

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 public 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.