, with a view to proceeding with building Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre. The MGTO also followed up on tourism-related work under the Framework Agreement on Cooperation between Guangdong and Macao, and signed a Memorandum on Tourism Cooperation with the Tourism Administration of Guangdong Province and the Shenzhen Municipal Bureau of Culture, Sport and Tourism, to further enhance cooperation in regional tourism; and signed a Memorandum on Tourism Cooperation with the Tourism Administration of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region to enhance cooperation and communication, thereby developing the tourism industry of the two regions. Regarding Fujian-Macao cooperation, the MGTO signed a Memorandum on Tourism Cooperation with the Tourism Department of Pingtan Comprehensive Pilot Zone of Fujian Province, to work together to develop A-Ma cultural tours, and explore the tourism market of the Maritime Silk Road.

Tourism Training

Tourism and related industries employ 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 diploma and degree programmes admitted 352 students and 24 exchange students during the 2015/2016 academic year. During the academic year, there were 1,532 students

enrolled in the following degree programmes:

Daytime Degree Programmes (English as Medium of Instruction)	Evening Diploma and Degree Programmes (Chinese as Medium of Instruction)
(1) Culinary Arts Management	(1) Hotel Management
(2) Tourism Business Management	(2) Tourism Event Management
(3) Heritage Management	
(4) Hotel Management	
(5) Tourism Event Management	
(6) Tourism Retail and Marketing Management	

Regarding non-tertiary education, a total of 19,393 students took various vocational and continued education courses during the 2015/2016 academic year, with 146 of the students enrolled in two 1.5-year Western Culinary Skills and Pastry and Bakery programmes; 1,560 students enrolled in the Macao Occupational Skills Recognition System (MORS); and 1,755 enrolled in various free training courses under the Community Education and Development Programme (CEDP). Moreover, the school joined hands with Escola Luso-Chinesa Tecnico-Profissional to organise a three-year tourism programme for senior secondary students, and cooperated with several organisations to promote various courses under the Community Education and Development Programme.

Regarding international exchanges and cooperation, as at August 2016, the IFT had built connection with 101 schools, organisations and institutions in 30 countries and regions, including mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, countries in the Asia-Pacific region, Europe and North America, to promote academic and cultural exchanges. During the 2015/2016 academic year, in addition to exchange programmes and international internships, there were over 100 students participating in exchange courses and international conferences in Germany, Italy, Malaysia, Portugal, the Netherlands, and the United States, with support from the IFT. The IFT also signed an agreement with the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Hong Kong, Chung-Ang University in Korea and the Hotel and Tourism Training Institute in the Republic of Zambia, to widen the scope of international cooperation in the IFT's academic exchanges and student exchange programmes.

In January 2016, the library of the Institute of Tourism Studies became the first depository library for UNWTO publications in Hong Kong and Macao. It provides a comprehensive, wide range of tourism information, thereby providing support to scientific research projects on tourism in Macao and neighbouring regions.

In line with Macao's development positioning regarding the establishment of "One Centre, One Platform", as outlined in the 13th National Five-year Plan, the IFT actively deepened cooperation with governments, institutions and organisations of Portuguese-speaking countries; worked hand-in-hand with the Government to participate in the establishment of the "Belt and Road" initiative,

made the best use of advantages in tourism education and training, facilitated frequent cultural exchanges between teachers and students in the regions and countries along the Silk Road economic belt, and provided relevant tourism courses for them.

After signing a cooperation agreement with the UNWTO in late 2012, the IFT provided training for DPR Korea and Cambodia, which were both members of the UNWTO, from August to November 2015 and in June 2016, respectively. The training was provided to two scholars from Pyongyang Tourism Institute of DPR Korea, 20 tour guides specialising in Cambodia's cultural heritage, and four Cambodian government tourism representatives.

In October 2015, the Government and the UNWTO signed the Memorandum of Cooperation between the Macao Special Administrative Region Government and UNWTO, under which the Government would cooperate with the UNWTO in raising the quality of human resources of the tourism industry. The IFT would be responsible for implementing the cooperation projects. To this end, the Chief Executive issued an executive order in November 2016 regarding the establishment of the World Tourism Education and Training Centre, through which the IFT would continue to facilitate tourism education and training courses, as well as the relevant research work.

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

The Ruins of St Paul's, the surviving facade of St Paul's Church, is Macao's landmark. 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 original facade remained standing. The facade has since been repaired many times, and 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; this is 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, and 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 later 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.

Every year, the Macao Orchestra and guest orchestras from around the world choose St Dominic's Church as a performance venue, for mainly holding vocal and religious music shows.

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, is the first cathedral built after the establishment of the Macao Diocese. Before the present cathedral was built, 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 has gradually been expanded to its present size.

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, Bhaisajyaraja Bodhisattva Buddhist Monastery (Yeok San), 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 Diversoes 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. 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 from March to May, 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, which are tourists' favourites. Clusters of pastry houses and snack shops are found along Almeida Ribeiro Avenue to the Auto Novo Alley, Sao Paulo Road and around the old district on Taipa island.

Tray Race

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On 9 September, World Tourism Day, the Macau Government Tourist Office organised a variety of activities to celebrate this major global tourism event.

The tray race was a highlight event, in which participants wore fancy dress for a race starting from the Ruins of St Paul's. They had to carry glasses of beer on trays, and ran all the way to the finish line at Largo do Senado, through the streets of the Historic Centre of Macao. This exciting and fun race attracted a large crowd of tourists to take photos and cheer for the contestants, manifesting the joyful festive atmosphere of Macao.

Macao Yearbook 2017

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PUBLIC ORDER

Public Order

Macao is a peaceful, safe city with a much lower crime rate than many other cities around the world. Its citizens are well housed and adequately paid for their work. Taking into account the social situation and crime trends, the Government's security authorities adjust, deploy and execute relevant measures to effectively combat and prevent crime, safeguard the security of residents and their property, and maintain social stability and peace in accordance with the policy guidelines.

Unitary Police Service

The Unitary Police Service was formed as part of Macao's internal security system following the establishment of the MSAR Government. It began operating in October 2001, commanding and leading the operations of the Public Security Police and Judiciary Police. The service leads and coordinates the two bodies' operations by commanding them in the performance of their duties, coordinating all their criminal investigations, overseeing their operations, and evaluating the results of their actions. When considered necessary, the Unitary Police Service may intervene in police operations and directly coordinate and participate in joint actions. By strengthening its operational capability, the Unitary Police Service enhances its ability to combat crime, reduce crime rates, maintain public order, and ensure the safety of people and property.

The Unitary Police Service plans and advises on operations. It consists of six subsidiary units: the Office of the Commissioner General, the Intelligence Analysis Centre, the Operations Planning Centre, the Administration and Finance Department, the Computer and Information Technology Unit and the Information and Public Relations Office.

The Anti-illegal Immigration Collaboration Mechanism was established under the leadership of the Secretariat for Security in October 2015. The Unitary Police Service is responsible for the coordination. Through inter-departmental cooperation between the Macao Customs, the Public Security Police and the Judiciary Police, the Government closely communicates with the mainland China border control units, Marine Police and Zhuhai Public Security Bureau, to jointly combat illegal immigration.

Public Security Police Force

The Public Security Police Force is responsible for maintaining public order and social stability; preventing, investigating and combating crime; protecting public and private property; controlling illegal immigration; handling immigration; as well as controlling and monitoring vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

Affiliated units of the Public Security Police Force include a Directorate and Interdepartmental Board, Resource Management Department, Information Department, Operations Department, Immigration Department, Traffic Department, Macao City Police Department, Taipa and Coloane Islands Police Department, Tactical Police Unit and Logistic Support and Services Division, as well as the Police School and Police Band.

At the end of 2016, the Public Security Police Force comprised 5,336 staff, with 4,855 personnel

in service, 481 vacancies and 457 clerical staff.

Operations Control Centre

The Operations Control Centre comes under the Operations Department of the Public Security Police Force. All 999 emergency calls from residents are routed to the centre, which classifies them and deploys police officers to the scene and take action. The Operations Control Centre received 376,657 emergency calls during 2016.

The city-wide electronic surveillance system, commonly known as "sky eye", commenced operations on 15 September 2016. In the first phase, 219 video cameras were installed in areas around Macao's border crossing checkpoints. The system enables the Operations Control Centre's officers to combat and prevent crime through video patrols, and monitor passenger flows and traffic flows at various control points, in order to promptly deploy police officers if required. The Operations Control Centre has also installed video cameras on the three sea bridges, so that the officers can observe and control traffic flows.

Police Tactical Unit

The Police Tactical Unit was officially established in 1979, and currently has 688 team members. It includes six special units – the anti-riot team, VIP and important facility protection unit, bomb-disposal team, police dog team, inspection and security team, and special operations team. They are responsible for the safety of important facilities, combating criminals – especially those using firearms, and taking action when there is serious violence, including should there be instances of sniper attacks and hostage-taking.

Judiciary Police

The Judiciary Police is a criminal investigation police department specialising in crime prevention and investigation. It also assists the judiciary and other Government departments in investigating criminal activities.

At present, the subsidiary units of the Judiciary Police are the Criminal Investigation Department; the Department for the Investigation of Gaming-related and Economic Crimes; the Intelligence and Support Department; the Forensic Science Department; the IT and Telecommunications Management Department; the Management and Planning Department; the Judiciary Police Training School; and the Interpol Macau, China (Sub-bureau of the Chinese National Central Bureau of ICPO – Interpol). At the end of 2016, the total number of permanent staff positions in the Judiciary Police was 1,355, and there were 1,250 serving staff.

In 2016, the Judiciary Police received 12,340 criminal cases, of which 5,584 were designated for special investigations, 3,271 were preliminary investigations, 3,205 were investigations that had been requested and the other 280 were indictments. During the year, 11,713 cases were processed, of which 5,901 were designated as special investigations, 2,512 were preliminary investigations, 3,020 were investigations that had been requested and the other 280 were indictments.

Investigations of criminal cases (cases designated as special investigations and indictments) included: one homicide, 506 illegal confinements, 86 extortion cases, 24 arson cases, 81 robberies, 1,360 thefts, 121 cases of narcotic drug trafficking, 59 cases of narcotic drug taking, four human trafficking cases, four cases of prostitution exploitation, two triad cases, 32 cases of gang crimes, 451 profiteering and loan-sharking cases, 1,851 gambling-related cases, 277 cases of passing counterfeit currency (including using counterfeit credit cards), 329 fraud cases (of which 26 were phone fraud cases), and 177 cases of computer or internet fraud.

Judiciary Police School

The functions of the Judiciary Police School are to select and train personnel for special duties in the Judiciary Police, supervise trainees, publish promotional materials and organise publicity programmes.

Its training programmes include induction, in-service training and promotional training for inspectors and assistant inspectors, detectives and assistant criminologists handling criminal cases. In 2016, the school provided 101 courses totalling 2,331.5 teaching hours for 4,934 staff on induction training, in-service training, promotion-related training and joint programmes co-hosted with other institutions.

Macao Sub-Bureau, INTERPOL National Central Bureau, China

The Interpol Macao, China (Sub-bureau of the Chinese National Central Bureau of ICPO – Interpol) carries out or assists in operations in Macao at the request of overseas Interpol offices. It issues international arrest warrants from Macao to Interpol's headquarters in France, releases relevant crime information, submits executable temporary detention requests in accordance with extradition procedures in other countries, and detains or helps to detain extraditable fugitives subject to Interpol international arrest warrants. Among its other functions are the detention of criminals or suspects repatriated to Macao, and the provision of advice on crime prevention and reduction. In addition, the sub-bureau exchanges materials concerning international crime, releases documents on police matters, and establishes cooperative relations with overseas public security authorities. At the same time, it receives, classifies, handles, issues and files documents concerning international criminals.

Crisis Negotiation Unit

Under the management and command of the Director of the Judiciary Police Training School, the Crisis Negotiation Unit is designed to alleviate crises and disputes and minimise casualties and property losses by conducting negotiations. Members of the unit were drawn from various investigation departments of the bureau and all participate on a voluntary, part-time basis. They become formal members of the unit after strict selection and training procedures. They also need to participate in regular drills and training. The members are called upon to serve as negotiators in emergency situations, such as advising on instances of suicide attempts and hostage taking.

In 2016, the Crisis Negotiation Unit handled 10 requests for crisis negotiations involving suicide

attempts, all of which were satisfactorily resolved. The unit also handled seven cases from other administrative authorities, to assist in clearing or vacating unlawful occupation of government land or structures.

Macao Public Security Forces

The Macao Public Security Forces (FSM) consists of the Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau, Public Security Police Force, Fire Service and Academy of Public Security Forces. The FSM had a total of 7,252 staff members at the end of 2016, including 6,245 disciplined services staff and 1,007 clerical staff.

It cooperates with the Unitary Police Service, Macao Customs Service, Judiciary Police and Correctional Services Bureau to form Macao's internal security system.

Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau (DSFSM)

The DSFSM is responsible for providing technical and administrative support concerning the law, human resources, logistics, financial management, communications, infrastructure, organisation and information. It also provides support in connection with planning, coordination and standardisation of procedures.

Recruitment

Recruitment of police officers and fire service officers comes under the central control of the DSFSM. The minimum academic entry requirement for police officers and Fire Service officers is senior high school level. Applicants must pass a full medical examination, a physical fitness test, a general knowledge test and a psychological skill test. After passing the training programme assessment, an eligible candidate can choose to become a police officer or a fire service officer.

Training Programmes for FSM Police Cadets	Number of Applicants	Number of students enrolled for training		
		Male	Female	Total
23rd	2274	213	39	252 [a)]
24th	2632*	171	35	206 [b)]
25th	2423*	---	---	--- [c)]

[a)] *The number of students who had assumed office on 13 December 2016*

[b)] *The number of students enrolled for the programmes as at the end of 2016*

[c)] *At the end of 2016, recruitment was still in progress*

Also, clerical staff are recruited by the Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau (DSFSM). Successful applicants are allocated to various divisions of the Macao Public Security Forces (FSM).

Enquiries and Complaints

In 2016, the DSFSM received 177 cases: 20 complaints, 33 suggestions and opinions, 117 enquiries, six crime reports, and one case that was irrelevant to the FSM. Of the 20 complaints, 15 concerned officers and staff, three concerned transportation, one concerned service procedures, and one concerned equipment and facilities.

Disciplinary Cases

The FSM requires rigorous disciplinary compliance from all its officers. According to information provided by the FSM, during 2016, investigations were completed regarding 327 disciplinary cases involving 426 people, 274 of whom were in the Public Security Police, 47 in the Fire Service, two in the DSFSM and four in the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces. Most disciplinary actions were in response to minor offences. However, seven Public Security Police officers and five Fire Service officers were disciplined for criminal offences.

Fire Services Bureau

The core functions of the Fire Services Bureau are to assist in cases of fire, flooding, building collapses, and other situations threatening life and property. It takes measures to prevent fires and provides assistance in emergency cases involving illness or danger. The Fire Services Bureau also participates in civil protection and emergency management. Its organisation currently comprises a Command Office, Discipline Committee, Command Support Office, Research and Planning Department, Resources Management Department, Macao Operations Department, Islands' Operations Department, Fire Prevention Department, Fire Service School.

At the end of 2016, the Fire Services Bureau had a staffing level of 1,589 posts, with 1,239 serving personnel and 350 vacancies. It has eight fire stations on the Macao peninsula, Taipa and Coloane islands: the Fire Services Bureau Headquarters and Sai Van Lake Station, Central Station, Areia Preta Station, Taipa Island Station, and Coloane Island Station, Hengqin Island Station, and two stations at Macau International Airport.

The Fire Services Bureau responded to 45,778 incidents during 2016.

Appliances and Equipment

The Fire Services Bureau currently has 219 fire vehicles, including 22 with large water pumps, five with 18-metre aerial ladder pumps, nine ladder platforms, 10 rescue units, two tenders equipped for high rescues, six rescue cushion tenders, two foam tenders, one hose foam carrier, 14 fire/ambulance motorcycles, 44 ambulances and 15 motorcycles.

Fire Fighting

In 2016, the Fire Services Bureau handled one No. 4 alarm fire, 35 No. 2 alarm fires, 773 No. 1 alarm fires, and 265 miscellaneous fires. Classified by cause, 561 fire incidents were due to the

careless disposal of embers, 84 were the result of electrical short circuits, 161 were accidental false alarms, seven were hoax calls, 15 were due to suspected arson and 246 were due to other causes. During the year, 290 people were injured in fires.

Other Emergency and Special Services

The Fire Services Bureau provides other accident, emergency and special services, such as handling gas leaks, emergency opening of doors and the rescue of people trapped in malfunctioning lifts, and suicide attempts. It assists the injured in industrial and traffic accidents, removes fallen objects, cleans roads, and deals with collapsed buildings or fallen trees, landslides and flooding. When needed, it also provides emergency and special services to Macau International Airport. In 2016, the Fire Services Bureau responded to 6,045 emergency calls concerning such incidents.

Ambulance Service

The Fire Services Bureau is also responsible for all emergency assistance work in Macao. Its emergency ambulance team comprises 1,010 paramedics. In 2016, the Fire Services Bureau responded to 38,659 emergency requests for ambulances, and dispatched ambulances on 44,324 occasions.

Fire Prevention

The design of all new buildings and fire-prevention equipment is regulated by Articles 2 and 3 of Decree-Law No.24/95/M. Advice on improvements to fire-prevention facilities for older buildings is given on a case-by-case basis. In addition, the Fire Services Bureau examines and monitors fire-prevention measures in shopping malls, factories, catering establishments, and various recreational and entertainment venues, and submits the inspection results and proposals to the authorities for follow-up actions. In 2016, the Fire Services Bureau examined 2,713 construction plans, conducted 1,484 site inspections, performed 1,877 fire-fighting-equipment tests and undertook 3,713 fire-prevention and safety patrols. It handled 467 complaints and appeals, and awarded 259 quality certificates for fire-prevention and fire-fighting equipment.

Academy of Macao Public Security Forces

Founded in July 1988, the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces is a training unit under the Secretary for Security, and is one of the tertiary educational institutions in Macao.

After finishing the four-year Police/Fire Service Officers' Training Programme provided by the academy, students have to complete a six-month practical training; an eligible candidate will be conferred a bachelor's degree in "Police Science" or "Protection and Safety Engineering". The Training Programme for Police Cadets provided by the academy's Joint Training Centre offers professional technical training for trainees of the public security forces, so that they can meet the requirements on ethics, physical fitness and professional techniques. The academy also provides on-the-job training for promotion and professional development of public security force officers.

From 1995 to 2016, the academy trained 316 officers in its Police/Fire Service Officers' Training Programme. From 2000 to 2016, a total of 3,939 officers attended the Training Programme for Police Cadets. From 2016 to 2017, there are 37 officers taking part in the Police/Fire Service Officers' Training Programme, and 615 officers are taking part in the Training Programme for Police Cadets. In 2016, the academy organised 54 courses, talks and seminars. About 3,268 people took part in the courses, talks and seminars.

Traffic Accidents

According to statistics provided by the Public Security Police, 15,342 traffic accidents occurred in Macao during 2016, resulting in 4,613 injuries and nine fatalities.

Macao Customs Service

Founded in accordance with the Basic Law of the MSAR, the Macao Customs Service (Macao Customs) is an independently administered public authority, which is responsible for directing, implementing and supervising customs policy related measures, as well as conducting policing functions, such as customs administration and supervision. The Director-General is the highest person-in-charge of the Macao Customs, who is nominated by the Chief Executive for the appointment from the Central People's Government. The Director-General of Macao Customs reports directly to the Chief Executive, but this does not affect the supervisory authority of the Secretary for Security empowered by the relevant by-laws.

The organisational structure of Macao Customs comprises its leadership team, Operation Management Department, Checkpoint Enforcement Department, Intellectual Property Rights Department, Marine Enforcement Department, Information and Communication Technology Department, Finance and Administration Department, and an Internal Affairs Office.

The Macao Customs was officially inaugurated on 1 November 2001. A ceremony was held on 6 November 2001 to celebrate its establishment, and the formal inauguration of the Macao Customs Service Building. The Founding Day of the Macao Customs Service has been commemorated on 6 November of every year since then.

In 2016, Macao Customs achieved success in prevention of and combating smuggling, customs fraud and intellectual property infringements. Exchanges of information and coordination with the customs departments of neighbouring regions were strengthened, and cross-border illegal activities such as smuggling and drug trafficking were intercepted and combated. Moreover, Macao Customs worked with related departments on the inspection and quarantine of imported food, to ensure food hygiene and safety.

In 2016, Macao Customs seized a large quantity of illegal and smuggled contraband imports including 172 kilograms of orchids, 174,487 kilograms of meat and vegetables, 1,615 litres of alcoholic beverages, 655,786 cigarettes, 270 cigars, and 10,369 kilograms of tobacco.

Totals of 283 leather products, 73 items of electronic and communications equipment and accessories, 3,855 counterfeit drugs, and 3,431 items of counterfeit clothing were seized for

infringement of intellectual and industrial property rights.

Additionally, 150 grams of psychoactive substances were seized at border checkpoints.

Moreover, 3,648 indictments were lodged by Macao Customs, including 3,451 cases involving infringement of the External Trade Law; 43 cases involving Marine and Water Bureau regulations; 13 cases involving drugs; 64 cases involving illegal immigration; six cases involving the Penal Code; 20 cases involving infringement of intellectual property rights; 13 cases involving in-compliance with the Regulation on the Prohibition of Illegal Employment; 21 cases involving in-compliance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and 17 cases referred by other departments.

Marine Supervision

The Marine Enforcement Department of the Macao Customs is responsible for patrolling Macao's waters. With the cooperation of the Frontier Defence Office of the Guangdong Provincial Public Security Department and Guangdong Province Marine Police Corps, it has strengthened its role in handling extradition and tackling illegal immigration and smuggling activities. In 2016, the Macao Customs Fleet and the Frontier Defence Brigade and Marine Police Brigade No.3 of the Zhuhai Public Security Bureau conducted 382 joint operations along the coast of Macao, to ensure order and safety at sea. The Macao Customs Fleet also conducted 35 joint sea patrols and 19 search and rescue drills with the Marine and Water Bureau in the Inner Harbour and Outer Harbour, to strengthen order and safety along the two harbour channels.

The Macao Customs Fleet currently has nine patrol vessels and 22 high-speed boats.

International Cooperation

Macao Customs is a member of the World Customs Organization (WCO). In 2015, it participated in various international operations, including: Project Crocodile with the World Customs Organization's Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for Asia and the Pacific to fight cigarette smuggling; Project Sky-Hole-Patching to combat illegal trade involving chemicals that damage the ozone layer; Project Gaea to combat smuggling of waste materials, the implementation of Drug Seizure Immediate Notification System for International Airports, to aid in intercepting drug smuggling; implementation of the Drug Seizure Immediate Notification System For Sea Cargo; Project Catalyst, a joint operation against new drugs; activities to prevent and combat crimes related to terrorism; measures to deter human trafficking; and activities to prevent and combat money laundering.

Handling Enquiries and Complaints

The Internal Affairs Office, which is directly under the Director-General of Macao Customs, is responsible for handling reports, complaints and enquiries. During 2016, the office received 323 reports from the public. The topics included intellectual property infringements, violation of external trade policies, violation of marine safety regulations, illegal immigration, illegal labour, and drug-related activities. In all, there were 105 complaints, concerning the conduct of customs

officers, service procedures, equipment and facilities, environment and noise pollution. It also handled 2,112 enquiries.

Civil Protection

Civil protection aims to prevent major loss of life and damage to property in the event of serious accidents, natural disasters and crises. It is jointly conducted by Government departments and public institutions, with the involvement of residents. Civil protection procedures can reduce casualties and save lives in dangerous situations.

The Action Coordination Centre makes suggestions and deploys manpower and material resources to coordinate and supervise a programme of measures to limit or prevent the effects of any serious accident, disaster or other catastrophe that occurs. It takes all necessary precautions to maintain basic services and normal living conditions for residents in the event of tropical storms or other abnormal situations.

Should a disaster occur, civil protection action will be carried out in phases, according to the nature of the disaster and the needs it creates in terms of rescue and other requirements. If necessary, Macao can be divided into two districts: the Macao peninsula and the islands area. Separate district action centres can be set up to carry out or coordinate activities under the overall command of the Action Coordination Centre headquarters.

The Public Security Forces, other Government departments, non-governmental organisations and private-sector companies jointly participate in civil protection. They include the Civil Protection Action Centre; Islands Area Action Centre; Fire Services Bureau; Public Security Police Force; Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau; Academy of Macao Public Security Forces; Public Security Coordination Office; Judiciary Police; Macao Customs; Civil Aviation Authority; Marine and Water Bureau; Conde S. Januario Hospital; Education and Youth Affairs Bureau; Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau; Government Tourist Office; Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau; Government Information Bureau; Social Welfare Bureau; Housing Bureau; Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau; Health Bureau; Transport Bureau; Companhia de Electricidade de Macau (CEM); Companhia de Telecomunicacoes de Macau (CTM); Kiang Wu Hospital; Macao Water Supply Company (SAAM); and Teledifusao de Macau (TDM).

Correctional Services Bureau

To rationalise the enhancement of the efficiency of implementation of punishments and corrections, Macao Prison and the Youth Correctional Institution were restructured on 1 January 2016. The Correctional Services Bureau was formed in accordance with By-law No. 27/2015, and is responsible for organising and managing departments of prison affairs and departments that implement juvenile correction and education, as well as supporting their operations. The Coloane Prison and the Youth Correctional Institution are subsidiaries of the Correctional Services Bureau.

Coloane Prison

Coloane Prison is authorised to implement confinement and custodial sentences; it consists of nine

buildings, six of which accommodate inmates. One of the buildings, situated next to the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces, is used to house inmates who are under special supervision or isolation in a special detention zone.

The prison has separate male and female sections. Each has its own sub-sections for inmates on remand and convicted inmates. The prison can also set up special detention zones in other locations, for inmates who must be held under absolute or limited isolation regulations and special isolation security regulations.

With the approval of authorised Government officials and in exceptional situations, Coloane Prison can provide protective custody for certain inmates.

Prison Population

The prison can accommodate a maximum of 1,595 inmates. As at 31 December 2016, it held 1,271 inmates: 248 were on remand and 1,023 were convicted. There were 1,085 male inmates and 186 female inmates.

Returning to Society

To implement its plan to assist inmates in returning to society, Coloane Prison provides education and occupational training. Inmates can apply to study according to their educational level, interests and needs.

Youth Correctional Institution

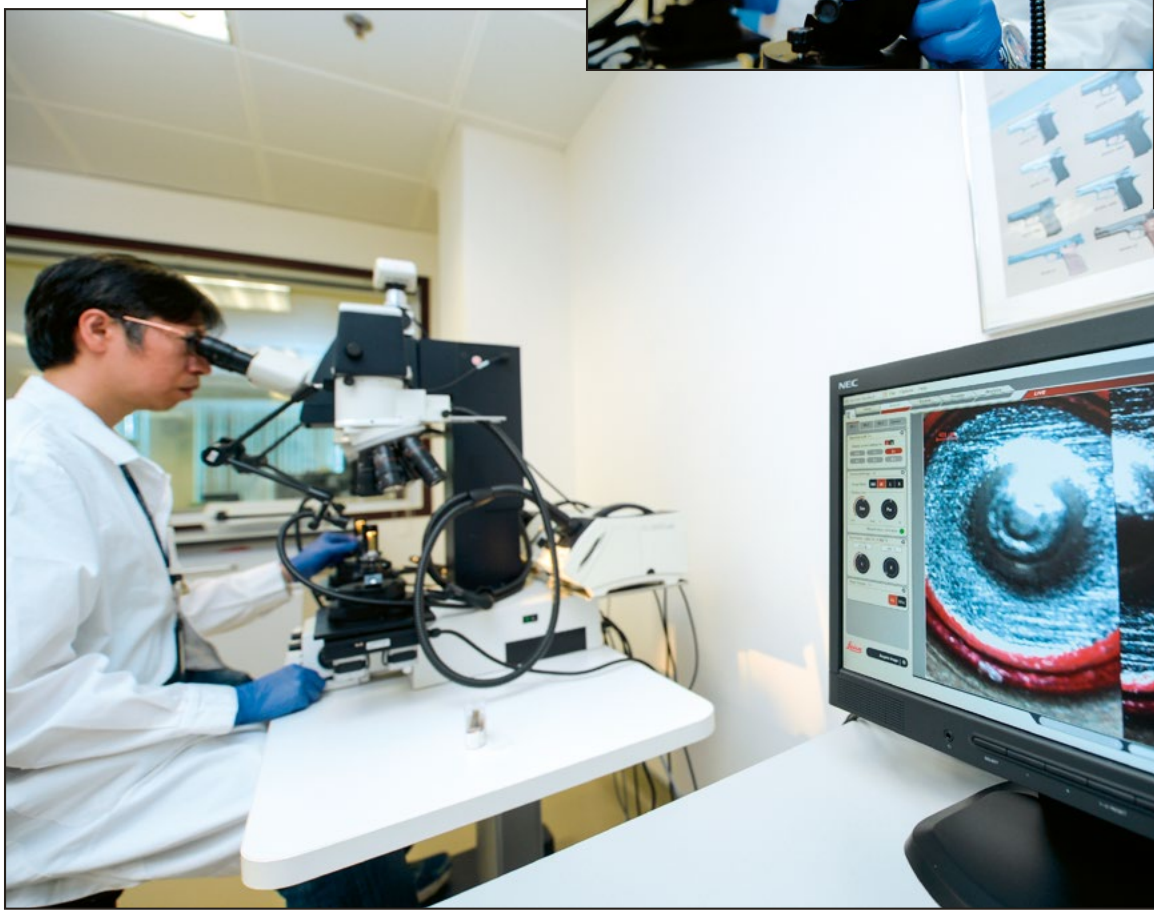
The Youth Correctional Institution takes in young people who have violated the law and who have been referred by the courts.

The institution is divided into separate areas for boys and girls, with counsellors working around-the-clock in each. There are also social workers, psychologists, occupational training tutors and teachers, providing academic and vocational training, personal and family counselling, as well as implementing social service schemes.

Inmates

The institution generally only accepts young people aged 12 to 16, but may extend its services to them until they reach 21. There were 14 boys and one girl in the institution at the end of 2016.

Criminal Forensic Identification


NEC

The Criminal Forensic Identification Division of the Judicial Police has the responsibility to carry out professional identification work within the field of criminal forensic science, spanning physics, chemicals, documents, video work, tracing, and identifying drugs and toxins. It is also responsible for appraising the quality of the above-mentioned identification work, as well as researching and developing new technologies.

Macao Yearbook 2017

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EDUCATION

Education

Since its establishment, the Macao SAR Government has actively optimised non-tertiary and tertiary education in Macao, with a view to implementing the administration directions of "developing Macao through education" and "cultivating talents for the development of Macao" in various aspects, including institutions, resource allocation and planning. In addition, in adhering to the principle of diversity in tertiary education, the Government supports the autonomy of tertiary institutions, and coordinates the development of different tertiary institutions, to train talented persons who are internationally competitive.

Non-tertiary Education

Macao is the first region in Greater China to provide 15 years of free education.

Since the promulgation of the Fundamental Law on Non-tertiary Education in 2006, non-tertiary education in Macao has been classified into two types: formal education and continuing education. The former includes kindergartens, primary schooling, secondary schooling, and special education; the latter includes family education, recurrent education, community education, vocational training and other education activities. Vocational and technical education, which may be implemented as part of formal education or recurrent education, are only offered at senior secondary school level. The Macao school system comprises a free education network of public schools and subsidised private schools, together with private schools.

Private schools in Macao can be classified into two types: those following the local education system and those following a non-local education system. Non-profit private schools that follow the local education system may apply for entry into the free education network. The Government encourages schools to develop their own characteristics and style in terms of mission, curriculum development and teaching mode. The Government also supports the development of a diverse school system, to nurture more talent for society.

According to Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (DSEJ) statistics, there were 77 schools in Macao during the 2016/2017 academic year, of which 10 were public schools, while the remaining 67 were private. Among the 67 private schools, 64 offered formal education, and three offered only recurrent education. Among the 74 schools (including 10 public schools and 64 private schools) that offered formal education, 65 were under the free education network, while the remaining nine were under the paid education network.

During the 2016/2017 academic year, 76,171 students received non-tertiary education, with 74,375 of them receiving formal education. Of these, 17,757 (23.3 percent) attended kindergartens, 28,438 (37.3 percent) attended primary schools, 27,473 (36.1 percent) attended secondary schools, 980 (1.3 percent) received vocational and technical education, and 707 (0.9 percent) were enrolled in institutions for children with special educational needs. Some 1,796 students were receiving recurrent education, including 83 primary school pupils (0.1 percent) and 1,713 secondary school students (2.3 percent). Of the secondary students receiving recurrent education, 322 (0.4 percent) attended vocational schools.

During the 2016/2017 academic year, there were 6,714 teaching staff for non-tertiary education,

representing an increase of 6.4 percent over the 2015/2016 academic year.

Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

The DSEJ is a government department responsible for developing, directing, coordinating, administering and evaluating non-tertiary education. It is also responsible for issues concerning young people, and for supporting youth associations and similar organisations.

Education Development Fund

The Government established the Education Development Fund in 2007, to support and drive programmes and projects with good development prospects in non-tertiary education. The School Development Scheme is a major subvention scheme launched by the Education Development Fund.

In 2016, the Education Development Fund provided subsidies amounting to 706 million patacas. Amendments were made to the regulations of the School Development Plan for the 2016/2017 academic year, including a readjustment of subsidy categorisation and addition of programmes that promote students' physical and mental development, as well as the establishment of subsidy caps for programmes under this plan. Other subsidised projects include large-scale campus reconstruction and expansion, and various learning and teaching activities.

Compulsory Education

Compulsory education is defined as universal education that is compulsory for all minors aged from five to 15. It begins in the first academic year when a child turns five years old, and finishes with the end of the academic year in which he or she reaches 15 years of age, or when he or she completes junior secondary education with a pass. The Government and education institutions are obliged to ensure that school-age children complete such education.

Free Education

Since the 2007/2008 academic year, free education has been extended to cover the entire 15-year period of compulsory education: three years of kindergarten, six years of primary, three years of junior secondary and three years of senior secondary schooling.

To create favourable conditions for small-class teaching, the Government has reduced the number of pupils for each class from 35-45 pupils to 25-35 students. This began in the 2007/2008 academic year, initially covering the first year in preschool education, and was subsequently expanded to cover more senior levels in the following academic years. By the 2016/2017 academic year, the ceiling for pupils per class had been expanded to include the second year in senior secondary education.

In the 2016/2017 academic year, the class-teacher ratios in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools were enhanced to 1:2.0, 1:2.1, and 1:2.7, respectively. Also, the teacher-student ratios in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools were enhanced to 1:14.7, 1:13.5 and 1:10.1, respectively.

Subsidy and Financial Aid Schemes

The Government offered free education subsidies to private schools within the free education network. Students studying in schools that did not provide free education were provided tuition fee subsidies. The amounts of both types of subsidies were continuously increased.

Education Level	2016/2017 Academic Year Free Education Subsidies (patacas)	2016/2017 Academic Year Tuition Fee Subsidies (patacas)
Kindergarten	913,600 per class	18,400 per student
Primary	1,007,900 per class	20,500 per student
Junior Secondary	1,226,000 per class	22,800 per student
Senior Secondary	1,394,600 per class	22,800 per student

In addition, during the 2016/2017 academic year the Government continued offering textbook allowances to students who are Macao residents receiving formal education in Macao. The textbook allowances for each kindergarten pupil, primary school pupil and secondary school student were 2,000 patacas, 2,600 patacas and 3,000 patacas, respectively.

According to the Framework Agreement on Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao, Macao should gradually offer tuition fee subsidies to Macao pupil and students studying in kindergartens and primary and secondary schools in Guangdong. In light of this, the DSEJ launched a pilot scheme in the 2012/2013 academic year to provide tuition fee subsidies for Macao students who studied in full-time regular high schools or full-time secondary vocational schools (high school level) in Zhuhai and Zhongshan, Guangdong Province. In the 2015/2016 academic year, the eligibility for the subsidies was extended to Macao high school students and preschool pupils studying in Zhuhai, Zhongshan, Jiangmen, Guangzhou and Foshan.

The subsidy for each senior secondary school student was up to 4,000 patacas per academic year, while the subsidy for each kindergarten pupil was up to 6,000 patacas per academic year. In addition to provision of tuition fee subsidies, the scheme also organised summer courses and study visits in Macao for high school students. It also organised visits to Macao tertiary educational institutions so that students could plan for their further education. In 2016, 1,706 students were granted tuition fee subsidies amounting to about 8.87 million patacas.

Starting from the 2012/2013 academic year, the Government has launched the Subsidy Scheme for Enrolment of Outstanding Students to Pedagogical Programmes, to subsidise outstanding students to study in bachelor's degree programmes with pedagogical training. The students are required to work as teachers in public or private schools in Macao after completing the programmes. In the 2016/2017 academic year, it was estimated that 357 students would be subsidised to study in the programmes, and the subsidies would total over 28 million patacas.

In the 2013/2014 academic year, the Subvention Scheme for Training Portuguese-speaking Teachers and Language Experts was launched, to subsidise high school graduates for enrolment to bachelor's degree programmes in Portuguese and Spanish languages, master's degree programmes in education, and bachelor's degree programmes and/or master's programmes in applied foreign languages in Portugal. The Government and the Catholic University of Portugal have also reached a cooperation agreement on organising preparatory courses on Portuguese language and culture for Macao students who will continue their studies in Portugal. Students who pass these courses will be directly enrolled in the above programmes.

In the 2016/2017 academic year, 13, 21 and 30 students were enrolled in the preparatory courses on Portuguese language and culture, bachelor's degree programmes in Portuguese and Spanish languages, and programmes in applied foreign languages, respectively. The students are obliged to serve in Macao as teachers of Portuguese language, or be engaged in other Portuguese language-related work after completing the programmes.

Vocational and Technical Education

To facilitate further development of vocational and technical education, the Education Development Fund continues to subsidise courses organised by private schools that cover vocational and technical skills with the schools' own characteristics and in accordance with the adequate diversification of Macao's economy. In the 2016/2017 academic year, subsidies totalling over 15 million patacas were granted to 10 schools, which organised 82 classes under 33 programmes. Ten schools participated in the Applied Learning – School-based Applied Courses programme, and organised courses on 17 subjects related to applied skills. A total of 77 classes were organised; subsidies totalling over 1.33 million patacas were granted.

The DSEJ commissioned a professional agency to study the Development Mode of Vocational and Technical Education in Macao. Based on the suggestions and analyses in the study report, the DSEJ liaised with relevant departments on the amendment to regulations regarding the vocational and technical education system. It established the approach to and details of the amendment, and prepared for a consultation regarding the system.

Education for Pupils with Special Needs

During the 2016/2017 academic year, there were a total of 1,841 pupils in Macao with special needs; 1,134 of them studied in inclusive classes, and 707 were in small special education classes and special needs classes.

Life-long Learning

As the Continuing Education Development Plan achieved expected results from 2011 to 2013, the Government launched the second phase of the plan in 2014. By 31 December 2016, the second phase of the Continuing Education Development Plan had provided over 700 million patacas in subsidies to more than 160,000 residents who had participated in the second phase of the plan. Applications for a total of 50,000 continuing education programmes and certification examinations

provided by 367 local organisations had been received. There were also around 30,191 applications for subsidies for participation in local tertiary education and overseas programmes.

Recurrent education has provided education opportunities to residents who did not complete formal education at the normal age. During the 2016/2017 academic year, two public schools and eight private schools offered recurrent education. The DSEJ provides recurrent education subsidies to private schools offering recurrent education. These subsides amounted to a maximum of 786,000 patacas, 949,000 patacas and 1,073,000 patacas per class for primary, junior secondary and senior secondary schools, respectively.

To raise the public's awareness of life-long learning and enhance their motivation to learn, the DSEJ, in collaboration with the Macao Institute of Learning Organization and Macao Association of Community Learning and Reading Promotion, joined hands with the Cultural Affairs Bureau, Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau, Macao Institute of Adult Education and Macao Association for Adult Education in organising the Life-long Learning Week 2016, with nearly 100 activities, in October 2016.

In 2016, the Life-long Learning Incentive Award Scheme organised more than 3,000 learning activities of various types, providing nearly 100,000 places, and 119 organisations joined the network. The cumulative total of scheme participants reached 3,754. There were 243 awardees.

Open Campus Campaign

Through the provision of subsidies by the Education Development Fund, schools cooperating in the Open Campus Campaign are encouraged to open their facilities for public use during non-working hours, so they can be used by students and citizens. In the 2016/2017 academic year, there were 21 participating schools.

Curriculum Reform and Development

In 2016, Order No. 19/2016 of the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture regarding the Approved Details of Requirements of Basic Academic Attainments in Primary Education was issued. In the 2016/2017 academic year, the by-laws on the Framework of Formal Education Curriculum and the Requirements of Basic Academic Attainments in Formal Education were extended to cover the first three years of primary education.

The reform of primary education curricula includes: focus on students' all-round and balanced learning experience; allow not less than 150 minutes of sports for students every week; and help them pick up leisure time activities that they are interested in and skilled at, in order to facilitate their healthy growth and academic achievement. Besides, every school must base their programmes on the requirements of basic academic attainments in terms of organisation and implementation of teaching plans, in order to alleviate any unnecessary burden of learning on students, thereby ensuring their basic development in knowledge, skills, abilities, emotions, attitudes and values.

Professional Development of Teaching Staff

In 2016, 414 teaching staff training activities were organised, providing 18,598 training places.

The Education Development Fund launched the Subvention Scheme for School-based Training, the Subvention Scheme for Off-the-Job Training and the Subvention Scheme for Study Leave. In 2016, 24,099 teachers participated in the Subvention Scheme for School-based Training.

In 2016, more than 951 teaching staff participated in the open classes under the teaching design award scheme. Also, subsidies were given to 338 teaching staff for enrolment in pedagogical training programmes organised by tertiary institutions.

To support the professional development of leaders and management of schools in Macao, one semester of a training programme for potential school leaders and two semesters of a training programme for potential mid-level and senior-level school management were organised in 2016, attracting participation by 22 and 90 teaching staff, respectively.

Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), drawn up by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), assesses the performance of 15-year-old school pupils of participating countries/economies in reading, mathematical and scientific literacy once every three years. Starting from 2003, Macao has participated in five PISA assessments.

Macao maintained a quality and fair education system. The result of PISA 2015, which focused on assessing scientific literacy, was released in December 2016. Macao students at the age of 15 showed steady improvement in mathematical, scientific and reading literacy in PISA 2015. Among the 72 countries/economies, Macao was ranked sixth in scientific literacy, with a score of 529; 12th in reading literacy, with a score of 509; and third in mathematical literacy, with a score of 544. Macao was also recognised by OECD as one of the five countries/economies that could provide quality and fair education to students.

Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS)

The Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS) is organised by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA), and has been administered every five years since 2001. Its aim is to scientifically assess the reading literacy and level of primary-four pupils, and to explore factors that affect students' literacy. Results of the study are used as the basis for improving education policy on reading, teaching methods and reading habit, with an aim to further raise the reading literacy of students.

The Government participated in this international study for the first time in 2016, and completed the assessment in May the same year. A total of 4,059 primary-four pupils from 56 schools participated in the study, the results of which will be announced in late 2017.

National Education

More than 1,000 people from 46 schools and 19 youth organisations participated in the Flag-raising Ceremony for the May Fourth Youth Day for Macao Students in 2016. Winners of the May Fourth Movement Pen Calligraphy Competition, in which more than 500 entries were received from 26

participating schools, were presented book vouchers as prizes after the ceremony. The Beijing-Hong Kong-Macao Exchange Summer Camp – Youth Hong Kong and Macao Tour 2016 was attended by 72 students and teachers from 25 schools in Macao, while the National Education Course 2016 – a Study Visit to Macao and an Exploration Tour to the Silk Road and Xi'an, attracted participation by 103 high school students from 31 schools.

The Government held the Revisiting Macao through the Silk Road for Cultural Inheritance and Development - "Belt and Road" Photo Exhibition from November 2016 to September 2017, attracting about 30,000 visitors from a total of 45 schools. The photos were also shown in the DSEJ education activity centre and youth centre, during a period when the centre was attended by about 20,000 people.

The organising committee on Macao for May Fourth youth programmes that was formed by several youth organisations held five events. The committee was also subsidised to launch six commemorative activities with the themes of the 97th anniversary of the May Fourth Movement and the 150th anniversary of Dr Sun Yat-sen's birthday; these attracted a total of about 2,000 participants.

To further develop patriotic education, the DSEJ rolled out a wide array of activities, such as the Promotion of Diplomatic Knowledge Campaign, National Education Programme for Teenagers in Macao, Understanding and Loving China Study Tour Subsidy Scheme. In the 2015/2016 academic year, there were more than 13,000 participants.

Also, educational camps of various themes were organised, including an education camp on national defence and a military summer camp for young Macao students. In the 2015/2016 academic year, more than 6,700 students participated in these educational camps.

Arts Education

In 2016, the DSEJ continued implementing the Students Popular Arts Education Scheme, covering primary 6 students to 3rd-year senior secondary school students. Cantonese opera was added to the opera programme for 3rd-year senior secondary school students. The DSEJ also continued organising various arts education schemes and activities, including the Arts Education Snowball Project and the Macao School Bands Show.

Student Welfare Fund

The Student Welfare Fund aims to subsidise social and educational activities to ensure that all Macao students can enjoy equal opportunities, and create a safe and healthy learning environment for students. At present, student welfare mainly covers tuition fee subsidies, meal allowances, allowances for textbooks and stationery, free insurance, and the milk and soy milk programme.

To encourage students to continue pursuing tertiary education and nurture professionals for the development of Macao, the DSEJ supports students whose families are experiencing financial difficulties and encourages outstanding students through the Tertiary Scholarship Scheme. It was expected that this scheme would benefit about 6,500 students in the 2016/2017 academic year. The DSEJ also joined hands with banks to launch its Interest Subsidies for Student Loans Scheme, which benefited some 1,155 students in 2016 by subsidising 70 percent of payable loan interest

during their studies. The remaining 30 percent of the subsidy will be issued to the students upon completion of their tertiary education courses.

Non-tertiary Education Council

The Non-tertiary Education Council is a consultative body with representatives from many sectors of the community. Through participation, coordination, cooperation and reviews, the members work together to promote the development of education.

Teaching Staff Professional Committee

The Teaching Staff Professional Committee comprises school leaders, representatives of education organisations, representatives of the DSEJ, people with well-recognised education achievements, and experts in the education sector and teachers.

The Teaching Staff Professional Committee established a dedicated group for the preliminary review of the presentation of the Outstanding Teacher Award in the 2015/2016 academic year. It invited reputable education experts and scholars from across the strait, Macao and Hong Kong to form the specialist panel, which was responsible for reviews and judging. A total of 15 teachers, including secondary, primary, preschool and special education teachers, were granted Outstanding Teacher Awards.

Youth Affairs

Youth Affairs Council

The Youth Affairs Council is a consultative body that is responsible for providing professional advice and recommendations on formulating relevant policies, and evaluating the results of their implementation. The 2015 Youth Activity Award and Civic Education Award were awarded in accordance with the Regulations on Presentation of Youth Awards.

Macao Youth Policy

The Macao Youth Policy (2012-2020) is a forward-looking and systematic policy document compiled by the Government to facilitate the all-round development of young people in Macao. In 2016, the Government commenced an interim review, while the cross-departmental coordination system continued exhibiting synergy through organising a one-month promotion campaign, Basic Law for Teens, to raise legal awareness among teenagers, and organised 15 events with the theme of the Basic Law, with more than 24,000 participants. Besides, the Government managed to keep a close track of the development needs of young people through the Youth Affairs Council.

Youth Indicators and Studies

To understand the situation of young people in Macao and promote the development of youth studies,

the DSEJ continuously follows up on research and collection of information related to Macao Youth Indicators. In 2016, the Social Survey on Macao Youth Indicators 2016 was completed, enabling a more comprehensive understanding of the situation of young people in Macao, and serving as a reference for reviewing the effectiveness of youth-related policies.

Youth Activities and Sponsorships

In 2016, subsidies of about 9.36 million patacas were provided to youth organisations or associations which were registered with the DSEJ and applied for funding under the Annual Subsidy Scheme for Activities of Youth Groups, to organise a total of 508 projects or activities. The DSEJ continued to run the Caring for Growth of Youngsters subsidy scheme, to support organisations to develop programmes aiming to spread positive energy, and subsidised 54 groups to organise 91 activities. The subsidies totalled about 4.5 million patacas. Besides, the DSEJ organised the 1st Award Presentation Ceremony for Youth Volunteer Award Programme, in which 216 youth volunteer awards were presented. The DSEJ also held the International Youth Dance Festival 2016. More than 600 young people from a total of 17 overseas dance teams around the world and 10 local dance teams participated in the festival.

School Sports, Cultural, Recreational, Mathematics and Popular Science Activities

The DSEJ arranges various sports, cultural, recreational, mathematics and popular science activities and competitions every year. It also sends school delegations to national and international competitions.

In 2016, the DSEJ organised the Schools Interport Basketball Competition and nine external inter-school sports competitions. Macao school sports teams were the first runner-up in the women's shot put in the 34th Youth Olympic Games; second runner-up in mixed doubles in the Asian School Table Tennis Championship; received a first-class award in rope skipping in the National Youth "Future Star" Sunshine Sports Games; and were overall first runners-up in men's and women's groups and men's individual first runner-up in the Schools Interport Country Run.

Regarding activities related to mathematics and popular science, through arrangements by the DSEJ, Macao school delegations joined 19 regional, national and international competitions in 2016, and achieved remarkable results in many of them, winning a total of 207 prizes.

Youth Facilities and Services

Under DSEJ's administration, there are two youth hostels and four youth centres. The two youth hostels are Cheok Van Youth Hostel and Hac Sa Youth Hostel; 16,825 people stayed in these hostels in 2016. The four youth centres are Areia Preta Youth Centre, Experiential Centre for Young People, Outer Harbour Youth Centre and Bairro do Hipodromo Youth Centre. The Bairro do Hipodromo Youth Centre and Experiential Centre for Young People continued providing night services till 2 am and 12 am, respectively, to cater for the different needs of young people using the facilities.

Aiming to provide services that support group development, leisure education, arts education, and recreational and sports development, the four centres continued organising a wide variety of activities that help young people to grow and develop, and provided youth counselling services and training for volunteer workers. In 2016, about 850,000 people participated in the activities organised by the four youth centres and used their facilities.

The DSEJ continued to provide more venues for use by youngsters for exhibitions and performances through the Juvenile Arts Exhibition and Performance Hall under its administration. In 2016, the Juvenile Arts Exhibition and Performance Hall held 23 exhibitions and 26 (27 sessions) performances, attended by 11,438 people.

In 2012, the DSEJ began providing subsidies for schools to set up wellness centres. By December 2016, 30 fitness centres had been set up.

Tertiary Education

Macao's modern tertiary education has flourished over the past 30 years. At present, there are 10 tertiary institutions in Macao – four public and six private institutions. There are universities with a mix of comprehensive teaching and research, professional polytechnic institutes that focus on practical teaching and learning, as well as specialist academies that cultivate talents in tourism and convention and exhibition, specialists in the gaming industry, professional nursing personnel, and senior managers.

To keep in line with Macao's rapid social and economic development, tertiary institutions have organised a wider variety of tertiary education programmes with consideration of social and academic development, in order to cultivate talents required by the community.

To further promote the development of Macao's tertiary education and to keep in line with international practice, the Government took active steps to improve the establishment of systems, including expediting the second reading of the bill on the Tertiary Education System in 2016, and commencing the drafting of regulations on the system for assessing tertiary institutions, tertiary education regulations, the tertiary education foundation, the tertiary education council, and the credit system for tertiary education. The first phase of adjustment of the organisation and structure of the department charged with overseeing tertiary education was also completed.

During the 2016/2017 academic year, there were 2,247 teaching staff and 32,750 registered students in these institutions, with 267 programmes including doctorate, master's and bachelor's degree programmes, higher diplomas, postgraduate certificates and higher diploma programmes.

In addition, overseas institutions were granted approval to offer a total of 40 tertiary educational programmes in Macao in 2016.

The Tertiary Education Services Office

Established in 1992, the Tertiary Education Services Office is a government department that coordinates, follows up on and develops tertiary education in Macao.

Processing Applications to Launch and Revise Programmes

In 2016, the Tertiary Education Services Office processed 52 applications by Macao tertiary educational institutions intending to launch new programmes or revise old ones. It approved 31 of these applications; two were withdrawn by the institutions concerned, and 19 applications were pending. The office also handled 24 applications from overseas tertiary educational institutions seeking to establish, revise or continue running programmes. A total of 20 such applications were approved, and four were pending by the year-end.

Promoting Exchanges and Cooperation in Tertiary Education

The Tertiary Education Services Office continues to facilitate various external cooperation projects within the tertiary education field, including the promotion of cooperation between Macao and mainland China in tertiary education, by coordinating related work with mainland China authorities in accordance with the framework agreement on the joint construction of Cuiheng New District, Zhongshan and the projects on educational exchange and cooperation between Zhongshan and Macao; and the implementation of various agreements entered into with the Ministry of Education, the State Ethnic Affairs Commission, Guangdong Province and Portugal, to continue expanding the scope of external cooperation regarding Macao's tertiary education.

The founding ceremony of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao University Alliance was held in Guangzhou on 15 November. The alliance comprises 26 higher education institutions, which will cooperate to establish a "one-hour academic circle" for Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, for deeper cooperation in talent cultivation, scientific research and collaborative innovation. Among the 26 institutions, 10 are from Guangdong Province, nine from Hong Kong and seven from Macao (the University of Macau, Macao Polytechnic Institute, the Institute of Tourism Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology, City University of Macau, the University of Saint Joseph, and Kiang Wu Nursing College of Macau).

Also, in October, the Tertiary Education Services Office was invited to participate in the Third Jiangsu-Macao-Portuguese-speaking Countries Cooperation Joint Conference, which was organised by the Jiangsu Provincial Department of Education and held by Yangzhou University. During the conference, the constitution of the Jiangsu-Macao-Portuguese-speaking Countries University Alliance was approved; joint projects were discussed; and a cooperation agreement was signed.

The Tertiary Education Services Office arranged for delegations of Macao tertiary institutions to visit Taipei in February, to participate in the College and Vocational Institution Admission Expo; and to join the Service Centre for Scholarly Exchange of the Ministry of Education during its visit to Bangkok in November, to participate in Thailand's OCSC International Education Expo, with a view to promoting Macao's tertiary education.

Coordination of Student Enrolments in Programmes of Macao Tertiary Educational Institutions Conducted on the Mainland

During 2016, with approval from the Ministry of Education, the University of Macau, Macao

Polytechnic Institute, the Institute for Tourism Studies, Macau University of Science and Technology, City University of Macau and Kiang Wu Nursing College of Macau continued to recruit students from 31 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in mainland China.

During the 2016/2017 academic year, 13,936 mainland China students applied to the above-mentioned six tertiary educational institutions in Macao. Of the 4,358 newly registered students, 458 enrolled in doctorate degree courses, 1,636 in master's degree courses, 2,264 in bachelor's degree courses and 114 in university foundation courses.

Coordinating the Admission of Macao Students to Mainland Tertiary Institutions

The Tertiary Education Services Office is one of the bodies that process the admission of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan undergraduates and postgraduates to China tertiary educational institutions. In the 2016/2017 academic year, 387 and 441 students sat the Joint Examination for Admission to Mainland Universities (Macao) and the examinations for admission of students by recommendation to undergraduate programmes, respectively. In addition, 334 students sat examinations for admission (Macao) to postgraduate programmes in general tertiary educational institutions in mainland China.

Tertiary Education Information and Admission Services

The Tertiary Education Services Office has established a tertiary education information website to provide information about tertiary education, public examinations and employment to the public. It also provides telephone and e-mail enquiry services to answer related queries. In 2016, it handled 187 relevant cases. In addition, the Tertiary Education Services Office cooperated with various community groups and organisations in organising diverse activities that provided information about tertiary education and vocational preparation.

On 8 November 2013, the Tertiary Education Services Office set up a service centre for university students. It serves as a comprehensive service desk for tertiary students and Macao citizens who intend to pursue tertiary education. Between January and December 2016, there were 12,484 visitors, 57.39 percent of whom were tertiary students.

Tertiary Student Activities

The Tertiary Education Services Office actively establishes exchange platforms for students of tertiary institutions, with a view to developing their worldview, strengthening their general knowledge and language competence, and encouraging them to go abroad for exchanges and learning, to broaden their global vision.

To enrich the extracurricular life of tertiary students and facilitate their all-round development, the Tertiary Education Services Office organises a wide variety of competitions and activities for them every year. It also works with different community groups and organisations in organising various competitions and activities related to culture, sports and professional skills.

Subsidies for Tertiary Student Activities

The Tertiary Education Services Office encourages student organisations to organise activities that meet students' interests through the Tertiary Student Activity Fund. In 2016, 62 organisations (including non-profit tertiary student groups and community groups) and seven tertiary students were subsidised to organise and participate in 379 tertiary student activities. The subsidies amounted to about six million patacas.

Disbursing Postgraduate Scholarships

The Tertiary Education Services Office is responsible for supporting the disbursement of postgraduate scholarships provided by the Postgraduate Scholarships Grants Committee to Macao residents.

During the 2016/2017 academic year, there were 126 new recipients of post-graduate scholarships, of which 20 were doctorate scholarships, five were for integrated master's and Ph.D programmes, 100 were for master's degree scholarships, and one was for integrated bachelor's and master's programmes. The amounts of these scholarships were 79,000 patacas, 69,000 patacas, 57,000 patacas and 50,000 patacas per year, respectively. In the 2016/2017 academic year, a total of 698 candidates applied to the scheme.

Besides, the Social Welfare Bureau added an extra quota to postgraduate scholarships, which was granted to the highest-scoring student studying in a master's degree programme related to social work in the 2016/2017 academic year.

To implement the initiatives in the Cooperation Agreement on Disbursement of Postgraduate Scholarships, which was entered into by the Government and the Ministry of Education and State Ethnic Affairs Commission, the Government nominates students who come to Macao for postgraduate programmes for scholarships (tuition fees, accommodation fees and living allowances). In the 2016/2017 academic year, 16 people were granted scholarships.

Textbooks and Stationery Allowances for Tertiary Students

In 2016, the Government provided a 3,000-pataca allowance for textbooks and stationery to each Macao resident studying in tertiary and postgraduate programmes in Macao and overseas. Out of 33,310 applicants, 32,068 satisfied the requirements and were granted the allowance.

Tertiary Education Quality Assurance

The purpose of the tertiary education quality assurance is to further optimise the tertiary education system in Macao, and to promote the continuous improvement in the quality of its tertiary institutions.

The Government has progressively commenced the establishment of the quality assessment system for tertiary institutions. It completed the first phase of the Program Accreditation pilot scheme, and made necessary amendments to the Program Accreditation Guidelines and the Guidelines for External Quality Assurance Agencies. Together with the Institution Accreditation Guidelines and

the Institution Quality Certification Guidelines, four guidelines have been made available to the public on the website of the Tertiary Education Services Office. The Tertiary Education Services Office has also commissioned a professional research team to commence the Institution Quality Certification pilot scheme, to study the feasibility of the guidelines, and allow the institutions to have hands-on experience of the scheme. It has also commissioned an overseas professional agency to compile the Program Review Guidelines for Macao.

To strengthen its connection with international quality assurance organisations, the Tertiary Education Services Office sent delegations to Fiji to participate in the International Network for Quality Assurance Agencies (INQAAHE) Conference and a seminar of the Asia-Pacific Quality Network (APQN) in May 2016, to discuss issues related to ensuring tertiary education quality, and keep up with the latest information and development trends.

Verification of Qualifications

In 2016, the Tertiary Education Services Office handled 49 written queries and 16 and telephone queries from government departments. It handled a total of 305 queries from the public, 22 of which were made in person, 248 by telephone, and 35 by e-mail.

Processing Applications for Subsidies for Macao Tertiary Institutions and Professional Development Subsidies for Teaching and Research Staff

To assist tertiary institutions with improving their teaching equipment and facilities, the Government has begin working on raising education quality, and encouraging the institutions' teaching staff to actively participate in and commence academic and professional activities that are conducive to their personal and professional development. The Tertiary Education Services Office processes applications for subsidies for Macao tertiary institutions and subsidies for professional development of tertiary teaching staff in Macao.

In 2016, subsidies of about 21.96 million patacas were granted for 12 projects on the optimisation of teaching equipment and improvement of teaching and scientific research quality, 23 projects on professional development of teaching staff, and four projects on activities related to tertiary education organised by student organisations.

Macao Academic Library Alliance

As proposed by the Macau Library and Information Management Association, nine tertiary institutions held the Opening Ceremony of the Macao Academic Library Alliance on 3 December 2014. With a mission to "Build together, Plan together, Share together and Use together", the alliance endeavours to allow the use of resources to the fullest through sharing resources and information among the libraries of the tertiary institutions.

In 2016, the Government granted a subsidy of about 13.5 million patacas for procuring an electronic database for shared use by the nine institutions of the alliance. It also supported the alliance in overseas visits.

Macao Tertiary Institution Gender Equality Promotion Board

Through coordination by the Tertiary Education Services Office, the 10 tertiary institutions in Macao established the Macao Tertiary Institution Gender Equality Promotion Board, to provide further assistance for Macao tertiary institutions in improving the on-campus mechanisms on gender equality and against sexual harassment, thereby optimising the relevant policies and ensure continuous improvement in this regard.

Chinese and Portuguese Bilingual Talent Training, Education and Research Cooperation Subsidy Scheme for Macao Tertiary Institutions

To promote the development of cultivation of talents who are bilingual in Chinese and Portuguese, and to facilitate cooperation among Macao, mainland China, other Asia-Pacific regions and Portuguese-speaking countries in tertiary education, the Tertiary Education Services Office launched the Chinese and Portuguese Bilingual Talent Training, Education and Research Cooperation Subsidy Scheme for Macao Tertiary Institutions in 2016, and provided subsidies of nearly 1.95 million patacas to 22 eligible projects that applied for funding.

Tertiary Educational Institutions

University of Macau

The University of Macau is an international public integrated university. Its faculties are Arts and Humanities; Business Administration; Education; Health Sciences; Law; Social Sciences; Science and Technology; Institute of Applied Physics and Materials Engineering; Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences; and Honours College. It provides degree, master's degree and doctoral degree programmes. The major medium of instruction is English, while some programmes are taught in Chinese, Portuguese or Japanese.

In recent years, the University of Macau has been dedicated to raising its academic and research capabilities, pursuing teaching and research excellence, expanding its international network, and implementing the four-in-one mode of education. The University of Macau was the first university in Asia to fully adopt a residential colleges system, aiming to enrich the university experience and provide all-round cultivation for students to develop their soft skills in tandem with academic achievements. During 2016/2017, the University of Macau was ranked among Times Higher Education's top 400 universities in the world, ranking second in Portuguese-speaking countries and regions. This shows an impressive enhancement of the university's soft and hard power and its remarkable development momentum.

During the 2016/2017 academic year, the University of Macau offered 131 doctorate programmes, master's degree programmes, bachelor's degree programmes, and postgraduate diploma programmes. It had 580 teaching staff and 9,987 registered students.

Macao Polytechnic Institute

Founded in September 1991, the Macao Polytechnic Institute (MPI) is a public and multidisciplinary

tertiary educational institution offering practically-oriented programmes. It is the first institution in Macao that has passed the assessment of the Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA). It has numerous teaching departments, including schools of Languages and Translation; Business; Public Administration; Physical Education and Sports; Arts; Health Sciences; and several research centres and vocational training institutes. It also offers six joint master's degree programmes and one doctorate programme in cooperation with renowned universities overseas.

During the 2016/2017 academic year, the institute offered 22 bachelor's degree programmes (including supplementary programmes). It had 373 teaching staff and 3,144 registered students.

Institute for Tourism Studies

The Institute for Tourism Studies (IFT) is a public tertiary education institution that was officially established in 1995. It was the first institute to obtain the TedQual Certification from the United Nations World Tourism Organization. IFT's mission is to cultivate talents and leaders with professional knowledge and skills in the tourism industry.

It offers degree and professional programmes in a wide range of tourism-related disciplines, such as hospitality, tourism business, heritage, events, retail and marketing, leisure and entertainment, sports and recreation, creative and cultural studies, and culinary arts. IFT also provides various programmes at the executive level in partnership with leading schools in the world. Regarding research, the institute is entrusted by local authorities to conduct policy level research related to tourism planning and development.

During the 2016/2017 academic year, the institute offered 11 bachelor's degree programmes and higher diploma courses. It had 136 teaching staff and 1,576 registered students for its tertiary education programmes.

Academy of Macao Public Security Forces

Established in July l988, the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces is a training department under the Secretary for Security, as well as one of the tertiary education institutes in Macao. The Police/Fire Service Officers' Training Programme organised by the academy is a four-year programme, followed by six months of practical training. Students passing the examinations are awarded a Bachelor's degree in Police Sciences or Protection and Safety Engineering.

The Security Force Training Course offered by the academy's training centre provides professional technical training for trainees of the public security forces, so that they can meet the requirements for ethics, physical fitness and professional techniques. Also, the academy provides on-the-job training for promotion and professional development of public security force officers.

From 2016 to 2017, there were 37 students in the Police/Fire Service Officers' Training Programme and 615 students in the Security Force Training Course. In 2016, the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces organised 54 programmes, talks and seminars, with a total of 3,268 participants.

The City University of Macau

The City University of Macau received its name in 2011 after a transfer of ownership in September 2010. It is a private university providing tertiary education. The university comprises Faculties of Business, Humanities and Social Sciences, International Tourism and Management, Education, Law, Urban Management and Studies, the School of Continuing Studies, as well as the Open Institute. In the 2015/2016 academic year, the main campus was relocated to the Taipa new campus.

During the 2016/2017 academic year, the university offered 26 doctoral, master's and bachelor's degree programmes, as well as postgraduate certificate programmes. It had 223 teaching staff, and 5,834 registered students.

University of Saint Joseph

The predecessor of the University of Saint Joseph, the Macau Inter-University Institute (IIUM), was established in 1996 and renamed University of Saint Joseph in December 2009. It is a private university established with Faculty of Religious Studies, Faculty of Humanities, Faculty of Administration and Leadership, Faculty of Psychology and Education, Faculty of Creative Industries, Institute of Science and Environment, and Lifelong Learning Office.

In the 2016/2017 academic year, the university offered 31 doctoral, master's and bachelor's degree, as well as postgraduate diploma programmes. It had 146 teaching staff and 1,063 registered students.

Kiang Wu Nursing College of Macau

The Kiang Wu Nursing College of Macau was formerly the Kiang Wu Nursing and Midwifery School, and it was established in 1923. This college is the oldest nursing institute in Macao. In the institutional quality audit conducted by the Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA) from the United Kingdom, the QAA placed confidence in four aspects of good practice. The college has conducted a curriculum reform, further implemented bi-literate and trilingual (English, Cantonese and Putonghua) teaching, enhanced interdisciplinary learning, and facilitated outcome-based education.

During the 2016/2017 academic year, the college offered two bachelor's degree and postgraduate diploma programmes. It had 36 teaching staff and 297 registered students.

Macau University of Science and Technology

The Macau University of Science and Technology (MUST) is a private university established in March 2000. It was the first non-profit integrated university for training gifted students in applied technology established since the founding of the MSAR. The university consists of the Faculty of Information Technology, School of Business, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Chinese Medicine, Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Management, Faculty of Health Sciences, Faculty of Humanities and Arts, School of Pharmacy, and University International College. It also includes the School of

Graduate Studies, School of Continuing Studies, Department of General Education, Macau Academy of Cinematic Arts, Macao Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health, the Space Science Institute, the State Key Laboratory for Quality Research in Chinese Medicine (Macau University of Science and Technology), the Lunar and Planetary Science Laboratory of the MUST (partner state key laboratory of the Ministry of Science and Technology), and various research centres. The University Hospital, a subsidiary of the Macau University of Science and Technology Foundation, provides facilities for clinical teaching, scientific research and clinical practice by the Faculty of Chinese Medicine and Faculty of Health Sciences.

During the 2016/2017 academic year, the university offered 50 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degree programmes. It had 546 teaching staff and 10,373 registered students.

Macau Institute of Management

Macau Institute of Management (MIM) was established in 1988. It is the academic arm of the Macau Management Association, specialising in providing education and training services. With Government approval in July 2000, MIM was upgraded to become a higher education institution offering degree programmes in management and accounting to people working in different industries in Macao, so as to nurture business talents. The institute offers a four-year Bachelor of Business Administration Degree Programme, a two-year Associate of Business Administration Diploma Programme, and a one-year Professional Diploma Programme adopting the integrative learning approach. In addition to face-to-face teaching, it provides electronic learning. Students can arrange their online class time according to their own schedule. It also works with an overseas university in jointly organising a master's degree programme.

The institute offered 10 bachelor's degree, associate degree and higher diploma programmes during the 2016/2017 academic year. It had 27 teaching staff and 215 registered students.

Macau Millennium College

The Macau Millennium College is a private tertiary education institution established in August 2001. To accommodate the needs of shift workers, the college offers "shift classes for shift workers". The two shift classes have identical lecture content. Students can choose to attend either the morning or evening sessions. Lecturers are mainly internationally renowned professors from the University of Hong Kong and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

During the 2016/2017 academic year, the college offered two bachelor's degree and associate degree programmes, taught by 45 teaching staff for 182 registered students.

Note: Except for the University of Macau, Macao Polytechnic Institute and Academy of Macao Public Security Forces, the above statistics for teaching and administrative staff, students and programmes of Macao tertiary educational institutions were provided by the Tertiary Education Services Office. Statistics for the 2016/2017 academic year were collected on 31 October 2016.

International Youth Dance Festival

The International Youth Dance Festival is a distinguished biennial dance event, which was first held in 1987, and in celebrating its 30th anniversary. Several dance teams from Macao and the rest of the world were invited to perform on stage, showcasing various dance cultures from across the world in Macao. Apart from allowing audiences to enjoy astonishing dance performances, this festival also provides a platform for local dancers to develop friendships, engage in cultural exchanges and perform various dances.

Macao Yearbook 2017

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CULTURE AND SPORT

Culture and Sport

Eastern and western cultures have co-existed in Macao for over 400 years. A wide variety of cultural traditions, languages, values, religious beliefs, and customs have all existed side by side and influenced one another. Out of this melting pot, a regional culture unique to Macao has gradually developed into its present richness. Macao's culture is thus a diverse mixture, with traditional Chinese culture as its heart, and it has assimilated Western, particularly Portuguese, cultural influences in perfect harmony.

Following its policy of promoting Chinese culture while preserving the unique pluralistic cultural heritage of Macao, the Government has hosted various cultural and artistic activities invited art troupes from mainland China and overseas, as well as Macao, to perform. These have created opportunities for audiences to learn more about the history, society, and culture of different regions, as well as enhancing cultural exchange and the quality of cultural life of Macao's residents.

Cultural Affairs Bureau

The Cultural Affairs Bureau is a Government department that sets out the Government's key objectives in cultural matters.

The bureau is responsible for protecting cultural heritage, giving guidance on aesthetic appreciation, supporting community organisations, nurturing talent in arts and culture, developing local cultural industries, as well as organising cultural entertainment programmes, such as concerts, exhibitions, seminars, music classes, dance, drama courses, "Parade through Macao, Latin City", Macao International Music Festival, Macao Arts Festival, China Cultural Heritage Day, Macao Youth Music Competition and Macao Annual Visual Arts Exhibition. It also provides subsidies for different cultural and art programmes as well as scholarships to support the publication of research and advanced studies about arts.

Cultural and Creative Industries

In 2010, the bureau established the Department for the Promotion of Cultural and Creative Industries, to proactively promote cultural and creative industries and so boost their development – including through promoting and exhibiting cultural and creative products; conducting studies of the cultural and creative industries; formulating a policy framework and measures for the development of the cultural and creative industries; and collecting information on local cultural and creative industries. At present, information in the database is used in business matching, and selecting cultural and creative institutions and companies to participate in local and overseas activities and fairs, to foster Macao's culture and creativity.

In 2016, the Cultural Affairs Bureau continued publishing *C2* magazine, the *Macao Cultural and Creative Map* (CCM Map) and its mobile application. It also held the 2016 Subsidy Programme for Sample Making in Fashion Design, 2016 Subsidy Programme for the Production of Original Songs, 2016 Support Programme for Film Production, 2016 Subsidy Programme for the Production of Original Animated Short Films, and an experimental activity series – "Cinematheque · Passion". The

bureau also organised the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Film-Making Investment and Exchange Conference 2016, and the Tap Seac Art Fair.

Cultural Industry Fund

The Cultural Industry Fund was established according to Law No. 26/2013 of the MSAR, and is supervised by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture. The aim of the fund is to support cultural industry development projects in Macao and promote adequate economic diversification. The principle for funding approval is to aim for projects supported mainly by investments from enterprises, and supplemented by the fund.

The targets for the subsidy include commercial enterprises established according to law, and registered under the Financial Services Bureau subject to taxation; if the commercial entity is a natural person, then the person shall be a Macao resident; if the commercial entity is a legal person, more than 50 percent of capital of the legal person should be owned by a Macao resident.

The 27th Macao Arts Festival

The 27th Macao Arts Festival was held from 30 April to 29 May 2016, and featured 27 programmes with 116 performances and art activities, including two visual art exhibitions. More than 15,335 tickets were sold, representing a take-up of 87 percent.

More than half of the programmes were locally produced. Incoming programmes were from mainland China, Hong Kong, Japan, Portugal, the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, South Africa, Spain and Switzerland, spanning drama, contemporary dance, Yue opera, multimedia production, and ice dancing. The programmes were staged in various venues in Macao.

The festival's programmes were divided into seven categories, including Thematic Highlights, Groundbreakers, Cross-disciplinary Creations, Family Entertainment, Quintessence of Tradition, Concerts and Exhibitions. This year marked the 400th Anniversary of the deaths of William Shakespeare and Tang Xianzu. In tribute to the two literary giants, the festival began with the classic romantic comedy, *A Midsummer Night's Dream* performed by the Shakespeare Theatre Company from the United States. *Macbeth*, one of Shakespeare's four tragedies, performed by Third World Bunfight from South Africa in the form of opera, brought the festival to a close. Local productions included dance theatre *Shelf Life*, *The Complete Works of William Shakespeare* (Abridged), multimedia production the *Fairy Tales from the World of Chaos*, and *Journey to the Last Frontier* concert, featuring diverse and innovative forms of expression.

Traditional local programmes included Cantonese opera *Purple Hairpin*, an example of intangible cultural heritage, and Macanese Patuá drama *A Tea For a Dream*. Free outdoor programmes were offered in the community. Among them, Glide (Canadian ice dance), Micro-Shakespeare (interactive drama) and the Outdoor Performing Arts Showcase attracted an audience of over 2,500 people.

The 30th Macao International Music Festival

The 30th Macao International Music Festival was held from 1 to 30 October 2016, with a total of

20 programmes and 49 performances including extension activities. In all, 11,121 tickets were sold – 93 percent of the total available. Performing groups from mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, the United States, the United Kingdom, Italy, France, and Portugal staged performances that formed a musical extravaganza of exceptional quality.

The festival invited renowned stage director Giancarlo del Monaco and set and costume designer William Orlandi to present the opera *Turandot*. Local artistic and cultural professionals, including playwright Lawrence Lei, composer Liu Chenchen and young poet Un Sio San, joined hands to create *A Dream of Fragrancy*, Macao's first local chamber opera. Other performances featured Valery Gergiev and Mariinsky Theatre Orchestra; Xu Ke and Berlin Philharmonic String Quintet; percussion ensemble Colin Currie Group; violinist Ray Chen; jazz musicians Roy Hargrove, Lawrence Ku, Eugene Pao, Minyen Hsieh, and Hon Chong Chan; and fado singer Carminho. To encourage local talents, the festival held two Bravo Macao concerts, in which local musicians showcased their talents.

As 2016 marked the 30th anniversary of the Macao International Music Festival, the organiser held the Macao International Music Festival Forum, and published a commemorative booklet and a documentary for the anniversary.

Parade Through Macao, Latin City

In 2011, the Cultural Affairs Bureau started organising the Parade Through Macao, Latin City, to celebrate the anniversary of Macao's Handover and showcase the unique charm of Macao's World Heritage sites, particularly the Latin city district. The parade aims to promote the image of Macao as an international tourism city, and help create a world tourism and leisure centre. The parade has become a branded festivity in Macao, annually attracting participation by local citizens, tourists and artists.

The"Parade through Macao, Latin City" was held on 4 December 2016, and attracted participation by nearly 1,200 international and local artists, and about 400 VIVA Ambassadors from Macao. The organiser arranged for he parade to be broadcast on a Hong Kong television channel, to further boost its popularity. TDM produced a live broadcast of the entire parade, with big screens set up to show the live broadcasts in several communities, including Largo do Senado, Rotunda de Carlos da Maia, Jardim Areia Preta and Rua de D. Belchior Carneiro. Over 120,000 viewers watched the parade in person, through live television broadcasts and the live broadcasts on the big screens in the communities – promoting community integration, urban tourism, and Macao's cultural image. The bureau invited local illustrators to work with the parade, and launched new projects such as the Cultural and Creative Dolls Adoption Scheme.

Macao Orchestra

Established in 1983, The Macao Orchestra is a professional ensemble under the Cultural Affairs Bureau. It has become an outstanding orchestra in Asia that integrates the cultures of east and west, and performs classics from the past and present. The orchestra plays an important role in the cultural life of Macao citizens and overseas audiences.

In 2016, the Macao orchestra held nearly 100 concerts locally and overseas, which were appreciated by audiences totalling around 26,000 persons. The orchestra not only works with distinguished musicians, but also strives to expand the scope and forms of performance by introducing popular large-scale music productions, including multimedia movie concerts, into Macao, thereby bringing extraordinary music performances to audiences.

Macao Chinese Orchestra

The Macao Chinese Orchestra is a professional Chinese orchestra under the Cultural Affairs Bureau. Established in 1987, it has always been dedicated to serving Macao by reaching the general public in communities, social groups and schools. It has a mission as a cultural ambassador of the Government of Macao, and spares no efforts in manifesting Macao's unique mix of Chinese and Western cultures.

In 2016, the Macao Chinese Orchestra was invited to participate in the 11th China Art Festival in Xi'an, which was co-organised by the Ministry of Culture and the People's Government of Shanxi, and held by Shanxi Provincial Department of Culture. The orchestra performed for the local audience in the Joint Concert of Macao and Xi'an. During the year, it performed a total of 81 local and overseas concerts, for audiences totalling 16,239 persons.

The 34th Macao Youth Music Competition

The Macao Youth Music Competition aims to promote classical music development in Macao, provide a valuable performance platform and learning opportunities for young people, and raise their performance standards. It has become a tradition that piano competitions are held in odd-numbered years, while Chinese music, Western music and vocal music competitions are held in even-numbered years.

The 34th Macao Youth Music Competition was held in 2016, with Chinese music, Western music and vocal music competitions. There were 506 applications, and 635 young musicians participated in the competitions. Music educators and performers from Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Taiwan and Hong Kong were invited to join the panel of professional judges for the competitions. There were a total of 35 competitions, which were held from 27 July to 5 August at the Dom Pedro V Theatre and the Institute for Tourism Studies. The competitions were divided into elementary, intermediate, and advanced levels, with 43 competition categories and 35 sessions; there were 483 winners in total. A Special Prize Competition was held on 7 August at the Dom Pedro V Theatre, in which 10 awards were presented.

Old Courthouse Black Box Theatre

The Old Courthouse currently has a temporary space for exhibitions and performances. The ground floor is an exhibition hall, in which seven exhibitions and arts and cultural events were held in 2016, receiving 9,661 visitors. The black box theatre on the first floor is designed for small-scale drama and dance performances, and can accommodate an audience of 90 to 120 persons. The black box theatre can be used with great flexibility, as the seating and stage area can be arranged into various

setups to realise creators' ideas. In 2016, a total of 124 performances under 22 programmes were held in the Old Courthouse's black box theatre.

Busking Programme

The Busking Programme was launched in November 2016 to allow street art performances by buskers, and so establish more performance platforms for local arts and culture practitioners, while encouraging the public to appreciate and participate in cultural and arts activities. Three busking spots – the Anim'Arte NAM VAN, Taipa Houses-Museum and Mount Fortress Garden – are made available under the programme for busking performances. From November to December, the Cultural Affairs Bureau issued 116 busker cards. More than 100 buskers performed at the busking spots, attracting an audience of nearly 4,000 people.

Celebration for Year of Monkey

The New Year event "Celebration for Year of Monkey" was held during the Lunar New Year from 7 to 10 February 2016. During the event, 11 members of the Shanghai Ethnic Art Troupe held seven performances in Tap Seac Square, Largo do Senado, Taipa Largo dos Bombeiros and Iao Hon Market Garden, attracting an audience of 10,000 people. On 22 February, a lantern festival was held in Lou Lim Ieoc Garden to celebrate the Year of the Monkey. Besides lantern riddles, there were several cultural and arts performances staged by about 50 local performers, attracting about 500 residents and tourists to appreciate the spectacular lighting and enjoy the festive season.

"HUSH!! Full Music" Beach Concert

To promote the development of pop music in Macao, the Cultural Affairs Bureau held the"HUSH!! Full Music" Beach Concert on Hac Sa Beach. The concert lasted 15 hours for two consecutive days, 30 April and 1 May 2016 (Labour Day). Renowned local and foreign bands were invited to perform a wide range of music at the concert, with 19 local and nine foreign groups and a total of about 150 performers. Singers and bands from Ecuador, Thailand, mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong were invited to perform music of genres including rock, jazz, blues, pop, country, folk, Latin and international music. The concert provided a better stage and opportunities for local bands to perform and exchange creative ideas with their foreign counterparts. The two-day concert attracted an audience of about 15,000 people.

Evening Concert

The Cultural Affairs Bureau held Evening Concerts in the Amphitheater of the Taipa Houses-Museum during the second weekend of every month from June to October 2016, with five concerts held in total. Thirty three performers from 11 local and four foreign groups, including musicians and bands from the United States, Taiwan and Macao, were invited to the concerts. Genres of music performed included traditional Portuguese and Macanese music, original pop, jazz, rock, folk songs and ballads. The concerts attracted a total audience of about 1,450.

World Music Day

The Cultural Affairs Bureau held the World Music Day – Music Fiesta in Largo do Senado on 19 June 2016. Twenty local units performed in the 10-hour non-stop music fiesta, with guest performer Charles Baptiste, a singer-songwriter from France, performing in the grand finale. There were 113 performers and an audience of 10,000 persons. An extension activity known as "Music in Youtube (300 seconds)" was organised, to allow both professional and amateur musicians to share their music videos on YouTube. The contest received 24 video entries.

Haojiang Moonlight Night – Silk Road

The large-scale original dance drama Haojiang Moonlight Night – Silk Road, which was co-organised by Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan Affairs Office of the Ministry of Culture of China and the Cultural Affairs Bureau, and supported by the Ministry of Culture of China and the Secretariat for Social Affairs and Culture, was held on 16 and 17 September 2016, at the Macao Cultural Centre Grand Auditorium. About 55.7 percent of the tickets for the two sessions were sold, with an audience of 910 persons.

Performance to Celebrate the 67th Anniversary of the National Day of the People's Republic of China – the Legendary Swordsman

To celebrate the 67th Anniversary of the National Day of the People's Republic of China, the Cultural Affairs Bureau and the Department of Culture and Education of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR co-organised the Performance to Celebrate the 67th Anniversary of the National Day of the People's Republic of China, featuring the Acrobatic Performance: The Legendary Swordsman. Three sessions of the performance were held at the Macao Forum on 30 September and 1 October 2016. All of the tickets were sold, with an audience of 2,559 persons.

The 19th Lusofonia Festival

The 19th Lusofonia Festival, an annual event associated with the culture of the Macao Portuguese-speaking communities, was held from 28 to 30 October at the Taipa Houses-Museum for three consecutive days. It facilitates interaction and mutual understanding between the Macao Portuguese-speaking communities and local residents, and promotes local tourism development. A total of nine countries/regions participated in the activities, with more than 300 performers from 20 local and six foreign performing groups, as well as 10 booths of Portuguese-speaking communities in Macao. Nearly 20,000 people participated in the event.

2016 New Year Countdown Celebrations

On 31 December, the Macau Countdown Concert 2016 and the Taipa Countdown Show 2016 were held in Sai Van Lake Plaza and Taipa Houses-Museum, respectively, featuring amazing performances to celebrate the New Year.

Veteran singers including Hins Cheung, Della Ding, JW and seven groups of local musicians, totalling about 70 performers, were invited to give distinctive music and dance performances at the Macau Countdown Concert 2016. On the night, large screens were set up in Largo do Senado, Nam Van Lake Nautical Centre and Dr Stanley Ho Avenue; and TDM, which was one of the co-organisers, produced a live broadcast through its Chinese television and radio channels, attracting more than 150,000 viewers. The concert attracted a live audience of 40,000 persons.

In the Taipa Countdown Show 2016, Maria Cordero, a famous Hong Kong singer, was invited as the guest performer for the grand finale. A total of about 100 performers from 11 local artist groups performed in the show. Themed booths for eight regions – Australia, the Philippines, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Myanmar and Thailand – were set up at the venue to demonstrate featured arts and skills, as well as unique cuisine of the cultures of foreigners and overseas Chinese residing in Macao. The event attracted 4,500 participants.

Visual Arts Exhibition

The Visual Arts Exhibition organised by the Cultural Affairs Bureau aims to showcase outstanding art from around the world, stimulate creativity among Macao artists, enable public appreciation of various types of visual artworks, and promote arts exchanges.

Cultural Information Platform

The website of the Cultural Affairs Bureau (www.icm.gov.mo) provides cultural services information regarding cultural activities, performances, exhibitions, heritage protection, promotion of arts education, and academic research. There are affiliated websites for cultural facilities including the Macao Central Library, Macao Archives, Macao Conservatory, Museum of Macau, and the Tap Seac Gallery. Also provided is detailed information on cultural events such as the Macao City Fringe Festival, the Macao Arts Festival, the Macao International Music Festival, and The Parade Through Macao, Latin City. In 2016, the website received 4,408,530 visits.

Furthermore, the Cultural Affairs Bureau has established the Cultural Heritage of Macao website (www.culturalheritage.mo) and Macao Art Net (www.macauart.net), as well as the Macao Cultural and Creative Industries Website (www.macaucci.com), which promotes the exchange of information in the cultural and creative industries and deepens the understanding of other sectors regarding development of the cultural and creative industries. In 2016, the three websites received 249,054; 366,732; and 661,868 visits, respectively.

Culture Lectures

Culture Lectures is a series of cultural seminars on different disciplines, promoting culture, art and education among Macao students, enhancing creativity and aesthetics. The scheme's target audience spans primary six to senior secondary school students. In 2016, Culture Lectures organised 127 lectures for 16 schools, with over 3,500 participating teachers and students.

In addition, Culture Lectures was invited by the City University of Macau to hold lectures including "City Fortification", "Naamyam One-man Band" and "Theatre Aesthetic Imagination",

recounting the history of fortresses in Macao, Naamyam and theatre stage design, and exploring the development of local history and theatre design.

Seeds of Art

The Seeds of Art project targets the teaching staff of primary and secondary schools in Macao. It offers art and cultural activities, and allows teachers to understand a diverse range of cultural issues. In 2016, Seeds of Art organised five seminars and three activities. The seminars were about movies, culture and creativity, as well as education. An empowerment workshop for instructors of Culture Lectures was organised in August. The project helped teachers to enhance the interest and understanding of arts and culture among primary and secondary school students in Macao.

Macao Conservatory

As a subsidiary of the Cultural Affairs Bureau, the Macao Conservatory is a public educational institution with the mission of "Emphasising professionalism and popularisation; integrating arts and life". It strives to discover and nurture local performing arts talents, and promote cultivation of humanity values among the general public.

The conservatory comprises a School of Dance, School of Music, and School of Drama. It offers the public a range of systematic, regular, and continuous training courses of professional standards in performing arts disciplines, spanning junior secondary education, higher secondary level vocational education in dance, music and drama, and continuing education in performing arts. It regularly organises various dance performances, concerts and drama performances, giving its students the opportunity to display their skills and gain stage experience. In the 2015-2016 academic year, it had over 2,233 students and 150 teachers.

Protection of Cultural Heritage

Protecting the cultural heritage of Macao is a priority of the Government. Decree-Laws Nos. 56/84/M and 83/92/M, passed and gazetted in 1984 and 1992, respectively, specify that all buildings of cultural significance must be protected. In 2005, the Historic Centre of Macao was inscribed on the World Heritage List, further advancing heritage protection work in Macao. In 2006, through Executive Order No. 202/2006, the buffer zone of the heritage sites was further expanded. In 2013, the Cultural Heritage Protection Law was passed and promulgated. It came into effect on 1 March 2014, establishing a protection mechanism for tangible and intangible cultural heritage, including the mechanism for evaluations, the protection type and scope, and the reward and penalty system.

In 2016, Macao had 128 such protected properties, which are classified into four categories: monuments; buildings of architectural and artistic interest, architectural complexes and sites, scattered across the Macao Peninsula, Taipa, and Coloane, while there are ten intangible cultural heritages on the list. The Government formulates protection measures according to the value and characteristics of the heritage, to promote and pass on cultural traditions. The Government actively safeguards Macao and its cultural heritage, which is characterised by unique multicultural diversity and harmony.

Intangible Cultural Heritage of Macao

In recent years, the conservation of intangible cultural heritage has become a matter of concern. The Convention on Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage passed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization came into effect in Macao in September 2006. During the same year, Cantonese Opera and Chinese herbal tea were jointly nominated by Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, and became the first batch of intangible cultural heritage inscribed on the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage. In June 2008, "Wood carving – Macao's religious figure carving" was among the second batch added to the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage, representing the first successful independent application made by Macao for inscription on the national list.

In September 2009, Cantonese Opera was officially inscribed onto the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity as a result of a joint application by Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao.

In May 2011, "Cantonese Naamyam (Singing and Narrative Songs)", "Macao Taoist Ritual Music" and "Festival of the Drunken Dragon", applied for by Macao independently, were among the third batch inscribed on the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage. In June 2012, Macao Mazu (A Ma) Belief and Customs, Macao Na Tcha Belief and Customs, Macanese Gastronomy, and Macanese Theatre (Theatre in Patuá) were added to the List of Macao Intangible Cultural Heritage.

In December 2014, Macao Mazu (A Ma) Belief and Customs, and Macao Na Tcha Belief and Customs were inscribed on the fourth batch of the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage.

By the end of 2014, a total of 10 items from Macao had been included in the List of Macao Intangible Cultural Heritage, eight of which are listed in the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage, and one in the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

Academic Research Scholarships

Upon the approval of Executive Order No. 13/2015 by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, the new Academic Research Scholarship Regulations came into effect on 1 February 2015. The scholarships aim to encourage original research on Macao culture and exchanges between Macao, mainland China and other countries. The scholarship value was 280,000 or 250,000 patacas. It was announced in October 2016 that three persons were awarded scholarships during the year.

Macao Public Library

Founded in 1895, the Macao Public Library is under the Cultural Affairs Bureau. It comprises the Macao Central Library, Sir Robert Ho Tung Library, Library of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau Building, Ilha Verde Library, Mong Ha Library, Red Market Library, Taipa Library, Coloane Library, Wong leng Kuan Library in Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Municipal Park, Wong leng Kuan Library in Luís de Camões Garden, Wong leng Kuan Library in Areia Preta Urban Park, Wong leng Kuan Children's Library in Areia Preta Urban Park, Wong leng Kuan Library in Taipa, Library in Ho Yin Garden, S. Lourenço Library, Patane Library, and mobile libraries.

Currently the largest public library network in Macao, it houses a collection of 1,034,673 books and multimedia items, including 965,011 books, 54,891 multimedia items, 14,771 electronic books in more than 10,687 categories, 825 items in the microfilm section, 4,558 latest journal articles of 991 types, 3,622 magazines of 901 types, and 936 newspapers of 90 types. There are 22 databases for electronic resources. It is the largest public library network in Macao. In 2016, a total of 2,516,163 visitors were received. The lending volume was 468,716 books/items, and electronic resources received 921,784 clicks.

Services provided by the Macao Public Library include the lending of library materials, browsing of current and past newspapers and magazines, references of Macao information, processing of reader's cards, broadband internet and microfilms, browsing of online electronic resources databases, printing and photocopying of information, processing applications for ISBN, ISSN, and ISRC, as well as collecting reading materials as stipulated by law. In 2016, more self-service equipment was installed in the Macao Public Library to facilitate easy access to library services for readers, including self-service check-in and check-out terminals, 24-hour book drops, and self-service photocopying machines. Every year, the Macao Public Library hosts a range of activities to encourage reading and recommend library services. It also receives group visits from schools and different groups.

In 2016, the Macao Public Library organised 747 reading promotion activities, attracting 28,039 participants.

Macao has many other smaller libraries, including the well known octagonal Chinese Library. In addition, various Government departments and tertiary educational institutions have their own libraries. Each contributes to the ever-expanding supply of books and knowledge available to the people of Macao.

Macao Archives

The Macao Archives is the master archive in Macao. The archive is mainly responsible for collecting, organising, safekeeping and protecting Macao documents of historical value and providing access to them for the general public. The archive currently houses more than 50,000 archive files, 70,000 images, 10,000 books and journals. The media are mostly in paper format. Other formats include photographs, slides, sound tapes, discs, and objects. The main language of the files is Portuguese. The earliest file can be traced back to the year 1630.

Tap Seac Gallery

Built in the 1920s, the Tap Seac Gallery is divided into two blocks, this two-storey building was originally a typical residence of one of Macao's elite families. The two blocks were combined into one after reconstruction. The ground floor is currently the 400-square-metre Tap Seac exhibition hall, which is mainly used for holding visual arts exhibitions and a variety of cultural activities.

The gallery and its peripheral buildings were all constructed during the same period. Together, they form a unique cluster of historic monuments in the Tap Seac area, one of Macao's designated heritage sites. The Cultural Affairs Bureau uses the gallery as a venue for visual arts exhibitions and other cultural activities. In 2016, the gallery received 22,596 visitors.

Handover Gifts Museum of Macau

The Handover Gifts Museum of Macau is situated next to the Macao Museum of Art, on Xian Xing Hai Avenue in the Outer Harbour Reclamation Area (NAPE). This was the site of the temporary venue where the Macao Handover Ceremony was conducted by the Chinese and Portuguese governments on 20 December 1999. The structure was dismantled afterwards, and its location became the construction site of the Handover Gifts Museum of Macau, in commemoration of the momentous occasion of Macao's return to the motherland.

The Handover Gifts Museum of Macao is managed by the Macao Museum of Art. Permanent exhibitions include Handover Gifts Exhibition and Lau Sin Peng Macao Handover Historical Documents Exhibition. In the museum, there are special exhibition rooms for organising various kinds of exhibitions. The museum received a total of 223,522 visitors in 2016.

Museums

Centuries of East-West cultural interaction have endowed Macao with many unique museums. They range from the Museum of Macau, Museum of Sacred Art and Maritime Museum, to the Grand Prix Museum, Wine Museum and Fire Service Museum.

Museum of Macau

The Museum of Macau is situated on the Mount Fortress heritage site, which is part of the Historic Centre of Macao, while to its immediate west is the Ruins of St Paul's.

The Museum of Macau houses a rich display of Macao's history and diverse culture. With a collection of deep historical and cultural value, the museum highlights the changes to Macao over several hundred years, and tells the story of people from different countries and cultural backgrounds settling in Macao and living in harmony. The Museum of Macau was opened on 18 April 1998.

In 2016, the Museum of Macau received 404,515 visitors, and provided over 1,535 guided tours to 18,007 people. It also held 22 activities, which attracted 1,600 participants.

Monte Fort Corridor

Located at the foot of Mount Fortress's east, Monte Fort Corridor is a passageway linking the S. Lazaro Area pedestrian zone to Mount Fortress. Thus, it facilitates the robust development of the city's entire historical centre. A public space not to be ignored, the corridor has often been chosen as the venue for various arts exhibitions.

Maritime Museum

One of the oldest museums in Macao, the Maritime Museum was founded in 1987. The museum reflects the vital role of the sea in Macao's history, systematically portraying the remarkable achievements of China and Portugal in maritime history, and explains the importance of the sea to human culture.

Wine Museum

The Wine Museum was opened in 1995. It introduces the history of wine production from its origin in the Caucasus around 10,000 BC up to the present day, with a special focus on Portuguese winemaking.

Grand Prix Museum

The Grand Prix Museum was inaugurated in November 1993. Various Government departments and private institutions have donated exhibits, such as racing cars driven on the Guia Circuit over the years, including by the late celebrated Ayrton Senna and motor racing champion Michael Schumacher. Valuable pictures and trophies are also exhibited.

Macao Museum of Art

The Macao Museum of Art is the only museum in Macao dedicated to art and cultural heritage. With an exhibition area of more than 4,000 square metres, it is also the largest visual arts museum in Macao. In 2016, the Macao Museum of Art held more than 27 exhibitions and conducted more than 592 activities, including academic seminars, lectures, art courses, public workshops, tours, and docent training. The museum received a total of 186,279 visitors in 2016.

Pawnshop Museum

In partnership with a non-governmental organisation, the Government has established the first museum dedicated to the pawnshop industry. The opening of the Pawnshop Museum in March 2003 marked the success of a new mode of heritage protection. Built in 1917 as the Tak Seng On Pawnshop, the museum building consists of a pawnshop and a storage tower. The three-storey pawnshop and its relics offer visitors a clear picture of the pawnshop's layout and operation in its heyday.

In September 2004, the Tak Seng On restoration project was awarded an Honourable Mention in the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation. The project was awarded the title of Urban Best Practices Area (UBPA) of World Expo Shanghai 2010, demonstrating to the world Macao's fruitful efforts in conserving and recycling historic buildings. The museum received 59,246 visitors during 2016.

Treasury of Sacred Art of St Joseph's Seminary

St Joseph's Seminary was established by the Jesuits in 1728. For nearly three centuries, it has not only made a significant contribution to training Catholic clergymen, but has also been closely related to Macao's social development. It has also actively contributed to local culture, education, arts and charity.

St Joseph's Seminary is home to collections of religious relics, such as ancient books, oil paintings, statues and ritual supplies. In order to allow the public to appreciate these valuable

historical collections, the Cultural Affairs Bureau has worked with the St Joseph's Seminary and the Diocese de Macau to establish the "Treasury of Sacred Art of St Joseph's Seminary", which was officially opened in October 2016.

Crypt and Museum of Sacred Art

Between 1990 and 1995, the former Portuguese administration conducted archaeological excavation and repaired the Ruins of St Paul's (the Church of Mother of God or Mater Dei), and built the Museum of Sacred Art and Crypt on the site of the grave of Father Alexandre Valignano, the founder of St Paul's College, according to the research findings.

Dr Sun Yat Sen Memorial House

Originally built by Dr Sun Yat Sen as a home for his family in the years after 1918, this Islamic style residence was opened as Dr Sun Yat Sen Memorial House in 1958.

Lin Zexu Museum

The Lin Zexu Museum in Lin Fong Temple was completed in November 1997, in memory of Imperial Commissioner Lin Zexu, who defied the powerful and the mighty to institute a ban on opium and the opium trade. On 3 September 1839, Lin Zexu, who was then in charge in Guangdong, and Deng Tingzheng, the Governor of Guangdong and Guangxi, met the Consul of the former Portuguese administration to proclaim the prohibition of opium and China's sovereignty over Macao.

Fire Service Museum

Founded in December 1999, the Fire Service Museum is located inside the central operational fire station on Repouso Road. It is open to the public, and received 50,570 visitors in 2016.

Museum of Nature and Agriculture

The first museum to be built on Coloane island, the Museum of Nature and Agriculture, under the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau, is within the Seac Pai Van Country Park. Built by the then Municipal Council of the Islands, the museum was opened on 21 March 1997. It is a cultural amenity with an educational purpose. The museum's five thematic exhibitions are devoted to the Geography of Macao, Farming Tools of the Islands in Olden Days, Specimens of Animals, Specimens of Plants, and a Simulated Mangrove Swamp.

Taipa Houses-Museum

The Taipa Houses-Museum is a collection of residential buildings that form one of Macao's eight most famous landmarks. Constructed in 1921, these five European-style buildings were the official residences of the island's officers and the homes of Macanese families. The former Portuguese administration's Tourist Department bought and redecorated them in the 1980s. In 1992, they were

collectively classified as an architecturally important monument. The administration thoroughly refurbished and reconstructed them, and the buildings were officially opened to the public in December 1999. In 2016, the Government joined hands with foreign consulates in Macao in launching the comprehensive Taipa Houses-Museum leisure project, to optimise the Taipa Houses-Museum by maintaining its beautiful and tranquil environment, and demonstrating its unique Portuguese features.

In September 2016, the Taipa Houses-Museum reopened after renovation. The five houses are the Macanese Living Museum, Exhibitions Gallery, Creative Casa, Nostalgic House and House for Receptions from west to east, respectively. The first three are exhibition halls, while the remaining two are leisure facilities. With a combination of featured exhibitions, outdoor performances and festive activities, the Taipa Houses-Museum has become a showcase of the culture of Portuguese-speaking countries and a stage for international exchange. It received 310,004 visitors in 2016.

Communications Museum of Macao

Inaugurated in 2006, the Communications Museum of Macao houses two permanent exhibitions on postal services, philately, and telecommunications. It arranges various leisure activities, to raise the awareness of local students, the general public and tourists on the importance of popular science. It also promotes philately and allows visitors to appreciate stamps from a different perspective, and to understand science in our everyday life.

As for exhibitions about postal services, philately and telecommunications, there were 29 featured guided tours, seven science demonstration sessions, 24 workshops and nine electronic courses available for appointment in 2016. The museum received a total of 31,925 visitors in 2016, mainly during the 604 visits made by appointments for schools and other groups. Among these 604 visits, 90.9 percent were guided tours, workshops, or electronic courses, and 9.1 percent were outdoor visits or school visits.

Macao Science Center

The Macao Science Center was inaugurated in December 2009, and opened to the public in January 2010. Designed by Ieoh Ming Pei, the Macao Science Center is a public cultural facility with an educational mission that comprises an exhibition centre and a planetarium. Its exhibits focus on public participation and fun.

Macao Tea Culture House

The Macao Tea Culture House, which is managed by the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau, is the first exhibition gallery in Macao devoted to displaying tea-related artefacts. It was opened to the public on 1 June 2005. Through short-term and long-term exhibitions of various formats, as well as various tea culture activities, it is dedicated to demonstrating Macao's tea culture and everything about tea in China and the West. It also hopes to promote worldwide tea culture, knowledge and studies. There were 43,461 visitors in 2016.

Museum of Taipa and Coloane History

Opened on 7 May 2006, the Museum of Taipa and Coloane History consists of nine exhibition rooms and a souvenir shop. Built in 1920, the 638-square-metre, two-storey museum building was formerly the building of the former Island Municipal Council of Taipa. On the first floor are relics unearthed in Coloane, stone architectural remains of the basement, religious and cultural documents and relics from the transformations of the villages on the two islands. These items provide visitors with an overview of the early history and culture of Coloane and Taipa. The exhibition rooms on the second floor have various themes, including the history of the former Municipal Council of the Islands, a look back at agriculture and handicrafts in the old days, the architectural features of buildings on Coloane and Taipa and the recent development of the two islands. There were 54,950 visitors in 2016.

Iong Sam Tong Pavilion

Iong Sam Tong Pavilion was built in the early 20th century as part of Yu Yuen (the former name of Lou Lim Ieoc Garden). The renovation of Iong Sam Tong Pavilion was completed in 2011, and it was reopened in May that year. It showcases 50 historical items of the Lou family, including photographs, letters, biographical materials, handwritten drafts and recordings. There were 14,949 visitors in 2016.

Lou Kau Mansion

Completed in 1889, Lou Kau Mansion was formerly the residence of the prominent Macao merchant Lou Kau and his family. It is among the few intact mansions of the wealthy in Macao that dates back to the late Qing Dynasty. Inside, it retains a large number of exquisite carvings in wood, stone and brick; plaster mouldings; pottery decorations; murals; and garden designs, which are typical of the architectural style of traditional Lingnan dwellings. It received 261,552 visitors in 2016.

Mandarin's House

The Mandarin's House is the ancestral family residence of the modern Chinese master Zheng Guanying. Zheng's world-famous book *Shengshi Weiyan* (Words of Warning in Times of Prosperity) was completed here. The construction of the Mandarin's House was initiated by Zheng Wenrui, the father of Zheng Guanying, and the Zheng brothers expanded it. The house was probably built before 1869. In February 2010, the Mandarin's House was opened to the public. During 2016, it received 134,791 visitors.

Former Residence of General Ye Ting

A two-storey western style building, the Former Residence of General Ye Ting is the former residence of General Ye Ting, the founder of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and distinguished militarist, and his family. The site has retained more than a dozen invaluable items of furniture of the former residence, along with objects of daily life and home decorations, such as wooden

cupboards, a pendulum clock, and a wooden bed. The site opened to the public in May 2014, and received 18,794 visitors during 2016.

Dom Pedro V Theatre

Built in 1860, the Dom Pedro V Theatre was the first Western-style theatre in China. It was an important venue for the gatherings of Portuguese in Macao. It houses a vestibule and a performance hall, with a capacity of 276 seats arranged in curved rows in the shape of a shell. Having operated for more than 150 years, it remains a popular performance venue in Macao. In 2016, more than 69 performances and activities were held in the theatre; most were musical performances. As this is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, it received nearly 86,000 visitors in 2016.

Kun Iam Statue

The Kun Iam Statue is a 32-metre-tall structure on an artificial island in NAPE, which is connected to the land by a 60-metre bridge. Comprising the statue and lotus flower base, the Kun Iam Statue was completed in March 1999. It received 123,369 visitors in 2016.

Jao Tsung-I Academy

Professor Jao Tsung-i, widely honoured as "master of Sinology", has earned worldwide reputation. With remarkable achievements and outstanding contributions in literature, arts, academics, Professor Jao is a rare giant of the century. The connection between Professor Jao and Macao is profound. He has always cared for and supported the local cultural industry. He has donated his painting and calligraphy works to collections in cultural institutions and museums in Macao. The Jao Tsung-I Academy was established by the Government, and opened to the public on 11 August 2015.

The academy's premises were formerly a residence built in 1921. The building was inscribed on the list of protected heritage sites in 1984. This project is consistent with the preservation principle of the MSAR Government, which is committed to utilising heritage architecture for cultural facilities. The academy introduces the public to the academic achievements of Professor Jao, and promotes Chinese culture and arts. It holds the exhibition "Paintings and Calligraphu Donated by Jao Tsung-I". It received 12,205 visitors in 2016.

Information Centre at Guia Fortress

To further promote the cultural value of Guia Fortress (including Guia Chapel and Lighthouse), the Information Centre at Guia Fortress opened to the public on 30 June 2015. The centre offers enquiry services on culture and tourism. It also houses an architectural model of the Guia Fortress, an introductory exhibition on the fortress, and an exhibition reviewing the restoration of the mural on Capela de Nossa Senhora da Guia. There is a tourist leisure centre, offering a comfortable environment for many tourists to relax. It received 127,738 visitors in 2016.

Lo Pan Wood Craft Gallery

The gallery is in the Carpentry Guildhall on Rua de Camilo Pessanha. This was among the earliest guildhalls as Macao began developing, and was established in 1840, during the Qing Dynasty. It currently accommodates the Carpentry Guildhall.

To celebrate the contributions of Lo Pan and promote the understanding of traditional carpentry and guildhalls among the general public, the Cultural Affairs Bureau collaborated with the Carpentry Guildhall to restore the architecture of the site, and established the Lo Pan Wood Craft Gallery. The gallery introduces the legend and inventions of Lo Pan, and showcases over 80 carpentry instruments and architectural components made using traditional carpentry. It opened to the public in July 2015. It received 25,657 visitors in 2016.

Patane Night Watch House

To retell the history of the profession of night watch in Macao, and to promote the traditional values of giving mutual support and serving the community, the Cultural Affairs Bureau and the Tou Tei Mio Patane Mercy and Charity Association collaborated in revitalising the Patane Night Watch House at No. 52-54 Rua da Palmeira, by restoring the facade, interior frescos, and exterior decorations. It opened to the public on 18 December 2015.

The exhibition hall showcases items related to nighttime guard duties, such as water guns, receipts for night watch, and silver whistles. It also displays several night watch paintings created by Macao artists, adding interest to the exhibition. The multimedia room features invaluable oral history interviews about the Patane Night Watch House and the Tai Ping Museum in Taipa. It received 8,581 visitors in 2016.

Macao Cultural Centre

The Macao Cultural Centre is situated on Xian Xing Hai Avenue in NAPE. Completed and opened in March 1999, the complex comprises the Auditoria Building, the Macao Museum of Art Building, Macao Cultural Centre Square and the Handover Gifts Museum of Macao.

The Auditoria Building contains two performance venues. One is a 1,076-seat multipurpose complex theatre, while the other is a 389-seat mini-theatre.

During 2016, the Macao Cultural Centre organised spectacular performances that included dance, music, drama and multimedia. There were 54 programmes with a total of 676 performances or activities. The centre also continued to offer cultural facilities and professional services to various local groups and organisations. During the year, 216 programmes and 1,112 performances or activities were organised by the centre and its tenants, receiving 166,329 visitors.

Cultural and Recreational Activities

The Government is committed to promoting sport for all, encouraging citizens to participate in all kinds of sport and recreational activities as a way to promote good health. Upholding the values of sport-for-all and life-long fitness spelled out in public slogans, the Government has led citizens

towards building healthy lives by enjoying everyday sport. At the same time, the Government emphasises enhancing the standards of sport at the local level, and fully supports and encourages local sports institutions with organising and participating in tournaments in Macao and overseas.

The coordinated development of popular sport and athletics can only be realised through the provision of comprehensive modern sport facilities and sport medicine, thereby allowing citizens to exercise conveniently and scientifically, ultimately enhancing their quality of life.

Sports Bureau

The Sports Bureau is responsible for instructing, encouraging, assisting and promoting sports events, establishing the requisite conditions for the development of sports, and coordinating between sports associations and entities.

To support sports development of the MSAR and optimise the functions of public administration bodies – particularly given the transfer of the leisure and cultural functions of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau and the Macau Grand Prix Committee to the Sports Bureau – the Government restructured the Sports Bureau in 2016.

Major Sports Events

Major sports events in Macao include the Macao International Dragon Boat Races, FIVB Volleyball World Grand Prix Macau, Wushu Masters Challenge, Macau (Golf) Open, Macau Grand Prix, and Macao International Marathon. These events are organised to jointly promote sports, culture, creative industries and tourism in Macao.

A total of 168 local and foreign teams participated in the Macao International Dragon Boat Races 2016.

Four top class volleyball team – China, Brazil, Belgium and Serbia, were invited to compete in the FIVB Volleyball World Grand Prix Macau.

About 1,600 famous martial artists, athletes and enthusiasts from 16 countries and regions worldwide (including Macao), participated in the Wushu Masters Challenge.

The Macau (Golf) Open attracted participation by 144 top golfers from around the world.

A total of 200 race drivers from 34 countries and regions participated in the 63rd Macau Grand Prix. This was the first time the Grand Prix had authorisation from the International Automobile Federation to simultaneously hold two world cup races – the FIA F3 World Cup and FIA GT World Cup.

The Macao International Marathon attracted participation by a total of 10,000 athletes from 46 countries and regions.

Sport for All

In 2016, a total of 406,179 people took part in the 22 activities organised by the Sports Bureau,

with 69,625 of them participating in the 2,843 Sport for All Fitness and Recreational Classes. In 2016, the annual summer activities accommodated a total of 53,586 people, with 25,060 places for sport activities. In all, 129 activities and 851 classes were arranged.

Competitive Sport

During 2016, the Sports Bureau sponsored the organisation of and participation in 390 competitions, 138 training programmes, and 66 international conferences. In 2016, a total of 99 athletes, coaches, coaches for youth training, and technical support crew in 10 sports were awarded cash prizes for their outstanding performances in 11 events, while 253 athletes, coaches and technical support crew from 21 sports associations were awarded certificates of merit.

Sports Medicine

In 2016, the Sports Medical Centre provided medical services to 7,665 people. It provided medical assistance to 53 competitions and activities and offered medical services to 283 people.

In 2016, the centre provided physical fitness testing services to 1,702 people; and 11,199 people participated in the fitness test at the sports health information centre.

Furthermore, 6,200 people participated in the Anti-doping Outreach Education Campaign co-organised by the Sports Bureau and the China Anti-doping Agency (CHINADA); and 700 people took part in training and seminars held by the centre.

Sports and Recreation Venues

In response to the ever-changing demands of users and to meet the needs of different sports, the Sports Bureau constantly improves and diversifies the venues under its jurisdiction. These facilities are conveniently located for Macao residents, and the Sport Development Board intends to eventually establish a sports complex in every district.

At present, major sports facilities in Macao include Tap Seac Multisport Pavilion, Victory Sports Centre, Artur Tamagnini Barbosa Sports Centre, Bosco Sports Complex, Lin Fong Sports Centre, Nam Van Lake Nautical Centre, Macao Forum, water biking at Anim'Arte NAM VAN, Sports Ground on Avenida do Comendador Ho Yin, Sports Ground on Estrada do Canal dos Patos, Sports Ground on Rua Central da Areia Preta, Sports Ground on Rua Central da Areia Preta, Sports Ground on Av. Do Almirante Magalhães Correia, Sports Ground at Veng Neng, Sports Ground at Cheng Choi, Sports Ground at Sai Van , Dr. Sun Yat Sen Swimming Pool, and Estoril Swimming Pool.

Sports facilities in Taipa include the Olympic Complex, Carmo Swimming Pool, football pitch/athletics ground of the Macao University of Science and Technology (MUST), University of Macau Stadium (N9), Sports Training Centre, Northeast Taipa Sports Centre, Sports Ground in Lake Building, Sports Ground in Taipa Central Park, and Taipa Central Park Swimming Pool.

Sports facilities in Cotai comprise the Macao East Asian Games Dome, International Shooting Range, Bowling Centre, Tennis Academy, Cheoc Van Nautical Club, Hac-Sa Nautical Centre,

Coloane Karting Track, Hac Sa Park Swimming Pool, Sports Ground at Hac-Sa Beach, Sports Ground at Hác-Sá Village, Sports Ground at Vila De Coloane, and Cheoc Van Swimming Pool.

All these facilities are managed by the Sports Bureau.

There are also many other sports venues owned by associations, institutions and individuals, such as the Workers' Soccer Pitch and other golf courses.

Macao Forum

The Macao Forum is one of the most popular venues in Macao for entertainment and sporting events. Opened on 27 May 1985, Macao Forum is divided into two sections. Forum I has a seating capacity of 4,062 and an area of 7,280 square metres. It houses a lobby and an exhibition gallery, which can accommodate displays and exhibitions.

Public Swimming Pools and Beaches

Swimming is one of the most popular recreational activities among Macao residents. The public swimming pools in Macao include the Estoril Municipal Swimming Pool, Dr Sun Yat Sen Municipal Park Swimming Pool, Cheoc Van Swimming Pool, Hac Sa Park Swimming Pool, and Taipa Central Park Swimming Pool, Lin Fong Sports Centre Swimming Pool, Bosco Sports Complex Swimming Pool, Artur Tamagnini Barbosa Sports Centre Swimming Pool, Olympic Sports Centre and Carmo Swimming Pool.

In addition, Hac Sa Beach and Cheoc Van Beach are available for public use. They are managed by the Marine and Water Bureau.

Trails

Topographically, Macao has a lower elevation in the north and a higher elevation in the south. Thirteen trails covering a total length of 33 kilometres are located on Taipa and Coloane islands. These provide access to replanted forest areas where saplings still require care, and serve as firebreaks and access routes for fire fighters. For the vast majority of Macao's residents and visitors, however, the primary function of the trails is to facilitate exploration and enjoyment of the islands' natural attractions.

The 13 trails are Ka Ho Reservoir Trail (1,550 metres), Coloane Fitness Trail (1,225 metres), Taipa Grande Trail (4,000 metres), Taipa Pequena Trail 2000 (2,300 metres), Coloane Trail (8,100 metres), Coloane Northeast Trail (4,290 metres), Hac Sa Reservoir Circuit (2,650 metres), Hac Sa Reservoir Fitness Circuit (1,505 metres), Hac Sa Long Chao Kok Circuit (2,150 metres), Ka Ho Height Circuit (1,490 metres), Seac Pai Van Park Trail (1,680 metres), Coloane Stone Washbasin Ancient Route (about 1,500 metres), and Long Chao Kok Coastal Trail in Hac Sa (1,200 metres).

Gardens and Parks

Though small in area, Macao is renowned for its many gardens in a variety of scenery and styles,

offering a host of attractions. These form one of Macao's unique features as a tourist destination. The gardens are not only tourist attractions, but are also popular spots where local residents relax and exercise.

Guia Hill Municipal Park

Guia Hill Municipal Park is among Macao's major venues to enjoy fresh air. This tourist attraction boasts extensive natural resources. Of all the parks in Macao, it ranks first as a site for Chinese red pines, both in terms of their quantity and age.

Luis de Camoes Garden

Luis de Camoes Garden is one of the oldest gardens in Macao. It was the residence of a rich Portuguese merchant named Lourenco Marques. He loved to feed the pigeons and hundreds of birds nested around his home, creating a spectacular view. From a distance, the garden looked like a giant bird's nest, and the name has been used ever since.

Ho Yin Garden

Ho Yin Garden is situated to the north of Amizade Avenue. It was built to commemorate the late Chinese community leader, Ho Yin, and was opened to the public in 1993.

Carlos d'Assumpcao Park

Carlos d'Assumpcao Park is situated to the south of Amizade Avenue. It commemorates the Macanese community leader and former president of the Legislative Assembly, Carlos d'Assumpcao, and was opened to the public in 1996.

Flora Garden

Flora Garden is located at the foot of Guia hill. At the end of the 19th century, it was bought by the former Portuguese administration to serve as the Governor's summer residence. Sir Robert Ho Tung, a philanthropist, later bought it, but afterwards returned it as a gift to the former Portuguese administration. For this reason, the garden is still called "Ho Tung Garden" in Chinese. It is also known as "I Long Hau Fa Yun", as it is close to a spring.

A cable car was completed and went into service in 1997. The station for the uphill cable car is at the garden entrance. The cable cars can reach Guia Hill, allowing tourists to conveniently travel between the garden and Guia Hill.

Lou Lim Ieoc Garden

Lou Lim Ieoc Garden is the only garden in Macao with the classic ambiance of those found in Suzhou. It features pavilions, terraces, lakes, zigzag bridges, rocks and cascades, all of which reflect

the beautiful scenery of the Jiangnan area on the southern, lower reaches of the Changjiang River.

Dr Sun Yat Sen Municipal Park

Dr Sun Yat Sen Municipal Park is located at Ilha Verde in northern Macao near the Border Gate. At the centre of the park is a 500-metre-long cloister, the longest of any in Macao's parks, linking most of the scenic spots of the park. Other facilities include an open-air theatre, a sport court, other sports facilities, a swimming pool, and a public library.

There are many other gardens and parks in Macao, including Mong Ha Hill Municipal Park, Russa Hill Park, St Francis Garden, Victory Garden, Vasco da Gama Garden and Areia Preta Seaside Park, Iao Hon Market Garden, Art Garden, and Areia Preta Urban Park on the Macao peninsula; Taipa Grande Nature Park, Taipa Central Park, Lakeside Garden, Flower City Garden, Monument Garden, Laurinda Marques Esparteiro Garden and Pier Garden on Taipa island; and Seac Pai Van Park, Hac Sa Sports and Recreation Park, Hac Sa Arboretum and Coloane Height Park on Coloane island.

Wushu Masters Challenge

The Wushu Masters Challenge was held from 11 to 14 August. There were a wide range of activities, including traditional martial arts performances, demonstrations and lessons; a dragon and lion dance demonstration and experiencing session; a martial arts forum; joint performances by prominent local and foreign martial artists; and a martial arts skills and techniques competition.

Major activities of the event included a free fighting (Sanda) competition for local and foreign fighters, a dragon and lion dance contest, and a martial arts parade with lion, dragon and auspicious animals. The series of spectacular activities, held at Tap Seac Square, Tap Seac Multisport Pavilion, Largo do Senado, Praca da Amizade, and Iao Hon Park, comprised a carnival with elements of sport, tourism and culture.

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HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Health and Social Welfare

The Government's long-term policy objectives are to enhance the quality of medical services, and improve medical and health care facilities, thus safeguarding and improving public health. The health departments have been continually accelerating the establishment of different kinds of facilities, improving the medical and health systems, raising the level of medical services, and increasing health care resources at the community level.

In the scope of social service, it is the policy of the Government to strengthen the provision of community services, focus on securing and improving people's standard of living, helping the underprivileged in the community, and ensuring family harmony and social inclusiveness. The Government is committed to helping individuals, families and members of vulnerable groups in distress, enabling them to reassume their social functions, enhance their living skills and acquire a better quality of life.

Public Health

Macao's standard of public health care is comparable to that of developed countries and regions. According to Health Bureau statistics for 2016, the ratio of doctors to residents was 2.7 per thousand residents; that of nurses to residents was 3.6 per thousand residents; and that of hospital beds to residents was 2.5 per thousand residents. The general mortality rate was 3.4 per thousand inhabitants, while the mortality rate for infants under one year old was 1.7 per thousand live births. The average life expectancies for men and women in Macao were 80.3 and 86.4 years (2013-2016), respectively, which are among the highest life expectancies for any country or territory.

According to the ICD-10-CM classification system (International Classification of Disease, Tenth Edition, Clinical Modification), malignant tumours were the main cause of death in Macao, while circulatory diseases and respiratory diseases ranked second and third, respectively. In 2016, these three categories accounted for 36.6 percent, 24.4 percent and 17 percent, respectively, of all deaths during the year.

Health Bureau

The main functions of the Health Bureau are to coordinate health-related activities of public and private institutions, and to protect public health through primary and specialist health care services, disease prevention measures and hygiene promotion work.

Medical Benefits

The Government devotes considerable resources to medical and health care to optimise medical services and various health care facilities. In 2016, total expenditure on medical and health services was about 6.31 billion patacas, an increase of 7.19 percent over the 2015 figure.

The Government takes great responsibility for public heath, so Macao residents can enjoy a comprehensive coverage of medical benefits. All legal residents of Macao, regardless of their

Health and Social Welfare age or occupation, are entitled to free services at Health Centres and supplementary check ups at Conde S. Januario Hospital by referral from Health Centres, while non-residents are required to pay for such services according to rates established by the Health Bureau. Services provided by the Conde S. Januario Hospital are chargeable except for people specified by the Government, but Macao residents may enjoy a waiver of 30 percent of the charges. Conde S. Januario Hospital also provides assistance to Macao residents who have financial difficulties.

Additionally, there are medical entities subsidised by the Government and other institutions, such as Kiang Wu Hospital, the Workers' Clinic and Tung Sin Tong Clinics, as well as various private clinics and laboratories.

Specialist Medical Services

Conde S. Januario Hospital is a modern medical institution with advanced and comprehensive facilities. The hospital has received international accreditation for its management. Its departments include Inpatient, Outpatient, Emergency, Surgery, Intensive Care, Coronary Intensive Care, Burns Service, Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Medicine, Haemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis, Medical Imaging, Laboratory and Haematological Oncology. The Outpatient Department provides 92 types of services.

According to statistics provided by the Health Bureau, in 2016, Conde S. Januario Hospital had 347 doctors, 1,024 nurses and 906 beds (795 inpatient beds and 111 outpatient beds). It received 392,431 outpatients and 305,512 emergency cases and 21,274 inpatient cases. The bed occupancy rate was 79.35 percent and patients stayed in the hospital for an average of 10.77 days. The daytime hospital treated 42,727 patients, surgical operations were performed on 7,385 occasions, and 3,715 women gave birth in the hospital. A total of 5,392,782 diagnoses and medical examinations were conducted.

Primary Health Care Services

To realise the objective of "Health for All" advocated by the World Health Organization (WHO), the Health Bureau has established Health Centres throughout the territory. The completion of a primary health care network with health centres as its operational units offers all Macao residents easy access to primary health care services in their own neighbourhoods.

There are seven health centres and three health stations offering adult health care, child health care, oral and dental health care, student health care, pre natal health care, women's health care, Chinese medicine and acupuncture, psychological consultations, tobacco quitting consultations, neonatal hearing screening for newly born babies, and health screening services.

As at the end of 2016, there were 153 doctors (including general practitioners, practitioners of Chinese medicine and dentists) and 191 nurses providing primary health care services to 767,015 outpatients. The most sought-after outpatient services were adult health care, non-scheduled consultations, and child health care, which accounted for 37.2 percent, 22.74 percent and 11.28 percent, respectively, of total outpatient visits.

Cooperation with Non-profit-making Medical Institutions

The Government cooperates with many non-profit-making medical institutions to provide various services to residents including specialist health care (inpatient, emergency and cardiac surgery), outpatient services for general medicine, Chinese medicine and dental care, rehabilitation, home care, cervical cancer screening, psychological consultation, patient transportation, and dental cavity filling service and periodontal cure service. It also provides education programmes on AIDS prevention and promotion of tobacco-free lifestyles.

Since 2009, the Government has implemented a medical subsidy scheme, distributing health care vouchers to every Macao permanent resident to enhance public health consciousness and subsidise medical expenses, as well as foster development of private medical units.

Public Hygiene and Disease Prevention

Following World Health Organization guidelines, the Health Bureau continues to conduct regular disease monitoring; enhance prevention of and response to dengue fever, enteroviruses and outbreaks of seasonal influenza; strengthen education on AIDS screening and prevention, and intervention measures for tuberculosis high-risk groups; refine health and disease prevention systems at crossborder checkpoints; maintain cooperation with neighbouring regions; and optimise regional collaboration mechanisms.

Through the Healthy City Committee and the Commission for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Diseases, the Government continues to work on prevention of chronic diseases and advocate healthy lifestyles by organising health promotion activities in schools, promoting healthy buildings, and implementing tobacco control.

In 2016, there were a total of 9,064 cases of compulsory declaration of infectious diseases, the top three of which were enteroviruses (3,777 cases), influenza (3,309 cases) and chickenpox (529 cases). There were 11 imported cases of dengue fever, and one local infection of Avian influenza A (H7N9). A total of 45 cases of HIV infections were recorded. No case of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus (MERS) or Ebola virus was recorded.

To ensure public health, the Public Health Laboratory conducts chemical and microorganism tests for food safety, water quality, medicine, and clinical samples, as well as diagnostic services for some infectious diseases. In 2016, it tested 91,754 samples, and conducted a total of 319,951 tests.

Smoking Control

Law No. 5/2011 – Law of Smoking Prevention and Control – came into effect on 1 January 2012. Through various channels, including legislation, law enforcement, education, promotion and encouraging quitting of smoking, the Health Bureau implemented smoking control in phases. In 2016, the law enforcement team patrolled 315,014 establishments and there were 6,803 prosecutions.

Blood Collection

Macao adopts a voluntary, no rewards and anonymous blood donation policy. The Blood Transfusion

Centre is responsible for providing adequate amounts of safe blood to patients in need in Macao, and a consultation service for blood composition and immunohaematology. In 2016, a total of 13,592 residents registered as blood donors, and the centre collected 14,137 units of blood and prepared 38,590 units of blood components for 3,267 patients.

Pharmaceutical Affairs

By the end of 2016, a total of 29,825 kinds of western medicine had been approved by the Health Bureau for sale in the local market; of these, 9,366 were over-the-counter medicines, 18,769 were prescription medicines and 1,690 could only be used by hospitals. A total of 7,445 kinds of Chinese and traditional medicine were licensed for sale in the local market. There were 515 pharmacists and 234 pharmacy technicians registered with the Health Bureau. There were 128 licensed wholesale stores with authorisation from the Health Bureau for conducting pharmaceutical import and export business. There were 258 licensed pharmaceutical stores, 133 Chinese herbal stores, 15 pharmaceutical dealers and 11 pharmaceutical factories.

Private Healthcare Services

In 2016, there were 3,243 health care professional licensees, 319 health care establishments and four centres registered under the Health Bureau, constituting a total of 3,566 issuances of private health care licences, an increase of 3.72 percent as compared to the figure in 2015.

The number of health care establishments increased from 308 in 2015 to 319 in 2016, an increase of 3.57 percent. The numbers of licences issued for Chinese medicine practitioners, doctors and therapists recorded the highest increments of 48, 39 and 29 licences, respectively.

Kiang Wu Hospital

Kiang Wu Hospital is a non-governmental medical and health institution administered by the Kiang Wu Hospital Charitable Association of Macao. Established in 1871, it has a 145-year history. It is a charitable hospital founded and managed by Chinese people with the principles of running the hospital diligently and frugally, providing treatments with a caring heart, treating people with courtesy and putting patients first. Kiang Wu Hospital has developed into a modern general hospital that integrates treatment, prevention, teaching and research; and it is currently implementing a modern information management system in phases. In 2016, the hospital had 1,973 staff: 359 doctors, 583 nurses, 328 technical professionals and 703 other employees.

Kiang Wu Hospital has the following departments: Emergency, Outpatient, Inpatient, an Intensive Care Unit (ICU/CCU), Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) and Special Care Baby Unit (SBU), as well as a number of medical centres. The hospital's clinical services also cover medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, emergency, otorhinolaryngology, head and neck surgery, ophthalmology, dermatology, stomatology, rehabilitation, Chinese medicine, integrated physical examination, oncology and anaesthesiology. In addition, the hospital has supporting departments dedicated to various areas including medical imaging, pharmacy, pathology and general examination. The Dr Henry Y. T. Fok Specialist Medical Centre was completed and commenced operation in

August 2009 to offer various specialty outpatient services to the public.

Kiang Wu Hospital has four outpatient departments and two emergency departments, on the Macao Peninsula and Taipa, respectively. During 2016, its emergency and outpatient departments treated over 1.289 million patients, an average of 3,902 each day. Its emergency department and outpatient department on the Macao peninsula treated over 1.16 million patients during 2016, an average of around 3,501 per day; the Taipa Medical Centre received patients seeking emergency and outpatient services on 128,000 occasions, an average of 401 patients per day. A total of 30,400 inpatients were discharged from the hospital during the year.

University Hospital

The University Hospital, an institution under the Macau University of Science and Technology (MUST) Foundation, is an integrated, modern hospital. It also serves as the clinical and teaching base for the Faculty of Chinese Medicine and Faculty of Health Sciences of the MUST.

The hospital provides a wide range of services in various specialties of western and Chinese medicines, as well as other high quality services in its clinics, including International Medical Service, Specialist Centre of Chinese Medicine Faculty, Executive Health Management Centre, Integrated Rehabilitation Service Centre, Sleep Disorder Management Centre, Medical Imaging Diagnostic Centre, Clinical Laboratory Diagnostic Centre, Endoscopy Centre, Preventive Medicine, Integrated Chinese and Western Medicine Oncology Treatment Service, Electrocardiography Room, Interventional Catheterisation Room, Operating Room, Intensive Care Unit and Inpatient Department. In 2016, a haemodialysis centre with 42 beds was established. The Inpatient Department has 60 beds; double rooms, single rooms and luxury rooms are available.

Environmental Hygiene

One of the major tasks of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau is to improve the urban environment, maintain a clean and tidy city, as well as refuse collection. The bureau continued to replace street litterbins with compacting bins and closed refuse tips, which greatly reduced environmental hygiene problems arising from litterbins. The bureau also handles complaints about environmental hygiene, inspects urban hygiene, monitors the waste-disposal franchise company, manages landfills, improves the facilities and distribution of refuse stations, organises city cleaning campaigns to promote awareness of environmental hygiene, maintains and manages public conveniences and prevents rat problems. The Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau handled 10,582 complaints in 2016, mainly concerning refuse at vacant construction sites and buildings, water dripping from air conditioners, refuse stations, rat problems, occupation of public space, smoke and exhaust fumes, overflowing sewage and noise pollution.

Cemeteries

Macao has six public cemeteries and 11 private cemeteries. The public cemeteries are Macao St Michael's Cemetery, Macao Our Lady of Piety Cemetery, Sa Kong Cemetery and Carmo Cemetery on Taipa, Municipal Cemetery and Va Ian (Chinese) Cemetery on Coloane. The private cemeteries

are the Parsee Cemetery; the Old Protestant Cemetery; Mong Ha New Cemetery; Muslim Cemetery; Kai Fong (Neighbourhood) Cemetery, Pao Choc (Firecrackers) Cemetery, and Hao Si Cemetery on Taipa; and Kok Ip Cemetery, Ha Sac Cemetery, Ka Ho Cemetery and Son I Cemetery on Coloane.

The Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau is responsible for managing public cemeteries and monitoring the operation of private cemeteries. To provide a variety of funeral services to residents, it started to provide cremation services and tree burial services in September 2014 and September 2015, respectively. In 2016, the bureau conducted 90 cremations and 36 tree burials.

Public Toilets

The Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau has implemented various measures to optimise the distribution and services of Macao's public toilets. At present, the bureau manages 77 fixed and three portable public toilets, distributed across various districts and open to citizens and tourists free of charge.

Environmental Protection and Clean City Education

Environment Information Centre

Macao currently has two environment information and education centres. These are the Mong Ha Environment Information Centre and the Flora Garden Environment Information Centre. The environment information centres provide space for interactive exchanges and learning among the general public, fostering public concern regarding and encouraging joint efforts to raising the quality of Macao's urban environment, through education and promotions.

Green Roof

To promote education about environmental hygiene and reducing waste of resources, and to spread the message of caring for nature, the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau set up the Green Roof at the rooftop of Macao wholesale market. This was opened on 24 April 2010, for the public to visit by appointment.

Volunteers for Clean-up Campaign

In November 2012, the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau set up a volunteer team "Friends of Macao City", members of which are ambassadors for community environmental hygiene, environment protection and food safety. They spread messages about keeping the city clean, reducing waste at source and obeying environmental hygiene laws among Macao residents, tourists and foreigners living in Macao.

To help the members of "Friends of Macao City" learn about and understand the lifestyles of Macao residents of different nationalities, the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau organised various trainings and exchange activities for the volunteers who remained with "Friends of Macao City" in 2016 – establishing a platform for in-depth exchanges between the volunteers and foreign nationals,

and thus facilitating promotion of city cleaning to foreign nationals in future.

Oscar's Farm

Oscar's Farm opened during Green Week in 2005. It is the only organic farm in Macao, with an area of around 133,868 square metres. It provides accommodation in the form of villas and camp sites, as well as large huts for holding group activities, parties and handicraft workshops, as well as facilities including the chess game zone, teahouse, performance stage, barbecue zone, fitness zone and children's playground. It also has an organic farm. The farm combines natural environment and farming education, and is a healthy place for residents.

In 2016, about 400 tonnes of green waste were collected from green belts and delivered to Oscar's Farm. Some 240 tonnes of this were used as natural fertiliser, after undergoing the processes of separation and primary and secondary crushing. About 72 tonnes were mixed with livestock waste from the farm after secondary crushing, to make mature compost, which was used for organic farming in Cultivation Camp at Hac Sa Park.

Happy Farm

Happy Farm, which opened in 2016 with a total area of 5,972 square metres, is an initiative undertaken by the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau to create an urban oasis. Here, a spectrum of programmes – ranging from visits, through hands-on farming experience to educational activities – is held to enhance interactions and exchanges between members of local communities and groups. It is a multi-functional outdoor classroom where urban dwellers can learn about and experience farming, participate in outdoor educational activities and be close to nature, encouraging them to adopt an eco-friendly lifestyle. As far as urban recycling is concerned, it promotes recycling and making good use of organic resources, including turning kitchen waste into resources for environmental greening; soil and water conservation; improvement of environmental quality; and creation of habitats.

Green Week

The 35th Green Week in Macao was held from 12 to 21 March by the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau, with assistance from the Macao Federation of Trade Unions, the Macao General Neighbourhood Associations Union, the Women's General Association of Macao and other community associations. The theme for the year was "Green Macao, Attractive Home". The event lasted 10 days, featured over 30 activities, and was attended by over 51,000 people.

The Macanese Parterre, a large flower bed placed in the Tap Seac Square, was displayed for over six months. At the same time, green facilities in Macao were displayed to the public in four locations and a series of educational activities were organised. Green Week March and Tree Planting 2016, held on 20 March, started at the Seac Pai Van Country Park. More than 1,000 seedlings were planted on the day by members of the public. These not only enriched the forest, but also acted as fire protection zones, reducing the impact of hill fires on the forests. In addition, since the first Green Week, the organisers have planted 3,000 mangrove trees along the waterfront.

Food Hygiene

The relevant laws of Macao stipulate that most imported foods (primarily animal and plant products) are subject to compulsory quarantine and inspection before being placed on the market.

The Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau's quarantine personnel conduct hygiene inspections of imported foodstuffs, such as livestock, meat, vegetables, fresh fruits and fishery products, food products originating from animals, and fresh but perishable products. These inspections are conducted at the Border Gate and Lotus Flower Bridge Checkpoint, Ilha Verde quarantine station, wholesale markets, the Slaughter House, piers, Ka Ho Harbour, the airport and other quarantine points.

The Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau has strengthened its product quality inspection and control measures. It has also made sample inspection procedures for imported livestock and foodstuffs more stringent, in order to prevent outbreaks of infectious diseases. All imported foodstuffs – including vegetables, live poultry, fish, fresh and frozen meat, eggs, fruits and canned goods – must now be inspected, quarantined and tested for residual pesticides, while poultry must be tested for avian flu. In addition, the bureau is responsible for food hygiene inspection of shops selling meat, vegetables and fish, and issuing licences to them. It carries out regular hygiene blitzes, and it has introduced a grading system to monitor the hygiene and safety of fresh live food.

The Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau also ensures food safety by monitoring foods sold in local markets, inspections, food testing, publicity and education, as well as establishing food safety standards and guidelines according to the Food Safety Law.

By 2016, seven sets of food safety standards had been established: By-law No. 13/2013, Maximum Residue of Veterinary Medicines in Food, effective from October 2013; By-law No. 6/2014, List of Substances Banned from Use in Food, effective from March 2014; By-law No. 16/2014, Maximum Levels of Radionuclides in Food, effective from August 2014; By-law No. 16/2015 Maximum Levels of Bacterial Pathogens in Infant Formula, effective from October 2015; Maximum Levels of Pathogenic Micro-organisms in Dairy Products, effective from February 2016; Maximum Levels of Mycotoxins in Food, effective from May 2016; and Requirements on Nutrition Contents of Infant Formula, effective from February 2017. By 2016, 42 sets of Food Safety Guidelines had been published, to instruct the industry to maintain hygiene and safety during operations.

To enhance food safety, the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau regularly monitors foods sold in local markets, to understand the level of food hygiene. In 2016, three sampling tests on seasonal foods – Chinese New Year confectionery, sticky rice dumplings of the Dragon Boat Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival mooncakes – were conducted, and the pass rate was 99 percent. Four sampling tests were also conducted, including an investigation on levels of micro-organisms and food additives in instant desserts, an investigation on pollutant levels in grains and their products, an investigation on levels of food additives in pre-packaged soup and soup cubes, and an investigation on heavy metals and food additives in aquatic products. For each, the pass rate was 100 percent. Surveillance of food sold in the market was conducted during the year, with 2,046 samples tested, 99.7 percent of which passed the tests.

The Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau performs risk monitoring and assessment in response to overseas food safety issues, and alerts the industry about potential risks to Macao resulting from such issues. In 2016, 55 food safety alerts were issued, and an SMS alert service was introduced, to enable prompt responses by the industry.

The Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau continued to educate and communicate with the public about food safety risks. In 2016, 30 talks, 22 seminars and visits, and 10 Food Hygiene Supervisor Courses were organised for the industry; 356 seminars and guided tours were organised for the public; and the food safety website and mobile app were also optimised. The bureau strived to increase food safety awareness through various communication channels.

The Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau kept close contact and undertook reciprocal visits with the Macao Customs Service, the Health Bureau, the Economic Services Bureau, Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute, the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, the Social Welfare Bureau, the Consumer Council and counterparts of these organisations in neighbouring regions, in order to enhance food safety, inspection and quarantine in Macao.

Veterinary Health

Monitoring animal hygiene is an important integral part of preventing animal epidemics and securing public health. The Inspection and Veterinary Control Division, under the supervision of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau, is mainly responsible for supervising and managing animal hygiene in Macao. Its duties include prevention and control of epidemic animal diseases, quarantine of imported and exported animals, animal management, issuing and managing licences for poultry retailing and pet shops, education and publicity about animal hygiene and welfare, and animal licensing.

To prevent avian flu, the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau collected from all around Macao wild bird carcasses, faecal samples of migratory birds, poultry, birds of bird parks, and environmental samples from live poultry retail stalls. No avian flu virus was found through tests of all samples collected. Moreover, policies prohibiting the sale of live poultry at any retail sites and stipulating the compulsory slaughter of all live poultry before 7 pm were strictly implemented. In addition, the bureau has made efforts to move poultry retail stalls from the streets into the public markets. There are only two poultry retail stalls outside the public markets; both are on the Macao peninsula.

There are two dog pounds under the supervision of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau, which are responsible for issuing dog licences, providing rabies vaccinations for dogs and cats, providing diagnoses and treatment for pets, sheltering abandoned and stray animals, providing animal quarantine, handling matters concerning pet adoptions, issuing animal health certificates and providing corpse handling and cremation services.

To prevent rabies, in 2016 the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau gave rabies vaccines of three-year efficacy to 6,984 dogs and cats. The bureau issued 13,496 dog licences, and pounded 351 stray dogs and 134 stray cats.

From 2007, the bureau introduced the Stray Cat TNR Scheme, which reduces the number of stray cats by controlling the reproduction rate. In 2016, 33 stray cats were neutered, implanted

with a microchip, marked on the ear, vaccinated against rabies and then returned home or moved to appropriate places. By the end of 2016, a total of 1,907 stray cats had been treated in the Stray Cat TNR Scheme.

Wet Markets

There are nine wet markets in Macao: seven on the Macao peninsula and one each on the islands of Taipa and Coloane. These house a total of 954 market stalls.

In 2016, some 828 market stalls were rented, involving a total of 2,128 operators, of whom 892 were stall tenants and temporary mobile stall licensees, 443 were stall assistants and 793 were employees. The Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau is responsible for wet market management and tenant management.

Hawkers

The Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau licenses, manages and monitors hawkers. In addition, it manages various large temporary sales activities, such as sales of firecrackers and the Lunar New Year's Eve Market, during major Chinese traditional festivals, as well as special markets like the Taipa Flea Market.

By the end of 2016, the bureau issued 996 hawkers' licences, including 210 cooked food stall licences and 73 special permits to flower hawkers from Wanzai District of Zhuhai, 28 fewer licences or 2.73 percent less than in 2015.

The Slaughter House

In accordance with relevant regulations, livestock such as pigs, cattle and sheep must be slaughtered at the Slaughter House. The Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau stations veterinarians and quarantine personnel in the slaughterhouse to supervise its operations and hygiene. All slaughtered products must be checked before and after slaughter and certified fit for human consumption before they can be sold. The bureau is also responsible for protecting animal rights, preventing abuse, supervising the transportation of livestock and destroying sub-standard meat. In 2016, the Slaughter House butchered 110,312 head of cattle and pigs.

Social Services and Social Welfare

The Government designs its social welfare policies in conjunction with non-governmental agencies, to deliver practical social services that meet residents' needs. In 2016, the Social Welfare Bureau spent 2.258 billion patacas on social welfare services subsidising 236 social service facilities and services of various types, 12.72 percent more than in the previous year.

In 2005, the Government started to offer the Old-age Allowance to elderly Macao permanent residents aged 65 or above. The allowance was delivered to the eligible elderly in a lump sum in October every year. In 2016, the Old-age Allowance per head was 8,000 patacas a year. A total of

73,719 applications were approved (of which 1,657 were back payments of allowance from the previous year) and, in all, over 588 million patacas were paid to the elderly.

Social Welfare Bureau

The Social Welfare Bureau (IAS) provides individual and family assistances, and services for children and youth, and the elderly. It also offers rehabilitation services, anti-drug-dependence services, problem gambling prevention services, and social rehabilitation services. Its social service facilities include Social Services Centres, a casualty centre for victims of disasters, elderly centres, Assessment Centre for Rehabilitation, Drug Treatment Centres (Methadone), Healthy Life Education Centre and Chi Ai Hin (Problem Gambling Prevention and Treatment).

After Law No. 2/2016, Law of Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence, came into effect on 5 October 2016, a series of promotional and implementation work related to anti-domestic violence commenced. In addition, various short-term measures for the Ten-Year Action Plan for Elderly Services 2016-2025 and the Ten-Year Action Plan for Rehabilitation Services 2016-2025 were implemented.

Family Services

The Social Welfare Bureau has established five social services centres in Macao, providing individuals and families in need with general services, including personal and family counselling, financial aid, round-the-clock support, disaster relief and referral services.

The bureau also provides counselling and round-the-clock support, legal consultation services for individuals facing domestic violence, emotional disturbance and problems in health, study, work, family, marriage and social life. The hotline counselling service is responsible for immediate emotion relief and guidance to further in-person counselling. In 2016, the counselling hotline received 1,167 calls.

As at the end of 2016, Macao had one public shelter, nine integrated family and community services centres, four counselling and resource centres, two counselling hotlines operated by non-governmental organisations, and four shelters and temporary shelters (three of which are subsidised). During 2016, 26 people were admitted to the Ilha Verde shelter, and people used the winter/typhoon/heat shelter service a total of 1,646 times. The nine integrated family and community services centres provided services to 397,927 people; the four counselling and resource centres provided services to 320,974 people; the two counselling hotlines operated by non-governmental organisations provided services to 16,760 people; and the three subsidised shelters and temporary shelters provided services to 940 people.

Community Services

During 2016, six subsidised community centres, three community supporting services centres, seven small-scale service facilities and two service projects provided services on 431,769, 285,648, 531,399 and 75,585 occasions, respectively; while 5,754 people received various types

of assistance and services from IAS on 20,995 occasions. The assistance and services included financial aid; individual or family counselling; and employment services. Moreover, 11,495 face-to-face counselling sessions for 5,204 residents and 2,588 home visits for 1,901 residents, to cater for the various needs of individual cases. The bureau disbursed over 243 million patacas in the form of regular financial assistance to 6,973 people from 4,456 families.

To enhance welfare recipients' incentives to work and assist them to re-enter the labour market, the IAS and four non-governmental organisations cooperated in implementing the Community Employment Assistance Scheme. By the end of 2016, the scheme had 560 participants, of whom 415 sought occupational therapy and job matching. Additionally, by the end of 2016, the Positive Life Programme, which was launched to encourage employment, maintained 1,058 individual accounts for unemployed people, 410 of whom had already received employment counselling and accepted job referrals.

Children's and Youth Services

In 2016, Macao has 51 child-care centres, of which 38 are not-for-profit (34 of these are subsidised by the IAS) and 13 are for-profit. By December 2016, the child-care centres took in 7,276 toddlers (including for full-day, morning and afternoon sessions).

The nine homes for children and adolescents subsidised by the IAS provide short or long-term care and counselling for orphans, as well as children and adolescents who have been abandoned, who lack family care, or who are on the verge of a crisis as a result of family or social conflicts. In 2016, the nine homes housed 273 children and youngsters.

There are four community youth social work teams in Macao, comprising professional social workers who conduct outreach work in various places such as amusement game centres, sports grounds and fast food restaurants. They get in touch with youths who are more vulnerable to life crises and provide counselling services, and assist them with facing personal, family and social problems. Apart from outreach work, the teams also provides youth career development services, supporting services to families with children and youth at risk, community supporting services and drug abuse prevention services. During 2016, 17,003 people participated in activities and groups organised by the teams.

There are two Youth and Family Integrated Service Centres in Macao to organise youth development activities, provide youth counselling and supporting services, organise family life education and family activities, and provide family counselling and supporting services, as well as school supporting services. In 2016, the centres had 18,412 members enjoying these services.

The Social Welfare Bureau is the only authorised organisation in Macao that deals with adoption services. It handled 52 such cases in 2016. In addition, the bureau is responsible for providing assistance to minors who become involved in judicial actions, in accordance with the social protection system. During 2016, the bureau processed 315 such cases. Moreover, the bureau, in conjunction with the community youth social work teams, provides counselling services under the community support scheme to youths between 12 years to 16 years of age who have committed criminal offences or misdemeanours. In 2016, one such case was handled.

Services for the Elderly

For ongoing improvement of living conditions of the elderly, the Government continued providing subsidies and technical support to community groups and organisations in 2016, for establishing various facilities and support services, and promoting the improvement of services. The aim was to provide appropriate services to elderly persons in need, and let them feel cared for and respected so they can enjoy their remaining years in comfort and with dignity.

Macao currently has 18 homes for the elderly and two multi-services centres for elderly, providing residential care services for weak elders; 11 of them are not-for-profit (10 are subsidised by the Social Welfare Bureau) and nine are for-profit. There are three elderly day care centres and two multi-services centres for the elderly receiving IAS subsidies to provide day care services to elderly persons with health problems who are unable to take care of themselves. There are one public and eight non-profit day centres for the elderly, as well as one public and 22 not-for-profit social centres providing entertaining services for the elderly.

In 2016, 1,500 senior citizens were housed in homes for the elderly, 941 senior citizens enjoyed services at day care centres, 6,128 senior citizens enjoyed services at elderly day centres, 7,085 senior citizens used the services provided at social centres.

There are five home care and support service teams in Macao, operating under the three elderly day-care centres and the two multi-service centres. The teams provide household and home care services to elderly persons who are weak and need others to take care of them. There are two types of services: basic and supporting. In 2016, a total of 742 cases were handled, of which 352 involved senior citizens living alone, and 390 in which the senior citizens were not living alone.

In addition, an elderly caring service network and a supporting network for senior citizens living alone are provided for single elderly people and households with two elderly persons. The services include volunteer visits, caring phone calls and social activities, enabling the elderly to feel that they are cared for by society. In 2016, the two services were provided to 2,684 and 1,006 senior citizens respectively.

The Tele-Assistant "Peng On Tung" is a round-the-clock support service through home fixed line telephones, providing emotional support, regular greetings, community information service, referral services and regular visits. There is also an elderly hotline service, and during 2016 this provided assistance to 4,041 senior citizens in need, of whom 1,820 were living alone.

Since 2014, the IAS provided an Elderly Home Safety Evaluation and Equipment Subsidy Scheme for low income elderly families, elderly persons living alone or households with two elderly persons. The scheme aims to improve home safety by household safety evaluations, and installation of bathroom equipment and handrails. In 2016, household safety instructions were given to 974 households, and equipment was installed in 974 households.

Senior Citizen's Card

Citizens holding Macao Resident Identity Cards aged 65 or above are eligible to apply for the Senior Citizen's Card. Senior Citizen's Card holders are entitled to the welfare and benefits offered by the public organisations and enterprises that have signed cooperation agreements with the IAS.

By the end of 2016, the Social Welfare Bureau had issued a cumulative total of 58,548 Senior Citizen's Cards.

Rehabilitation Services

In 2016, Macao has nine rehabilitation homes, which are all subsidised by the Social Welfare Bureau. Seven of these provide accommodation, training, social and leisure activities to mentally handicapped adults or chronic mental patients, and children aged 15 below with mental or physical disabilities; and two are halfway house and supported hostel for people recovering from mental illness. Moreover, there are nine day centres subsidised by the Social Welfare Bureau, which provide self-training programmes, group studies, physiotherapy, regular activities and individual assistance to the hearing impaired, the mentally handicapped, people recovering from mental illness and the visually impaired, In 2016, the nine rehabilitation homes provided services to 487 people, while the nine day care centres offered services to 1,555 people.

In 2016, there are five subsidised sheltered workshops, vocational training centres and supported employment centres in Macao. Services were provided to 321 people. There are also three pre-schools/education centres, subsidised by the IAS, to provide early special education and training, and assistance for intelligence, language, interpersonal skills and physical activity development to children aged below six with disabilities in intellectual development and behaviour, children aged one to six with special needs, and children aged from one to 18 with impaired hearing. In 2016, the three pre-schools/education centres served 318 people.

The rehabilitation bus service in Macao is provided by two not-for-profit agencies. The Government subsidises the cost of purchasing and operating rehabilitation buses. The service enables people with impaired mobility, the physically disabled and patients requiring Haemodialysis to commute between their homes and hospitals or Health Centres. The rehabilitation bus service and non-emergency ambulance transport service conveys patients with physical disabilities between their homes and hospitals. In 2016, the former provided transport services to 26,397 people while the latter was used 6,871 times.

Macao currently has two government-funded comprehensive rehabilitation service centres, including one designed for people with intellectual disabilities opened in January 2006. Services provided by the centre include: small scale residential services to mildly and moderately mentally handicapped people aged between 16 to 55, which in 2016 served 20 people by providing independent living skills training; and provision of family resources services to the mentally handicapped and their families, which in 2016 served 9,674 people.

The other centre is a comprehensive rehabilitation service centre providing vocational training and rehabilitation services which served 71 people in 2016. Multi-disciplinary Assessment Services under the Social Welfare Bureau provide professional assessment services to disabled people who need allowances for using rehabilitation facilities, so they can find the most appropriate services. There were 86 such cases in 2016.

After By-law No. 3/2011, the System of Assessing and Classifying Disabilities for Registration of Disability Cards, became effective from 11 March 2011, the Assessment Centre for Rehabilitation began to accept applications for Disability Assessment Cards. As at 31 December 2016, it had

received 16,493 new applications and 5,810 renewal applications, and issued 12,866 Disability Assessment Cards.

The IAS acts according to Law No. 9/2011, Disability Allowance and Free Healthcare Services System, which became effective from 30 August 2011, and issues Disability Allowances to permanent residents who are issued temporary documents for or hold Disability Assessment Cards. The Disability Allowance is given once a year. It is divided into the Regular Disability Allowance and the Special Disability Allowance, the amounts of which were 8,000 patacas and 16,000 patacas in 2016, respectively. There were 11,416 applications eligible for allowances (including 1,061 applications for back payments of allowance from the previous year), involving over 124 million patacas.

Prevention and Treatment of Drug Addiction

The prevention of drug abuse mainly targets school, family and community in organising anti-drug abuse promotion and education activities. The activities aim at widely spreading and promoting the message of anti-drug abuse through seminars, training programmes, advertisements, games, a website, enquiries hotline, reception service and other cultural and leisure activities. Funding and technical support are also available to assist community groups in organising anti-drug activities.

In 2016, 3,033 people participated in training courses and seminars on anti-drug abuse organised by the IAS for schools, the community and professionals. Besides providing primary school students with healthy life and anti-drug education programmes, Healthy Life Education Centre also provides teenagers and the public with various cultural, physical and art activities, bringing out the messages of anti-drugs and healthy life. Since its opening in April 2016, a total of 4,596 people participated in its activities. A total of 19,831 primary school students from 66 schools participated in Healthy Life Education which was conducted especially for students aged from 5 years to 12 years. A total of 2,805 Form 1 to Form 3 students from 11 secondary schools participated in an education programme targeting junior secondary school students.

The Drug Treatment Complex Centre under the Social Welfare Bureau provides comprehensive voluntary treatment and rehabilitation services for drug-dependent people. They include outpatient and residential drug addiction treatment. During 2016, a total of 573 drug addicts received drug addiction treatment services. Of these, 69 were seeking help for the first time.

In Macao, there are four drug-treatment community groups, which provide rehabilitation services shelters, one service to families with youth drug addicts, an outreach treatment service for drug-dependent youths, and two outreach treatment services for addicts, and operate a self-help rehabilitation service organisation for addicts to provide mutual assistance. All are receiving subsidies from the IAS. In 2016, these four drug-treatment shelters offered services to 73 people; outreach drug addiction treatment services were used over 9,858 times; and outreach services designed for drug-dependent youngsters and problem juveniles were used 3,684 times. The self-help addiction treatment service helped 2,457 former addicts reintegrate into the community.

The IAS also offers financial and technical support. It has helped an organisation to launch a free outpatient service to help people quit smoking, which in 2016 helped 244 people on 910 occasions.

Prevention and Treatment of Problem Gambling

The Problem Gambling Prevention and Treatment Division – Chi Ai Hin is the department responsible for providing counselling services to problem gamblers and preventing gambling disorder. In 2016, the centre provided people in need with counselling through interviews to 40 new cases (among a total of 144 face-to-face counselling sessions) and 140 cases of counselling via hotlines. It also organised 20 community talks regarding prevention of gambling disorder and sound wealth management, attended by 905 participants.

To promote prevention of gambling disorder among youngsters, the centre collaborated with Young Men's Christian Association of Macau in launching the Smart Money Management Programme, and organised 89 talks attended by over 3,600 students. The centre also co-organised various activities with the Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau the University of Macau to promote responsible gaming, and three responsible gambling stations and six more responsible gambling kiosks were set up at casinos and gambling disorder prevention and treatment institutions to provide gamblers with information regarding risks of gaming, responsible gaming, ways to seek help, and self-exclusion application services. The centre also conducted training programmes such as a professional certificate programme for Gambling Counsellors, and a certificate programme for responsible gaming instructors. There were a total of 90 participants. In addition, the first certificate programme for responsible gambling trainers was held in the fourth quarter to train the trainers in gaming enterprises for further responsible gambling training of staff of the enterprises. There were a total of 17 participants.

Social Rehabilitation Services

Social rehabilitation services mainly assist the court to implement non-custodial sentences and measures (such as parole, supervision for probationers, labour in lieu of penalty, suspension of proceedings, judicial restoration) and implement education and supervision orders for youth offenders (such as rehabilitation, community service order, rule abiding order, probation order and half-way home order), aiming to assist offenders in Macao to restore a law-abiding life and reintegrate into society.

To assist offenders and young offenders to correct their misbehaviour, the Social Welfare Bureau provides various correction measures, including programmes for assisting discharged offenders to reintegrate into their families and communities, supportive measures for discharged offenders and half-way home services. Regarding youth, the Social Welfare Bureau focuses on legal education for juveniles, personal growth and community-based half-way house counselling.

In 2016, 911 discharged offenders and 164 young offenders were served. In addition, a half-way house for discharged offenders provided services for 136 occasions, while two half-way houses for young offenders provided services for 21 occasions.

Social Security Fund

The Social Security Fund Authority is responsible for implementing various policy measures concerning social security and managing relevant resources.

With the exacerbated social phenomenon of ageing, residents' demand for universal coverage is growing. In November 2008, the Government announced the Social Security and Old-age Pension System Reform Program. Its core aim is to build a double-tier social security system, founded on the first-tier social security system, so that all Macao residents can enjoy basic social protection, particularly old-age protection, to improve their quality of life, with more ample protection for retirement life supported by the second-tier, non-mandatory Central Provident Fund.

The draft law on the second tier, the Non-Mandatory Central Provident Fund System, was approved in principle by the Legislative Assembly on 21 June 2016. After the Legislative Assembly completes detailed discussions and passes the draft law, the system will be formally implemented.

Social Security System

Law No. 4/2010, Social Security System, came into effect on 1 January 2011. It is the first tier of the double-tier social security system. This System operates under the principles of social insurance and pay-as-you-go (PAYG). Its income derives from the contributions of employees, employers and arbitrary system contributors, employment fees for non-resident workers, appropriation from gaming, a one-percent appropriation from the recurrent income of the Government Budget, and income from investments of the Social Security Fund. To ensure the stability and sustainability of the social security system, the MSAR Government allocated a total of 37 billion patacas to the Social Security Fund by the end of 2016.

The Social Security System comprises an obligatory contribution system and an arbitrary contribution system. Employees and their employers are required to make obligatory contributions of 45 patacas per month (30 patacas by employers and 15 patacas by employees) to the Social Security Fund, and other residents who comply with the relevant legal requirements can make contributions by enrolling in the arbitrary system, with the full amount of contributions – 45 patacas per month, to be paid by the beneficiaries themselves.

As stipulated in the Executive Order No. 357/2016, with effect from 1 January 2017, the contribution amount is increased to 90 patacas (60 patacas from employers and 30 patacas from employees) per month, while the arbitrary contribution amount is also 90 patacas per month.

In 2016, a total of 359,000 beneficiaries made their contributions. They included around 289,000 employees and 70,000 voluntary contributors (including in-service public servants registered in the retirement and pension system). The contributions totalled around 190 million patacas.

According to the Rules on Enforcing the Law on Employment of Non-resident Workers, employers are required to pay a 200-pataca employment fee for every non-resident worker. Employers are responsible for paying the full amount. Employers of assembly and processing manufacturing enterprises, as stipulated in Decree-Law No. 11/99/M, can be exempted from 50 percent of the employment fee. Employers of non-resident workers employed as domestic workers are exempted from the employment fee. In 2016, employment fees totalled around 370 million patacas.

According to the current social security system, eligible beneficiaries are legally entitled to pensions, disability allowance, unemployment allowance, sickness allowance, funeral allowance,

marriage allowance, birth allowance and allowance for respiratory occupational diseases.

In July 2016, pensions and disability allowance were increased to 3,450 patacas. Together with other benefits, the average increase was around three percent. Throughout the year, about 94,000 beneficiaries received their pensions. Social security payments totalled around 3.44 billion patacas. Pensions (including additional payments) made up the majority of social security payments, accounting for around 3.18 billion patacas.

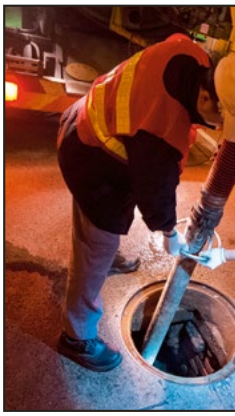
Provident Fund Individual Accounts

Law No. 14/2012, Provident Fund Individual Accounts, came into effect on 15 October 2012, with the aim of managing the amount of money allocated from public funds to Macao residents, especially senior citizens, in order to enhance and improve their social security and quality of life. It laid the foundation for a non-mandatory centralised provident fund system that includes contributions from employees and employers. All Macao permanent residents above the age of 22, who have resided in Macao for at least 183 days within the year prior to the allocation, are eligible for allocation. Provident fund individual account owners who are aged 65 or above or meet other requirements are eligible to make withdrawals of the money in their individual accounts.

In 2016, there were 565,000 Provident Fund Individual Account holders, of whom 362,000 fulfilled the requirements for receiving the fund allocation. The Government paid 7,000 patacas to each of the entitled residents. Account holders who became entitled for the first time were given an incentive basic amount (previously known as start-up capital) of 10,000 patacas. In 2016, a total of 14,000 account holders received the incentive basic amount. Allocations of premiums for individual accounts were conducted in September, with each entitled account holder receiving interest of up to 746 patacas.

Account holders who had reached 65 years of age and those who met certain criteria became eligible to apply to withdraw funds from their accounts. Throughout 2016, there were 58,000 applications for withdrawals, leading to the disbursement of 700 million patacas.

Unsung Heroes



The Drainage Division of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau is mainly responsible for repairing, maintaining and cleaning the public drainage network for domestic sewage and rainwater, and all equipment related to its normal operation; monitoring the functioning of public drainage systems, including new connection works for domestic and industrial water; and cleaning septic tanks and grease filter tanks.

Drainage Division staff work day and night on streets, displaying remarkable dedication to keeping Macao clean for better environmental hygiene. Our quality of life is elevated thanks to their efforts.

Macao Yearbook 2017

10

MEDIA, COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Media, Communications and Information Technology

Macao enjoys freedom of the press, freedom of speech and freedom of publishing. Despite being relatively small, it has a sophisticated and well-developed media industry.

The Government strives to enhance the transparency of its administration and facilitate communication and dialogue with the media. This enables government messages to be delivered to the public promptly and accurately, and provides a wide range of information via the media. Furthermore, the Government expects the media to act as a watchdog, continually prompting every government department to improve its work and provide better-quality services to the community.

Macao's laws protect the rights of journalists to gather and receive news and information, and to report it, ensuring their journalistic independence.

Mass Media

Electronic Media

Macao has one free-to-air TV station, two radio stations and one cable TV station, as well as three locally based satellite TV stations.

Teledifusao de Macau (Macau Broadcasting Company, TDM) began providing a public broadcasting service in February 1988. Digital broadcasting commenced in 2008. Currently, both analogue broadcasting and digital broadcasting are available. The 12 digital channels include the two round-the-clock channels (Chinese and Portuguese), sports, information, high definition (HD), CCTV-13, CCTV news, CCTV documentaries, Fujian TV Station Haixia Satellite Channel and Hunan TV World.

Radio Macau, a subsidiary of TDM, and the privately owned Radio Vila-Verde (Green Village) are Macao's two radio stations. Both broadcast 24 hours a day.

Macau Cable TV has been broadcasting since July 2000, and offers 96 channels (including 16 test channels, and one dedicated hotel channel); each is aired 24 hours per day.

MSTV Satellite TV Company Limited – originally known as the Cosmos Satellite Television Company, which was the first operator to be granted a licence to provide satellite television services in Macao – now offers the MSTV's News Channel, broadcasting 24 hours a day.

The Chinese channel of the MASTV Company began operations in June 2001. It broadcasts 24 hours a day.

On 2 December 2008, Macau Lotus Satellite TV Media Limited was granted a 15-year licence to provide satellite television services in Macao. It started its broadcasting service on 1 January 2009, on its Macao Lotus TV 24-hour channel.

Print Media

The history of Macao's newspaper industry can be traced back over 100 years. From 1839 to 1840, while enforcing the opium ban in Guangdong, Lin Zexu commissioned a selective translation of

the *English Macao Monthly* and, for administrative purposes, published *Journal News of Macao* in Guangzhou. On 18 July 1893, Dr Sun Yat Sen and a Macanese named Francisco H. Fernandes worked together and founded *Echo Macanese*, which was published in Chinese and Portuguese. On 22 February 1897, Kang Youwei and Liang Qichao founded *The Reformer China*. After the 1911 Revolution in China, Macao's Chinese newspapers began to flourish. Several newspapers, such as *Ao Men Shi Bao* (Macao Times), *Hao Jing Wan Bao* (Oyster Mirror Evening Post), *Ao Men Tong Bao* (Macao Bulletin), and *Hao Jing Ri Bao* (Oyster Mirror Daily), were founded at this time.

Macao has 13 Chinese daily newspapers, which currently print a total of 100,000 copies each day. They are *Ou Mun Iat Pou* (Macao Daily News), *Jornal Va Kio* (Overseas Chinese Journal), *Tai Chung Pou* (The Public), *Si Man Pou* (The Citizen), *Jornal Seng Pou* (Star Journal), *Cheng Pou* (Righteousness), *Today Macau Jornal*, *Jornal San Wa Ou* (New Chinese Macau Journal), *Hou Kong Daily*, *Macao Evening*, *Macau Times*, *Exmoo News* and *Macau Today*.

The main Chinese weeklies published in Macao are: *Jornal Informacao* (Information Journal), *Pulso de Macau* (Macau Pulse), *Semanario Recreativo de Macau* (Macau Entertainment Weekly), *Semanario Desportivo de Macau* (Macau Sports Weekly), *Observatorio de Macau* (Macau Observer), *Macau Chinese Journal*, *Macao Commercial Post* and *the Macau Convention and Exhibition Economy Journal*.

Portuguese daily newspapers have an even longer history than the Chinese dailies. In 1822, *Abelha da China*, the first-ever daily in China, was founded and published in Portuguese. Other early-founded Portuguese papers founded in Macao include *Gazeta de Macau* (Macau Gazette), *Imparcial* (The Impartial), and *Correio de Macau* (Macau Post). Macao currently has three Portuguese dailies primarily intended for a local Portuguese readership. These are *Ponto Final* (Full Stop), *Jornal Tribuna de Macau* (Macau Tribune Journal) and *Hoje Macau* (Today Macau). *O Clarim* (The Bugle) and *Plataforma Macau* (Macau Platform) are weeklies, published bilingually in Chinese and Portuguese.

The English daily newspapers in Macao are the *Macau Post Daily*, the *Macao Daily Times* and the *Macau Business Daily*.

Every day, dozens of Hong Kong newspaper and magazine titles are transported to Macao. Some daily newspapers and magazines published in mainland China are also available on local newsstands. In addition, Macao residents enjoy access to radio and TV programmes made in Hong Kong and mainland China.

Media Stationed in Macao

Macao does not have its own news agency. However, both Xinhua News Agency and Lusa-Portuguese News Agency have branches or representative offices in Macao. People's Daily and China News Service (CNS) have branches in Macao. Other media organisations with accredited correspondents in the territory include China Central Television (CCTV); China National Radio (CNR); China Radio International (CRI); the State Administration of Radio, Film and Television; Wen Hui Bao (Shanghai); Hong Kong Economic Journal (HKEJ); EyePress News; Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK); and Wen Wei Po.

Press Associations

The press associations in Macao include the Macao Chinese Media Workers Association, the Macao Journalists Club, the Macao Journalists Association, the Macao Media Club, the Macau Sports Press Association, and the Portuguese and English Speaking Media Association.

The Press Law

The Press Law (Law No. 7/90/M), promulgated in August 1990, guarantees the freedom of the press and its right of access to information; and governs activities regarding newspapers and magazines, publishers and news agencies.

Macao's Press Law consists of seven chapters and 61 articles. This law protects the rights of journalists, including those to gather, receive and report information. By law, journalists have the right to access information from government authorities, public administrations, public corporations and joint ventures formed by the Government; private organisations of which the Government or its subsidiaries are major shareholders; corporations that operate public assets; and contractors that provide public works or services. This freedom of access is not applicable to information regarding judicial confidentiality and state secrets, or facts and documentation protected by law as private and confidential information.

Journalists have the right to protect their sources of information and they will not be penalised directly or indirectly while exercising that right. Likewise, there is no obligation for media owners and publishers, individual publications or news agencies to reveal their sources of information. In this way, the law protects journalistic independence. However, in the event of sufficient evidence of criminal involvement, the media's right to protect its sources of information can be terminated by a court order.

The Press Law allows freedom of discussion and criticism of politics, society, religious views and laws, as well as the acts of the Government itself and its departments and personnel.

Publishers or other entities publishing periodicals, and correspondents of non-local media organisations based in Macao, are legally required to register with the Government Information Bureau (GCS).

In 2010, the Government proposed to review and revise the Press Law and the Audio-Visual Broadcasting Law. The Government Information Bureau (GCS) began to prepare for the revision. Academic institutions were appointed to conduct a study on the direction for amendments to the two laws and an opinion poll at the end of 2010 and in 2011, to realise the objectivity and neutrality of the revision process. The GCS also gave the media regular reports on progress with the work, to inform the public; and communicated with the industry through various channels to collect opinions and suggestions about the revision.

Since the Broadcasting Law encompasses many regulations on technical aspects of broadcasting, and there is a need to align with the telecommunications legislation, the Government deferred any amendment to the Broadcasting Law while proceeding to amend the Press Law under the principle of any clause being "limited to deletion only", after gathering and analysing the views of the

media industry and the results of the opinion gathering. The controversial provisions to be deleted included one concerning the Press Council, and another on the Code of Practice for Journalists. Some wording would also be amended, to align with relevant laws.

The Government Information Bureau drafted consultation documents in alignment with the above-mentioned direction for amendment, and conducted a public consultation on the revised draft of the amendment to the Press Law in 2013. The final report on the public consultation on the amendment was announced on 17 April 2014, after consolidating views gathered in six industry and public consultation sessions, as well as written opinions collected via various channels, such as online sources, fax, email and post. In June 2014, after the revised draft of the Press Law and the relevant administrative documents were completed, and submitted to the Chief Executive, they were referred to the administration and justice system for follow-up, and technically analysed and verified by the relevant authorities. The GCS will follow establish procedures in continuing to communicate with the legal departments and follow up the relevant work.

Government Information Bureau

The Government Information Bureau (GCS) is a bureau-level administrative entity under the supervision of the Chief Executive. It assists government departments and the media by coordinating and conducting research regarding public communication, disseminating government information and arranging media interviews. The GCS regularly publishes *Macao Magazine*, the *Macao Information* booklet and the *Macao Yearbook* in Chinese, Portuguese and English; and is gradually increasing the release of new information through new media and mobile networks.

In line with the development of civil society and information technology in mass media, in March 2012 the Government promulgated the by-law, Organisation and Operation of the Government Information Bureau (GCS), to enhance the transparency of administration, facilitate communication with citizens and media, and further safeguard the public interest and the right to information.

Under the new framework, the GCS was restructured from one department with three divisions and one team to two departments with five divisions: the Information Department – under which is the Media Relations Division; the Research and Publicity Department – under which are the Publicity and Promotion Division and the Publication Division; the IT and Archive Division; and the Administration and Finance Division.

In recent years, the GCS utilises the mobile network to offer different kinds of information to the media and the general public. In addition to Macao news applications that distribute the latest government news, the GCS has launched a WeChat account for subscriptions, a YouTube channel and a Facebook page. *Macao Yearbook* and *Macao Magazine* are published in Chinese, English and Portuguese, and are available through websites and mobile applications allowing readers to browse information.

Disseminating Government Information

The GCS has also established the Information Broadcast System (IBS) for local media and accredited correspondents. The IBS facilitates media access to official information and photographs by

distributing them via the Internet. This enables the media to remotely access official information at any time.

During 2016, the Information Department wrote and distributed 14,064 press releases in Chinese, Portuguese and English, and distributed 1,874 interview notices and 1,239 photographs on behalf of the Government and its departments.

Registration of Periodicals

The Administration and Accounting Section of the GCS is responsible for registering newspapers, publishers and periodicals. Under the Media Registration Regulations, if a daily publication is registered but has not been published for 180 days, or if other registered periodicals have not been published for a period of one year or have been suspended for a period of one year, their registration will be cancelled. Registration of publications is free of charge.

Twelve new publications were registered with the GCS in 2016, including publications appearing weekly, fortnightly, monthly, once every two months, and quarterly.

The Government Portal

The Government portal (www.gov.mo) was officially launched in December 2004. It offers a comprehensive platform for information and e-services provided by all Government departments. The portal gives the public access to information from various public administrative departments, the Legislative Assembly, courts, the Public Prosecutions Office and tertiary education institutions.

Available in both traditional and simplified Chinese, Portuguese and English versions, the Government portal provides general information and updates about Macao to local residents, tourists and the business community. The portal covers government information and announcements, fact sheets about Macao, city information, cultural and recreational activities, e-services, legal advice, and comments and complaints from the public.

The portal's objectives are to announce government policies in a timely manner, enhance communication between the Government and the public, maintain administrative transparency, and collect public opinion.

Government Printing Bureau

The Government Printing Bureau implements the Government's publishing policy. It is responsible for the publication of the *Macao Special Administrative Region Gazette* (the *Macao SAR Gazette*) and its supplements; the laws and regulations of Macao (in both separate and omnibus formats); the general budget of Macao and related budgets of government departments and public bodies; Macao's accounting records; government policy addresses; legally defined official forms; and any official printed matter that uses the emblem of Macao. It also undertakes the layout, proofreading and printing of printed matter that requires special security measures or close supervision.

The Macao SAR Gazette

Sections One and Two of the *Macao SAR Gazette* are published at 9:00 am every Monday and Wednesday, respectively; unless either of these days is a public holiday, in which case the pertinent section is published on the next working day. Announcements of urgent or ad-hoc matters that occur outside this schedule may be issued in a supplement or special section.

Publication of all the following items in Section One of the *Macao SAR Gazette* is mandated by law, and they only come into legal effect thereby: laws, by-laws, Legislative Assembly resolutions, administrative orders and orders approved by the Chief Executive, orders approved by principal government officials, international treaties signed in the name of "Macao, China", Legislative Assembly election results, the appointment of members of the Legislative Assembly, the appointment and termination of appointment of Executive Council members, the appointment and termination of appointment of presidents and judges at all levels of the courts and of public prosecutors, as well as other announcements of appointments and terminations of appointments under the law and documents whose announcement is required by law.

The following announcements must also be made in Section One of the *Macao SAR Gazette*:

1. Amendments to the Basic Law of the MSAR, proposals to amend the Basic Law, and interpretations of the Basic Law by the authorised entity;
2. National laws that apply to the MSAR, and interpretations of those laws by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC);
3. Documents adopted by the NPC and its Standing Committee regarding the MSAR;
4. Regulatory documents adopted by the NPC's Preparatory Committee for the Macao Special Administrative Region, regarding the establishment and operation of the MSAR;
5. Documents authorised by the NPC and its Standing Committee and the central government; and orders, instructions and documents issued by the central government in accordance with the Basic Law of the MSAR;
6. Documents regarding the appointment and termination of the Chief Executive, principal government officials and the Public Prosecutor-General by the central government; and
7. The Chief Executive's annual policy address.

The following announcements must be made in Section Two of the *Macao SAR Gazette*:

1. International treaties applicable to the MSAR;
2 Agreements on judicial mutual assistance, and mutual exemption of visa requirements by the MSAR and other countries or regions with the assistance and authorisation of the central government;
3. Judicial mutual assistance agreements signed with judicial authorities in other areas or regions in mainland China;
4. Statements and announcements made by the Legislative Assembly;
5. Statements and announcements made by the Government; and

6. Other documents that are to be announced in this section by law.

Since 2000, the Government Printing Bureau has posted the complete contents of Sections One and Two of the *Macao SAR Gazette* on its website (www.io.gov.mo) for public access and information. To strengthen the accuracy and integrity of the electronic version of the *Macao SAR Gazette*, the Government Printing Bureau launched an electronic authentication version of the *Macao SAR Gazette* in November 2015.

By 31 December 2016, the Government Printing Bureau had established an online database containing the full text of 25,000 laws and regulations. This includes all the laws and regulations published since the establishment of the MSAR, as well as laws, decree-laws and other regulations gazetted between 1976 and 19 December 1999 that remain in effect. In 2016, the bureau's official website recorded an average of more than 345,000 hits per month.

Laws of the Macao Special Administrative Region

Prior to the establishment of the MSAR, the Government Printing Bureau published Macau Laws. Since the establishment of the MSAR, it has published The Macao Special Administrative Region Laws, a semi-annual reference document that provides easy access to major laws, by-laws, resolutions of the Legislative Assembly and administrative orders published in the *Macao SAR Gazette*.

External Services

The Government Printing Bureau offers external services including subscription of the *Macao SAR Gazette*; sales of government publications and other printed matter. In addition to the *Macao SAR Gazette*, the Government Printing Bureau sells printed books published by the bureau, books published by other governmental departments, government printed materials and CD-ROM of laws. The bureau also publishes announcements and notices of private institutions in the Macao SAR Gazette, and provides printing services to private organisations and individuals.

The Government Printing Bureau launched the Macao SAR Electronic Book Store mobile application in November 2013, offering electronic publications published by the Macao SAR, governmental departments and other institutions, and *Macao SAR Gazette*. It also distributes promotional materials, and sells miscellaneous printed materials. The electronic authentication version of the *Macao SAR Gazette* was launched in January 2016, for free subscription by government departments and the public.

Information Technology

Science and Technology Committee

The Science and Technology Committee is a consultative body that advises the Government on the formulation of policies to promote technological development and modernisation.

Chaired by the Chief Executive, the Science and Technology Committee was formed with

committee members including the Secretary for Transport and Public Works, the Secretary for Economy and Finance, the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Macao Foundation, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Science and Technology Development Fund, the Rector of the University of Macau, the Rector of the Macao Polytechnic Institute, the Rector of the Macau University of Science and Technology, the President of the Board of Directors of the Macau Productivity and Technology Transfer Center (CPTTM), and the Director of the United Nations University International Institute for Software Technology, plus 19 other members who have excelled in the fields of science, technology and innovation, and who are appointed by the Chief Executive.

The Chief Executive has also appointed ten internationally renowned experts and scholars as advisors to the council. They are Tsung Dao Lee, Lu Yongxiang, Zhu Lilan, Lu Zhonghe, Hui Yongzheng, Zhu Gaofeng, Charles K. Kao, Li Lianhe, Song Yonghua and Jack Ma.

Science and Technology Development Fund

The Science and Technology Development Fund was established under By-law No. 14/2004 of the Macao SAR and is supervised by the Chief Executive. In line with Macao's policies on science and technology, the fund subsidises the development of educational programmes, research and other related projects.

Eligible categories for subsidies include science research, popular science, patents, joint projects and special subsidies for purchasing science equipment. In 2016, 76 subsidies were approved.

Macau New Technologies Incubator Centre

Co-founded by the Government and the private sector, the Macau New Technologies Incubator Centre (Manetic) was established in 2001, marking Macao's first step towards the development of innovative hi-tech industries.

Manetic is an incubator centre for new technology. Its major objective is to help turn business or product ideas into commercial ventures as quickly as possible. Manetic's targets include: to strengthen technological development in Macao and improve career opportunities for the next generation; to effectively utilise Macao's professional resources through cooperation with multinational companies; and to tap international resources through developing Macao as the technological development centre in the Greater China region.

Telecommunications Services

The objective of Macao's telecommunications policy is to gradually liberalise the regulation of the public telecommunications infrastructure and service provision, in order to maximise public benefits, create investment opportunities and enhance the competitiveness and long-term development of the economy and the community. This policy strives to ensure that quality and efficient telecommunications services are always available to the entire community and businesses at reasonable cost and in a non-discriminatory manner. A further goal is network interconnection and number portability.

The Telecommunications Law

The Telecommunications Law (Law No. 14/2001) was gazetted on 20 August 2001. The construction, management and operation of a telecommunications network, and its service provision, are legally deemed to be matters of public interest, and they can only be undertaken by a public entity or by a private organisation that complies with applicable regulations and demonstrates its business capability. The Government will review the relevant laws and propose amendments to them when appropriate, after taking into account the actual circumstances and development trends of telecommunications services in Macao.

Bureau of Telecommunications Regulation

Under the supervision of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works, the Bureau of Telecommunications Regulation (DSRT) oversees telecommunications and information technology in Macao.

The MSAR Government issued By-law No. 29/2016 Amendment to Regulation of Organisation of Postal Services, to rename Macao Post as the Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau (CTT) and merge it with DSRT on 19 December 2016.

Fixed-network and External Telecommunications Services

Macao's fixed-network and external telecommunications services are currently operated by Companhia de Telecomunicacoes de Macau (CTM) under a franchise contract. In November 2009, the Government and CTM signed the revised Interim Review on the Franchise Contract on Public Telecommunications Services, which stipulated the full liberalisation of the telecommunications services market in 2012. In December 2011, the Government formulated the Regulations on the Provision and Operation of Fixed Public Telecommunication Networks (By-law No. 41/2011). In June 2013, CTM and MTEL Telecommunication Company Limited were granted licences for the provision and operation of fixed public telecommunication networks, respectively. MTEL Telecommunication Company Limited began providing its services on 3 December 2014.

At the end of 2016, there were 134,072 fixed-network lines in Macao, along with 676 public pay phones offering local call services and IDD access from public locations throughout the Macao peninsula and the two islands. Callers in Macao can currently make IDD calls to 246 countries and regions.

Public Mobile and Wireless Communications Services

The wireless telecommunications market was officially opened up in 2000, advancing the Macao telecommunications and information industry into a new era. In the early 2000s, Companhia de Telecomunicacoes de Macau (CTM), Hutchison Telephone (Macau) Company and SmarTone Mobile Communications (Macau) were awarded eight-year licences to offer public mobile phone services. Kong Seng Paging Ltd. was also granted a virtual mobile operator licence to provide public mobile telecommunication services, despite not having its own public telecommunication

network and frequency.

The Regulation on the Interconnection of Public Telecommunication Networks (By-law No. 41/2004), stipulates the establishment of a level playing field for the interconnection of public telecommunications networks, in order to ensure the implementation of interconnection at an opportune time and at a reasonable cost.

In accordance with regulations, in 2005 the Government issued a licence to China Unicom (Macau), allowing it to establish a CDMA2000 1X network and provide roaming mobile telecommunications services. After one year of operation, the company successfully applied to the Government for a licence to provide local services.

At the beginning of 2006, China Unicom (Macau), Hutchison Telephone (Macau), Comphania de Telecomunicacoes de Macau (CTM) and SmarTone Mobile Communications (Macau) were granted licences to provide public networks for terrestrial third-generation (3G) mobile telecommunications and roaming 3G mobile telecommunications services. In December 2014, the four operators' licences to provide public networks for terrestrial mobile telecommunications services were extended to 4 June 2023.

In September 2014, the Government initiated an open tender for granting licences for the operation of public networks for terrestrial Long-Term Evolution (also known as 4G) mobile telecommunications and the provision of relevant public mobile telecommunication services. After a comprehensive review of the tenders, the Government has taken into consideration whether the bidders' plans can foster development of the telecommunications industry in Macao, as well as deliver long-term economic and social benefits. The Government has decided to issue the licences to Macao Telecommunications Ltd., China Telecom (Macau) Limited, SmarTone Mobile Communications (Macau) Limited and Hutchison Telephone (Macau) Company Limited. In the second half of 2015, these four operators all introduced mobile communication services with more advanced technology.

In March 2015, the Government renewed the virtual mobile network operator licence of Kong Seng Paging Ltd, Macau to 4 June 2023.

As at the end of 2016, the five mobile telecommunication providers had 1,969,972 registered users, and per capita cell phone ownership was 304.15 percent.

Mobile Communication Service Information

Year	No. of radio paging users	No. of mobile phone users	No. of rechargeable mobile phone cards
2003	3,453	198,696	165,335
2004	2,728	228,296	204,154
2005	2,513	259,336	273,422
2006	1,891	301,512	334,835

(Cont.)

Mobile Communication Service Information			
Year	No. of radio paging users	No. of mobile phone users	No. of rechargeable mobile phone cards
2007	2,782	356,117	438,206
2008	2,780	395,943	536,653
2009	3,097	420,098	617,282
2010	3,204	459,330	662,931
2011	3,101	525,209	827,985
2012	1,886	564,576	1,048,881
2013	1,278	597,012	1,125,233
2014	865	638,725	1,217,728
2015	722	677,018	1,219,079
2016	701	700,609	1,269,363

Internet and Broadband Services

Macao's internet-enabled population continued to increase at a stable pace. At the end of 2016, there were 178,092 internet subscribers. In accordance with the regulations of By-law No. 24/2002, in November 2002 internet service providers (ISPs) were formally included in the licensing mechanism. To date, 21 companies have been granted ISP licences.

CTM began offering internet broadband services in July 2000, and MTEL began offering internet broadband services in December 2014. By the end of 2016, there were 177,959 registered broadband subscribers, 4.8 percent more than a year earlier. Of these subscribers, 159,413 were residential broadband services subscribers, representing approximately 82.7 percent of all households1.

Moreover, the urban wireless broadband network project financed by the Government, commenced in 2009, and began providing services to residents and tourists in September 2010. By the end of 2016, there were 201 WiFi Go service spots, and approximately 36 million successful connections had been recorded.

Television Services

To ensure citizens' access to basic television channels, the Government categorises television

services into free and pay services. In April 2014, the Government, Teledifusao de Macau (Macau Broadcasting Company, TDM) and the Post Office co-established the Macau Basic Television Channels Limited. In cooperation with the existing terrestrial broadcasting service providers, the company connects the underground transmission network with the networks of these providers, thereby providing support services enabling the public to receive basic television channels, as a supplementary means for people in Macao to receive free television signals. These supporting services for the public were renewed for two years starting from 1 April 2016.

Regarding terrestrial pay television services, with the policy objective to liberalise the market for television services, on 22 April 2014 the Government endorsed the renewal of the non-franchised contract for Macau Cable TV, thereby creating the conditions for a fully liberalised market for pay television services.

In addition, the Government issued a new executive order in July 2014, exempting satellite television receivers with diameters of less than three meters from approval by the Government, provided that the receivers are used to receive signals of television programmes for private use. This encourages adoption of diversified modes of reception of television services, by allowing the public to have easy access to television programmes via satellite television signals.

Registration and Management of Internet Domain Names

The University of Macau's previous appointment to manage and register the top-level domain ".mo" for the Macao SAR ended in 2010. Consequently, in March 2011, the Government launched the Macao Network Information Centre and awarded a service contract to HNET Asia Ltd to administer and operate Macao domain names.

In 2014, the DSRT liaised with the Macao Network Information Centre to introduce services for Chinese and Portuguese domain names for the Internet country code ".mo", electronic payment, optimisation of the application procedures and amendment of domain names, to provide more diverse, better quality domain name services. In 2015, the DSRT introduced IPv6 domain name services, furthering advancing the development of domain name services in Macao.

IPv6 Network Research Laboratory

To introduce IPv6 and its related setup techniques to the industry and personnel in the relevant fields, and to assure the industry of the application of IPv6, the DSRT worked with the Macau Polytechnic Institute in setting up the IPv6 Network Research Laboratory. This aimed to demonstrate the application and connection of IPv6, and to conduct related research and development. The laboratory commenced operations on 16 April 2013.

Development of Terrestrial Digital Broadcasting

Following the global trend of terrestrial digital broadcasting, the number of terrestrial digital broadcasting channels provided by Teledifusao de Macau (Macau Broadcasting Company, TDM) increased to 11. To ensure the availability of quality products that meet residents' needs, and to

enable residents to enjoy the programmes aired on Macao's terrestrial digital broadcasting channels, the Bureau of Telecommunications Regulation built the Digital Terrestrial Television Research and Testing Centre, which commenced operation on 20 September 2010, in partnership with Macao Polytechnic Institute. Following the centre commencing operations, certain integrated television sets and decoders have been tested, and the reports have been completed.

Radio Frequency Allocation and Coordination with Neighbouring Regions

After signing the Mainland China and Macao Frequency Coordination Agreement for Terrestrial, Mobile/Fixed Broadcasting (Audio and Television) in 2002, mainland China and Macao have maintained strong links in the development of wireless communication services.

In December 2013, the DSRT, the Guangdong Radio Administrative Office and the related departments held a conference on the coordination of radio frequencies between mainland China and Macao, during which the two sides held discussions on testing cross-border signal coverage of public mobile communication networks, the arrangements for coordination of the 3G frequency spectrum, and the development of 4G services.

In conjunction with mobile network operators in Zhuhai and Macao, the DRST and the radio authority of Zhuhai regularly tests for cross-boundary overspill of signals, and requests operators to introduce improvement measures according to the test results, to reduce the problem of signal overspill.

Mutual Recognition of Electronic Signature Certificates in Macao and Guangdong

On 15 December 2016, the Department of Information Technology and Software Services of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the Economic and Information Commission of Guangdong Province, the Macao Post Office and the Bureau of Telecommunications Regulation held the Third Meeting of the Working Group of the Pilot Scheme for Mutual Recognition of Electronic Signature Certificate Issued by Guangdong and Macao, in Macao. During the meeting, a new working group was formed, and the Mechanism of the Working Group of the Pilot Scheme for Mutual Recognition of Electronic Signature Certificate Issued by Guangdong and Macao and the List of Members of the Working Group of the Pilot Scheme for Mutual Recognition of Electronic Signature Certificate Issued by Guangdong and Macao were discussed and approved.

Authentication of Electronic Documents and Digital Signatures

Law No. 5/2005, which was passed by the Legislative Assembly in August 2005, forms the key legal basis for regulating and authenticating electronic documents and digital signatures. This law is essential for the long-term development of e-government and e-commerce. Executive Order No. 376/2005 designated the Bureau of Telecommunications Regulation (DSRT) as the authority responsible for authenticating electronic documents and signatures. According to By-law No. 29/2016, the Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau became the authority responsible for

authenticating electronic documents and signatures, starting from 1 January 2017.

Signing of Protocol on Technology Cooperation between Macao and Portugal

On 28 November 2014, the DSRT and the National Authority of Communications of Portugal (ANACOM) signed a three-year protocol on technology cooperation, to promote the robust development of telecommunications industries in the two places. The major forms of cooperation are exchanges of information and literature, exchange visits for technology delegations, internships and training activities. Regular meetings are also be held every year.

Postal Services

Since its foundation on 1 March 1884, the Macao Post Office has operated as a provider of postal services, complying with international conventions. On the same day, the first Macao stamp, titled "Crown", entered into circulation. In fact, Macao Post's history dates back a century earlier, to 1798, when sea mail services began.

Macao Post operates in accordance with international conventions. Many new services have been introduced since the establishment of Macao Post. Alongside traditional postal services and Macao Postal Savings, established in 1917, Macao Post took over the operation of telephone services in 1927. Then, as society developed, these services were conceded to other entities or public sector bodies. In 1981, the Companhia de Telecomunicacoes de Macau (CTM) took over the operation of telecommunications. In 2000, the Post Office's role as the supervisory body for telecommunications services was transferred to the DSRT.

The Post Office

To respond to rapid technological developments, the Post Office is committed to providing modern, diverse services. In 2006, the Post Office introduced Electronic Certification Services (eSignTrust), becoming the only certification service provider accredited by the Government. In the same year, the Communications Museum of Macao was inaugurated, focused on postal services and telecommunications. The museum seeks to primarily serve young people, to satisfy their thirst for knowledge.

To promote the development of Secure Electronic Postal Services, the Post Office introduced the Electronic Postal Certification Mark Service in 2009, and launched the Secure Electronic Postal Box and the Postal Registered Electronic Mail Services in 2013. In 2016, the volume of local mail was one percent higher than that in 2015, mainly due to the increase in the numbers of letters delivered by the Government.

Regarding international mail, compared to 2015, in 2016 the volumes of outbound surface mail and outbound airmail decreased by eight percent and ten percent, respectively, while the volumes of inbound surface mail and inbound airmail decreased by nine percent and ten percent, respectively. The main destinations of mail were Hong Kong, mainland China, Portugal, the United States,

Taiwan, the United Kingdom, Singapore, Canada, Australia and German. The main sources of mail were Hong Kong, mainland China, the United Kingdom, Taiwan, Portugal, the United States, Singapore, Sweden, Japan and Belgium.

Regarding registered mail, in 2016 the volume of local mail was six percent higher than in 2015, mainly due to an increase in the numbers of notices delivered by the Government departments and organisations. The volumes of outbound international surface mail and international airmail increased by six percent and four percent, respectively. The volumes of inbound international surface mail and international airmail dropped by three percent and ten percent, respectively.

Regarding Express Mail Service (EMS), in comparison with 2015, Macao Post recorded a 1.38 percent increase in the number of outbound EMS items and a 1.48 percent decrease in inbound EMS items. The chief sources and destinations of EMS items were mainland China, Hong Kong, the United States, Taiwan, Korea, Japan and Portugal.

To improve the quality and efficiency of services, in the fourth quarter of 2016 the Post Office fully applied the Personal Digital Assistant computer system, which assists deliveries. This helps to renew information on delivery of inbound mail in real time, coupled with more efficient monitoring of mail deliveries. In addition, to facilitate collection of postal objects and express mail at designated post offices, the Post Office introduced the first "e-locker" service for 24-hour collection in Central Post Office in December 2015. To facilitate collection outside office hours, in 2016 the Post Office introduced "e-locker" services at Nova Taipa Post Office, University of Macau Post Office and Ocean Garden Post Office.

Secure Electronic Postal Services

To promote development strategies for cooperation, the Post Office is considering cooperation with various organisations in electronic deliveries, such as launching Postal Registered Electronic Mail, Postal Electronic Mail, eDirect Mail and e-bill services using Secure Electronic Postal Box (SEPBox).

In addition, to increase methods for registering for SEPBox, "eLockers" with SEPBox registration functions are available at the Central Post Office, Ocean Garden Post Office, Nova Taipa Post Office and the University of Macau Post Office. To further enhance the effectiveness of the cooperation in SEPBox registration between the Post Office and Identification Bureau, the Identification Bureau's self-service machines also include the SEPBox registration process, allowing the public to register for SEPBox.

Philately

The 2016 Stamp Issue Programme included commemorative stamps with the theme "The 150th Anniversary of the Birth of Dr. Sun Yat-sen" jointly issued by China Post, Hongkong Post and Macao Post, and stamp booklets containing nine stamps on the theme "Mountains and Rivers of the Motherland – Yangtze River", which followed the "Yellow River" series in 2015. "Lunar New Year of Monkey" presentation packs and "Literature and its Characters – The Outlaws of the Marsh" thematic packs were also issued. Postcards issued included "St. Dominic's Church" postage

paid postcards and "Cultural Heritage of Macao – Another Sight" postcards. Other philatelic gifts included a "Lunar New Year of Monkey" teapot gift set and Science and Technology – Magic Squares philatelic book, further enriching the collections of stamp collectors.

Macao Post provides different channels for overseas collectors to purchase philatelic products. In 2016, the Philatelic Online Subscription services were further expanded. In addition to the annual subscription service, services for ordering new philatelic products and a dealer's annual subscription service were introduced. Collectors can enter the website www.macaupost.gov.mo/philately/Default.aspx to enjoy these services.

Caixa Economica Postal

Caixa Economica Postal (Postal Savings Office or CEP) is a credit institution operated by the Macao Post Office that serves as the Post Office's cashier. It also provides a wide range of bank related services, such as credit facilities, remittance services, electronic payments and exchange services for the public.

In terms of credit facilities, CEP chiefly provides civil servants and employees of public services and private companies who sign an employee credit service agreement with guaranteed short-term credit. In 2016, CEP approved loans worth nearly 225 million patacas.

CEP and Western Union also jointly provide an express money transfer service. Using its advanced IT, global computerised money transfer system and counter network, customers can transfer money safely to over 200 countries and regions within a few minutes. There were over 32,000 transactions in 2016. There are currently 10 outlets for this service, at CEP, Airport Post Office, Ferry Terminal Post Office, eSignTrust Registration Authority, the Communications Museum Shop, the Almirante Lacerda Post Office, the Ocean Garden Post Office, the Coloane Post Office, the Seac Pai Van Post Office and the UM Post Office.

CEP's electronic payment platform provides an online payment service for the public. The public can also apply for or settle payments of various government services via this platform in real time. In 2016, nearly 240,000 payment transactions were settled.

Furthermore, CEP provides foreign currency exchange services of 16 currencies, including Hong Kong Dollar, US Dollar, Renminbi, Euro and Japanese Yen.

eSignTrust

As the only authentication entity approved by the Government, eSignTrust has been issuing electronic signature certificates to citizens, corporations and government departments and providing them with online identity authentication services, strengthening the authentication quality of electronic documents since it commenced operation in 2006. In accordance with Law No. 5/2005 Electronic Documents and Digital Signatures, an electronic document signed with electronic certification is legally binding.

In 2016, the electronic certification information infrastructure system software and the certificate management system were updated and upgraded, and the key for the third generation certificate of

the electronic authentication entity was generated. These measures enhanced the security features of the electronic certificate, protecting the user's authentication and strengthening the electronic signature security technology, in accordance with internationally recognised information security standards.

eSignTrust supports the electronic certification services plans of public and private entities. In 2016, complying with the e-governance policy, it actively assisted public departments with using electronic certification technology, and integrating the application of the electronic workflow systems of various government departments. The system provides an electronic signature function on mobile devices, better leveraging the mobile electronic approval function and increasing efficiency.

Note: According to the results of the 2015 population census announced by the Statistics and Census Service, the number of households at year-end of 2015 was 192,700 (excluding collective households in hotel and hostel services).

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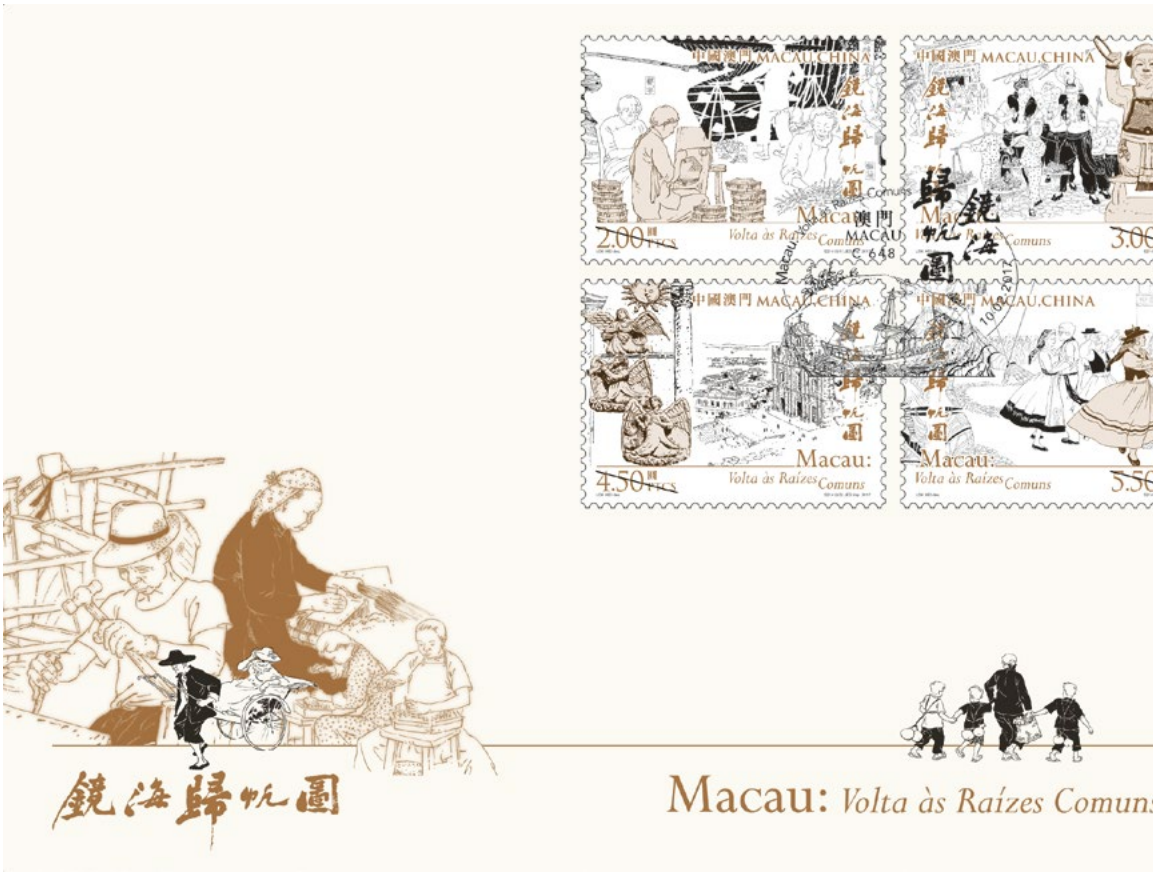
Macao: Back to Common Roots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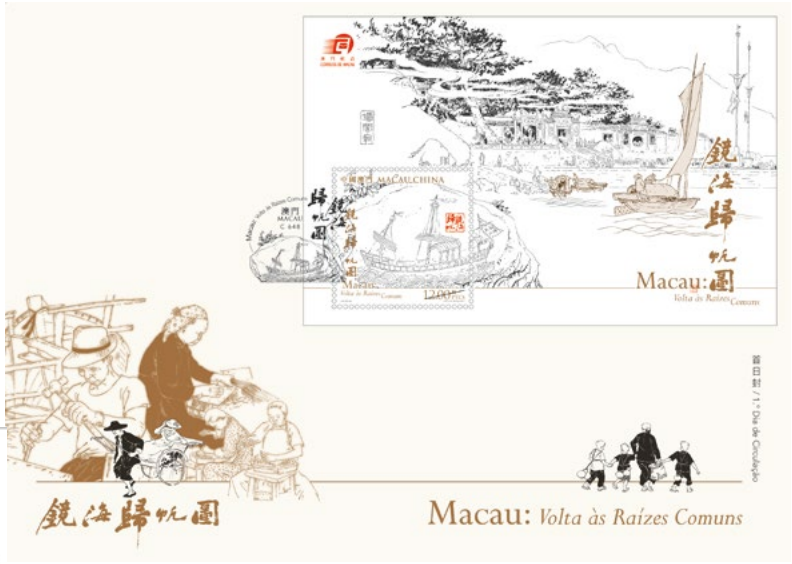
Macao was known as "Keng Hoi" (Mirror Sea) in ancient time, a place where the Chinese nation lives generations after generations. It is located in the southeast of China, leaning against South China Sea to the south. After the mid 16 century, it was gradually occupied by Portugal; the Government of the People's Republic of China resumed the exercise of sovereignty over Macao on December 20th, 1999.

"Macao: Back to Common Roots" illustrates in image form about the rich Chinese and Western culture with long history that meet at Macao, and affect each other creatively. The people come together and dedicate themselves in promoting the political, economic and cultural development of Macao; the joy of returning to the motherland and the new appearance of the special administrative region, etc. Lok Hei is the first person to create this kind of drawing in Macao's art history.

The "Macao: Back to Common Roots", created by Lok Hei in the format of Chinese traditional scroll painting depicting officials of different hierarchies, missionaries of different religions, and people's appearance from different seas and lands; as well as buildings and ships in various styles, and the outlook of the city in different periods in Macao, a place where East and West meet since the Ming dynasty until present. In addition, the 100 meter long fiber pen drawing links closely together the outstanding and representable events and elements, covering history, economy, religion, custom, education, literature, drama, news, publication, board casting, movie and TV, art, music, dancing, architecture and association, which took 8 months to complete.

As an iconic architecture of Macao, the A Ma Temple and the Ruins of St. Paul's are the most prominent in the scroll painting. Although the 'Yang Chuan Shi' (Stone of Western Ship) of the former one and the stone carving 'Angel' of the latter one represent different believes and religions of different nations, they have the same pursuit of a brilliant lifestyle. Also, the 'Firecrackers Making' and 'Woven Rattans', etc., display the living scenario. While the 'Feast of Na-Tcha and Parade' that goes through the main streets and small alleys in the city, or the Portuguese folk dances that people sing along the journey, they also reveal the local customs of the small city.



The artwork used lines to form the shape of the main body. The sequence and combination of thickness, curvature, angle, direction and distance, etc. are rich in variation. Through the changing movements of the pen, it expressed the trend, rhythm, interweaves, volume and sense of strength, etc. The style of the drawing is realistic, and the scenarios are interrelated. The drawing technique is not limited to one type, which is refreshing and innovative. The introduction of Montage approach and modern designing concept have created more sense of layers to the picture. While it is filled with historical affection, it also goes with the attitude and behavior of acceptance towards aesthetic which is currently popular, namely, the aesthetics trend.

The "Macao: Back to Common Roots" is based on Lok Hei's pure sentiment as an artist who was born and grew up locally, it recreates the historical scenario of Macao evolving from a small fishing village to become urbanized, modernized and globalized, exhibiting the unique spirit and cultural features of Macao, with epochal significance.

Information sources: Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau

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11

LAND, INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSING AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Land, Infrastructure, Housing and Public Utilities

Urban Planning

To achieve the long-term goal of sustainable development, urban planning that effectively allocates urban space and resources is crucial for optimising city construction, coordinating management and establishing development blueprints. With the enforcement of the Urban Planning Law, opportunities arising from the "Belt and Road" initiative, the five-year plan for developing a World Centre of Tourism and Leisure, and regional integration with neighbouring cities – which all create favourable conditions for diverse development – Macao may deepen its role as a regional platform with global reach. Integrated planning that aims to build a liveable city raises the level of comprehensive development of Macao.

Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau

The Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau (DSSOPT) is a public administrative authority that provides support to other branches of government in matters of land utilisation and management, urban planning, infrastructure, and basic services.

The Government completed its urban development strategy in 2016, and the tendering process for projects in overall urban planning commenced before the end of the year. The transport and public works plans will be implemented according to the development strategy policies and guideline, targets for promoting Macao's economic diversification and regional cooperation, and the goal to develop Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre and platform for business and trade services between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

During the year, the Government continued following up regarding various plans for smaller areas, including a study on the Macao Eastern District Coordinated Development Plan, which began in 2016, with the aim of integrating and coordinating construction and planning of the Areis Preta New Reclamation Zone (NATAP), the NAPE and the reservoir's peripheral areas, New Urban Zone Area A and Zhuhai-Macao Port Artificial Island. Eventually, New Urban Zone Area A will be connected to the eastern district of Macao Peninsula, and is expected to provide about 32,000 residential units, 28,000 of which will be public housing units.

Preparatory work has also commenced on planning construction of the infrastructure for the administration and judicial zone in Area B. This includes the construction of seven buildings: the Courts of Final Appeal, Second Instance and First Instance; and offices for the Macao Prosecutions Office, the Commission Against Corruption, the Commission of Audit, and the Unitary Police Services. The Government will expedite and follow up regarding progress with construction in the administration and judicial zone, to fully utilise land resources.

Also in 2016, more detailed plans for New Urban Zone E1 were drawn up on schedule. The planning mainly focused on finalising the actual locations of transport networks and infrastructure facilities on the Macao peninsula and the Islands District, along with land use details, in order to optimise the seamless connectivity of sea, land and air transportation.

Urban planning conditions are issued by the DSSOPT in accordance with the Urban Planning

Law. During the year, 233 sets of planning conditions for urbanisation management were issued.

Construction Companies and Contractors

According to DSSOPT statistics, a total of 1, 210 construction contractors and companies had registered or renewed their registrations by the end of 2016. With Law No.1/2015 – "Qualification System for Urban Construction and Town Planning" – coming into effect, the DSSOPT added data on categories and registrations of urban construction and town-planning companies. Details are as follows:

Category		New registration	Renewed registration	Total
Construction Contractors		11	172	183
Companies (construction)	Construction	85	740	825
	Fire	3	64	67
	Sub-total	88	804	892
Companies (construction and urban planning)	Construction	9	88	97
	Fire	0	6	6
	Sub-total	9	94	103
Companies (gas)		4	28	32
	Total	**112**	**1,098**	**1,210**

Technicians

Technicians, including engineers and architects, are categorised according to their professions and the above-mentioned law. By the end of 2016, over 1,220 technicians had registered or renewed their registrations, with details as follows:

Category		New registration	Renewed registration	Total
Technicians (construction and urban planning)	Architects	8	249	257
	Landscape Architects	3	3	6
	Civil Engineers	26	511	537
	Fire Engineers	0	5	5
	Electrical Engineers	5	94	99

(Cont.)

Category		New registration	Renewed registration	Total
Technicians (construction and urban planning)	Electrical and Mechanical Engineers	9	160	169
	Mechanical Engineers	7	114	121
	Chemical Engineers	5	2	7
	Industrial Engineers	0	1	1
	Fuel Engineers	0	1	1
	Engineering Technicians	0	22	22
	Total	**63**	**1,162**	**1,225**

Infrastructure Development Office

The Infrastructure Development Office is responsible for facilitating and coordinating the execution, maintenance, modernisation and development of major construction projects in Macao. It also researches, follows up and develops cooperative construction projects with the Greater Pearl River Delta region.

Regarding public housing, the Infrastructure Development Office has commenced several public housing projects in recent years. Construction of the public housing estates in Seac Pai Van and Taipa Lot TN27 has been completed and residents have moved in.

Projects	No. of residential units	Other facilities
Seac Pai Van Public Housing Estate	8,649	Car park, social facilities
Edificio do Lago, Taipa	2,703	Car parking spaces, motorcycle parking spaces, public transport interchange, dry markets and social facilities
Fai Chi Kei Public Housing Estate	737	Public car park with car and motorcycle parking spaces
Rua Central De T'oi San Public Housing Estate	578	Public car park with a total of about 200 car and motorcycle parking spaces
Bairro da Ilha Verde Public Housing Estate, Lot 1, 2	2,356	Public car park with 1,190 car and 1,600 motorcycle parking spaces, bus interchange, commercial and social facilities

(Cont.)

Projects	No. of residential units	Other facilities
Bairro da Ilha Verde Public Housing Estate, Lot 3	770	Public car park with about 400 parking spaces, commercial and social facilities
Northeast Road, Taipa Public Housing Estate	694	290 car parking spaces, 310 motorcycle parking spaces, social facilities and recreation deck for residents
Fai Chi Kei Public Housing Estate, Lots E, F	436	Podium garden and social facilities located on the ground floor to 4th floor
Rua de Choi LongTaipa Public Housing Estate	288	Commercial facilities, public parking spaces and podium garden

Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge

Formed in July 2010 by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government, the People's Government of Guangdong Province and the Macao Special Administrative Region Government, and officially launched on 27 September 2010, the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Authority is responsible for organising and implementing the construction, operation, maintenance and management work of the main bridge. The Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge will feature a 29.6-kilometre, dual 3-lane carriageway. With a bridge-cum-tunnel structure, it will include an immersed tunnel that is about 6.7 kilometres in length and two artificial islands. Construction of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge will facilitate economic integration in the Pearl River Delta Region. Synergy of integration arising from construction of the bridge will foster industrial development in the Pearl River Delta region. Construction of the artificial island for the Zhuhai/Macao boundary crossing facilities commenced in late 2015.

New Urban Reclamation

In line with Macao's future development and to increase land supply, in 2006 the Government reported to the Central People's Government about the land reclamation plan. After the new urban reclamation plan was approved by the Central People's Government in December 2009, the Government stepped up its efforts to carry out the reclamation work. The new urban reclamation area is divided into five areas, with a total area of about 350 hectares. It is expected to provide a land reserve for Macao for the coming 20 to 30 years. Area A is the biggest of the five sub-divisions, covering an area of approximately 138 hectares. It is located to the east of Areia Preta and Friendship Bridge on the Macao peninsula and north of the Outer Harbour watercourse of Macao. The reclamation work has commenced. It is planned that the area will be used for commercial and residential areas, infrastructure, a waterfront park, public/community facilities, and various industries.

The 33-hectare Area E1 is at the north-eastern tip of Taipa island, neighbouring Pac On Ferry Terminal, which is under construction, and the international airport. The area will be used for community facilities and transport infrastructure.

Construction of New Guangdong-Macao Border Crossings

Under the Framework Agreement on Cooperation between Guangdong and Macao, to further promote regional cooperation, the new Guangdong-Macao border checkpoint will be used as an independent checkpoint, diverting passenger flows from the Border Gate. It is a closed-system checkpoint for passenger crossings only. According to the preliminary design, the number of boundary-crossing passengers will be around 200,000 to 250,000. It will help relieve the current pressure of passenger flows on the Gongbei Checkpoint. The new border crossing project is designed to include public transport hubs, ancillary facilities for commercial conferences and exhibitions, multi-storey car parks, a light railway station, community service facilities, business hotels, government office buildings and public housing estates. The first-phase of the new border checkpoint project – the construction of the new wholesale market – will be completed in the first quarter of 2017.

Coloane Ka-Ho Tunnel

The Coloane Ka-Ho Tunnel project consists of three parts: the tunnel, the exterior south section and the north linkage section. The project will connect Ka Ho and the east of Cotai, for convenient movements of residents and vehicles to and from the port. It can also substantially reduce commuting times and ease the long-term traffic burden.

Transportation Infrastructure Office

On 1 November 2007, the Government established the Transportation Infrastructure Office, aiming to foster the modernisation and improvement of transportation infrastructure as well as the construction of the Macao Light Rail Transit (LRT) System, to provide comfortable and highly efficient modern transportation for citizens and tourists.

After years of planning and preparations, the civil construction works for Macao's LRT system began in 2012. The connections between the elevated railway of the 9.3-kilometre LRT Taipa line and the 11 LRT stations were essentially completed in 2016. The main structures of all stations were also completed, marking a new milestone for the LRT project. Construction of the depot superstructure was restarted in autumn 2016. The interior decorations, construction of overpasses of all stations, and the restoration work of roads along the railway route have also been expedited.

The next stage of the project will focus on commencing installation of the train system and preparing to make it operational – such as setting up an LRT company, starting legislative consultations on light rail transport, and working towards the goal of commencing operation of the LRT Taipa Line by 2019.

Infrastructure Projects

Private Construction Projects

According to statistics from the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau, 50 building projects providing 404 residential flats with a total floor area of 46,519 square metres, 86 commercial units with a total floor area of 14,226 square metres, one industrial/warehouse unit with a total floor area of 3,582 square metres, and 303 parking spaces in car parks with a total area of 10,364 square metres were completed in 2016. No office units were completed during the year.

During 2016, construction commenced on 49 private projects providing 1,973 units with a total floor area of 251,214 square metres, 120 commercial units with a total floor area of 19,079 square metres, five office units with a total floor area of 957 square metres, one industrial/warehouse unit with a total floor area of 6,470 square metres, and 2,232 parking spaces in car parks with a total area of 72,091 square metres.

By the end of 2016, 11,621 units were pending approval, of which 11,267 were residential units with a total floor area of 1,210,785 square metres, 340 were commercial units with a total floor area of 123,765 square metres, seven were office units with a total floor area of 2,879 square metres, and the remainder were industrial units with a total floor area of 67,189 square metres; as well as 11,249 parking spaces in car parks, with a total area of 373,305 square metres.

During the year, a total of 22,882 units were still in the design phase, of which 21,693 were residential units with a total floor area of 3,100,085 square metres, 1,147 were commercial units with a total floor area of 300,773 square metres, 37 were office units with a total floor area of 24,612 square metres, and the remainder were industrial units with a total floor area of 32,911 square metres; as well as 28,327 parking spaces in car parks, with a total area of 956,923 square metres.

In 2016, 7,723 applications were received for private construction projects, of which 872 applications were for construction/expansion, 1,693 were for demolition/maintenance/renovation, and 1,625 were for simple projects in common parts of buildings, food and beverage establishment integrated construction projects, and construction licences. During the year, 7,584 applications from 2016 and the previous year were handled, a majority of which were in the above major categories, including 852 applications for construction or expansion; 1,670 applications for removal, maintenance or renovation; and 1,662 applications for simple projects in common parts of buildings, integrated construction projects for food and beverage establishments, and construction licences.

Public Construction and Infrastructure Projects

To improve social facilities, the DSSOPT followed up on a number of projects in 2016. During the year, 57 projects commenced and 33 projects were completed. The major constructions included replacement of the seaport passenger boarding bridge of the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, renovation of the warehouse outside the Macao Historical Archives, construction of the Financial Services Bureau warehouse in Ilha Verde, construction of the new headquarters of the police dog team of the Police Tactical Unit, reconstruction of the Coloane Island Station of Fire Services Bureau, and modifications to Tap Seac Square Commercial Centre.

Large-scale projects completed in 2016 included 33 that commenced in 2016, one that had continued from 2013, three that began in 2014, and 19 that began in 2015. The more prominent ones included contracted construction work for a community centre in Chun Su Mei, Taipa; the expansion of the Traffic Department of the Public Security Police; and the first-phase expansion of the Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau Building.

To support urban development, the commuting facilities for residents along with the infrastructure and ancillary facilities are consistently improving.

With regard to infrastructure, in 2016 the Government continued to follow up regarding road network and sewer improvement works, with 51 projects commencing and 29 projects completed. Open tenders were invited for 13 large-scale projects.

Macao Civil Engineering Laboratory

The Macao Civil Engineering Laboratory was established in 1988, and is a non-profit public legal body engaged in science and technology, which is autonomous in terms of technology, budget and assets. The chairpersons of the Board of the General Assembly and Board of Directors are both appointed by the Government.

The responsibilities of the Macao Civil Engineering Laboratory are to provide civil engineering and related technical support to the Government and relevant industries.

Housing

Housing Bureau

The Housing Bureau will fully implement the Government public housing policy "Public housing as the core, supplemented by the Home Ownership Scheme"; rationally prioritise the allocation of public rental housing resources, with priority to be given to low-income families; provide technical support for strata-title buildings management; monitor the real estate agency business; and issue the related licenses in accordance with the law.

Home-Ownership Scheme Housing

In the early years, Home-Ownership Scheme housing units were sold to families on the Housing Bureau's waiting list on terms and at prices stipulated in the land grant contracts by the bureau in accordance with Decree-Law No. 13/93/M.

Under Law No. 10/2011, the Home-Ownership Scheme Housing Law, amended by Law No. 11/2015, the construction of Home-Ownership Scheme Housing is led by the Government and executed by the Housing Bureau or other public authorities appointed by the Chief Executive.

Rationale for Home-Ownership Scheme Housing

Home-Ownership Scheme Housing is intended to assist Macao residents of a particular income

level and financial situation to meet their housing needs, and to promote a housing supply that suits the practical needs and purchasing power of Macao residents.

Eligibility for Home-Ownership Scheme Housing

Residents wishing to purchase Home-Ownership Scheme Housing need to file applications with the Housing Bureau. Applicants must be at least 18 years old or be released from parental authority, and have lived in Macao for at least five years. In addition to a maximum permissible total income, there are strict regulations regarding family financial status. Applicants should not be owners or appointed buyers of any residential properties, independent units or land, or lessees of any private land.

Moreover, the following persons are not eligible for applying for Home-Ownership Scheme Housing: a member of another household which has purchased a Home-Ownership Scheme housing unit; a household or individual involved in a case in which the pre-sale contract of the Home-Ownership Scheme housing unit has been declared void or annulled within two years prior to the application; a household or individual whose application has been rejected due to false declarations or fraud within two years prior to the application; an individual whose name is in a household which is permitted by the Housing Bureau to purchase a Home-Ownership Scheme housing unit or has signed a pre-sale contract for a Home-Ownership Scheme housing unit; an individual whose name is in a household which is eligible for Home Acquisition or Renting Loan Subsidy; an applicant, appointed buyer, or spouse of owner of a Home-Ownership Scheme housing unit, appointed buyer and its household member who has been issued with an occupying permit for a Home-Ownership Scheme housing unit but gave up the purchase within five years prior to the application; and individual and his or her family member who have sold a House-Ownership Scheme housing unit. An individual should not submit more than one application, including as a household member.

Housing Allocation

The process of allocating 1,900 multiple-room Home-Ownership Scheme housing units to those who submitted general applications at the end of 2013 is still under progress. The assessment of the first 1,900 accepted applicants on the priority list was completed, and 839 applicants were allocated housing units.

The process of allocating 1,544 one-bedroom Home-Ownership Scheme housing units of Ip Heng Building to those who submitted general applications in early 2013 is still in progress, with 1,460 of the applicants allocated housing units.

Public Housing

Public housing refers to units leased by the Government to low-income families and those in adverse circumstances. Methods for the allocation and management of public housing are governed by By-law No. 25/2009.

Public housing is distributed to families of weak financial standing in the form of leasing. Families of weak financial standing are defined as those whose household incomes fall beneath the legally stipulated levels.

Requirements for Applications for Public Housing

Applications for public housing will open at a time deemed appropriate by the Housing Bureau. Households applying to lease public housing should fulfil the following requirements: the applicant should be aged at least 18, have resided in Macao for at least seven years, and be a holder of a Macao permanent resident identity card. The applicant and the members of the household should not be the owner or the appointed buyer of any buildings or independent units during the three years before the application, the owner or lessee of any private land, the member of another household which have purchased Home-Ownership Scheme housing, the member of another family that was granted housing through the regulations of the Home Acquisition or Renting Loan Subsidy Scheme and the Home Purchase Loan Subsidy Scheme, or the member of a family that has been punished for violating public housing regulations. In addition, the total monthly income and the total net assets of the household should not exceed the limit stipulated by law.

The Upper Limit of Monthly Household Income and Total Net Assets

Under Executive Order No. 179/2012, which was amended in accordance with Executive Order No. 473/2015, the monthly household income and the total net assets of households applying for renting public housing should not exceed the amounts in the following table:

Monthly Household Income and Total Net Assets *

Household size (No. of family members)	Monthly household income (in Patacas)	Net assets (in Patacas)
1	9,560	206,500
2	14,810	319,900
3	20,040	432,900
4	22,290	481,500
5	23,930	516,900
6	27,820	601,000
7 or above	29,460	636,400

** with effect from 1 January 2016*

Granting of Public Housing

In 2016, the Housing Bureau issued invitation letters to families awaiting public housing according

to the order of the queue on the finalised waiting list, requesting submission of documents for detailed assessments. Arrangements were made for eligible families to sign rental contracts and move into their allotted units. The first-round letters were sent in autumn 2016.

Temporary Subsidies for Families on the Waiting List for Public Housing

In the wake of economic inflation, in September 2016 the Government renewed the Subsidy Scheme for Families Awaiting Public Housing. A family awaiting public housing with a total monthly income not exceeding the statutory cap is eligible for one of the following: a monthly subsidy of 1,650 patacas for a family of one or two people; or a monthly subsidy of 2,500 patacas for a family of three or more people. From 2008 to 2016, 9,421 applications for the housing subsidies were approved, with the subsidies totalling about 400 million patacas.

Building Management

According to the laws and regulations of the Home-Ownership Scheme, the Housing Bureau is empowered to monitor and supervise the operation of Home-Ownership Scheme Housing, including building maintenance and property management. In accordance with relevant laws, the bureau can also impose penalties on tenants or management entities that violate its regulations.

The Housing Bureau also assists owners of Home-Ownership Scheme Housing units with setting up management committees and resolving disputes about building management. During 2016, there were 66 such management committees, and 3,563 cases related to Home-Ownership Scheme Housing management, and 2,505 cases related to the convocation of the General Assembly of the owners and management committees were handled.

The Housing Bureau also keeps abreast of all necessary renovation and improvement works for public housing. In addition to public facilities of housing estates, it strives to improve indoor facilities, so as to improve the quality of life of its tenants, particularly for elderly single people.

A total of 1,976 cases involving technical support provided to the management of common parts of strata-title buildings were recorded in 2016.

Six Schemes Under the Building Maintenance Fund

To encourage and help homeowners to perform their duties regarding maintenance of common building areas, the Housing Bureau established the Building Maintenance Fund in March 2007. Six schemes were included, to assist the homeowners with repairing and maintaining private housing, set-up management committees and remove illegal structures, by offering them subsidies or interest-free loans.

In 2016, there were 1,257 enquiries concerning the six schemes under the Building Maintenance Fund; 313 applications were approved, for subsidies totalling over 19 million patacas. A total of 3,189 applications have been approved since the establishment of the fund, granting subsidies totalling 320 million patacas.

Joint Centre for Building Leakage Issues

Through cross-departmental cooperation among the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau, Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau, Health Bureau, Legal Affairs Bureau and Housing Bureau, along with technical evaluations carried out by the Civil Engineering Laboratory, the Government established the Joint Centre for Building Leakage Issues on 1 February 2009. Led by the Housing Bureau, the centre provides a one-stop platform for offering assistance to residents. In 2016, 1,854 cases were filed for investigations; and there had been follow up work on 5,816 cases, of which 3,131 were completed.

Squatter Area Clearance

To comply with Macao's urban planning policies and the reallocation of land use, the Housing Bureau is committed to clearing squatter camps and relocating affected residents. In 2016, 15 squatter dwellings were demolished. By the year-end, 460 squatter dwellings remained, of which 198 were on the Macao peninsula and 262 in the Islands District.

Real Estate Agency Business

According to the Real Estate Agency Law, which took effect on 1 July 2013, all real estate agents and brokers are required to be licensed before engaging in business. The Housing Bureau has also set up a unit to follow up applications for licences for real estate agents and brokers, and be responsible for the relevant monitoring work.

Issuing Relevant Licences

By December 2016, the numbers of provisional licences issued for real estate agents and brokers totalled 1,572 and 4,927, respectively; only 29 valid five-year provisional licences for real estate agents remained.

Supervision

To facilitate the implementation of laws and various tasks, during 2016 about 3,200 inspections were conducted in business premises of real estate agents, to check their compliance with the Real Estate Agency Law and initiate proceedings against alleged administrative irregularities. In addition to the investigations, complaints about real estate agents and brokers were received and handled in accordance with the relevant laws. During the year, a total of 61 cases resulted in penalties for breaching the law.

Land Management

Lands Committee

The Lands Committee is a consultative body whose work is supervised by the Secretary for Transport

and Public Works. The committee is responsible for advising on land use by recipients of land grants, in terms of legal and contractual obligations. It also advises on fines or other penalties for land grant recipients who fail to comply with the laws and terms of their contracts; cases concerning the public use of granted land; and granting, renewing, renouncing or cancelling temporary land-occupation licenses.

Land Concessions

According to the DSSOPT's statistics, 20 land grant contracts were completed and 21 lease and grant contracts were annulled in 2016. These contracts were of the following three types:

1. Leases and grants: A total of 11 newly granted contracts involving a total area of 4,288 square metres of land; and a return of land of 290 square metres, involving a total floor area of 6,860 square metres;
2. Long-term leases: There were nine contracts in total, no new land was granted, and 30 square metres of land was returned, involving a total floor area of 1,854 square metres; and
3. Annulments of leases and grants: 21 contracts in total, involving a resumption of land with a total area of 330,411 square metres.

Most of the land areas granted during the year were for residential, commercial, industrial and hotel development uses, with land premiums totalling 437,828,929 patacas. Income from land premiums in 2016 totalled 1,099,725,013 patacas, including 915,216 patacas from overdue payments.

The Council of Architecture, Engineering and Urbanism

The Council of Architecture, Engineering and Urbanism (CAEU) has been established according to Law No.1/2015 – "Qualification System for Urban Construction and Town Planning", in order to accredit and register holders of bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees in the areas of architecture, landscape architecture, urban planning, civil engineering, fire engineering, environmental engineering, electrical engineering, electrical and mechanical engineering, mechanical engineering, chemical engineering, industrial engineering, fuel engineering and transport engineering.

According to the DSSOPT's statistics, by the end of 2016 – since the new law came into force, over 2,000 professionals have been accredited and registered in 13 professions. The details are as follows:

Professions	Numbers of registered professionals
Civil Engineering	869
Architecture	366
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	259

(Cont.)

Professions	Numbers of registered professionals
Electrical Engineering	208
Mechanical Engineering	194
Environmental Engineering	47
Urban Planning	43
Landscape architecture	14
Fire Engineering	14
Traffic Engineering	13
Chemical Engineering	11
Industrial Engineering	3
Fuel Engineering	1
Total	**2,042**

Urban Planning Committee

The Urban Planning Committee, established in accordance with Law No. 12/2013 – Urban Planning Law, serves as the Government's consultation body and is responsible for discussing and providing opinions on compiling, implementing, reviewing and amending urban plans; advising on the scope for issuing urban planning conditions according to the law; initiating discussions and providing suggestions to the Urban Development Strategy Study; by-laws and draft bills related to urban planning; urban planning technical requirements and guidelines; and other matters assigned by the Chief Executive.

Urban Renewal Committee

The Urban Renewal Committee, established in accordance with By-law No. 5/2016 – "Urban Renewal Committee", serves as a government advisory body on formulating urban renewal policy, and is responsible for coordinating between urban renewal policy strategies and other sectorial policies; launching policy management measures and urban renewal campaigns; anticipating the effects of implementing urban renewal measures and actions; conducting research and providing solutions and recommendations on urban renewal related by-laws and draft bills and regulations.

Water Disposal System

Macao's water disposal system includes the independent networks of the Macao peninsula and Taipa and Coloane islands. Details are as follows:

Water Drainage Systems in 2016

Type / Area	Public sewer system (metres)				Rainwater drains (units)	Public sewage inspection pit (manhole) system (units)	Public rainwater pipe outlets (units)	Outlets valves (units)	Pumping stations (units)
	Sewage piping	Rainwater piping	Combined piping	Flow interceptors (rainwater and sewage)					
Macao	94,057.00	104,191.69	62,431.03	17,473.25	16,215	11,634	178	24	22
Taipa	26,894.34	56,178.40	376.42	24,553.55	4,670	3,477	78	1	21
Coloane	10,965.80	28,179.61	--	15,023.67	624	1,407	63	--	7
Total	**131,917.14**	**188,549.70**	**62,807.45**	**57,050.47**	**21,509**	**16,518**	**319**	**25**	**50**

The Drainage Division of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau is responsible for cleaning and dredging the drainage systems of Macao, inspecting and monitoring their operations, making improvements, and registering relevant information.

During 2016, the Drainage Division received 20 complaints regarding street flooding caused by rainstorms, along with 207 complaints about silting of main drains. There were 39 prosecutions concerning violation of the General Regulations Governing Public Places, and 56 subpoenas were issued to illegal polluters.

Slopes

According to the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau, as of the end of 2016, Macao had 214 dangerous slopes.

Number of slopes / risk	High	Medium	Low	Total
Macao peninsula	1	19	65	**85**
Taipa island	1	18	43	**62**
Coloane island	0	15	52	**67**
Total	**2**	**52**	**160**	**214**

The Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau and the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau are responsible for maintaining roadside slopes and slopes in public parks, respectively. In 2016, the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau awarded a contract for a high-risk slope upgrading project and continued working on more than five slope maintenance projects that had commenced at the end of 2015.

Surveying and Mapping

Cartography and Cadastre Bureau

The Cartography and Cadastre Bureau is supervised by the Secretary for Transport and Public Works. It specialises in setting up and maintaining the Government's Geodetic Control Network and Geometric Levelling Network. In addition, the bureau supports land-management activities, drafts maps of various types and scales, and maintains the cadastre management.

Cadastre Management

The Cadastre Division of the Cartography and Cadastre Bureau has operated a cadastral database since 1983. The bureau also produces cadastral maps in accordance with the provisions of the Cadastre Law. The division continuously updates related information. The Cartography and Cadastre Bureau launched the Cadastral Information Net in 2008 and an online shop for cadastral maps in 2011.

The Cadastre Division also provides survey information from its database to land owners who need to re-measure land boundaries for valuation, transaction or development purposes.

Land Surveying and Cartography

The Cartography and Cadastre Bureau provides a wide range of land survey and cartography services. It also provides topographical maps at various scales with Chinese and Portuguese footnotes, digital cartography of Macao, printed aerial survey photos taken in 1941, 1980, 1988, 1993 and 1998, posters, the map of the Macao SAR and its peripheral regions, and thematic maps.

Satellite Positioning Reference Station

The Cartography and Cadastre Bureau opened three Global Positioning System (GPS) reference stations – at Mount Fortress, Alto de Coloane and Taipa Grande on Taipa island in 2002, 2005 and 2008, respectively. The reference stations can receive both GPS signals as well as data from the Russian GLONASS system (Global Navigation Satellite System) and effectively cover the whole of Macao, further enhancing land, cadastral and engineering surveys of Macao, as well as data collection for the Geographic Information System (GIS).

In 2009, the Macao Satellite Positioning Reference Station Service (www.dscc.gov.mo/mosref) was launched, making satellite reference data officially available to the public, through registration. In addition, an NTRIP (Networked Transport of RTCM via Internet Protocol) service was launched in 2012. Real Time Kinematic (RTK) corrections were provided to professional users through 3G mobile communication and internet technologies, enabling them to use real-time GPS applications that are accurate to within a centimetre.

In 2013, the bureau and Hong Kong's Lands Department shared data from their own satellite positioning reference stations. The bureau also expanded the coverage of real-time dynamic positioning services to the waters between Hong Kong and Macao and the western part of Hong Kong, thereby providing a more stable and reliable satellite positioning service to all users.

Geographic Information System

In response to society's needs, the Cartography and Cadastre Bureau has introduced various kinds of geographic information systems, including the Cadastre Information Web (adastre.gis.gov.mo), a comprehensive land information platform that combines information from various departments on land and buildings. Users can inquire about land grants, easement and commitment, buildings, locations, drawing easement, street alignment, maximum altitude for buildings in the neighbouring area of the Guia Lighthouse, lists of historic urban areas and heritage under conservation, and other relevant regulations. In addition, the website contains statistical data, executive procedures and laws related to land. By the end of 2016, the website had received over 700,000 visitors since its launch in 2008.

The Macao Online Map (webmap.gis.gov.mo) provides geographical information to meet citizens' everyday needs in traditional Chinese, simplified Chinese, Portuguese and English. Users can search for all buildings, streets, government departments, tourist spots and banks in Macao. Since its launch in 2001, it has received more than one million visitors.

Apart from viewing a map and searching for locations, users of the Macao Map – Personal Computer Version can also search for the shortest routes with the electronic road maps. The geographical information in the Macao Map is updated every half-year, and is free for citizens and tourists to download.

In line with the development of information technology and in response to public demand, in 2012 the Cartography and Cadastre Bureau introduced the Macao Map iOS/Android (Apps) and a mobile version of the Macao Online Map (webmap.gis.gov.mo), which is designed for common mobile phone web browsers and has relatively simple functions. In 2014, information about public

bus routes and stations was added to the original apps, for the convenience of users who travel by public transport.

In 2014, the Cartography and Cadastre Bureau introduced the Macao Street Number Inquiry System (webmap.gis.gov.mo/AddressSearch/chn) based on the Macao Online Map, which provides a street number inquiry service with a simple operating interface.

The Traffic and Geographic Information Web (traffic.gis.gov.mo) is a cooperative project between the Cartography and Cadastre Bureau and the Transport Bureau, providing locations of roadworks and related traffic diversions in Macao.

The Environmental Geographic Information System (gis.dspa.gov.mo) was jointly created by the Environmental Protection Bureau and the Cartography and Cadastre Bureau for the provision of shared map service. The system publishes environmental data and related processed information through the Internet.

The Cadastral Information Net G2G provides real-time land information for public works, housing, land planning and management, environment supervision and municipal administration. As well as information available on the Cadastral Information Net, the intranet provides Government departments with information such as forms of land use, aerial photos over the years, land area and housing record codes.

Office for the Development of the Energy Sector

The Office for the Development of the Energy Sector (GDSE) was established on 1 January 2005 under Executive Order No. 11/2005, and is under the supervision of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works. Its purpose is to promote and coordinate all activities related to the energy sector, and thus help to implement the Government's energy policy. The office's major functions are to assist the Government in formulating policies for the energy sector; formulate development plans and related laws and regulations, and follow up on and monitor their implementation; coordinate, promote the study of and monitor the efficiency, impacts on the environment, prices and services, and technical regulations of energy products.

Electric Power

In 2016, Macao continued to strengthen regional cooperation in the electric power industry, and took the initiative to foster development of power supplies. The review of the construction plan of the third circuit of the 220kV Macao-Zhuhai electric power transmission channel was completed, finalising the electricity network plan and its schedule. It is expected that after the power transmission channel becomes operational in 2019, the electricity transmission capacity will meet needs until 2025.

To perfect the local power grids, work began on constructing a 110kV substation for Conde S. Januario Hospital, to meet the needs of the hospital's expansion. Preliminary work for constructing a 110kV substation in the islands Health Care Complex has begun. To support the power demand of residents in old districts, five outdoor transmission facilities were installed in appropriate locations in all old districts in Macao.

To develop and progressively promote smart electrical grids, the CEM cooperated with the University of Macau to launch a pilot scheme, by setting up a smart meter system at the university campus in 2016.

In 2016, the first five-year interim review of the implementation of the public services tender contracts of electricity supplies was completed.

In 2016, to ease inflationary pressure and lower burdens on residents, the Government continued to offer the electricity fee subsidy of 200 patacas per month per household.

Natural Gas

During 2016, construction of the natural gas pipeline network and services progressed on schedule. By the year-end, 75 percent of pipelines of the major natural gas network had been laid across the urban area of Cotai. At present, natural gas is available in Seac Pai Van Public Housing Estate and Hengqin campus of the University of Macau, and for use by buses. Following the establishment of the natural gas pipeline network in the future, more people can choose to use natural gas, which is a cleaner and safer fuel.

To support the application and development of natural gas in Macao, the revised Technical Regulations on Pressure Reduction Stations to be Installed in Fuel Gas Pipelines and Distribution Networks came into effect in September 2016, further improving and complementing the existing gas network technical regulations and hence maintaining consistency.

Energy Efficiency and Conservation

Followed by the launch of Electric Vehicle Charging Facilities Safety Guidelines at the end of December 2015, the Government installed 60 light-vehicle charging spaces in different districts in Macao in 2016, to facilitate electric-vehicle charging.

To promote the use of energy efficient and durable LED lights, the Government plans to change all streetlights to LED lights, to save energy, improve appearance and safety. In 2016, the Government completed the installation of LED streetlights in Outer Harbour Reclamation Area, then in Seac Pai Van. The work will be expanded to other areas in Macao, including Taipa.

The Office for the Development of the Energy Sector (GDSE) continued to organise large-scale publicity programmes, such as the Macao Energy Saving Week, the Energy Efficiency Educational Programme, and the Campus Energy Conservation Programme, in order to promote energy saving.

Drinking Water

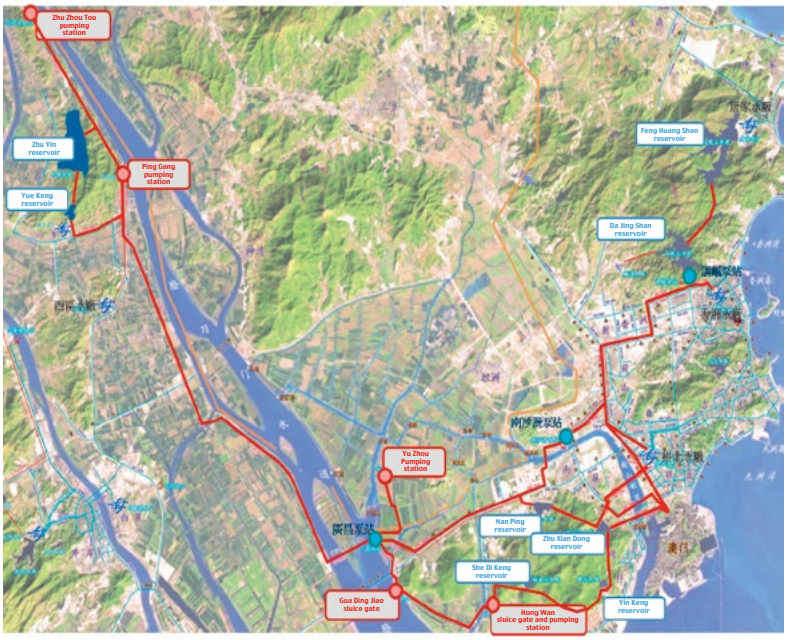
Macao Water Supply Company (Macao Water)

The Macao Water Supply Company (Macao Water) was established in 1932, and is privately owned. Sino-French Holdings (Hong Kong) acquired 85 percent of the company's shares in 1985 and signed a 25-year water-supply concession contract with the former Portuguese administration. In 2009, the contract was extended for 20 years. Today, Sino-French Holdings (Hong Kong) is a joint

venture between the French-based Suez Lyonnaise des Eaux Group (a new company formed after the merger of the French Lyonnaise des Eaux Group and Suez Group in 1997) and NWS Holdings (a subsidiary of New World Development).

Raw Water Supply

Macao's raw water supply from Zhuhai has two main components: the southern pumping station opened in 1988 and part of the Zhuyin Pumping Station opened in 2007. The two stations are connected by the Guangchang Pumping Station. The layout of the whole system is shown in the map below.



On the map, the red labels mark the locations of three major water inlets and two reserve water inlets for Macao's raw water intake. Some 95 percent of Macao's raw water comes from the Modaomen estuary of the Xijiang (West River) in adjacent Zhuhai. In recent decades, to mitigate salinity effects, the raw water intakes for Zhuhai and Macao have been moved upstream.

The blue labels identify reservoirs. Recently, to mitigate salinity effects, the Zhuyin Reservoir was built in Pinggang and trial operation began in autumn 2011.

Zhuhai currently supplies about 265,000 cubic metres of water to Macao each day. In 2016, it supplied a total of 97.02 million cubic metres of raw water. The water quality was certified as Grade II, according to mainland China's Environmental Quality Standards for Surface Water (GB3838-2002), except during occasional salt tides in winter and spring.

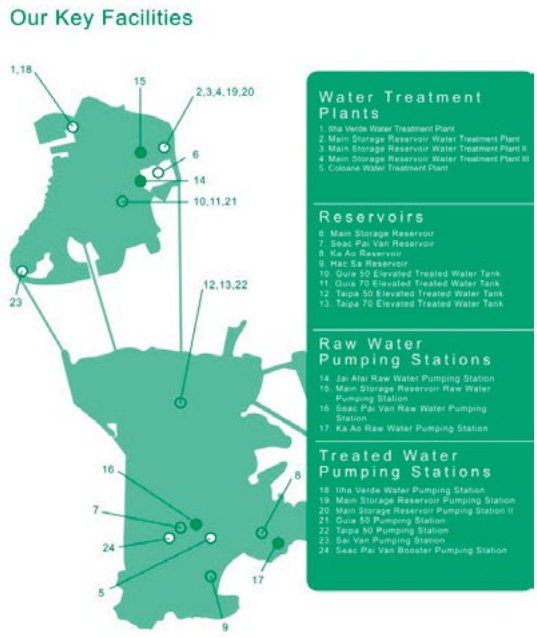
Water Treatment, Storage and Transportation

Macao's water treatment capacity is currently 330,000 cubic metres. The combined storage capacity of Macao's reservoirs (including the clean water pond and high pool in the water treatment works) is 69,300 cubic metres. (The modification of Guia Hill 70-metre pool was completed and commenced operation in 2017. About 3,300 cubic metres of processing capacity for Macao's reservoirs were unavailable before operations resumed). In 2016, the total length of pipelines was 572 kilometres.

At the end of 2016, the total volume of raw water stored in Macao's reservoirs (including the Main Storage Reservoir - the Outer Harbour Reservoir, the Seac Pai Van Reservoir, the Ka-Ho Reservoir and the Hac Sa Reservoir) was 2.98 million cubic metres, including 1.9 million cubic metres in the reservoir near the Outer Harbour.

A total of 97.02 million cubic metres of water were supplied in 2016, 2.33 percent more than in 2015. The daily average volume supplied in 2016 was around 265,000 cubic metres, with a maximum of 298,000 cubic metres recorded on 5 October. The increase was primarily due to the openings of the Parisian and the Wynn Palace, as well as mainland China's National Day "Golden Week" Holidays. In 2016, the total capacity of water sales was 86.7 million cubic metres, with a daily average of 237,000 cubic metres.

Macao's Major Water Supply Facilities



Testing Water Potability

The Laboratory and Research Centre of Macao Water is responsible for water quality testing and analysis, and ensuring the quality of water supplies. The Macao Water Laboratory and the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau Laboratory jointly analyse random water samples taken from water processing plants and pipelines every day. The quality of water from the water processing plants has always reached the standard specified in the contract signed with the Government and the potable water standard stated in Annex One of the Macao Drainage Regulations.

In 2000, the Laboratory and Research Centre was issued a Laboratory Accreditation Certificate of ISO/IEC17025 Standard by the China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS).

Over the years, the Laboratory and Research Centre has achieved distinguished results in the inter-laboratory sample checks administered by Lyonnaise des Eaux Group, and has been repeatedly regarded as a reference laboratory.

Customer Services

Macao Water established a consolidated customer information system in 1999, to promptly and properly handle customer enquiries and support customer services.

In recent years, Macao Water has continued to develop a variety of payment platforms that allow customers to pay charges flexibly. It has launched several convenient electronic services, including a mobile site in 2014, QR code in water bill, electronic billing, safe email box co-established with Macao Post, and mobile app "Little Water Steward" in 2015, which allows residents to easily handle water supply services.

To raise public awareness about saving water, Macau Water fully supports the Government in the new water charges system which was introduced on 1 January 2011. This was the first time an itemised and sliding scale of water tariffs was launched, and a waiver of fees was offered for the first five cubic metres of water used by senior citizens and individuals who receive the Social Welfare Bureau's single-parent or medical subsidies or subsidies for the disabled.

As at the end of 2016, Macao Water had 246,378 customer accounts, including 216,525 households, 27,703 companies and 2,150 Government institutions. According to a survey of customer support in 2016, more than 80 percent of customers felt satisfied with the performance of Macao Water, representing a 1.8 percent increase compared with 2014.

Supporting Sustainable Development

As a public enterprise, Macao Water has taken up the social responsibility of caring, environment protection and sustainable development. From 2011, Macao Water publishes a sustainable development report that is in line with international standards. The 2014 report was written according to the requirements of G4 Guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative, and was awarded the "Services Institution with Verified Disclosure" logo.

Macao Water was awarded accreditation in quality, occupational health and safety and environmental management – including ISO 9001 Quality Management System Accreditation, an OHSAS 18001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System certificate, an ISO 14000 Environmental Management certificate, and an ISO 22000 Food Safety Management System Certificate received in 2012. This shows that the Macao Water meets global standards in terms of customer services, occupational health and safety, environmental management and water quality.

Power Supply

Companhia de Electricidade de Macau

Companhia de Electricidade de Macau (CEM) is a public utility company with the sole concession to generate, transmit, distribute and sell high, medium and low voltage electricity in Macao. The total capacity of CEM's power generation equipment is 472 MW.

From 1906 to 1972, the electricity supply service was managed by the Macau Electric Lighting Company, headquartered in Hong Kong. In 1972, the company was replaced by CEM.

CEM was restructured with the former Portuguese administration's support in 1982. In 1984, CEM was linked to the Guangdong Power Grid through two 110 kV overhead lines. Cables of the power grid were added and upgraded multiple times in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2015. As a result, there were six 220 kV power cables with a transmission capacity of 2,100 MVA.

In November 2010, the Government and the CEM signed a contract stipulating a 15-year extension to power supply services. The new contract terms came into effect on 1 December 2010.

Since 1987, the Government, which was previously the largest shareholder in CEM, has reduced its holding to just eight percent. Currently, 63 percent of CEM's shares are owned by two major shareholders: the Sino-French Group which holds 42 percent, followed by EDP Asia which holds 21 percent. Moreover, Polytec Industrial Limited and Asiainvest (IP Holding) hold 11 percent and 10 percent, respectively. China Power International Holding holds six percent of the shares, and local shareholders own the remaining two percent.

Electricity consumption in Macao increased rapidly during the 1990s. In 1998, CEM decided to invest in developing Coloane B Power Station, which uses multi-cycle gas turbine technology.

In 2016, CEM's capacity peaked at 932 MW on 9 August, 5.6 percent higher than the peak capacity in 2015.

The Macao electricity transmission network comprises 22 primary substations, six high-voltage substations and 293 kilometres of 66 kV high-voltage cables, 110 kV cables and 220 kV cables. The Guangdong-Macao electricity network included two 110 kV cables and two 220 kV cables. The two 110 kV cables were connected to Gongbei Substation and Nanping Substation, while the two 220 kV cables were connected to Gongbei and Zhuhai Substations, and to Qinyun Substation.

The 11 kV medium-voltage electricity transmission network comprises 41 user substations and 1,410 user transformer rooms (11 kV/400 V) connected by cables with a total length of 706 kilometres. The low-voltage transmission network comprises 842 kilometres of cable, while the street lighting network comprises 527 kilometres of cable and 14,789 streetlights. CEM's power

network is almost entirely comprised of underground cables.

Electricity Output and Consumption

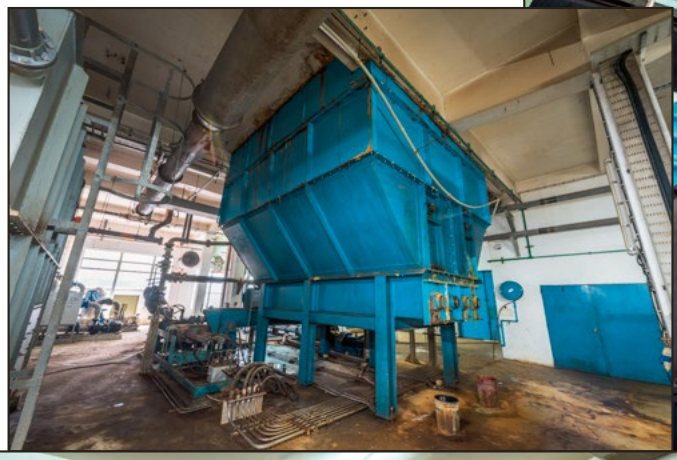
CEM generated 787 GWh of electricity during 2016, an increase of 4.5 percent over 2015. The amount of electricity imported from mainland China was 4,306 GWh, an increase of 6.2 percent over 2015, accounting for 81.9 percent of total electricity consumption; and electricity purchased from the Macao Central Incineration Centre totalled 161 GWh. CEM's sales for 2016 totalled 5,037 GWh.

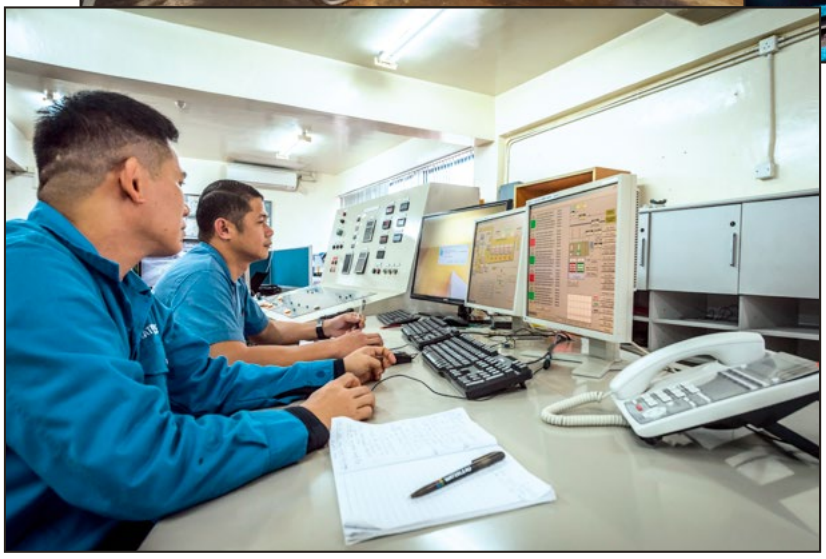
Customer Services

CEM established the CEM Customer Liaison Committee in 2000. With its 27 members coming from 25 different community organisations, the committee serves to reflect public views of CEM's services, and to receive and make suggestions for improvement. At the end of 2016, CEM was providing services to 253,283 households. The Macao peninsula accounted for 81.2 percent of the total customer base; Taipa, 13.72 percent; Coloane, 5.03 percent; Cotai, 0.01 percent; and Hengqin, 0.05 percent.

Macao Yearbook 2017

Power Supply
Wastewater Management





The five sewage treatment facilities in Macao – the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant, Crossborder Industrial Zone Sewage Treatment Plant, Taipa Sewage Treatment Plant, Macau International Airport Sewage Treatment Plant and Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant – can handle 356,000 cubic metres of sewage per day.

Reflecting its commitment to the policy of environmental protection, the Environmental Protection Bureau continues to improve its equipment for handling and treating sewage, upgrade equipment in current sewage treatment plants, gradually increase the capability to treat domestic sewage in Macao, and enhance the quality of treated effluent.

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12

TRANSPORT

Transport

Roads and Bridges

Macao has 324.1 kilometres of roads and highways, including 187.4 kilometres on the Macao peninsula, 83.9 kilometres on Taipa and its reclaimed areas, 42.9 kilometres on Coloane, and 4.6 kilometres in the new campus of the University of Macau on Hengqin island.

Three bridges and a strip of reclaimed land link the Macao peninsula with Taipa and Coloane. Opened to traffic in October 1974, the Nobre de Carvalho Bridge (also known as the Macao-Taipa Bridge) is 2.5 kilometres long. The 4.4-kilometre Friendship Bridge was completed in April 1994. The 2.1-kilometre Sai Van (West Bay) Bridge was completed in December 2004 and opened to traffic in January 2005. In addition, the 900-metre Lotus Flower Bridge was completed in December 1999 and opened to traffic in March 2000. Linking the reclaimed area between Taipa and Coloane with Zhuhai City's Hengqin island and connected to the Guangzhou-Zhuhai Expressway, this bridge is the second land route between Macao and its neighbouring cities.

Macao has 427.4 kilometres of roads for motor vehicles. This figure includes 201.3 kilometres on the Macao peninsula, 140.3 kilometres on Taipa island and its reclaimed areas, 64.6 kilometres on Coloane island, five kilometres on Nobre de Carvalho Bridge, 10.2 kilometres on the Friendship Bridge, 4.2 kilometres on the Sai Van Bridge and 1.8 kilometres on the Lotus Flower Bridge. There are also 14 kilometres of roads in the new campus of the University of Macau.

Public Transport

Macao has a well-established public transport network connecting the Macao peninsula and the two islands. A variety of vehicles, including buses and taxis, are available for local residents and tourists.

Public Bus Service

Public bus service in Macao is currently operated by three bus companies: Transportes Urbanos de Macau, S.A.R.L. (Transmac), Sociedade de Transportes Colectivos de Macau, S.A. (TCM), and Macau New Era Public Bus Company Limited (New Era).

At the end of 2016, there were 867 buses in service, including 245 minibuses, 116 medium-sized buses and 506 large buses, on 79 routes. In 2016, a total of 203,812,930 passengers were served, an increase of 3.75 percent over the 2015 figure, covering a total distance of 47.26 million kilometres, an increase of 14.87 percent over the 2015 figure.

The Government has entered into a seven-year contract with Transmac and TCM for the provision of mass road passenger transport in Macao. New Era took over the operation of bus routes originally provided by Reolian Public Transport, based on public concession rules, for a period of three years.

Sociedade de Transportes Colectivos de Macau, S.A.

Sociedade de Transportes Colectivos de Macau, S.A. (TCM) (previously known as Companhia

de Transporte de Passageiros entre Macau e as Ilhas) originally provided maritime passenger transportation services between Macao and the two islands. During the 1950s, it acquired several bus companies that served residents of Taipa and Coloane, and began to operate public buses. In 1986, Companhia de Transporte de Passageiros entre Macau e as Ilhas was restructured as TCM and became fully responsible for all public buses serving Macao and its islands.

In August 2011, public bus services in Macao began operating under the new government-led model. Currently, TCM has a fleet of 190 buses and operates 21 bus routes on the Macao peninsula and connecting the peninsula and the outlying islands. In 2016, it carried over 3.83 million passengers and covered 9.81 million kilometres.

Transportes Urbanos de Macau, S.A.R.L. (Transmac)

Transportes Urbanos de Macau, S.A.R.L. (Transmac) was previously known as Companhia de Autocarros Fok Lei. Founded in 1952, it was restructured and changed its name to Transportes Urbanos de Macau in July 1988. It is the largest bus company in Macao. The company introduced the ISO Quality Management System in 2004 for overall management, making it the first franchised bus company in Macao to pass the ISO 9001:2008 Quality Management System.

Transmac has more than 870 employees and a fleet of 366 air-conditioned buses that serve 26 bus routes covering Macao, Taipa and Coloane islands. During 2016, about 90 million passengers were carried and 21 million kilometres covered.

Macau New Era Public Bus Company Limited

Macau New Era Public Bus Company Limited (New Era) officially started operating public transportation services from 1 July 2014, taking over the assets and routes previously operated by Reolian Public Transport.

New Era was co-founded by TCM, Nam Kwong Industry Limited and Macau Auto Integrated Service Holdings Limited.

New Era currently has a fleet of 315 air-conditioned buses, 45 of which are new 12-metre buses. It has a team of more than 660 employees serving 33 bus routes covering Macao, Taipa, Coloane and Hengqin. Over 210,000 passengers were carried per day and the buses ran about 4,000 times per day.

Taxis

At the end of 2016, Macao had 1,475 licensed black taxis. There were 16,431 licensed taxi drivers.

Traffic Management

Transport Bureau

The Transport Bureau was established in May 2008. It is responsible for: studying, planning, promoting and implementing the Government's road transport policies; pursuing road improvements;

regulation of vehicles; as well as installing, maintaining and improving transportation and pedestrian infrastructure.

Vehicle Statistics

At the end of 2016, there were 250,777 vehicles on Macao's roads, including 131,139 motorcycles, 111,545 light vehicles and 8,093 heavy vehicles. During the year, 13,974 new vehicles were registered, 29.03 percent less than in 2015. Of these, 7,784 were motorcycles and 6,190 were cars.

Traffic Monitoring

Traffic management and monitoring are essential for ensuring the safe and orderly operation of the transport system. The Government has installed closed circuit TV (CCTV) and radar speed monitoring systems to monitor traffic conditions on the Macao-Taipa Bridge and main roads. They include 46 video cameras and 14 speed monitoring spots on the Friendship Bridge and surroundings, 112 video cameras and four speed monitoring spots on the Sai Van Bridge and surroundings, and eight video cameras and four speed monitoring spots on the Ponte Governador Nobre de Carvalho and surroundings. Also, 397 video cameras, 37 speed monitoring radar units, and a total of 80 cameras for monitoring vehicles jumping red lights and 20 illegal parking detecting systems have been installed in various downtown locations. According to the Public Security Police, during 2016, the monitoring systems identified 14,353 cases of highway speeding, 1,998 cases of bridge speeding, 1,739 cases of jumping red lights, and 27,598 cases of illegal parking identified by the illegal parking monitoring systems.

Parking

As at 31 December 2016, Macao had 42 public car parks, which together provide 14,618 parking spaces for light vehicles, 487 spaces for heavy vehicles, and 11,227 spaces for motorcycles.

Public Car Parks in Macao

Name of car park	Available parking spaces
Pak Lane Car Park	507 light vehicles
Pak Tou Car Park	211 light vehicles
Pak Lai Car Park	355 light vehicles
Pak Lik Car Park	417 light vehicles
Pak Lok Car Park	411 light vehicles, 300 motorcycles

(Cont.)

Public Car Parks in Macao	
Name of car park	**Available parking spaces**
Pak Vai Car Park	502 light vehicles
Pak Kai Car Park	208 light vehicles
Pak Wai Car Park	1,019 light vehicles
Pak Keng Car Park	161 light vehicles
Carlos d'Assumpcao Car Park	720 light vehicles
Pak Wu Car Park	644 light vehicles, 196 motorcycles
Pak Kong Car Park	287 light vehicles, 35 heavy vehicles
Sewage Treatment Plant Car Park	276 light vehicles, 452 heavy vehicles
Vasco da Gama Garden Car Park	171 light vehicles, 113 motorcycles
Iao Hon Park Multi-Storey Car Park	406 light vehicles, 404 motorcycles
Art Garden Car Park	351 light vehicles, 446 motorcycles
Ferreira do Amaral Roundabout Car Park	247 light vehicles, 580 motorcycles
Ho Yin Garden Car Park	415 light vehicles, 542 motorcycles
Malaca Street Car Park	215 light vehicles, 563 motorcycles
Flor de Lotus Road Heavy Vehicle Car Park	240 heavy vehicles
S. Lourenco Market Car Park	60 light vehicles, 74 motorcycles
Macao Science Center Car Park	415 light vehicles, 413 motorcycles
Lido Car Park	62 light vehicles, 24 motorcycles
Transport Bureau Car Park	148 light vehicles, 178 motorcycles
Cheng Choi Building Car Park	304 light vehicles, 518 motorcycles
Mong Sin Block Car Park	133 light vehicles, 236 motorcycles
Almirante Sergio Road Car Park	155 light vehicles, 106 motorcycles

(Cont.)

Public Car Parks in Macao	
Name of car park	**Available parking spaces**
Fai Fu Building Car Park	215 light vehicles, 194 motorcycles
Flor de Lotus Road Car Park	416 light vehicles, 512 motorcycles
Tranquilidade Road Car Park	58 light vehicles, 93 motorcycles
Parque Central da Taipa Car Park	1,343 light vehicles (including 10 for disabled), 1,384 motorcycles
The Taipa Temporary Ferry Terminal Car Park	740 light vehicles, 196 motorcycles
Edifício Mong In Car Park	143 light vehicles, 242 motorcycles
Edifício do Lago Car Park	678 light vehicles, 1,132 motorcycles
Edificio Koi Nga Public Car Park	307 light vehicles, 366 motorcycles
Edificio Ip Heng Public Car Park	389 light vehicles, 606 motorcycles
Edificio Cheng Chong Public Car Park	244 light vehicles, 386 motorcycles
Edifício Lok Kuan Public Car Park	362 light vehicles, 550 motorcycles
Rua da Ponte Negra Public Car Park	95 light vehicles, 80 motorcycles
Fai Yat Building Public Car Park	259 light vehicles, 228 motorcycles
Cheng Chun Building Car Park	54 light vehicles, 38 motorcycles
Cheng I Building Car Park	283 light vehicles, 286 motorcycles
Iat Seng Building Car Park	292 light vehicles, 315 motorcycles

As at 31 December 2016, there were 9,188 parking meters for light vehicles, of which 137 were one-hour parking meters, 7,359 were two-hour parking meters, and 1,692 were five-hour parking meters. There were 2,470 non-metered parking spaces. There were also 39,317 motorcycle parking spaces, of which 1,671 were two-hour parking meters and 441 were five-hour parking meters.

Road Safety

The Road Safety promotional campaign was held in 2016, and was jointly organised by the Public

Security Police, the Legal Affairs Bureau, the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau, the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau, and several non-governmental organisations. It publicised the importance of obeying traffic regulations, to strengthen the understanding of laws and sense of road safety among local residents, and thus reduce the number of traffic accidents. The Traffic Department of the Public Security Police also teamed up with schools, transportation companies and non-governmental organisations to stage games and lectures related to road safety. Their objective was to reinforce residents' understanding of road safety by means of long-term educational efforts. During 2016, a total of 73 schools and organisations participated in the road safety seminars and workshops co-organised by the Transport Bureau and Traffic Department.

Cross-border Traffic

Cross-border Land Routes

Two land routes link Macao and mainland China: the Border Gate and Lotus Flower Bridge Checkpoint (Cotai checkpoint).

From 18 December 2014, the operating hours of the Border Gate checkpoint was extended from 6 am to 1 am for passenger crossings; the Lotus Flower Bridge Checkpoint between Cotai and Hengqin implemented 24-hour services, but the opening hours for goods vehicles remain unchanged from 8 am to 8 pm. The Zhuhai-Macao Crossborder Industrial Zone Checkpoint opens only to pedestrian traffic from midnight to 7 am for non-local workers, students and Macao residents, closing to vehicular traffic.

During 2016, there were 17,759,572 visitor arrivals by land, an increase of 3.2 percent over the previous year's figure. Of these, 15,477,100 entered via the Border Gate; tourists from mainland China and Hong Kong represented 87.3 percent and 8.2 percent of the total, respectively. The number of visitors who arrived via the Cotai checkpoint was 2,263,777. During the year, there were 23,414,021 arrivals of Macao residents via the Border Gate, with 751,940 via the Cotai checkpoint.

Cross-Border Marine Transportation Services

The Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, Taipa Ferry Terminal, and Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal provide cross-border transportation services for passengers travelling between Macao and Hong Kong and mainland China. Scheduled passenger ferries to Hong Kong and mainland China are operated by the Shun Tak China Travel — Companhia de Gestão de Embarcações (Macau), Limitada; Far East Hydrofoil Company; Hong Kong-Macau Hydrofoil Company; Shun Tak – China Travel Macau Ferries Limited; Yuet Tung Shipping Company; and Cotai Waterjets (Macau) Limited.

Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal

The Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, which commenced operations in 1993, is one of Macao's most important checkpoints. The terminal operates around-the-clock providing maritime passenger transportation services between Macao and various places including Sheung Wan, Tsim Sha Tsui and Hong Kong International Airport in Hong Kong, and Fuyong and Shekou in Shenzhen. Moreover,

it also provides helicopter transportation services between Macao and Hong Kong or Shenzhen.

The total floor area of the terminal is 65,000 square metres. It has two vertical piers providing 14 berths for a total of 14 passenger vessels at one time, with a helicopter pad on its rooftop. The main building is a three-storey building, with the first floor as arrival floor, the second as departure floor and the third as food and beverage, shopping and passenger waiting area.

Taipa Ferry Terminal

It is planned that Taipa Ferry Terminal will commence operation during the first half of 2017. It will occupy 134,000 square metres, with 16 berths for ferries, three multi-functional berths and a helicopter pad on its rooftop.

The Temporary Taipa Ferry Terminal is a transitional terminal that operates before the Taipa Ferry Terminal is completed and commenced operation. It has five berths, which operate 24 hours a day to provide maritime passenger transportation services between Macao and various places including Sheung Wan, Tsim Sha Tsui and Hong Kong International Airport in Hong Kong, Fuyong and Shekou in Shenzhen, and Jiangmen.

Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal

The Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal has one berth, which provided maritime passenger transportation services between Macao and Wanzai in Zhuhai. The ferry usually operates from 9am to 6pm.

The total floor area of the terminal is 1,450 square metres. The main building is a three-storey building; the first floor served as arrival floor, the second as departure floor.

The Inner Harbour Ferry Terminal ceased operation on 17 January 2016.

Maritime Passenger and Cargo Transportation

During 2016, there were 114,864 scheduled ferry sailings between Macao and Hong Kong, and 24,591 scheduled ferry sailings between Macao and mainland China.

During 2016, 10,777,625 passengers arrived in Macao by sea, a decrease of 5.57 percent compared with the 2015 figure. Of these, 6,545,126 entered Macao via the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, 12,414 via the Inner Harbour, and 4,228,828 via the Taipa Temporary Ferry Terminal.

In 2016, 88,990 containers or 129,417 TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) were shipped in and out of Macao by sea, representing increases of 11.68 percent and 13.56 percent, respectively, on the 2015 figures.

Cross-Border Helicopter Services

Helicopters are the most convenient way to travel between Macao and Hong Kong. A helicopter passenger transportation service was inaugurated in November 1990. Jointly operated by Helicopters Hong Kong and East Asia Airlines, the service reduced the travelling time between Hong Kong and

Macao to only 16 minutes. It operates from 9 am to 11 pm, with scheduled flights in each direction every 30 minutes. In addition, East Asia Airlines began operating daily passenger helicopter flights between Macao and Shenzhen in April 2002. In 2016, there were 11,657 helicopter flights to and from Macao.

Ports

Outer Harbour

Located on the east coast of the Macao peninsula, the Outer Harbour is designated for scheduled high-speed ferries between Macao and Hong Kong and Shenzhen. Its watercourse is 120 metres wide and 4.4 metres deep.

Inner Harbour

Located on the west coast of the Macao peninsula, the Inner Harbour has many piers for loading and discharging cargo, plus Pier 11A, the ferry terminal, used by passenger ferries licensed by the Marine and Water Bureau. The South Sampan Pier between Piers 8 and 9 is used by crewmembers of ships berthed in the Inner Harbour who hold Macao SAR Resident Identity Cards, or Portuguese Citizen Cards, or are authorised to land and depart by the relevant government authority. The South Sampan Pier also allows vessels travelling to and from Wanzai, Zhuhai, to berh; these carry flowers and flower farmers, and arrivals are processed through a customs inspection point. The North Sampan Pier between Inner Harbour Ponte 16 and Pier 21 is used by crewmembers of ships berthed in the Inner Harbour who hold Macao SAR Resident Identity Cards, or Portuguese Citizen Cards, or who are authorised to land and depart by the relevant government authority, with prior notice to the Macao Customs inspection point. The Inner Harbour's approach channel is 60 metres wide, and its fairway is 55 metres wide and 3.5 metres deep.

Taipa

The Taipa Temporary Ferry Terminal is situated on the north-eastern tip of Taipa island, and is exclusively for scheduled high-speed ferries shuttling between Macao and Hong Kong, and between Macao and the Pearl River Delta area. Its fairway is 120 metres wide and 4.4 metres deep.

Ka Ho Harbour

Located on the northeast shore of Coloane island, Ka Ho Harbour consists of the Fuel Oil Terminal, Cement Terminal, Ka Ho Container Port, and Power Plant Terminal. Its approach channel is 75 metres wide and 4.4 metres deep.

Ka Ho Container Wharf and Fuel Oil Terminal

Phase One of Ka Ho Container Wharf commenced operations in December 1991. With a total construction area of 42,000 square metres (now 49,524 square metres), it includes a container wharf,

container yard and warehouses. At present, it has two berths, of 135 metres and 171.4 metres in length; a 10,428-square-metre cargo working area; a 23,828-square-metre container yard; and 2,850 square metres of cargo warehousing space. The terminal's annual handling capacity is 100,000 TEUs.

In 2016, Ka Ho Harbour handled 17,590 inbound TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) and 18,590 outbound TEUs; both figures include re-exports.

The Fuel Oil Terminal commenced operation in June 1995. It can store a wide variety of fuel oil imported into Macao, and can simultaneously load and unload two fuel-carrying vessels. It has 14 storage tanks with a combined capacity of 86,000 cubic metres.

Marine and Water Bureau

According to By Law no. 14/2013 (Cotai border-crossing checkpoint), which came into force on 18 July 2013, the Maritime Administration was restructured and renamed the Marine and Water Bureau.

The Marine and Water Bureau is a department with authorities and duties relating to maritime issues and ensuring safety of Macao's water supply. It is responsible for exercising maritime authority, promoting the development of maritime activities, and coordinating water resources management and water supply.

To promote and assist economic development of the fishery sector, in 2007 the Government promulgated By-law No. 3/2007 to establish the Fisheries Development and Support Fund. The bureau started to receive applications for the Fisheries Development and Support Fund on 30 April 2007. The loans approved by the end of 2016 totalled around 61.29 million patacas.

Ships

Maritime Registration

By law, all vessels engaged in economic activities – including freighters, passenger vessels, fishing boats and auxiliary boats – must be registered with the Marine and Water Bureau and the Commercial and Movable Goods Registry. The registration procedures are designed to verify conformity with official requirements concerning technology, safety and environmental protection. Maritime registration is a prerequisite for vessels seeking commercial registration. There were 315 registered vessels at the end of 2016, including six that were newly registered during the year.

In addition, maritime and commercial registration is required for vessels over 2.5 metres in length that are used for non-profit-making purposes, such as water sports, fishing or recreational activities. These include ocean-going, coastal, inshore, channel and river pleasure boats. There were 100 registered vessels in this category at the end of 2016, including 49 new registrations.

Seafarer Registration

According to the law, Macao residents aged 18 or above may apply for seafarer registration with the Marine and Water Bureau. All Macao residents who wish to conduct professional maritime activities on commercial vessels, auxiliary boats or fishing boats are required to register with the

Marine and Water Bureau beforehand. At the end of 2016, a total of 118 people held seafarer's books issued by the Marine and Water Bureau.

Maritime Training School

The Maritime Training School is Macao's only nautical education institution. Its principal objectives are to provide theoretical and practical training in maritime subjects and harbour management, as well as related scientific knowledge.

Most of the training school's students are staff members from the Marine and Water Bureau, Macao Customs Service, Fire Service and Public Security Police Force, as well as sailors, fishermen and nautical athletes in Macao. The training school also provides after-school and summer vacation activities for youngsters.

Government Dockyard

The Government Dockyard is a department under the Marine and Water Bureau. As well as shipbuilding and ship repairs, it is responsible for maintaining and repairing government vehicles, verifying their status and inspecting them, handling newly purchased vehicles, as well as making and installing vehicle identification plates. At present, most of the vessels built and repaired at the Government Dockyard belong to the Marine and Water Bureau and Macao Customs Service.

In 2016, the Government Dockyard built four new vessels – a 25-metre rescue ship, two 16-metre steamboats, and one 17-metre hydrographic vessel for the Marine and Water Bureau. It also carried out 353 vessel maintenance projects, 183 of which were completed. The shipyard carried out 2,259 projects concerning examination, maintenance and repair of 2,634 vessels.

Safety of Water Supply

To ensure the safety of water supplies in Macao and effectively manage water resources, the Maritime Administration was renamed the Marine and Water Bureau on 28 July 2013, and established the Water Resources Department for coordinating supplies of drinking water, recycled water and raw water; studying and establishing water resources management policy, system, and measures; and promoting development and reasonable utilisation of water resources. The Marine and Water Bureau also cooperated with various sectors to build a water-saving city through development and application of water technologies, and publication and promotion of water-saving activities.

The bureau also regularly monitors the quality and quantity of raw water supplied to Macao, to ensure the quality in Macao meets the safety standard. The bureau also monitors the operations of the public water supply services company.

Civil Aviation

Civil Aviation Authority

The Civil Aviation Authority was founded on 4 February 1991, in accordance with Decree-Law

No. 10/91/M dated 4 February 1991. It is constituted as a public institution under the Secretariat for Transport and Public Works, and it enjoys autonomy over administration, finances and property. It is responsible for directing, controlling and monitoring all civil aviation activities in Macao, and the operations of all aircraft registered in Macao.

Aviation Service

To implement its "Open Skies" policy, the Government has adopted a series of measures to enhance Macao's civil aviation infrastructure network. Every effort has been made to attract additional investment from domestic and foreign airlines, to promote the use of Macau International Airport, and to enhance the development of passenger and cargo transportation.

To increase cooperation with the international aviation community, the Government will continue to forge new air services agreements with countries around the world. By 31 December 2016, Macao had initialled air services agreements with 49 nations and regions, 41 of which had been officially signed.

Signatories of Air Services Agreements with Macao

Nation	Signing date
Brazil	15/07/1994
Finland	09/09/1994
Austria	04/11/1994
Belgium	16/11/1994
The Netherlands	16/11/1994
Luxembourg	14/12/1994
New Zealand	09/03/1995
Portugal	31/08/1995
Switzerland	05/09/1995
Singapore	27/10/1995
Malaysia	31/10/1995
Thailand	01/11/1995
United States	03/07/1996
Vietnam	07/08/1996

(Cont.)

Signatories of Air Services Agreements with Macao	
Nation	**Signing date**
Germany	05/09/1996
DPR Korea	08/12/1996
Denmark	11/12/1996
Sweden	11/12/1996
Norway	11/12/1996
South Korea	03/04/1997
The Philippines	18/07/1997
India	11/02/1998
Nepal	19/02/1998
South Africa	04/04/1998
Brunei	24/05/1998
United Arab Emirates	06/12/1998
Russia	21/01/1999
Myanmar	12/03/1999
Australia	24/08/1999
Poland	22/10/1999
Pakistan	15/11/2000
Czech Republic	25/09/2001
Cambodia	12/12/2001
United Kingdom	19/01/2004
Iceland	13/07/2004
Maldives	16/01/2006
France	23/05/2006
Sri Lanka	08/06/2006

(Cont.)

Signatories of Air Services Agreements with Macao	
Nation	**Signing date**
Mongolia	27/06/2006
Japan	10/02/2010
Laos	25/06/2013
Oman	Initialled
Indonesia	Initialled
Israel	Initialled
Greece	Initialled
Slovakia	Initialled
Cape Verde	Initialled
Chile	Initialled
Turkey	Initialled

As at 31 December 2016, three airlines were registered in Macao and providing flight services: Air Macau, Sky Shuttle and Macau Jet International.

Airline	Fleet	Destinations
Air Macau	4 x Airbus A319, 3 x Airbus A320, 10 x Airbus A321	Shanghai (Pudong, Hongqiao), Beijing, Hangzhou, Xiamen, Nanjing, Ningbo, Chengdu, Nanning, Hefei, Chongqing, Taiyuan, Shenyang, Tianjin, Zhengzhou, Guiyang, Taipei, Kaohsiung, Bangkok, Da Nang, Hanoi, Seoul, Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka, Da Nang, and Hanoi.
Sky Shuttle (Helicopter service)	3 x Agusta AW139	Hong Kong, Shenzhen
Macau Jet International (Commercial Charter Services)	1 x Falcon 2000LX 1 x Agusta AW139	Global destinations

The numbers of pilots licensed by the Civil Aviation Authority, as at 31 December 2016, were:

Airline	Number of licensed pilots
Civil Aviation Authority	1
Air Macau	174
Sky Shuttle	24
Macau Jet International (Commercial Charter Services)	11
Total	**210**

Macau International Airport is located at the eastern end of Taipa island and neighbouring waters. The terminal building was constructed on a rock-cut platform at Ponta da Cabrita, while the apron was built on reclaimed land. East of the apron, the air-traffic control building, control tower and ancillary fire station are on Kia Kiong Islet. The runway is on an artificial island linked to the apron by two taxiway bridges.

The main fire station is on the runway island, next to the oblique taxiway. The airport is within easy reach of the Macao peninsula, the Outer Harbour and Zhuhai via motorway, the Friendship Bridge and the Lotus Flower Bridge. Commuting time from each of these points is less than 20 minutes.

The Macau International Airport handled 6,628,567 passengers during 2016, 13.7 percent more than in 2015. Its cargo volume was 32,891 tonnes, representing an increase of 9.4 percent. A total of 56,932 flights took off or landed, representing an increase of 2.2 percent.

The number of private and commercial air charters dropped from 2,848 in 2015 to 2,656 in 2016, representing a decrease of seven percent.

During 2016, 2,404,699 visitors arrived via the airport.

Air Traffic Control

Since it opened in 1995, the airport's air traffic control system has maintained excellent standards of service efficiency and flight safety. Air traffic control facilities include secondary surveillance radar, ground radar and the Automatic Terminal System. Telecommunications facilities include AMHS and satellite ground stations, while air-ground communications facilities include a UHF radio station, and navigation facilities include a Doppler VHF omnidirectional radio range (DVOR) apparatus and Instrument Landing System.

Macao's air traffic zone is classified as Category-C under International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standards. The keyhole-shaped air traffic zone is centred on Macau International Airport.

It extends up to an altitude of 3,000 feet and a radius of five nautical miles. The western boundary is a straight line parallel to and three nautical miles from the runway. To the south, the zone forms a rectangle five nautical miles wide and extending southwards for 10 nautical miles.

Macao's air traffic zone lies between the Hong Kong and Guangzhou flight information zones. All aircraft, including helicopters entering Macao airspace, are supervised by the airport control tower. Arriving and departing aircraft can land or take off from both the southern and northern approaches. The mainland China authorities control air traffic to the north of Macao's air zone, while traffic to the south is controlled by the Civil Aviation Department of Hong Kong. Since traffic in the Pearl River Delta airspace is busy and complex, the air-traffic control authorities of Macao, mainland China and Hong Kong must work closely to ensure the safety and efficiency of air traffic in Macao and the neighbouring air zones.

Aircraft Noise

Macau International Airport was constructed offshore and far from residential communities, avoiding the need to install soundproofing. However, to protect Zhuhai from noise pollution caused by northbound flights taking off from the runway, aircraft are not allowed to pass the 230-degree radial line of Zhuhai's Jiuzhou omni-directional beacon station.

Security at Macau International Airport

Under Decree-Law No. 36/94/M issued on 18 July 1994 and ICAO regulations, the security systems at Macau International Airport are intended to ensure the safety, normal operations and efficiency of international civil aviation activities at the airport. Security measures and procedures are essential to protect passengers, crew, airport staff and the public, as well as ensuring the normal, uninterrupted operations of aircraft, facilities and equipment.

Responsibility for airport security is distributed among the Civil Aviation Authority, the Unitary Police Service, the Macao Customs Service, the Public Security Police, the Judiciary Police, the Fire Service, the Marine and Water Bureau, the airport itself, Companhia de Seguranca de Macau Lda (SEMAC), the private airport security company, aviation companies and other airport departments.

The private airport security company is responsible for implementing the security measures and procedures formulated by the airport operator, and ensuring that the security measures and procedures comply with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standards and recommendations. Besides, the company provides professional training, certified technicians and advanced security equipment to perform security checks on passengers, baggage and cargo.

Macau International Airport Company

Macau International Airport Company (CAM) has been appointed by the Government to operate Macau International Airport. It was responsible for the airport's construction, and it is now responsible for its operation. The Government approved the company's application in 2001 to extend its franchise by a further 25 years, to 2039.

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Guia Cable Car

The construction of Guia Cable Car was completed in 1997. From the entrance of the Flora Garden, it takes visitors directly to the Guia Hill Municipal Park, where they can enjoy a panoramic view of the surroundings.

Opening hours of Guia Cable Car are from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily, including public holidays, and closed on Mondays (rescheduled to the next day if the Monday is a public holiday). Cable car fare: two patacas for single ride and three patacas for return ride for adult; and two patacas for concession return ride (applicable to children over two years old, students under 18 years old, and persons over 65 years old).

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GEOGRAPHY, ENVIRONMENT AND POPULATION

Geography, Environment and Population

Location

The Macao Special Administrative Region (MSAR) is an integral part of the People's Republic of China. Situated at the mouth of the Pearl River Delta (PRD) and bordering on Guangdong Province, Macao is 60 kilometres from Hong Kong, and located at latitude 22º12'40"N and longitude 113º32'22"E. Macao time is eight hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. The MSAR consists of the Macao peninsula and two islands: Taipa and Coloane. Three bridges – Nobre de Carvalho Bridge, Friendship Bridge (Ponte da Amizade) and Sai Van Bridge – link the peninsula to Taipa; while the COTAI Reclamation Area links Taipa and Coloane islands.

According to Chief Executive Notice No.128/2015 dated 20 December 2015: as stipulated in Order No. 665 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, the Macao Special Administrative Region comprises land and marine areas, with the land area comprising the Border Gate Macao Checkpoint Building section and the Canal dos Patos section, and the marine area comprising six sections: the Inner Harbour section, Cotai channel section, southern Macao waters section, eastern Macao waters section, artificial island section, and northern Macao waters section. The boundary to the west is meridian 113º31'41.4"E, to the east 113º37'48.5"E, to the south parallel 22º04'36"N, and to the north 22º13'01.3"N.

Area

Due to reclamation along its coastline, Macao's total land area has grown from 11.6 square kilometres in 1912, when measurements were first taken, to 30.5 square kilometres in 2016. The Macao peninsula accounts for 9.3 square kilometres (30.5 percent) of the current area, Taipa island for 7.6 square kilometres (24.9 percent), Coloane island for 7.6 square kilometres (4.9 percent), COTAI Reclamation Area for six square kilometres (19.7 percent), and the new campus of the University of Macau for one square kilometre.

According to Chief Executive Notice No.128/2015 dated 20 December 2015: as stipulated in Order No. 665 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, the Central People's Government explicitly determines that the area of waters of the Macao Special Administrative Region is 85 square kilometres.

Geology and Topography

Macao mainly comprises flat land, terraces and hills. The area of flat land (including reclaimed land) is 21.4 square kilometres, accounting for 70.2 percent of the total; granite hills cover six square kilometres, or 19.7 percent; and terraces cover 1.2 square kilometres, or 3.9 percent. The terraces are historically areas of denudation, extending along St Augustine, Luis de Camoes Garden, the hill behind Mong Ha Kun Iam Tong Temple, Russa Hill, and the southern part of Taipa island. Their relatively small area, low elevation (20-25 metres) and gentle slopes mean that most of the terraces are fully utilised. The remaining land – including reserves, monument sites and forests – occupies approximately 1.9 square kilometres, accounting for 6.2 percent of the total land area.

The elevation of Macao increases from the north to the south. Guia Hill, in the north, is the highest point on the Macao peninsula, with an altitude of 90 metres. To the south, Alto de Coloane is the highest hill on Coloane island, as well as the highest point in Macao, with an altitude of 170.6 metres. Taipa Grande, the main peak of Taipa island, has an altitude of 158.2 metres.

Coastline

Macao is a typical coastal area, with 50.4 kilometres of coastline, of which 14.6 kilometres is around the Macao peninsula, 35.8 kilometres is around the two islands and 1.7 kilometres is around the new campus of the University of Macau.

Climate

Macao is situated in a subtropical zone, with the Asian continent to the north and a wide tropical sea to the south. In winter, Macao experiences northerly winds, cold and dry weather and low rainfall, due to a cold continental high-pressure system at medium and high latitudes. In summer, Macao is mainly subject to south-westerly winds, hot and wet weather and heavy rainfall, due to the influence of oceanic tropical weather systems. The reverse of wind directions in winter and summer, together with minimal temperature variations during the day, give Macao a marine monsoon climate.

According to the climate normals of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) calculated with 30 years of data, the average annual precipitation in Macao between 1981 and 2010 was more than 2,000 millimetres, with most rainfall occurring between April and September. June had the most precipitation – an average of 363.8 millimetres – while January had the least – an average of 26.5 millimetres.

Macao has an average annual temperature of 22.6ºC. The coolest month is January, when it averages 15.1ºC. Most years, Macao has a short cold weather period when temperatures fall below 5ºC. The average monthly temperature exceeds 22ºC during seven months of the year, indicating that Macao has a short winter but a long summer.

Macao is frequently hit by typhoons. The typhoon season starts in May and ends in October, with July to September as its peak period.

Weather Overview

General Situation

In 2016, Macao's average annual temperature was the same as the climate normal and the relative humidity was slightly higher than the climate normal, while the total rainfall was significantly higher than the climate normal, and the total evaporation level and total hours of sunshine were significantly lower than the climate normal.

Eight tropical cyclones affected Macao in 2016. They were: a tropical depression from 26 to 28 May, Tropical Storm Mirinae from 26 to 27 July, Typhoon Nida from 1 to 2 August, Tropical Storm Dianmu from 17 to 18 August, Typhoon Meranti from 14 to 15 September, Tropical Storm

Aere from 7 to 9 October, Typhoon Sarika from 16 to 19 October and Typhoon Haima from 20 to 21 October. Typhoon Signal No. 8 was issued as a result of Typhoon Haima, and the yellow storm surge warning was issued as a result of Typhoon Nida and Tropical Storm Dianmu.

Summary of Severe Weather Warnings Issued in 2016

Warning/Signal Type		Frequency	No. of Warning Reports Issued
Tropical Cyclone Warning	No. 1 Alert Signal	8	38
	No. 3 Strong Wind Signal	5	28
	No. 8 Northeast Gale Signal	0	0
	No. 8 Southeast Gale Signal	0	0
	No. 8 Southwest Gale Signal	0	0
	No. 8 Northwest Gale Signal	1	7
	No. 9 Increasing Gale Signal	0	0
	All Signals Lowered	8	8
Strong Monsoon Warning (Black Ball)		11	30
Rainstorm Warning		10	32
Thunderstorm Warning		78	178
Storm Surge Warning		2	11

Temperatures

Macao had an average annual temperature of 22.6ºC during 2016, which was the same as the climate normal. The highest and the lowest average temperatures were 28.9ºC in July and 13.9ºC in February, respectively. The hottest day was 30 July, when the temperature rose to 36ºC; whereas the coldest day was 24 January, when the temperature fell to just 1.6ºC, setting a record low since 1948.

Relative Humidity

The average relative humidity during 2016 was 85 percent, which was 6.2 percentage points higher

than the climate normal. April saw the highest monthly average relative humidity at 94 percent; whereas the lowest was 77 percent in February.

Rainfall

Total rainfall during 2016 was 2,335.6 millimetres, which was 277.5 millimetres or about 13 percent more than climate normal. The highest monthly rainfall was recorded in August at 421.2 millimetres, 78.1 millimetres above normal. The lowest monthly rainfall was recorded in December, at 11.2 millimetres. The highest daily rainfall was recorded on 2 August at 155.6 millimetres.

Evaporation

The total evaporation level in 2016 was 680.9 millimetres, which was 264.2 millimetres less than the climate normal. The evaporation levels in February and July 2016 were slightly higher than the climate normal, while the evaporation levels of other months in the year were all lower than the climate normal of the same period.

Sunshine

During 2016, Macao had 1,529.5 hours of sunshine, 244.4 hours less than normal. The most hours of sunshine were recorded in July, totalling 243.5 hours, 20.3 hours above normal. The least hours of sunshine were recorded in April, amounting to only 16.7 hours, which was 68.6 hours less than normal.

Wind

During 2016, Macao was subject to predominantly north-northeasterly winds in January, March, August, September, October and December, northerly winds in February and November, south-southeasterly winds from April to May, and southerly winds from June to July. Wind speeds averaged 10.6 kilometres per hour.

Weather Services

Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau

The Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau (SMG) is supervised by the Secretary for Transport and Public Works. It provides weather reports, monitors air quality, and conducts research into climate, climate change and earthquakes.

Apart from hourly real-time weather information, the SMG issues various types of daily weather forecasts for the public, government departments and private institutions. These include five weather reports and forecasts, two marine and weather forecasts for the Macao coastal area, as well as weather reports on the preceding day, which are broadcast daily for the public. The SMG provided 1,830 weather forecasts and 732 weather forecasts for the Macao coastal area during 2016.

Every day, SMG officers explain the day's weather conditions and the forecast for the following day in telephone reports broadcast on the Macau Broadcasting Company's (TDM) morning TV programme. The SMG launched the audio weather information service in 2015, in which forecasters regularly record weather information and upload it to the Internet for download and use by different media. This information includes a weather review of the day, a two-day weather forecast and air quality report; a weekly weather forecast; and special weather information (on typhoons, rainstorms, very hot and cold weather).

The SMG issues special weather information on its website in times of adverse weather conditions, including tropical cyclones, strong monsoons (black ball), rainstorms, thunderstorms and storm surges, so that the public are notified of the latest situation. When Typhoon Signal No. 3 or above is hoisted, the local broadcaster TDM will provide streaming updates on the latest developments concerning the tropical cyclone.

In response to special weather conditions (such as forecast of a substantial drop in temperature), the SMG sends special weather notifications to registered users, social welfare organisations and schools via WeChat and SMS.

Through the round-the-clock Automatic Air Quality Monitoring Network, the SMG announces real-time concentration of air pollutants and summarises daily air quality on its website every day. In addition, an air quality forecast for the following day is reported to the public.

The SMG Aeronautic Meteorological Center at Macau International Airport provides half-hourly weather observations and special reports to aviation organisations and flight crews.

The aeronautical meteorological documents include meteorological maps for every route, as well as upper wind and temperature charts, aviation weather reports and forecasts, and volcanic ash and tropical cyclone advisory information. The centre provided about 6,442 such documents to departing flights during the first quarter in 2016. To improve the quality and efficiency of the aeronautical meteorological services, a new online platform hosting aeronautical meteorological documents started operating in the second quarter of 2016. The platform's system typically operated at 100 percent efficiency through to the fourth quarter.

In recent years, the SMG has introduced the Mobile WebWeather Service, Macao page, on Weather China website; Macao SMG mobile application (APP) and the official WeChat account, "Macao SMG".

An SMS service and the 1311 Telephone Voice Response Weather Information Enquiry Service provide a wide array of weather information and air quality indices. In 2015, the SMG also began displaying up-to-date tropical cyclone and rainstorm warnings on the electronic monitors in the Border Gate checkpoint building and the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, in order to help border-crossing commuters to promptly respond to changes in weather.

In 2016, the SMG introduced the 48-hour Automatic Weather Forecast and Real-time Air Quality Index services, providing the public with temperature and humidity forecasts for the following two days and more timely air quality index on the website. In addition, the Weather Service Centre was established at the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, to provide travellers with the latest weather advice and information.

Monitoring Network

The SMG collects weather data 24 hours a day via its Automatic Weather Station Network of 14 weather-observation stations in key locations around Macao. Three of these automatically send information every 15 minutes to destinations worldwide, using the international SYNOP code and the Global Telecommunications System (GTS). This forms part of the Pearl River Delta Real-time Automatic Weather Station Network, which was jointly established to exchange meteorological data by the Guangdong Provincial Meteorological Bureau, the Hong Kong Observatory and the Macao SMG.

The SMG also teamed up with the Hong Kong Observatory to establish a substation of the Pearl River Delta Lightning Location Network in Macao. The system operates around the clock, and provides real-time lightning information for the Pearl River Delta.

Regarding meteorological telemetry, the SMG has two ground meteorological reception and processing systems to receive Japanese Himawari-8 satellite information and Chinese FY-2E and FY-2G satellite information, respectively; two dual-polarisation Doppler weather radars; a low-level wind profiler; a microwave radiometer; a cloud height meter; three visibility measuring devices; and two lightning sensors to monitor lightning in the skies over Macao and the vicinity.

The SMG cooperated with related departments to establish the Water Level and Tide Monitoring Network, to provide round-the-clock real time data on flooding and tides in flooding black spots and coastal area. The network includes 17 land water level monitoring stations set up at flooding black spots in various districts of Macao, two tide monitoring stations set up along the coast, and one wave monitoring station in the sea.

Air quality monitoring: The SMG established the Air Quality Monitoring Project in partnership with Companhia de Electricidade de Macau (CEM). The SMG employs a fully automated air monitoring network to measure major pollutants that jeopardise Macao's air quality. Macao has five automatic air quality monitoring stations, a mobile air quality monitoring station and two mobile air monitors to monitor air quality of different districts in Macao. Moreover, in July 2012 the SMG adopted a new air quality standard, raising the air quality standard to WHO interim target-1(IT-1).

Seismological monitoring: The SMG has a seismological monitoring station in its Taipa Grande headquarters on Taipa, equipped with a digital seismograph and a deep shaft (30 metres from ground level) digital seismograph. In 2014, the deep shaft digital seismograph was upgraded and became a monitoring station of the Pearl River Delta Earthquake Early Warning Network. In addition, a seismic information sharing portal was introduced, to receive earthquake information for the entire country.

Environmental radiation monitoring: The SMG's headquarters is equipped with an environmental radiation monitoring station, mainly for detecting Gamma radiation dose rates in the atmosphere and announcing the results on the website. A baseline survey on Macao's atmospheric radiation began in 2013. Regular monitoring of Macao's atmospheric radiation is conducted every year in different districts.

Regional and International Cooperation

The SMG is a member of the WMO. It actively participates in promoting technology, research,

training and applications relating to meteorology. Every year, it sends delegations to meetings, seminars, workshops and training programmes arranged by the WMO, mainland China and overseas meteorological agencies and academic organisations.

The SMG is also a member of the ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee. The committee secretariat moved to Macao in 2007.

The SMG also keenly takes part in meteorological science meetings and exchange activities conducted by its mainland China and overseas counterparts. In 2016, apart from the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Seminar on Meteorological Science and Technology and the Guangdong - Hong Kong - Macao Meeting on Cooperation in Meteorological Operations organised alternately by the three parties, the SMG participated in the 16th Session of the WMO Commission for Basic Systems, the China-ASEAN Meteorological Forum, the 48th Session of ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee, the 22nd Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC and the 12th meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, and the 20th International Civil Aviation Organization Asia Pacific Air Navigation Planning and Implementation Regional Group Meeting.

Air

Population density, scarcity of land, narrow streets and busy traffic all affect Macao's air quality. However, this is offset to some extent by the low discharge of industrial pollutants. The air quality is therefore generally quite good. Every winter, a comparatively high level of airborne pollutants raises the air pollution index; while in summer the air quality improves, with lower pollution index readings, as the convective precipitation of the tropical climate dispels pollutants.

During 2016, roadside monitoring stations recorded "good" air quality on 54.9 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 43.1 percent of days, and "poor" air quality on two percent (seven days). In the high-density residential area of the Macao peninsula, the air quality was "good" on 46.3 percent of days, "acceptable" on 48.5 percent of days, and "poor" air quality on 5.2 percent (19 days).

In the high-density residential area on Taipa, the air quality was "good" on 49.9 percent of days, "acceptable" on 45.3 percent of days, and "poor" on 4.7 percent of days (17 days). Ambient monitoring stations on Taipa recorded "good" air quality on 57.9 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 39.6 percent of days, and "poor" air quality on 2.5 percent of days (nine days). Ambient monitoring stations on Coloane recorded "good" air quality on 49.5 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 45.9 percent of days, and "poor" air quality on 4.6 percent of days (17 days).

In 2016, fine suspended particulates (PM2.5) and ozone (O_3) led to "poor" air quality in Macao, with the former mainly affecting Macao in winter while the latter mainly affecting Macao in summer. The high-density residential area on Macao recorded "poor" air quality on 5.2 percent of days (19 days), the highest number of days among all monitoring stations. Overall, over 94 percent of days met the air quality standards ("good" to "acceptable") in 2016. Concentrations of respirable suspended particulates and fine suspended particulates showed a decreasing trend, while concentrations of other pollutants were largely equal to or less than those recorded in 2015.

Average Pollutant Concentrations in 2016						
Monitoring Station	Respirable suspended particulates (µg/ m3)	Fine suspended particulates (µg/ m3)	Sulphur dioxide (µg/ m3)	Nitrogen dioxide (µg/ m3)	Ozone (µg/ m3)	Carbon monoxide (mg/m3)
Roadside	47.4	24.3	---	54.1	---	1.26
High-density residential area of Macao peninsula	41.6	25.9	7.6	45.9	47.9	0.80
High-density residential area of Taipa island	42.4	28.6	7.9	41.6	53.6	0.64
Taipa ambient	41.7	22.0	4.4	30.8	45.2	0.62
Coloane ambient	45.7	28.1	12.1	34.5	47.5	0.67

Comparisons between Pollutant Concentrations and the Daily Air Pollution Index						
Air quality index	Respirable suspended particulates 24-hour average ($\mu g/m^3$)	Fine suspended particulates 24-hour average ($\mu g/m^3$)	Sulphur dioxide 24-hour average ($\mu g/m^3$)	Nitrogen dioxide 24-hour average ($\mu g/m^3$)	Ozone 8-hour average ($\mu g/m^3$)	Carbon monoxide 8-hour average (mg/m^3)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	100	35	40	100	80	5
100	150	75	125	200	160	10
200	350	150	660	750	350	17
300	420	250	1,300	1,500	600	34
400	500	350	1,700	2,000	800	46
500	600	500	2,120	2,500	1,000	57

Air Pollution Index						
Air quality index	**0 ~ 50**	**51 ~ 100**	**101 ~ 200**	**201 ~ 300**	**301 ~ 400**	**401 ~ 500**
Air quality level (Macao standards)	Good	Acceptable	Poor	Bad	Severe	Harmful
Symbol						

Noise

There are many reasons for noise pollution in Macao. Urban characteristics, such as population density, busy traffic, narrow streets and the large number of high-rise buildings, create conditions for noise transmission.

In 2016, the Environmental Protection Bureau and the Public Security Police received 8,291 complaints about ambient noise, two cases or about 0.02 percent more than the 2015 figure. The Environmental Protection Bureau received 1,087 of these complaints, representing a decrease of 213 cases or 16.4 percent compared with 2015; whereas the Public Security Police received the remaining 7,204 cases, a figure that was 215 cases or 3.1 percent more than that of 2015.

Complaints received by the Environmental Protection Bureau and the Public Security Police were primarily related to "Activities of daily life and pets in residential buildings" (31.3 percent or 2,593 cases), public areas (31.2 percent or 2,588 cases), and industry, commerce and services (13.6 percent or 1,129 cases).

Environmental Noise Monitoring Network

In 2016, Macao had six environmental noise monitoring stations – three on the Macao peninsula, one on Taipa island, one in the COTAI Reclamation Area and one in Coloane. They conduct round-the-clock monitoring of ambient noise; road traffic noise; and noise from the mixed industrial, commercial and residential zones, by means of an automated network. Data on such noise readings are published monthly in the Environmental Geographic Information System on the Environmental Protection Bureau's website.

Water Quality and Wastewater Treatment

Water Quality

Situated at the mouth of the Pearl River, Macao occupies a peninsula and nearby islands facing Lingdingyang to the east and the South China Sea to the south; there is a wide expanse of water.

Water exchanges resulting from tidal flows dilute pollutants entering the area. The Inner Harbour to the west of Macao is a favourite berthing place for Zhuhai and Macao fishing boats. The sluice of the Zhuhai Qianshan River lies upstream of the Inner Harbour channel, and when this is closed the area is partially blocked off. The poor exchange of its waters with the sea results in conditions in which pollutants can accumulate. When the sluice is open, Macao's water quality is determined by the quality of the water in the Qianshan River. Pollutants that have accumulated will then flow to neighbouring waters.

Based on the geographic features of Macao, the Public Health Laboratory of the Health Bureau adopts Category 3 Water Quality Standard of the Sea Water Quality Standard of China (GB3097-97), to assess individual indicators, nutrition indicators and comprehensive indicators of the water quality at each monitoring station.

The Monitoring and Assessment Report of Water Quality in Macao Waters 2015

Water Quality Monitoring Network

Currently, three automatic water quality monitoring stations are under the management of the Environmental Protection Bureau at Ilha Verde Dockyard and Cotai Nature Reserves. Round-the-clock monitoring of water quality is conducted through an automated network. Data on the water quality readings are published monthly in the Environmental Geographic Information System on the Environmental Protection Bureau's website.

Monitoring Drinking Water Quality

The Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau Laboratory is responsible for the public water supply network; inspecting the water quality of public and private water sources and wells; and – if necessary – recommending the closure of these facilities in the public interest. It regularly monitors the quality of water processed by the Macao Water Supply Company, and other water supply networks and reservoirs in the territory, to verify whether the quality complies with the requirements stipulated in the Rules and Regulations on Water Supply and Drainage in Macao (Decree-Law No. 46/96/M).

Since being awarded the ISO/IEC 17025 Certificate of Laboratory Accreditation by the China National Accreditation Committee for Laboratories (CNAL) (now China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment) in 2003, the laboratory has enhanced its analytical performance and its quality management system. The laboratory also continued to participate in proficiency tests held by renowned organisations in mainland China and countries including the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia. The laboratory's inspection technology has fulfilled international requirements. Currently, it possesses 300 accreditation parameters.

Wastewater Management

The five sewage treatment facilities in Macao – the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant,

Crossborder Industrial Zone Sewage Treatment Plant, Taipa Sewage Treatment Plant, Macau International Airport Sewage Treatment Plant and Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant – can handle 356,000 cubic metres of sewage per day.

In 2016, the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant handled 59,007,624 cubic metres of sewage; Taipa Sewage Treatment Plant handled 8,746,641 cubic metres; Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant handled 15,820,989 cubic metres; the sewage treatment plant at Macau International Airport processed 60,320 cubic metres; and the Crossborder Industrial Zone Sewage Treatment Plant handled 415,117 cubic metres.

In 2016, the open tenders for the operation and maintenance services for the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant and Cross-border Industrial Zone Sewage Treatment Plant were completed. The formulation of the Macao Sewage Treatment Facilities Master Plan also commenced at the end of the year, to assess the changes in the amounts of sewage through field reviews of the sewage treatment facilities, in order to formulate the short-, mid- and long-term development plan for sewage treatment. Reflecting its commitment to the policy of environmental protection, the Environmental Protection Bureau will continue to improve its equipment for handling and treating sewage, upgrade equipment in current sewage treatment plants, gradually increase the capability to treat domestic sewage in Macao, and enhance the quality of treated effluent.

Waste Management

Companhia de Sistemas de Residuos, Lda. (CSR) has been contracted to undertake Macao's waste collection and conveyance, urban cleaning operations and the cleaning and maintenance of public waste containers, under the Government's supervision. The CSR collected about 284,290 tonnes of waste in Macao during 2016, an average of about 777 tonnes a day.

Waste Classification

The Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau continued to optimise public sorting and recycling facilities in the community. The number of public collection points in Macao was increased to 341. The bureau also invited schools, government departments, associations, private organisations and buildings to participate in the reusable waste sorting and recycling programme, aiming to provide the public with convenient ways to recycle waste. During 2016, 2,706.4 tonnes of waste paper, 188.4 tonnes of metals and 183.3 tonnes of plastic were recycled through various reusable waste sorting and recycling programmes.

The Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau continued its glass bottle recycling programme. Participants include hotels, schools, bars and karaoke parlours. The number of public collection points for glass bottles in Macao increased to 70. A total of 660 tonnes of waste glass were recycled during 2016. To reduce the volume of organic waste, a wet market food waste recycling programme, a school food waste recycling programme and a community food waste recycling (pilot) programme were launched; they processed a total of 101 tonnes of food waste during the year. Also, a programme for reusing clothes was jointly launched with the Macau Salvation Army, to improve the system for reusing clothes in Macao; about 400 tonnes of used clothes were collected during the year.

Macao Waste Incineration Centre

Macao Incineration Centre is responsible for processing all Macao's household waste, together with some solid waste collected from the sea by the Marine and Water Bureau. It comprises two plants, with a total processing capacity of 1,728 tonnes of waste per day. During 2016, the centre processed 517,279 tonnes of municipal solid waste, an average of 1,413 tonnes a day.

The waste heat produced by the round-the-clock incineration centre during the treatment of the municipal solid waste can be recovered and used for power generation. The power generated by the centre can supply up to 21MW per hour of electricity at full load to the public grid – sufficient to meet the needs of over 33,000 households in Macao. During 2016, the incineration centre supplied 16,146 units (16,146kWh) of electricity to the public grid.

In 2016, the research on the feasibility of expanding and upgrading the Macao Central Incineration Centre was continued. Food waste recycling was also promoted. The first on-site food waste treatment project in the public housing was established in Seac Pai Van. Food waste processors with a daily treatment capacity of 1,000 kilograms were also added to the centre, in order to collect more food waste. Food waste recycling was implemented in the Food Festival held in 2016.

Macao Special and Hazardous Waste Treatment Centre

The Macao Special and Hazardous Waste Treatment Centre, adjacent to the Taipa Incineration Centre, commenced operation in 2007. It handles special waste according to the latest European Union incineration standard, including medical waste, slaughterhouse waste, discarded tyres, carcasses of animals such as horses and dogs, oil residue, and other solid and liquid special wastes. In 2016, the waste treatment centre's total treatment capacity (including medical waste) was 1,845 tonnes, with discarded tyres comprising 21 percent of the treatment capacity.

To make used battery collection more convenient for residents, used battery collection points were set up at 50 public refuse tips.

Treatment of Construction Waste

The construction waste landfill site is located on Avenida do Aeroporto in Taipa. Since it commenced operations in March 2006, it has been mainly used for the disposal of non-combustible inert solid waste produced through excavation, demolition, and construction. The solid waste includes debris, cement blocks, soft soil and marine clay.

Automatic Solid Waste Collection System

The pilot scheme for automatic solid waste collection in the Areia Preta New Reclamation Zone (NATAP) was established in 2006. The system comprises a number of inlet valves connecting with a network of underground tubes. The waste is transported by means of air suction to a transfer station between Ponte da Amizade Avenue and Macao Wastewater Treatment Plant, from where it is taken by trucks to the incineration centre.

Legislation and Pollution Control

The Environmental Law (Law No. 2/91/M) gazetted on 11 March 1991 sets guidelines and basic principles for the protection of Macao's environment. Subsequent subsidiary legislation covering other environmental issues includes:

- Formulation of Measures to Control and Minimise the Use of Substances Destructive to the Ozone Layer (Decree-Law No. 62/95/M, 4 December 1995);
- Rules and Regulations on Water Supply and Drainage in Macao (Decree-Law No. 46/96/M, 19 August 1996);
- Regulations on Prohibition Against Dropping and Discharging Harmful Substances in Marine Jurisdictions (Decree-Law No. 35/97/M, 25 August 1997);
- Identification of Features of and Formulation of Requirements on Unleaded Petrol, Provisions on the Import and Registration of Vehicles Consuming Unleaded Petrol starting from 1 January 1995 (Decree-Law No. 44/94/M, 22 August 1994);
- Provisions on the Sulphur Content of Vehicular Light Diesel Fuel (Executive Order No. 4/2006);
- Emission Limits of Exhaust Pollutants by Newly Imported Heavy and Light Motorcycles (By-law No. 1/2008);
- Approval of the Table of Parameters of Emissions of Exhaust Pollutants for Vehicles with Four-stroke Engines to Supersede Schedule 1 and 2 of Annex 1 of Executive Order No.1/2008 (Executive Order No. 356/2010);
- Regulations on Tailpipe Emissions of New Imported Vehicles (By-law No. 1/2012);
- Amendment to Regulations on Motor Vehicle Tax (Law No. 1/2012);
- Environmental Emission Standard for New Light Vehicles (Executive Order No. 41/2012);
- Air Pollutant Emission Standard and Facility Management Regulations for Cement Manufacturing Premises (Executive Order No. 12/2014);
- Prevention and Control of Environmental Noise (Law No. 8/2014) and Standard for Acoustics approved by Executive Order No. 248/2014, to supersede Regulations on Prevention and Control of Environmental Noise (Decree-Law No. 248/2014, 14 November 1994) and Standard for Acoustics (Decree-Law No. 241/94/M), respectively; and
- Tightening the New Emissions Standards for Light Vehicles (Executive Oder No. 59/2015).

These laws have been enacted to reduce and control pollution in waste treatment, water, fuel, noise, the atmosphere and light, and to achieve the objective of environmental protection.

In 2016, the Rules Concerning Unleaded Petrol and Light Diesel for Vehicles (By-law No. 15/2016), to replace Decree-Law No. 44/94/M (promulgated on 22 August, Executive Order No. 4/2006, and the Limit for Exhaust Gas Emissions from In-use Vehicles and Methods of Measurement (By-law No. 30/2016), were promulgated. Import and transshipment to the MSAR of hazardous

wastes listed in Annex 1 of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal are prohibited with Executive Order No. 410/2016.

The Government has also established the Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund with By-law No. 21/2011, and established the Environmental Protection, Energy-saving Products and Equipment Subsidy Scheme with By-law No. 22/2011.

International treaties

Several international agreements and treaties to address global environmental problems have been made applicable to Macao. These include:

- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer;
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
- Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
- London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
- Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
- Montreal Amendment to Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
- Beijing Amendment to Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
- Convention on Biological Diversity;
- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the amendment to the Basel Convention adopted by Decision III/1 in the Third Conference of the Contracting Parties in Geneva on 22 September 1995;
- Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region (with amendments made in 1967, 1979 and 1983);
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and its amendments passed on 8 May 2009 and 29 April 2011;
- Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade;
- Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques;
- International Plant Protection Convention;
- Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty; and
- Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

International treaties on maritime safety related to marine environment protection applicable to Macao include:

- International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation 1990;
- Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973 (MARPOL);
- Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (1972) and its 1978 and 1980 amendments;
- International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001; and
- Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources.

Environmental Protection Bureau

The Environmental Protection Bureau (DSPA) is charged with studying, planning, executing, coordinating and promoting environment policies.

Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund

The Government established the Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund through By-law No. 21/2011, and established the Environmental Protection, Energy-saving Products and Equipment Subsidy Scheme through By-law No. 22/2011, to subsidise enterprises and community groups in Macao to increase their capability for protecting the environment; and to introduce environmental protection techniques and devices, in order to further enhance environmental protection work and development of the environmental protection industry.

The Environmental Protection, Energy-saving Products and Equipment Subsidy Scheme was the first subsidy scheme since the establishment of the Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund. It targets commercial enterprises and community organisations. According to Order No. 63/2014 of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works, the application deadline for the Environmental Protection, Energy-saving Products and Equipment Subsidy Scheme is extended to 31 December 2015. As of 2015, the Environmental Protection Bureau had received over 7,600 applications for subsidies; 5,800 applications were handled in 2016, of which over 4,700 were approved, involving subsidies of more than 390 million patacas.

Promotion of Environmental Protection Education

With the theme “Building a Low Carbon Macao and Embracing a Green Life”, the Environmental Protection Bureau organised various promotional and educational activities for all levels of society to boost public awareness of environmental protection and to encourage the public to put environmental protection into practice.

In 2016, the Environmental Protection Bureau organised 237 events, with a total of 158,179 participants.

The Environmental Protection Bureau has formulated proposals on eco-friendly product specifications for 80 common products. Together with the Eco-friendly Merchandising Guidelines for Public Departments, they provide references for eco-friendly merchandising in different sectors. In 2016, the Environmental Protection Bureau organised three training programmes on eco-friendly merchandising for public departments.

Since 2012, the Environmental Protection Bureau has cooperated with the Pension Fund to promote the Civil Service Provident Fund System - Electronic Account Document Service, to reduce the use of paper, save costs and increase administrative efficiency. As of the fourth quarter of 2016, more than 9,000 contributors to the provident fund system participated in this programme, saving a total of 322,787 pieces of environmentally-friendly A4 paper, 125,598 pieces of A3 matte paper, and 125,346 envelopes.

As of 2016, 36 hotels had received the Macao Green Hotel Award, accounting for about one third of hotels in Macao, involving over 18,000 guest rooms, which are around a half of the total number of hotel guest rooms in Macao. In 2016, "Basic Certificate" was introduced and presented to budget hotels that implemented basic environmentally-friendly measures, to encourage them to pay attention to and promote environmental protection work, and gradually improve their performance in environmental protection. The hotels receiving awarded made progress in energy, water and waste (including food waste) reduction, facilitating the hotel industry's reduction of operating costs, as well as contributing to reducing consumption of resources and improving the environment.

To encourage residents to use fewer plastic bags in daily life, the Environmental Protection Bureau launched the "Use fewer plastic bags" campaign in 2013. This has been held for four consecutive years, involving public departments, social groups and businesses. "Use fewer plastic bags 2016" was held between 1 June and 31 August. The number of participating stores greatly increased, by 65 percent to over 210. During these four years, the campaign received support from the participating stores and the public. More than 150,000 people participated in this campaign, indicating that at least 150,000 plastic bags were saved.

In February 2016, the Environmental Protection Bureau completed the public consultation on the implementation of a system to restrict the use of plastic shopping bags, and announced a summary report with compiled comments in August 2016. The Environmental Protection Bureau will improve a practical solution for the "plastic bag levy" measure, with the aim of defining by law the responsibilities of business owners, consumers and the government in reducing undue use of plastic bags.

In 2016, the Environmental Protection Bureau continued to roll out the Green School Project, which involved organising various environmental education events, and with more than 18,000 teachers and students from 72 schools participating. The bureau also conducted 38 training sessions on Management Guidelines for Green School Environment in Macao, which attracted participation by 2,000 school leaders and teaching staff.

The Environmental Protection Bureau continued implementing the Environmental Protection Fun Bonus Point Scheme. By the end of December 2016, there were more than 7,800 members in the first phase of Environmental Protection Fun – waste reduction and recycling. The second phase of the scheme – environmentally-friendly moves – encouraged people from all walks of life to join the scheme's frontline team (Environmental Protection Fans). They assisted in providing a

guided tour service in Cotai Nature Reserve, to leverage the synergy between teaching and learning. In addition, they promoted environmental messages to the public during environmental festivals such as Wetland Day, Earth Day and World Environment Day, and traditional festivals such as Lunar New Year, Mid-Autumn Festival and Christmas, and encouraged the public to participate in environmental activities and put environmental protection into practice.

Regional Cooperation on Environmental Protection

The 2016 Macao International Environmental Co-operation Forum (2016 MIECF) was held from 31 March to 2 April. The theme was Green Economy – Opportunities for Waste Management, which advocated "Thinking Green, Going Clean, Living Cool".

A total of 32 contracts were signed during the three-day forum, reflecting the MIECF's role as a green platform that successfully promotes development of the environmental protection industry and technologies. The MIECF set "waste management" as the theme of the forum, given enterprises' growing concern regarding ways to treat waste without harming the environment. Six forums and one special session were organised, involving 46 experts from 11 countries and regions.

In 2016, the Ministry of Science and Technology of the PRC and the Environmental Protection Bureau completed the Typical Electronic Waste Processing Equipment and Follow-up Treatment project.

Regarding the PPRD region, the Environmental Protection Bureau participated in the 12th Coordinator Working Meeting of the Joint Conference on Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Environmental Protection Cooperation, the 19th China International Fair for Investment and Trade, the PPRD Environmental Technology Exchange and the Motor Vehicle/Vessel Emission Control Workshop 2016.

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Air Quality Monitoring Network for the Pearl River Delta Region Data Management and Publishing Platform Cooperation Agreement, signed by Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, came into effect on 1 April 2016. Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao will continue with the management and maintenance of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao PRD Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network.

Under the Framework Agreement on Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao in Environmental Protection, in 2016 Guangdong and Macao continued with the recycling and disposal of scrap vehicles and inert construction and demolition materials. In May 2016, the Guangdong-Macao Environmental Cooperation Task Force Meeting was held, to enhance cooperation regarding environmental protection during the dredging of Canal dos Patos and treatment of solid waste.

Hong Kong and Macao also cooperated in environmental protection. In July 2016, the two sides attended the Eighth Meeting on Environmental Protection Cooperation between Hong Kong and Macao, for summarising past cooperation and communication on various aspects of the environment, and exchanging views on the standard and regulatory system concerning emissions by the Macao catering industry, and Hong Kong's Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme. The Hong Kong-Macao environmental protection cooperation plan for the coming year was also formulated.

In October 2016, the Environmental Protection Bureau organised a delegation to attend the

Eco Expo Asia 2016 in Hong Kong, as well as the Eco Asia Conference that was held during the same period. The Hong Kong - Macao Environmental Protection Co-operation Agreement was signed by the Environmental Protection Bureau and the Environmental Protection Department of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, further enhancing cooperation between the two sides, to facilitate sustainable development of the regions and jointly improve the environment.

Under the framework of the Zhuhai-Macao Environmental Protection Cooperation Agreement, the Zhuhai-Macao Environmental Cooperation Working Group Meeting 2016 was held on 28 April 2016, to exchange views on cooperation on various areas. In addition, the Environmental Protection Bureau organised a delegation of 30 representatives from 18 green schools in Macao, to visit green schools and nature reserves in Zhuhai, and exchange views on school environmental education and campus environmental protection facility management. The bureau also sent delegates to attend a meeting on cooperation in black-faced spoonbill protection and the Symposium on Zhuhai-Macao Wetland Ecological Conservation in March and November 2016, respectively.

Environmental Protection Planning in Macao

In late 2016, the Environmental Protection Bureau announced the Interim Implementation and Effectiveness Assessment of the Environmental Protection Plan of Macao (2010-2020). This assesses the implementation of the action plan, green indicators, environmental function zoning, environmental standards and progress with research projects concerning legislation related to the interim plan (2013-2015) for the Macao Environmental Protection Plan (2010-2020).

Examination of Environmental Data

To strictly adhere to the regulations in Executive Order No. 4/2006, the Environmental Protection Bureau continued to monitor the sulphur content of vehicular light diesel fuel available for sale in Macao. To this end, the bureau took samples of vehicular light diesel for analyses and testing from fuel pumping stations in Macao, Taipa and Coloane, and the Ka Ho Fuel Oil Termina, in February and May 2016. The results indicated that the sulphur content in all samples was below the maximum permitted level of 0.005 percent, as specified in Executive Order No. 4/2006.

The MSAR promulgated the "Rules concerning unleaded petroleum and light diesel for vehicles" (By-law No. 15/2016) on 13 June 2016, to improve the quality of Macao's vehicular unleaded petroleum and light diesel, in order to meet the Euro V vehicle emission standards, which are more environmentally efficient. The Transport Bureau is responsible for monitoring compliance with this by-law.

Complaints received by Environmental Protection Bureau in 2016:

Category	Number of cases
Noise	980
Air pollution	388

(Cont.)

Category	Number of cases
Noise and air	79
Noise and other	28
Air and other	22
Environmental hygiene	29
Other	59
Total	**1,585**

Technical advice provided at the request of other departments in 2016:

Departments	Premises and projects	No.
Tourist Office	Premises including karaoke, bar, hotel, restaurant, sauna and massage establishments, dance hall and health club, etc.	259
	Inspection before issuance or renewal of licences	90
Economic Services Bureau	Technical advice	0
	Inspection in industrial sites	7
Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau	Pile foundation (environmental protection) project and application for extension of construction time	111
Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau	Technical advice on licensed premises	223
	Site inspection	169
	Technical advice on applications for import of HCFCs defined as controlled substances under Decree-Law No. 62/95/M	13

Flora

Macao abounds in plant species. By 2004, researchers from the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau and the South China Institute of Botany under the Chinese Academy of Sciences had identified 1,508 species of flora in Macao. These are mainly found in woodlands, parks and leisure grounds. Most

of Macao's vegetation belongs to the evergreen broad-leaf woodland, tree, shrub and coastal bush groups, including such species as Rose Myrtle (*Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*), Blood-red Melastoma (*Melastoma sanguineum*), Oblong leaved Litsea (*Litsea rotundifolia var. oblongifolia*), Pop-gun Seed (*Bridelia tomentosa*), Hong Kong Hawthorn (*Rhaphiolepis indica*) and Linear Forked Fern (*Dicranopteris pedata*). The most common species of cultivated plants are the Chinese Hibiscus (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*), Hong Kong Orchid Tree (*Bauhinia blakeana*), Sunshine Tree (*Cassia surattensis*) and False Groundnut (*Desmodium heterocarpon*). Also, according to research conducted until 2010 by the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau and researchers from the Shenzhen Fairylake Botanical Garden, Macao has 104 species of bryophytes which belong to 34 genera and 63 families. Rare species include *Fissidens macaoensis*, *Kurzia sinensis*, *Phaeoceroa laevis*, *Notothylas japonica horik*, *Micromitrium* and *Vesicularia*. *Fissidens macaoensis* is a new species to science. As it was discovered in Macao, its Latin name includes "Macao".

The terrestrial vegetation in Macao has a relatively diverse plant community. Five types of vegetation can be identified: coniferous forests, mixed conifer-broadleaf forests, evergreen broadleaf forests, mixed deciduous and evergreen broadleaf forests and shrubs. There are 30 formations and 59 associations under these vegetation types.

A total of 4,045,300 square metres of forest areas were replanted on Taipa and Coloane islands between 1982 and 1995. More than 55 tree species were introduced during the process. Of the 26 major tree species in Macao, Taiwan Acacia (*Acacia confusa*) accounts for the lion's share, with more than 60 percent. It is followed by Chinese Gugertree (*Schima superba*), *Schima wallichii*, Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar formosana*), Big-leaved Acacia (*Acacia mangium*), Sunshine Tree, White Bauhinia (*Bauhinia variegata var. candida*), Camel's Foot Tree (*Bauhinia variegata*), Lebbeck Tree (*Albizia lebbeck*) and Horsetail Tree (*Casuarina equisetifolia*) are also major species. From the end of 2000, forest areas on Taipa and Coloane have undergone a compositional transformation. A firebreak was set up, and many indigenous tree species were introduced, including Melia-leaved Evodia (*Tetradium glabrifolium*), Hong Kong Gordonia (*Gordonia axillaris*), Acronychia (*Acronychia pedunculata*), Morris's Persimmon (*Diospyros morrisiana*), India Carallia (*Carallia brachiata*), Yanmin (*Dracontomelon duperreanum*), Persimmon-leaved Litsea (*Litsea monopetala*), *Michelia chapensis*, Burmese Rosewood (*Pterocarpus indicus*), Heterophyllous Winged-seed Tree (*Pterospermum heterophyllum*), Silver-back Artocarpus (*Artocarpus hypargyreus*), *Pinus elliottii*×*Pinus oaribaea*, Common Fig (*Ficus carica*), Horse-tail Pine (*Casuarina equisetifolia*), Chinese Holly (*Ilex rotunda*), Michelia macclurel and Chinese Guger Tree (*Schima superba*).

In addition to the commonly used leafy plants in the past – namely the Dwarf Yellow (*Duranta repens*), Golden Leaves (*Ficus microcarpa*), Golden Dewdrops (*Duranta repens 'variegata'*), Purple Knight (*Alternanthera dentata*), *Fagraea ceilanica* and Painted Copper Leaf (*Acalypha wilkesiana*) – colours were added to the green belts to improve greening of streets in Macao and create a better view by growing colourful flowering shrubs, such as Indian Azalea (*Rhododendron simsii*), *Cordyline fruticosa*, Small Allamanda, *Lantana montevidensis* and *Ruellia brittoniana* in recent years. The view looks more layered with the addition of these flowers, accompanied by other trees such as Golden Trumpet Trees, *Terminalia mantaly*, Camel's Foot Tree (*Bauhinia variegata*) and Chinese Banyan (*Ficus microcarpa*).

Fauna

Macao is small. The development of land and expansion of urbanisation affect and damage the survival and scope of activities of wild animals. The numbers of species and populations of wild animals in Macao are decreasing.

The scarcity of unpolluted waters in Macao leads to a decrease in the diversity and numbers of amphibians. The five commonest species are Asian Common Toad (*Bufo melanostictus*), Gunther's Frog (*Rana guentheri*), Brown Tree Frog (*Rhacophorus megacephalus*), Paddy Frog (*Fejervarya limnocharis*) and Asian Painted Frog (*Kaloula pulchra*). In the hilly forest area of Coloane, the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau has constructed artificial freshwater wetlands as better habitats for amphibians.

The commonest wild mammals are bats, rats and Red-bellied Tree Squirrels. Bats mainly inhabit Coloane and Taipa. In 2013, Chinese Rufous Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus sinicus*) was newly recorded. The Japanese House Bat (*Pipistrellus abramus*) and Short-nosed Indian Fruit Bat (*Cynopterus sphinx*) can be found on the Macao peninsula. The former frequents gaps between buildings and lives on mosquitoes and flies, helping to limit populations of harmful insects. The latter eat fruits in parks or woods, and may help spread their seeds, contributing to the city environment and natural environment of the woods. The Red-bellied Tree Squirrel is an exotic species, formerly imported as a pet. It is now wild in Macao. Its lack of natural enemies poses a threat to other animal species, especially birds, as the squirrels eat their eggs.

Reptiles, especially snakes, play an important ecological role in controlling the number of rats. Large-spotted Cat Snake (*Boiga multimaculata*) and Many-banded krait (*Bungarus multicinctus*), which are relatively rare, were recorded in Coloane in 2013. However, Macao's dense population poses an enormous threat to their dwelling and foraging areas. In addition, some people's misunderstanding and fear about snakebites have caused the number of snakes to decrease most significantly among all wild animals in Macao.

Previous studies recorded over 300 species of birds in Macao. Dominant species were Chinese bulbul (*Pycnonotus sinensis*, terrestrial) and Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*, waterbirds). There were nine common species, of which terrestrial birds outnumbered waterbirds. Among these, five common species were terrestrial birds – Japanese White-eye (*Zosterops japonicus*), Crested Myna (*Acridotheres cristatellus*), Common Tailorbird (*Orthotomus sutorius*), Eurasian Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*) and Chinese Hwamei (*Garrulax canorus*); and four were waterbirds: Kentish Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*), Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*), and Chinese Pond Heron (*Ardeola bacchus*). Species newly recorded in 2013 were : Fujian Niltava (*Niltava davidi*), Black-faced Bunting (*Emberiza spodocephala*), Eastern Water Rail (*Rallus indicus*), Saunders's Gull (*Chroicocephalus saundersi*), Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*), Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*), Savanna Nightjar (*Caprimulgus affinis*), Ashy Minivet (*Pericrocotus divaricatus*), Chinese Grosbeak (*Eophona migratoria*) and Chinese Blue Flycatcher (*Cyornis glaucicomans*). Since 2006, over 216 species of birds from 14 orders and 50 families have been recorded.

There are abundant fish stocks in Macao, which can be categorised into saltwater fish, brackish fish and freshwater fish. Saltwater fish and brackish water fish mainly refer to the fish off the coast

of Macao. There are approximately 200 species of these fish. Freshwater fish most need protection in the natural environment. Although the habitats of freshwater fish and amphibians are similar to each other, the former have a narrower sphere of activities. Whenever the environment is destroyed or altered by human activities, they are often affected most directly.

There are over 500 species of insects, which are widely distributed in Macao, including 78 butterfly species.

Laws Governing Nature Conservation

Macao began to enact laws and regulations on nature conservation – including the establishment of nature reserves and the protection of flora and fauna of special interest – more than 20 years ago. New by-laws were promulgated in 2004 to replace older ones. They are as follows:

1. Decree-Law No. 33/81/M, gazetted on 19 September 1981; Decree-Law No. 30/84/M, amended on 28 April 1984; and Decree-Law No. 3/99/M, revised on 25 January 1999, which designated a 196,225-square-metre area of Seac Pai Van Country Park as a conservation area of outstanding educational, ecological, scenic and scientific value;
2. Decree-Law No. 56/84/M, gazetted on 30 June 1984, and Decree-Law No. 83/92/M, amended on 31 December 1992, which designated the part of Coloane island with an altitude of over 80 metres as a conservation area;
3. The Environmental Law, approved by the Legislative Assembly on 6 November 1990 and gazetted by Decree-Law No. 2/91/M on 11 March 1991, which set out general guidelines and basic principles for the formulation of environmental policies;
4. General Regulations Governing Public Places (By-law No. 28/2004) enacted on 28 July 2004, which established general principles for behaviour to be observed when using and enjoying public places; and
5. By-law No. 40/2004 on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Control enacted on 14 December 2004, which defined the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau's role in the sanitary and phytosanitary control of merchandise.

Also, the Animal Protection Law (Law No. 4/2016) came into effect on 1 September 2016, with regulations on keeping, managing and selling animals, and the use of animals in public exhibitions and scientific applications.

In addition, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the International Plant Protection Convention have been made applicable to Macao, thus ensuring that Macao's nature conservation policies conform to international practices.

Nature Reserve

The Taipa-Coloane Wetland Reserve managed by the Environmental Protection Bureau is situated adjacent to the Lotus Flower Bridge in Taipa and Coloane. It has a total area of 55 hectares, including

a 40-hectare bird foraging area that is regarded as zone two of the reserve, on the west coast of reclaimed area between Taipa and Coloane. Next to this zone is a 15-hectare bird habitat, regarded as zone one of the reserve, which provides different bird species (including the rare Black-faced Spoonbill) with suitable habitats.

As at the end of December 2016, the Cotai Nature Reserve's known biodiversity included 163 planktonic algae, 366 land plants (*embryophyte*), 102 plankton, 89 zoobenthos, 387 insects, 69 fishes, five amphibians, 20 reptiles and 10 mammals. This diversity attracted 171 species of birds to the nature reserve, including the Black-faced Spoonbill (*Platalea minor*).

Country Parks

There are four country parks in Macao: Seac Pai Van Country Park, Taipa Grande Nature Park, Hac Sa Reservoir Country Park, and Ka Ho Reservoir Country Park.

Seac Pai Van Country Park

Adjacent to Seac Pai Van Road in western Alto de Coloane, Seac Pai Van Country Park covers an area of about 198,000 square metres, and provides a wide range of facilities. Its animal facilities comprise the Giant Panda Pavilion, a zoo, and an aviary. Its exhibitions facilities feature the Giant Panda Information Centre and the Museum of Nature and Agriculture. Other leisure facilities include a children's playground, a large picnic area and a snack bar.

Giant Panda Pavilion

Set against a hill side in Seac Pai Van Park of Coloane, with a fan-shaped layout and an area of about 3,000 square metres, Macao Giant Panda Pavilion is designed to combine the terrain's natural undulations with the architectural characteristics. The pavilion comprises two 330-square metre indoor activity quarters and a 600-square metre outdoor yard. The appearance of the Macao Giant Panda Pavilion is designed to mimic nature, and it features green elements with leisure facilities such as pools and wooden climbing frames for the pandas.

Taipa Grande Nature Park

Taipa Grande Nature Park is on the east of Taipa island, and covers a wooded and hilly area of 13,000 square metres between Ponta da Cabrita Road, Governador Nobre de Carvalho Avenue and Padre Estevao Eusebio Situ Road. The park houses a native fish breeding zone, 56 sculptures representing the 56 Chinese ethnicities, Taipa Grande exhibition hall, barbecue area, grass skiing slope, children's playground and a memorial pavilion for Mr. Henry Fok. It is a multifunctional park for relaxation, exercise, environmental protection, education and retreat. It is also an ideal destination for Macao residents to enjoy forest scenery to the full, embrace nature and enrich their leisure time.

Chinese Ethnics Sculpture Park

Located inside Taipa Grande Nature Park, the Chinese Ethnics Sculpture Park is Macao's first ethnic-themed sculpture park. It is divided into a sculpture gallery and an exhibition hall.

Hac Sa Reservoir Country Park

Hac Sa Reservoir Country Park is situated in a hilly forest area on the southeastern slopes of the central mountain of Coloane. The park occupies 371,000 square metres between the entrance of the Westin Resort Macau on Hac Sa Road to the east, and Chu Ku Tong pond, in front of Man Hong Un, to the south. The Hac Sa aquatic plant zone and aquatic plant watching zone are for ecological protection and education.

Ka Ho Reservoir Country Park

Ka Ho Reservoir Country Park is situated on the northeast of Coloane island. The park faces Ka Ho Village to the east, separated by Barragem de Ka Ho Road. Seac Pai Van Reservoir lies to its west; and the golf course and Alto de Coloane Road lie to its south. It is bordered by a road that leads to the youth challenge centre in the north; and it stretches all the way down to a wooded and hilly area by the shoreline. Ka Ho Reservoir Country Park has an area of 81.8 hectares.

With Ka Ho Reservoir as its central point, the park boasts various facilities, including the Ka Ho Reservoir Trail, Northeast Trail, Dam Mural, Waiting Square, and Little Spring; as well as barbecue, and picnic areas; the Blossom Bridge; diversity games zone; Ka Ho Reservoir Outdoor Experimental Camp; and the Freshwater-Wetland Ecological Zone. With its educational and recreational features, Ka Ho Reservoir Country Park is an ideal place to spend leisure time.

Population

Macao's resident population was estimated to be 644,900 as at 31 December 2016, representing a decrease of 1,900 or about 0.4 percent over the previous year.

On the same date, an estimated 47.4 percent of Macao's population were males, and 52.6 percent were females.

Natural factors form one reason for the increase in population prior to 2016, and natural population growth continued. In 2016, there were 7,146 newborn babies, 3.8 percent more than in 2015, and 2,248 deaths, representing an increase of 10.7 percent. The natural population growth rate was therefore 0.75 percent.

However, this increase was countered by a change in immigration, with the net number of immigrants declining by 6,800 in 2016. This was mainly due to the decrease in the number of foreign employers residing in Macao.

Most residents lived in Our Lady of Fatima Parish, comprising 37.8 percent of the total population.

Birth and Death Rates

In 2016, the birth rate and death rate were 1.1 percent and 0.34 percent, respectively.

Population Ageing

Macao's population is ageing because of the increasing life expectancy. At the end of 2016, 12.5 percent of the entire population was aged between 0 and 14, with senior citizens aged over 65 making up 9.8 percent of the population, compared with 14.8 percent and eight percent in 2006, respectively. During the year, the population of young children increased by 0.6 percentage points, and the population of elderly residents increased by 0.8 percentage point.

Identification Bureau

Under the Basic Law of the Macao SAR, the MSAR Government is authorised by the central government to issue MSAR Passports to Chinese citizens who hold MSAR Permanent Resident ID cards, and to issue other types of MSAR travel permits to other legal residents of Macao. MSAR Passports and travel permits are valid for worldwide travel, and entitle their holders to return to Macao.

The Identification Bureau is under the administration of the Secretariat for Administration and Justice, and is responsible for the overall planning and operation of activities relating to the civil and criminal identification of Macao residents. It issues ID cards and certificates of criminal record, MSAR Passports, and other travel permits to Macao residents. It also issues certificates to substantiate the facts stated in official record, and arranges for the registration of non-profit juridical persons in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

Personal Identity Cards

Only Chinese citizens who are permanent residents in Macao with a Macao Resident ID card are eligible to apply for an MSAR Passport. A Chinese citizen who is a Macao Resident ID cardholder, but not a permanent resident of Macao and not eligible for other travel permits, may apply for an MSAR travel permit.

By 31 December 2016, the Identification Bureau had issued 583,981 MSAR Passports and 39,940 travel permits.

Under the Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China and the Interpretation by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Several Questions Relating to the Application of the Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China in the Macao Special Administrative Region, any permanent resident of Macao with Chinese nationality and a Portuguese travel document may travel to other countries or regions with the Portuguese travel document as before. Therefore, such people may hold both a Macao SAR Passport and a Portuguese travel document at the same time.

The Identification Bureau is responsible for issuing Visit Permits for Residents of the Macao

SAR to the Hong Kong SAR (also known as "Visit Permits to the HKSAR"). Residents of the MSAR who are either Chinese or Portuguese citizens and who hold a Macao Resident ID card or an MSAR Resident ID card may apply for Visit Permits to the HKSAR. The bureau had issued 429,090 such permits as at 31 December 2016.

The Identification Bureau is also responsible for issuing Macao SAR Resident ID cards. As at 31 December 2016, there were 699,037 Macao SAR Resident ID card cardholders. Between 1 January and 31 December 2016, 16,915 residents received Macao SAR Resident ID cards for the first time.

Nationality

Under Law No. 7/1999, the Identification Bureau is responsible for handling nationality applications from MSAR residents, including applications by foreign nationals or stateless persons for naturalisation; applications by Chinese citizens to renounce Chinese nationality; applications by foreigners who previously had Chinese nationality to restore Chinese nationality; applications by MSAR residents of both Chinese and Portuguese descent to choose either Chinese or Portuguese nationality; and applications by original Macao residents who are Chinese citizens with other nationalities to adopt Chinese nationality.

Between 20 December 1999 and 31 December 2016, 1,036 applications for naturalisation were approved; 533 people restored their Chinese nationality; 75 renounced their Chinese nationality; 2,481 successfully applied to adopt Chinese nationality; 62 opted for Portuguese nationality; and there were four applications for change of nationality.

Certificate of Entitlement to Right of Abode

A certificate of entitlement to right of abode confirms the status of a permanent resident of the MSAR. Any person who claims to have right of abode in the MSAR but does not hold a valid Macao Resident ID card or MSAR Resident ID card and who does not live in any other region of the People's Republic of China (except the Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan) must apply for a certificate of entitlement to right of abode.

Such people include Chinese citizens who have ordinarily resided in Macao for seven consecutive years before or after the establishment of the Macao SAR; children of Chinese nationality born outside Macao whose parents are Chinese nationals and permanent residents of Macao; people of both Chinese and Portuguese descent who have ordinarily resided in Macao for seven consecutive years before or after the establishment of the MSAR; and children of Chinese nationality or children born outside Macao who have not selected a nationality but intend to reside in Macao permanently and whose parents are permanent Macao residents of either Chinese citizenship or Portuguese descent. The certificate of entitlement to right of abode indicates its date of effectiveness, prior to which holders of the certificate have no right to enter or reside in Macao.

Between 20 December 1999 and 31 December 2016, the Identification Bureau issued 76,443 certificates of entitlement to right of abode.

Certificate of Criminal Record

In August 1996, the Identification Bureau started to issue certificates of criminal record and certificates of special record for minors. The former is the sole and sufficient document to prove whether an applicant has any criminal record; while the latter is applicable to those under 16.

Between 1 January and 31 December 2016, the bureau issued a total of 92,630 certificates of criminal record. Of these, 73,264 were public applications, and 19,366 were agency applications. Among the 83 certificates of special record for minors that were issued, eight were to individual applicants, and 75 to public bodies.

Immigration Controls

According to the Basic Law of the Macao SAR, the Government may impose restrictions on people from other countries or regions entering, staying in, and leaving Macao. The Immigration Department of the Public Security Police is responsible for entry and exit in Macao.

By 31 December 2016, citizens of 78 countries enjoyed visa-free access to Macao. Citizens of the Republic of Belarus and Armenia were newly granted visa-free access to Macao for a maximum stay of 30 and 90 days, respectively. The maximum length of stay for citizens of Uruguay was changed to 90 days. PRC passport or travel permit holders who have a valid air ticket and visa issued by the country or region of destination may stay for a maximum of seven days in Macao.

Legal Immigration

Statistics provided by the Public Security Police show that 6,327 legal immigrants arrived from mainland China during 2016, of whom 1,733 were aged between 0 and 18; 2,691 between 19 and 37; 1,885 between 38 and 75; and 18 over 75. Of these, 3,854 were females, representing 60.9 percent of the total. Some 77 percent and 8.5 percent of the immigrants came from Guangdong Province and Fujian Province, respectively.

Overstaying and Illegal Entry

In 2016, 26,691 overstayers were repatriated. They included 4,451 mainland Chinese, 78 Taiwan (China) residents, 89 Hong Kong residents, 2,491 foreign nationals, and 19,582 voluntarily repatriated mainland Chinese.

Civil Registration

The Civil Registry is responsible for implementing regulations relating to the civil registration of births, parentage, adoption and child custody, marriage agreements, deaths, legal certification of the deaths of missing persons, and issuing relevant certified documents.

Birth Registration

The Birth Registry is responsible for the registration of births in Macao, as well as the re-registration

of births of people aged 14 or over. The Civil Registry should be verbally notified of any birth in Macao by the parents or guardians within 30 days. The registry registered 7,167 births during 2016.

Marriage Registration

The Civil Registry is responsible for handling applications for marriages, approving marriage registrations, hosting ceremonies for the signing of marriage certificates and registering marriages. A total of 3,893 marriages were registered during 2016.

Death Registration

Family dependents or other relatives of a deceased person may register his or her death with the Civil Registry or its staff assigned to the registry's branches at Conde S. Januario Hospital and Kiang Wu Hospital. There were 2,362 death registrations during 2016.

Divorce by Mutual Consent

The Civil Registry has the authority to process divorce by mutual consent. Applicants who have been married for over one year, have no children aged under 18, and have reached agreement on maintenance payments and ownership of their residences may submit applications to the Civil Registry. There were 565 divorce applications during 2016.

Joy of Farming

The Cultivation Camp is a piece of land behind the Hac Sa Park that was opened up by the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau (IACM) in 2015, and has an area of about 5,800 square metres. Inside the camp, there are farmland, an ecological pool, a work station, composting area and themed zones.

The IACM regularly organises New Farming Experience and Greening Workshops for the public, so Macao people may gain hands-on experience of being farmers and discover the joy of farming.

The area of each piece of farmland for cultivation by members of the public is 1.2 metres x 5 metres. Participants are mainly local families.

New Farming Experience encourages parents to cultivate the land with their children, so they can understand the meaning of "reaping what they sow", hence learning to treasure and love nature.

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RELIGION AND CUSTOMS

Religion and Customs

The Basic Law of the Macao SAR states: "Macao residents shall have freedom of religious belief, and freedom to preach and to conduct and participate in religious activities in public." The Government, consistent with the principle of religious freedom, shall not interfere in the internal affairs of religious organisations or in the efforts of religious organisations and their believers in Macao to maintain and develop relations with their counterparts outside Macao, or restrict religious activities which do not contravene the laws of the SAR.

The Macao SAR protects the freedom of religion, worship and belief in general denominations through the Freedom of Religion and Worship Law (Law No. 5/98/M). It states that the Macao SAR does not recognise a state religion. Its relationships with all denominations are founded on the principles of separation and neutrality. The law further stipulates that all religious denominations are equal before the law.

Coexistence of Different Religions

Macao fully realises the diversity of religions. In addition to Buddhism, Taoism and Confucianism – the main belief systems of the local community – later arrivals such as Catholicism, Protestantism and Islam coexist in Macao.

Adherents of various beliefs participate in religious anniversaries and celebrate their traditional festivals in their own distinctive ways. For instance, the Macao Catholic Diocese conducts traditional religious processions associated with the Catholic calendar, including the processions of Our Lady of Fatima, Our Lord of Passion, and Corpus Christi. During Buddhist festivals, crowds of followers worship and burn incense sticks, and recite sutras for the enlightenment of all beings. In addition, during traditional Chinese religious festivals, such as the birthday celebrations for Tin Hau (the Heavenly Queen and Protector of Seafarers), the God of the Land, the Taoist god Tam Kung and Na Tcha, temples are crowded with faithful devotees worshipping the gods and offering sacrifices as a sign of respect. Theatrical troupes also stage performances at temples to amuse the gods and provide entertainment for onlookers.

Buddhism

Buddhism plays a significant role in Chinese community life. But it is acknowledged that Buddhism is a very general concept in the minds of many Macao residents. It may be mixed with some other traditional beliefs and customs, such as Confucianism and Taoism. The ongoing construction of new temples and renovation of existing ones over the years – such as the A-Ma Temple, Pou Chai Buddhist Monastery and Temple, and Lin Fong Temple – as well as the constant crowds of worshippers, all bear testimony to the faith's importance.

Most Macao residents are ethnic Chinese who are profoundly influenced by their own tradition and culture, of which Buddhism forms an integral part. Its roots extend deeply and widely into their daily lives and customs. There are many Buddhists and Buddhist communities in Macao. The most important of these is the Buddhist Association of Macau, which was established in 1997.

There are more than 40 Buddhist temples in Macao, as well as scores of village temples and houses dedicated to Buddhist deities. The majority of the temples, both large and small, are dedicated to Kun Iam (the Goddess of Mercy), Tin Hau or Kwan Tai (the God of War and source of righteousness).

Following the establishment of the Macao SAR Government, Buddha's Birthday, which falls on the eighth day of the Fourth Moon, was declared a public holiday.

Catholicism

The Macao Catholic Diocese was founded by decree of Pope Gregory XIII on 23 January 1576. As the first Catholic missionary centre in the Far East, it was originally responsible for many regions, including China, Japan, Vietnam and the Southeast Asian coastal islands.

The first bishop appointed to the Macao Catholic Diocese was the Jesuit Melchior Carneiro. Members of the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) had established a mission and a college in Macao by 1565. In the late 16th century, the standards of the latter's tertiary education were high enough to be recognised by European universities. Church of the Mother of God (commonly known as St Paul's Church), the Church of the Society of Jesus, was thrice destroyed by fire; the Ruins of St Paul's are the remnants of the blaze that occurred in 1835.

Franciscans, Augustinians, Dominicans, and Sisters of St Clare (who vowed to lead a hermetic life) all established missions in Macao during the 16th and 17th centuries.

Nowadays, the Macao Catholic Diocese is limited to the SAR itself. It has six parishes, three quasi-parishes and three cathedrals. There are also 18 freestanding churches of various sizes and 56 chapels within diocesan buildings.

According to figures supplied by the Macao Catholic Diocese, Macao had 14,797 Catholic residents at the end of 2016. In addition, around 15,820 temporary residents of Macao were adherents, including Portuguese-speaking expatriates and their families, English-speaking people and their families from all over the world, Filipino domestic helpers and their families, and non-resident workers from the mainland and other Asian countries. Altogether, there are around 30,617 Catholics in Macao.

The clerics registered in the Macao Catholic Diocese include one diocesan bishop, one bishop emeritus, 15 priests and 15 contributing priests. In addition, two priests from the Macao Catholic Diocese currently work in other dioceses.

There are also 54 priests and 25 brothers in male religious congregations that serve the community in Macao. In addition, there are 182 sisters and 184 dedicated voluntary workers.

Macao Catholic Diocesan statistics show that, in the 2015-2016 school year, it managed and maintained 31 educational institutions with 28,688 students, 1,339 of whom were in tertiary education, 9,333 in secondary schools, 11,496 in primary schools and 6,520 in kindergartens.

The Catholic Church also operates 21 social service agencies, including five child-care centres, six convalescent homes for the elderly and sick, four rehabilitation homes for the physically and mentally handicapped, and six residential homes for students from single-parent families and/or who are experiencing personal problems. During the year, 1,605 people – 948 residents and 657

non-residents – benefited from the wide range of services provided by these institutions.

The Catholic Church is also engaged in other activities. It operates a bookshop, libraries, cultural and media affairs centres, a conference centre, social service centres, social welfare organisations, summer camps and retreats. It also publishes a few religious periodicals.

Protestantism

Macao is considered an important base for the introduction of Christianity to China in modern Protestant history. The religion was introduced to China during the Tang Dynasty, Yuan Dynasty and Ming Dynasty, a total of four times. Macao was involved in the last two introductions.

Robert Morrison was the first missionary from the London Missionary Society to arrive in Macao, in 1807. He then opened the fourth chapter in the history of pioneering Christianity in China. He baptised Choi Kou in 1814, and made him the first Chinese protestant. He led services in Macao and Guangzhou for 27 years, serving as a bridge for cultural exchanges between the West and China. In the 19th century, Protestant missionaries came mainly from Britain and America, and were engaged in local cultural and religious activities, becoming driving forces in modern China's healthcare, education, printing and publishing. In 1834, Robert Morrison died; his body lies in the Old Protestant Cemetery, beside the Luis de Camoes Garden.

After the Opium War, the missionary base in Macao was moved to Hong Kong and Shanghai. But Macao still played an active role in the development of Protestant churches in the Pearl River Delta area.

Entering the 20th century, a succession of Chinese Protestant churches were established, through the efforts of missionaries and returning Chinese believers. The Macau Baptist Church was established in 1904; the Chi Tou Church of the Church of Christ in China was established in 1906 at Hac Sa Beach; and Sheng Kung Hui (the Anglican Church) began their missionary activities in Macao in 1938. In the early 1950s, there were about five Protestant churches. By the 1980s, the number of Protestant churches had increased to 20. During the 1990s, missionary organisations from Hong Kong and overseas arrived to establish branches, and further increased the number of Protestant churches to over 50 throughout Macao.

Today, major Protestant denominations in Macao include the Church of Christ in China, Baptist Church, Sheng Kung Hui (the Anglican Church), Sheun Tao Church, Christian and Missionary Alliance, Conservative Baptist Church, Assemblies of God, Church of the United Brethren in Christ, and the Evangelical Free Church. There are nearly 80 Protestant churches, with about 150 pastors and more than 8,000 believers. Some 4,400 believers currently attend Sunday worship each week.

Of the schools established by Protestants, four are secondary schools with primary and kindergarten sections; three are primary schools with kindergarten sections; one is a special education school; and there is one biblical institute. There are also several training centres and two bookshops operated by Protestant groups.

The Union of Evangelical Christian Churches and Associations in Macau was established in 1990, and comprises the Protestant churches and organisations. Its objectives are to strengthen links between Protestant organisations and enhance their development; and promote and organise

local evangelising activities.

Around 60 Protestant organisations are involved in social services covering underprivileged groups, young people, families, workers, charity, counselling services and education. They also serve other people in need, including prisoners, patients, drug addicts and street sleepers.

Islam

The Islamic Association of Macau was established in 1935. It has long planned to build a mosque and Islamic centre; and a blueprint for the Islamic centre was approved by the former Portuguese administration. According to the plan, the mosque will have a total area of 1,250 square metres and will be able to accommodate a congregation of 600.

Baha'i

The Baha'i Faith was introduced to Macao in 1953. Its administrative body – the Local Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of Macao – was established in 1958. Later, a local Baha'i Centre was set up in Taipa in 1984, and another local centre was set up in Coloane in 1988. An administrative body covering the entire territory – the National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of Macao – was established in 1989, which also oversees the three local bodies of the Baha'is in Macao.

The National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of Macao established a school in Macao, which includes a kindergarten, a primary school and a secondary school. It received a land grant from the Government in 2008 for campus expansion. Thus far, it has provided education to several thousand students from many countries.

Traditional Festivals

Macao is a city where Chinese and Western cultures coexist. Local Chinese, Portuguese and Macanese residents and other ethical minorities in Macao respect and usually celebrate each other's festivals. Macao's festivals are so colourful and cheerful that some are designated statutory and general holidays. Traditional Chinese celebrations include the Lunar New Year (also known as Chinese New Year or the Spring Festival), Qing Ming Festival, Buddha's Birthday, the Mid-Autumn Festival and Winter Solstice; while Easter, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception and Christmas are important local festivals derived from Western traditions.

Lunar New Year

The Lunar New Year is the most important festival for Chinese people. Macao residents usually perform religious ceremonies at home or in temples on the first two days of the Lunar New Year. They visit friends and relatives, let off firecrackers and join in various celebrations. Civil servants, who are normally forbidden to enter casinos, are granted special permission to do so during the first three days of the New Year. The incessant, ear-splitting noise of firecrackers and the red shreds of their wrappers last a whole week, creating a vibrant, joyful scene. These are the sights and sounds of Macao during Lunar New Year. In recent years, it has become increasingly popular for Macao

residents to take family vacations during the Lunar New Year public holidays.

Qing Ming, Chong Yang Festivals and All Souls' Day

The Qing Ming and Chong Yang (Double Nine) festivals are occasions for people to commemorate their ancestors and visit their graves. They pay homage to the deceased, strengthen bonds with their relatives and perform filial duties. All Souls' Day, the traditional Christian festival to remember the deceased, is also a public holiday in Macao.

Buddha's Birthday

Buddha's Birthday is a special local festival in Macao. During the festival, Buddhist organisations in Macao usually organise many celebrations, including sutra recitations and "Bathing the Buddha" ceremonies to celebrate the birth of the Buddha. Some non-religious organisations, such as fishmongers' associations, also celebrate the festival. Drunken Dragon Dance performances and the distribution of "Dragon Boat Rice" are among the traditional activities staged at this time.

The Drunken Dragon Dance is an ancient custom that originated in neighbouring Zhongshan Municipality in Guangdong province, and has become a tradition among Macao's fishmongers. Through the dance, they show their team spirit and commitment to society. After much modification through the years, the Drunken Dragon Dance nowadays features only the head and tail of the Dragon. The performers are expected to drink as they dance; and people believe they can only perform well if they are drunk.

The Macao Drunken Dragon Dance was included in the Intangible Cultural Heritage List of Macao in 2009 and successfully inscribed on the List of National Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2011.

Dragon Boat Festival

The Dragon Boat Festival falls on the fifth day of the Fifth Moon. It is a time for eating special dumplings and Dragon Boat Racing. Macao's Dragon Boat Races have a unique local flavour, and have developed into an international competition. Many Westerners also participate, displaying their prowess.

Mid-Autumn Festival

Appreciating the moon's beauty while enjoying delicious mooncakes during the Mid-Autumn Festival is another Chinese tradition. Even before the day arrives, a joyous atmosphere builds up everywhere. Shops selling traditional mooncakes are packed with customers, as demand for them runs high. On the festival night, family members gather and enjoy reunions.

Feast of the Immaculate Conception

Macao is the only place in Asia where the Feast of the Immaculate Conception is a public holiday.

Since 8 December 1854, Catholics in Macao have held celebrations on this day.

Christmas

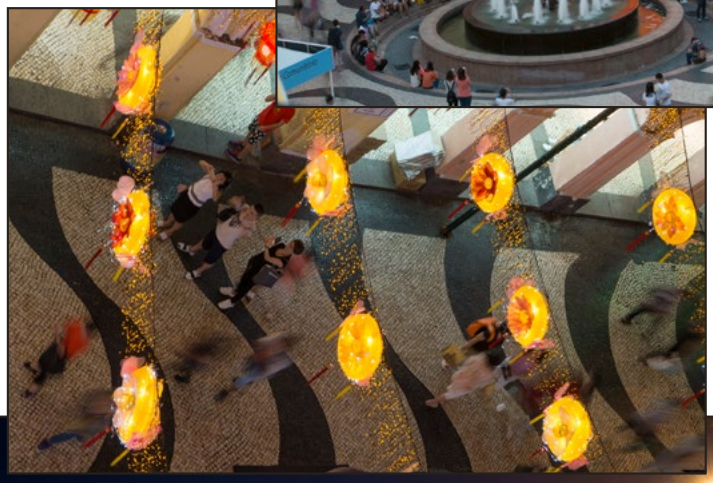
Christmas is the time when Christians all over the world celebrate the birth of Jesus. Macao is filled with a vibrant festive atmosphere at Christmas with its unique, European-style streets festooned with colourful lights and decorations, and Christmas carols wafting from its churches.

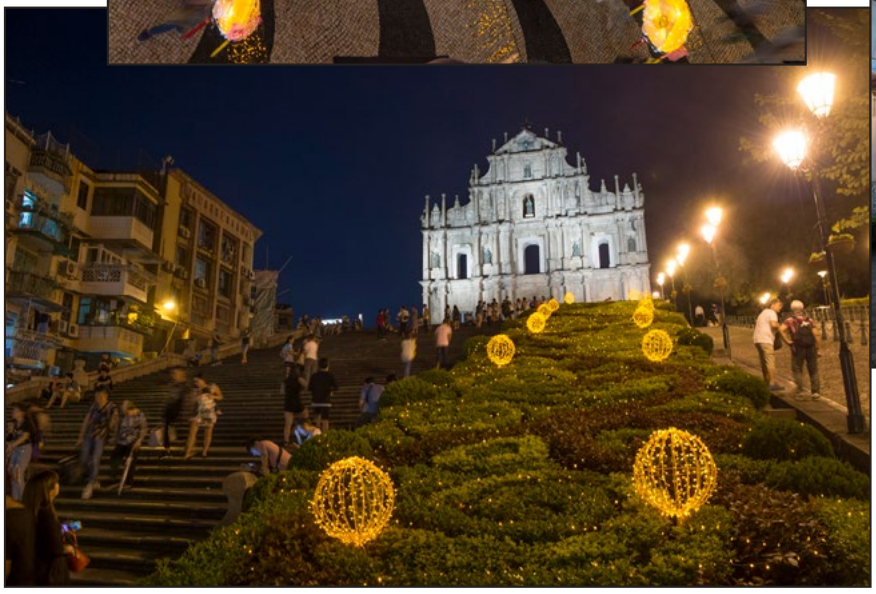
Mid-Autumn Festival Lighting Decoration

Mid-Autumn Festival is a traditional festival, in which major avenues, plazas, parks, rotundas and notable buildings in Macao are decorated with festive lighting to create a joyous atmosphere.

The lights were mainly in the forms of rabbits, traditional palace lanterns and flowers.

Macao was enlivened by glittering lighting decorations under the night sky.





共賞圓月一輪 喜迎中秋良宵

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HISTORY

History

Macao Has Been Part of China Since Ancient Times

Historical records show that Macao has been Chinese territory since long ago. When Qinshihuang (the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty) unified China in 221BC, Macao came under the jurisdiction of Panyu County, Nanhai Prefecture. Administratively, it was part of Dongguan Prefecture in the Jin Dynasty (AD265-420), then Nanhai County during the Sui Dynasty (AD581-618), and Dongguan County in the Tang Dynasty (AD618-907). In 1152, during the Southern Song Dynasty, the Guangdong administration joined the coastal areas of Nanhai, Panyu, Xinhui and Dongguan Counties to establish Xiangshan County, thus bringing Macao under its jurisdiction.

Macao has been given a variety of names. Besides Macao ("Aomen" in Chinese), it has also been called Haojing (Oyster Mirror), Jinghai (Mirror Sea), Haojiang, Haijing, Jinghu (Mirror Lake), Haojingao and Majiao. Haojing is the earliest name recorded in written documents.

The name "Aomen" first appeared in 1564, in the following passage in Pang Shangpeng's *Memorandum to the Throne Concerning Long-Term Coastal Security*, which was presented to the Ming Emperor: "Xiangshan County in the south of Guangdong Province is a coastal area. It takes one day to travel from Yongmai to Haojingao. In Haojingao there are Nantai (South Tower) and Beitai (North Tower), two hills facing each other like two towers of a city gate. People call the place where the two hills stand Aomen (Gate to Ao). Aomen is surrounded by sea, and is only connected to the mainland at Zangge. It is a trading port where foreign ships and merchants anchor."

Aomen Jilue (Chronicles of Macao) by Yin Guangren and Zhang Rulin – the first and second Qing officials appointed to the place – which was published during the reign of Emperor Qianlong, records: "The name 'Haojingao' can be found in the documents of the Ming Dynasty. To the south of Haojingao lies Shizimen (Cross-Gate), where the sea runs both north-south and east-west between four island hills. Combining 'ao' from Haojingao and 'men' from Shizimen, people call the place 'Aomen'."

The earliest written record of the name "Macau" in a foreign language discovered so far is in a letter dated 20 November 1555.

In the 15th century, the Portuguese began expanding their trade to the Far East, and they conquered several places in Africa and Asia. In 1553, claiming that they needed some land to air their soaked goods, the Portuguese gained permission from local Chinese officials to stay temporarily on the Macao peninsula to carry out commercial activities. Around 1573, the Portuguese began paying land rent to the Chinese government. From then till the Opium War, for nearly 300 years, the Ming and subsequent Qing governments exercised sovereignty over Macao, levying taxes and implementing various controls.

The Ming and Qing Governments' Exercise of Sovereignty Over Macao

The Ming and Qing governments maintained irrefutable sovereignty over Macao, and under the principle of sovereignty exercised strict and comprehensive land, military, administrative, judicial

and customs controls.

While exercising sovereignty over Macao in all aspects, the Ming and Qing governments used the strategy "let foreigners take charge of foreigners" to control the Portuguese in Macao. They did not directly interfere with the internal affairs of the Portuguese community, but allowed the Portuguese to exercise self-administration to keep their social and economic affairs in order. In 1583, the Portuguese in Macao were permitted to form a Senate to handle various issues concerning their community, on the understanding that they recognised overall Chinese sovereignty and that this autonomous organ was not politically independent.

The Portuguese Occupation of Macao and the Sino-Portuguese Treaty of Amity and Commerce

After the Opium War, the Chinese and British signed the Treaty of Nanking, stipulating the cession of Hong Kong to Britain. The Portuguese seized the opportunity to put forward various requests – including exemption from the annual land rent – and gradually occupied Macao. In 1887, the Qing government was forced to sign the Sino-Portuguese Treaty of Amity and Commerce, under which the Portuguese obtained the right to permanently settle in Macao as well as control over the region. In 1928, the foreign affairs ministry of the then Kuomintang government officially notified the Portuguese side that it was abrogating the treaty.

The Signing of the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the Chinese government declared the abolition of all unequal treaties. In March 1972, China's Permanent Representative to the United Nations sent a letter to the UN Special Committee on Decolonization, stating the country's principled stand on the issues of Hong Kong and Macao. On 8 February 1979, when China and Portugal established diplomatic relations, the two governments reached the following agreement on the issue of Macao: Macao is a Chinese territory currently under Portuguese administration; the issue of Macao is a question left over from history, which will be settled through friendly consultation between the two governments when appropriate.

In 1984, as soon as the question of Hong Kong was solved, the issue of Macao was put on the agenda. June 1986 saw China and Portugal begin negotiations concerning the issue of Macao. After four rounds of talks, on 23 March 1987 the two governments reached a consensus on the entire text of the agreement and memorandum, thus bringing to a satisfactory conclusion of the Sino-Portuguese negotiations, which lasted eight months and 14 days. On the morning of 26 March 1987, the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Portuguese Republic on the Question of Macao was initialled in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, by Deputy Foreign Minister Zhou Nan, head of the Chinese government delegation, and his Portuguese counterpart, Ambassador Rui Medina.

The Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration was officially signed on 13 April 1987 in Beijing. A grand ceremony for the occasion was held in the Great Hall of the People. On behalf of their respective governments, the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Zhao Ziyang,

and the Prime Minister of the Portuguese Republic, Anibal Antonio Cavaco Silva, signed the Joint Declaration, which stated that China would resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macao from 20 December 1999 onwards. Deng Xiaoping attended the ceremony in person. The National People's Congress (NPC) of the People's Republic of China and the Portuguese parliament, the Assembly of the Republic, ratified the Joint Declaration in June and December, respectively. On 15 January 1988, the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration came into effect, and Macao thus entered a transition period leading to the Handover.

The Enactment of the Basic Law and the Transition Period

In order to specify and legalise the basic principles and policies of the central government concerning Macao that were set forth in the Joint Declaration, the First Session of the Seventh NPC decided on 13 April 1988 to establish the Drafting Committee of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region. On 5 September 1988, the list of members of the committee was approved at the Third Session of the Seventh NPC. It comprised experts and representatives from all walks of life, from both the mainland and Macao. For more than four years, the committee carried out extensive and painstaking investigations, consultations, democratic discussions and revisions, and finally in January 1993, the Drafting Committee approved the draft of the Basic Law and the designs of the flag and emblem of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

On 31 March 1993, the First Session of the Eighth NPC passed the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, its annexes, and the designs of the flag and emblem of the Macao SAR. On the same day, President Jiang Zemin signed Presidential Decree No. 3, promulgating the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, which was to come into effect when the Chinese government resumed the exercise of sovereignty over Macao on 20 December 1999.

The nearly 12-year period from 15 January 1988, when the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration came into effect, to 20 December 1999, when the central government resumed the exercise of sovereignty over Macao, was called the transition period. The Portuguese government prepared, in this period, for the handover of the government in 1999. Maintaining Macao's social stability, boosting economic development and creating favourable conditions for a smooth handover were the main tasks at that stage.

The Sino-Portuguese Joint Liaison Group and the Sino-Portuguese Land Group, founded under the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration, resolved issues that arose during the transition period through negotiation. The two governments also reached agreement on the establishment of the Macau International Airport, the Bank of China becoming a Macao currency-issuing bank, and the amendment and renewal of the casino gaming franchise. Three key issues that had attracted much attention – the localisation of the civil service, the localisation of the law and the official status of the Chinese language – were also settled satisfactorily.

On 29 April 1998, the Second Session of the Ninth Conference of the Standing Committee of the NPC passed the list of members of the Preparatory Committee of the Macao Special Administrative Region. The Preparatory Committee was established in Beijing on 5 May 1998. One of its chief missions was to establish, in accordance with the NPC decision, a highly representative Selection

Committee comprising 200 members, who are all permanent residents of Macao, to select the first Chief Executive of the Macao SAR. On 15 May 1999, in a secret ballot at the third plenary session of the Selection Committee for the First Government of the Macao SAR, Edmund Ho Hau Wah was elected the first Chief Executive of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. On 20 May 1999, Zhu Rongji, Premier of the State Council, issued State Council Decree No. 264, appointing Edmund Ho Hau Wah as the first Chief Executive of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, to assume office on 20 December 1999.

Exhibition Room of Master Lu Ban's Woodcraft Works

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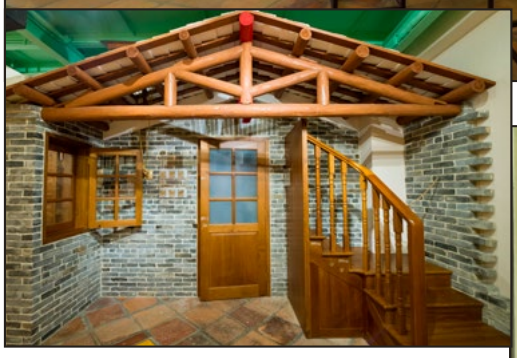


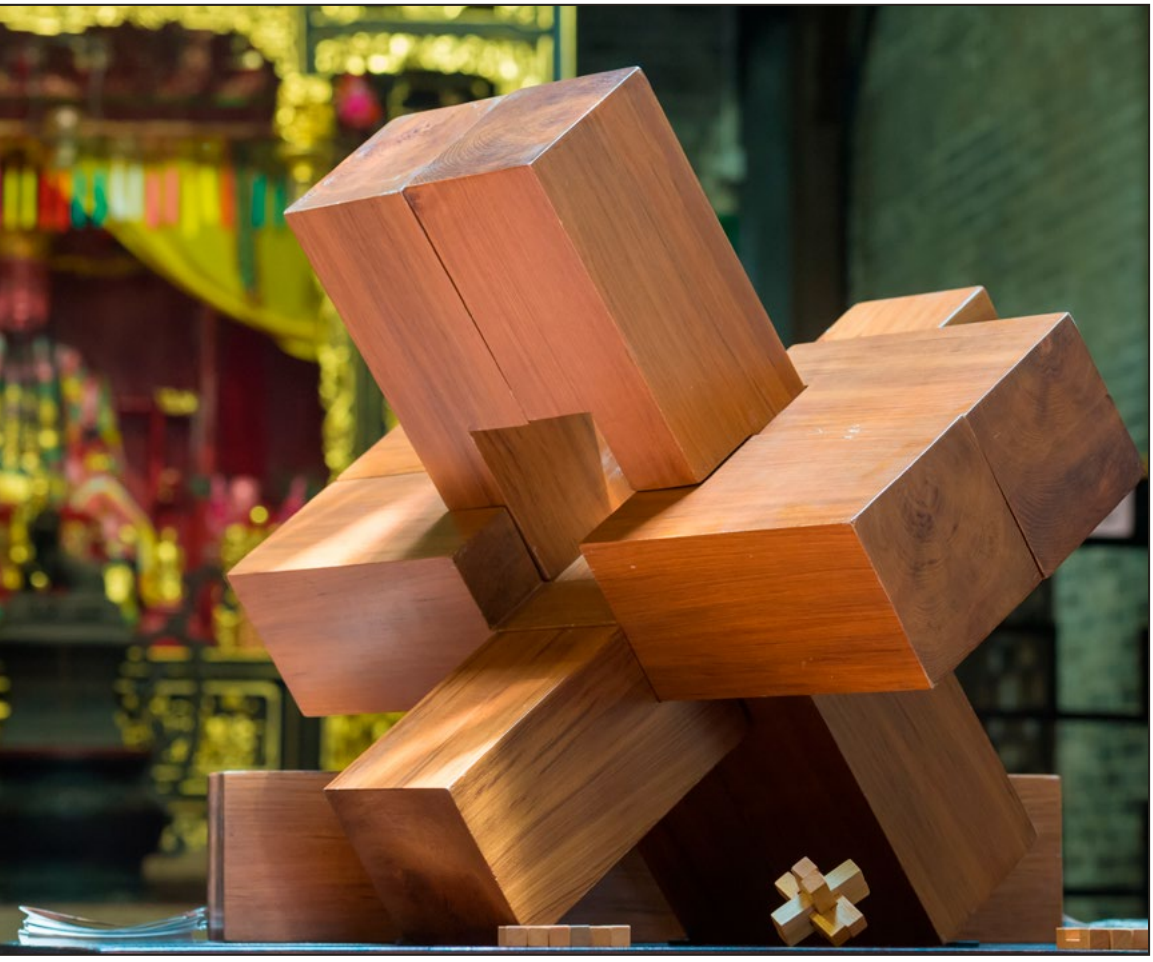
魯班先師

工部尚書

The Exhibition Room of Master Lu Ban's Woodcraft Works is in the Carpenters' Guildhall on Rua de Camilo Pessanha, and has been open to the public since July 2015.

The Carpenters Guildhall was built in the 20th year of the reign of Emperor Daoguang of the Qing Dynasty (ca. 1840), and the guild was one of the earliest professional associations in Macao's history. The Cultural Affairs Bureau joined hands with the Macao Carpentry Trade Union to restore and alter the building, transforming it into the Exhibition Room of Master Lu Ban's Woodcraft Works, with a total area of 172 square metres. In this way, it was possible to pay homage to master artisan Lu Ban for his contributions, and to create a space where Macao's traditional woodworks can be displayed, thus raising awareness among residents about this activity and the Guildhall itself and, whilst revitalising an important cultural space.

Currently, the main hall displays a large version of 'Lu Ban Suo', also known as Lu Ban's lock, while an exhibition room has displays with objects and multimedia that demonstrate the traditional craftsmanship and wisdom passed down through generations, allowing visitors to learn of carpentry techniques and traditional industries.



Macao Yearbook 2017

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Principal Officials of the Macao SAR

Chief Executive	Mr Chui Sai On
President of the Legislative Assembly	Mr Ho Iat Seng
President of the Court of Final Appeal	Mr Sam Hou Fai
Secretary for Administration and Justice	Ms Chan Hoi Fan
Secretary for Economy and Finance	Mr Leong Vai Tac
Secretary for Security	Mr Wong Sio Chak
Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture	Mr Tam Chon Weng
Secretary for Transport and Public Works	Mr Raimundo Arrais do Rosario
Commissioner Against Corruption	Mr Cheong Weng Chon
Commissioner of Audit	Mr Ho Veng On
Commissioner-General of the Unitary Police Service	Mr Ma Io Kun
Director-General of the Macao Customs Service	Mr Vong Iao Lek
Public Prosecutor-General	Mr Ip Son Sang

Appendix 2

Members of the Executive Council of the Macao SAR

The Executive Council is presided over by the Chief Executive.

Secretary for Administration and Justice:	Ms Chan Hoi Fan
Spokesperson:	Mr Leong Heng Teng
Members of the Legislative Assembly:	Mr Leonel Alberto Alves
	Mr Cheang Chi Keong
	Mr Chan Meng Kam
	Mr Chan Chak Mo
Public Figures:	Mr Liu Chak Wan
	Mr Ma Iao Lai
	Ms Ho Sut Heng
	Mr Wong Yue Kai
	Mr Lam Kam Seng

Appendix 3

Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR

Members (by Indirect Vote)

Mr Ho Iat Seng (President)

Mr Lam Heong Sang (Vice-President)

Mr Chui Sai Cheong (First Secretary)

Mr Kou Hoi In (Second Secretary)

Mr Leonel Alberto Alves

Mr Chan Chak Mo

Mr Chui Sai Peng

Ms Chan Hong

Mr Cheung Lup Kwan

Mr Cheang Chi Keong

Mr Chan Iek Lap

Ms Lei Cheng I

Members (by Direct Vote)

Ms Kwan Tsui Hang

Mr Au Kam San

Ms Leong On Kei

Mr Mak Soi Kun

Ms Chan Mei Yi

Ms Zheng Anting

Ms Wong Kit Cheng

Mr Ng Kuok Cheong

Mr Jose Maria Pereira Coutinho

Mr Chan Meng Kam

Mr Ho Ion Sang

Mr Leong Veng Chai

Mr Si Ka Lon

Ms Song Pek Kei

Members (Appointed by the Chief Executive)

Mr Fong Chi Keong

Mr Vong Hin Fai

Mr Sio Chi Wai

Mr Ma Chi Seng

Mr Tsui Wai Kwan

Mr Lau Veng Seng

Mr Tong Io Cheng

Committee Members of the Second Session of the Fifth Term Legislative Assembly

(From 16 October 2015 to 15 October 2016)

Executive Board

President:	Mr Ho Iat Seng
Vice President:	Mr Lam Heong Sang
First Secretary:	Mr Chui Sai Cheong
Second Secretary:	Mr Kou Hoi In

Committee on Rules and Statutes

President:	Mr Vong Hin Fai
Secretary:	Mr Kou Hoi In
Members:	Mr Chui Sai Cheong
	Mr Leonel Alberto Alves

Mr Au Kam San
Ms Leong On Kei
Mr Tong Io Cheng

First Standing Committee

President:	Ms Kwan Tsui Hang
Secretary:	Mr Ma Chi Seng
Members:	Mr Kou Hoi In
	Mr Leonel Alberto Alves
	Mr Tsui Wai Kwan
	Mr Au Kam San
	Mr Ho Ion Sang
	Ms Chan Mei Yi
	Mr Chan Iek Lap
	Ms Song Pek Kei

Second Standing Committee

President:	Mr Chan Chak Mo
Secretary:	Mr Sio Chi Wai
Members:	Mr Fong Chi Keong
	Mr Chui Sai Cheong
	Mr Ng Kuok Cheong
	Mr Mak Soi Kun
	Mr Tong Io Cheng
	Mr Leong Veng Chai
	Ms Chan Hong
	Mr Si Ka Lon

Third Standing Committee

President:	Mr Cheang Chi Keong
Secretary:	Mr Chui Sai Peng
Members:	Mr Cheung Lup Kwan
	Mr Vong Hin Fai
	Mr Jose Maria Pereira Coutinho
	Ms Leong On Kei
	Mr Chan Meng Kam
	Mr Lau Veng Seng
	Mr Zheng Anting
	Ms Lei Cheng I
	Ms Wong Kit Cheng

Follow-up Committee for Land and Public Concession Affairs

President:	Mr Ho Ion Sang
Secretary:	Ms Chan Mei Yi
Members:	Ms Kwan Tsui Hang
	Mr Kou Hoi In
	Mr Leonel Alberto Alves
	Mr Tsui Wai Kwan
	Mr Au Kam San
	Mr Chan Iek Lap
	Mr Ma Chi Seng
	Ms Song Pek Kei

Follow-up Committee for Public Finance Affairs

President:	Mr Mak Soi Kun
Secretary:	Mr Tong Io Cheng
Members:	Mr Fong Chi Keong
	Mr Chui Sai Cheong

Mr Ng Kuok Cheong
Mr Chan Chak Mo
Mr Sio Chi Wai
Mr Leong Veng Chai
Ms Chan Hong
Mr Si Ka Lon

Follow-up Committee for Public Administration Affairs

President:	Mr Chan Meng Kam
Secretary:	Mr Vong Hin Fai
Members:	Mr Cheung Lup Kwan
	Mr Cheang Chi Keong
	Mr Jose Maria Pereira Coutinho
	Mr Chui Sai Peng
	Ms Leong On Kei
	Mr Lau Veng Seng
	Mr Zheng Anting
	Ms Lei Cheng I
	Ms Wong Kit Cheng

Appendix 4

Judges of the Courts of the Macao SAR

Court of Final Appeal

President:	Mr Sam Hou Fai
Judges:	Mr Viriato Manuel Pinheiro de Lima
	Ms Song Man Lei

Court of Second Instance

President:	Mr Lai Kin Hong
Judges:	Mr Choi Mou Pan
	Mr Jose Maria Dias Azedo
	Mr Chan Kuong Seng
	Mr Joao Augusto Goncalves Gil de Oliveira
	Mr Fong Man Chong
	Ms Tam Hio Wa
	Mr Ho Wai Neng
	Mr Jose Candido de Pinho
	Mr Tong Hio Fong

Court of First Instance

Lower Court

President:	Ms Io Weng San
Presidents of the Collegial Panels:	Ms Chao Im Peng
	Ms Teresa Leong
	Mr Lam Peng Fai
	Ms Cheong Un Mei
	Ms Alice Leonor dos Neves Coata
	Mr Rui Carlos dos Santos Pereira Ribeiro

	Ms Kan Cheng Ha
	Ms Lou Ieng Ha
Judges of the Sole-judge Bench:	Ms Sam Keng Tan
	Ms Ip Sio Fan
	Ms Leong Fong Meng
	Mr Jeronimo Alberto Goncalves Santos
	Mr Paulo Chan
	Mr Carlos Armando da Cunha Rodrigues de Carvalho
	Mr Mario Pedro Martins da Assuncao Seixas Meireles
	Ms Ana Carla Goncalves Ferreira de Seixas Meireles
	Ms Cheong Weng Tong
	Mr Chan Io Chao
	Ms Lap Hong Lou Silva
	Ms Chiang I Man
	Mr Seng Ioi Man
	Mr Chan Chi Weng
	Ms Shen Li
	Mr Chan Kam Tim
	Ms Lok Si Mei
	Ms Leong Mei Ian
	Mr Tang Chi Lai

Examining Magistracy

Judges:	Ms Io Weng San
	Ms Lao Choi San
	Mr Lei Wai Seng

Administrative Court

Judge:	Ms Leong Sio Kun

Appendix 5

Public Prosecutors of the Macao SAR

Public Prosecutor-General:	Mr Ip Son Sang
Assistant Public Prosecutors-General:	Mr Ma Iek
	Mr Wong Sio Chak [1]
	Mr Chan Tsz King
	Mr Vong Vai Va
	Mr Ho Chio Meng [2]
	Ms Kuok Un Man
	Mr Mai Man Ieng
	Mr Paulo Martins Chan [3]
	Ms Kok Sio Peng
	Mr Kong Chi
	Mr Vitor Manuel Carvalho Coelho
	Mr Choi Keng Fai
	Mr Cheng Lap Fok
Public Prosecutors:	Mr Antonio Augusto Archer Leite de Queiros
	Mr Antonio Jose de Sousa Ferreira Vidigal
	Mr Joaquim Teixeira de Sousa
	Ms Mei Fan Chan da Costa Roque
	Mr Lai U Hou
	Ms Leong Man Ieng
	Mr Chan Seak Hou
	Ms Tou Wai Fong
	Ms Lao Ian Chi
	Mr Wu Hio
	Mr Kuok Kin Hong

Ms Tam I Kuan

Ms Leong Vai Cheng

Ms Chong Lao Sin

Ms Ho Man

Ms Leong Weng Si

Mr Cheong Kuok Chi

Ms Sio In Ha

Ms Cheang Weng In

Mr Sam Kim Kuong

Ms Ao Ieong Seong

Ms Lei Sut Man

Ms Lao Oi Si

Mr Pak Wa Ngai

Mr Chao Chi Peng

Mr Cheng Hoi Fung

Note:

(1) *Appointed as Secretary for Security on 20 December 2014*

(2) *He was sentenced to 21 years in prison in accordance with Criminal Investigation File No. 1530/2015 on 14 July 2017 and the relevant administrative matters are pending legal resolution*

(3) *Appointed as Director of Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau, by regular appointment on 1 December 2015*

Appendix 6

Government Departments and Agencies of the Macao SAR

Office of the Chief Executive

Chief-of-Cabinet: Ms O Lam

Address: Headquarters of the Macao SAR Government, Avenida da Praia Grande, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 6886 / 2856 5555

Fax: (853) 2872 6168

Website: http://www.gce.gov.mo

Office of the Secretary for Administration and Justice

Chief-of-Cabinet: Ms Iao Man Leng

Address: Rua de S. Lourenco, No. 28, Headquarters of the Macao SAR Government, 4° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 6886

Fax: (853) 2872 6880

Website: http://www.gsaj.gov.mo

Office of the Secretary for Economy and Finance

Chief of Office: Ms Teng Nga Kan

Address: Avenida Dr Mario Soares, Nos. 307-323, Edf. Banco da China, 23° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2878 7350

Fax: (853) 2872 6302

Website: http://www.gsef.gov.mo

Office of the Secretary for Security

Chief of Office: Ms Cheong Ioc Ieng

Address: Calcada dos Quarteis, Macao

Tel: (853) 8799 7511

Fax: (853) 2871 5008

Website: http://www.gss.gov.mo

Office of the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture

Chief of Office: Mr Ip Peng Kin

Address: Rua de S. Lourenco, No. 28, Headquarters of the Macao SAR Government, 2° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 6886

Fax: (853) 2872 7594

Website: http://www.gsasc.gov.mo

Office of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works

Chief of Office: Ms Cheong Chui Ling

Address: Avenida Dr Mario Soares, Nos. 307-323, Edf. Banco da China, 26° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2878 6919

Fax: (853) 2872 7714

Executive Council

Secretary General: Ms O Lam

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Tel: (853) 2872 6886

Fax: (853) 8989 5704

Legislative Assembly

President: Mr Ho Iat Seng

Vice President: Mr Lam Heong Sang

Technical Support Offices of the Legislative Assembly

Secretary General: Ms Ieong Soi U

Deputy Secretary General: Ms Pun Kam Peng

Address: Praca da Assembleia Legislativa, Edf. da AL, Aterros da Baia da Praia Grande, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 8377 / 2872 8379

Fax: (853) 2897 3753

Website: http://www.al.gov.mo

E-mail: info@al.gov.mo

Courts

Court of Final Appeal

President: Mr Sam Hou Fai

Chief of Office: Ms Chan Iok Lin

Address: Praceta 25 de Abril, Edf. dos Tribunais de Segunda e Ultima Instancias, Macao

Tel: (853) 8398 4117

Fax: (853) 2832 6744

Website: http://www.court.gov.mo

Court of Second Instance

President: Mr Lai Kin Hong

Address: Praceta 25 de Abril, Edf. dos Tribunais de Segunda e Ultima Instancias, Macao

Tel: (853) 8398 4100

Fax: (853) 2832 6747

Website: http://www.court.gov.mo

Court of First Instance

President: Ms Io Weng San

Website: http://www.court.gov.mo

Lower Court

Address: Avenida do Infante D. Henrique, Nos. 47-53, Edf. The Macau Square, 3°-6°, 12°, 17°-18° andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 8597 0278

Fax: (853) 2833 6506

Court of Minor Civil Cases

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, No. 517, Edf. Commercial Nam Tung, 21° andar A-C, Macao

Tel: (853) 8398 8444

Fax: (853) 2871 5825

Examining Magistracy

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, Nos. 411-417, Edf. Dynasty Plaza, 4° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 8796 6527

Fax: (853) 2872 8275

Administrative Court

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, No. 517, Edf. Commercial Nam Tung, 22° andar B-C, Macao

Tel: (853) 2835 6060

Fax: (853) 2835 5593

Public Prosecutions Office

Prosecutor-General: Mr Ip Son Sang

Chief of Office: Mr Tam Peng Tong

Deputy Chief of Office: Ms Wu Kit I

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, Nos. 335-341, Edf. Hotline, 16° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2878 6666

Fax: (853) 2875 3231

Website: http://www.mp.gov.mo

E-mail: info@mp.gov.mo

24-hour Hotline: (853) 2872 7272

Fax Hotline: (853) 2872 7228

Commission Against Corruption

Commissioner: Mr Cheong Weng Chon

Deputy Commissioner: Ms Hoi Lai Fong

Deputy Commissioner: Mr Lam Chi Long

Chief-of-Cabinet: Mr Sam Vai Keong

Address: Avenida Xian Xing Hai, No. 105, Centro Golden Dragon, 17° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2832 6300

Fax: (853) 2836 2336

Website: http://www.ccac.org.mo

E-mail: ccac@ccac.org.mo

Report Hotline: (853) 2836 1212

Complaint Centre

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, Nos. 411-417, Edf. Dynasty Plaza, 14° andar, Macao

Branch Office at Areia Preta

Address: Rua 1.° de Maio, Nos. 68-72, Edf. U Wa, r/c, Macao

Tel: (853) 2845 3636

Fax: (853) 2845 3611

Branch Office at Taipa

Address: Rua de Nam Keng, Edf. Nova City, Bloco 4, r/c Loja C, Taipa, Macao

Tel: (853) 2836 3636

Fax: (853) 2884 3344

Commission of Audit

Audit Commissioner: Mr Ho Veng On

Chief of Audit Commissioner's Office: Ms Ho Wai Heng

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, Nos. 336-342, Centro Comercial Cheng Fung, 19°-20° andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 2871 1211

Fax: (853) 2871 1218

Website: http://www.ca.gov.mo

E-mail: info@ca.gov.mo

Unitary Police Service

Commissioner-General: Mr Ma Io Kun

Assistant to Commissioner-General: Mr Joao Augusto da Rosa

Assistant to Commissioner-General: Mr Mui San Meng

Assistant to Commissioner-General: Mr Ng Kam Wa

Cabinet Coordinator: Mr Chio U Man

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Tel: (853) 2871 2999 / 8798 7510

Fax: (853) 2871 3101

Website: http://www.spu.gov.mo

E-mail: info@spu.gov.mo

Macao Customs Service

Director-General: Mr Vong Iao Lek

Deputy Director-General: Mr Ng Kuok Heng

Acting Assistant Director-General: Mr Chau Kin Oi

Acting Assistant Director-General: Mr Vong Man Chong

Address: Rua S. Tiago da Barra, Doca D. Carlos I, SW, Barra, Edf. dos Servicos de Alfandega, Macao

Tel: (853) 2855 9944

Fax: (853) 2837 1136

Website: http://www.customs.gov.mo

E-mail: info@customs.gov.mo

24-hour Information/Complaint Hotline: (853) 2896 5001

Service Fax: (853) 2896 5003

General Enquiries Hotline: (853) 8989 4317

Under the Supervision of the Chief Executive

Government Information Bureau

Director: Mr Victor Chan Chi Ping

Deputy Director: Mr Louie Wong Lok I

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, Nos. 762-804, Edf. China Plaza, 15° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2833 2886

Fax: (853) 2835 5426

Website: http://www.gcs.gov.mo

E-mail: info@gcs.gov.mo

Office for Personal Data Protection

Coordinator: Mr Yang Chongwei

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P.O. Box: P.O. Box 880, Macao

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Fax: (853) 2871 6116

Website: http://www.gpdp.gov.mo

E-mail: info@gpdp.gov.mo

Office of the Government Spokesperson

Spokesperson of the Government: Mr Victor Chan Chi Ping

Assistant Spokesperson of the Government: Mr U Man Fong

Address: Headquarters of the Macao SAR Government, Avenida da Praia Grande, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 6886 / 2856 5555

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E-mail: info@gpvg.gov.mo

Policy Research Office

Director: Mr Lao Pun Lap

Deputy Director: Ms Ung Hoi Ian

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Fax: (853) 2882 3415

Protocol, Public Relations and External Affairs Office

Director: Mr Fung Sio Weng

Deputy Director: Mr Tong Wai Leong

Deputy Director: Ms Lei Ut Mui

Address: Avenida Panoramica do Lago Nam Van, Nos. 796-818, Edf. Fortuna Business Centre (FBC), 18º andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 8989 3203 / 8989 3204

Fax: (853) 2897 2585

Website: http://www.gprpae.gov.mo

E-mail: info@gprpae.gov.mo

Macao Foundation

President of the Board of Directors: Mr Wu Zhiliang

Vice-President of President of Board of Directors: Ms Zhong Yi Seabra de Mascarenhas

Directors: Ms Ho Kuai Leng, Mr Au Weng Chi, Mr Lai Chan Keong

Address: Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro, Nos. 61-75, Edf. Circle Square, 7°-9° andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 2896 6777

Fax: (853) 2896 8658

Website: http://www.fmac.org.mo

E-mail: info@fm.org.mo

Science and Technology Development Fund

President of Administrative Committee: Mr Ma Chi Ngai

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, Nos. 411-417, Edf. Dynasty Plaza, 9° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2878 8777 / 2878 8778 / 2878 8779

Fax: (853) 2878 8775 / 2878 8776

Website: http://www.fdct.gov.mo

E-mail: info@fdct.gov.mo

Macao Economic and Trade Office to the European Union in Brussels

Director: Ms O Tin Lin

Address: Avenue Louise, 326, 6.eme etage – Blue Tower, 1050 Brussels, Belgium

Tel: (322) 6471265

Fax: (322) 6401552

E-mail: deleg.macao@macao-eu.be

Macao Economic and Trade Office in Lisbon

Director: Ms O Tin Lin

Deputy Director: Ms Maria Gabriela dos Remedios Cesar

Address: Avenida 5 de Outubro, No. 115, 4° andar, 1069-204 Lisboa, Portugal

Tel: (351) 21 781 8820

Fax: (351) 21 797 9328

Website: http://www.decmacau.pt

E-mail: decmacau@decmacau.pt

Macao Economic and Trade Office to the World Trade Organization

Director: Mr Fung Ping Kuen

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E-mail: macaoeto@macaoeto.ch

Representative Office of the Macao Special Administrative Region in Beijing

Director: Ms Hong Wai

Address: 16th Floor, Macau Center, No. 8 Wangfujing East St., Beijing, China (Postal Code: 100006)

Tel: (86) 10 5813 8010

Fax: (86) 10 5813 8020

E-mail: info@draemp.gov.mo

Macao Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan

Director: Ms Leong Kit Chi

Address: Suite A, 56/F, Taipei 101 Tower, 7 Xin Yi Road Section 5, Taipei 110, Taiwan

Tel: (886) 2 8101 1056 (24-hour Hotline)

Fax: (886) 2 8101 1057

Website: http://www.decm.gov.mo

E-mail: info@decm.gov.mo

Under the Supervision of the Secretary for Administration and Justice

Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau

Director: Mr Kou Peng Kuan

Deputy Director: Ms Joana Maria Noronha

Deputy Director: Mr Chou Kam Chon

Deputy Director: Ms Lo Kin I

Address: Rua do Campo, No. 162, Edf. Administracao Publica, 15°-20° andares, Macao

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Fax: (853) 2859 4000

Website: http://www.safp.gov.mo

E-mail: info@safp.gov.mo

Legal Affairs Bureau

Director: Mr Liu Dexue

Deputy Director: Ms Leong Pou Ieng

Acting Deputy Director: Mr Cheong Ham

Acting Deputy Director: Ms Carmen Maria Chung

Address: Rua do Campo, No. 162, Edf. Administracao Publica, 19° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2856 4225 / 2859 5298

Fax: (853) 2871 0445

Website: http://www.dsaj.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsaj.gov.mo

Civil Affairs Registry

Registrar: Mr Leong Tak Fu

Address: Rua do Campo, No. 162, Edf. Administracao Publica, 2° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2855 0110

Fax: (853) 2837 3097

Website: http://www.dsaj.gov.mo

E-mail: crc@dsaj.gov.mo

Commerce and Movable Property Registry

Registrars: Ms Tam Pui Man, Mr Fong Soi Koc

Address: Rua do Campo, No. 162, Edf. Administracao Publica, 1° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2837 4374

Fax: (853) 2833 0741

Website: http://www.dsaj.gov.mo

E-mail: crcbm@dsaj.gov.mo

Real Estate Registry

Registrar: Ms Leong Mei Leng

Acting Registrars: Mr Manuel Francisco de Jesus Junior, Mr Jose Manuel Afonso de Jesus

Address: Rua do Campo, No. 162, Edf. Administracao Publica, 2° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2857 1550

Fax: (853) 2857 1556

Website: http://www.dsaj.gov.mo

E-mail: crp@dsaj.gov.mo

First Public Notary Office

Notary Public: Mr Lou Soi Cheong

Address: Rua Nova da Areia Preta, No. 52, Edf. Government Integrated Service Centre, 2° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2857 4258

Fax: (853) 2835 5205

Website: http://www.dsaj.gov.mo

E-mail: 1cn@dsaj.gov.mo

Second Office of Notary Public

Notary Public: Ms Lo Cheng I

Address: Rua do Campo, No. 162, Edf. Administracao Publica, 3° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2855 4460

Fax: (853) 2856 2407 / 2833 0997

Website: http://www.dsaj.gov.mo

E-mail: 2cn@dsaj.gov.mo

Islands' Office of Notary Public

Notary Public: Mr Chan In Chio

Address: Rua da Braganca, No. 313, Edf. King Light Garden, r/c, Taipa, Macao

Tel: (853) 2882 7502 / 2882 7504

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Identification Services Bureau

Director: Ms Ao Ieong U

Deputy Director: Ms Lo Pin Heng

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, No. 804, Edf. China Plaza, 20° andar, Macao

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24-hour Overseas Emergency Service Hotline: (853) 2857 3333

Printing Bureau

Director: Mr Tou Chi Man

Deputy Director: Mr Chan Iat Hong

Address: Rua da Imprensa Nacional, s/n, Macao

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E-mail: info@io.gov.mo

Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau

Chairman of Administration Committee: Mr Jose Maria da Fonseca Tavares

Vice President of Administrative Council: Mr Lei Wai Nong

Vice President of Administrative Council: Mr Lo Chi Kin

Address: Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro, No. 163, Macao

Tel: (853) 2838 7333

Fax: (853) 2833 6477

Website: http://www.iacm.gov.mo

E-mail: webmaster@iacm.gov.mo

Hotline/Voicemail outside office hours: (853) 2833 7676

Legal and Judicial Training Centre

Director: Mr Manuel Marcelino Escovar Trigo

Deputy Director: Ms Cheng Wai Yan

Address: Rua Dr Pedro Jose Lobo, Nos. 1-3, Edf. Luso Internacional, 18° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2871 3843

Fax: (853) 2871 3766

Website: http://www.cfjj.gov.mo

E-mail: cfjj@cfjj.gov.mo

Pension Fund

President of Administrative Committee: Ms Ieong Kim I

Vice President of Administrative Committee: Ms Ermelinda M. C. Xavier

Vice President of Administrative Committee: Ms Diana Maria Vital Costa

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Tel: (853) 2835 6556

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Website: http://www.fp.gov.mo

E-mail: fp@fp.gov.mo

Under the Supervision of the Secretary for Economy and Finance

Macao Economic Services

Director: Mr Mr Tai Kin Ip

Deputy Director: Ms Chan Tze Wai

Deputy Director: Mr Lau Wai Meng

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Tel: (853) 2856 2622

Fax: (853) 2871 2552

Website: http://www.economia.gov.mo

E-mail: info@economia.gov.mo

Financial Services Bureau

Director: Mr Iong Kong Leong

Deputy Director: Ms Chong Seng Sam

Deputy Director: Ms Ho In Mui

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, Nos. 575, 579 e 585, Edf. Financas, Macao

Tel: (853) 2833 6366

Fax: (853) 2830 0133

Website: http://www.dsf.gov.mo

E-mail: dsfinfo@dsf.gov.mo

Tax Hotline: (853) 2833 6886

Statistics and Census Service

Director: Mr Ieong Meng Chao

Deputy Director: Ms Cheng I Wan

Deputy Director: Mr Mak Hang Chan

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, Nos. 411-417, Edf. Dynasty Plaza, 17° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 8188

Fax: (853) 2856 1884

Website: http://www.dsec.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsec.gov.mo

Labour Affairs Bureau

Director: Mr Wong Chi Hong

Deputy Director: Mr Chan Un Tong

Deputy Director: Ms Ng Wai Han

Address: Avenida do Dr Francisco Vieira Machado, Nos. 221-279, Edf. Advance Plaza, Macao

Tel: (853) 2856 4109

Fax: (853) 2855 0477

Website: http://www.dsal.gov.mo

E-mail: dsalinfo@dsal.gov.mo

Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau

Director: Mr Paulo Martins Chan

Deputy Director: Mr Leong Man Ion

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, Nos. 762-804, Edf. China Plaza, 21° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2856 9262

Fax: (853) 2837 0296

Website: http://www.dicj.gov.mo

E-mail: enquiry@service.dicj.gov.mo

Consumer Council

President of the General Committee: Mr Vong Kok Seng

President of the Executive Committee: Mr Wong Hon Neng

Head Office Address: Avenida de Horta e Costa, No. 26, Edf. Clementina Ho, 3°-5° andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 8988 9315

Fax: (853) 2830 7816

Website: http://www.consumer.gov.mo

E-mail: info@consumer.gov.mo

Public Service Centres

Address: Avenida de Horta e Costa, No. 26, Edf. Clementina Ho, 4° andar, Macao

Address: Rua Nova da Areia Preta, No. 52, Edf. Government Integrated Service Centre, 1º andar, Zone M, Macao

Financial Intelligence Office

Director: Ms Ng Man Seong

Deputy Director: Ms Chu Un I

Address: Avenida Dr Mario Soares, Nos. 307-323, Edf. Banco da China, 22° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2852 3666

Fax: (853) 2852 3777

Website: http://www.gif.gov.mo

E-mail: info@gif.gov.mo

Supporting Office to the Permanent Secretariat of Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and the Portuguese-speaking Countries

Director: Ms Mok Iun Lei

Address: Lago Nam Van Quarteirao 5 Lote A, Edf. FIT (Financial & Information Technology), 13° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 8791 3392

Fax: (853) 2872 8283

E-mail: edoc@gfce.gov.mo

Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute

President: Mr Jackson Chang

Executive Director: Ms Irene Va Kuan Lau

Executive Director: Ms Gloria Batalha Ung

Address: Avenida da Amizade, No. 918, Edf. World Trade Center, 1°-4° andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 2871 0300

Fax: (853) 2859 0309

Website: http://www.ipim.gov.mo

E-mail: ipim@ipim.gov.mo

Monetary Authority of Macao

President of Board of Directors: Mr Anselmo Teng Lin Seng

Members of Board of Directors: Mr Chan Sau San, Ms Lei Ho Ian, Ms Maria Luisa Man, Mr Vong Lap Fong

Address: Calcada do Gaio, Nos. 24-26, Macao

Tel: (853) 2856 8288

Fax: (853) 2832 5432

Website: http://www.amcm.gov.mo

E-mail: general@amcm.gov.mo / complaints@amcm.gov.mo

Under the Supervision of the Secretary for Security

Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau

Acting Director: Ms Kok Fong Mei

Acting Deputy Director: Mr Kwan Kai Veng

Address: Calcada dos Quarteis, Macao

Tel: (853) 2855 9999

Fax: (853) 2855 9998

Website: http://www.fsm.gov.mo

E-mail: info@fsm.gov.mo

Public Security Police Force

Commissioner: Mr Leong Man Cheong

Deputy Commissioner: Mr Wong Chi Fai

Acting Deputy Commissioner: Ms Lao Wan Seong

Address: Praceta 1 de Outubro, Edf. Conforseg, Macao

Tel: (853) 2857 3333

Fax: (853) 2878 0826

Website: http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp

E-mail: psp-info@fsm.gov.mo

Judiciary Police

Director: Mr Chau Wai Kuong

Deputy Director: Mr Sit Chong Meng

Deputy Director: Ms Tou Sok Sam

Address: Avenida da Amizade, No. 823, Edf. da Policia Judiciaria, Macao

Tel: (853) 2855 7777

Fax: (853) 2831 2780

Website: http://www.pj.gov.mo

E-mail: nar@pj.gov.mo

Correctional Services Bureau

Director: Mr Cheng Fong Meng

Deputy Director: Ms Loi Kam Wan

Address: Estrada de Cheoc Van, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier, s/n, Coloane, Macao

Tel: (853) 2888 1211

Fax: (853) 2888 2431

Website: http://www.dsc.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsc.gov.mo

Enquiry/Complaints Hotline: (853) 8896 1280 / 8896 1283

Fire Services Bureau

Commissioner: Mr Leong Iok Sam

Deputy Commissioner: Mr Chao Ka Cheong

Deputy Commissioner: Mr Wong Kin

Address: Avenida Doutor Stanley Ho, Macao

Tel: (853) 8989 1300

Fax: (853) 2836 1128

Website: http://www.fsm.gov.mo/cb

E-mail: cb-info@fsm.gov.mo

Emergency Hotline: (853) 2857 2222 / 119 / 120

Enquiry/Complaints Hotline: (853) 8989 1373 / 8989 1374 (Interactive voice recording system)

Academy of Public Security Forces

Director: Mr Hoi Sio Iong

Deputy Director: Mr Cheong Iok Kuan

Address: Calcada do Quartel, Coloane, Macao

Tel: (853) 2887 1112

Fax: (853) 2887 1117 / 8899 0589

Website: http://www.fsm.gov.mo/esfsm

E-mail: esfsm-info@fsm.gov.mo

Under the Supervision of the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture

Health Bureau

Director: Mr Lei Chin Ion

Deputy Director: Mr Kuok Cheong U

Deputy Director: Mr Cheang Seng Ip

Deputy Director: Ms Ho Ioc San

Address: Rua Nova a Guia, No. 335, Edf. da Administracao dos Servicos de Saude, Macao

Tel: (853) 2831 3731

Fax: (853) 2871 3105

Website: http://www.ssm.gov.mo

E-mail: info@ssm.gov.mo

Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

Director: Ms Leong Lai

Deputy Director: Mr Lou Pak Sang

Deputy Director: Ms Kuok Sio Lai

Address: Avenida de D. Joao IV, Nos. 7-9, 1° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2855 5533

Fax: (853) 2871 1294

Website: http://www.dsej.gov.mo

E-mail: webmaster@dsej.gov.mo

Cultural Affairs Bureau

President: Mr Leung Hio Ming

Vice President: Mr Chan Peng Fai

Vice President: Mr Ieong Chi Kin

Address: Praca do Tap Seac, Edf. do Instituto Cultural, Macao

Tel: (853) 2836 6866

Fax: (853) 2836 6899

Website: http://www.icm.gov.mo

E-mail: webmaster@icm.gov.mo

Macao Government Tourism Office

Director: Ms Maria Helena de Senna Fernandes

Deputy Director: Ms Tse Heng Sai

Deputy Director: Mr Cheng Wai Tong

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, Nos. 335-341, Edf. Hotline, 12° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2831 5566 / 2851 3355

Fax: (853) 2851 0104

Website: http://www.macaotourism.gov.mo

E-mail: mgto@macaotourism.gov.mo

Social Welfare Bureau

President: Ms Vong Yim Mui

Vice President: Mr Hon Wai

Vice President: Mr Au Chi Keong

Address: Estrada do Cemiterio, No. 6, Macao

Tel: (853) 2836 7878

Fax: (853) 2835 8573

Website: http://www.ias.gov.mo

E-mail: pr@ias.gov.mo

Sports Bureau

President: Mr Pun Weng Kun

Vice President: Mr Lao Cho Un

Vice President: Ms Lam Lin Kio

Address: Avenida do Dr Rodrigo Rodrigues, No. 818, Macao

Tel: (853) 2858 0762

Fax: (853) 2834 3708

Website: http://www.sport.gov.mo

E-mail: sport@macau.ctm.net

Tertiary Education Services Office

Director: Mr Sou Chio Fai

Deputy Director: Ms Silvia Ribeiro Osorio Ho

Deputy Director: Mr Chang Kun Hong

Address: Avenida do Dr. Rodrigo Rodrigues, Nos. 614A-640, Edf. Long Cheng, 5º-7º andares, Macao (c/entrada pela Rua de Goa, No. 105)

Tel: (853) 2834 5403

Fax: (853) 2831 8401

Website: http://www.gaes.gov.mo

E-mail: info@gaes.gov.mo

Institute for Tourism Studies

President: Ms Fanny Vong

Vice President: Ms Florence Ian

Address: Colina de Mong Ha, Macao

Tel: (853) 2856 1252

Fax: (853) 2851 9058

Website: http://www.ift.edu.mo

E-mail: iftpr@ift.edu.mo

Social Security Fund

President of Administrative Committee: Mr Iong Kong Io

Vice President of Administrative Committee: Ms Chan Pou Wan

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, Nos. 249-263, Edf. China Civil Plaza, 18° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2853 2850

Fax: (853) 2853 2840

Website: http://www.fss.gov.mo

E-mail: at@fss.gov.mo

Cultural Industries Fund

President: Mr Leong Heng Teng

Address: Avenida Xian Xing Hai, No. 105, Centro Golden Dragon, 14° andar A, Macao

Tel: (853) 2850 1000

Fax: (853) 2850 1010

Website: http://www.fic.gov.mo

E-mail: info@fic.gov.mo

Tourism Crisis Management Office

Coordinator: Ms Maria Helena de Senna Fernandes

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, Nos. 335-341, Edf. Hotline, 5° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 3993

Fax: (853) 2872 2726

Website: http://www.ggct.gov.mo

E-mail: info@ggct.gov.mo

24-hour Overseas Macao Tourist Hotline: (853) 2833 3000

Macao Tourism Promotion and Information Centre in Portugal

Director: Mr Rodolfo Manuel Baptista Faustino

Address: Av. 5 de Outubro, No. 115, r/c, 1069-204 Lisboa, Portugal

Tel: (351) 21 793 6542

Fax: (351) 21 796 0956

E-mail: geral@turismodemacau.com.pt

University of Macau

Rector: Mr Wei Zhao

Vice Rector (Academic Affairs): Mr Lionel Ni

Vice Rector (Research): Mr Rui Martins

Vice Rector (Student Affairs): Mr Haydn Chen

Vice Rector (Administration): Ms Kou Mei

Address: Avenida Padre Tomas Pereira, Taipa, Macao

Tel: (853) 8822 8833

Fax: (853) 8822 8822

Website: http://www.umac.mo

E-mail: info@umac.mo

Macao Polytechnic Institute

President: Mr Lei Heong Iok

Vice President: Mr Im Sio Kei

Secretary General: Mr Chan Wai Cheong

Address: Rua de Luis Gonzaga Gomes, Macao

Tel: (853) 2857 8722

Fax: (853) 2830 8801

Website: http://www.ipm.edu.mo

E-mail: webadmin@ipm.edu.mo

Under the Supervision of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works

Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau

Director: Mr Li Can Feng

Deputy Director: Mr Shin Chung Low Kam Hong

Deputy Director: Mr Cheong Ion Man

Address: Estrada de D. Maria II, No. 33, Edf. CEM, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 2488

Fax: (853) 2834 0019

Website: http://www.dssopt.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dssopt.gov.mo

Service Hotline: (853) 8590 3800

Cartography and Cadastre Bureau

Director: Mr Cheong Sio Kei

Deputy Director: Mr Vicente Luis Gracias

Address: Estrada de D. Maria II, Nos. 32-36, Edf. CEM, 5°-6° andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 2834 0040

Fax: (853) 2834 0046

Website: http://www.dscc.gov.mo

E-mail: mail@dscc.gov.mo

Marine and Water Bureau

Director: Ms Wong Soi Man

Deputy Director: Mr Choi Chi Tak

Address: Calcada da Barra, Quartel dos Mouros, Macao

P.O. Box: P.O. Box 47, Macao

Tel: (853) 8988 2599

Fax: (853) 8988 2599

Website: http://www.marine.gov.mo

E-mail: info@marine.gov.mo

Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau

Director: Ms Lau Wai Meng

Deputy Director: Ms Rosa Leong

Acting Deputy Director: Ms Tam Van Iu

Address: Largo do Senado, Edf. Sede dos CTT, Macao

Tel: (853) 2857 4491

Fax: (853) 2833 6603 / 8396 8603

Website: http://www.ctt.gov.mo

E-mail: cttgeral@ctt.gov.mo

Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau

Director: Mr Fong Soi Kun

Deputy Director: Ms Leong Ka Cheng

Address: Rampa do Observatorio, Taipa, Macao

Tel: (853) 2885 0522

Fax: (853) 2885 0557

Website: http://www.smg.gov.mo

E-mail: meteo@smg.gov.mo

Housing Bureau

President: Mr Arnaldo Ernesto dos Santos

Vice President: Ms Kuoc Vai Han

Vice President: Mr Ieong Kam Wa

Address: Travessa Norte do Patane, No. 102, Ilha Verde, Macao

Tel: (853) 2859 4875

Fax: (853) 2830 5909

Website: http://www.ihm.gov.mo

E-mail: info@ihm.gov.mo

Transport Bureau

Director: Mr Lam Hin San

Deputy Director: Mr Chiang Ngoc Vai

Deputy Director: Mr Luis Correia Gageiro

Address: Estrada de D. Maria II, No. 33, r/c, Macao

Tel: (853) 8866 6666

Fax: (853) 2875 0626

Website: http://www.dsat.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dsat.gov.mo

Environmental Protection Bureau

Director: Mr Vai Hoi Ieong

Deputy Director: Ms Vong Man Hung

Deputy Director: Mr Ip Kuong Lam

Address: Estrada de D. Maria II, Nos. 11-11D, Edf. dos Correios, r/c, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 5134

Fax: (853) 2872 5129

Website: http://www.dspa.gov.mo

E-mail: info@dspa.gov.mo

Infrastructure Development Office

Director: Mr Chau Vai Man

Address: Avenida do Dr Rodrigo Rodrigues, Edf. Nam Kwong, 10° andar F, Macao

Tel: (853) 2871 3724 / 2871 3725 / 2871 3726

Fax: (853) 2871 3728

Website: http://www.gdi.gov.mo

E-mail: info@gdi.gov.mo

Office for the Development of the Energy Sector

Director: Mr Hoi Chi Leong

Deputy Director: Mr Lou Sam Cheong

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, No. 398, Edf. CNAC, 7° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2896 8838

Fax: (853) 2896 8138

Website: http://www.gdse.gov.mo

E-mail: info@gdse.gov.mo

Transportation Infrastructure Office

Coordinator: Mr Ho Cheong Kei

Assistant Coordinator: Mr Ng Keng Chung

Assistant Coordinator: Mr Chow Wai Tak

Address: Rua Dr Pedro Jose Lobo, Nos. 1-3, Edf. Luso Internacional, 26° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2881 3721 / 2881 3722

Fax: (853) 2881 3260

Website: http://www.git.gov.mo

E-mail: info@git.gov.mo

Civil Aviation Authority

President: Mr Chan Weng Hong

Address: Alameda Dr Carlos d'Assumpcao, Nos. 336-342, Edf. Centro Comercial Cheng Fung, 18° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2851 1213

Fax: (853) 2833 8089

Website: http://www.aacm.gov.mo

E-mail: aacm@aacm.gov.mo

Appendix 7

Representative Offices of the Macao SAR Government Tourist Office

Asia/Pacific

Mainland China

Tourism Sector of Office of the Macao Special Administrative Region in Beijing

Address: 16th/F, Macau Center, No. 8 Wangfujing East Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing 100006, China

Tel: (86) 10 5813 8000

Fax: (86) 10 5813 8999

E-mail: beijing@macaotourism.gov.mo

Hong Kong

Address: Flat 3, 7/F, Charm Centre, No. 700 Castle Peak Road, Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Tel: (852) 2838 8680

Fax: (852) 2838 8032 / 3118 2993

E-mail: mgto@macaotourism.com.hk

Taiwan (Public Relations Consultant)

Address: 10/F-C, No.167, Tun Hwa North Road, Taipei 105, Taiwan

Tel: (886) 2 2546 6086

Fax: (886) 2 2546 6087

E-mail: mgtottwn@ms27.hinet.net

India

Office in New Delhi

Address: 707, 7th Floor, Prakash Deep Building, 7 Tolstoy Marg, Connaught Place, New Delhi 110001, India

Tel: (91) 11 4154 0624 / (91) 11 4154 0625

E-mail: delhi@macaotourism.in

Office in Mumbai

Address: 20th Floor, Tower A, Urmi Estate, 95, Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel (W), Mumbai 400013, India

Tel: (91) 22 6718 9674

E-mail: mumbai@macaotourism.in

Indonesia

Address: Kuningan City, 2nd floor, No. L2-19, Jalan Prof. Dr. Satrio Kav. 18, Setiabudi, Kuningan, Jakarta – 12940, Indonesia

Tel: (62) 21 3041 8713

Fax: (62) 21 3048 0751

E-mail: inquiries@macaotourism.id

Japan

Address: Hirakawacho KD Building 7F, 2-16-9 Hirakawacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093, Japan

Tel: (81) 3 5275 2537

Fax: (81) 3 5275 2535

Website: http://jp.macaotourism.gov.mo

E-mail: macao@milepost.co.jp

South Korea

Address: Suite 908, 16, Euljiro, Jung-gu, Seoul, South Korea

Tel: (82) 2 778 4402

Fax: (82) 2 778 4404

Website: http://kr.macaotourism.gov.mo

E-mail: korea@macaotourism.kr

Malaysia

Address: Level 6, Lion Office Tower, No. 1 Jalan Nagasari (Off Jalan Raja Chulan), 50200 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Tel: (60) 3 2144 2500

Fax: (60) 3 2148 1357

Website: http://my.macaotourism.gov.mo

E-mail: mgto@pacificworld.travel

Singapore

Address: 73 Arab Street #02-01, Singapore 199770, Singapore

Tel: (65) 6292 5383

Fax: (65) 6292 5882

E-mail: mgto@pacleisure.com

Taiwan (PR Consultant)

Address: 10/F-C, No.167, Tun Hwa North Road, Taipei 105, Taiwan

Tel: (886) 2 2546 6086

Fax: (886) 2 2546 6087

E-mail: mgtottwn@ms27.hinet.net

Thailand

Address: 888/202, Mahatun Plaza Building, 3rd Floor, Ploenchit Road, Lumpini, Pathumwan, BKK 10330, Thailand

Tel: (66) 2650 9336

Fax: (66) 2650 9336

E-mail: infos@macaotourism.in.th

Australia/New Zealand

Australia

Address: Level 17, Town Hall House, 456 Kent Street, Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia

Tel: (61) 2 9264 1488

Fax: (61) 2 9267 7717

E-mail: macao@worldtradetravel.com

New Zealand

Address: 7 Centennial Place, Campbells Bay, Auckland 0630, New Zealand

Tel: (64) 21 026 43100

E-mail: macao@regencytourism.com

America

USA

Office in California

Address: 6033 W. Century Blvd. #900, Los Angeles, CA 90045, USA

Tel: (1) 310 545 3464

Fax: (1) 310 545 4221

Toll free: 866 OK-MACAU

E-mail: macao@myriadmarketing.com

Office in New York

Address: 20 West 22nd Street, Suite 906, New York, NY 10010, USA

Tel: (1) 646 227 0690

Fax: (1) 646 366 8170

E-mail: macao@myriadmarketing.com

Europe

Portugal

Macao Tourism Promotion and Information Center in Portugal

Address: Avenida 5 de Outubro, No. 115, R/C, 1069-204 Lisboa, Portual

Tel: (351) 21 793 6542

Fax: (351) 21 796 0956

Email: geral@turismodemacau.com.pt

France

Address: 5 Bis, Rue du Louvre, 75001 Paris, France

Tel: (33) 1 4477 8808

Fax: (33) 1 4260 0545

Email: macao@expressconseil.com

United Kingdom and Ireland

Address: 2nd Floor, Magdalen House, 136-148 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2TU, United Kingdom

Tel: (44) 0 845 498 9983

Fax: (44) 0 203 117 0951

E-mail: macao@humewhitehead.co.uk

Russia

Address: 11 Bolshaya Tulskaya Street, Business Center “Tulskij”, 115191 Moscow, Russia

Tel: (7) 495 981 5188

Fax: (7) 495 981 5188

E-mail: info@macao-tourism.ru

Appendix 8

Countries Exercising Consular Jurisdiction in the Macao SAR

By the end of December 2016, consular services had been established in the Macao SAR by 90 countries, including several that extended the services of their consulates-general in Hong Kong to Macao, as well as those that may execute consular duties in the Macao SAR. Details of countries are as follows (in alphabetical order):

1. Four countries have set up consulates-general in the Macao SAR:

   Angola, Mozambique, the Philippines and Portugal.

2. Fifty-seven consulates-general accredited to Hong Kong have also covered the Macao SAR, including several that may execute consular duties in the Macao SAR. In alphabetical order, they are:

   Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Columbia, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, the United States of America, Venezuela, Vietnam and Zimbabwe.

   * *China has reached agreement on the establishment of the Consulates-General of Antigua and Barbuda, Samoa, the Bahamas and Denmark in Hong Kong (which have not yet opened); however the relevant agreements on the establishments and expansion of consulates are still valid.*

3. Nine countries have appointed honorary consuls to the Macao SAR. In alphabetical order, they are:

   Cape Verde, Estonia, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Peru and United Kingdom.

   * *The positions of honorary consuls of Bhutan, France and Surinam are currently vacant.*

4. Twenty countries with honorary consuls in Hong Kong cover or extend services to the Macao SAR. In alphabetical order, they are:

   Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iceland, Kenya, Lithuania, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, Rwanda, San Marino, Seychelles, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania and Uruguay.

Appendix 9

Visa-free Access for Holders of Macao SAR Passports and Travel Permits

The following countries/territories had granted visa-free access to Macao SAR passport and travel permit holders (listed by continental regions):

Asia

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Armenia	90 days Agreement*	90 days Agreement*
Bahrain	2 weeks to 90 days l)	---
Brunei	14 days	---
Cambodia	30 days c)	---
Indonesia	28 days	---
Israel	3 months	---
Japan	90 days	---
Jordan	c)	---
Laos	30 days e)	---
Lebanon	3 months	14 days
Malaysia	30 days	30 days c)
Maldives	30 days c)	---
Mongolia	90 days Agreement*	---
Nepal	e)	---
Oman	30 days c)	---
Philippines	14 days	---
Singapore	30 days	---
South Korea	90 days	---
Thailand	30 days Agreement*	---
Timor-Leste	c)	---
Turkey	30 days	

Europe

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Albania	90 days	---
Andorra	90 days	---
Austria	90 days [a)]	---
Belarus	30 days [Agreement*]	30 days [Agreement*]
Belgium	90 days [a)]	---
Bosnia and Herzegovina	90 days	---
Bulgaria	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Croatia	90 days	90 days
Cyprus	3 months	---
Czech Republic	90 days	---
Denmark	90 days [a)]	---
Estonia	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Faroe Islands	3 months	---
Finland	90 days [a)]	---
France	90 days [a)]	---
Germany	90 days [a)]	---
Gibraltar	---	---
Greece	90 days [a)]	---
Hungary	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Iceland	90 days [a)]	---
Ireland	90 days	---
Italy	90 days [a)]	---
Latvia	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Liechtenstein	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Lithuania	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Luxembourg	90 days [a)]	---
Macedonia	90 days	---
Malta	90 days	---
Moldova	90 days	---
Monaco	90 days	---
Montenegro	90 days	---
Norway	90 days [a)]	---
Poland	90 days [Agreement*]	---

Europe

(Cont.)

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Portugal	90 days [a)]	---
Romania	90 days	---
Russia	30 days [Agreement*]	---
San Marino	20 days	---
Serbia	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Slovak Republic	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Slovenia	90 days	---
Spain	90 days [a)]	---
Sweden	90 days [a)]	---
Switzerland	90 days [Agreement*]	---
The Netherlands	90 days [a)]	---
United Kingdom	6 months	---

Africa

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Burundi	[f)]	---
Cape Verde	90 days	90 days
Comoros	45 days [c)]	---
Djibouti	30 days [o)]	---
Egypt	90 days	---
Kenya	3 months [c)]	---
La Reunion	3 months [b)]	---
Madagascar	90 days [c)]	---
Mali	90 days [Agreement*]	90 days [Agreement*]
Mauritania	1 month	---
Mauritius	90 days	---
Mayotte	3 months [b)]	---
Morocco	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Mozambique	30 days [c)]	---
Namibia	30 days [Agreement*]	30 days [Agreement*]
Seychelles	30 days	30 days

Africa

(Cont.)

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
South Africa	30 days [k)]	---
St. Helena	4-9 days	---
Tanzania	90 days	---
Tunisia	30 days [m)]	---
Uganda	[c)]	---
Zimbabwe	30 days to 3 months	---

America

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Anguilla	3 months	---
Aruba	3 months	---
Bermuda	90 days [d)]	---
Brazil	90 days	---
British Virgin Islands	6 months	---
Caribbean Netherlands	90 days	---
Chile	30 days	
Curacao	3 months	---
Dominica	90 days [Agreement*]	---
Dominican Republic	30 days [c)]	
Greenland	3 months	90 days [Agreement*]
Grenada	90 days [Agreement*]	90 days [Agreement*)]
Guyana	30 days [j)]	---
Mexico	90 days [Agreement*]	---
French Guiana	3 months [b)]	---
Guadeloupe	3 months [b)]	---
Martinique	3 months [b)]	---
Montserrat	6 months	---
Saint-Barthelemy	3 months	---
Saint-Martin	3 months	---
Saint-Pierre and Miquelon	3 months [b)]	---
St. Maarten	3 months	---

America

(Cont.)

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1 month	---
Uruguay	90 days	---
Ecuador	90 days	

Oceania

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
Fiji	4 months	---
French Polynesia	3 months [b)]	---
Kiribati	30 days	30 days
Micronesia	30 days	---
New Caledonia	3 months	---
New Zealand	3 months	---
Niue	30 days	---
Palau	30 days [c)]	---
Samoa	30 days [Agreement*]	30 days [Agreement*]
Tonga	31 days [c)]	---
Vanuatu	30 days	---
Wallis and Futuna	3 months [b)]	---

Indian Ocean

Country	Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay	Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay
French Southern Hemisphere and Antarctic Lands	3 months [b)]	---

Remark:

** Visa-Waiver Program between Macau SAR Government and related countries or regions.*

a) According to the Regulation of the Council of the European Union no539/2001 of 15 March 2001, published in the Gazette of European Union of 21 March 2001, the above European countries have granted Visa-free access to Macao SAR passport holders. This privilege is only applicable within the local territories in Europe.

b) *Effective from 1 January 2002, holders of the Macao Special Administrative Region Passports would be granted visa-free access to the Overseas Departments of the French Republic (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, La Reunion), the Territory of Mayotte, the Territory of Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, French Polynesia, the Territory of the Wallis and Futuna Islands as well as French Southern Hemisphere and Antarctic Lands.*
c) *Visa-on-arrival*
d) *If visitors are required to have a visa to travel through America, Canada or the United Kingdom, the visas should be valid at least 45 days after their departure date.*
e) *Visa granted upon arrival and 2 recent photos are required.*
f) *Visitors should be holding a return/onward ticket to apply for a visa on arrival at the International Bujumbura Airport.*
g) *The immigration regulations of Italy are applicable to Vatican City, so it is visa-free to enter Vatican City.*
h) *Visitors should be holding a return/onward ticket to apply for a visa on arrival at the International Bujumbura Airport.*
i) *Visitors should be holding a return/onward ticket to apply for a visa on arrival at the International Bujumbura Airport.*
j) *Tourists can obtain a visa on arrival provided:*
   - holding a letter of invitation from sponsor or host; and
   - contact details of sponsor, host or hotel; and - 2 photos; and
   - evidence of finances to cover expenses for 30 days.
k) *The Department of Home Affairs of the Republic of South Africa has announced a new immigration policy for minors who arrived from visa exempted countries/territories. The new requirements, effective from 1 June 2015, requested that minors aged less than 18 years need to present their birth certificates in English with parent(s) particulars when enter and depart from South Africa. A consent letter is required if parent(s) not accompany with the minors (Please refer to the article for further details).*
l) *Visa obtain upon arrival or apply e-visa online. Staying period is as follows:*
   (i). Single entry visa – maximum 2 weeks
   (ii). 3-months multi-entry visa – maximum 1 month and an extension of 2 weeks.
   (iii). 1-year multi-entry visa (e-visa only) - maximum 90 days
m) *Visa exempted for tourist group of 5 people or above, and possess valid travel documents as well as coupon voucher (prepaid hotel accommodation and round trip air tickets).*
n) *Travelling for business purpose: – maximum 30 days*
   Travelling as tourist: - maximum 3 months
o) *Travellers can obtain visa upon arrival at Djibouti Airport when fulfilling one of the requirements below:*
   (i). Possess invitation letter
   (ii). Hotel booking voucher
   (iii). Round trip air ticket
p) *Visitors should apply visa upon arrival either at Boryspil International Airport in Kyiv or Odessa International Airport in Odessa.*
q) *Visitors should apply visa upon arrival at the Beirut International Airport.*

Notes:
1. *Visa policy of each country or region may vary. Please enquire the latest visa information at the nearby embassy or consulate of the relevant country or region before departure.*
2. *Some countries require passports or travel permits to be valid for 6 months beyond the date of entry into such a country.*
3. *The following country does not issue visa for holders of Macao SAR Travel Permit: Morocco*

For more information, please visit the website of the Identification Services Bureau of the Macao SAR Government.

Appendix 10

Countries/Territories Granted Visa-free Access by the Macao SAR

Passport holders of the following countries and territories had been granted visa-free access by the Macao SAR (listed by continental regions):

Asia

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Armenia	90 days
Brunei	14 days
India	30 days
Indonesia	30 days
Israel	3 months
Japan	90 days
Lebanon	3 months
Malaysia	30 days
Mongolia	90 days
Philippines	30 days
Singapore	30 days
South Korea	90 days
Thailand	30 days
Turkey	30 days

Europe

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Albania	90 days
Andorra	90 days
Austria	90 days
Belarus	30 days
Belgium	90 days

Europe

(Cont.)

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Bosnia and Herzegovina	90 days
Bulgaria	90 days
Croatia	90 days
Cyprus	3 months
Czech Republic	90 days
Denmark	90 days
Estonia	90 days
Finland	90 days
France	90 days
Germany	90 days
Greece	90 days
Hungary	90 days
Iceland	90 days
Ireland	90 days
Italy	90 days
Latvia	90 days
Liechtenstein	90 days
Lithuania	90 days
Luxembourg	90 days
Macedonia	90 days
Malta	90 days
Moldova	90 days
Monaco	30 days
Montenegro	90 days
Norway	90 days
Poland	90 days
Portugal	90 days
Romania	90 days
Russia	30 days
San Marino	30 days

Europe

(Cont.)

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Serbia	90 days
Slovak Republic	90 days
Slovenia	90 days
Spain	90 days
Sweden	90 days
Switzerland	90 days
The Netherlands	90 days
United Kingdom	6 months

America

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Brazil	90 days
Canada	30 days
Chile	30 days
Dominica	90 days
Grenada	90 days
Mexico	90 days
The United States of America	30 days
Uruguay	30 days

Africa

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Cape Verde	90 days
Egypt	90 days
Mali	90 days
Mauritius	90 days
Morocco	90 days

Africa

(Cont.)

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Namibia	30 days
Seychelles	30 days
South Africa	30 days
Tanzania	90 days

Oceania

Country	Maximum Period of Stay
Australia	30 days
Kiribati	30 days
New Zealand	3 months
Samoa	30 days

For more information, please visit the website of the Immigration Department of the Public Security Police of the Macao SAR Government at http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/eng/psp_top5_2_1.html#XI

Appendix 11

Multilateral Treaties Applicable to the Macao SAR (by Subject – last updated on 31 December 2016)

I – Civil Aviation

1. Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air, done at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 (Warsaw Convention)
2. Protocol to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air, done at The Hague on 28 September 1955 (Hague Protocol)
3. Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago on 7 December 1944 (Chicago Convention)
4. Protocol relating to an Amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Article 45 – Permanent Seat of the International Civil Aviation Organization), signed at Montreal on 14 June 1954
5. Protocol relating to certain Amendments to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Articles 48(a), 49(e) and 61), done at Montreal on 14 June 1954
6. Protocol relating to an Amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Article 48(a)), signed at Rome on 15 September 1962
7. Protocol relating to an Amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Article 50(a)), done at New York on 12 March 1971
8. Protocol on the Authentic Quadrilingual Text of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 30 September 1977
9. Protocol relating to an Amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Article 83-bis), adopted at Montreal on 6 October 1980
10. Protocol relating to an Amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (new Article 3-bis), adopted at Montreal on 10 May 1984
11. Protocol relating to an Amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Article 56), done at Montreal on 6 October 1989
12. Protocol relating to an Amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Article 50 (a)), done at Montreal on 26 October 1990
13. International Air Services Transit Agreement, done at Chicago on 7 December 1944
14. Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft, signed at Geneva on 19 June 1948
15. Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules for International Carriage by Air, done at Montreal on 28 May 1999

II – Customs

16. Convention relating to International Exhibitions, signed at Paris on 22 November 1928, amended and supplemented by the Protocols of 10 May 1948, 16 November 1966 and 30 November 1972 and the amendments of 24 June 1982 and 31 May 1988
17. Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, signed at New York on 4 June 1954
18. Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material, signed at New York on 4 June 1954
19. Customs Convention concerning the Facilities for the Importation of Goods for Display or Use at Exhibitions, Fairs, Meetings or Similar Events, done at Brussels on 8 June 1961
20. Customs Convention on the A.T.A. Carnet for the Temporary Admission of Goods, done at Brussels on 6 December 1961
21. Amendment to the Annex to the Convention on the A.T.A. Carnet for the Temporary Admission of Goods (New Model of A.T.A. Carnet), done at Brussels on 18 June 2002
22. Customs Convention concerning Welfare Material for Seafarers, done at Brussels on 1 December 1964
23. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Scientific Equipment, done at Brussels on 11 June 1968
24. International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, done at Brussels on 14 June 1983 (4th Revision of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, approved by Resolution of the World Customs Organization of 26 de June de 2004 (2007 Amendments to the HS)
25. Protocol of Amendment to the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, done at Brussels on 24 June 1986

III – Drugs

26. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, done at New York on 30 March 1961
27. Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, concluded at Geneva on 25 March 1972
28. Convention on Psychotropic Substances, concluded at Vienna on 21 February 1971
29. United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, concluded at Vienna on 20 December 1988

IV – Economic and Financial

30. Convention Providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (with Annexes and Protocol), done at Geneva on 7 June 1930

31. Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in Connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (and Protocol), done at Geneva on 7 June 1930
32. Convention on the Stamp Laws in Connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (and Protocol), done at Geneva on 7 June 1930
33. Convention Providing a Uniform Law for Cheques (Annexes and Protocol), done at Geneva on 19 March 1931
34. Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in Connection with Cheques (and Protocol), done at Geneva on 19 March 1931
35. Convention on the Stamp Laws in Connection with Cheques (and Protocol), done at Geneva on 19 March 1931
36. Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington on 18 March 1965

V – Education, Science, Technology, Culture and Sport

37. Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, done in triplicate at London, Moscow and Washington on 27 January 1967
38. Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space, done in triplicate at London, Moscow and Washington on 22 April 1968
39. Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, done at Paris on 23 November 1972
40. Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, done at Paris on 17 October 2003
41. International Convention Against Doping in Sport, done at Paris on 19 October 2005
42. Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, done at Paris on 20 October 2005
43. Intergovernmental Educational Cooperation Agreement of Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States, signed at Shanghai on 15 June 2006

VI – Environment and Conservation

44. International Plant Protection Convention, done at Rome on 6 December 1951, as amended by Resolution 12/97 of the 29th Session of the FAO Conference, adopted at Rome on 17 November 1997 (New Revised Text of the International Plant Protection Convention)
45. Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region, adopted at Rome on 27 February 1956 as amended in 1967, 1979 and 1983

46. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, done at Washington on 3 March 1973 (CITES)
47. Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (with Annex), concluded at Canberra on 20 May 1980
48. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, concluded at Vienna on 22 March 1985
49. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, concluded at Montreal on 16 September 1987
50. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at London on 29 June 1990 (London Amendment)
51. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Copenhagen on 25 November 1992 (Copenhagen Amendment)
52. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Montreal on 17 September 1997 (Montreal Amendment)
53. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at Beijing on 3 December 1999 (Beijing Amendment)
54. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, concluded at Basel on 22 March 1989 (Basel Convention)
55. 1998 Amendments to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
56. 2003 Amendments to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
57. 2005 Amendments to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
58. 2013 Amendments to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
59. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, concluded at New York on 9 May 1992
60. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, done at Kyoto on 11 December 1997
61. Convention on Biological Diversity, done at Nairobi on 22 May 1992
62. Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, done at Rotterdam on 10 September 1998 (Rotterdam Convention)
63. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted at Stockholm on 22 May 2001 (Stockholm Convention)

64. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted on 8 May 2009
65. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted on 29 April 2011
66. Amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, adopted on 13 May 2013
67. Paris Agreement, done at Paris on 12 December 2015
68. Minamata Convention on Mercury, done at Kumamoto, Japan on 10 October 20131*

VII – Foreign Affairs and Defence

69. Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, done at The Hague on 29 July 1899
70. Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, done at The Hague on 18 October 1907
71. Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, done at Geneva on 17 June 1925
72. Protocol regarding the Immunities of the Bank for International Settlements, done at Brussels on 30 July 1936)
73. Charter of the United Nations, done at San Francisco on 26 June 1945, as amended on 20 December 1971
74. Statute of the International Court Of Justice, signed at San Francisco on 26 June 1945
75. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, adopted at London on 13 February 1946
76. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies, adopted at New York on 21 November 1947
77. Geneva Convention (I) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, done at Geneva on 12 August 1949
78. Geneva Convention (II) for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, done at Geneva on 12 August 1949
79. Geneva Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, done at Geneva on 12 August 1949
80. Geneva Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, done at Geneva on 12 August 1949
81. Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I), done at Geneva on 8 June 1977

82. Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II), done at Geneva on 8 June 1977

83. Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (and Regulations for its Execution), done at The Hague on 14 May 1954

84. Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, done at The Hague on 14 May 1954 (First Protocol)

85. Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency, done at Vienna on 1 July 1959

86. The Antarctic Treaty, done at Washington on 1 December 1959

87. Protocol on Environment Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (and its Annexes I, II, III, IV and V), done at Madrid on 4 October 1991

88. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961

89. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna on 24 April 1963

90. Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and Caribbean, done at Mexico City on 14 February 1967

91. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done in triplicate, at London, Moscow and Washington on 1 July 1968

92. Convention on the Law of Treaties, done at Vienna on 23 May 1969

93. Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, done in triplicate, at London, Moscow and Washington on 11 February 1971

94. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, done in triplicate, at London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972

95. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents, adopted at New York on 14 December 1973

96. Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (with Annex), adopted at New York on 10 December 1976

97. Protocol relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization Privileges, Exemptions and Immunities, done at Washington on 19 May 1978

98. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, done at Geneva on 10 October 1980

99. Amendment to the Article 1 of Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, on 21 December 2001

100. Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments, done at Geneva on 10 October 1980 (Protocol I)

101. Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices, done at Geneva on 10 October 1980 and as amended on 3 May 1996 (Protocol II)

102. Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons, done at Geneva on 10 October 1980 (Protocol III)

103. Additional Protocol to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, done at Vienna on 13 October 1995 (Protocol IV on Blinding Laser Weapons)

104. Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War, done at Geneva on 28 November 2003 (Protocol V)

105. Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Maritime Satellite Organization, done at London on 1 December 1981

106. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, done at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 10 December 1982

107. Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, adopted at New York on 28 July 1994

108. Additional Protocols II and III to the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, done at Suva on 8 August 1986

109. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, done at Paris on 13 January 1993 and as amended in 1999

110. Change to Section B of Part VI of the Annex on Implementation and Verification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, on 13 March 2000.

111. Change to Part V of the Annex on Implementation and Verification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, on 25 July 2005

112. Convention on the Safety of the United Nations and Associated Personnel, adopted at New York on 9 December 1994

113. Protocols I and II to the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty, opened for signature in Cairo on 11 April 1996 (Protocols I and II to the Pelindaba Treaty)

114. Agreement among the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation on the Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure, done at St. Petersburg on 7 June 2002

115. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, adopted at Tashkent on 17 June 2004

116. Agreement on the Host Country of the Secretariat between the People's Republic of China and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (concluded at Tashkent on 17 June 2004)

117. Agreement on the Procedure for Organizing and Conducting Joint Anti-terrorism Actions in the Territories of Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at Shanghai on 15 June 2006

118. Agreement among the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation on Conducting Joint Military Exercises, done at Bishkek on 27 June 2007

119. Treaty among the member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on Long-term Good-neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation, signed at Bishkek on 16 August 2007

120. Agreement on the Procedure for Organizing and Conducting Joint Anti-terrorism Exercises by Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at Dushanbe on 28 August 2008

121. Agreement among the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation on Inter-governmental Co-operation in the Field of Ensuring International Information Security, done at Yekaterinburg on 16 June 2009

122. Framework Agreement for International Collaboration on Research and Development of Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems, done at Washington on 28 February 2005

123. Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the ITER International Fusion Energy Organization for the Joint Implementation of the ITER Project, done at Paris on 21 November 2006

124. Host Country Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Typhoon Committee regarding the Typhoon Committee Secretariat, done at Manila on 7 December 2006

125. Asean Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve Agreement, done at Jakarta, Indonesia, on 7 October 2011

126. Protocol to the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone (CANWFZ) Treaty, done at New York, on 6 May 2014

VIII – Health

127. World Health Organization Regulations regarding Nomenclature (including the Compilation and Publication of Statistics) with Respect to Diseases and Causes of Death, adopted at Geneva on 22 May 1967

128. International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, (ICD-9), of 1 May 1976

129. International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, (ICD-10), of 17 May 1990

130. International Health Regulations, adopted at Boston on 25 July 1969 as amended by the Twenty-Sixth World Health Assembly in 1973 and the Thirty-Fourth World Health Assembly in 1981

131. International Health Regulations, revised by the 58th World Health Assembly on 23 May 2005 (IHR (2005))

132. World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, done at Geneva on 21 May 2003

IX – Human Rights

133. Slavery Convention, signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926

134. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted at Paris on 9 December 1948

135. Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, adopted at Lake Success, New York on 2 December 1949

136. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, signed at Geneva on 28 July 1951

137. Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York on 31 January 1967

138. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, signed at Geneva on 7 September 1956

139. Convention Against Discrimination in Education, adopted at Paris on 14 December 1960

140. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted at New York on 21 December 1965

141. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted at New York on 16 December 1966

142. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted at New York on 16 December 1966

143. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, adopted at New York on 18 December 1979

144. Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted at New York on 10 December 1984

145. Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted at New York on 20 November 1989

146. Amendment to Article 43(2) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted at New York on 12 December 1995

147. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, adopted at New York on 25 May 2000

148. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflicts, adopted at New York on 25 May 2000

149. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted at New York on 13 December 2006

X – Intellectual Property

150. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, done at Paris on 20 March 1883 as last revised at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 and as amended on 2 October 1979 (Paris Convention)

151. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, done at Berne on 9 September 1886, as last revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 and as amended on 28 September 1979 (Berne Convention)

152. Universal Copyright Convention, done at Geneva on 6 September 1952 and as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971

153. Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, done at Nice on 15 June 1957, as revised at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 and at Geneva on 13 May 1977, and as amended on 28 September 1979 (Nice Agreement)

154. Amendments to the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, on 11 July 1983

155. International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, Eighth Edition, adopted on October 2000

156. International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, Ninth Edition (adopted by the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union, at its 19th and 20th Sessions, held respectively 2-10 October 2003 and 10-14 October 2005)

157. WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT), adopted in Geneva on 20 December 1996

158. WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT), adopted in Geneva on 20 December 1996

XI – International Crime

159. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (Tokyo Convention)

160. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, done at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (Hague Convention)

161. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (Montreal Convention)

162. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, complementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 24 February 1988

163. International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted at New York on 17 December 1979

164. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted at New York on 15 December 1997

165. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at New York on 9 December 1999

166. United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted at New York on 15 November 2000 (Palermo Convention)

167. Additional Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted at New York on 15 November 2000

168. Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, done at Shanghai on 15 June 2001

169. United Nations Convention Against Corruption, adopted at New York on 31 October 2003

170. Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia, done at Tokyo on 11 November 2004

XII – International Trade

171. Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft, done at Geneva on 12 April 1979

XIII – Labour

172. Convention Limiting the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings to Eight in the Day and Forty-Eight in the Week, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Washington, 29 October 1919 (ILO No. 1)

173. Convention concerning the Night Work of Young Persons Employed in Industry, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Washington, 29 October 1919 (ILO No. 6)

174. Convention concerning the Application of the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 25 October 1921 (ILO No. 14)

175. Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Accidents, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 10 June 1925 (ILO No. 17)

176. Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 10 June 1925 (ILO No. 18)

177. Convention concerning Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 5 June 1925 (ILO No. 19)

178. Convention concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement, 1926, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 24 June 1926 (ILO No. 22)

179. Convention concerning the Repatriation of Seamen, 1926, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 23 June 1926 (ILO No. 23)

180. Convention concerning the Creation of Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 16 June 1928 (ILO No. 26)

181. Convention concerning the Marking of the Weight on Heavy Packages Transported by Vessels, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 21 June 1929 (ILO No. 27)

182. Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 28 June 1930 (ILO No. 29)

183. Convention concerning Food and Catering for Crews on Board Ship, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Seattle, 27 June 1946 (ILO No. 68)

184. Convention concerning the Certification of Ships' Cooks, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Seattle, 27 June 1946 (ILO No. 69)

185. Convention concerning the Medical Examination of Seafarers, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Seattle, 29 June 1946 (ILO No. 73)

186. Convention concerning the Certification of Able Seamen, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Seattle, 29 June 1946 (ILO No. 74)

187. Final Articles Revision Convention, Montreal, 9 October 1946 (ILO No. 80)

188. Convention concerning Labour Inspection in Industry and Commerce, Geneva, 11 July 1947 (ILO No. 81)

189. Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, San Francisco, 9 July 1948 (ILO No. 87)

190. Convention concerning the Organisation of the Employment Service, San Francisco, 9 July 1948 (ILO No. 88)

191. Convention concerning Crew Accommodation on Board Ship (Revised 1949), Geneva, 18 June 1949 (ILO No. 92)

192. Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively, Geneva, 1 July 1949 (ILO No. 98)

193. Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, Geneva, 29 June 1951 (ILO No. 100)

194. Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, Geneva, 25 June 1957 (ILO No. 105)

195. Convention concerning Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices, Geneva, 26 June 1957 (ILO No. 106)

196. Convention concerning Seafarers' National Identity Documents, Geneva, 13 May 1958 (ILO No. 108)

197. Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, Geneva, 25 June 1958 (ILO No. 111)

198. Convention concerning the Protection of Workers Against Ionising Radiations, Geneva, 22

June 1960 (ILO No. 115)

199. Convention concerning Hygiene in Commerce and Offices, Geneva, 8 July 1964 (ILO No. 120)

200. Convention concerning Employment Policy, Geneva, 9 July 1964 (ILO No. 122)

201. Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, Geneva, 26 June 1973 (ILO No. 138)

202. Convention concerning Tripartite Consultations to Promote the Implementation of International Labour Standards, Geneva, 21 June 1976 (ILO No. 144)

203. Convention concerning the Protection of Workers Against Occupational Hazards in the Working Environment Due to Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration, Geneva, 20 June 1977 (ILO No. 148)

204. Convention concerning Labour Administration: Role, Functions and Organisation, Geneva, 26 June 1978 (ILO No. 150)

205. Convention concerning Occupational Safety and Health and the Working Environment, Geneva, 22 June 1981 (ILO No. 155)

206. Convention concerning Safety and Health in Construction, Geneva, 20 June 1988 (ILO No. 167)

207. Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, Geneva, 17 June 1999 (ILO No. 182)

XIV – Maritime

208. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law with Respect to Collision between Vessels, done at Brussels on 23 September 1910

209. Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law Relating to Assistance and Salvage at Sea, done at Brussels on 23 September 1910

210. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law Relating to Bills of Lading, done at Brussels on 25 August 1924

211. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Concerning Civil Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision, done at Brussels on 10 May 1952

212. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Penal Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision or Other Incidents of Navigation, signed at Brussels on 10 May 1952

213. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to the Arrest of Sea-Going Ships, signed at Brussels on 10 May 1952

214. International Convention Relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-Going Ships, done at Brussels on 10 October 1957

215. Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, done at London on 9 April 1965 (FAL (amended) 1965); as amended

216. 2005 Amendments to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, done at London, on 7 July 2005 – FAL.8(32)

217. 2009 Amendments to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, done at London, on 16 January 2009 – FAL.10(35)

218. International Convention on Load Lines, done at London on 5 April 1966 (LL 1966)

219. 2005 Amendments to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 1 December 2005

220. Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, done at London on 11 November 1988

221. 2003 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 5 June 2003

222. 2004 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 9 December 2004

223. 2006 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 8 December 2006

224. 2008 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 4 December 2008

225. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 24 May 2012

226. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 30 November 2012

227. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 21 June 2013

228. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 22 May 2014

229. International Convention on Tonnage Measurements of Ships, 1969, done at London on 23 June 1969 (TONNAGE 1969)

230. International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, done at Brussels on 29 November 1969 (INTERVENTION 1969)

231. Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, done at London on 20 October 1972 (COLREG 1972)

232. Amendment to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, (COLREG 72), adopted at London on 19 November 1981

233. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted at London on November of 1987

234. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at

Sea (Rule 10), 1972 (COLREG 72), adopted at London on 19 October 1989

235. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 4 November 1993

236. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 29 November 2001

237. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 29 November 2007

238. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 4 December 2013

239. International Convention for Safe Containers, 1972, as amended, adopted at Geneva on 2 December 1972 (CSC 1972)

240. Amendments to the International Convention for Safe Containers (1972), as amended, on 3 December 2010

241. 2013 Amendments to the International Convention for Safe Containers (1972), as amended, on 21 June 2013

242. Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, done in quadruplicate at London, Mexico City, Moscow and Washington on 29 December 1972 (LDC 1972)

243. Amendments to the Annexes to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, adopted by Resolution LDC. 5 (III) (concerning the prevention and control of pollution by incineration of wastes and other matter at sea) of the Third Consultative Meeting of the Contracting Parties on 12 October 1978 (1978 (Incineration) Amendments)

244. Amendments to the Annexes to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, adopted by Resolution LDC 12 (V) (concerning the amendment of the lists of substances contained in Annexes I and II to the Convention) of the Fifth Consultative Meeting of the Contracting Parties on 24 September 1980 (1980 List of Substances Amendments)

245. Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances other than Oil, done at London on 2 November 1973, as amended (INTERVENTION PROT 1973 amended)

246. International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, done at London on 1 November 1974 (SOLAS 1974)

247. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 20 November 1981 - MSC.1(XLV)

248. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 17 June 1983 - MSC.6(48)

249. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 21 April 1988 - MSC.11(55)

250. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 28 October 1988 - MSC.12(56)

251. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 11 April 1989 - MSC.13(57)

252. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 25 May 1990 - MSC.19(58)

253. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 23 May 1991 - MSC.22(59)

254. Amendments to Chapter II-2 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 10 April 1992 - MSC.24(60)

255. Amendments to Chapter II-1 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 10 April 1992 - MSC.26(60)

256. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 11 December 1992 - MSC.27(61)

257. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 23 May 1994 - MSC.31(63)

258. Amendments to the Annex to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 24 May 1994 - CCG to SOLAS Res.1

259. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 9 December 1994 - MSC.42(64)

260. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 16 May 1995 - MSC.46(65)

261. Amendments to Annex to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 29 November 1995 - CCG to SOLAS Res.1

262. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 4 June 1996 - MSC.47(66)

263. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 5 December 1996 - MSC.57(67)

264. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 4 June 1997 - MSC.65(68)

265. Amendments to Annex to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 27 November 1997 - CCG to SOLAS Res.1

266. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 18 May 1998, as amended - MSC.69(69)

267. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 27 May 1999, as amended - MSC.87(71)

268. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 26 May 2000, as amended - MSC.91(72)

269. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 5 December 2000, as amended - MSC.99(73)

270. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 6 June 2001, as amended - MSC.117(74)

271. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 24 May 2002, as amended - MSC.123(75)

272. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 12 December 2002, as amended - MSC.134(76)

273. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 12 December 2002 - CCG to SOLAS Res.1

274. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 5 June 2003, as amended - MSC.142(77)

275. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 20 May 2004, as amended - MSC.151(78)

276. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 20 May 2004, as amended - MSC.152(78)

277. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 20 May 2004, as amended - MSC.153(78)

278. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 9 December 2004, as amended - MSC.170(79)

279. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 20 May 2005, as amended - MSC.194(80), Annex 1

280. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 20 May 2005, as amended - MSC.194(80), Annex 2

281. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 18 May 2006, as amended - MSC.201(81)

282. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 19 May 2006, as amended - MSC.202(81)

283. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 8 December 2006, as amended - MSC.216(82), Annex 1

284. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 8 December 2006, as amended - MSC.216(82), Annex 2

285. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 8 December 2006, as amended - MSC.216(82), Annex 3

286. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 12 October 2007, as amended - MSC.239(83)

287. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 16 May 2008, as amended - MSC.256(84)

288. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 16 May 2008, as amended - MSC.257(84)

289. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 4 December 2008, as amended - MSC.269(85), Annex 1

290. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 4 December 2008, as amended - MSC.269(85), Annex 2

291. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 5 June 2009, as amended - MSC.282(86)

292. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 21 May 2010, as amended - MSC.290(87)

293. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 21 May 2010, as amended - MSC.291(87)

294. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 3 December 2004, as amended - MSC.308(88)

295. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 20 May 2011, as amended - MSC.317(89)

296. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 24 May 2012, as amended - MSC.325(90)

297. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 30 November 2012, as amended - MSC.338(91)

298. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 21 June 2013, as amended - MSC.350(92)

299. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 22 May 2014, as amended - MSC.365(93)

300. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 22 May 2014, as amended - MSC.366(93)

301. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 21 November 2014, as amended - MSC.380(94)

302. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 21 November 2014, as amended - MSC.386(94)

303. International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted at London on 17 June 1983 - MSC.4(48)

304. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted at London on 29 April 1987 - MSC.10(54)

305. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted at London on 11 April 1989 - MSC.14(57)

306. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted at London on 24 May 1990 - MSC.16(58)

307. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted at London on 11 December 1992 - MSC.28(61)

308. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted at London on 4 June 1996 - MSC.50(66)

309. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted at London on 5 December 1996 - MSC.58(67)

310. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.102(73)

311. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.176(79)

312. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.219(82)

313. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted at London on 30 November 2012 - MSC.340(91)

314. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.369(93)

315. Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (GC Code), on 22 May 2014 - MSC.377(93)

316. International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), adopted at London on 17 June 1983 - MSC.5(48)

317. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), adopted at London on 24 May 1990 - MSC.17(58)

318. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying

Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), adopted at London on 11 December 1992 - MSC.30(61)

319. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), adopted at London on 23 May 1994 - MSC.32(63)

320. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), adopted at London on 5 December 1996 - MSC.59(67)

321. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.103(73)

322. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.177(79)

323. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.220(82)

324. Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code), adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.370(93)

325. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 Concerning Radiocommunications for the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System, adopted at London on 9 November 1988 - CCG to SOLAS Res.1

326. Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), done at London on 12 October 1971 – A.212(VII)

327. Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), on 22 May 2014 –MSC.376(93)

328. International Code for the Safe Carriage of Grain in Bulk, adopted at London on 23 May 1991 - MSC.23(59)

329. Code of Safe Practice for Cargo Stowage and Securing, adopted at London on 6 November 1991 - A.714(17)

330. Guidelines for the Authorization of Organizations Acting on Behalf of the Administration, adopted at London on 4 November 1993 - A.739(18)

331. Amendments to the Guidelines for the Authorization of Organizations Acting on Behalf of the Administration, adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.208(81)

332. International Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and for Pollution Prevention (International Safety Management (ISM) Code), adopted at London on 4 November 1993 - A.741(18)

333. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.104(73)

334. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.179(79)

335. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 20

May 2005 - MSC.195(80)

336. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.273(85)

337. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.353(92)

338. Guidelines on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections During Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, adopted at London on 4 November 1993 - A.744(18)

339. Amendments to the Guidelines on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections During Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, adopted at London on 4 June 1996 - MSC.49(66)

340. Amendments to the Guidelines on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections During Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, adopted at London on 27 November 1997 - CCG to SOLAS Res.2

341. Amendments to the Guidelines on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections During Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.105(73)

342. Amendments to the Guidelines on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections During Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, adopted at London on 24 May 2002 - MSC.125(75)

343. Amendments to the Guidelines on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections During Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, adopted at London on 5 June 2003 - MSC.144(77)

344. Amendments to the Guidelines on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections During Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, adopted at London on 5 June 2003 - MSC.197(80)

345. Amendments to the Guidelines on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections During Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, adopted at London on 18 May 2008 - MSC.261(84)

346. International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 20 May 1994 - MSC.36(63)

347. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 6 June 2001 - MSC.119(74)

348. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.174(79)

349. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.221(82)

350. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 16 May 2008 - MSC.259(84)

351. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.351(92)

352. International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 4 June 1996 - MSC.48(66)

353. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.207(81)

354. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.218(82)

355. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.272(85)

356. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.293(87)

357. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 20 May 2011 - MSC.320(89)

358. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, on 22 May 2014 - MSC.368(93)

359. International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 5 December 1996 - MSC.61(67)

360. Amendments to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.101(73)

361. Amendments to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.173(79)

362. International Code for the Safe Carriage of Packaged Irradiated Nuclear Fuel, Plutonium and High-Level Radioactive Wastes on Board Ships (INF Code), adopted at London on 25 May 1999 - MSC.88(71)

363. Amendments to the International Code for the Safe Carriage of Packaged Irradiated Nuclear Fuel, Plutonium and High-Level Radioactive Wastes on Board Ships (INF Code), adopted at London on 6 June 2001 - MSC.118(74)

364. Amendments to the International Code for the Safe Carriage of Packaged Irradiated Nuclear Fuel, Plutonium and High-Level Radioactive Wastes on Board Ships (INF Code), adopted at London on 12 December 2002 - MSC.135(76)

365. Amendments to the International Code for the Safe Carriage of Packaged Irradiated Nuclear Fuel, Plutonium and High-Level Radioactive Wastes on Board Ships (INF Code), adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.178(79)

366. Amendments to the International Code for the Safe Carriage of Packaged Irradiated Nuclear Fuel, Plutonium and High-Level Radioactive Wastes on Board Ships (INF Code), adopted at London on 12 October 2007 - MSC.241(83)

367. International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.97(73)

368. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.175(79)

369. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.222(82)

370. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), adopted at London on 16 May 2008 - MSC.260(84)

371. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.271(85)

372. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2012 - MSC.326(90)

373. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.352(92)

374. International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.98(73)

375. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.206(81)

376. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.217(82), Annex 1

377. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.217(82), Annex 2

378. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.292(87)

379. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 3 December 2010 - MSC.311(88)

380. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 25 May 2012 - MSC.327(90)

381. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 30 November 2012 - MSC.339(91)

382. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.367(93)

383. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2002 - MSC.122(75)

384. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 20 May 2004 - MSC.157(78)

385. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.205(81)

386. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 16 May 2008 - MSC.262(84)

387. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.294(87)

388. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2012 - MSC.328(90)

389. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.372(93)

390. International Code for the Security of Ships and of Port Facilities (International Ship and Port Facility Security - ISPS Code), adopted at London on 12 December 2002 - CCG to SOLAS Res.2

391. Amendments to the International Code for the Security of Ships and of Port Facilities (ISPS Code), adopted at London on 20 May 2005 - MSC.196(80)

392. Technical Provisions for Means of Access for Inspections, adopted at London on 12 December 2002 - MSC.133(76)

393. Amendments to the Technical Provisions for Means of Access for Inspections, adopted at London on 20 May 2004 - MSC.158(78)

394. Standards and Criteria for Side Structures of Bulk Carriers of Single-Side Skin Construction, adopted at London on 9 December 2004 - MSC.168(79)

395. Standards for Owners' Inspection and Maintenance of Bulk Carrier Hatch Covers, adopted at London on 9 December 2004 - MSC.169(79)

396. Performance Standard for Protective Coatings for Dedicated Seawater Ballast Tanks in all Types of Ships and Double-Side Skin Spaces of Bulk Carriers, adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.215(82)

397. Amendments to the Performance Standard for Protective Coatings for Dedicated Seawater Ballast Tanks in All Types of Ships and Double-Side Skin Spaces of Bulk Carriers, adopted at London on 30 November 2012 - MSC.341(91)

398. Code of the International Standards and Recommended Practices for a Safety investigation into a Marine Casualty or Marine Incident (Casualty Investigation Code), adopted at London on 16 May 2008 - MSC.255(84)

399. International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.267(85)

400. International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.268(85)

401. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 20 May 2011 - MSC.318(89)

402. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.354(92)

403. International Goal-Based Ship Construction Standards for Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, adopted at London on 20 May 2010 - MSC.287(87)

404. Performance Standard for Protective Coatings for Cargo Oil Tanks of Crude Oil Tankers, 2010, adopted at London on 14 May 2010 - MSC.288(87)

405. Amendments to the Performance Standard for Protective Coatings for Cargo Oil Tanks of Crude Oil Tankers, adopted at London on 30 November 2012 - MSC.342(91)

406. Performance Standard for Alternative Means of Corrosion Protection for Cargo Oil Tanks of Crude Oil Tankers, 2010, adopted at London on 14 May 2010 - MSC.289(87)

407. International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures, 2010, adopted at London on 3 December 2010 - MSC.307(88)

408. Amendments to the International Code on the Enhanced Programme of Bulk Cargo and Oil Tanker (2011 ESP CODE), adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.371(93)

409. Amendments to the International Code on the Enhanced Programme of Bulk Cargo and Oil Tanker (2011 ESP CODE), adopted at London on 21 November 2014 - MSC.381(94)

410. Code on Noise Levels on Board Ships, adopted at London on 30 November 2012 - MSC.337(91)

411. Code for Recognized Organizations (RO Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.349(92)

412. Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 17 February 1978 (SOLAS PROT 1978), as amended

413. 1981 Amendments to the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974, adopted at London 20 November 1981 - MSC.2(XLV)

414. Amendment to the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974, adopted at London on 11 November 1988

415. Amendments to the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 30 November 2012 - MSC.343(91)

416. Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, done at London on 11 November 1988, as amended (SOLAS PROT (HSSC) 1988)

417. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 26 May 2000 - MSC.92(72)

418. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 5 December 2000 - MSC.100(73)

419. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted on 24 May 2002 - MSC.124(75)

420. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 20 May 2004 - MSC.154(78)

421. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety

of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 9 December 2004 - MSC.171(79)

422. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.227(82)

423. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 12 October 2007 - MSC.240(83)

424. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 16 May 2008 - MSC.258(84)

425. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 5 June 2009 - MSC.283(86)

426. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 3 December 2010 - MSC.309(88)

427. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 30 November 2012 - MSC.344(91)

428. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, adopted at London on 2 November 1973

429. Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, done at London on 17 February 1978 (MARPOL 73/78)

430. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, Annex I - Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by Oil, adopted on 17 February 1978 (Annex of Protocol of 1978)

431. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, Annex II - Regulations for the Control of Pollution by Noxious Liquid Substances in Bulk, adopted on 17 February 1978 (Annex of Protocol of 1978)

432. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, Annex III - Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by Harmful Substances Carried by Sea in Packaged Forms, or in Freight Containers, Portable Tanks or Road and Road Tank Wagons, adopted on 17 February 1978 (Annex of Protocol of 1978)

433. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, Annex IV - Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by Sewage from Ships, adopted on 17 February 1978 (Annex of Protocol of 1978)

434. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, Annex V - Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by Garbage from Ships, adopted on 17 February 1978 (Annex of Protocol of 1978)

435. 1984 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex I), adopted on 7 September 1984 – MEPC.14(20)

436. 1985 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex II), adopted on 5 December 1985 – MEPC.16(22)

437. 1985 Amendments to the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, adopted on 5 December 1985 – MEPC.21(22)

438. 1987 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex I), adopted on 1 December 1987 - MEPC.29(25)

439. 1989 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex II), adopted on 17 March 1989 - MEPC.34(27)

440. 1989 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex V), adopted on 17 October 1989 - MEPC.36(28)

441. 1990 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex I and II), adopted on 16 March 1990 - MEPC.39(29)

442. 1990 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex I and V), adopted on 16 November 1990 - MEPC.42(30)

443. 1991 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex I), adopted on 4 July 1991 - MEPC.47(31)

444. 1991 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex V), adopted on 4 July 1991 - MEPC.48(31)

445. 1992 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex I), adopted on 6 March 1992 - MEPC.51(32)

446. 1992 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex I), adopted on 6 March 1992 - MEPC.52(32)

447. 1992 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex II), adopted on 30 October 1992 - MEPC.57(33)

448. 1992 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex III), adopted on 30 October 1992 - MEPC.58(33)

449. 1994 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annexes I, II, III and V through Resolutions 1, 2 and 3 of the Conference of the Parties), adopted on 2 November 1994

450. 1995 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex V), adopted on 14 September 1995 - MEPC.65(37)

451. 1996 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Amendments to Protocol I), adopted on 10 July 1996 - MEPC.68(38)

452. 1997 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex I), adopted on 25 September 1997 - MEPC.75(40)

453. 1999 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex I and Annex II), adopted on 1 July 1999 - MEPC.78(43)

454. 2000 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex III), adopted on 13 March 2000 - MEPC.84(44)

455. 2000 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex V), adopted on 5 October 2000 - MEPC.89(45)

456. 2001 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex I), adopted on 27 April 2001 - MEPC.95(46)

457. 2003 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex I), adopted on 4 December 2003 - MEPC.111(50)

458. 2004 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex IV), adopted on 1 April 2004 - MEPC.115(51)

459. 2004 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex V), adopted on 1 April 2004 - MEPC.116(51)

460. 2004 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex I), adopted on 15 October 2004 - MEPC.117(52)

461. 2004 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex III), adopted on 15 October 2004 -

MEPC.118(52)

462. 2006 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex I), adopted on 24 March 2006 - MEPC.141(54)

463. 2006 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex IV), adopted on 24 March 2006 - MEPC.143(54)

464. 2006 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex I), adopted on 13 October 2006 - MEPC.154(55)

465. 2006 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex III), adopted on 13 October 2006 - MEPC.156(55)

466. 2007 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex I and IV), adopted on 13 July 2007 - MEPC.164(56)

467. 2009 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973(Annex I), adopted on 17 July 2009 - MEPC.186(59)

468. 2009 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex I), adopted on 17 July 2009 - MEPC.187(59)

469. 2010 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex I), adopted on 26 March 2010 - MEPC.189(60)

470. 2010 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex III), adopted on 1 October 2010 - MEPC.193(61)

471. 2011 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex IV), adopted on 15 July 2011 - MEPC.200(62)

472. 2011 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex V), adopted on 15 July 2011 - MEPC.201(62)

473. 2012 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annexes I, II, IV and V), adopted on 2 March 2012 - MEPC.216(63)

474. 2013 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention

for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annex I), adopted on 17 May 2013 - MEPC.235(65)

475. 2013 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annexes I and II), adopted on 17 May 2013 - MEPC.238(65)

476. 2013 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annexes I, II, III, IV and V), adopted on 4 April 2014 - MEPC.246(66)

477. 2013 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annexes I), adopted on 4 April 2014 - MEPC.248(66)

478. 2013 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annexes I), adopted on 17 October 2014 - MEPC.256(67)

479. 2013 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (Annexes I), adopted on 17 October 2014 - MEPC.257(67)

480. Protocol of 1997 to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (MARPOL PROT 1997), adopted on 26 September 1997

481. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978, Annex VI - Regulations for Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships, adopted on 26 September 1997 (Annex to the Protocol of 1997)

482. 2005 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1997 to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (Amendments to Annex VI and the NOx Technical Code), adopted on 22 July 2005 - MEPC.132(53)

483. 2008 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1997 to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (Annex VI), adopted on 10 October 2008 - MEPC.176(58)

484. 2008 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1997 to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (Technical Code on Control of Emission of Nitrogen Oxides from Marine Diesel Engines (NOx Technical Code 2008)), adopted on 10 October 2008 - MEPC.177(58)

485. 2010 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1997 to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (Annex VI), adopted on 26 March 2010 - MEPC.190(60)

486. 2010 Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1997 to amend the International Convention

for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, adopted on 1 October 2010 - MEPC.194(61)

487. 2011 Amendments to Annex of the Protocol of 1997 to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (Annex VI), adopted on 15 July 2011 - MEPC.202(62)

488. 2011 Amendments to Annex of the Protocol of 1997 to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (Annex VI), adopted on 15 July 2011 - MEPC.203(62)

489. 2012 Amendments to Annex of the Protocol of 1997 to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (Annex VI and the NOx Technical Code 2008), done on 6 March 2012 - MEPC.217(63)

490. 2014 Amendments to Annex of the Protocol of 1997 to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, done on 4 April 2014 - MEPC.247(66)

491. 2014 Amendments to Annex of the Protocol of 1997 to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, done on 4 April 2014 - MEPC.251(66)

492. 2014 Amendments to Annex of the Protocol of 1997 to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, done on 17 October 2014 - MEPC.258(67)

493. International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted on 5 December 1985 - MEPC.19(22)

494. 1989 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted on 17 March 1989 - MEPC.32(27)

495. 1990 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted on 16 March 1990 - MEPC.40(29)

496. 1992 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted on 30 October 1992 - MEPC.55(33)

497. 1996 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted on 10 July 1996 - MEPC.69(38)

498. 1997 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted on 10 March 1997 - MEPC.73(39)

499. 1999 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted on 1 July 1999 - MEPC.79(43)

500. 2000 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted on 5 October 2000 - MEPC.90(45)

501. 2004 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted on 15 October 2004 - MEPC.119(52)

502. 2007 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted on 15 October 2004 - MEPC.166(56)

503. 2012 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted on 5 October 2012 - MEPC.225(64)

504. 2014 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted on 4 April 2014 - MEPC.250(66)

505. Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), adopted on 5 December 1985 - MEPC.20(22)

506. 1989 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), adopted on 17 March 1989 - MEPC.33(27)

507. 1990 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), adopted on 16 March 1990 - MEPC.41(29)

508. 1992 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), adopted on 30 October 1992 - MEPC.56(33)

509. 1996 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), adopted on 10 July 1996 - MEPC.70(38)

510. 1999 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), adopted on 1 July 1999 - MEPC.80(43)

511. 2000 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), adopted on 5 October 2000 - MEPC.91(45)

512. 2006 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), adopted on 24 March 2006 - MEPC.144(54)

513. 2014 Amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), adopted on 4 April 2014 - MEPC.249(66)

514. Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS)(as stated in Annex I of the MARPOL 73/78, adopted on 27 April 2001 - MEPC.94(46)

515. Amendments to the Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS) (as stated in Annex I of the MARPOL 73/78), adopted on 11 October 2002 - MEPC.99(48)

516. Amendments to the Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS) (as stated in Annex I of the MARPOL 73/78), adopted on 4 December 2003 - MEPC.112(50)

517. Amendments to the Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS) (as stated in Annex I of the MARPOL

73/78), adopted on 22 July 2005 - MEPC.131(53)

518. Amendments to the Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS) (as stated in Annex I of the MARPOL 73/78), adopted on 13 October 2006 - MEPC.155(55)

519. Amendments to the Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS)(as stated in Annex I of the MARPOL 73/78), adopted on 17 May 2013 - MEPC.236(65)

520. Code for Recognized Organizations (RO Code) (as stated in Annexes I and II of the MARPOL 73/78), adopted on 17 May 2013 - MEPC.237(65), see also MSC.349(92)

521. Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 7 July 1978 (STCW 1978)

522. 1991 Amendments to the Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 22 May 1991

523. 1994 Amendments to the Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 23 May 1994

524. 1995 Amendments to the Annex to the Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 7 July 1995

525. 1997 Amendments to the Annex to the Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 4 June 1997

526. The Manila Amendments to the Annex to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at Manila on 25 June 2010

527. 2014 Amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted on 22 May 2014

528. Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 7 July 1995

529. 1997 Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 4 June 1997

530. 1998 Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 9 December 1998

531. The Manila Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 25 June 2010

532. The Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted on 22 May 2014

533. Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea (PAL CONVENTION 1974), done at Athens on 13 December 1974

534. 1976 Protocol to the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974, done at Athens on 19 November 1976

535. International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, adopted at Hamburg on 27

April 1979 (SAR 1979)

536. 1998 Amendments to the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, adopted at London on 18 May 1998

537. International Convention on Salvage, 1989, done at London on 28 April 1989 (SALVAGE 1989)

538. International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, done at London on 30 November 1990 (OPRC 1990)

539. Protocol of 1992 to Amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969, done at London on 27 November 1992 (CLC PROT 1992)

540. Amendments of the Limitation Amounts in the Protocol of 1992 to Amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 (CLC PROT 1992), done at London on 18 October 2000

541. Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000, done at London on 15 March 2000

542. International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage (Bunker Convention), adopted at London on 23 March 2001

543. International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships, done at London on 5 October 2001

XV – Private International Law

544. Convention relating to Civil Procedure, done at The Hague on 1 March 1954

545. Convention on the Law Applicable to Maintenance Obligations Towards Children, done at The Hague on 24 October 1956

546. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of the Decisions Relating to Maintenance Obligations Towards Children, done at The Hague on 15 April 1958

547. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York on 10 June 1958

548. Convention concerning the Powers of Authorities and the Law Applicable in Respect of the Protection of Minors, done at The Hague on 5 October 1961

549. Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents, done at The Hague on 5 October 1961

550. Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters, done at The Hague on 15 November 1965

551. Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters, done at The Hague on 18 March 1970

552. Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at The Hague on 25 October 1980

553. Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption, done at The Hague on 29 May 1993

XVI – Road Traffic

554. Convention on Road Traffic, done at Geneva on 19 September 1949

555. Agreement concerning the Establishing of Global Technical Regulations for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can Be Fitted and/or Be Used on Wheeled Vehicles, done at Geneva on 25 June 1998

556. Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network, done at Jakarta on 12 April 2006

XVII – Telecommunications and Postal

557. Convention for the Protection of Submarine Telegraph Cables, done at Paris on 14 March 1884, as amended by the Declaration of 1 December 1886 and the Protocol of 7 July 1887

558. Radio Regulations and Final Protocol, incorporated in the Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference, done at Geneva on 6 December 1979 and as revised on 4 July 2003 (WRC-03)

559. International Agreement on the Use of INMARSAT Ship Earth Stations within the Territorial Sea and Ports, adopted at London on 16 October 1985

560. International Telecommunications Regulations, signed at Melbourne on 9 December 1988 (WATTC-88)

561. Universal Postal Union General Regulations, adopted respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004

562. First Additional Protocol to the Universal Postal Union General Regulations, done at Geneva, 12 August 2008

563. Universal Postal Convention and the Final Protocol, adopted respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004

564. Agreement concerning the Postal Payment Services, launched respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004

565. Operating Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, done at Washington on 20 August 1971

XVIII - Treaties Establishing International Organizations

566. (ILO) Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, done at Versailles on 29 June

1919, as amended

567. (IMF) Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund (Annex A to the Final Act of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference), done at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, on 22 July 1944 and signed at Washington on 27 December 1945 as amended

568. (IBRD) Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Annex B to the Final Act of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference), done at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, on 22 July 1944 and signed at Washington on 27 December 1945 as amended

569. (UNESCO) Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, signed at London on 16 November 1945 as amended

570. (WHO) Constitution of the World Health Organization, done at New York on 22 July 1946 as amended

571. (WMO) Convention of the World Meteorological Organisation (with Annexes and Protocol concerning Spain), done at Washington on 11 October 1947 as amended

572. (IMO) Convention on the International Maritime Organization, done at Geneva on 6 March 1948 as amended

573. (CCC/WCO) International Convention Establishing a Customs Co-operation Council, done at Brussels on 15 December 1950

574. (HCCH/HAGUE CONFERENCE) Statue of The Hague Conference on Private International Law, done at The Hague on 31 October 1951

575. Amendments to the Statue of The Hague Conference on Private International Law, on 30 June 2005

576. (INTERPOL) Constitution and General Regulations of the International Criminal Police Organization, adopted at Vienna on 13 June 1956 as amended

577. (UPU) Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, signed at Vienna on 10 July 1964

578. First Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, signed at Tokyo, 14 November 1969

579. Second Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Lausanne, 5 July 1974

580. Third Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Hamburg, 27 July 1984

581. Fourth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Washington, 14 December 1989

582. Fifth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Seoul, 14 September 1994

583. Sixth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Beijing,

15 September 1999

584. Seventh Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Bucharest, 5 October 2004

585. Eighth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Geneva, 12 August 2008

586. (WIPO) Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, done at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 as amended

587. (WTO) Statutes of the World Tourism Organization (with Annex), done at Mexico City on 27 September 1970 as amended

588. (Former INTELSAT, at present ITSO) Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, done at Washington on 20 August 1971 as amended

589. (APT) Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, adopted at Bangkok on 27 March 1976 as amended

590. (Former INMARSAT at present IMSO) Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 3 September 1976

591. 1985 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 16 October 1985

592. 1989 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 19 January 1989

593. 1998 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 24 April 1998

594. (AIBD) Agreement Establishing the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development, adopted at Kuala Lumpur on 12 August 1977 as amended on 21 July 1999

595. (APDC) Charter of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre, adopted on 1 April 1982 and opened for signature at Bangkok from 1 September 1982 to 30 April 1983 as amended

596. (ICGEB) Statutes of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, done at Madrid on 13 September 1983

597. (ITCB) Arrangement Establishing the International Textiles and Clothing Bureau, done at Geneva on 21 May 1984

598. (APPU) Constitution and Convention of the Asia-Pacific Postal Union and Final Protocol, done at Bangkok on 4 December 1985 as amended

599. (ITU) Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, adopted at Geneva on 22 December 1992 as amended

600. (SCO) Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at St. Petersburg on 7 June 2002

601. Protocol Amending the Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at Tashkent

on 5 September 2003

602. Protocol Amending the Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at Shanghai on 15 June 2006

603. Protocol to the Statutes of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology on the Seat of the Centre, done at Trieste on 24 October 2007

604. (WTO) Marrakech Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization and Final Act, done at Marrakech on 15 April 1994

605. (APSCO) Convention of the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization, done at Beijing on 28 October 2005

606. (ITER) Agreement on the Establishment of the ITER International Fusion Energy Organization for the Joint Implementation of the ITER Project, done at Paris on 21 November 2006

607. Agreement for the Establishment of the International Anti-Corruption Academy as an International Organization, done at Vienna on 2 September 2010

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau
December 2016

** Not yet in force*

Appendix 12

Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Conferred by the Macao SAR in 2016

The Macao SAR Government held the "2016 Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Awards Ceremony of the Macao SAR of the People's Republic of China" on 6 January 2017. Chief Executive Fernando Chui conferred a number of decorations, medals and certificates of merit on 36 individuals and entities in recognition of their outstanding achievements, contributions and distinguished services rendered to the Macao SAR.

Decoration of Honour – Golden Lotus

Mr Cheong U

Mr Lei Pui Lam

Decoration of Honour – Silver Lotus

Mr Kou Hoi In

Mr Van Kuan Lok

Medal of Merit

Medal of Merit – Professions

Identification Services Bureau

Ms Candida da Silva Antunes Pires

Medal of Merit – Industry and Commerce

Mr Ho Ioc Tong

F. Rodrigues (Sucessores), Limited

Medal of Merit – Tourism

Ms Maria Helena de Senna Fernandes

Mr Lou Chi Seng Moises Francisco Xavier

Medal of Merit – Education

Ms Leong Lai

University of Macau

Choi Nong Chi Tai School

Ms Ip Hong Kit

Medal of Merit – Culture

Macau Artist Society

Mr Mio Pang Fei

Medal of Merit – Philanthropy

Welfare Club of the General Union of Neighbourhood Associations of Macau

Association of Friends of Charity of Macau

Macao Association of Parents of Mentally Handicapped

Medal of Merit – Sport

Wushu General Association of Macau

Mr Mario Ferreira Sin

Mr Lau Vai Hong

Medal for Distinguished Service

Medal for Bravery

Vaccination team of the Health Bureau

Macao Peninsula Traffic Commissariat of the Traffic Department of the Public Security Police Force

Medal for Dedication

Ms Maria do Ceu Dourado Amorim da Silva Hung

Mr Vicente Joao Monteiro

Mr Porfirio Zeferino de Souza

Medal for Community Service

Ms Ieong Tou Iu (Ieong Iu)

Ms Chang Mong I Georgiana Lau do Rosario

Mr Lei Pou Loi

Ms Wong Man I

Certificate of Merit

Honorific Title – Prestige

Mr Lew Hwan Kyu

Honorific Title – Merit

The Team from the Workers' Children High School's that designed a device to measure frictional forces

The Team from the Workers' Children High School's that designed a portable water purifier with eco-friendly features

Mr Lei Kuan Hou

Mr Lei Wai Shing

Appendix 13

Macao SAR Budget - Revenue and Expenses for 2017 (Summary)

Revenue items	MSAR budget for 2017
General integrated budget of public revenue	
Recurring revenue	**91,903,905,200.00**
01 - Direct tax	80,074,297,400.00
02 - Indirect tax	3,530,465,200.00
03 - Fees, fine and othter monetary penalties	1,681,296,300.00
04 - Asset revenue	1,257,491,200.00
05 - Transfer	4,152,661,800.00
06 - Sale of durable items	2,349,500.00
07 - Sale of labour and non-durable items	1,093,337,000.00
08 - Other recurring revenue	112,006,800.00
Capital revenue	**1,640,984,500.00**
09 - Disposal of investment assets	253,720,900.00
10 - Transfer	2,000.00
11 - Financial assets	305,070,800.00
13 - Other captial revenue	1,048,666,500.00
14 - Refunds not deducted from payments	33,524,300.00
General integrated budget of public revenue	**93,544,889,700.00**
Revenue of special organisations	
11-00 Statutory income and transfer from the MSAR budget	8,985,749,700.00
12-00 Income from sales and provision of services	244,192,500.00
13-00 Income from financial investments	4,185,433,100.00
14-00 Other income	97,573,500.00
Total revenue of special organisations	**13,512,948,800.00**
Adjustment	4,113,782,100.00
Grand total	**102,944,056,400.00**
P.T.O.....	102,944,056,400.00

Expenses items	MSAR budget for 2017
General integrated budget of public expenditure	
01-01 Macao SAR Government	20,044,900.00
01-02 Office of the Chief Executive	293,170,700.00
01-03 Executive Council	32,780,700.00
01-06 Office of the Secretary for Administraiton and Justice	37,650,100.00
01-07 Office of the Secretary for Economy and Finance	48,908,000.00
01-08 Office of the Secretary for Security	37,211,200.00
01-09 Office of the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture	132,250,100.00
01-10 Office of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works	28,747,600.00
01-12 Macao Economic and Trade Office in Lisbon	13,211,300.00
01-13 Macao Economic and Trade Office to the European Union in Brussels	4,910,300.00
01-15 Office of the Macao SAR in Beijing	22,946,800.00
01-17 Macao Economic and Trade Office to the World Trade Organization	13,379,100.00
01-19 Office for Personal Data Protection	64,749,700.00
01-20 Infrastructure Development Office	68,007,500.00
01-21 Office for Development of the Energy Sector	38,091,100.00
01-22 The Supporting Office to the Permanent Secretariat to the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries	100,140,700.00
01-23 Financial Intelligence Office	38,856,700.00
01-25 Transportation Infrastructure Office	81,988,200.00
01-28 The Macao SAR Government Policy Research Centre	50,681,200.00
01-29 Macao Economic and Cultural Office	16,290,000.00
01-30 Protocol, Public Relations and External Affairs Office	90,584,300.00
01-31 Talents Development Committee	12,915,900.00
03-00 Public Adminstration and Civil Service Bureau	465,860,800.00
05-00 Education and Youth Affairs Bureau	6,019,564,600.00
07-00 Statistics and Census Service	198,247,100.00
08-00 Bureau of Telecommunications Regulation	171,099,900.00
09-00 Finance Services Bureau	475,120,700.00
11-00 Pension and retirement compensation	8,458,600.00
12-00 General expenses	21,748,689,000.00
13-00 Tertiary Education Services Office	235,113,500.00
14-00 Traffic Affairs Bureau	1,703,338,100.00
18-00 Identification Bureau	276,898,000.00
19-00 Macao Economic Services Bureau	212,851,600.00
20-00 Correctional Services Bureau	579,278,200.00
21-00 Macao Customs Service	785,808,800.00
22-00 Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau	108,972,400.00
23-00 Government Tourist Office	310,972,500.00
24-00 Government Information Bureau	124,732,400.00
25-00 Unitary Police Service	41,192,600.00
26-00 Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau	274,446,300.00
27-00 Marine and Water Bureau	1,122,765,900.00
28-00 Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau	4,680,796,500.00
29-00 Labour Affairs Bureau	457,166,600.00
30-00 Judicial Council	609,600.00
31-00 Cartography and Cadastre Bureau	87,169,300.00
32-00 Judiciary Police	923,707,400.00
33-00 Environmental Protection Bureau	337,147,600.00
32-00 Legal Affairs Bureau	258,311,900.00
35-00 Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau	466,703,300.00
37-00 Sports Bureau	191,465,300.00
38-00 Cultural Affairs Bureau	648,643,600.00
40-00 Investment projects	15,256,049,800.00
50-00 Designated accounting items: designated appropriations, shared allocations and transfer budget	4,003,782,100.00
50-03 Student Welfare Fund	394,658,800.00
50-04 Housing Loan Fund	43,128,100.00
P.T.O.....	63,860,267,000.00

Macao SAR Budget - Revenue and Expenses for 2017 (Summary)

(Cont.)

Revenue items	MSAR budget for 2017
Con't.....	102,944,056,400.00
Total	**102,944,056,400.00**

	Expenses items	MSAR budget for 2017
	Con't.....	63,860,267,000,00
50-05	Industrial and Commercial Development Fund	784,478,800.00
50-06	Tourism Fund	711,735,400.00
50-07	Social Welfare Bureau	3,108,568,600.00
50-10	Judiciary Police Welfare Association	7,518,300.00
50-11	Public Security Police Force Welfare Association	32,716,500.00
50-16	Coffer of Legal Affairs	217,811,800.00
50-17	Government Printing Bureau	87,543,400.00
50-21	Correctional Services Fund	6,443,300.00
50-28	Housing Bureau	478,145,100.00
50-28	Civil Aviation Authority	78,587,100.00
50-28	Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Insititute	647,386,300.00
50-28	Commission Against Corruption	358,639,800.00
50-28	Health Bureau	7,241,279,700.00
50-28	University of Macau	2,208,432,400.00
50-28	Macao Polytechnic Institute	769,523,100.00
50-32	Sports Fund	788,596,500.00
50-33	Culture Fund	643,363,000.00
50-35	Consumer Council	42,299,300.00
50-36	Institute for Tourism Studies	385,307,600.00
50-37	Macao Public Administration Welfare Fund	50,319,900.00
50-39	Fire Services Welfare Association	7,526,200.00
50-41	Commission of Audit	212,236,100.00
50-42	Public Prosecutions Office	435,126,100.00
50-43	Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal	595,337,600.00
50-44	Legislative Assembly	185,953,000.00
50-46	Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau	2,324,560,100.00
50-47	Customs Welfare Association	3,599,700.00
50-48	Science and Technology Development Fund	200,945,500.00
50-49	Welfare Committee of Marine and Water Bureau	2,731,400.00
50-50	Fisheries Development and Support Fund	90,868,100.00
50-51	Property Maintenance Fund	73,886,200.00
50-52	Education Development Fund	823,865,300.00
50-53	Giant Panda Foundation	7,387,200.00
50-54	Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund	78,061,400.00
50-56	Cultural Industry Fund	242,748,400.00
50-57	Labour Creditor's Rights Protection Fund	183,422,500.00
	General integrated budget of public expenditure	**87,977,217,700.00**
	Expenditure of special organisations	
50-41	Macao Post	361,910,000.00
50-41	Postal Savings Office	43,861,900.00
50-41	Macao Pension Fund	2,223,362,600.00
50-41	Social Security Fund	4,713,237,900.00
50-41	Monetary Authority of Macao	1,583,506,300.00
50-41	Automobile and Maritime Security Fund	7,910,000.00
50-41	Macao Foundation	2,924,995,100.00
50-41	Deposit Protection Fund	3,125,000.00
	Total expenditure of special organisations	**11,861,908,800.00**
	Adjustments	4,113,782,100.00
	Grand total	**95,725,344,400.00**
	Budget balance & estimated surplus for this year	
	Central budget balance	5,567,672,000.00
	Estimated surplus of special organisations	1,651,040,000.00
	Budget balance & estimated surplus of the year	**7,218,712,000.00**
	Total expenditure, budget balance and estimated surplus of the year	**102,944,056,400.00**

Appendix 14

External Trade Statistics

MOP thousand

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Imports	70 927 777	81 013 546	89 952 161	84 663 232	71 351 640
Exports	8 159 668	9 093 918	9 914 763	10 692 051	10 046 624
Balance of trade (Exp.-Imp.)	-62 768 109	-71 919 628	-80 037 398	-73 971 180	-61 305 016
Coverage rate (%)	12	11	11	13	14
Temporary exports	1 308 327	1 449 255	1 512 607	1 119 697	1 014 478
Re-imports	902 992	915 205	1 165 022	1 114 929	596 713
Direct transhipment	11 695 020	10 024 333	10 395 828	11 371 504	11 252 963

Appendix 15

Imports from Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	**70 927 777**	**81 013 546**	**89 952 161**	**84 663 232**	**71 351 640**
European Union	**16 647 271**	**18 786 782**	**21 851 690**	**18 837 999**	**17 033 844**
of which: Germany	1 710 724	2 019 817	2 762 985	2 047 603	1 560 436
United Kingdom	1 691 507	1 915 768	1 870 551	1 496 652	975 614
France	6 196 389	6 973 004	7 571 704	5 684 938	5 625 509
Italy	5 386 470	5 699 470	6 205 491	5 678 431	5 589 621
Portugal	237 985	208 390	247 614	278 261	276 147
Sweden	67 915	74 126	113 745	76 042	152 262
The Netherlands	427 241	753 751	1 386 710	1 850 286	1 349 074
Finland	65 213	54 692	58 449	61 349	18 484
EFTA	**5 667 989**	**7 059 161**	**8 260 780**	**6 586 932**	**5 411 500**
Other European countries	**205 873**	**240 807**	**245 196**	**277 537**	**144 436**
Africa	**234 130**	**312 487**	**215 465**	**319 233**	**195 838**
America	**4 356 705**	**4 713 310**	**6 680 275**	**5 745 881**	**4 273 176**
of which: USA	3 679 622	4 081 948	5 855 977	4 797 828	3 430 780
Canada	136 723	129 668	233 858	400 158	296 101
Asia	**43 041 239**	**49 050 352**	**51 710 182**	**51 832 375**	**43 124 509**
of which: The mainland	23 199 437	26 411 081	29 836 845	31 852 692	25 844 286
Hong Kong	8 211 125	10 501 119	9 234 462	7 534 853	6 211 422
Taiwan	1 403 123	1 320 852	1 346 257	1 373 310	1 254 105
Japan	4 244 017	4 795 642	5 024 981	5 166 480	4 517 760
Republic of Korea	1 695 252	2 118 563	1 760 150	1 380 855	1 470 364
Singapore	1 470 566	1 392 483	1 644 636	1 581 104	1 066 878
Australia, Oceania and other territories	**774 569**	**850 649**	**988 573**	**1 063 275**	**1 168 337**
of which: Australia	604 431	629 299	700 280	752 860	871 739

Appendix 16

Exports to Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	**8 159 668**	**9 093 918**	**9 914 763**	**10 692 051**	**10 046 624**
European Union	**315 524**	**280 742**	**309 553**	**225 845**	**174 553**
of which: Germany	81 941	53 516	56 933	50 489	49 165
United Kingdom	34 250	35 136	27 368	22 657	10 594
France	55 249	76 583	71 765	44 517	32 406
The Netherlands	76 765	52 534	46 451	40 769	34 403
Denmark	512	45	240	-	-
Sweden	1 797	1 211	247	-	-
Spain	10 502	1 450	186	3 426	659
Italy	17 161	10 526	31 350	14 294	5 011
Portugal	1 649	4 096	2 376	818	5 615
EFTA	**4 399**	**19 126**	**13 742**	**7 073**	**5 120**
Other European countries	**5 318**	**1 484**	**86**	**-**	**164**
Africa	**9 769**	**6 644**	**18 129**	**11 538**	**7 189**
America	**608 798**	**430 308**	**356 795**	**225 304**	**182 159**
of which: USA	507 307	364 593	293 238	196 572	156 115
Canada	48 212	30 474	22 022	11 066	11 602
Asia	**5 954 231**	**7 018 447**	**7 821 416**	**8 791 800**	**8 247 172**
of which: The mainland	1 368 970	1 606 111	1 554 064	1 836 801	1 751 113
Hong Kong	4 095 388	4 856 131	5 812 251	6 326 292	5 559 003
Taiwan	41 821	38 991	70 341	61 074	47 392
Japan	162 184	149 696	168 522	236 095	310 984
Singapore	63 094	51 753	66 907	77 340	80 345
Republic of Korea	8 516	15 878	13 080	4 441	14 217
Australia, Oceania and other territories	**50 556**	**37 922**	**27 110**	**24 399**	**27 023**
of which: Australia	50 482	32 438	25 449	22 545	22 390

- Absolute value = 0

Appendix 17

Domestic Exports to Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	**2 284 965**	**2 009 195**	**2 022 747**	**1 820 834**	**1 962 856**
European Union	**302 465**	**265 994**	**275 107**	**191 484**	**147 914**
of which: Germany	80 396	52 395	53 577	35 965	44 891
United Kingdom	33 947	31 850	25 912	19 547	7 906
France	49 711	72 317	66 410	38 904	25 126
The Netherlands	75 492	51 825	45 868	40 680	33 505
Denmark	436	7	2	-	-
Sweden	1 782	1 211	244	-	-
Spain	9 457	920	73	3 340	206
Italy	16 215	9 721	11 036	6 328	2 591
Portugal	3	3 989	39	138	4 711
EFTA	**4 183**	**8 668**	**6 901**	**6 129**	**4 919**
Other European countries	**5 282**	**1 484**	**76**	**-**	**-**
Africa	**9 643**	**6 456**	**14 410**	**11 481**	**7 189**
America	**543 330**	**393 008**	**322 816**	**205 090**	**165 312**
of which: USA	461 539	328 106	259 851	177 206	139 869
Canada	28 546	29 711	21 601	10 218	11 001
Asia	**1 400 997**	**1 304 516**	**1 388 412**	**1 384 551**	**1 613 487**
of which: The mainland	302 339	260 582	293 064	341 151	351 386
Hong Kong	750 756	654 441	793 846	726 105	675 893
Taiwan	24 511	8 165	7 736	4 661	5 070
Japan	123 457	111 562	147 212	131 396	144 577
Singapore	30 721	13 762	47 713	57 158	50 580
Republic of Korea	4 285	5 654	10 392	1 519	6 835
Australia, Oceania and other territories	**19 066**	**29 068**	**15 025**	**22 100**	**24 036**
of which: Australia	18 991	28 853	13 365	20 246	19 477

- Absolute value = 0

Appendix 18
Tourism

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Visitor arrivals	**28 082 292**	**29 324 822**	**31 525 632**	**30 714 628**	**30 950 336**
By sea	11 484 840	11 557 593	12 080 543	11 413 908	10 777 447
By land	14 829 681	15 817 499	17 389 890	17 210 946	17 759 572
By air	1 767 771	1 949 730	2 055 199	2 089 774	2 413 317
Visitor departures	**27 977 281**	**29 220 575**	**31 408 378**	**30 623 265**	**30 858 442**
By sea	9 335 882	9 287 133	9 159 608	8 827 245	8 715 855
By land	16 725 215	17 833 737	20 075 802	19 622 679	19 739 752
By air	1 916 184	2 099 705	2 172 968	2 173 341	2 402 835
Average length of stay of visitors[a] (day)	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**1.2**
Visitor Arrivals in package tours	**9 122 332**	**9 775 798**	**11 141 880**	**9 844 166[r]**	**7 552 148**
Outbound travel in package tour by Macao residents	**430 065**	**549 488**	**586 078**	**610 469**	**496 343**
Hotel occupancy rate (%)	**83.60**	**83.12**	**86.46**	**81.54[r]**	**83.31**
5-star hotels	83.86	83.47	87.49	83.38[r]	83.69
4-star hotels	86.03	85.20	87.75	80.58[r]	86.27
3-star hotels	85.21	85.30	85.55	79.69	82.27
2-star hotels	75.56	71.89	75.39	67.42	68.38
Guesthouses	61.45	60.75	62.95	59.82	56.55
Available guest rooms	**26 069**	**27 764**	**27 904**	**32 300[r]**	**36 278**
Total overnight guests	**9 541 397**	**10 670 599**	**10 712 999**	**10 568 869[r]**	**11 999 739**
Average length of stay (night)	**1.40**	**1.40**	**1.44**	**1.48**	**1.43**
Total spending of visitors[a] (MOP million)	**52 345**	**59 541**	**61 749**	**51 128**	**52 662**
Visitors' expenditure survey per-capita spending[a] (MOP)	**1 864**	**2 030**	**1 959**	**1 665**	**1 701**
Non-shopping spending	3 229	3 475	3 493	2 807	2 681
Shopping spending	586	662	641	668	693

[a] *Excluding gaming expenses*
[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 19

Visitor Arrivals by Place of Residence

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	**28 082 292**	**29 324 822**	**31 525 632**	**30 714 628**	**30 950 336**
The mainland	16 902 499	18 632 207	21 252 410	20 410 615	20 454 104
Hong Kong	7 081 153	6 766 044	6 426 608	6 534 543	6 419 839
Taiwan	1 072 052	1 001 189	953 753	988 059	1 074 525
India	150 825	160 019	167 216	167 578	165 278
Indonesia	209 084	208 481	189 189	163 353	182 467
Japan	395 989	290 622	299 849	282 217	300 613
Malaysia	301 802	291 136	250 046	229 102	222 809
The Philippines	283 881	274 103	262 853	276 806	287 025
Republic of Korea	444 773	474 269	554 521	554 177	662 321
Singapore	205 692	189 751	196 491	158 814	155 763
Thailand	231 295	238 635	175 906	180 836	236 169
Vietnam	13 868	17 105	14 223	16 120	11 103
Other Asian countries	64 011	64 993	70 235	70 187	70 551
Brazil	10 283	9 785	9 674	9 471	9 974
Canada	83 459	74 213	70 601	70 973	75 173
USA	188 730	179 527	181 457	182 532	190 885
Other American countries	24 049	25 166	23 929	23 351	23 817
France	42 486	43 440	39 976	40 955	42 650
Germany	29 320	29 717	28 191	27 601	29 977
Italy	12 506	11 697	12 157	10 954	13 802
Portugal	13 004	13 487	13 758	13 686	15 624
Russia	14 497	16 034	15 868	15 166	25 147
Spain	26 844	30 528	31 908	22 844	9 659
Switzerland	8 190	8 723	9 208	9 002	7 719
The Netherlands	7 521	7 658	7 230	7 377	11 395
United Kingdom	59 468	61 330	60 756	59 985	61 301
Other European countries	48 856	50 221	50 767	50 114	55 159
Australia	113 295	109 566	105 914	92 404	93 286
New Zealand	14 399	14 401	14 565	13 572	13 731
Other Oceanian countries	1 471	1 346	1 386	1 337	1 372
South Africa	4 667	4 981	5 678	5 528	5 218
Others	22 323	24 448	29 309	25 369	21 880

Appendix 20

Restaurants, Hotels, Travel Agencies and Service Sector Establishments

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Restaurants and similar establishments	**1 713**	**1 906**	**2 117**	**2 252**	**2 254**
Restaurants	181	179	187	211	217
Eating places	1 362	1 538	1 722	1 829	1835
Drinking places	170	189	208	212	202
Hotels	**67**	**66**	**67**	**74**	**76**
5-star hotels	28	27	28	32	32
4-star hotels	14	14	14	17	17
3-star hotels	12	13	13	13	15
2-star hotels	13	12	12	12	12
Guesthouses	**33**	**33**	**32**	**33**	**33**
Travel agencies	**217**	**241**	**265**	**279**	**273**
Advertising businesses	**580**	**641**	**709**	**759**	**782**
Conference and exhibition organising services	**90**	**108**	**143**	**164**	**188**
Real estate agencies	**1 882**	**1 849**	**1 877**	**1 813**	**1773**
Real estate management	**269**	**286**	**294**	**313**	**324**

Note: Data on establishments derived from administrative records.

Appendix 21

Consumer Price Index (Including Rent)

(from October 2013 to Sepetember 2014 = 100)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CPI (Composite)	**90.37**	**95.35**	**101.11**	**105.72**	**108.23**
Foodstuffs and non-alcoholic beverages	89.41	95.34	101.16	106.09	109.14
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	92.29	97.43	100.56	117.99	143.62
Clothing and footwear	96.71	98.67	100.55	100.47	98.13
Housing and fuels	82.85	91.09	101.95	110.17	110.85
Household goods and furnishings	91.00	96.00	100.53	105.56	108.24
Health	90.67	96.55	101.03	106.75	111.17
Transport	96.82	98.76	100.75	101.58	108.68
Communications	102.42	100.07	99.76	99.50	98.61
Recreation and culture	92.61	96.81	100.98	102.21	102.74
Education	97.63	96.26	98.51	103.33	112.00
Other goods and services	95.38	97.34	100.72	103.13	104.19
CPI (A)[a]	**89.32**	**94.76**	**100.99**	**105.92**	**108.35**
CPI (B)[b]	**89.99**	**94.83**	**100.42**	**104.10**	**107.20**
Inflation rate					
CPI (Composite)	6.11	5.50	6.05	4.56	2.37
CPI (A)[a]	6.40	6.09	6.58	4.88	2.30
CPI (B)[b]	6.31	5.38	5.89	3.67	2.98

[a] *The CPI - (A) reflects the impact of price changes on about 50% of households, which had an average monthly expenditure of MOP10 000 to MOP29 999.*

[b] *The CPI - (B) reflects the impact of price changes on about 30% of households, which had an average monthly expenditure of MOP30 000 to MOP54 999.*

Appendix 22

Money and Finance

MOP million

	2012	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[r]	2016
Money supply					
M1	**47 621.8**	**58 937.4**	**61 863.3**	**61 661.3**	**63 666.7**
MOP	20 729.2	26 092.7	30 042.9	33 594.6	36 756.0
HKD	26 090.4	31 856.8	30 328.4	26 702.5	25 496.4
Other currencies	802.3	988.0	1 492.0	1 364.2	1 414.3
M2	**374 931.0**	**441 410.5**	**487 471.8**	**472 829.0**	**532 448.9**
MOP	90 921.3	106 428.7	124 548.3	141 335.3	163 022.3
HKD	209 421.3	235 446.6	247 205.6	243 506.4	289 207.3
Other currencies	74 588.5	99 535.2	115 717.8	87 987.3	80 219.3
Resident deposits					
Total	**367 261.7**	**432 429.0**	**476 610.8**	**460 788.8**	**518 893.3**
Time deposits	220 264.3	265 274.2	292 036.8	265 301.0	299 096.7
MOP	32 995.5	36 284.7	43 120.7	48 119.2	56 963.4
HKD	128 513.4	147 311.0	151 753.7	150 690.0	185 196.9
Other currencies	58 755.5	81 678.5	97 162.4	66 491.8	56 936.3
Non-resident deposits	**127 662.1**	**174 490.3**	**219 389.3**	**267 997.1**	**248 330.8**
Credit by domestic companies and individuals					
Total	**198 701.9**	**257 512.1**	**339 352.0**	**389 393.7**	**423 035.5**
Loans and advances	189 735.8	251 710.1	334 564.7	384 373.5	418 072.7
MOP	61 351.0	79 561.0	93 960.6	107 123.0	123 842.4
HKD	119 292.4	155 749.0	217 961.9	257 464.9	276 867.7
Other currencies	9 092.4	16 400.1	22 642.3	19 785.6	17 362.5
Distribution of domestic credit (MOP thousand)	**198 462 599**	**257 234 976**	**339 057 034**	**389 078 936**	**422 692 722**
of which:					
Manufacturing industry	6 423 307	7 374 383	8 755 972	9 863 370	12 925 969
Electricity, gas and water	1 424 444	1 148 417	1 138 939	1 194 659	1 144 935
Construction and public works	19 319 262	26 863 367	36 760 138	46 213 057	44 612 371
Trade (wholesale and retail)	20 104 716	22 446 499	31 641 426	28 079 113	28 001 260
Hotels and restaurants	15 127 850	14 030 613	19 351 404	31 106 322	33 473 139
Transport, warehousing and communications	996 340	1 181 054	1 389 155	1 565 184	1 327 449
Personal housing loans	76 732 749	96 568 583	115 772 867	127 504 863	138 565 145

End-year figures

[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 23

Gross Domestic Product and Main Expenditure Components

At Current Prices - MOP Million					
	2012[r]	**2013[r]**	**2014[r]**	**2015[r]**	**2016[p]**
Gross domestic product	343 817.8	411 865.2	442 070.0	362 640.9	358 200.4
Growth rate (%)	16.8	19.8	7.3	-18.0	-1.2
Private consumption expenditure	70 017.2	79 116.3	88 560.6	94 546.8	95 360.9
Government final consumption expenditure	23 690.7	26 766.4	31 131.6	34 804.5	36 739.7
Gross fixed capital formation	46 647.2	54 927.9	83 098.8	89 245.1	77 451.9
Changes in inventories	3 896.6	2 966.9	3 612.6	1 730.4	1 466.9
Exports of goods and services	313 237.6	373 306.5	375 478.4	281 871.9	271 300.1
Imports of goods and services (-)	113 671.6	125 218.8	139 812.2	139 557.8	124 119.1
Chain volume measures of GDP at chained (2014) dollars - MOP Million					
	2012[r]	**2013[r]**	**2014[r]**	**2015[r]**	**2016[p]**
Gross domestic product	402 377.4	447 444.1	442 070.0	346 859.7	339 447.2
Growth rate (%)	9.2	11.2	-1.2	-21.5	-2.1
Private consumption expenditure	78 374.7	83 633.9	88 560.6	90 461.7	89 293.1
Government final consumption expenditure	27 726.0	29 264.5	31 131.6	32 433.5	32 982.7
Gross fixed capital formation	55 489.6	60 623.2	83 098.8	87 601.2	75 934.8
Changes in inventories	3 839.3	2 953.8	3 612.6	1 746.9	1 502.4
Exports of goods and services	347 351.5	393 036.3	375 478.4	275 228.8	265 457.7
Imports of goods and services (-)	112 293.6	124 266.6	139 812.2	140 612.3	125 482.1
	2012[r]	**2013[r]**	**2014[r]**	**2015[r]**	**2016[p]**
GDP per capita (MOP – current prices)	603 525	692 501	710 895	565 301	554 619
GDP per capita (USD – current prices)	75 536	86 680	89 005	70 795	69 372

[p] *Provisional figures*
[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 24

Public Finances

MOP million

	2012	2013	2014	2015[r]	2016[p]
Total public revenue	**144 994.5**	**175 949.3**	**161 861.0**	**116 111.5**	**102 412.2**
of which: direct taxes	111 962.7	132 391.8	136 016.7	93 417.9	88 456.7
indirect taxes	4 956.7	5 521.3	5 665.5	4 221.1	4 076.2
Total public expenditure	**54 012.6**	**51 388.6**	**67 078.3**	**80 753.8**	**80 730.8**

[p] *Provisional figures*
[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 25

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment By Industry

MOP million

		2011	2012	2013	2014[r]	2015
Total	**Stock**	**119 263**	**153 320**	**189 472**	**220 772**	**231 796**
	Flow	**5 818**	**31 111**	**36 169**	**27 321**	**9 106**
	Income	**46 767**	**60 108**	**78 993**	**85 516**	**51 457**
Industrial manufacturing	Stock	3 093	3 019	3 453	3 595	3 895
	Flow	-85	-47	257	35	306
	Income	440	536	734	745	772
Construction	Stock	3 493	3 356	4 325	4 855	8 420
	Flow	228	111	921	986	2 394
	Income	1 101	714	1 278	1 577	2 100
Wholesale and retail	Stock	11 020	15 244	16 677	22 421	26 337
	Flow	3 773	3 777	1 348	3 911	3 893
	Income	6 763	6 911	8 374	9 136	6 394
Hotels and restaurants	Stock	456	907	216	605	-236
	Flow	393	483	128	457	-763
	Income	654	605	417	546	-1 362
Transport, storage and communications	Stock	850	88	200	84	985
	Flow	300	-830	97	140	811
	Income	1 003	976	1 347	1 540	1 451

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Industry

MOP million (Cont.)

		2011	2012	2013	2014[r]	2015
Gaming	Stock	68 176	87 208	115 055	129 567	123 314
	Flow	- 4 647	20 679	27 809	12 594	-6 023
	Income	30 894	39 986	55 609	57 253	30 080
Banks and securities	Stock	22 828	27 688	31 968	37 845	46 510
	Flow	1 870	3 998	3 722	4 959	7 795
	Income	4 369	5 101	7 207	9 181	10 813
Insurance	Stock	2 675	3 060	4 039	4 450	5 240
	Flow	-261	389	992	445	877
	Income	168	529	709	496	394
Cultural, recreational and other services	Stock	6 673	12 749	13 539	17 350	17,331
	Flow	4 247	2 551	895	3 796	-185
	Income	1 376	4 751	3 317	5 041	815

[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 26

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Usual Residence of Direct Investors

MOP million

Usual residence of direct investors		2011	2012	2013	2014[r]	2015
Total	**Stock**	**119 263**	**153 320**	**189 472**	**220 772**	**231 796**
	Flow	**5 818**	**31 111**	**36 169**	**27 321**	**9 106**
	Income	**46 767**	**60 108**	**78 993**	**85 516**	**51 457**
Hong Kong	Stock	31 179	38 870	47 711	54 744	59 149
	Flow	-8 959	8 674	7 410	5 992	3 173
	Income	16 139	18 334	23 348	23 043	14 474
Cayman Islands	Stock	44 769	52 936	65 969	72 336	65 782
	Flow	4 733	4 144	13 352	5 750	-6 457
	Income	14 535	16 881	28 378	30 466	17 483
The mainland	Stock	16 207	18 465	21 288	26 315	34 725
	Flow	2 293	2 063	2 915	4 529	7 385
	Income	4 424	4 510	5 972	7 642	9 585
Portugal	Stock	4 999	6 926	7 363	8 198	8 680
	Flow	162	1 835	516	318	524
	Income	923	1 149	941	955	1 125
United Kingdom	Stock	2 402	3 834	3 457	3 155	2 718
	Flow	-486	1 574	501	-313	-449
	Income	3 641	3 907	4 151	3 939	1 834
USA	Stock	397	560	-699	2 325	2 836
	Flow	734	158	-1 276	3 080	513
	Income	114	131	129	126	142

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Usual Residence of Direct Investors

MOP million (Cont.)

Usual residence of direct investors		2011	2012	2013	2014[r]	2015
British Virgin Islands	Stock	18 428	30 175	41 811	51 876	54 389
	Flow	8 419	11 869	11 424	8 661	2 776
	Income	5 839	14 170	14 471	17 660	5 576
Others	Stock	882	1 554	2 572	1 823	3 517
	Flow	-1 078	794	1 327	-696	1 641
	Income	1 152	1 026	1 603	1 685	1 238

[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 27

Demography

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Estimate of population (at year-end)	**582 000**	**607 500**	**636 200**	**646 800**	**644 900**
Male	280 300	295 200	314 000	317 000	305 500
Female	301 700	312 300	322 200	329 800	339 400
Growth Rate (%)	**4.3**	**4.3**	**4.6**	**1.6**	**-0.3**
Age Structure					
0-14	67 400	68 800	72 600	76 900	80 400
15-64	470 000	490 000	510 000	511 800	501 100
65 and over	44 600	48 700	53 600	58 100	63 400
Live-births	**67 400**	**68 800**	**72 600**	**76 900**	**7 146**
Male	470 000	490 000	510 000	511 800	3 733
Female	44 600	48 700	53 600	58 100	3 413
Deaths	**1 841**	**1 920**	**1 939**	**2 002**	**2 248**
Male	1 036	1 071	1 086	1 119	1 274
Female	805	849	853	883	974
Marriage (cases)	**3 783**	**4 153**	**4 085**	**3 719**	**3 891**
Divorce (cases)	**1 147**	**1 172**	**1 308**	**1 168**	**1 245**
Foreigners granted legal residency in Macao SAR	**2 371**	**2 491**	**2 278**	**1 784**	**1 447**
Non-resident workers granted legal admission into Macao SAR	**60 624**	**73 476**	**96 450**	**92 533**	**78 413**
Total non-resident workers residing in Macao SAR (at year-end)	**110 552**	**137 838**	**170 346**	**181 646**	**177 638**
Legal immigrants from the mainland	**4 060**	**3 338**	**5 889**	**8 468**	**6 327**

Due to rounding, total may not correspond to the sum of partial figures.

Appendix 28

Law and Order

No.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Crimes registered	**12 685**	**13 685**	**14 016**	**13 653**	**14 387**
Property infringements	2 479	7 719	7 843	7 584	7 658
Personal violations	7 283	2 521	2 718	2 721	2 909
Social disturbance	701	971	896	813	989
Against the territory	795	813	903	1 136	1 585
Others	1 427	1 661	1 656	1 399	1 246
Prisoners (at year-end)	**1 112**	**1 154**	**1 205**	**1 280**	**1 271**
Male	933	959	994	1 068	1 085
Female	179	195	211	212	186

Appendix 29

Labour Force

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Labour force participation rate (%)	**72.4**	**72.7**	**73.8**	**73.7**	**72.3**
Male	78.6	78.4	79.9	79.6	77.8
Female	66.8	67.5	68.1	68.0	67.2
Unemployment rate (%)	**2.0**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**1.9**
Male	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.3
Female	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5
Underemployment (%)	**0.8**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.5**
Active population ('000)	**350.2**	**367.8**	**394.7**	**403.8**	**397.2**
Male	180.7	188.7	207.4	212.8	205.8
Female	169.5	179.1	187.3	191.0	191.4
By age group and gender					
≦24	**39.7**	**38.0**	**35.6**	**31.4**	**29.2**
Male	19.6	18.2	17.7	15.8	15.4
Female	20.0	19.8	17.9	15.5	13.8
25-34	**97.3**	**107.2**	**119.6**	**125.0**	**123.8**
Male	49.0	53.7	60.8	65.0	63.6
Female	48.3	53.5	58.8	60.0	60.2
35-44	**83.2**	**86.1**	**91.2**	**94.5**	**93.9**
Male	39.5	41.6	45.7	48.4	47.6
Female	43.7	44.6	45.5	46.0	46.2
45-54	**83.5**	**85.8**	**91.4**	**93.7**	**90.3**
Male	42.7	42.9	46.2	46.5	43.7
Female	40.8	42.9	45.2	47.2	46.6
55-64	**41.4**	**44.4**	**49.9**	**51.4**	**51.7**
Male	26.1	27.7	31.5	31.4	29.7
Female	15.4	16.7	18.4	20.1	22.0
65 and over	**5.0**	**6.2**	**7.0**	**7.8**	**8.4**
Male	3.8	4.6	5.4	5.6	5.8
Female	1.2	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.6

Labour Force

(Cont.)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Employed population ('000)	**343.2**	**361.0**	**388.1**	**396.5**	**389.7**
Male	176.6	184.5	203.4	208.5	201.1
Female	166.6	176.5	184.7	188.0	188.5
By age group and gender					
≦24	**37.5**	**36.4**	**33.7**	**30.0**	**27.8**
Male	18.3	17.2	16.7	15.0	14.5
Female	19.2	19.2	17.0	15.0	13.3
25-34	**95.7**	**105.3**	**117.5**	**122.6**	**121.1**
Male	48.0	52.7	59.5	63.7	62.0
Female	47.7	52.5	58.0	58.9	59.1
35-44	**82.3**	**85.5**	**90.6**	**93.3**	**92.7**
Male	39.1	41.2	45.4	47.8	47.0
Female	43.3	44.3	45.2	45.6	45.7
45-54	**81.9**	**84.0**	**90.3**	**92.2**	**89.1**
Male	41.8	41.9	45.5	45.7	43.0
Female	40.1	42.2	44.8	46.5	46.1
55-64	**40.8**	**43.7**	**49.1**	**50.7**	**50.6**
Male	25.6	27.0	31.0	30.7	28.9
Female	15.2	16.7	18.1	19.9	21.7
65 and over	**5.0**	**6.2**	**6.9**	**7.7**	**8.3**
Male	3.8	4.5	5.4	5.6	5.8
Female	1.2	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.6
Unemployed population ('000)	**6.9**	**6.7**	**6.6**	**7.3**	**7.6**
Male	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.7
Female	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.9
By age group and gender					
≦24	**2.2**	**1.6**	**1.9**	**1.4**	**1.4**
Male	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0
Female	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5
25-34	**1.6**	**1.9**	**2.1**	**2.5**	**2.7**
Male	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.6
Female	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1

Labour Force

(Cont.)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
35-44	**0.9**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**1.1**	**1.2**
Male	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7
Female	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
45-54	**1.6**	**1.7**	**1.1**	**1.5**	**1.2**
Male	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6
Female	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6
55-64	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**1.0**
Male	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7
Female	0.2	$0^{\#}$	0.3	0.1	0.3
65 and over	**-**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Male	-	0.1	$0^{\#}$	$0^{\#}$	0.1
Female	-	-	$0^{\#}$	$0^{\#}$	$0^{\#}$

$0^{\#}$ Less than half of the unit employed

- Absolute value = 0

Due to rounding, total may not correspond to the sum of partial figures.

Appendix 30

Industrial and Commercial Establishments

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Manufacturing	**956**	**959**	**994**	**996**	**977**
Textiles	26	21	19	17	14
Garments	189	177	168	148	138
Foods and beverages	279	299	334	358	372
Construction	**1 198**	**2 769**	**3 260**	**3 572**	**3 792**
Site preparation	42	48	56	76	73
Construction of buildings (whole or part) and civil engineering	329	345	491	507	502
Special installation	332	772	905	948	991
Completion of buildings	488	1 598	1 789	2 033	2 215
Hiring of construction and demolition equipment with operator	7	6	19	8	11
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	**13 608**	**14 416**	**15 386**	**16 249**	**16 861**
Sales, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sales of automotive fuel	1 002	1 049	1 081	1 131	1 152
Wholesale trade	4 916	5 145	5 550	5 823	6 075
Retail trade	7 690	8 222	8 755	9 295	9 634
Transport, warehousing and communications	**2 338**	**2 576**	**2 746**	**3 018**	**3 262**
Transport and warehousing	2 269	2 503	2 666	2 938	3 179
Land transport	1 712	1 902	2 018	2 248	2 445
Sea transport	25	25	25	20	21
Air transport	13	15	18	20	18
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	519	561	605	650	695
Communications	69	73	80	80	83
Financial activities					
Total number of banks	28	28	28	28	28
Number of branches	179	186	194	199	200
Total number of insurance companies	23	23	23	22	23

Notes: Data on establishments are derived from administrative records.

Construction - From 2013 onwards, data includes establishments operating in construction projects with permits and simple renovation projects. Figures prior to 2013 only cover establishments operating in construction projects with permits.

Land Transport - Including taxis, school bus and truck registered under sole proprietorship.

Branches - Including main office and branch offices in Macao.

Appendix 31

Employed Population by Industry

('000)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	**343.2**	**361.0**	**388.1**	**396.5**	**389.7**
Manufacturing	10.3	9.0	7.4	6.9	7.9
Electricity, gas and water	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.2
Construction	32.3	35.3	52.5	54.8	44.4
Wholesale and retail trade	42.3	44.7	45.2	45.0	44.1
Hotels, restaurants and similar establishments	53.0	54.3	54.8	55.0	57.2
Transport, warehousing and communications	16.0	15.9	19.2	17.5	19.3
Financial activities	8.2	9.3	10.7	10.8	10.4
Real estate and business services	24.3	27.6	30.4	29.8	30.4
Public administration and compulsory social security	25.1	25.7	25.5	29.4	28.3
Education	13.1	14.3	14.8	16.6	15.9
Health and social work	8.6	9.1	10.1	11.3	12.1
Recreational, cultural, gaming and other services	89.5	93.4	94.0	94.2	92.7
Private households with employed persons (domestic servants)	18.0	20.3	21.9	23.6	25.3
Others and unknown	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5

Due to rounding, total may not correspond to the sum of partial figures.

Appendix 32

Health

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Doctor per 1,000 population	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7
Nurse per 1,000 population	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.6
Hospital bed per 1,000 population	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5
Clinics					
Medical clinic	206	201	190	175	164
Chinese medicine clinic	159	150	143	135	120
Dental clinic	75	71	73	65	61
Comprehensive clinic	235	259	287	308	319
Registered health personnel					
Doctors	1,030	1,065	1 089	1 093	1 132
Doctors of chinese medicine	353	386	400	454	502
Chinese medicine practitioners	202	200	196	191	187
Dentists	142	146	153	164	175
Odontologists	60	58	57	53	49
Nurses	557	655 [r]	737	865	849
Therapists	76	94	160	181	210
Masseurs	13	13	13	13	12
Acupuncturists	6	6	6	7	6
Main causes of death (%)					
Diseases of the circulatory system	25.7	24.4	23.8	25.2	24.4
Neoplasms	34.8	37.4	36.6	36.7	36.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	15.5	16.7	16.6	16.0	17.0
Diseases of the digestive system	3.0	2.9	2.0	3.1	3.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.7
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	4.6	3.9	4.4	2.9	2.2

[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 33

Education

	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Students per 1,000 inhabitants	**167[r]**	**162**	**158**	**162**	**166**
Establishments					
Tertiary education	10	10	10	10	10
Pre-primary, primary and secondary education	71	70	70	70	70
Kindergarten	6	5	5	5	5
Primary education	3	2	2	1	1
Secondary education	5	5	5	5	5
Kindergarten and primary	19	20	20	20	20
Secondary and primary	7	7	7	7	7
Secondary, primary and kindergarten	31	31	31	32	32
Students enrolled					
Tertiary education	27 776	29 521	30 771	31 970	32 750
Secondary education	33 921	32 054	30 088	28 745	27 473
Primary education	22 231	22 862	24 252	26 436	28 438
Pre-primary education	12 669	13 395	14 552	16 789	17 757
Teachers					
Tertiary education	1 916	1 941	1 993	2 015	2 247
Secondary education	2 587	2 626	2 629	2 696[r]	2 710
Primary education	1 622	1 669	1 722	1 908[r]	2 105
Pre-primary education	765	835	916	1 038[r]	1 212
Students per teacher					
Secondary education	1:13.1	1:12.2	1:11.4	1:10.7	1:10.1
Primary education	1:13.7	1:13.7	1:14.1	1:13.9	1:13.5
Pre-primary education	1:16.6	1:16.0	1:15.9	1:16.2	1:14.7
Special education	1:6.1	1:5.6	1:5.6	1:5.2	1:5.3

[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 34

Construction

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Completion of buildings in private sector					
Buildings	62	39	49	98	60
Units	2 558	1 316	3 001	4 364	498
Gross floor area (m^2)	1 568 470	562 022	439 809	2 577 817	192 191
No. of parking spaces for cars	4 236	327	1 939	8 232	551
No. of parking spaces for motorcycles	1 468	38	706	2 433	143
Construction of new buildings in private sector					
Buildings	53	75	81	95	81
Units	1 592	2 241	1 900	5 405	5 122
Gross floor area (m^2)	304 376	2 396 055	2 239 079	1 984 202	868 422
No. of parking spaces for cars	1 029	6 993	6 497	5 735	3 882
No. of parking spaces for motorcycles	355	2 162	2 905	3 848	1 095
Building units transacted as per record of stamp duty	**25 419**	**19 237**	**13 230**	**9 771**	**14 108**
Residential	16 917	12 046	7 625	5 976	10 170
Commercial and office	2 972	1 972	1 508	889	752
Industrial	246	267	299	74	84
Parking spaces	5 122	4 803	3 662	2 752	3 013
Others	162	149	136	80	89
Value of building units transacted as per record of stamp duty (MOP million)	**100 906**	**96 048**	**83 690**	**51 660**	**74 129**
Residential	74 230	68 195	49 795	33 449	58 755
Commercial and office	19 006	17 177	19 176	11 025	9 136
Industrial	1 535	2 728	4 705	1 008	1 068
Parking spaces	3 381	5 075	5 949	4 687	4 194
Others	2 753	2 873	4 065	1 492	975

Appendix 35

Transport

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Vehicles in circulation (No.)					
Cars	101 015[r]	107 778[r]	114 479[r]	118 984[r]	118 900
Industrial vehicle[a]	397	396	410	412	411
Motorcycles	115 623	119 453	124 906	129 644	131 139
Density of vehicles in circulation					
No. of vehicles per km	242[r]	256[r]	270[r]	279[r]	278
No. of motorbikes per km	277	284	295	304	307
Traffic accidents					
No. of accidents	14 688	15 077	16 029	15 804	15 342
Persons injured and/or dead	5 268	5 290	5 424	5 306	4 622
Total cross-border vehicle traffic (No.)					
In	2 222 373	2 321 370	2 459 067	2 564 804	2 529 495
Out	2 243 481	2 336 816	2 481 171	2 567 193	2 541 379
Vehicle traffic through the Border Gate (No.)					
In	1 875 298	1 919 524	1 991 460	2 018 774	1 942 755
Out	1 838 337	1 875 859	1 947 273	1 960 772	1 894 411
Vehicles traffic through the COTAI Checkpoint (No.)					
In	335 117	387 010	451 160	527 569	567 486
Out	392 391	445 253	516 461	586 719	626 264

Transport

(Cont.)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Vehicles traffic through the Crossborder Industrial Zone (No.)					
In	11 958	14 836	16 447	18 461	19 254
Out	12 753	15 704	17 437	19 702	20 704
Ferry trips (No.)					
In	70 045	68 887	69 518	72 105	68 299
Out	69 910	69 455	71 423	73 280	69 865
Commercial flights at the Macau International Airport (No.)					
Arrival	19 285	22 460	24 100	26 092	26 809
Departure	19 278	22 457	24 093	26 090	26 808
Container flow by sea [a] (No.)					
In	54 253	56 517	60 336	61 877	54 884
Out	33 454	32 802	35 982	38 885	34 106
Transit	124	175	49	165	46
Seaborne containerised cargo (Tonne)					
In	183 555	173 960	226 654	228 556	156 588
Out	17 660	14 556	13 552	15 980	18 766
Transit	6 064	6 122	6 218	7 624	4 203
Seaborne containerised throughput (TEU)					
In	73 056	78 991	87 545	91 932	80 922
Out	46 705	45 724	51 925	57 508	48 413
Transit	165	259	69	287	82

Transport

(Cont.)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Container flow by land [b] (No.)					
In	1 935	1 951	2 371	1 538	2 070
Out	1 628	1 441	1 973	1 062	800
Transit	491	364	1 110	1 571	961
Containerised land cargo (Tonne)					
In	15 372	17 218	19 565	14 183	14 204
Out	4 324	2 254	1 382	2 534	2 343
Transit	10 985	9 355	7 772	9 323	4 202
Cargo at the Macau International Airport (Tonne)					
In	6 393	6 434	6 672	7 410	6 427
Out	16 348	15 019	16 343	16 278	19 622
Transit	5 054	4 968	5 754	6 370	6 842

[a] *Industrial vehicle refers to a vehicle of two or more wheels equipped with an engine, which is used for projects or works of industrial nature and does not run regularly on public roads.*

[b] *refers to the total number of laden and empty container trips entering and exiting Macao*

[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 36

Communications

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Telephone lines at year-end	162 533	158 414	153 587	146 138	134 748
Mobile telephone users at year-end (Prepaid cards included)	1 613 457	1 722 245	1 856 453	1 896 097	1 969 972
Telephone fixed lines per 1,000 inhabitants	279	261	241	226	209
Mobile telephone users per 1,000 inhabitants	2 772	2 835	2 918	2 932	3 055
Internet subscribers	231 582	262 863	305 394	338 899	363 372
Hours of Internet usage ('000 hours)	678 396	814 031	952 549	1 063 685	1 166 937
Postal services ('000 units)					
Ordinary mail	31 415	32 073	32 724	32 308[r]	31 970
Registered mail	826	1 033	1 062	1 119	1 188

[r] *Revised figures*

Appendix 37

Consumption of Energy and Construction Materials, and Liquid and Gas Fuel

Consumption of Energy and Construction Materials

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Water ('000 m^3)	75 282	78 447	83 486	84 939	86 703
Electricity (million kwh)	4 416.2	4 472.3	4 739.9	5 016.6	5 293.7
Gas fuel (tonnes)	43 615	44 805	44 686	44 374	44 607
Natural gas ('000 m^3)	-	355	57 905	1 931	10 050
Liquid fuel ('000 litres)*	354 464	343 712	284 047	389 002	386 546
Cement (tonnes)	545 319	768 028	873 399	686 800	573 953

Liquid and Gaseous Fuel Statistics

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Petrol ('000 litres)					
Imports	#	#	95 443	100 224	102 027
Consumption	87 086	93 243	99 592	100 198	102 311
Kerosene ('000 litres)					
Imports	#	#	4 292	3 057	2 801
Consumption	4 985	4 636	4 144	3 181	2 777
Gas oil and diesel ('000 litres)					
Imports	173 084	197 935	197 635	220 385	209 540
Consumption	174 717	188 380	122 715	135 039	122 429

Liquid and Gas Fuel

(Cont.)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Fuel oil ('000 litres)					
Imports	88 500	53 745	55 770	159 108	155 536
Consumption	87 677	57 453	57 597	150 584	159 030
L.P. gas (tonnes)					
Imports	43 454	44 595	43 606	44 916	42 954
Consumption	43 615	44 805	44 686	44 374	44 607
Natural gas ('000 m^3)					
Imports	-	371	58 370	2 124	9 492
Consumption	-	355	57 905	1 931	10 050

Note: Starting from the 2014, consumption of gas oil and diesel excludes international transport.

* *The amount of aviation kerosene is not included.*

\- *Absolute value = 0*

\# *Confidential data*

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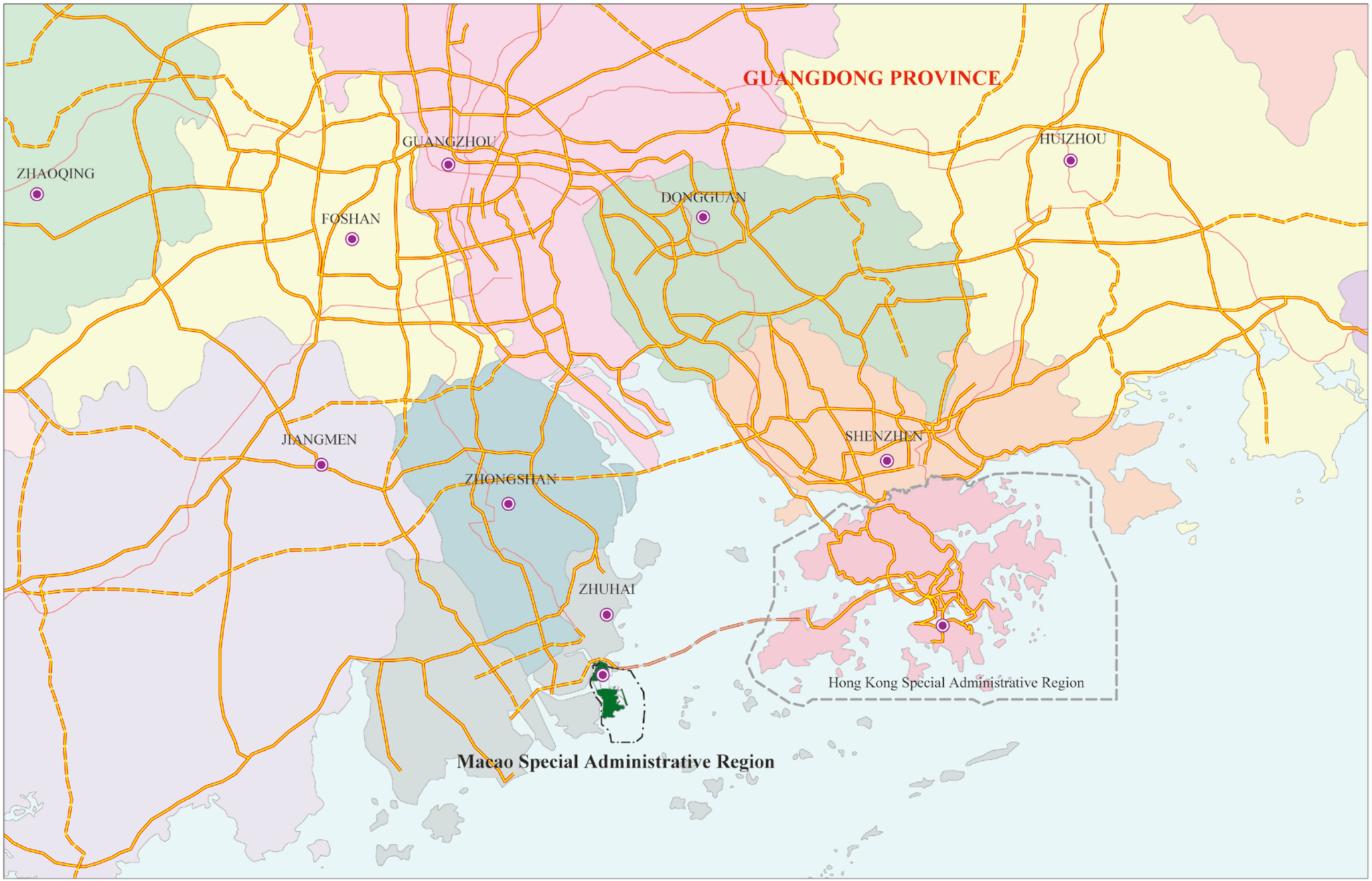

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