

MACAO YEARBOOK 2018

MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION



Cover Caption: Concerted Efforts



MACAO YEARBOOK 2018



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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 2017 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.

Most of the figures and data quoted in the *Macao Yearbook 2018* were provided by relevant departments and the Statistics and Census Service, and they correspond to the situation at the end of 2018. 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 its interesting 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 2017): 653,100
Of whom 307,000 were males
346,100 were females

Age structure:

Under 14 years old: 12.7 percent
15 - 64 years old: 76.7 percent
65 years old and above: 10.5 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 provinces
Hong Kong: 3.3 percent
The Philippines: 4.4 percent
Vietnam: 2.5 percent
Portugal: 0.3 percent

Crude birth rate: 10.01 per 1,000 population

Crude death rate: 3.3 per 1,000 population

Marriage rate: 6.0 per 1,000 population

Divorce rate: 1.9 per 1,000 population

Ageing index: 83.0 percent

Total number of households (as at 31 December 2017): 191,500

Average persons per household: 3.03

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: 21,100 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: 30.8 sq. km

Macao peninsula: 9.3 sq. km

Taipa island: 7.9 sq. km

Coloane island: 7.6 sq. km

COTAI Reclamation Area: 6.0 sq. km

Coastline: / kilometres (data not available as the surveying of coastline was still underway in 2017)

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: 23.0°C

Total rainfall: 1,783.2 mm

Average relative humidity: 81 percent

Total sunshine: 1,775.1 hours

Employment

Employed population: 379,800

Of whom 6,500 were employed in manufacturing
32,700 in construction
11,300 in finance and banking
80,400 in gaming

Labour force participation rate: 70.8 percent

Unemployment rate: 2.0 percent

Underemployment rate: 0.4 percent

Motor Roads and Licensed Vehicles

Total length of motor roads: 427.5 kilometres

Newly registered vehicles: 16,803

Licensed vehicles: 241,457

Of which 114,773 were automobiles
126,274 were motorcycles

Major Economic Indicators

GDP at current prices: 404.199 billion patacas^P

GDP (chain volume 2014): 391.750 billion patacas^P

GDP per capita at current prices: 622,800 patacas^P

Median monthly earnings: 15,000 patacas

Narrow money supply (M1): 72.380 billion patacas (at year-end)

Broad money supply (M2): 591.485 billion patacas (at year-end)

Residents' deposits: 576.577 billion patacas (at year-end)

Inflation rate (Composite CPI): 1.23 percent

Total merchandise imports and exports

Total imports: 75.851 billion patacas

Total exports: 11.283 billion patacas

Inbound and outbound container movements by land:
13,892 tonnes

Inbound and outbound container movements by sea:
160,483 tonnes

Seaborne container throughput: 129,798 TEUs

Air cargo movements: 37,493 tonnes

Inbound commercial flights: 27,415

Tourism

Visitor arrivals: 3,261.0506

By sea: 1,123.6083

By land: 1,862.9788

By air: 274.4635

Hotel and guesthouse occupancy: 86.9 percent

Per-capita spending of visitors (excluding gaming):
1,880 patacas

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

^P Provisional figures

Be Pragmatic Yet Enterprising, and Share the Fruits of Development

Administrative Priorities of the MSAR Government in 2018

During the past year, the internal and external environments remained complex and volatile. Leveraging the institutional advantages of “One country, two systems”, we overcame the difficulties, facilitated a gradual economic pick-up, continued optimising the establishment of systems, and consistently improved people’s livelihoods.

During the year, we encountered severe impacts from the strongest typhoon to hit Macao since records began in 1953. With the support of the Central People’s Government and the assistance of the People’s Liberation Army Macao Garrison, sister provinces and regions and all representative offices in Macao, as well as the mutual support of the public, the Government joined hands with all sectors in society to overcome the difficult time, and maintain the stability of the economy and society.

In 2018, the Government will enhance our cognisance of larger interests and awareness of potential risks, strengthen our ability and mechanism for responding to emergencies, and continue to fully implement the Five-year Development Plan of the Macao Special Administration Region. With the public interest in mind, we will strive to improve policies and measures, to lay a more solid foundation for the future development of Macao.

I. Continue Perfecting the Five Long-term Mechanisms for People’s Well-being

We will pursue people-oriented development and sharing our achievements. The Government will optimise the model of comprehensive support and multi-level coverage, continue perfecting our five long-term mechanisms regarding the social security system, housing, education, healthcare and talent cultivation, and optimise livelihood projects.

After the impact from Typhoon Hato, the Government implemented a series of emergency relief measures, to help affected residents, business operators and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). As at the end of October 2017, 36 relief measures had been launched, involving expenses of about 1.757 billion patacas.

The Non-mandatory Central Provident Fund System has come into effect. The Government will continue adopting a three-pronged approach to perfecting the social security system: develop a two-tier social security system – with social support and social welfare, to enhance the fundamental social security network.

According to the related assessment mechanism, the Minimum Subsistence Index is maintained at 4,050 patacas. The Government will continue implementing the Short-term Food Assistance Programme, and disbursing an extra one month’s financial assistance to families registered with

the Social Welfare Bureau, a special subsidy for three categories of disadvantaged families, and a special living allowance through the Social Inclusion Scheme.

The Government will continue implementing a rent waiver for public housing tenants, and disburse temporary housing subsidies for eligible families on the waiting list for public housing.

The Government will step up caring for the disabled by considering the adoption of the current temporary disability allowance scheme as a long-term measure, and following up regarding amendments to related articles of the Social Security System.

The Ordinary Disability Gratuity and the Special Disability Gratuity will remain at 8,000 patacas and 16,000 patacas per year, respectively. The Government will continue providing a subsidy of 5,000 per month to eligible employees with disabilities. Employers hiring people with disabilities will be granted a tax deduction of up to 5,000 patacas on profit tax or personal income tax per employee with disabilities. The pension remains at 3,450 patacas per month, while the old age allowance is increased to 9,000 patacas per month.

Regarding students from families with financial difficulties, the Government will continue disbursing tuition fee subsidies every academic year: each kindergarten pupil or primary school student will receive 4,000 patacas, each junior secondary school student will receive 6,000 patacas, while each senior secondary school student will receive 9,000 patacas. A stationery allowance will be disbursed every academic year: the allowance for each kindergarten pupil or primary school student will increase to 2,400 patacas, while the allowance for each secondary school student will increase to 3,100 patacas. The meal allowance per student will increase to 3,600 patacas for every academic year.

The Government will upgrade the Positive Life Programme and the Community Employment Assistance Scheme, and continue providing a monthly subsidy of up to 5,000 patacas for eligible low-income, full-time employees.

We continue the Wealth Partaking Scheme, through offering 9,000 patacas to each permanent resident and 5,400 patacas to each non-permanent resident. Pursuant to the law on Provident Fund Personal Accounts, the personal account of every eligible permanent resident of the MSAR may receive a 10,000-pataca initiation allowance from the Government. We also propose continuing to inject an extra sum of 7,000 patacas from the fiscal surplus into the provident fund account of every MSAR resident.

The Government will continue disbursing the Textbook Allowance. The allowances per academic year for each kindergarten and pre-school pupil, primary school student and secondary school student will increase to 2,200 patacas, 2,800 patacas and 3,300 patacas, respectively.

We will continue providing tuition fee subsidies for eligible Macao students who study in schools in Guangdong Province, and propose expanding the coverage to include all cities in the province. The subsidy for each primary and secondary school student is up to 6,000 patacas, while the subsidy for each kindergarten and pre-school pupil is up to 8,000 patacas.

A stationery allowance of 3,000 patacas will continue being provided to each Macao student pursuing tertiary education or postgraduate studies.

The Government will continue implementing the third phase of the Continuing Education Programme, offering a subsidy of 6,000 patacas per person for a period of three years.

A 600-pataca healthcare voucher will continue being offered to each permanent resident of Macao, with extended validity, through an optimised disbursement system. We will continue offering an electricity bill subsidy of 200 patacas and a tap water tariff subsidy for each residential unit, and bus fare concessions for the elderly, students, people with disabilities, and other members of the public.

The Government will implement the policy of encouraging more healthy births to increase the fertility rate. The birth allowance under the Social Security Fund will be increased to 5,000 patacas, and both parents can apply for this simultaneously.

The Government will continue to implement the 30 percent exemption in personal income tax applicable to all Macao residents, with the basic allowance set at 144,000 patacas. We will also continue the 60 percent rebate of personal income tax payable by each Macao resident for the current year, subject to an increased ceiling of 14,000 patacas. The tax rebates will be disbursed in 2019.

The Government will continue implementing the following tax cuts and waivers: profit tax allowance will remain at 600,000 patacas; waivers of all business taxes, hawker licence fees, wet market stall rents, inspection and quarantine fees for live food, stamp duty on life or non-life insurance, and bank service charges; waivers of signboard taxes for businesses; exemption from tourism tax for restaurants; waiver of the first 3,500 patacas of real estate tax for Macao residents; waivers of stamp duty on entrance passes and tickets for cultural and arts performances, exhibitions and entertainment programmes; and waiver of real estate stamp duty on the first three million patacas of a home's value for Macao permanent residents purchasing a residential property for the first time. The Government will also provide waivers of stamp duty for auction activities, and launch a reduction or waiver of motor vehicle tax for purchase of a new vehicle to replace one damaged by Typhoon Hato, with total tax reductions or waivers estimated at 227 million patacas.

Housing: The Government will follow up the recovery and processing of idle lands and prioritise the construction of public housing when using the recovered lands. To continue optimising urban planning, the process for awarding the contract for compiling Macao's urban development master plan will be completed, followed by formulation of the draft plan. The Government will proceed with the zoning plan for the New Urban Zone Area A, on the basis of the overall plan for this area.

The Government will expedite urban renewal work, commence a consultation on the temporary housing programme and the percentages of property rights for redeveloped buildings, implement tax incentives, and set up a government-owned company, to gradually improve the urban environment, district by district.

Aligning Macao's development positioning with the national maritime strategy and planning, the Government will complete formulating the Medium-to-long-term Plan for Usage and Development of the Waters of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2016-2036).

We will continue implementing the public housing policy of "Public housing as the core supplemented by the Home Ownership Scheme". The Legal System for Public Housing has been

submitted to the Legislative Assembly for deliberation. Upon the completion of construction of 19,000 public housing units, the Government will commence its “post-19,000 units” public housing project.

The target of constructing 28,000 public housing units in the New Urban Zone Area A will be realised in four phases. At present, the Government is formulating the draft planning conditions in the first phase, involving 7,000 public housing units. The feasibility study on the public housing project on Wai Long Avenue of Taipa is being conducted in four phases. The phase 1 study has been completed, and phase 2 is expected to be finalised by the first quarter of next year. It is anticipated that the final report of the study will be completed in the fourth quarter of next year, and the project is provisionally forecast to provide about 6,500 public housing units. The planning conditions for the original power station site have been issued, and the housing project here is forecast to provide 1,000 public housing units. The Government is currently following up regarding the work related to the site on the western stretch of Jogos da Asia Oriental Avenue, Taipa, which will provide an estimated 2,000 public housing units. It is anticipated that the application process for Home-Ownership Scheme housing will resume during the coming two years.

We will assess auxiliary public facilities in a scientific, reasonable manner. The Seac Pai Van integrated shopping centre has been opened, to meet the needs of residents’ everyday lives. While dedicating intensive efforts to constructing public housing units, the Government will also expedite building plan approvals for private residential developments, to foster healthy development of the real estate market.

Optimise a healthy city: The Government will uphold the principle of “Improve medical services and prioritise prevention”, optimise the primary healthcare services network, enhance cooperation between the Government, non-profit medical institutions and private medical institutions, and perfect all medical services.

The Government will strengthen smoking control according to the law, and perfect food safety inspections. We will also implement coordination of medical specialist training, assessment and accreditation, and facilitate establishment of the System for Professional Qualification and Licensing for Medical Workers.

We will expedite the construction of infrastructure for the medical and healthcare system – including the Islands District Medical Complex and the public hygiene specialist building, and the expansion and redevelopment of the primary healthcare services network facilities. The construction of the Ka Ho Rehabilitation Hospital in Coloane will be completed in the first quarter of next year, while the Bairro da Ilha Verde Health Centre will commence operations in the middle of this year.

The Government will increase the quotas for various rehabilitation services, implement the Ten-year Development Plan for Rehabilitation Services, and increase subsidised places for day-care services for people with dementia. We will promote implementation of the General Guidelines on Design and Construction of Accessibility Facilities in the Macao SAR, to enhance the accessibility of community facilities.

We will implement a strategy in response to population ageing, improve the health conditions of elderly persons, women and children, and increase children’s playground facilities, and further promote the Family Policy Framework Law.

Regarding caring for the elderly, we will commence measures related to the Ten-year Action Plan for the Provision of Services for the Elderly, fulfil the medium-term objectives of Macao's retirement protection mechanism, and increase the subsidised places in homes for the elderly to 2,300.

The Government is highly concerned about those elderly, weak or disabled persons who live in old buildings without elevators and have difficulty walking up and down stairs. Based on optimising the existing home care and escort services, the Government plans to cooperate with social services organisations to launch a scheme to support commuting by mobility impaired residents living in old buildings. To assist senior residents with entering their desired employment, the Government will develop a social enterprise scheme for elderly persons, to subsidise social enterprises in creating employment opportunities for the elderly.

We will enhance maternal and child health protection, improve pre natal diagnosis and examination services, implement measures to support breastfeeding, and attach great importance to education and medical services for children with special needs. The Government has formulated the Five-year Development Plan for Child-care Services (2018-2022), and will achieve its target of increasing the subsidised places for child-care services to 11,000, to meet the needs for child-care services for two-year-old toddlers.

We will review and improve Macao's public sports facility network, expedite construction of the Athletes Training Centre, and seek appropriate sites for expanding sports facilities, cycling tracks and fitness trails.

Building Macao with talent: The Government will fully implement the development strategy of "Letting Macao thrive through education" and "Building Macao with talent", and increasing investment in education resources, to enhance the establishment of systems, and realise fairness in education.

The Tertiary Education System will come into effect. The Government is actively following up regarding related laws and regulations, and the formation of a new organisational structure which includes the Tertiary Education Council and the Tertiary Education Fund. Investments in technological research and development will also be increased, to boost cooperation between the industrial, academic and research and development sectors, to promote technological innovation.

Regarding the development of non-tertiary education, the Framework of Formal Education Curriculum by-law and the Requirements for Basic Academic Aptitude of Local Education System by-law will come into effect from the 2019/2020 academic year. The Government will implement a new integrated assessment model, with school self-evaluation as the core and supplemented by external evaluation. We will also expedite amendments to the laws and regulations on vocational and technical education and the Law on Special Education System.

We will optimise a youth and talent cultivation system with family as the foundation, supported by education and resources, guided by government policies, and built by the joint efforts of the community. We will enhance patriotic education and students' national awareness and belonging, and foster young people's sense of mission and responsibility regarding serving the community.

With the Thousand Talents Programme as the platform, the Government will focus on organising youth programmes related to knowledge of national affairs, entrepreneurship and

innovation in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and voluntary poverty alleviation services. The programme mainly subsidises young people participating in four areas: programmes that promote Chinese history and culture, national branded competitions, exchanges and cooperation between Macao tertiary students and their mainland China or overseas counterparts, and diverse youth forums.

We will launch the Macao Medium-to-long-term Talent Cultivation Plan – Five-year Action Plan; implement an incentive scheme for talent cultivation and accreditation, to encourage citizens to pursue licensing and certification; continue implementing the action plan to motivate return of talent, by encouraging local talents who are currently abroad to consider participating in the development of the Macao SAR; and continue improving the functions of a talent database as a reference for solving the shortage of manpower in various industries.

The Government will also enhance cultivation of talented people in technology, plan to further develop science and engineering education and training, integrate and optimise policies and measures on Portuguese language training to strengthen Macao's position as a cradle for cultivating talented individuals who are bilingual in Chinese and Portuguese, and enhance the comprehensive quality of tourism education, to establish Macao as a base for tourism education.

II. Expedite Urban Development

We will perfect the integration of government leadership and community participation, and the mechanism for everyday safeguards against and responding to emergencies; strengthen top-down coordination and inter-departmental synergy; and focus on establishing systems and investing in resources for implementing short-, medium- and long-term measures to develop a long-term disaster prevention and mitigation mechanism.

Short-term measures include: commence formulation of emergency response action plans in all departments, in order to be well prepared for establishing an overall emergency response programme; and establish a department focused on civil protection and emergency response coordination – with the main functions of coordinating regular disaster prevention and reduction work, including civil protection drills, education on society's emergency and safety awareness, and management of material supplies for disaster prevention and reduction, and disaster relief shelters.

We will perfect the laws and regulations on risk management and emergency responses, with a focus on revisions to the by-law on weather warnings and the scales for typhoons and storm surges, to raise our ability to forecast potential weather disasters such as typhoons and storm surges.

We will adopt a comprehensive management model to improve flood prevention and drainage infrastructure. Plans include constructing a new pump house at the Inner Harbour, with the tender exercise for this expected to be initiated in the first half of this year; studying the design for increasing the height of the sea embankment; inspecting all coastal sewer drainage and pipeline outlets, and repairing or installing safety valves to prevent seawater intrusion; commencing temporary flood prevention work, extended from the Inner Harbour to Ilha Verde; and enhancing communication with mainland China authorities to expedite construction of tidal sluices.

Through close cooperation with the water resource departments of mainland China, the

mainland China section of the fourth raw water pipeline is completed, while the construction of the Macao section has already commenced. This project will enhance safe operations and emergency water storage capacity of the tap water supply company.

The Government will provide additional means of emergency communication, clarify the social responsibilities of television and telecommunication operators for conveying emergency warnings and alert messages, and install warning and alerting systems at major border checkpoints and low-lying waterfront areas, for timely delivery of information on emergencies.

We will follow up regarding assessments of buildings damaged by Typhoon Hato, and plan to establish a wind resistance standard for windows, and improve management of basements and underground car parks, to optimise flood prevention during storm surges. We will investigate weaknesses in electricity supply equipment, and revise the standards for design and installation of electric facilities, to enhance safety of electricity supplies. We will also strengthen cooperation with mainland China, especially Guangdong province and Zhuhai, to establish a special border crossing system for emergency situations.

Medium- and long-term measures include: enhance safe operating capacity of the city by prioritising infrastructure development in new urban planning, including the planning of underground pipeline network and wind-resistance designs for buildings.

We will actively facilitate the construction of a third interconnection between the local power grid and China Southern Power Grid, accelerate construction of an additional gas-fired unit to prevent power outages in critical facilities, commence formulating a master plan for preventing and responding to disasters affecting the local power grid, and expedite progress with modification work.

We will also make good progress in medium- and long-term planning, and enhance Macao's water storage capacity with newly expanded water storage facilities. The target of the phase-one project is to expand the total capacity to 1,050,000 cubic metres.

We will make use of big data and other technologies to establish a crisis information management system, facilitate sharing of disaster information among disaster relief departments, establish a unified information release platform, upgrade the standards for communication networks, and strengthen the damage resistance of communication infrastructure. The Government will construct an office building on Macao peninsula for the newly formed Civil Protection and Emergency Operations Centre, to strengthen the software and hardware development of the centralised command centre.

We will establish a professional and efficient emergency rescue team, strengthen professional training for meteorological staff, and begin formulating a ten-year plan for disaster prevention and mitigation (2019-2028).

To build a safe city, the Government will implement diverse measures, such as optimise community policing, promote smart policing, establish an online security centre, enhance cooperation in regional security, combat and prevent all types of crime, intensify anti-terrorism drills, conduct more comprehensive and professional anti-terrorism drills at the international airport and casinos, enhance professional facilities for maritime law enforcement, to ensure and maintain public safety in the MSAR.

The new wholesale market is expected to commence operations, and will align with construction of the new Guangdong-Macao border crossing.

Build a smart city: The Government's cloud computing centre and big data platform will be completed and commence operations next year. We will strictly abide by the Personal Data Protection Act. With the support of cloud computing and the big data platform, the efficiency of data exchanges between public departments will be greatly enhanced.

The Government will speed up the formulation of a long-term development plan for the telecommunications industry, and update relevant laws and regulations, to regulate issuing and renewal of licences. We will facilitate e-commerce and support development of a third-party electronic payment platform.

Transportation management: Various transportation management approaches will be integrated, to create an effective, efficient and convenient green commuting environment.

The Government will continue promoting the use of environmentally-friendly vehicles and electric cars. We will perfect the Inspection and Administration System for Road Facilities, enhance project supervision, and reduce inconvenience caused by road works.

We will enhance bus services and spare no effort in the comprehensive renewal of the Border Gate bus terminal facilities. We will perfect the establishment of the system for taxi services, and strictly combat violations of the law. The Legal System Governing Taxi Services has already been submitted to the Legislative Assembly for deliberation, while 100 special taxis have already commenced service.

We will develop new walking routes and improve the walking environment. We will also facilitate construction of the LRT system, expedite the establishment of an LRT operation company responsible for construction and operation of the LRT system, and continue proceeding with the legislation on the future operation of the LRT.

The Government will accelerate construction of transport infrastructure facilities. Upon the Central People's Government's approval of the feasibility study report on the construction of the fourth Macao-Taipa cross-harbour route, we will commence the tender invitation procedures. We will leverage the advantages of the Macau International Airport, Taipa Ferry Terminal and nearby LRT stations – especially their close proximity, to develop a transportation hub in the Islands District that integrates land, sea and air transport.

The construction of the superstructure of the Macao border crossing area of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge and related ancillary facilities will be completed at the same time as the main structure of the bridge. Guangdong province, Hong Kong and Macao will closely cooperate to ensure smooth and safe operations and management after the bridge becomes operational.

Conserve the natural environment: The Government will announce the Macao Solid Waste Resources Management Programme (2017-2026), affirming Macao's waste reduction target for the next ten years. We will also commence improvement of construction waste landfill soil, facilitate planning of the incineration centre's phase-3 expansion project, proceed with the optimisation and design of the basic facilities of Macao's sewage treatment system, and plan to establish a centralised food waste processing facility.

With the aim of reducing waste, the Government will proceed with the legislation on the scheme to subsidise equipment for the recycling industry, the management system for construction waste in Macao, and the restrictions on using plastic bags.

The Government will soon commence a tree re-planting and maintenance plan, and commence the greenery restoration project along the LRT Taipa line in phases.

Foster cultural diversity: The Government is committed to cultural heritage education and constructing cultural facilities, conserving tangible and intangible cultural heritage, compiling the List of Macao Intangible Cultural Heritage, establishing a heritage monitoring mechanism, and commencing the formulation of the Plan for Protection and Management of the Historic Centre of Macao by-law, encouraging local original art creation, facilitating cultural exchanges with overseas parties, and demonstrating Macao’s unique multicultural charisma.

III. Continue Promoting Stable Economic Development

The Government will facilitate rejuvenation of traditional industries, strengthen the vitality of nascent industries, promote healthy and stable development of tourism and gaming industries, comprehensively review and perfect the laws and regulations governing the gaming industry, regulate the operation of gaming promoters, and promote responsible gaming.

We encourage gaming operators to integrate more leisure tourism elements into their existing operations, prioritise using products and services designed and made in Macao, and foster synergy between gaming enterprises and local small- and medium-sized enterprises, long-established local shops and cultural and creative industries.

The Government will implement the MSAR’s Five-year Development Plan and realise the tourism development goals set out in the Macao Tourism Industry Development Master Plan, optimise monitoring and assessments of the tourism carrying capacity, and improve management of tourist attractions. We will develop smart tourism, consolidate and expand tourist sources and markets, enhance exchanges and cooperation with international and regional cities, continue discovering tourism resources, and develop more family tourism facilities.

We will foster development of budget hotels, theme parks and integrated shopping centres; leverage Macao’s multi-cultural advantages to develop more new cultural tourism products; leverage the success of becoming a UNESCO Creative City of Gastronomy to promote Macao’s unique gastronomic culture; and bolster the vitality of SMEs.

We will adopt the “conventions as the priority” approach to attract more professional and international branded conventions and exhibitions to be held in Macao; and encourage high-end exhibitors and participants to visit and shop in the community, thus promoting comprehensive development of associated industries and SMEs. The Cultural Industry Fund will provide specific subsidies to support businesses with developing cultural and creative brands, such as for fashion designs, cultural performances, and publications.

The development of the Guangdong-Macao Traditional Chinese Medicine Technology Industrial Park has yielded positive initial results as the first batch of priority projects are gradually commencing in the park. Macao’s Chinese medicine products have achieved good progress in

achieving international registration, with a pilot programme in Mozambique. Registration for the European Union markets has also commenced. We will leverage the technological strengths of state key laboratories, to transform original science and technology research results into traditional Chinese medicine products, and gradually realise industrialisation and internationalisation of Chinese medicine.

The Government will actively develop specialised financial businesses focusing on financial leasing and wealth management, to strengthen Macao's financial infrastructure; facilitate the establishment of a central credit information database; and complete the revision of the regulations on the finance leasing business. We will seize the opportunities arising through the establishment of the headquarters of the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Cooperation and Development Fund in Macao to provide financial services for projects related to the "Belt and Road" initiative. The preparations for establishing the Investment Development Fund will be accelerated.

We will strive to facilitate traditional industries to adopt a high value-added business approach, help local enterprises with exploring markets, and utilise the consistently improving local and cross-border transportation infrastructure to develop a logistics centre at the Macao border crossing area of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, to boost improvement of the logistics industry, promote integrated development of associated industries, and foster adequate economic diversification.

We have launched an action plan to support SMEs, along with continuing to optimise various financial and administrative supportive measures, provide more and better assistance, and assist them with exploring human resources.

We will optimise the existing licensing schemes, and coordinate workflows of relevant departments, to create a favourable and convenient business environment.

The Government will seize the opportunity of smart city building to guide SMEs in adopting new business models; enhance cooperation with e-commerce operators in mainland China to build a foundation for exploring e-commerce markets in Portuguese-speaking countries; strongly support re-branding of time-honoured shops, to enhance their brand image; and enhance young entrepreneur training through the Young Entrepreneurs Aid Scheme.

The Government always prioritises the protection of local employees' rights, processes non-resident employment application strictly according to the law, perfects regulation of the domestic helper market, improves the exit mechanism for non-local employees, sticks to the principle of importing foreign workers only for situations in which there is insufficient local labour, and guarantees prioritised employment for Macao people.

The Government will follow up regarding the amendments to the Labour Relations Law, prioritising the items related to paid paternity leave, overlapping leave and compensation leave. The regulations for part-time employment and minimum wage have already been included in the proposals on legislation for 2018 and 2019. We will seriously listen to the opinions from all sectors, forge a consensus, and proceed to legislation.

The Government will continue deepening its regional cooperation and platform-based economic strategies. According to the country's requirements, we will fully leverage Macao's advantages and positioning to take part in regional collaboration. We will strive to develop joint forces to realise integration of Macao's "One Centre, One Platform" development positioning, the "Belt and Road" initiative, and the planning of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

The Government will establish a department focusing on coordination of regional cooperation, to enhance the quality and standards of cooperation. We will fully leverage the coordination function of the Committee for Development of the Commercial and Trade Cooperation Service Platform Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, so that the “One Platform” can integrate with Macao’s adequate economic diversification for the advancement of mutual development.

According to the Framework Agreement on Deepening Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Cooperation in the Development of the Greater Bay Area, the governments of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao will join forces to develop the Greater Bay Area into a more energetic economic zone and a quality living area, favourable for living, work and tourism. It will be a demonstration zone of in-depth cooperation between mainland China and Hong Kong and Macao, and a world-class metropolis jointly developed by the three governments.

We will strive to create favourable conditions and opportunities for the sustainable development of Macao, through participation by SMEs especially, so that Macao people can enjoy the benefits arising from this strategic development.

We will consolidate the seven major areas of cooperation in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area; establish a multi-cultural exchange and cooperation base with an emphasis on Chinese culture; and support all sectors of Macao to participate in the development of the Greater Bay Area.

We will facilitate construction of major border crossing infrastructure, to develop new operating models for more convenient border crossing arrangements; deepen cooperation in livelihood areas such as education, healthcare and social security, improve capability and standards of social management and public services, and encourage the education sector to seize the opportunities arising from the development of the Greater Bay Area to exchange ideas and develop innovative models for education.

We will deepen Guangdong-Macao cooperation, actively participate in the development of the Hengqin and Nansha sub-zones of the Guangdong Free Trade Zone, promote liberalisation of trade in services between Guangdong and Macao, and jointly create a competitive business environment.

The Government will coordinate regional cooperation with mainland China provinces and cities to widen the horizons for development; continue deepening Pan Pearl River Delta regional cooperation to explore the markets in Portuguese-speaking, European Union and Southeast Asian countries; facilitate Macao’s cooperation with Fujian; continue building the “Beijing-Macao Cooperative Partnership” brand; prepare for the establishment of Jiangsu-Macao Cooperation Zone; deepen Sichuan-Macao cooperation; explore commencing exchanges and cooperation with the old industrial bases in mid-western and north-eastern China; improve the mechanism for communications with Hong Kong, and fully leverage the function of the Macao Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan.

IV. Deepen Public Administration Reform

The Government will uphold the responsibility for serving the public; and be positive and bold, diligent and accountable, to implement public administration reform for the overall enhancement

of quality and standard of governance.

We have completed the first phase of functional and administrative structural reform. From 2015 to 2017, we have restructured 15 public departments, abolished six public departments, restructured 11 consultative bodies, and dissolved three consultative bodies. The second phase of the reform, which will last three years, has commenced. It mainly involves 17 public departments that are responsible for the economy and finance, public security, and transport and public works.

We will optimise various economy and livelihood related cross-departmental procedures, increase fully digitised public services, and perfect “one-stop” integrated services, to provide higher quality and more convenient public services.

After considering opinions and suggestions from the Civil Servant Remuneration Consultative Council and civil servants’ associations, the Government has upwardly adjusted each point on the civil service salary scale to 85 patacas. The consultation on the second stage of revision of the Civil Servant Ranking System and the preliminary plan for a rank-based salary adjustment system has already commenced. We will optimise the promotion system for civil servants, to provide more training and promotion opportunities.

The Government will review the accountability system for government officials; specify the four major accountable elements: administration, politics, law and ethics; perfect the related support systems; strengthen performance assessments, refine the key elements and standard of assessments, and complete the third-party assessment; and promote national awareness and sense of responsibility of officials at all levels, to create a favourable administration culture of putting people first and ensuring parity of authority and responsibility.

We will adhere to the basic principle of “One country, two systems”, uphold the nation’s constitution and the Basic Law of Macao, and ensure the stability of Macao’s political system. We will commence the legislative procedures for the establishment of a municipal body that is not an organ of political power, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Basic Law of Macao and based on preliminary studies and opinions collected.

Improving the channels for public participation in social affairs and establishing multiple communication mechanisms are the important approaches for achieving sound governance. The Government attaches importance to fostering talented people in governance, facilitating optimisation and restructuring of consultative bodies, enhancing rejuvenation and professionalism in consultation groups, enhancing administrative transparency, strengthening presentation and execution of policies, and lawfully safeguarding freedom of the press, freedom of publication and freedom of speech.

The Government will continue supporting the establishment of software and hardware of the judiciary, enhance professional knowledge of judicial officers while enriching their social experience. We will coordinate legislation and guarantee legislative quality. Revision of the Judicial Organisation Framework Law, the Civil Procedural Code and the Penal Code, and formulation of laws and regulations related to Macao waters will commence.

The Commission Against Corruption (CCAC) will combat corruption according to the law, handle complaints to the ombudsman, safeguard legitimate rights and interests of the public. The Commission of Audit will continue exercising its authority in audit based on the principles of law-abidance and independence, and intensify continuous audits.

Conclusion

Today's Macao is enjoying unprecedented development opportunities and is far closer to achieving the common development goal. We must equip ourselves, truthfully listen to public opinion, properly respond to risks and challenges, practically resolve actual problems, and follow our determined direction towards better, further and more stable progress.

We shall strengthen our self-confidence in the theory and in the institution, consistently reach public consensus and converge collective forces, to implement plans and policies at full speed, and enable all Macao people to participate in development and share the achievements and happiness.

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 OF 2017



Calendar of Events in 2017

January

- 1 The Government implements the new Rates and Charges Schedule for Transport Bureau Services. There have been considerable adjustments – ranging from 50 percent to 1,233 percent – to various charges, including licence fees, vehicle inspection, removal and storage charges. The largest of these adjustments are to vehicle removal charges.
- 4 The Cultural Affairs Bureau proposes to fully implement prohibition of burning incense overnight inside all temples, and compulsory shutdown of power inside temples at night, starting from the Lunar New Year.
- 5 The Judicial Police, in collaboration with the Monetary Authority, smash a mainland UnionPay card machine alteration centre, seizing 10 mainland UnionPay card machines and 7.5 million Hong Kong dollars in cash, arresting 23 men and women.
- 12 The Health Bureau announces that an imported case of H7N9 avian influenza infection has been confirmed in Macao. The patient is a 70-year-old local woman, who usually resides in Zhongshan. The healthcare department carries out preventive Tamiflu treatment or medical surveillance on 43 close contacts and 23 typical contacts.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with Mr Jiang Zengwei, Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), to exchange views on fostering development of the convention and exhibition industry in Macao.
- 13 A new policy on admission by recommendation of Macao students to educational institutions in mainland China is implemented. The Office for Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Affairs of the Ministry of Education announces that high school graduates of the current year who are not admitted through “one-off recommendation” or have not applied for admission by recommendation may resubmit their applications, providing they have obtained a pass in all subjects.
- 16 The period for Joint Admission of Recommended Macao Students to China Tertiary Educational Institutions ends, with a record high of 723 students being admitted to tertiary educational institutions in China.
- 18 The Macao Government Tourist Office announces that there were about 31 million visitors in 2016, representing a slight year-on-year increase of 0.8 percent. Overnight visitors accounted for 50.7 percent of the total number. This was the first time in over ten years that there were more overnight visitors than same-day visitors.
- 25 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an Executive Order issued by the Chief Executive to announce the members of the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly.
- 26 The Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau (IACM) detects H7 subtype avian influenza in a batch of imported live poultry samples. A total of 18,000 birds are culled immediately,

and live poultry trade is suspended for a minimum of three days. On 3 February, the IACM detects H7 subtype avian influenza in another batch of imported live poultry samples. Immediately, 10,038 birds are culled, and live poultry trade is suspended for three days.

February

- 6 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes the by-law on the subsidy scheme for phasing out heavy and light two-stroke motorcycles. A subsidy of 3,500 patacas will be granted for phasing out each of these two-stroke motorcycles.
- 8 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes a notice issued by the Financial Services Bureau on extension of the franchise contract of Yat Yuen Canidrome Co. Ltd to 20 July 2018.
- 13 The Transportation Infrastructure Office and the Transport Bureau conduct a 60-day public consultation on the bill on the Law of the Light Rail Transport System.
- 15 According to the 2017 Index of Economic Freedom Report published by the Heritage Foundation, Macao's economy is rated as "mostly free" for the ninth consecutive year. With an overall economic freedom score of 70.7, Macao stays notably above global and regional averages, ranking 32nd among 180 economies worldwide, and eighth among 43 economies in the Asia-Pacific region – one rank higher than the previous year.
- 16 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Secretary of the CPC Zhuhai Committee, Mr Guo Yuanqiang, to exchange views on issues regarding further cooperation between Macao and Zhuhai.
- 17 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Vice Chairman of the Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee, Mr Lin Musheng, to discuss promotion of cooperation and cultural exchanges between Macao and Guangdong through leveraging the influence of the CPPCC.
- 22 Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends a Fujian-Macao high level meeting on the "Belt and Road" initiative, during which he meets with the Secretary of the CPC Fujian Provincial Committee, Mr You Quan, and the Governor of Fujian Province, Mr Yu Weiguo, to explore key areas of cooperation between Macao and Fujian in the development of "Belt and Road".

The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an order by the Secretary for Transport and Public Works to announce the revocation of land grants for three plots of industrial land in Coloane, with a total area of nearly 27,000 square metres, due to the expiry of the temporary land lease period.

- 24 Chief Executive Chui Sai On, the Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, Hu Chunhua, and the Governor of Guangdong Province, Ma Xingrui, lead delegations from the two governments to attend a Guangdong-Macao high level meeting on the "Belt and Road" initiative in Guangzhou. The two parties decide on the approach to cooperation, and explore specific work to be done in relation to the economy, commerce and investment, as well as cultural exchanges.

- 26 The Legal System on Handling Medical Incidents and the three associated by-laws – Mandatory Occupational Insurance against Civil Liability for Medical Service Providers, Medical Incident Assessment Committee and Medical Dispute Arbitration Centre – come into effect.
- 28 The first stage of trials of the Electronic Health Record Sharing System pilot scheme begins. Through establishing a common platform for medical services, certain medical records are being shared between Conde S. Januario Hospital, health centres and Kiang Wu Hospital, under the Health Bureau.

March

- 2 It is announced that the Tourist Police will be established under the Public Security Police on 5 March. Forty tourist police officers will be stationed in the Macao peninsula and the islands area.
- 3 Chief Executive Chui Sai On sets off for Beijing to attend the opening ceremony of the Fifth Session of the 12th National People’s Congress, to be held on 5 March.
- 4 During a joint panel discussion of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference, 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, wishes the 6th Legislative Assembly Election in Macao great success. He hopes that Macao people will vote for those who love the country and Macao, to ensure that they will form the great majority of the Legislative Assembly.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Minister of Education, Chen Baosheng, in Beijing.

- 5 The Fifth Session of the 12th National People’s Congress opens. Premier Li Keqiang says during his report of the government’s work that it will be ensured that “One country, two systems” will remain unshaken, intact and undistorted in Hong Kong and Macao.
- 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, puts forward three expectations for the Macao deputies to the National People’s Congress, during a plenary meeting of the deputies.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On visits the General Administration of Sports of China and the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council in Beijing.

The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an Executive Order issued by the Chief Executive to establish the “Belt and Road” Development Committee with immediate effect. The Committee is chaired by the Chief Executive, and operates under his direct purview.

- 7 The Macao Travel Alert System, covering 77 countries or popular destinations of Macao residents, commences operation. The level of alert is indicated by numbers 1, 2 and 3, with Level 3 indicating the highest risk.

- 8 The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress announces an amendment to the bill on the Procedures for Electing Macao's Deputies to the 13th National People's Congress. The bill includes the provisos that candidates must support the Constitution, the Macao Basic Law and "One country, two systems", and must swear allegiance to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

Several departments of the Government begin demolishing Lai Chi Vun Shipyard in Coloane.

- 10 A report from the Commission against Corruption (CCAC) notes that the Cultural Affairs Bureau has contravened legal provisions for a long time, by employing a large number of full-time workers through procuring labour services. On 24 April, the Cultural Affairs Bureau responds to CCAC's report, stating that 82 people are still being employed through procurement of labour services, and it is expected that the contracts for three quarters of them will be terminated in the third quarter of the year.
- 13 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an Executive Order issued by the Chief Executive, to set 17 September as the date for the sixth Legislative Assembly Election, and capping the amount of election expenses for each list of candidates at approximately 3.5 million patacas.
- 15 The bill on the Procedures for Electing Macao's Deputies to the 13th National People's Congress is passed, with over 99 percent affirmative votes, in the Fifth Session of the 12th National People's Congress.
- 19 The National Tourism Administration and the Secretariat for Social Affairs and Culture hold the first Exchange Seminar on Holistic Tourism and Tourist Police between mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao, in Macao.
- 20 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with Mayor of Guangzhou, Wen Guohui, to explore further cooperation between Guangzhou and Macao under the Framework Agreement on Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao.

The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an Executive Order issued by the Chief Executive, to prohibit supply or sale of flueless gas water heaters due to safety reasons, effective from the following day.

- 28 The Cultural Affairs Bureau starts to assess the heritage in Lai Chi Vun Shipyard area.
- 29 The first joint admission examination for four educational institutions is held for four consecutive days.
- 30 The Cinematheque • Passion opens.

April

- 1 The first 50 special taxis of the Macao Taxi Radio Service Corporation Limited are put into service.

- 3 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an Executive Order issued by the Chief Executive, to establish the Public Administration Reform Coordination Committee, with effect from 4 April.

A 30-day public consultation on the bill on the Law of Animal Health Control and Veterinarians begins.

- 10 Starting from today, Taiwan residents with the Mainland Travel Permit for Taiwan Residents may enter and exit Macao through any border crossing points.
- 11 The third phase of the Continuing Education Programme is launched; each Macao resident aged 15 or above receives a maximum subsidy of 6,000 patacas for continuing education.
- 13 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets the Director-General of the World Health Organization, Ms Margaret Chan, to exchange views on a wide range of issues, including prevention and control of infectious diseases, as well as development, scientific research and talent cultivation relating to Chinese medicine.
- 14 Dynamic Macao 2017 Promotion Week – Shenzhen, Guangdong, begins.
- 17 The Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau announces that a joint land resumption operation was carried out by the cross-departmental clearance task force, to resume a plot of land with an area of about 2,900 square metres in downtown Taipa. It will be used for construction of the Taipa and Coloane Islands Police Department Building.
- 18 The fixed Internet service provided by CTM experiences a breakdown at night, leaving nearly 30,000 users in various districts disconnected from the Internet for a few hours.

According to the Statistics and Census Service (DSEC), the total area of Macao was 30.5 square kilometres in 2016. Its population density increased to 21,400 from 21,100 people per square metre in 2015, and Macao continued to be the most densely populated area in the world.

- 24 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Vice President of All-China Youth Federation, Ms Wang Yaping, who is also an astronaut. They exchange views on the MSAR's support for the national space programme and the development of popular science in Macao.
- 27 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Governor of Hunan Province, Mr Xu Dazhe. They agree on further cooperation between Macao and Hunan, and helping Hunan Province explore the markets of Portuguese-speaking countries by leveraging Macao's advantages.
- 28 The IACM announces the poultry separation policy and the termination of live poultry imports starting from 1 May.

May

- 2 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an Executive Order issued by the Chief Executive to

announce the addition of the Provisional Subsidy Scheme for Inspection of Common Area of P-Grade and M-Grade Buildings to the Property Maintenance Fund for a period of three years.

- 4 The Government announces tightening of mortgages for “non-first-time” home buyers, starting from the following day.
- 5 The DSEC releases the results of the 2016 By-Census. The annual population growth rate between 2011 and 2016 was 3.3 percent, representing a record high in the past 20 years.
- 8 Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and the Chairman of the National People’s Congress Standing Committee, Mr Zhang Dejiang, pays a three-day visit to Macao, during which he meets Chief Executive Chui Sai On and the Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC, Mr Edmund Ho Hau Wah, at Xinzhuoyuan.
- 9 The Chairman of the National People’s Congress Standing Committee, Mr Zhang Dejiang, discusses with people from various sectors in Macao. He then visits the Legislative Assembly, the Court of Final Appeal and the Court of Second Instance, and learns about the construction of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge.
- 10 The Chairman of the National People’s Congress Standing Committee, Mr Zhang Dejiang, pays a visit to the University of Macau, during which he holds discussions with members from the education sector and student representatives of tertiary institutions. He leaves Macao by a charter flight at 11:00 a.m.
- 12 The Executive Council concludes its discussion on the amendments to the by-law on SME Credit Guarantee Scheme, under which the maximum amount of credit guarantees will be increased to 4.9 million patacas, while the amount of eligible bank loans for credit guarantee will remain at 70 percent, with effect from 23 May.
- 13 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Deputy Secretary of the CPC Beijing Municipal Committee and Mayor of Beijing Municipality, Mr Caiqi, to explore further cooperation between Beijing and Macao.
- 14 Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends the opening ceremony of the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation and the sideline meetings.
- 17 The International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA) recently released its latest Annual Statistics and Rankings. In its 2016 report, Macao has jumped to 72nd from 93rd the previous year in the world ranking, and is up from 21st in 2015 to 17th in the Asia-Pacific ranking.
- 18 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Secretary of CPC and Director of the Administrative Committee of Hengqin District, Mr Niu Jing, to exchange views on further cooperation between Hengqin and Macao under the Framework Agreement on Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao.
- 22 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an Executive Order issued by the Chief Executive, to

adjust the rate of parking meters in phases. The adjustment will be applied to about 11,000 parking meters in Macao, which is divided into seven districts. It is expected that all adjustments will be completed in March the following year.

- 23 The new Civil Protection Operations Centre of the Immigration Department of the Public Security Police opens.
- 24 The Judicial Police announces that a murder case that happened 11 years ago has been cracked using advanced DNA identification technology. Two male mainland Chinese suspects were arrested in mainland China.
- 29 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with Taiwan entrepreneur, Mr Terry Guo, during his visit to Macao. They exchange views on sustainable development and promotion of adequate economic diversification in Macao.
- 30 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Secretary of the CPC of the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council, Mr Hao Peng, to exchange views on the development of mainland China enterprises in Macao, Mr Hao's support for promotion of adequate economic diversification in Macao, and the establishment of a platform for cooperation between China and Portugal.
- 31 The bill on the Non-mandatory Central Provident Fund System passes its second reading in the Legislative Assembly, and will come into effect from 1 January next year.

June

- 1 A plaque unveiling ceremony is held for the Headquarters of the China-Portugal Cooperation and Development Fund.

The Taipa Ferry Terminal commences operation.
- 2 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Executive Vice President of China Development Bank, Ms Ding Xiangqun, to exchange views on better use of the China-Portugal Cooperation and Development Fund, as well as providing stronger support for Macao in its development of an economic and trading service platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.
- 6 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the CPPCC Chairman of Tianjin, Mr Zang Xianfu, to exchange views on enhancing Tianjin-Macao cooperation and exchanges between young people of the two places.
- 7 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with Honorary President of Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, President of China Public Diplomacy Association, and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Li Zhaoxing, to exchange views on the successful implementation of "One country, two systems" in Macao, and Macao's active participation in and support for the development of the "Belt and Road" initiative.
- 8 The International Conference on Belt and Road and Macao's Development is held for two consecutive days.

The Judicial Police announces that police forces of mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao jointly cracked a major cross border drug trafficking case, seizing 301 kilogrammes of methamphetamine, with a market value of about 10 million yuan. Three ringleaders and two members of the trafficking syndicate were arrested in Zhuhai and Macao respectively.

- 9 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the President of Parliament of Hungary, Mr Kover Laszlo. Both parties hope to enhance, on the basis of friendly cooperation between China and Hungary, cultural exchanges and trade using Macao as a platform.
- 12 The Children's Rehabilitation Services and Treatment Centre at the Areia Preta Health Centre commences operation, to provide better services to children with development disorders, and their parents.
- 13 The By-law on Specifications of Protective Helmets for Drivers and Passengers of Light and Heavy Motorcycles comes into effect.

The Government announces that views on Macao's participation in the planning for development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area are being sought from today until 28 June.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Chairman of General Assembly of the Union of Luso-African-American-Asiatic Capital Cities and Governor of the Province of Luanda in Angola, Mr Francisco Higino Carneiro. Both parties hope to enhance exchanges and cooperation between Portuguese-speaking countries, conducted through Macao as a platform.

- 15 The report on the consultation regarding the Performance Evaluation System for Students Enrolled in Formal Education Curricula is announced. Lower primary students will be allowed to repeat their grades, upon approval of their applications to do so.

Tenders are invited for a shuttle bus service at the checkpoint of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge.

- 16 The bill on sex crime, under the Penal Code, passes its second reading in the Legislative Assembly. It includes "sexual harassment" as an offence, with convicted offenders receiving a maximum penalty of one year of imprisonment or a fine of up to 120 days of penalty. Under the bill, the gender distinction for the offence of rape is removed. Two new offences related to sexual abuse of juveniles are introduced to the Code. The law will come into effect 60 days after its promulgation.
- 21 Chief Executive Chui Sai On sets off for Shanghai to meet with the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee and leading officials of the municipal government, to review the achievements of the cooperation between Macao and Shanghai, and envisage future co-development.
- 22 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Secretary of the CPC Beijing Municipal Committee, Mr Han Zheng, and the Mayor of Shanghai Municipality, Mr Ying Yong, in Shanghai. Both parties hope to enhance exchanges and cooperation in finance, tourism, education, technology and sport.

- 23 Dynamic Macao 2017 Promotion Week-Quanzhou, Fujeein, begins.
- 26 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an order by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, to announce the implementation of Basic Academic Attainments for lower and higher secondary schools. These will be first implemented in grade one of lower and higher secondary schools starting from the next academic year, and extended one grade up in each subsequent year, until the curriculum reform for each level of education is completed in the 2019/20 academic year.
- 29 The Government signs an agreement on transfer of sentenced persons with the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

July

- 1 The provision on shortening the interval between purchase and mandatory annual inspections of light vehicles and heavy motorcycles from 10 years to eight years as stipulated in the Amendment to Regulations on Road Traffic promulgated on 1 July 2016 comes into effect. For light motorcycles, the interval between purchase and first inspection will be shortened to five years, and mandatory annual inspections will be required from the eighth year after purchase.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends the forum on Jointly Promote the Development of World-class City Cluster in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area in Hong Kong. Witnessed by President Xi Jinping, governments of the three places sign the Framework Agreement on Deepening Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Cooperation in the Development of the Bay Area.

- 2 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, Mr Hu Chunhua, and the Governor of Guangdong Province, Mr Ma Xingrui, to review the achievements of cooperation between Guangdong and Macao, and exchange views on the implementation of the Framework Agreement on Deepening Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Cooperation in the Development of the Bay Area.
- 7 The construction of the main part of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge is completed.
- 14 In the Court of Final Appeal, Former Prosecutor General Ho Chio Meng is convicted of 1,092 charges, including forming a crime syndicate, money laundering, and fraud, and sentenced to a single term of imprisonment of 21 years, and a fine of 75 million patacas to be paid to the Public Prosecutions Office. Property from unknown or illegal sources is confiscated, with a value of over 10 million patacas.

The amendment to the Tobacco Control Act passes its second reading in the Legislative Assembly, and will come into effect on 1 January 2018. Smoking rooms should be set up in casinos within one year after the act comes into effect.

- 23 The fares for 1,600 taxis in Macao increase from midnight, with the flagfall charge increased to 19 patacas, and incremental charges adjusted from the current two patacas per 260 metres to two patacas per 240 metres.

- 26 The Zhuhai-Macao Cooperation Conference 2017 is held. The Zhuhai and Macao governments sign two cooperation framework agreements on tourism and sport, and two cooperation agreements on culture and statistics.

August

- 1 Macao Customs starts implementing the programme for upgrading the automated border crossing system for vehicles at various border checkpoints.
- 4 The Government and the Alibaba Group sign the Framework Agreement for Strategic Cooperation on Smart City Development, to facilitate the development of Macao into a smart city.
- 15 The verdict on the nine accomplices involved in the trial of former Prosecutor General Ho Chio Meng is announced in the Court of First Instance.
- 16 According to the Chief Executive Office, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Political Commissar of the Southern Theater Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA), Mr Wei Liang, to exchange views on cooperation in maintaining the security of Macao and upholding "One country, two systems".
- 18 The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong SAR, Mrs Carrie Lam Cheng Yuet-ngor, visits Macao for the first time, and pays a courtesy visit to Chief Executive Chui Sai On. They exchange views on enhancing cooperation between Hong Kong and Macao, and development of cultural and creative industries.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Governor of Hubei Province, Mr Wang Xiaodong, to exchange views on further participation by Hubei and Macao in the development of the "Belt and Road" initiative and Changjiang economic belt, and on enhancing commercial, trade and cultural exchanges.

- 21 A ground-breaking ceremony is held for Seac Pai Van Water Treatment Plant.
- 22 Under the influence of the subsiding air currents in Typhoon Hato's outer circulation, Macao's temperature reaches 39, setting a record high in 87 years.
- 23 Macao is hit by Typhoon Hato, the most disastrous typhoon in 53 years, which is accompanied by a severe storm surge. The typhoon claims 10 lives and causes interruptions to electricity, telecommunication and water supplies for more than 250,000 households. Chief Executive Chui Sai On takes command of post-incident relief at the Civil Protection Operations Centre, and inspects the situation in downtown Taipa.
- 24 Chief Executive Chui Sai On announces the approval of an application for resignation by the Director of Macao Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau (SMG), Mr Fong Soi Kun.
- 25 Chief Executive Chui Sai On, in accordance with the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Garrison Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, obtains immediate permission from the Central Government to seek the PLA Macao Garrison's assistance with disaster relief. About 1,000 members of the garrison provide disaster relief and construction support in Macao.

The MSAR Regional Flags displayed at various government departments, border checkpoints and overseas offices are flown at half-mast, in mourning for victims of Typhoon Hato.

- 27 Macao is hit by Typhoon Pakhar. SMG hoists Typhoon Signal No. 8 at 6:00 a.m. Chief Executive Chui Sai On holds an inter-departmental meeting at the Civil Protection Operations Centre at 6:30 a.m., to hear reports from representatives of civil protection authorities and heads of relevant departments on the arrangements for the response to Pakhar.
- 28 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an Executive Order issued by the Chief Executive, to establish the Commission for Reviewing and Monitoring the Improvements to the Response Mechanism for Major Disasters. It will review the existing emergency response mechanism and propose overall planning related to crisis management in future, to enhance Macao's capability to cope with emergencies.

The Government holds a press conference, in which the Government Spokesperson, Mr Chan Chi Ping, says that the overall proposal on flood control, discharge and drainage at the coast of the Inner Harbour has been submitted to the State Council, and is pending feedback from the relevant ministries and commissions.

After their disaster relief mission spanning three days and nights, the Garrison in Macao returns to the barracks at 8:00 a.m. The operation covered an area of about 1.076 million square metres, and streets of about 120,500 metres in total length, with about 680 trees felled and transported away, and more than 700 truckloads of rubbish disposed of.

- 29 The Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (DSEJ) announces that six schools need to postpone the start of the school year due to severe damage during Typhoon Hato.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On visits various departments of the Public Security Forces, to show appreciation for staff who participated in the Typhoon Hato rescue and relief work.

September

- 6 The Commission for Reviewing and Monitoring the Improvements to the Response Mechanism for Major Disasters holds its first press conference. Chief Executive Chui Sai On briefs the press on the Government's tasks and plans in response to future major disasters, and orders for establishing the Typhoon Hato Investigation Committee, to investigate whether any government departments or personnel are at fault and should take responsibility regarding the disaster prevention and relief. On 21 November, the Government releases the report on the committee's investigation, which reveals possible misconduct by the former Director of SMG, Mr Fong Soi Kun, and the Deputy Director of SMG, Ms Leong Ka Cheng. In view of the findings, the Chief Executive initiates disciplinary proceedings against the duo.
- 7 Chief Executive Chui Sai On visits the area near Rua de Cinco de Outubro, to gain an understanding from residents and shop owners regarding the situation with post-typhoon relief and recovery.
- 10 The Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal issues a press release stating the guilty verdict of former Prosecutor General Ho Chio Meng has been validated.

- 11 Chief Executive Chui Sai On leads a delegation of government representatives to Guangzhou, to attend a meeting with the Governor of Guangdong Province, Mr Ma Xingrui, to discuss the proposal for constructing a tide gate in Macao and initiate in-depth deliberations regarding the construction work.

The Policy Research Office has received 1,264 submissions on the mechanism for responding to major disasters in the 15 days between 28 August and 11 September.

- 13 An expert group from China National Commission for Disaster Reduction visits Macao by invitation, and is received and briefed on the situation with the disaster relief by Chief Executive Chui Sai On. On 16 September, Chui Sai On holds a meeting with the Commission for Reviewing and Monitoring the Improvements to the Response Mechanism for Major Disasters, to hear the preliminary presentation on post-typhoon analysis and evaluation, and recommendations from the expert group. On 27 September, the Government releases the Work Report on the Evaluation of Typhoon Hato from the Expert Group of the China National Commission for Disaster Reduction.

The PATA Travel Mart is held for three consecutive days in Macao.

- 17 The Sixth Legislative Assembly Election is held, with participation of 174,872 voters, representing a turnout rate of 57.22 percent, an increase of 2.2 percentage points over the previous election. In the indirect election, 5,587 voters have cast their votes, representing a turnout rate of 91.67 percent.
- 18 Work on constructing the fourth water supply line (Macao section) commences at the construction site in Cotai. The construction will take about 600 working days, with a budget of 145 million patacas.

The Transport Bureau and the Infrastructure Development Office hold a joint press conference on the Border Gate Bus Terminus Alteration and Improvement Plan, to introduce improvement work for the underground bus terminus at the Border Gate, which is expected to commence operation in the fourth quarter of 2019.

- 20 The Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, Mr Tam Chon Weng, meets with the Minister of Culture of Portugal, Mr. Luís Filipe de Castro Mendes, to explore several joint cultural projects of Macao and Portugal.
- 22 The State Council appoints the former Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government (the Liaison Office) in the MSAR, Mr Wang Zhimin, as the Director of the Liaison Office in the HKSAR; while Mr Zheng Xiaosong is appointed as the new Director of the Liaison Office in the MSAR.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Chief Executive Officer of Caixa Geral de Depósitos (CGD Group), Mr Paulo Macedo, to exchange views on fostering healthy development of Macao's financial industry, assisting and participating in the development of the "Belt and Road" initiative, developing the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and enhancing Macao's function as a platform for cooperation between China and Portugal.

- 24 Chief Executive Chui Sai On leads a government delegation to Changsha, Hunan Province, to attend the 2017 PPRD Regional Cooperation Chief Executives Joint Conference. He discusses issues of mutual concern with the Secretary of the CPC Hunan Provincial Committee, Mr Du Jiahao, the Governor of Fujian Province, Mr Yu Weiguo, and the Governor of Jiangxi Province, Mr Liu Qi.
- 25 Chief Executive Chui Sai On and various chief executives in the PPRD region sign the Memorandum on the 2017 PPRD Regional Cooperation Chief Executives Joint Conference, and witness the signing of the Cooperation Agreement on PPRD Checkpoint Clearance and the Cooperation Agreement on PPRD Tourism Union.
- The Government commences a 45-day public consultation on the amendment to the Labour Relations Law (Law No. 7/2008) and the establishment of a part-time employment system.
- 27 The Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau commences a 30-day public consultation on the amendment to the Regulations on Conditions of Entering, Working and Gaming in Casinos.
- The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an Executive Order, by which Chief Executive Chui Sai On appoints Mr Ma Chi Seng, Mr Pang Chuan, Mr Wu Chou Kit, Mr Lao Chi Ngai, Mr Fong Ka Chio, Mr Iau Teng Pio and Mr Chan Wa Keong as members of the sixth Legislative Assembly.
- 28 The Macao Government Tourist Office issues the finalised Master Plan for Developing the Tourism Industry of Macao, which establishes the development blueprint and action plan for Macao's tourism industry in the coming 15 years.

October

- 1 The Government organises a series of activities to celebrate the 68th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China.
- The first incline elevator in Macao – the Taipa Grande incline elevator, which connects the walkway between Taipa Island Lakeside Garden and Taipa Houses – commences operation.
- 6 In response to issues relating to Macao that are mentioned in the 2017 Report of the United States' Congressional-Executive Commission on China, the Government reiterates that Macao has upheld "One country, two systems" and the Basic Law since reunification, with globally recognised achievements in various aspects. The Government criticises the report for being oblivious to the truth and giving undue comments on the affairs of the Macao SAR.
- 10 The Housing Bureau issues the final study report on Macao's public housing demand, which estimates that the public housing supply under the Government's current plan can meet the demand in the coming 10 years.
- 15 Macao is hit by Typhoon Khanun, and Typhoon Signal No. 8 is hoisted. At the

Civil Protection Operations Centre, Chief Executive Chui Sai On hears briefings by representatives of civil protection authorities and heads of the relevant departments on the arrangements in response to the typhoon.

- 16 The sixth Legislative Assembly holds its first plenary meeting. Mr Ho Iat Seng is re-elected as the president, Mr Chui Sai Cheong as the vice-president, Mr Kou Hoi In as the first secretary, and Ms Chan Hong as the second secretary.
- 17 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Secretary-General of the United Nations' World Tourism Organization, Dr. Taleb Rifai, to exchange views on sustainable tourism development.
- 19 The CCAC issues a report on an investigation into SMG's typhoon forecasting procedures and internal administration, pointing out problems with SMG's decision making, workplace location, internal personnel and equipment management, affecting typhoon forecasting and issuing of typhoon signals. On 23 October, the Secretary for Transport and Public Works decides to initiate a comprehensive investigation into the overall operation of SMG, and to institute disciplinary proceedings against the former Director of SMG, Fong Soi Kun.

The Court of Second Instance rules against the judicial appeal initiated by Polytex Corporation Limited against the Chief Executive's announcement on revoking the land grant for the residential property Pearl Horizon.

- 20 The Beijing-Macao Cooperation Partnership 2017 opens. The Secretary for Economy and Finance, Leong Vai Tac, and the Vice-mayor of Beijing Municipality, Ms Cheng Hong, officiate at the opening ceremony. The two parties sign the Cooperation Framework Agreement on Transport between Beijing Municipal Commission of Transport and the Transport Bureau of Macao SAR, and the Cooperation Framework Agreement between Beijing Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Guangdong-Macao Traditional Chinese Medical Science and Technology Industrial Park Development Company Limited.
- 23 The *Macao SAR Gazette* publishes an Executive Order issued by the Chief Executive, to relax the restrictions on maximum household income and assets for public housing, with the rate adjusted from 14 percent to 19 percent, which will come into effect the next day.
- 25 The Government commences a 30-day public consultation on the establishment of a municipal organisation that is not an organ of political power.
- 26 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Vice-Chairman of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Mr Zhang Xiaojin, to discuss further cooperation between the Macao and Guangxi.

The Transport Advisory Committee holds a plenary meeting, during which the Transport Bureau introduces the Macao-mainland China mutual driving licence recognition scheme.

The 10th Hong Kong Macao Co-operation High Level Meeting is held in the Central Government Offices of Hong Kong. The Secretary for Economy and Finance, Leong Vai Tac, and the Financial Secretary of Hong Kong, Mr Paul Chan Mo-po, sign the Hong Kong

Special Administrative Region and Macao Special Administrative Region Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (Hong Kong-Macao CEPA).

- 29 The first batch of Light Rail Transit (LRT) carriages arrives in Macao.
- 30 The *Chapas Sínicas* (Official Records of Macao During the Qing Dynasty(1693-1886), which has been jointly nominated by the Archives of Macao of the Cultural Affairs Bureau and Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo, is included on the world-renowned Memory of the World Regional Register.

November

- 1 Macao is designated as a member city of gastronomy in the Creative Cities Network of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau announces that Macao's revenue from the gaming industry in October is 26.6 billion patacas, 22.1 percent higher than the 2016 figure, representing a record high since October 2014.

- 4 The Standing Committee of the 12th National People's Congress (NPCSC) adopts the decision to add the National Anthem Law to Annexes III of the Basic Laws of Hong Kong and Macao.
- 7 The bill on amending the Legal System for Public Housing, under which applications for public housing will become possible on a regular basis, passes its first reading in the plenary meeting of the Legislative Assembly.
- 8 The Housing Bureau starts accepting a new round of applications for public housing, which lasts until 7 February 2018.
- 13 The Government commences a 45-day public consultation on the Minimum Wage bill.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the President of All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, Mr Wan Lijun, to exchange views on enhancing participation of returned overseas Chinese in Macao in the development of the "Belt and Road" initiative and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, as well as youth programmes.

- 14 Chief Executive Chui Sai On delivers the Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2018, which focuses on, "being pragmatic yet enterprising, and sharing the fruits of development".
- 15 The Cultural Affairs Bureau is removing the seven 380-year-old bronze statues at the Ruins of St. Paul's for restoration, with two of them on the right of the facade removed in phase one of the project. These two bronze statues are successfully restored, and are returned to their original position on 5 December.
- 16 The 64th Macau Grand Prix begins. On 18 November, British rider Daniel Hegarty dies in an accident during the Macau Motorcycle Grand Prix.

- 17 The Dynamic Macao Promotion Week is held in Haikou, Hainan Province, for three consecutive days.
- 20 The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao joint search and rescue exercise 2017 is held in the waterway east of the runway of Macau International Airport and the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal.

The Budget for the Financial Year 2018 passes its first reading in the Legislative Assembly; under it, both income and expenditure exceed 100 billion patacas.

- 21 Chief Executive Chui Sai On and other officials of the Government attend a seminar regarding the essence of the 19th National People's Congress.
- 23 The Executive Council concludes its discussion on the draft by-law on Establishment of a Criminal Court under the Court of First Instance. According to the provisions, the Fifth Criminal Court will be established under the Court of First Instance, and will commence operation on 1 December.
- 24 The Vice-Chairman and Secretary-General of the NPC Standing Committee, Mr Wang Chen, and Chief Executive Chui Sai On attend the first plenary meeting of the election of Macao deputies to the 13th National People's Congress.

The Health Bureau states that the licence and operation of TaivexMalo Day Hospital have been suspended for 180 days for alleged unlicensed provision of cancer treatment, use of assisted reproduction technology, and sale and smuggling of cancer drugs to mainland China.

- 30 The Deputy Director of the National Commission for Disaster Reduction and Head of the Emergency Management Expert Panel of the State Council, Mr Shan Chunchang, leads a delegation of professors to again visit Macao for an investigation, and to attend a seminar on improvements to the public safety system, disaster prevention and mitigation capabilities. On 1 December, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the expert group of China National Commission for Disaster Reduction, which has come to Macao for an in-depth investigation, and hears the views and recommendations of the expert group on improving and optimising Macao's emergency response system.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Minister of Culture, Mr Luo Shugang, to exchange views on cultural inheritance and heritage protection. They also witness the signing of the Agreement on Closer Cultural Partnership Arrangements between Mainland China and Macao SAR and the Agreement on Closer Partnership between the State Administration of Cultural Heritage and Macao's Secretariat for Social Affairs and Culture for Exchanges and Cooperation Regarding Cultural Heritage.

December

- 4 The Health Bureau conducts a 40-day public consultation on medically assisted reproduction technology.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with Member of the Standing Committee of Shanghai

People's Congress and Head of the United Front Work Department of Shanghai Municipal Committee, Ms Shi Xiaolin, to exchange views on maintaining communications and enhancing cooperation between Macao and Shanghai.

The Fujian-Macao Cooperation Conference is held in Fuzhou, Fujian. During it, Secretary for Economy and Finance Leong Vai Tac and the Vice Governor of Fujian Province, Mr Li Dejin, sign the Agreement on Deepening Fujian-Macao Economic and Trade Cooperation and the Agreement on Exchanges and Cooperation in Education.

At a plenary meeting of the Legislative Assembly, 28 legislators vote for and four vote against the suspension of directly-elected legislator Sou Ka Hou, who is involved in a trial for aggravated disobedience.

- 5 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Chief Secretary for Administration of Hong Kong SAR, Mr Cheung Kin Chung, to exchange views on enhancing Hong Kong-Macao cooperation, participation in the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and cultivation of young people.

Secretary for Administration and Justice Chan Hoi Fan meets with the Chief Secretary for Administration of Hong Kong SAR, Mr Cheung Kin-chung. They sign on behalf of their governments the Arrangement for Mutual Service of Judicial Documents in Civil and Commercial Cases between the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

The Chief Executive Office states that Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Deputy Minister of Public Security and Chairman of the Police Association of China, Mr Fu Zhenghua, to exchange views on cooperation in maintaining national and Macao security, as well as deepening police cooperation.

The Chief Executive Office states that the Government considers the EU's listing of Macao as a non-cooperative tax jurisdiction a unilateral and partial decision, without due consideration of Macao's actual situation.

- 7 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with Member of the Standing Committee of CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee and Director of the Publicity Department, Mr Shen Haixiong, to exchange views on enhancing cooperation between Guangdong and Macao in the cultural field.

The Office of the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture announces the result of the disciplinary proceedings regarding the illegal recruitment practices of the Cultural Affairs Bureau, with the board members at the time of the illegal recruitment – Ung Vai Meng, Leung Hio Ming and Chan Peng Fai, suspended from duty.

- 11 The Government commences a 45-day public consultation on the formulation of a cyber-security law.
- 12 Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Chairman of Committee for Ethnic and Religious Affairs of the National Committee of the CPPCC and former Executive Deputy Head of the United Front Work Department, Mr Zhu Weiqun, to exchange views on

maintaining a harmonious and stable society.

- 13 Chief Executive Chui Sai On begins his duty visit in Beijing.

On Nanjing Massacre National Memorial Day, people from various sectors of Macao take part in a ceremony to commemorate the victims of the Nanjing Massacre.

- 15 President Xi Jinping and Premier Li Keqiang meet with Chief Executive Chui Sai On during Chui's duty visit to Beijing.

- 17 The second plenary meeting for the election of Macao deputies to the 13th National People's Congress is held, to elect 12 new Macao deputies.

- 18 The Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council announces three measures to facilitate studying, working and living in mainland China for Hong Kong and Macao citizens.

The Vice Minister of Commerce, Ms Gao Yan, and Secretary for Economy and Finance Leong Vai Tac sign the CEPA Investment Agreement and CEPA Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation.

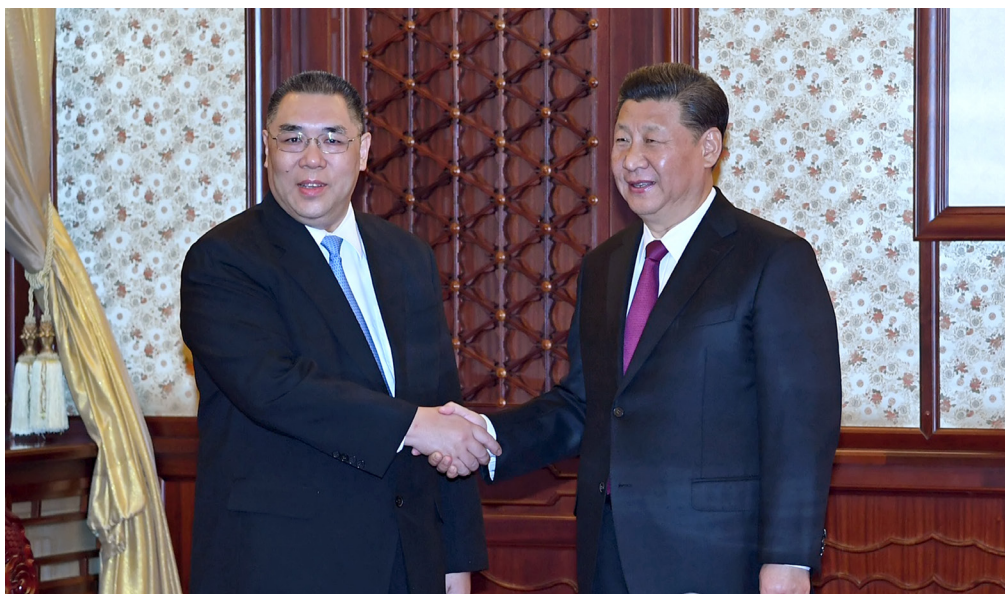
Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Vice Minister of Commerce, Ms Gao Yan, to exchange views on implementation of the CEPA Investment Agreement and the CEPA Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation, as well as various policies introduced by mainland China to drive the development of Macao.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On officiates at the lighting ceremony held in Zhuhai for the Macao border crossing area of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, during a celebration to mark the 18th anniversary of the handover of Macao.

- 20 The Government organises a series of activities to celebrate the 18th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

The requirements for applications related to phase 2 of the measure "Macao motor vehicles entering and exiting Hengqin" come into effect. Eligible owners of Macao motor vehicles may apply to the relevant departments of Zhuhai and Macao for the necessary permits and drivers' documents.

- 29 The Environmental Protection Bureau issues the Macao Solid Waste Resources Management Programme (2017-2026), which sets out Macao's policies, specific waste reduction targets and action plans regarding solid waste in the coming 10 years.



On 15 December, President Xi Jinping meets with Chief Executive Chui Sai On during Chui's duty visit to Beijing.



On 15 December, Premier Li Keqiang meets with Chief Executive Chui Sai On during Chui's duty visit to Beijing.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, Zhang Dejiang, visits Macao from 8 to 10 May. The picture shows Zhang Dejiang receiving flowers presented by primary school students upon his arrival.



On 8 May, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, Zhang Dejiang, visits the Government Headquarters and hears briefings from principal officials.

On 8 May, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, Zhang Dejiang, meets with the Vice Chairman of CPPCC National Committee, Edmund Ho Hau Wah, in Macao.





On 9 May, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, Zhang Dejiang, visits judicial institutions and meets with the judges and public prosecutors.



On 9 May, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, Zhang Dejiang, meets with Macanese people in Macao.



On 9 May, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, Zhang Dejiang, visits the Legislative Assembly to learn more about its work and poses for a photo with all legislators.



On 10 May, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, Zhang Dejiang, attends a sharing session and meets with representatives of the University of Macau, the education sector and tertiary students.



On the afternoon of 23 August, Chief Executive Chui Sai On visits the Civil Protection Operations Centre to receive a briefing about Typhoon Hato and give instructions regarding rescue and relief work.



On 24 August, Chief Executive Chui Sai On holds a press conference with relevant Government officials to introduce the follow-up actions and relief work after the impact of Typhoon Hato and, before the press conference, leads the officials to observe a one-minute silence in honour of the victims.



On 25 August, regional flags of the Macao Special Administrative Region at all agencies of the Government, border-crossing checkpoints, ferry terminals and the airport, as well as representative offices outside Macao are flown at half-mast, to mourn the victims of Typhoon Hato.



On 25 August, responding to a request from the MSAR Government and, with the approval of the NPC, about 1,000 officers of the People's Liberation Army Macao Garrison join the clean-up efforts in order to return residents' lives to normal.



Volunteers team up to clear debris from streets on 26 August.

On 26 August, the Government borrows 20 water trucks from the Guangdong Province Government, to supply water to the public and hence safeguard water supplies.



Volunteers team up to distribute supplies to citizens in need on 26 August, after the impact of Typhoon Hato.



On 26 August, teams of volunteers distribute food and supplies to households in need, after the impact of Typhoon Hato.



On 27 August, the Chief Executive visits the area around Kong Kung Temple and receives briefings about progress with work following Typhoon Hato, by Secretary for Security Wong Sio Chak, and Commissioner-General of the Unitary Police Service and director of the joint operations Ma Io Kun.



On 27 August, Typhoon Paka passes Macao. Typhoon Signal No. 8 is issued by the Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau at 6a.m. Chief Executive Chui Sai On holds an inter-departmental meeting at the Civil Protection Operations Centre at 6:30 a.m. to receive briefings about the arrangements by the representatives of the civil protection forces and relevant department leaders.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On visits various government departments to learn about the staff equipment and facilities, hear from frontline police officers and show appreciation of their efforts in rescue operations. The photo shows the Chief Executive visiting the Civil Protection Operations Centre on 29 August.





On 28 August, the Office of the Government Spokesperson and various departments hold a press conference on updates regarding typhoon rescue and relief work.



On 30 August, the Macao Economic Services Bureau sets up 12 collection points with various chambers of commerce, so shop owners can conveniently submit applications for two post-typhoon financial aid schemes for micro, small and medium enterprises.



On 7 September, Chief Executive Chui Sai On learns about the post-typhoon situation from a shoe shop owner, and tells him about the Government's financial aid for micro, small and medium enterprises.



On 11 September, Chief Executive Chui Sai On leads a government delegation to Guangzhou, for a meeting with officials including the Governor of Guangdong province, Ma Xingrui, to discuss planning for construction of sluices in Macao.



On the invitation of the Government, experts from the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, and the National Commission for Disaster Reduction, arrive in Macao on 13 September, to conduct site visits and work meetings, assist Macao with assessing the damage caused by Typhoon Hato, and review and optimise disaster contingency plans. The photo shows Chief Executive Chui Sai On meeting with the experts from the National Commission for Disaster Reduction.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On and the Commission for the Review of the Mechanism for Response to Major Disasters and its Follow-up and Improvement hold a meeting on 16 September, to receive a briefing on the analysis and assessment of Typhoon Hato by the experts from the National Commission for Disaster Reduction.



The Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau issues Typhoon Signal No. 8 at 10 a.m. on 15 October as Typhoon Khanun approaches Macao. Chief Executive Chui Sai On arrives at the Civil Protection Operations Centre before 10 a.m. to receive a briefing about the arrangements by the representatives of the civil protection forces and relevant department leaders.



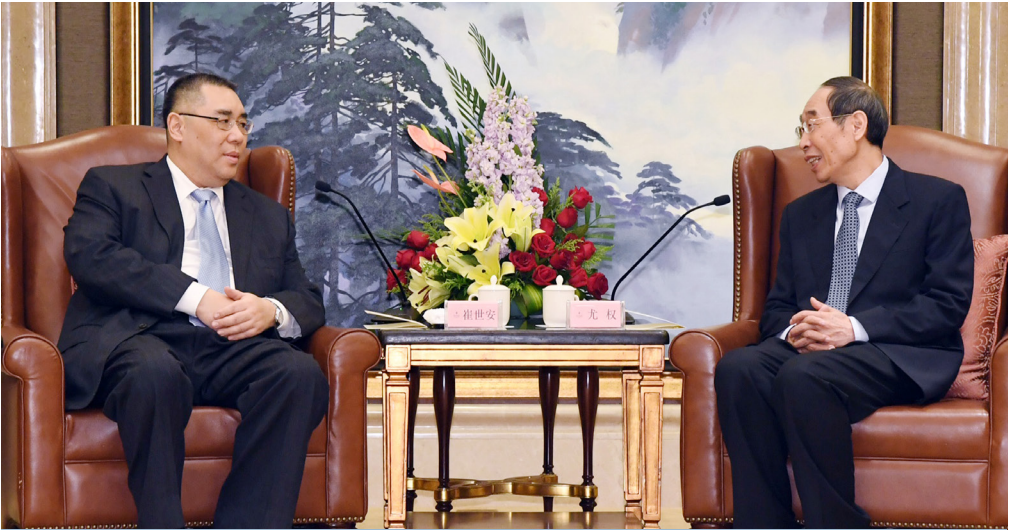
An expert delegation led by the Deputy Director of the National Commission for Disaster Reduction and Head of Emergency Management expert panel of the State Council, Shan Chunchang, visits Macao on 30 November, to assist the Government with reviewing and optimising the emergency plan for disasters, and attends a seminar on the improving the public safety system, disaster prevention and Macao's mitigation capabilities.



On 1 July, witnessed by President Xi Jinping, Chief Executive Chui Sai On; the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong SAR, Carrie Lam; the Director of the National Development and Reform Commission, He Lifeng; and the Governor of Guangdong province, Ma Xingrui (from right to left) sign the Framework Agreement on Deepening Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Cooperation in the Development of the Greater Bay Area.



The “Jointly Promote the Development of a World-class City Cluster in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area” forum, organised by the National Development and Reform Commission and co-organised by the governments of Guangdong province, the Hong Kong SAR and the Macao SAR, is held in Hong Kong on 1 July.

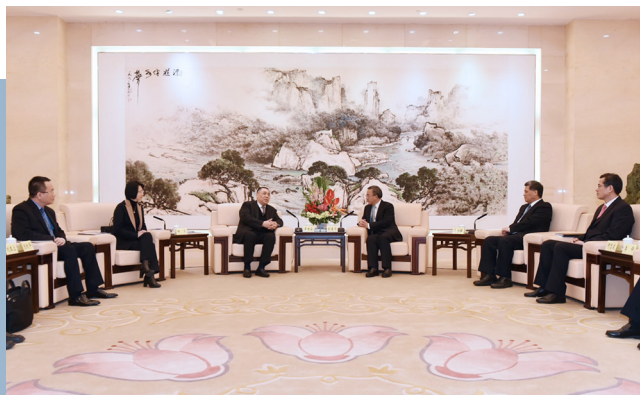


On 22 February, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Secretary of the CPC Fujian Provincial Committee, You Quan, in Fujian.



On 22 February, Chief Executive Chui Sai On and the Fujian Governor, Yu Weiguo, lead their government delegations to the Fujian-Macao high level meeting on the development of the “Belt and Road” initiative.

On 24 February, Chief Executive Chui Sai On; the Secretary of CPC Provincial Committee, Hu Chunhua; and the Governor of Guangdong province, Ma Xingrui, lead their government delegations to the Guangdong-Macao high level meeting on the development of the “Belt and Road” initiative, held in Guangzhou.





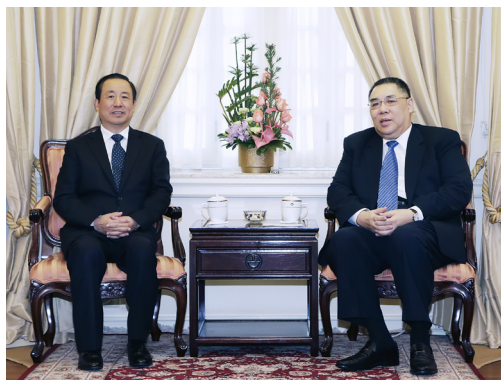
On 4 March, Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends the opening ceremony of the Fifth Session of the 12th National People's Congress (NPC), during which, he meets officials from several ministries to explore deeper cooperation, including the Minister for Education, Chen Baosheng.



On 6 March, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office (OCAO) of the State Council, Ms Qiu Yuanping.



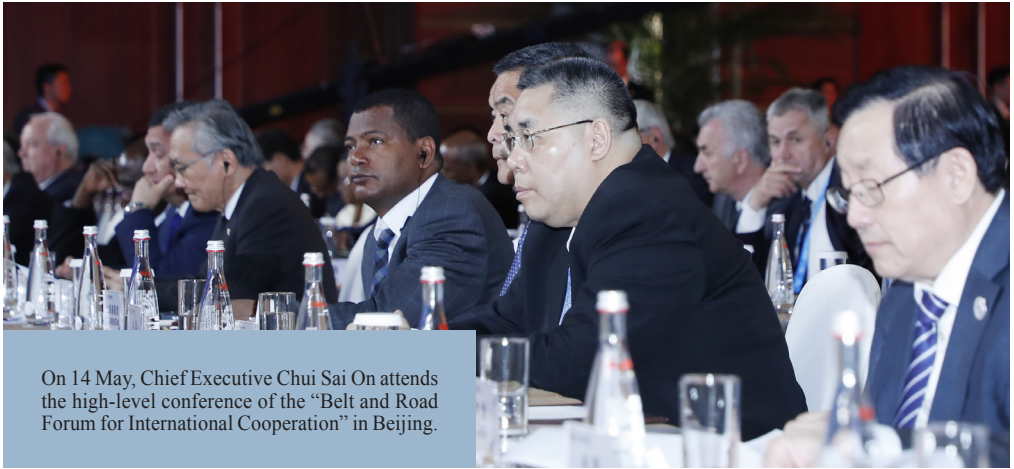
On 6 March, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the President of the General Administration of Sports of China, Gou Zhongwen.



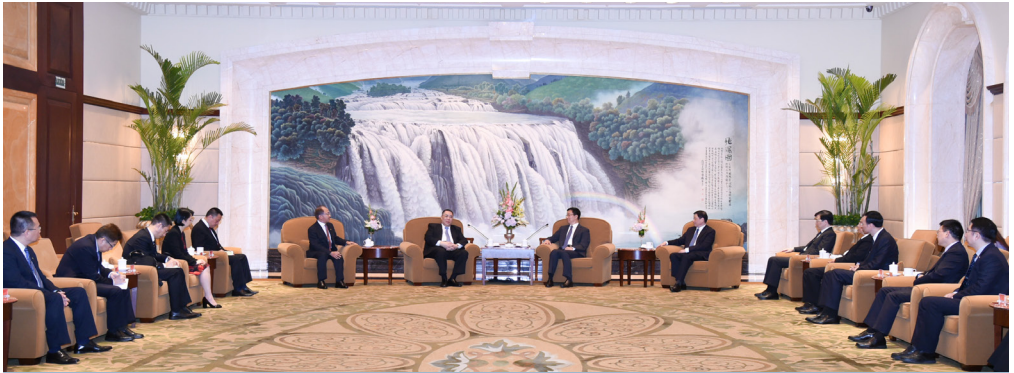
On 27 April, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Governor of Hunan Province, Xu Dazhe.



On 13 May, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Deputy Secretary of the Communist Party of China Beijing Municipal Committee and Mayor of Beijing, Cai Qi, to discuss further cooperation between Beijing and Macao.



On 14 May, Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends the high-level conference of the “Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation” in Beijing.



On 22 June, Chief Executive Chui Sai On visits Shanghai and meets with the Secretary of Shanghai CPC Committee, Han Zheng, and the Mayor of Shanghai, Ying Yong.



On 9 August, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Vice Chairman of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference, Leung Chun Ying.



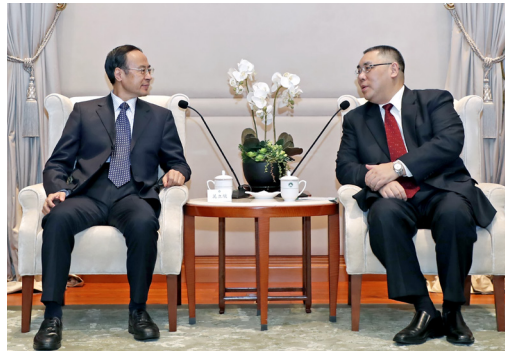
On 24 September, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Governor of Jiangxi province, Liu Qi, in Changsha, Hunan.



On 24 September, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Secretary of the CPC Hunan Provincial Committee, Du Jiahao, in Changsha, Hunan.



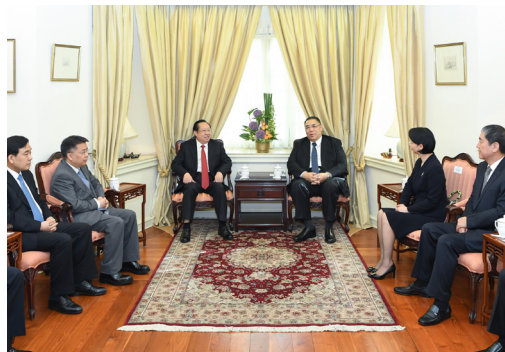
On 24 September, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Fujian Governor, Yu Weiguo, in Changsha, Hunan.



On 13 November, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the chairperson of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, Wan Lijun.



On 30 November, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Minister of Culture, Luo Shugang.



On 18 August, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Governor of Hubei province, Wang Xiaodong.



On 25 September, Chief Executive Chui Sai On and the chief executives of the PPRD provinces and regions sign the Summary of Minutes of the 2017 Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Cooperation Chief Executive Joint Conference.



On 16 August, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Political Commissar of the Southern Theater Command of the People's Liberation Army, Wei Liang (third from left, front row), and other officials.



On 18 August, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong SAR, Carrie Lam.



On 20 March, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Mayor of Guangzhou, Wen Guohui.



On 16 February, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the Secretary of Zhuhai CPC Committee, Guo Yuanqiang (fifth from left).



On 18 December, Chief Executive Chui Sai On and other guests preside over the lighting ceremony held in Zhuhai for the Macao border crossing area of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, during a celebration to mark the 18th anniversary of the establishment of the MSAR.



The opening ceremony of the International Conference on the “Belt and Road” initiative and Macao’s Development is held on 8 June.



On 8 June, Chief Executive Chui Sai On and other guests visit the photo exhibition on Macao’s participation in and contributions to the construction of the “Belt and Road” initiative.



The touring photo exhibition on Macao’s participation in and contributions to the construction of the “Belt and Road” initiative, organised by the MSAR Government, is launched at Tap Seac Square on 24 June.



On 2 May, Chief Executive Chui Sai On presides over the first plenary meeting of the Working Committee for the Development of the “Belt and Road” initiative.

澳門特別行政區政府熱烈慶祝中華人民共和國成立六十八周年
Governo da Região Administrativa Especial de Macau celebra com entusiasmo o 68º Aniversário da Implantação da República Popular da China



The Government holds a National Day reception on 1 October to celebrate the 68th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China.



On 17 December, Chief Executive Chui Sai On votes in the election of the MSAR representatives to the 13th National People's Congress.

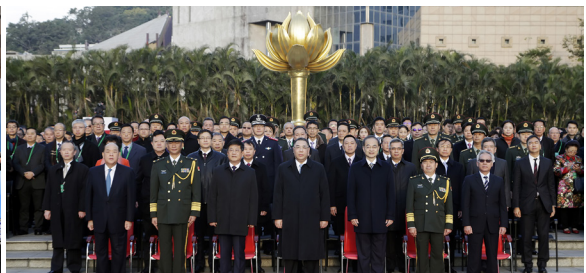


On 21 November, Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends a seminar on the 19th CPC National Congress.

On 24 November, the Vice Chairman and Secretary-general of the Standing Committee of NPC, Wang Chen, and Chief Executive Chui Sai On attend the first plenary meeting of the Election of the MSAR representatives to the 13th National People's Congress.



The opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia Development Summit (Macau) 2017 held on 6 November.



On 20 December, Chief Executive Chui Sai On, principal officials of the Government, officials of the Central People's Government in Macao, military officers of the People's Liberation Army Macao Garrison, and people from various sectors participate in the flag-raising ceremony in celebration of the 18th anniversary of the establishment of the MSAR.



The 8th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum opens on 1 June.



On 1 June, Chief Executive Chui Sai On officiates at the plaque unveiling ceremony of the headquarters of the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Cooperation and Development Fund, during the opening ceremony of the 8th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum.



On 1 June, representatives of the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Cooperation and Development Fund and entrepreneurs sign cooperation agreements, at the opening ceremony of the 8th International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum.



On 4 August, the Office of the Government Spokesperson holds a press conference on developing Macao as a smart city.



On 4 August, the Government signs the “Framework Agreement of Strategic Cooperation in Smart City Development” with Alibaba in Macao.

《內地與澳門關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》 《投資協議》及《經濟技術合作協議》 簽署儀式



On 18 December, the Ministry of Commerce and the MSAR Government sign the CEPA Investment Agreement and the CEPA Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation. The two agreements are important components of the Mainland and Macao Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA), marking a new stage in economic and trading exchanges and cooperation between mainland China and Macao.



On 20 January, the Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends the Spring Reception of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the MSAR.



On 26 September, Chief Executive Chui Sai On meets with the new Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao Special Administrative Region.



On 31 July, Chief Executive Chui Sai On and the Vice Chairman of CPPCC National Committee, Edmund Ho Hau Wah, attend the premiere of *Founding of an Army*, a film to celebrate the 90th Anniversary of the People's Liberation Army.



On 18 January, Chief Executive Chui Sai On; the Vice Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, Edmund Ho Hau Wah; the Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the MSAR, Wang Zhimin; the Commissioner of the Commissioner's Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the MSAR, Ye Dabo; and the Commander of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Macao Garrison, Major General Wang Wen, attend the People's Liberation Army Macao Garrison Chinese New Year Gathering 2017 cum the premiere of the documentary feature film, *The Story of China*.



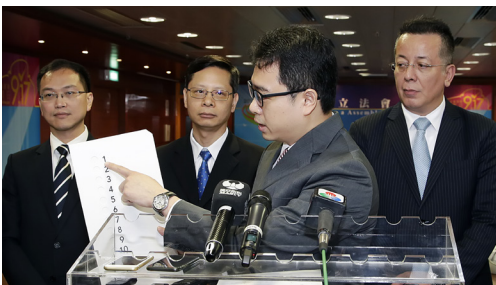
On 6 January, the Medals Award and Honorary Titles Ceremony 2016 of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China is held in the Macao Cultural Centre.



The Government holds a memorial ceremony on Nanjing Massacre National Memorial Day on 13 December.



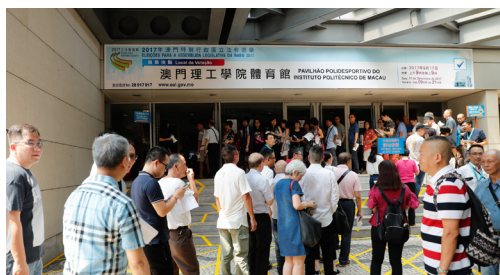
Chief Executive Chui Sai On and the chairperson and members of the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Election during the inauguration ceremony, on 26 January.



The Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Election designs a Braille template for the blind and visually impaired; and on 5 July, the Chairman of the Commission, Tong Hio Fong, shows the template to the media.



On 15 September, Chief Executive Chui Sai On visits the polling station of the Legislative Assembly Election in the Macau Stadium.



Voters actively participate in the 6th Legislative Assembly Election of the MSAR on 17 September.



On 16 October, all members of the 6th Legislative Assembly are sworn in. The oath is administered by Chief Executive Chui Sai On.



A seminar on the 24th anniversary of the promulgation of the Macao Basic Law is held on 29 March.



On 1 April, the 2017 Macao International Environmental Co-operation Forum & Exhibition (MIECF) celebrates Green Public Day, to enhance public awareness of environmental protection and understanding of green, low carbon living.



On 19 June, officials taking part in the third edition of the “Mayors’ Visiting Program” exchange views with the departments related to tourism, culture, trade, investment and other areas in Macao, and visit the Ruins of St Paul’s.



On 17 October, Chief Executive Chui Sai On and other guests attend the closing ceremony of the Global Tourism Economy Forum organised by the Secretariat for Social Affairs and Culture.



A seminar on “Planning the Development of a City Cluster in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area” is held in the Macao East Asian Games Dome on 16 June.



The 2017 Macao International Environmental Co-operation Forum & Exhibition (MIECF) opens on 30 March.



The 22nd Macao International Trade and Investment Fair opens on 19 October. Chief Executive Chui Sai On and guests pose for a photograph in front of the Macao Pavilion.



On 18 May, Chief Executive Chui Sai On presides over the opening ceremony for the new Taipa Ferry Terminal.



On 15 August, Chief Executive Chui Sai On presides over the send-off ceremony for the Macao delegation competing in the 13th National Games of the People's Republic of China.



On 5 January, Chief Executive Chui Sai On hosts a luncheon for representatives of local Portuguese and English media.



On 4 January, Chief Executive Chui Sai On hosts a luncheon for representatives of local Chinese media.



Chief Executive Chui Sai On delivers the Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2018 to the Legislative Assembly on 14 November, to an audience including principal government officials.



On 27 January, Chief Executive Chui Sai On attends the opening ceremony of the Chinese New Year event “Celebration for the Year of the Rooster”.



The dragon dance to celebrate the Year of the Rooster, on the first day of the Lunar New Year (28 January).



Secretary for Security Wong Sio Chak; the Commissioner-General of the Unitary Police Service, Ma Io Kun; the Director General of the Macao Customs Service, Vong Iao Lek; and leading officials of the Public Security Forces and departments singing together in the Peaceful Macao – Police-Public Chinese New Year Gala 2017, held on 8 February.



On 12 April, the Commissioner-General of the Unitary Police Service, Ma Io Kun; and the Director General of the Macao Customs Service, Vong Iao Lek, accompany a delegation to the 20th Guangdong-Macao Police Working Meeting, to view on site the cooperation between the Macao Police and related Guangdong Province departments in cracking down on people smuggling and effectively coping with emergencies in Macao waters.

On 21 February, the Office of the Government Spokesperson and the Government Information Bureau hold a tea gathering with the media.



The 2017 promotional event on prevention of dengue fever and Zika virus infection is held in Lao Hon Market Garden on 20 May.



The Festival for World Environment Day of Two Regions and Five Cities 2017 is held in Friendship Plaza on 3 June.



The Marine and Water Bureau Day is held at the Government Dockyard on 16 July.



On 17 July, the Public Security Police conducts an immigration system emergency drill, to test the responsiveness and cooperation capacity of the Government departments in the event of emergency.



On 18 July, the Judiciary Police holds the graduation ceremony of the “Junior Anti-Crime Pioneers” and a launch event, to nurture more teenagers as anti-crime pioneers to build a stronger team for preventing and combating crime.



The opening ceremony of the Wushu Masters Challenge 2017 is held in Tap Seac Multisport Pavilion on 10 August.



The opening ceremony of the 31st Macao International Music Festival held at the Macao Cultural Centre on 29 September.



The opening ceremony of the 2017/2018 Judicial Year held at the Macao Cultural Centre on 18 October.



The first Senior Citizen Day of the MSAR held at the Macao Forum on 28 October.



The first batch of products is sold to the mainland China market through cross-border e-commerce channels with promotion by and support from the Government. The products arrive at Nansha, Guangzhou through the Lotus Flower Bridge Checkpoint between Cotai and Hengqin on 17 August.



On 15 November, drivers in the four major competitions of the 64th Macau Grand Prix interact with local students at the Olympic Complex.



The 64th Macau Grand Prix opens on 18 November.



On 19 November, the Government holds the first public consultation on legislation covering the minimum wage for all sectors.



The Macao International Parade 2017 is held on 17 December, to celebrate the 18th anniversary of Macao's Handover.



On 24 March, acting Chief Executive Chan Hoi Fan attends a Spring Festival reception in Macao hosted by the Guangdong Government.



The Secretary for Economy and Finance, Leong Vai Tac, delivers a speech during the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia Development Summit (Macao) 2017 on 6 November.



On 6 July, Secretary for Security Wong Sio Chak presides over the launch ceremony of the Coloane Commissariat.



On 12 June, Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture Tam Chon Weng attends the launch ceremony of the Centre for Rehabilitation of Children and the website of the Comprehensive Evaluation of Children Centre.



On 9 November, Secretary for Transport and Public Works Raimundo Arrais do Rosário officiates at the opening ceremony of the Taipa Terminal Post Office.



On 15 December, the Secretary for Administration and Justice Chan Hoi Fan and the Consul General of Mongolia to the Hong Kong and Macao SARs, Samdan Erdene, sign the Agreement between the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and Mongolia on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons, on behalf of the respective governments.



At the signing ceremony of the 13th China Expo Forum for International Cooperation (CEFCO 2017) – China and Foreign Convention and Exhibition Industry Cooperation on 12 January, the Secretary for Economy and Finance, Leong Vai Tac, and the chairperson of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Jiang Zengwei, sign an agreement on the establishment of a joint working committee to promote the MICE industry of the Macao SAR.



On 24 July, on behalf of the Government, the Secretary for Security, Wong Sio Chak, attends the graduation ceremony of the first Macao tertiary student military training camp cum the 13th Military Summer Camp for Macao Young Students.

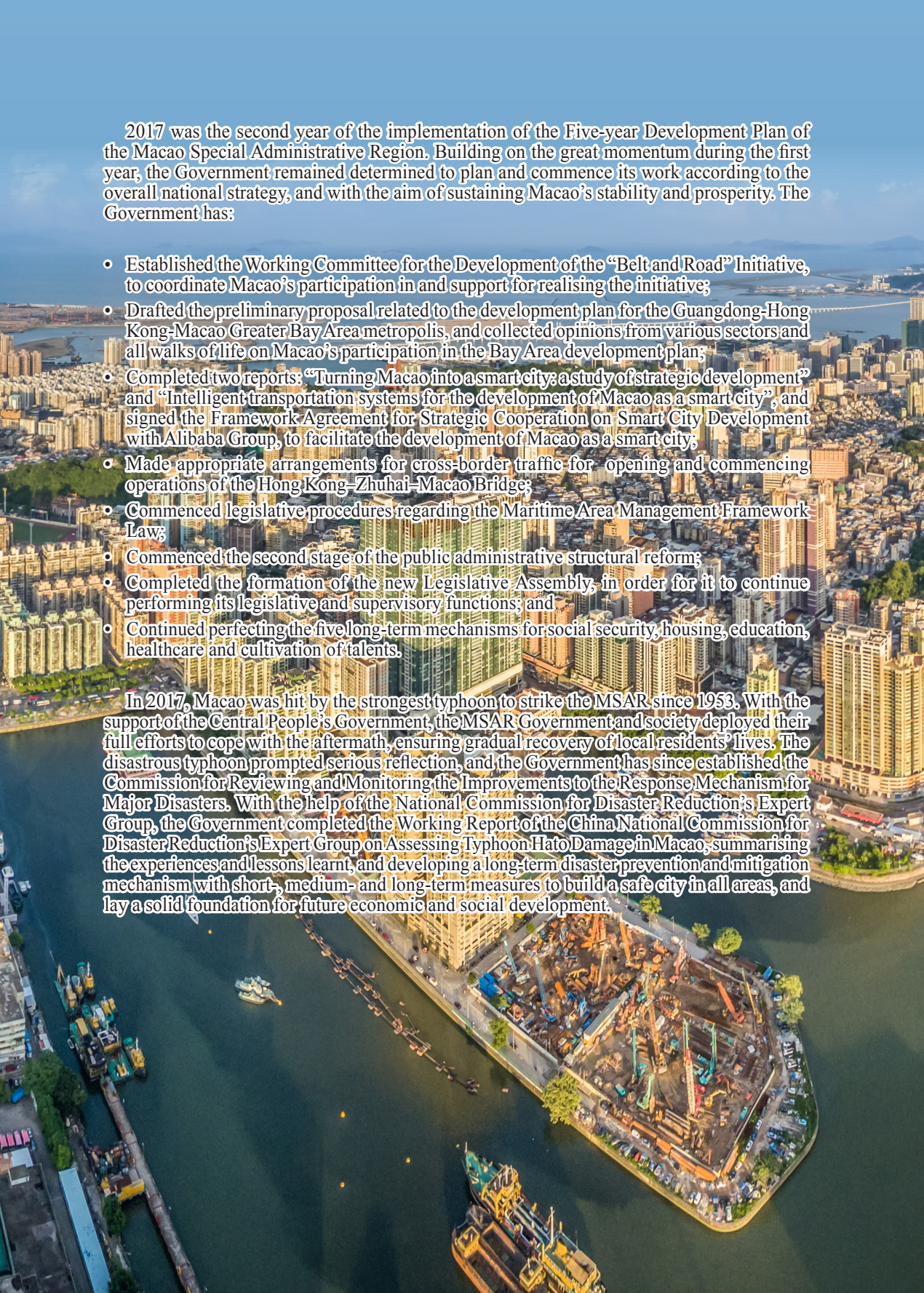


On 21 September, the Secretary for Transport and Public Works, Raimundo Arrais do Rosário, officiates at the opening ceremony of the exhibition “A Contribution to the History of Macau”, and the ceremony to release the photo album on the Centenary of Macao Postal Savings.



On 20 November, the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, Tam Chon Weng, officiates at the send-off and flag presentation ceremony for the contingent of Macao athletes heading to the Pacific School Games 2017.

OVERVIEW OF THE MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION IN 2017

An aerial photograph of Macao, China, showing a dense urban landscape with numerous high-rise apartment buildings and commercial structures. The city is situated along a coastline with a harbor area visible in the foreground. The sky is clear and blue. The text is overlaid on the upper portion of the image.

2017 was the second year of the implementation of the Five-year Development Plan of the Macao Special Administrative Region. Building on the great momentum during the first year, the Government remained determined to plan and commence its work according to the overall national strategy, and with the aim of sustaining Macao's stability and prosperity. The Government has:

- Established the Working Committee for the Development of the “Belt and Road” Initiative, to coordinate Macao's participation in and support for realising the initiative;
- Drafted the preliminary proposal related to the development plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area metropolis, and collected opinions from various sectors and all walks of life on Macao's participation in the Bay Area development plan;
- Completed two reports: “Turning Macao into a smart city: a study of strategic development” and “Intelligent transportation systems for the development of Macao as a smart city”, and signed the Framework Agreement for Strategic Cooperation on Smart City Development with Alibaba Group, to facilitate the development of Macao as a smart city;
- Made appropriate arrangements for cross-border traffic for opening and commencing operations of the Hong Kong–Zhuhai–Macao Bridge;
- Commenced legislative procedures regarding the Maritime Area Management Framework Law;
- Commenced the second stage of the public administrative structural reform;
- Completed the formation of the new Legislative Assembly, in order for it to continue performing its legislative and supervisory functions; and
- Continued perfecting the five long-term mechanisms for social security, housing, education, healthcare and cultivation of talents.

In 2017, Macao was hit by the strongest typhoon to strike the MSAR since 1953. With the support of the Central People's Government, the MSAR Government and society deployed their full efforts to cope with the aftermath, ensuring gradual recovery of local residents' lives. The disastrous typhoon prompted serious reflection, and the Government has since established the Commission for Reviewing and Monitoring the Improvements to the Response Mechanism for Major Disasters. With the help of the National Commission for Disaster Reduction's Expert Group, the Government completed the Working Report of the China National Commission for Disaster Reduction's Expert Group on Assessing Typhoon Hato Damage in Macao, summarising the experiences and lessons learnt, and developing a long-term disaster prevention and mitigation mechanism with short-, medium- and long-term measures to build a safe city in all areas, and lay a solid foundation for future economic and social development.

Full participation in typhoon relief work and disaster prevention and mitigation



During the year, Macao was hit by the strongest typhoon of the past half century, causing severe social and economic damage and losses. With the full support of the Central People's Government, the MSAR Government and all sectors in Macao contributed their maximum efforts to the aftermath work, and jointly overcame the hard time. Meanwhile, the Government thoroughly reviewed, and investigated the responses to natural disasters, with a focus on system building and resources investment, to develop a long-term mechanism for disaster prevention and mitigation with short-, medium- and long-term measures, with the aim of laying a more solid foundation for the future development of Macao.

Severe Typhoon Hato hit Macao on 23 August 2017. A high astronomical tide, coupled with storm surges, led to severe flooding in low-lying areas. This resulted in prolonged suspension of electricity and water supplies in certain districts. The typhoon caused 10 deaths and over 200 injuries. Integrating all data collected, the Government estimated Macao's direct and indirect economic losses caused by Typhoon Hato were 9.045 billion patacas and 3.5 billion patacas, respectively, leading to a total loss of 12.545 billion patacas.

In order to more quickly restore order in society and reduce the threats and impacts caused by the typhoon, Chief Executive Chui Sai On – in accordance with the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Garrison Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region – obtained immediate permission from the Central Government to seek the PLA Garrison in Macao's assistance with disaster relief. With the concern and support of the Central People's Government, the PLA Macao Garrison joined in the relief work from 25 August, acting effectively and efficiently.

This was the first time that the PLA Macao Garrison provided assistance to the Government in relief work since the establishment of the MSAR. After working hard for three consecutive days, the PLA Macao Garrison completed the cleaning up in 11 districts – Rua de Cinco de Outubro, Almirante Sergio Road, Avenida de Horta e Costa, Santo Antonio, Avenida de Kwong Tung, Hou Kong Middle School, from Rua da Ribeira do Patane to Avenida do Almirante Lacerda, from Estrada Marginal da Areia Preta to Rua Nova da Areia Preta, Ilha Verde, and from Avenida Dr. Sun Yat-Sen to New Yaohan. The operation covered an area of about 1.076 million square metres, and streets with a total length of about 120,500 metres; about 680 trees were felled and transported away, and more than 700 truckloads of rubbish were disposed of.

Neighbouring regions also gave Macao a helping hand. Guangdong and Zhuhai actively took part in the relief work, and organised and mobilised relief supplies, greatly reducing Macao's pressure in relief work.

The Central People's Government's concern and support for Macao once again demonstrated that the MSAR is strongly backed by support from the motherland.

Mutual aid and unity are fine traits of Macao society. Macao residents joined hands and helped each other, making great contributions in responding to the disaster and the relief work.

During the relief and clean-up operation, over 8,800 members of the disciplinary forces provided relief efforts, and cleared streets of rubble day and night. Residents and community groups formed volunteer teams to clear up waste after work. Responding to the Government's call for volunteers, over 2,200 civil servants from more than 30 public departments joined the volunteer force.

Emergency relief measures coping with difficulties

The Government implemented a series of emergency relief measures, including the "Special Assistance Plan for Damage Caused by the Passage of Typhoon Hato" supported by the Macao Foundation, and the "Special Support Plan for SMEs affected by Typhoon Hato" and the "Post-disaster Allowance" offered by the Industrial and Commercial Development Fund, to assist local residents and small and medium enterprises with overcoming difficulties.

As at the end of 2017, the total amount of allowances and subsidies paid under the "Special Assistance Plan for Damage Caused by the Passage of Typhoon Hato" was around 494 million patacas. By 30 September – the deadline for applications for allowances and subsidies from the Industrial and Commercial Development Fund, 14,536 applications for "Post-disaster Allowance" and 6,640 applications for "Special Support Plan for SMEs affected by Typhoon Hato" were received, involving a total amount of 2.364 billion patacas.

Improve emergency response by focusing on development of a long-term disaster prevention and mitigation mechanism

Typhoon Hato led to huge losses, stimulating non-stop reflections and reviews. The Government has clearly requested further enhancement of its disaster prevention and mitigation mechanism, by summarising the experiences and lessons learnt, and implementing short-, medium- and long-term disaster prevention and mitigation work.

Chief Executive Chui Sai On issued an Executive Order on 27 August to establish the Commission for Reviewing and Monitoring the Improvements to the Response Mechanism for Major Disasters, to review the current crisis management mechanisms – including weather forecasting, coordination of civil protection work, coordination of information dissemination, and status of related infrastructure; develop overall planning to enhance the synergy for future crisis management, especially on unified planning, operations and information dissemination, to strengthen the ability to respond to emergencies, protect residents’ lives and property, and maintain society’s stability.

The Commission is chaired by the Chief Executive, with members including the five Secretaries, the Commissioner-General of the Unitary Police Service and the Director-General of the Macao Customs. Relevant experts, scholars and community members may be invited to attend the commission meetings when needed. The Commission will also form various task forces and invite engagement of professionals, experts, scholars and community members.

On 6 September, Chief Executive Chui Sai On led the five Secretaries to hold the first press conference after the establishment of the Commission. The press conference introduced ways the Government will prepare for and respond to future disasters, including immediate commencement of work to raise all seawalls by the coast, and the follow-up with Guangdong Province on the construction of sluices at the Inner Harbour; increase the proportion of locally generated electricity by up to 50 percent; attain the ability to maintain water supplies for at least 12 hours in times of emergencies; an invitation to experts from mainland China to assist in reviewing and enhancing the disaster prevention mechanism; and establishment of a department provisionally named the Civil Protection and Emergency Coordination Bureau.

On 11 September, Chief Executive Chui Sai On led a government delegation to Guangzhou, to attend a meeting with the Governor of Guangdong province, Mr Ma Xingrui, to discuss the plan for constructing sluices in Macao. Relevant departments of Macao and Guangdong will enhance communications and continue with the coordination work, to commence an in-depth analysis of the sluice construction project, within the current cooperation framework between Guangdong and Macao.

At the end of September and November, the Government invited the expert group of the National Commission for Disaster Reduction to Macao, to conclude and evaluate the responses to Typhoon Hato and study the enhancement of the emergency management mechanism. The experts advised the Government on how to enhance responses to and prevention of disasters.

In the “Work Report of the China National Commission for Disaster Reduction’s Expert Group on Assessing Typhoon Hato Damage in Macao”, the experts gave detailed, specific recommendations on the short-, medium- and long-term disaster prevention and mitigation plans formulated by the Government. Major recommendations include enhancing mechanisms for disaster prevention; mitigation and relief work, and emergency responses; strengthening fundamental infrastructure for operations linked to saving lives and to disaster prevention and mitigation; optimising the coordination mechanism between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao; improving the ability to respond to disasters, catastrophes and their risks; improving the mechanism and the legal system for disaster prevention and mitigation, and management of a public emergency; comprehensively developing a safety culture and quality construction; and focusing on important initiatives.

Finding ways to improve the ability to withstand disasters has become a critical issue to be solved by the Government and various sectors of society. To standardise and normalise disaster prevention and mitigation work, Chief Executive Chui Sai On put forward “Optimise the emergency

response mechanism and enhance public safety” in the Policy Address for the Fiscal Year 2018, to prioritise people’s lives, properties and public safety, enhance disaster prevention and mitigation capability, propose short-, medium- and long-term measures for disaster prevention and mitigation, and announce the commencement of formulation of a ten-year plan for disaster prevention and mitigation (2019-2028) during 2018.

According to the Policy Address, short-term measures include: commence formulation of emergency response action plans in all departments; establish a department focused on civil protection and emergency response coordination, including integrated civil protection drills, emergency response actions by the entire community and protection centres; perfect the laws and regulations on risk management and emergency responses, focusing on the revision of the by-laws and standards for meteorological warnings; and improve flood prevention and drainage infrastructure at the Inner Harbour, to improve the emergency response abilities of the facilities for water and electricity supplies and communications.

Medium-to-long-term measures include: enhance safe operating capacity of the city by prioritising infrastructure development in new urban planning, including the planning of underground pipeline networks and wind-resistant designs for buildings; make use of big data to establish a crisis information management system to foster disaster information sharing and establish a unified information dissemination platform; and establish a professional and efficient emergency rescue team, and improve the professional training of meteorological staff.

Always upholding the principle of serving the public, the Government is implementing disaster prevention and mitigation work in an orderly manner, amending the Civil Protection Law, and formulating a 10-year plan for disaster prevention and mitigation (2019-2028). Major tasks have commenced, including the establishment of a new command system for the management of public emergencies. The Government will also strive to initiate the establishment of an insurance system to cover losses from major disasters, an overall emergency response plan, construction of fundamental major infrastructure, and promotion of safety awareness. The Government will continue dedicating its utmost efforts to overall disaster prevention and enhancing mitigation capability; prioritising people’s lives, properties and public safety; and investing more resources to facilitate development of a long-term disaster prevention and mitigation mechanism with short-, medium- and long-term measures.



PLA Macao Garrison joins hand with the MSAR Government and Macao people in disaster relief

MSAR Adopts Top-down Design to Enhance Coordination Ability

In 2017, in designing and executing its plans for the MSAR, the Government remained steadfast in aligning with the country’s overall development strategy and aiming for Macao’s ultimate prosperity and stability. The Government gradually implemented various measures under Macao’s first Five-Year Development Plan, speeded up economic development, constantly improved the people’s livelihoods and integrated the MSAR into the country’s overall development. Consolidated analyses by the Government and third parties revealed that the effective implementation of plans was over 80 percent in 2016.



With the practical development of Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre and as an economic and trading service platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries in mind, the Government continued to uphold the “One country” principle and make the best use of “two systems” to allow Macao to fully demonstrate its unique strengths. Through top-down design, the Government constantly enhanced its coordinating and organising abilities, systematically linking up the implementation of Macao’s Five-Year Plan, the establishment of “one centre and one platform”, support for the “Belt and Road” initiative, and the participation in the major cooperative projects in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Hence, synergies were realised, allowing Macao to keep pace with the world and the country, promoting the long-term prosperity and stability of the city, and benefiting the people of Macao.

Leveraging Macao’s strengths to serve the country’s needs

The “Belt and Road” initiative is a strategy of high significance for the country. In Macao’s Five-Year Development Plan, the Government confirmed its participation in the “Belt and Road” initiative as its development strategy. To encourage Macao’s participation in and support for the country’s “Belt and Road” development, the Government made a series of plans in 2017 in terms of infrastructure building, deepened regional cooperation and connecting places with potential that can be unleashed.

In March, the *Macao SAR Gazette* published an Executive Order to establish the Working Committee for the Development of “Belt and Road” Initiative chaired by the Chief Executive. At the first plenary meeting of the working committee, on 2 May, Chief Executive Hui Sai On

demanded that members of the committee lead by example and build a correct understanding and a broad consensus regarding the “Belt and Road” initiative between government departments and all sectors of society. They should build good relations between the Central People’s Government and Macao, among all government departments, and between the Government and social groups, fostering a culture of joint liaisons, joint establishment and mutual sharing. Through contributing to the country’s development, it is the committee’s objective to enhance quality and foster a stronger sense of benefit among Macao people.

In addition, Chief Executive Chui Sai On led delegations to Fuzhou and Guangzhou in February, to meet with senior leaders of Fujian and Guangdong, and discussed the development of the “Belt and Road”. In the first year of cooperation between Fujian and Macao, work will focus on the preparations for investment in trade and cultural exchanges. Meanwhile, both Guangdong and Macao will strive to foster an organic integration in the building of “Belt and Road”, Macao’s “One Centre, One Platform” and Guangdong’s “Three ways of positioning and two firsts” – creating even stronger relations between Guangdong and Macao through participation in the “Belt and Road” initiative.

On 14 May, a government delegation led by Chief Executive Chui Sai On was invited to attend the opening ceremony of the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation held in Beijing. On 8 June, an international seminar on the “Belt and Road” initiative and Macao’s development was held in Macao, where ex-senior politicians from China, Portugal, Thailand and Brazil, local and overseas business figures, leaders of overseas Chinese communities; and relevant experts and academics from mainland China, Hong Kong and around the world exchanged their views on the “Belt and Road” vision and the opportunities arising from Macao’s participation in and support for the “Belt and Road” initiative.

To enhance the understanding among all sectors of society regarding the significance of Macao’s participation in and support for the “Belt and Road” initiative, and to encourage active participation, the Government held a photo exhibition on Macao’s “Belt and Road” participation and support. This was held in five venues in Macao from late June to the end of July. The photo exhibition reached out to the communities, showcasing and introducing the key highlights of the country’s “Belt and Road” initiative, the relationship between “Belt and Road” and Macao, and how various sectors of Macao society could participate in or support the “Belt and Road” initiative, with a full array of visuals and text.

Positioned to leverage its own advantages in order to complement the country’s development strategies, Macao will actively participate in and support the “Belt and Road” initiative, leveraging the advantages arising from the principle of “One country, two systems”, its geographical advantage and the people networks enjoyed by returned overseas Chinese and their families. It will implement policies to attract investment, manage resources, drive market forces, and coordinate and liaise to establish “Belt and Road” platforms that interconnect countries and regions. It will encourage and drive participation from all sectors of society, especially young people, professionals and SMEs, to unleash creativity, seize opportunities, and perform their best in this “Belt and Road” initiative.

Seizing Bay Area opportunities and enhancing self-development

The work report of the Central People’s Government released on 5 March stated that a plan for the development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area metropolis would be formulated to deepen cooperation between mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao, indicating that the building of the Greater Bay Area has officially become a national strategy. On 1 July –

witnessed by President Xi Jinping – the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong SAR, Ms Carrie Lam, Chief Executive Chui Sai On, the Director of the National Development and Reform Commission, Mr He Lifeng, and the Governor of Guangdong province, Mr Ma Xingrui, signed the “Framework Agreement on Deepening Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Cooperation in the Development of the Greater Bay Area” in Hong Kong, jointly building the Greater Bay Area into a more dynamic economic zone, a high-quality living area for living, employment and tourism, and a demonstration zone for deep cooperation between mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao, forming the world’s premier bay area and a world-class metropolis.

As regards tourism cooperation, the tourism departments of nine cities – Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Huizhou, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Jiangmen and Zhaoqing, together with their counterparts in the two special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macao – in December established the Tourism Federation of Cities in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. It is hoped that through integrating resources, image promotion and joint marketing, mutual interaction and cooperation will be promoted among member cities, leading to the building of world-class tourism destinations.

To complement the demonstration of Macao’s strength in building the Greater Bay Area, and to enhance self-development, the Government, building on preliminary works, drafted initial suggestions regarding the development plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area metropolis. At the same time, to promote active participation by various sectors of society, on 13 June the Government launched an opinion survey on the development plan, with a view to listening to the opinions of the general public as well as the professional views of experts, thereby learning from the people and forming a social consensus. On 16 June, the Government organised a seminar on the development plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area metropolis, drawing together about 300 members of society to listen to an introduction to the development plan by Government representatives, and to freely express their opinions regarding the plan.

The opinion survey ended on 28 June. It received opinions and suggestions from representatives of over 120 community groups or organisations who came to the Policy Research Office, and 126 submissions from the general public delivered via letters, website posts, emails or by phone. All these survey participants played their role in offering advice regarding Macao’s participation in the building of the Greater Bay Area.

In participating in building the Greater Bay Area, the Government will focus on demonstrating its own unique advantages, and foster mutual cooperation and complementarities with other cities by adopting three major approaches:

Firstly, strengthening Macao’s function as a world tourism and leisure centre by building itself into a tourism education training base to serve both the Greater Bay Area and the world, and joining hands within the Greater Bay Area to shape leisure destinations with advantages;

Secondly, continuing to demonstrate Macao’s function as an economic and trading service platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, by exploring new opportunities together with various cities in the Greater Bay Area in the areas of Sino-Portuguese financial, economic and trade cooperation;

Thirdly, exploring the feasibility of building an exchange and cooperation base that is centred on Chinese culture and embraces multiple cultures, taking advantage of Macao’s history of cultural exchanges between the East and West for over 400 years, with a view to building a Greater Bay

Area cultural hub that can help to carry forward Chinese culture.

Building a smart city to benefit people's well-being

Constructing a smart city is an important development approach of Macao, and is a strategic initiative of the Government in seeking economic development and improving the people's well-being. The objectives of smart city construction are clearly set out in the MSAR's Five-Year Development Plan and the policy addresses in the past two years. The Government, through increased coordination and liaisons, gathered the efforts of government departments, experts and academics and community and industry groups to jointly accelerate the building of Macao into a smart city, and relevant initiatives have been implemented. In 2017, a series of action plans were carried out.

On 17 February, a special smart city committee under the Science and Technology Committee held its first meeting to discuss and confirm its annual action plans. Members of the committee included experts, academics, and representatives from science and technology groups and from the Government, who were tasked with promoting academic research on smart cities, along with industrial development and publicity. In December, the committee completed two study reports – Turning Macau into a smart city: a study in strategic development, and Feasibility study of smart mobility for the development of Macao into a smart city – which together serve as a high-level design for the smart city of Macao, and as an important reference for the pertinent pilot programme.

On the other hand, in its first plenary meeting on 28 July, the Committee for Development of the World Centre for Tourism and Leisure chaired by the Chief Executive set up a task force focusing on the development of a smart city for the MSAR. This task force serves as a high-level cross-department liaison unit within the government. It comprises representatives from various government departments, who are to roll out the implementation of smart city construction under the Five-Year Plan of the MSAR and provide relevant recommendations.

Upon confirming the objectives of developing a smart city, the Government drew reference from the experiences of other highly-developed regions, and after thorough study and discussion, on 4 August signed the Framework Agreement of Strategic Cooperation on Smart City Development with Alibaba Group, with a view to harnessing cloud computing and big data to gradually build Macao into a smart city that is led by digital technology to offer its people smart services. The agreement will be implemented in two phases that cover tourism, talent training, transportation management, medical services, urban management and services, environmental protection, customs clearance, and economic forecasts.

The smart city construction by the Government will always have the wellbeing of the people at heart, with a vision of building a city that is good for living and on par with the development of its neighbouring regions. It is also expected that public administration can be improved via the use of technology, thereby raising the service standards and effectiveness of the Government, and better responding to the needs of its people.



Enthusiastic voting for the competitive sixth Legislative Assembly Election



The sixth Legislative Assembly Election of the Macao SAR was held on 17 September 2017. The sixth Legislative Assembly comprises 33 legislators: 14 directly elected, 12 indirectly elected and seven appointed legislators. The number of members remained unchanged.

Both the numbers of candidate groups and candidates for direct election to the sixth Legislative Assembly broke the records, with 186 candidates from 24 groups contesting 14 seats (there were originally 192 candidates from 25 lists, however one group announced its withdrawal, after confirmation of the list of candidates and one candidate from another group withdrew). There were over 300,000 registered voters in Macao, 30,000 more than for the fifth Legislative Assembly Election. As both the numbers of candidate lists and voters had increased, the sixth Legislative Assembly Election was considered the most competitive of Macao's elections. This was the first time there were more candidates than seats in indirect elections. There were six candidate lists representing five sectors, with two candidate lists contesting for three seats in the professional sector.

Various sectors and residents of Macao actively participated in the sixth Legislative Assembly Election, fulfilling their civic responsibility. The total number of votes reached new high since Macao's return to the motherland, reflecting the rise of civic awareness and a joint force for the development of Macao. The new Legislative Assembly was successfully formed following the smooth completion of the election.

Optimising legislation and enhancing election quality

In 2016, after a comprehensive consultation, the Government amended the Legislative Assembly Electoral Law, striving to optimise the electoral system for the Legislative Assembly, strengthen fairness of elections and enhance competition in indirect elections by perfecting specifications regarding election campaigns, strengthening enforcement against illegal electoral activities, improving electoral organisation work, and optimising the eligibility for running for the Legislative Assembly Election and the regulation on holding concurrent positions.

In the direct election, political organisations or any nomination committee formed by 300 to 500 eligible voters are qualified to submit their candidate lists. Natural persons aged 18 and above, who are Macao permanent residents, may vote to elect 14 directly elected members in the Legislative Assembly Election, provided that they have completed voter registration and been entered into the register of voters published in January 2017.

In the indirect elections, any nomination committee should have at least 20 percent of members who are legal persons belonging to the relevant constituency. All these legal persons should have been entered into the register of voters published in January 2017. If the calculation of the percentage results in a figure that is not an integer, the integer with a smaller value that is closest to the result should be taken. Nomination committees may submit candidate lists through their trustees.

According to the register of corporate voters published in January 2017, the total number of valid voters was 858. The numbers of valid corporate voters in each sector were as follows: Industrial, Commercial and Financial: 102; Labour: 75; Professional: 55; Social Service: 134; Cultural: 148; Education: 23; and Sports: 321.

Further, the newly amended Legislative Assembly Electoral Law specifies that candidates should sign a declaration that pledges adherence to the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and allegiance to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. The amended Legislative Assembly Electoral Law also introduced a deposit (25,000 patacas) system. The deposit will be forfeited if the number of votes obtained by the candidate list is less than that of the nomination committee. The Government's aim in introducing these new measures was to raise the threshold for election, and enhance the credibility of candidates and the solemnity of the election.

Orderly commencement of election work and maintaining a clean and fair election

To better coordinate and organise the sixth Legislative Assembly Election, on 25 January 2017 Chief Executive Chui Sai On appointed the chairman and members of the Electoral Affairs Commission for the Legislative Assembly Election (CAEAL) as follows: Chairman Tong Hio Fong; members Mr Lai U Hou, Mr Jose Maria da Fonseca Tavares, Mr Kou Peng Kuan, Mr Iong Kong Leong and Mr Chan Chi Ping, in accordance with the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and the current Legislative Assembly Election Law.

From February 2017, the CAEAL enhanced communications to inform the public regarding the latest situation with election preparations, through regular meetings, seminars, the media, press conferences and the election website. An election campaign reporting platform was also set up, for the public to access and supervise election campaigns and non-electoral campaign activities.

Meanwhile, the CAEAL held working meetings with various departments of the Government to discuss the execution of election procedures, information exchange mechanism and enforcement against election irregularities, and clarified the procedures for handling minor violations, to ensure fairness and impartiality of the election. Extensive promotions through traditional and new media were launched, such as producing promotional videos and news features, to enable citizens of all age groups to easily access information about the election.

To ensure integrity of the electoral process, the CAEAL and the Commission Against Corruption (CCAC) jointly established a unified complaints hotline and online complaints platform, to encourage residents to fulfil their duties and obligations to report any election violations. An official WeChat account was also opened to provide quick and convenient access to information about the CAEAL and a clean election.

Committed to cracking down on vote-buying, the CCAC established an anti-bribery team, focusing on possible irregularities in the Legislative Assembly Election, and conducting intelligence gathering, research and planning to proactively safeguard against bribery.

According to the amended Legislative Assembly Electoral Law, legal persons and candidates should report any electoral campaign activity they organise or participate in. The CCAC continues conducting inspections of relevant activities. From March to September in 2017, the CCAC undertook 5,089 anti-bribery actions, including 2,907 inspections to restaurants and banquet venues, 1,850 inspections to community activity venues and 332 inspections on allowance disbursement and travel activities.

In addition, the CCAC formed the Volunteer Team for Clean Elections 2017, recruiting 83 Form 3 to Form 6 students in Macao to assist the CCAC in organising seminars and participating in outdoor promotions to spread the message of clean elections to the public.

Four-year term of office commences for elected Legislative Assembly members

According to the Executive Order published in the *Macao SAR Gazette*, the budget for the sixth Legislative Assembly Election in 2017 was 55,555,700 patacas. The maximum limit for each candidate list's election campaign expenses for the Legislative Assembly Election 2017 was 3,549,622 patacas.

In the sixth Legislative Assembly Election, 192 candidates from 25 lists were confirmed to be qualified for direct elections. As one candidate and one list subsequently withdrew from the election, there were 186 candidates from 24 lists contesting 14 seats, which still broke the record in terms of numbers of lists and candidates. For indirect elections, 15 candidates from six candidate lists contested 12 seats in five sectors, including two lists in the professional sector. This was the first ever competitive indirect election in the Macao SAR.

There were 305,615 eligible voters for the sixth Legislative Assembly Election, about 10 percent more than the figure of 276,034 in 2013. The increase showed that more residents exercised their civil rights, as empowered under the Basic Law. To ensure a smooth election process with the increased number of voters, 37 polling stations for direct elections were opened in 36 polling venues, six more than in the last election. Five polling stations were opened for indirect elections, in one polling venue.

On 17 September, the election date, the polling stations were open from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. With a record-breaking 174,872 votes cast in direct elections, the voter turnout rate was 57.22 percent, 2.2 percent more than in the previous election. The voter turnout rate for indirect elections was 91.67 percent, which was higher than the previous election.

On 19 September, the General Audit Committee of the Legislative Assembly Election announced the audited results. Of the 174,872 votes counted, 172,628 were valid, 944 were blank, and 1,300 were invalid.

On 27 September, according to the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Electoral System for the Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR, Chief Executive Chui Sai On appointed seven legislators to the Legislative Assembly through an executive order. They were: Ma Chi Seng, Pang Chuan, Wu Chou Kit, Lao Chi Ngai, Fong Ka Chio, Iau Teng Pio and Chan Wa Keong.

On 28 September, the *Macao SAR Gazette* published an announcement by the Court of Final Appeal, and confirmed the results of the direct and indirect elections of the Legislative Assembly Election according to the Legislative Assembly Electoral Law. The 14 directly elected legislators were: Mak Soi Kun, Lei Cheng I, Si Ka Lon, Jose Maria Pereira Coutinho, Ho Ion Sang, Au Kam San, Leong On Kei, Song Pek Kei, Ng Kuok Cheong, Lam Iok Fong, Wong Kit Cheng, Sou Ka Hou, Zheng Anting and Leong Sun Iok. The 12 indirectly elected legislators were: Ho Iat Seng, Kou Hoi In, Chui Sai Peng Jose, Ip Sio Kai, Lam Lon Wai, Lei Chan U, Chui Sai Cheong, Chan Iek Lap, Vong Hin Fai, Chan Hon, Cheung Lup Kwan Vitor and Chan Chak Mo. All 33 members of the sixth Legislative Assembly of Macao were returned.

On 16 October, Chief Executive Chui Sai On swore in all the legislators at the Government Headquarters. The four-year term of office commenced. The first plenary meeting was held on the same day, to elect the president, vice president and the first and second secretaries by and from among its members. Ho Iat Seng, Chui Sai Cheong, Kou Hoi In and Chan Hon were elected to these positions, respectively.

Enhance qualitative development of industries and promote adequate economic diversification

In 2017, Macao's economy gradually emerged from its in-depth adjustment period, to commence a stable upturn. Annual GDP grew by 9.1 percent to 404.2 billion patacas, putting a halt to the economic contraction over the past three years. Annual GDP per capita was 622,803 patacas. Public finance was sound and stable. The unemployment rate was maintained at two percent. Gross gaming revenue was 265.743 billion patacas, an increase of 19.1 percent over the previous year, representing the first growth in the past three years. On the whole, steady development of society was maintained.

In the area of economy and finance, the Government adopted an administrative approach aiming to “strengthen the foundations for maintaining innovative development and enhancing our driving force; foster employment and safeguard the people’s well-being to boost vitality”. It launched a series of initiatives to develop Macao as “One Centre, One Platform”, and speed up adequate economic diversification as set out in the country’s 13th Five-Year Plan and the Five-

Year Development Plan of the Macao Special Administrative Region (2016-2020).



In 2017, the Government continued to foster the development of the convention and exhibition industry through the “conventions as the priority” approach, by launching the Convention Ambassador programme and inviting six authoritative figures to be convention ambassadors, to help Macao with attracting more regional or international conventions to be held in Macao. The Government also implemented and optimised a series of supportive measures for the convention industry, and completed a revision of the Convention and Exhibition Incentive Programme and International Convention and Professional Exhibition Support Scheme. The effectiveness of these supportive measures was consistently monitored through pre-approval assessments and on-site inspections. The Government also took an active role in helping the industry to cope with human resource challenges. As at September, seven conventions in Macao were awarded certification by the Global Association of the Exhibition Industry (UFI). According to the 13th edition of the Annual Report on the Trade Fair Industry in Asia, published by the Global Association of the Exhibition Industry, Macao was ranked the most outstanding exhibition market in Asia in the past five years.

In the area of traditional Chinese medicine, the Government consistently boosted efforts to attract capital and build infrastructure for the Guangdong-Macao Traditional Chinese Medicine Technology Industrial Park, driving more high-quality mainland China and Macao enterprises to establish a foothold there. It also fostered regional cooperation and international exchanges in the traditional Chinese medicine industry, including establishing partnerships with Guangdong and Sichuan, as well as expanding the scope of cooperation with Fujian.

The Government also assisted Macao enterprises in promoting their products in Portuguese-speaking countries, such as Mozambique and Portugal, and followed up with matters concerning international product registration and import and export trade. In September 2017, the Government helped two patented Chinese medicines to complete their registrations with Mozambique; one

of these is manufactured by a Chinese medicine factory in Macao.

Specialised financial service is a nascent industry which the Government has actively promoted in recent years. In this regard, the Government has revised two laws: Legal System for Financial Leasing Businesses, and Tax Incentives for Financial Leasing, thereby improving the legal foundation for the development of the industry. The Government also launched supportive measures – providing convenient business registration, application for non-resident workers, and temporary residence permit application for management-level staff and qualified technical specialists – with a view to inviting more high-quality financial leasing companies to establish businesses in Macao. Importing and training talented people will, it is hoped, enable specialised financial professional teams to be established more quickly.

The Government also strived to create a mechanism for exchanging information between the banking industry associations of Guangdong and Macao, regarding “Belt and Road” investment and financing needs, with a view to fostering regional financial cooperation and expanding room for development of the industry. In 2017, three Macao banks established businesses in mainland China. Through cross-departmental cooperation, the Government visited neighbouring regions, including Guangzhou, Zhongshan and Zhuhai, in the fourth quarter of 2017, to promote Macao’s specialised financial services.

Market expansion via e-commerce among SMEs, while young entrepreneurs integrated into the Greater Bay Area

In 2017, the Government actively promoted development of e-commerce by launching a training programme targeting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and modifying the incentive programme for promotion of e-commerce (application of B2C platform), to encourage e-commerce engagement of businesses. Through driving participation in the Dynamic Macao Business and Trade Fair and similar programmes, the Government facilitated the expansion of business networks, helping SMEs in Macao to expand into the mainland China market via cross-border e-commerce. With Nansha as an entry point, the Government liaised with mainland China counterparts to jointly foster convenient customs clearance at Nansha, for e-commerce goods from Macao that are transported by land.

In mid August, the first-batch of cross-border e-commerce goods was delivered to Nansha from Macao. Moreover, various supportive programmes and services for SMEs were enhanced on an ongoing basis, including: launch of an online appointment service for “Services on the Doorstep”; organising shopping and sight-seeing tours for merchants participating in conventions and exhibitions, and activities to promote retail consumption and community economic development; improving the business environment to create more opportunities for businesses; and fostering long-term cooperation in the “Procurement Partnership Scheme for Local SMEs” between local commercial and industrial associations and Macao’s six large-scale integrated tourism and leisure enterprises, raising the proportion of local goods and services procurements by large enterprises and thereby driving the growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

Regarding entrepreneurship for young people, in 2017 the Government joined hands with private organisations to launch a mentorship programme for young entrepreneurs. Under the programme, enterprises form mentorship circles to pass on knowledge and experience through exchanges, visits, talks and sharing sessions. The Government completed the revision of the Young Entrepreneurs Aid Scheme, further expanding the range of target beneficiaries, simplifying the application process,

setting additional requirements, and optimising supervision and control. Businesses of young entrepreneurs will receive assistance that more closely matches their needs, fully demonstrating the functions of the Young Entrepreneur Incubation Centre.

The Government encouraged young people to participate in the development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area metropolis. In tandem with young entrepreneur support centres in Guangzhou, Zhuhai and Shenzhen, the Government provided work spaces, as well as legal, taxation and other supportive services for young entrepreneurs from Macao. Through mutual recognition of young entrepreneurship projects, young people from Macao were introduced to the incubation centres in mainland China, and those who were pursuing tertiary education in mainland China were given internship opportunities.

In 2017, the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Young Entrepreneur and Innovation Exchange Centre, which was established by the Government, officially opened. This provides a cross-regional platform for sharing resources regarding entrepreneurship between young people in these countries. The government also organised visits to Lisbon, Portugal, for young people from Macao, Qianhai and Hengqin, and invited groups of young Portuguese entrepreneurs to visit Macao, thereby promoting exchanges and cooperation regarding entrepreneurship and innovation between young people in China and Portugal via mutual visits.

Gradual development of Sino-Portuguese service platform and expansion of scope of PPRD regional cooperation

In 2017, the Government continued implementing new measures to support the Sino-Portuguese commercial and trade service platform. The headquarters of the China-Portuguese-speaking Countries Cooperation and Development Fund in Macao officially opened in Macao in June 2017. This provides services to Macao enterprises, including SMEs, and has commenced work on promotion and publicity.

The establishment of a food trading and distribution centre for Portuguese-speaking countries was underway. In 2017, the Government set up exhibition centres for food products from Portuguese-speaking countries, and organised product presentations, business matching sessions and trade fairs for Portuguese-speaking countries, in various mainland China cities. These conventions and exhibitions, together with the Sino-Portuguese commercial and trade service platform, demonstrated Macao's function as a convention and exhibition centre for economic and trade cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.

The Economic and Trade Cooperation and Human Resources Portal Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries has continuously enhanced its functions, and has already started an online registration service for convention and exhibition events. In 2017, the Summit on the Chinese Central SOEs' Support of Macao in the Building of China and Portuguese-speaking Countries Co-operation Platform made its debut, with several cooperation agreements signed between Portuguese-speaking countries, mainland China SOEs and Macao enterprises.

As for regional cooperation, the Government deepened exchanges and connections between Macao and PPRD provinces like Guangdong and Fujian as well as other provinces and cities.

The Government continued recommending projects for and conducting processes for the Hengqin Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Industrial Park, to expedite start-ups by enterprises. Other positive

steps included the official opening of Zhongshan 760 Cultural Park Macao Interactive Zone, and steady progress with establishing the Jiangsu-Macao Cooperation Zone. The Government organised groups from Macao, Fujian province and other regions of mainland China to join the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation Between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, held in the Republic of Cape Verde, and visited Sao Tome and Principe together with a delegation from Fujian. The Government also enhanced cooperation in traditional Chinese medicine with Fujian, and liaisons and business matching with medicine and pharmaceutical technology companies in Fujian.

In the fourth quarter of 2017, the Government signed the Hong Kong and Macau Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement with the Hong Kong SAR Government.

Caring for people's livelihoods, cultivating talents, and planning for a liveable and accessible city



In 2017, the Government continued to uphold its policy objective of optimising the five long-term mechanisms for people's well-being. Continuous improvements in people's livelihoods were achieved on several fronts, namely social security, housing, education, healthcare and talent cultivation, making progress towards meeting the policy targets established in the MSAR's Five-year Plan.

Implementing healthcare policy to jointly build a healthy city

In 2017, the Government upheld the principle of "improve medical services and prioritise prevention" in the implementation of various healthcare policies. In the Five-year Development Plan, the Government established 10 development targets for healthcare. Among these, the

targets for the ratio of healthcare expenditure to total government expenditure, average life expectancies and physicians per 1,000 people were met in 2017, while progress was being made towards meeting the remaining seven targets, with completion rates of over 50 percent.

The Government has been closely monitoring the ageing population trend. Through working on the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation service chain, elderly healthcare services have been further improved by expanding the services covered by the healthcare support hotline for the elderly. In coordination with the existing healthcare services provided by the Conde S. Januario Hospital and the health centres, the Government strives to improve the quality of life of the elderly, and lower their readmission rates.

Regarding caring for the elderly, the Government formulated a preliminary proposal on the internal audit mechanism for subsidised elderly homes, to improve the quality of residential care services. Courses for dementia care planners were organised, to raise the standard of care services for people suffering from dementia in elderly care homes and day-care centres. Residential elderly care training courses were organised, to enable elderly caretakers and domestic helpers to provide better care for the elderly.

Optimisation programmes for social centres for the elderly and elderly day-care centres were also launched, to raise their service quality. Health checkups were provided for the elderly through cross-departmental collaboration, to raise their awareness of health conditions.

Following the establishment of the Children's Comprehensive Assessment Centre in 2016, the Government established the Children's Rehabilitation Services and Treatment Centre in June 2017, and recruited additional therapists to raise the efficiency of assessment and treatment. The average time for assessment has been shortened from one year to less than one month on average. Typically, assessments can be completed within eight weeks. The waiting times for language and occupational therapy have also been shortened by over 50 percent. In addition, parents are encouraged and taught to provide domestic training to children, for better results with early treatment.

In 2004, the Government joined the Alliance for Healthy Cities under the World Health Organization, and it has since been dedicated to the related promotion and education work. In 2017, the Government organised a series of activities with the theme "Macao – A Happy and Healthy Home". Following the principle of prioritising prevention, chronic disease self-management programmes were regularly organised, to advocate healthy ways of living by encouraging people to quit smoking, exercise regularly and maintain a healthy diet.

Phase 1 of the Colorectal Cancer Screening Scheme, which was first launched in 2016, was completed in 2017, and had served 2,400 participants as of September. Referrals for treatment of 15 confirmed cases of this cancer demonstrated that the aim of achieving early diagnosis and treatment had been achieved. Results of the Territory-wide Health Survey Scheme enable a better understanding of our residents' health conditions, which is conducive to formulating and revising healthcare policies.

Improving medical services through scientific administration and optimising infrastructure for long-term development

The Health Centres obtained their first international accreditation in 2014, and in 2017

received another accreditation for day-care medical service centres. Not only did they pass all 26 requirements, but also attained the standard of distinction in “health record management” and “meeting the needs of service users of diverse backgrounds” - demonstrating that the medical standard and service quality of the Health Centres have reached international standards.

The Government continued to improve general and specialist medical services by extending the Health Centres’ service hours, expanding the provision of services, and raising the standard of examinations and testing. Through coordinating and increasing the existing medical provision setup, wards and operation rooms are deployed in a flexible manner. Special teams for trauma, first-aid treatment, stroke and coronary heart disease have been established under the emergency departments, to better serve patients in urgent need of treatment.

As of the first half of 2017, the overall completion rate of the Plan for Improvement of the Medical and Healthcare System was 40 percent. The public works department sought to invite tenders for construction of the superstructure of the Islands District Medical Complex by the end of the year.

Construction of the public health specialist building and the Seac Pai Van Health Centre in Coloane is underway; renovation of the interior of Bairro da Ilha Verde Health Centre has commenced; construction of Ka Ho Rehabilitation Centre was completed during the year; and construction of the superstructure of phase 2 of the community services complex at Rua da Praia do Manduco also commenced during the year.

A well-established legal system is conducive to the sustainable development of the medical and healthcare system. The Legal System on Handling Medical Incidents came into effect on 26 February. On the same day, the Medical Incident Assessment Committee and the Medical Dispute Arbitration Centre commenced operation to handle medical incidents and disputes in fairer, more reasonable and effective manner.

In 2017, the Government established the Technical Committee for Macao Academy of Medical Specialists and recruited 40 specialist trainee doctors and 46 general practitioner interns to facilitate cultivation of professionals. In implementing the Five-year Development Plan, 152 places for specialist trainees were added between 2014 and September 2017, to cultivate talents in advance for future development. Medical workers are encouraged to take part in on-the-job training. Academic institutions from Hong Kong were commissioned to assess the medical system of Macao, with a view to raising the overall standard of medical services.

Optimising the tertiary education system and establishing an assessment system

In 2017, the Government upheld the principle of “Letting Macao thrive through education”. Legislation for the Tertiary Education System has been completed. There was also steady progress with legislation on the rules and regulations regarding the Tertiary Education Quality Assessment System, Tertiary Education Regulations, Tertiary Education Fund, Tertiary Education Council and Academic Credit System in Tertiary Education. Drafting of the Programme Review Guidelines has been completed. The preliminary plan for mid-term and long-term development of tertiary education is being continuously refined, to create favourable conditions for optimisation and future development of Macao’s tertiary education system.

There was smooth progress with implementing Phase 2 of the pilot scheme for the institutional quality audit, with continuous refinement of the quality assurance framework. Training on quality assurance is provided to staff of the education institutions, in preparation for implementing the assessment system. Through the Professional Development Assistance Scheme for Teaching and Research Staff of Higher Education Institutions, staff members of these Institutions continued receiving support for academic research, participation in academic conferences and publication of their research findings. Collaboration campaigns with the University of Coimbra in Portugal and the University of Cambridge in the United Kingdom were organised during the summer break, to provide training courses to 40 teaching and research staff from Macao.

Coordinating examinations and providing information on further studies

Tertiary education is an important springboard for young people's career development. To help secondary school graduates who aim to pursue further studies, the first joint university entrance examination (language and mathematics) coordinated by four local tertiary institutions was successfully completed, through coordination by the department charged with overseeing tertiary education. Nearly 90 percent of the fresh high school graduates applied to sit the examination.

With support from the Ministry of Education, there were significant increases in the quotas for recommended students, participating high schools and disciplines covered during the 2017/2018 academic year. The number of admitted students also reached a record high of 723.

The Public Sector Scholarships and Subsidies Service Platform was launched in April, to provide residents with easy access to information from different public departments. Plus they can complete and declare their particulars via the online channel. The public departments concerned may also better understand the people's need for different items in applications, to ensure a more reasonable allocation of resources.

To encourage holders of Bachelor degrees to enrol in language programmes overseas, in the first quarter of the year the Government introduced an interest subsidy scheme for graduates of higher education institutions receiving language training, with a view to equipping more professionals with multilingual proficiency, hence raising Macao's overall competitiveness.

Regarding basic education, the Basic Academic Attainments for Junior Secondary Curriculum and the Basic Academic Attainments for Senior Secondary Curriculum have been promulgated, with effect from the 2017/2018 academic year, for students studying in junior secondary one and senior secondary one. By the 2019/2020 academic year, the new curriculum will fully cover 15 grades, from kindergarten to high school education.

Regarding youth affairs, the interim review of the Macao Youth Policy (2012-2020) has been completed and published. Through close liaison and cooperation with the mainland China authorities responsible for youth affairs, the training of leaders and members of student associations of secondary schools and youth organisations has been enriched and optimised. Seize the opportunities arising from Macao's participation in the development of the "Belt and Road" initiative and the development plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, the establishment of cooperative relationships between youth organisations in Macao and the Greater Bay Area was promoted.

Precisely planning social support to build a harmonious society

Regarding social support, categorisation of about 10,000 poverty alleviation cases has been completed. The Government also collaborated with various community groups and family and community services centres to establish a community support network for the underprivileged, and to provide more targeted social support.

In September, the Government disbursed an extra one month's full subsidy to about 4,000 Macao families receiving regular financial assistance, and continued to implement the Social Inclusion Scheme (special living allowances for three categories of disadvantaged families).

Child care quotas have increased following the construction of additional child-care centres and expansion of existing ones. As of the third quarter of 2017, there were about 10,000 child care places, which could meet the needs of about 7,000 two-year-old children in Macao. The Government also continued conducting child care service assessments. Under the child-care centre self-assessment scheme, 34 subsidised child-care centres have taken part in and completed the assessments. The Government also introduced a third party assessment scheme.

There is steady progress with implementing the Ten-year Action Plan for the Provision of Services for the Elderly and the Ten-year Development Plan for Rehabilitation Services, which target the elderly and people with disabilities, respectively. A total of 217 measures have been implemented within the short-term phase (2016 to 2017) of the Ten-year Action Plan for the Provision of Services for the Elderly, and preparations for the mid-term phase (2018 to 2020) have already begun. The first Islands District integrated elderly care facility commenced operations in late 2017.

A total of 152 short-term measures (2016 to 2017) in the Ten-year Development Plan for Rehabilitation Services have been almost fully implemented, and some of the mid-term measures have been launched ahead of schedule. In the fourth quarter, the Government finished compiling the General Guidelines on Design and Construction of Accessibility Facilities in the Macao SAR, to regulate new public and subsidised work that will help the elderly, people with disabilities and those with special needs commute more conveniently. Barrier-free access to subsidised rehabilitation service facilities has also been reviewed, with assistance given to organisations wishing to improve barrier-free access to their premises.

In 2017, the amount of mandatory contributions to the social security system was increased. The bill for the Non-mandatory Central Provident Fund System was also passed, as steady development of the double-tier social security system continued. The new organisational law for the Social Security Fund also came into effect, in preparation for the fund's new functions.

The Government also 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. The accumulated amount of the allocations plus interest in each eligible individual account over the previous eight years could be as much as around 60,000 patacas.

The electronic declaration service for contributions to the Social Security Fund commenced operation in January 2017. About 650 enterprises, including a substantial number of large enterprises, have taken part in the electronic system, to make declarations and payments of contributions for more than 93,000 local full-time employees, which accounted for 33.2 percent of the local full-time workforce contributing to the Social Security Fund.

Adopting the concept of “rationalising the administrative structure”, in 2017 the Government started to optimise the application procedures for unemployment allowances through cross-departmental cooperation and exchanges of digital data, which significantly streamlined the required formalities, and reduced the number of departments to be contacted by applicants. The number of people received by these departments was thus reduced by 50 percent compared to previous years, greatly reducing applicants’ waiting times.

Regarding housing, the Government is preparing for future housing supply through demand studies, land supply and legislation. The study on Macao’s public housing demand, commissioned by the Macao Public Governance Research Center, was completed in the third quarter of 2017. The results will give the Government a better understanding of future housing demand, allowing it to plan ahead accordingly. The reclamation work for New Urban Zone Area A, on which 28,000 public housing units will be built, was also completed in 2017. The bill on the amendment to the Legal System for Public Housing has been completed. The previous round of selection procedures for families on the waiting list for public housing has been completed, and the new round of applications for public housing will open by the end of 2018.

Four public housing projects that were previously under construction – Bairro da Ilha Verde Building, Cheng Tou Building, Fai Ieng Building, and Iat Fai Building in Taipa – were completed on schedule in 2017, providing a total of 3,458 Home-Ownership Scheme housing units. The redevelopment of phase 2 of the Mong Ha Public Housing cum Sport Centre was also restarted as scheduled in 2017.

Regarding public housing projects in the planning stages, the plan for urban conditions for about 7,000 public housing units in phase 1 of the project in New Urban Zone Area A have been issued. The feasibility study on the public housing project on Avenue Wai Long has begun; it includes assessments on environmental impact, transport, airflow, etc. Design work will begin once the assessments have been passed. Compilation of building plans for the public housing project on Avenida de Venceslau of Morais has begun.

Guided by the Road Traffic and Transport Policy of Macao (2010-2020), the Government optimises public transport to encourage people to commute by public transport, and continues to enhance vehicle management. In September 2017, the total number of motor vehicles in Macao was about 3.6 percent less than a year before. To facilitate easier commuting, certain bus routes have been reorganised, combined or extended in the light of ongoing city development and changes. Improved combinations of bus stops and better traffic diversions have been implemented, to optimise the bus route network. Regarding taxis, the public bidding for 250 ordinary taxi licences was completed in 2016, while the first batch of 50 special taxis commenced operation in 2017.

In 2017, five public car parks commenced operation in Macao – Chun Su Mei Car Park, Fai Ieng Building Car Park, Cheng Tou Building Car Park, Iat Fai Building Car Park, and the car park inside the Health and Elderly Care Facility Complex in lot CN6d of Seac Pai Van – providing more than 600 parking spaces for light vehicles and motorcycles. The rate and time limit of parking meters will be adjusted in phases, to improve turnover at parking meters.

Manifesting cultural heritage and energising local arts and culture

In 2017, in accordance with the Five-year Development Plan, the Government strived to

implement various measures within the cultural field, including: protecting and revitalising cultural heritage according to the Cultural Heritage Protection Law; promoting popular culture and arts education and cultivating cultural talents, with a particular focus on nurturing young talents; and facilitating the development of the cultural industry and enhancing regional exchanges and cooperation, thereby building Macao as a sustainable cultural city.

Phase 2 of the public consultation on the Plan for Protection and Management of the Historic Centre of Macao commenced in 2017. The results of the assessment of the real estate project for Lai Chi Vun Shipyard were announced in March.

Following the listing of Chapas Sinicas (Official Records of Macao during the Qing Dynasty 1693-1886) on the Memory of the World Regional Register for Asia/Pacific, the Archives of Macao and Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo again collaborated, and successfully listed Chapas Sínicas on UNESCO's Memory of the World Register.

In 2017, the Government continued consolidating and optimising hardware and software facilities of cultural venues; and organising a wide range of activities, subsidy schemes and training projects, to foster cultural activities in the community and the general public's everyday life. The Government also adopts a multi-pronged approach to helping with identifying, training and cultivating local cultural and arts talents.

Raising tourism service quality and developing diverse tourism products



Following a period of adjustment in the face of global economic instability and fluctuations in exchange rates, the tourism industry has recovered ground, as shown by a notable trend in the rising number of visitors to Macao and the resumption of growth in visitor expenditure during 2017.

The Government strives to expedite the development of Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre. After the completion of the study and compilation of the Macao Tourism Industry Development Master Plan, the current situation, advantages, challenges and potential arising from the development of the tourism industry have been explored in detail. Corresponding targets, strategies and action plans have been formulated to guide the sustainable development of Macao's tourism industry.

The Government continued implementing the Community Tourism Plan and the Macao Tourism Awareness Campaign, as well as organising and co-organising a wide array of events and activities. It also finished assessing the effectiveness of several major events, including the Light Festival, International Film Festival & Awards and Chinese New Year Parade, thereby providing a scientific basis for formulating future promotion strategies and optimising events and products.

Regarding industry management, the Government has initiated to optimise tourism-related regulations. The regulations on travel agencies and tour guides are currently going through legislation procedures, while the bill on the amendment to hotel licensing and operation laws has already been completed. The Government maintains regular inspection and monitoring on premises licensed and regulated by the Tourist Office. Law-abiding and quality service awareness among operators in the industry has been improved following the promulgation of various guidelines and recommendations.

The departments responsible for tourism, culture and sport worked closely with each other to promote tourism products. Through cooperation between overseas marketing agencies and the tourism industry, Macao tour packages for seasonal cultural, sport and festive events were introduced, to maximise synergy between these packages.

With Macao recognised as a UNESCO Creative City of Gastronomy, the Government has integrated elements of gastronomy into cultural exchanges, showcasing Macao's distinctive character as a multi-cultural city. Having become a member of the Creative Cities Network, the Macao SAR may engage in cultural exchange and experience sharing with other member cities through an international platform, thereby facilitating the sustainable development of local culture and tourism industries.

In tandem with the development of the Greater Bay Area, the Government actively maintained close liaison with tourism departments of mainland China and Hong Kong. The Exchange Seminar on Holistic Tourism and Tourist Police between mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao and the annual work meeting 2017 of the Joint Working Committee on Tourism to Support Macao's Aspirations to Build a World Centre of Tourism and Leisure were held, for in-depth discussion on building Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre.

Legislative Assembly passes 20 laws covering administration and people's livelihoods

During the fourth session of the fifth Legislative Assembly, from 16 October 2016 to 15 October 2017, a total of 50 plenary meetings and 135 committee meetings were held, passing 20 laws, three resolutions and 13 simple-majority resolutions.



Regarding fulfilment of legislative function:

Concerning public administration and revision of laws, the Legislative Assembly passed:

- Law No. 4/2017 on Amendments to the Rank and Grade System for Civil Servants, marking the beginning of phase one of the public administration reform;
- Law No. 1/2017 on Amendments to Law No. 1/2001 Unitary Police Service of the Macao SAR and Law No. 9/2002 Internal Security Law of the Macao SAR, for consolidation of functions and optimisation of resource allocation;
- Law No. 7/2016 on Amendments to Decree-Law No. 66/99/M General Regulations for Private Notaries dated 1 November, in preparation for the re-launch of the related training programmes;
- Law No. 8/2016 Adjustment to Amount of Housing Allowance, for alleviating the housing burden on civil servants;
- Law No. 9/2016 on Amendments to Law No. 3/2001 Electoral System for the Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR, for upholding the basic principle of fair, just, open and clean elections, and to combat unlawful practices in elections; and
- Law No. 11/2017 Confirmation of Non-enforcement of Certain Laws and Decrees Promulgated between 1976 and 1987, for further clarifying the applicability of the law, thereby ensuring a more consistent legal system in Macao.

Regarding people's livelihoods, the Legislative Assembly passed:

- Law No. 10/2016 on Amendments to Law No. 17/2009 Prohibition of Illegal Production, Trafficking and Consumption of Narcotics and Psychoactive Drugs, for stepping up prevention of and penalties for drug-related crimes;
- Law No. 8/2017 on Amendments to Penal Code, for effectively addressing public aspiration for social stability;
- Law No. 7/2017 on the Non-mandatory Central Provident Fund System, for enhancing protection of resident's post-retirement quality of life;
- Law No. 9/2017 on Amendments to Law No. 5/2011 Smoking Prevention and Control System, a step towards compliance with WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, thereby creating a healthy environment for every resident;
- Law No. 10/2017 on Tertiary Education System, for pressing ahead with implementing the principles of "Letting Macao thrive through education and building Macao with talent" in support of better development of tertiary education;
- Law No. 12/2017 Strata Title Buildings Management Commercial Operation Law and Law No. 14/2017 Legal System for Management of the Common Parts of Condominiums, for improving quality of property management and facilitating property owners' management of common parts of a building, respectively; and
- Law No. 13/2017 on Amendments to Real Estate Tenancy Legal System under the Civil Code, for fostering healthy development of the rental market.

Regarding the fulfilment of international duties, the Legislative Assembly passed:

- Law No. 2/2017 on Enforcement of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), for continued enforcement of CITES in the Macao SAR;
- Law No. 3/2017 on Amendments to Law No. 2/2006 Prevention and Suppression of the Crime of Money Laundering, and Law No. 3/2006 Prevention and Suppression of the Crimes of Terrorism, and Law No. 6/2017 Control of Cross-border Physical Transportation of Cash and Bearer Negotiable Instruments, for ensuring that Macao will remain economically competitive while complying with international standards; and
- Law No. 5/2017 Tax Information Exchange of Financial Account, for implementing a new information exchange protocol.

All these laws were proposed by the Government, except for Law No. 13/2017.

Regarding fulfilment of supervisory function:

In accordance with the authority conferred by the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, the Legislative Assembly carried out budget and public finance supervision

by passing Law No. 15/2017 on Budget Framework Law and Law No. 11/2016 on the 2017 Government Budget, deliberating the Government's Reports on Budget Implementation for 2015, and listening to and discussing the 2017 Policy Address delivered by the Chief Executive.

During the legislative session, legislators raised 591 written and 57 oral questions, and called for 10 plenary meetings regarding the oral questions. Legislators gave 313 pre-agenda speeches, covering housing policy, public transport, health and medicine, economy and culture, environmental protection, public administration, social security and talent cultivation. 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 six reports.

Other responsibilities of the Legislative Assembly include listening to and fully reflecting different views, suggestions and criticism from the public, and making prompt responses regarding public aspirations.

During the session, legislators continued to strengthen the roster system for receiving public visitors, and 285 residents were personally received by legislators through this service. The Legislative Assembly also received 124 submissions and recommendations via telephone and email. The Legislative Assembly received four petitions from citizens and groups, and handled these appropriately.

CCAC Promotes Clean Elections While CA Enhances Communication with Audit Industry

In 2017, the Commission Against Corruption (CCAC) focused on preventing and combating vote-buying and promoting clean elections, to ensure a clean, fair and impartial sixth Legislative Assembly election of the Macao Special Administrative Region. As usual, the CCAC investigated corruption and related fraudulent activities in the public and private sectors, handled complaints to the ombudsman, protected residents' legitimate rights and interests, implemented community education work and continued with regional and international exchanges and cooperation.

In 2017, the CCAC received 1,264 complaints and reports, including 545 anti-corruption cases and 719 complaints to the Ombudsman. At the end of the year, 983 cases were closed, including 537 criminal cases concluded and transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office or closed, and 446 complaints to the Ombudsman concluded and closed. The CCAC also received 1,430 enquiries of various kinds during the year, of which 793 involved criminal offences, while 637 were complaints to the Ombudsman.

Regarding promotion and education, in 2017 the CCAC commenced a series of activities about clean elections, holding 28 sessions of the itinerant theatre tour entitled "More about Clean Elections" at 18 schools. It also recruited 83 students from Form 3 to Form 6 as members of the "Volunteer Team for Clean Elections 2017". After receiving training, the volunteers participated in and assisted with the CCAC's community activities to promote clean elections. The CCAC also opened a WeChat account, to disseminate messages about clean elections through social media.



While promoting clean elections, the CCAC also implemented regular integrity education work. The two CCAC branch offices, at Areia Preta and Taipa, continued their functions of community promotion work, and receiving complaints and reports.

Regarding external affairs, the CCAC organised delegations to visit the Zhejiang and Hunan Commissions for Discipline Inspection, the People’s Procuratorates of Zhuhai, Foshan, Jiangmen and Zhongshan municipalities, and the Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC). The CCAC also sent delegations to participate in the 15th Asian Ombudsman Association General Assembly and the 2017 PyeongChang Global Ombudsman Conference in Korea, the conferences in relation to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in Vienna, and the Second International Criminal Investigation Police Forum and the International Conference on Criminal Investigation and Forensic Science in Shenyang, Liaoning Province.

The CCAC received delegations from the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China, the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC in the Macao SAR, the First Research Institute and the Institute of Forensic Science of the Ministry of Public Security of the PRC, the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Hunan Provincial People’s Government, the People’s Procuratorate of Guangdong Province, the People’s Procuratorate of Fujian Province, the People’s Court of Second Instance of Zhongshan City, the People’s Court of Hengqin New Area, Zhuhai, the ICAC of Hong Kong, the Department of International and Cross-Strait Legal Affairs of the Ministry of Justice of Taiwan, the Office of the Ombudsman of Thailand, the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission, the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau of Singapore and the Casino Regulatory Authority of Singapore. The CCAC and the delegations exchanged views and shared work experience.



In 2017, the Commission of Audit (CA) released three audit reports: two performance audit reports, on Wireless Broadband System – WiFi Go, and Coordination and Management of Road Works, and the Commissioner of Audit’s Report 2016.

The performance audit report on Wireless Broadband System – WiFi Go, revealed there were obvious deficiencies in the implementation of the “WiFi Go” service by the former Bureau of Telecommunications Regulation, including planning, service supervision, installation of WiFi access points and settlement. From 18 September 2010 to March 2016, the public funds allocated to WiFi Go for system installation, service operation and leased line fare totalled up to 160 million patacas.

The audit report indicated that the design of mechanisms for monitoring and follow-up work were imperfect and inadequate, failing to ensure service quality. In addition, in six of the eight procurements of service, the actual number of installed WiFi access points was lower than stipulated in the contracts, as 25 access points were not installed but were still paid for, with a total cost of 422,000.00 patacas. Even though the former DSRT requested a reduction in the numbers of access points installed, the whole payment had to be made since the procurement contracts only stated the total contract prices, without a price adjustment clause – which was unsuitable and unreasonable.

The general public has always complained about the inconvenience caused by frequent roadworks in recent years. The performance audit report “Coordination and Management of Road Works” revealed that there were a total of 3,458 road excavation works in 2014 and 2015, of which 3,257 were by the private sector. The CA conducted a review on the roadworks in these two years, to assess whether they were coordinated and managed through an effective mechanism.

The audit result showed that the Road Works Coordination Group was only a platform for discussion among its members, instead of an authority with power to make changes. Moreover, the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau (IACM), as the department mainly responsible for verifying the administrative procedure, had a series of problems regarding the approval of licences as well

as conducting weekly coordination meetings. In addition, under the Regulation of Organisational Structure of the IACM and the General Regulation of Public Areas, the IACM is responsible for monitoring progress with roadworks. However, regarding approval of construction period and calculation of exact number of construction days, the department had long been failing to exercise its control. The audit report also disclosed irregular situations with IACM, in which supervisory staff overstepped their superior's authority to approve suspension of roadworks, resulting in IACM's inability to better understand and solve all overdue cases.

In order to maintain good communication with the audit industry and get to know the newest information related to auditing, in September, the Commissioner of Audit, Ho Veng On, attended as an observer the Fifth Conference of the Supreme Audit Institutions of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (OISC/CPLP) held in Funchal-Madeira, Portugal, and presented a paper entitled "The Role of Audit Institutions in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".

In November, the Commissioner of Audit, Ho Veng On, led a delegation to attend the Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau Audit Conference 2017 organised by the Audit Office of Guangdong Province in Meizhou, and exchanged views on audit issues of mutual concern with the Director of the Audit Commission of Hong Kong and the Director General of the Audit Office of Guangdong Province.

On 5 June 2017, the 2017 Audit Seminar for SAIs along the "Belt and Road Routes", organised by the China National Audit Office (CNAO), commenced in Nanjing. The Director of the Commissioner of Audit's Office and the Director of Audit Bureau were invited to participate, to gain an overview of China's economic and social development and government audit, and exchange opinions with other participants. In addition, on the invitation of China Audit Society, the Director of Audit Bureau led a delegation to Taipei in August, to participate in the "Cross-Strait, Hong Kong and Macao Audit Theories and Practices Conference 2017" and presented papers on the related topics.

In order to enhance auditors' professional knowledge, the CA joined hands with the Macau Society of Registered Auditors to organise the Audit Professional Workshop in 2017. Six experienced auditors with great achievements in the industry shared information about risk management of large-scale infrastructure projects, information risk, internal control, information technology auditing, internal auditing, ways to determine important information demarcation points, effective cyber security risk management, and effective management of reputation, crises and incidents.

Regarding publicity and promotion, the CA continued organising talks on auditing culture for cadets of the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces who were attending promotion preparation programmes, and newly recruited public administration workers. At the invitation of public departments, the CA also promoted optimisation of use of public funds to relevant public servants. In all, 43 talks were held during the year, attended by some 1,200 participants.

Central Government Recognises Macao's Judiciary Work, and the Public Prosecutions Office Upholds Social Justice

Numbers of cases handled by the three-tier court system

| 2017 | The Court of Final Appeal | The Court of Second Instance | The Court of First Instance (including the Examining Magistracy) | The Administrative Court | Total |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------|
| Cases handled | 89 | 1,241 | 21,591 | 1,095 | 24,016 |
| Cases concluded | 69 | 1,122 | 21,135 | 138 | 22,464 |
| Cases pending | 65 | 740 | 13,392 | 1,485 | 15,682 |

The majority of the cases in the three-tier court system were criminal cases and criminal labour cases, which totalled 9,432 (excluding Examining Magistracy cases). Ranking second were civil and labour cases, which totalled 5,375. There were also 1,301 administrative cases, and 7,908 other cases.

Law promotion and legal consulting services



To strengthen the promotion of the law and foster 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 2017, an accumulated total of 466 articles had been released, 40 of which were released in 2017.

In 2017, the Information Office of the Court of First Instance and the Small Claims Court continued to provide consulting services, with details as follows:

| 2017 | The Court of First Instance | The Small Claims Court |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Number of enquiries received | 9,498 | 1,566 |
| Number of cases involved | 9,043 | 1,566 |
| Number of enquiries directly handled by the Information Centre | 8,410 | 1,566 |
| Number of enquiries transferred to the Public Prosecutions Office | 544 | - |
| Number of enquiries transferred to other departments | 89 | - |
| Telephone enquiries | 2,534 | - |

Legal assistance and enforcement

Regarding delivery of judicial writs and assistance in investigations and evidence collection in civil and commercial cases, in 2017 the Court of Final Appeal received 165 judicial writs from mainland China courts, and delivered 42 judicial writs to mainland China courts on behalf of courts in Macao.

In 2017, the Court of Second Instance received 25 requests for reviewing and endorsing judgments made by mainland China courts or arbiters; no judgments endorsed by the Court of Second Instance were sent to the Court of First Instance for enforcement.

Declarations of assets and interests

In 2017, the Court of Final Appeal followed the regulations in Law No.11/2003, which had been amended according to Law No.1/2013, in the process of receiving individuals for the declaration of assets. It opened 138 individual dossiers, processed 2,109 documents for the declaration of assets that involved 1,615 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 fourth part 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 2017, the disclosure documents (part four) of 378 individual dossiers involving 277 people were published online and could be retrieved. A total of 2,310 disclosure documents involving 647 people have been published online and can be retrieved.

Central Government highly praises Macao's judiciary work, while further achievement strived for in judicial system reform

According to President of the Court of Final Appeal Sam Hou Fai, speaking at the opening ceremony of the 2017-2018 judicial year, Macao's three tiers of courts have adhered to the requirements of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, throughout the past 18 years following its reunification with the motherland. With consideration of the profound changes occurring after the reunification and the actual situation in Macao, the three tiers of courts have continued to explore and summarise experiences, and joined hands with the Government and the Legislative Assembly to facilitate the rule of law and optimise the judicial system. As a result, judicial independence and justice have been effectively guaranteed, and the principle of "One country, two systems" could be thoroughly implemented in the judicial area. Such achievements have been recognised by the Central People's Government and the general public of Macao.

In May 2017, the Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Mr Zhang Dejiang, visited Macao under the directive of President Xi Jinping. During his visit, Mr Zhang visited the Court of Final Appeal. After being briefed about the courts and the Public Prosecutions Office, Mr Zhang highly praised the work of the Macao judiciary on behalf of President Xi and the Central People's Government. He commented that Macao's judiciary has continuously explored optimising its judicial system, and the Central People's Government fully recognised its contribution to the successful implementation of "One country, two systems". Mr Zhang also advised members of the judiciary to exercise its authority carefully and lawfully for the people, and reminded them to always keep this in mind and act accordingly.

President of the Court of Final Appeal Sam Hou Fai also pointed out that in spite of the various difficulties and limitations faced, to strike a balance between judicial justice and efficiency, establishing an innovative and cost-efficient judicial system would be one of the most important quests in judicial reform. Thus, he proposed the following:

- 1. To amend the litigation system and simplify the proceedings.** At present, the Government is conducting preliminary studies on amending the Civil Procedural Code, in the hope of gauging views on how to simplify proceedings and raise judicial efficiency by abandoning the old concepts and systems and expediting amendments to the law, while taking into account the principle of "One country, two systems" and the actual situation in Macao.
- 2. To amend the Judicial Organisation Framework Law and increase judicial economy.** The case involving the former Prosecutor General, which was adjudicated in the Court of Final Appeal, again highlighted the importance and urgency of amending the law. 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.

- 3. To establish a mediation system that matches the actual situation in Macao, and settle disputes through multiple methods.** Mediation is simple, fast, low-cost, and with high privacy, while also helping to maintain the relationship between the parties involved. Since this method of settling disputes fits the actual situation in Macao, Macao should formulate laws and develop a system to regulate mediation with reference to the experiences of mainland China and Hong Kong. An organisation dedicated to mediation should be set up; principles should be formulated for people to follow while performing mediation; and a quality, capable and widely-recognised team of mediators should be formed.



The operation of the Public Prosecutions Office of Macao in 2017 can be summed up as follows:

1. Adhered to the principle of striking a balance between quality and quantity in handling cases, and strived to maintain the rule of law and social justice. All cases with evidence were investigated, and no injustice or appeasement of crime was tolerated. The dignity of law was maintained, to ensure public order in Macao society, where the rule of law applies.
2. Exercised the prosecutorial functions vested in it by law. It conducted research on issues related to law enforcement, and provided legal advice on the development of Macao's legal

system and the maintenance of legality.

3. Leveraged its advantage of being a single organisational structure in handling significant and sensitive cases, and efficiently ensured normal proceedings with the collective intelligence of a dedicated working group.
4. Continued to regulate and strengthen the internal management of the Office of the Prosecutor General to ensure lawful recruitment of staff and operation of the Finance Committee.
5. Promoted the informatisation of its operations, by optimising the work flow and enhancing the efficiency of prosecution through application of advanced technology.

Regarding litigation cases, in 2017, the Public Prosecutions Office initiated investigations of 14,358 criminal cases, representing a decrease of 3.5 percent compared with 14,876 cases in 2016. A total of 16,303 cases were concluded, representing a decrease of 5.67 percent; 4,363 prosecutions were made, representing a decrease of 2.59 percent; 11,651 cases were filed, representing a decrease of 6.32 percent. According to analyses of the statistics, there were three major reasons for filing cases: inability to determine the identity of the offenders after investigations, insufficient evidence of crime, and victims not wishing to take the cases further. A total of 249 filed cases were re-investigated in light of new evidence, representing an increase of 56.6 percent.

In 2017, the judicial officers of the Prosecutorial Office at the Examining Magistracy actively cleared old cases and expedited handling of new cases. As a result, the number of backlog cases continued to decrease. A total of 8,711 cases in 2017 were transferred to 2018, representing a drop of 1,696 cases compared with 10,407 cases transferred to 2017, at the end of 2016.

In 2017, of all cases filed for investigation, the five top-ranked crimes were:

1. 4,756 cases of theft, robbery and property damage (a year-on-year decrease of 2.26 percent);
2. 1,699 cases of offences against physical integrity (a year-on-year increase of 3.79 percent);
3. 1,242 cases of crimes related to traffic accidents (a year-on-year decrease of 7.73 percent);
4. 1,164 cases of fraud and extortion (a year-on-year increase of 13.12 percent); and
5. 1,077 cases of crimes related to illegal immigration (a year-on-year decrease of 20.93 percent).

Crimes that saw a significant increase in the number of cases filed for investigation in 2017 compared with 2016 include: nine cases of cruelty to animals (a year-on-year increase of 800 percent); and 65 cases of domestic violence (a year-on-year increase of 333.33 percent). Such significant increases could be attributed to the fact that the Animal Protection Law and the Law on Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence came into effect in September and November 2016, respectively. Meanwhile, in 2017, 58 cases of money-laundering were filed for investigation, representing a decrease of 73.99 percent compared with 223 cases in 2016. Besides, there were

248 cases involving drugs, representing a decrease of 15.36 percent compared with 293 cases in 2016, which signified that Macao has made another achievement in preventing and combating drug-related crimes.

Since 2015, the average number of cases transferred to the Court of First Instance for trial by the Public Prosecutions Office has been 4,000 every year. In 2017, the judicial officers of the Prosecutorial Office at the Court of First Instance handled trial hearings for 10,682 criminal cases and appeals for 51 cases and made 380 answers to appeals.

Apart from criminal cases, the Prosecutorial Office at the Court of First Instance also handled a large number of civil litigation, labour civil litigation and administrative litigation cases. In 2017, the judicial officers participated in and attended 1,397 trial hearings for civil cases.

In handling labour litigation cases, the Public Prosecutions Office started by performing mediation with regard to the characteristics of the disputes and on the principle of protecting the interests of labour. In 2017, the Public Prosecutions Office handled 892 cases in the Labour Tribunal: 493 were work-related accidents and occupational diseases, while 494 mediations were made, and only 34 cases required litigation due to failure to reach a mediation agreement; besides, 399 cases of ordinary labour litigation were initiated, while 349 mediations were made, and 10 cases required legal actions. Regarding the number of workers involved in the cases, 843 workers were involved in labour litigation cases mediated by Public Prosecutions Office, and 55 employees were involved in cases that required legal actions.

Moreover, to safeguard the legal interests of minors, members of vulnerable groups and the public, the Public Prosecutions Office exercises its authority to take part in the litigation of civil cases that involve minors, missing and incapacitated persons. In 2017, the Public Prosecutions Office handled 175 cases in the family and juvenile court, and 527 cases that involved interdiction, disqualification, curatorship, execution procedures of litigation costs, bankruptcy procedures, mandatory inventory procedures and demand procedures for tax clearance on behalf of the MSAR treasury.

In 2017, the numbers of both judicial appeals against administrative actions and administrative litigation cases increased significantly, with a year-on-year increase of 330 percent for the former and 100 percent for the latter. Such increases could be attributed to the rise in the number of cases of administrative penalties for online car hailing services, which totalled 1,300 between 2016 and 2017. Other cases included disputes over issues such as eligibility to purchase Home-Ownership Scheme Housing, eligibility to rent public housing, non-resident employees working for non-authorised entities, illegal operation of guesthouses, and tax.

In 2017, the Administrative Court office of the Public Prosecutions Office handled a total of 1,250 judicial appeals, 26 litigation cases, and 19 cases involving urgent procedures; reviewed and submitted 2,695 pleadings; and concluded 83 cases.

In 2017, the five judicial officers of the Prosecutorial Offices at the Court of Final Appeal and the Court of Second Instance participated in 1,120 criminal, civil and administrative cases before

the Court of Second Instance, and gave 907 opinions on appeals or answers to appeals; handled 65 cases before the Court of Final Appeal Office, and gave 60 opinions on appeals or answers to appeals.

Moreover, in 2017 the Public Prosecutions Office handled a total of 82 criminal, civil and commercial cases involving judicial assistance. The situation was similar to that of 2016, in which there were 85 cases.

Regarding regional criminal judicial assistance between Macao and mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, in view of objective historical reasons and the actual situation, at present, Macao is still awaiting the enactment of related laws and regulations, especially those involving the transfer of fugitive offenders.

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 33 formal meetings during 2017.

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, one Member of the Legislative Assembly and nine 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.

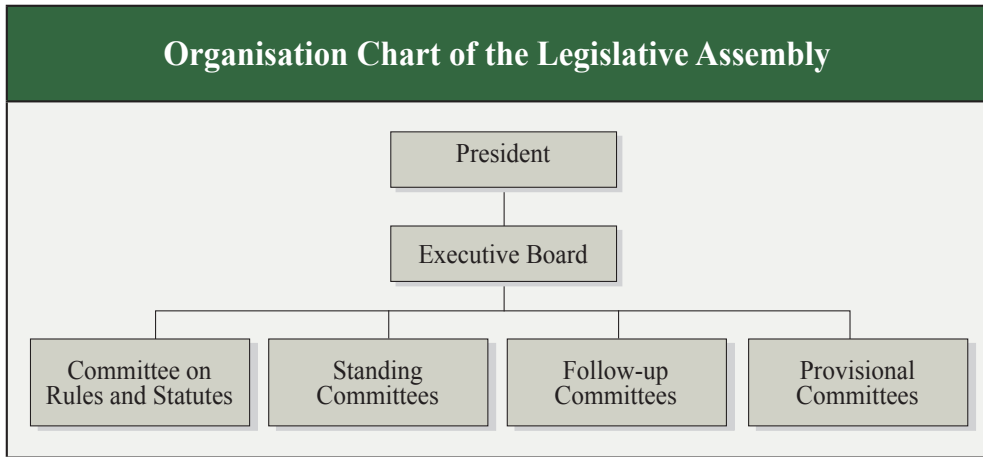
The first Legislative Assembly of the MSAR had 23 members, eight of whom were elected directly, eight indirectly and seven appointed by the Chief Executive. Their term of office expired on 15 October 2001. The second Legislative Assembly had 27 members, 10 of whom were elected directly, 10 indirectly 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 2017 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 notarisisation system; and publication of the *Macao SAR Gazette*.

In 2017, the Secretary for Administration and Justice, on behalf of the Government, signed the Judicial Assistance Agreement between Mongolia and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the Agreement between Mongolia and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons, and the Arrangement for Mutual Service of Judicial Documents in Civil and Commercial Cases between the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

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.

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 2017, the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture attended the International Forum of the 11th Special Olympics World Winter Games, the 70th Session of the World Health Assembly, the Second Meeting of BRICS Ministers of Culture, the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) Travel Mart 2017, and the 43rd National Congress of the Portuguese Association of Travel and Tourism Agencies.

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 2017, the Commissioner Against Corruption attended the 15th Asian Ombudsman Association Conference cum 2017 Global Ombudsman Conference, in PyeongChang, Republic of Korea.

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 2017, the Commissioner of Audit attended the Fifth Seminar of the Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (OISC/CPLP), and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Audit Conference 2017.

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 2017, the Commissioner-General participated in the 20th working meeting on cooperation between mainland China public security authorities and the Macao police, the 23rd Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Tripartite Criminal Investigation Department (CID) Heads Meeting, the 15th Shanghai-Macao Police Cooperation Working Meeting, and the 12th Symposium on Police Studies of the Straits-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 2017, the Director-General of the Macao Customs attended the 129th and 130th 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 2017, 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 23rd China Lanzhou Investment and Trade Fair and the Public Memorial Ceremony for Ancestor of Mankind, Fu Xi; the 2017 (China) Eurasia Commodity and Trade Expo; and the China-Arab States Expo 2017; organised the 2017 Spring Exchange Camp in Shandong for Tertiary Students from Beijing, Tianjin, Shandong and Macao; the 2017 Spring Exchange Camp in Jiangxi for Tertiary Students from Beijing, Tianjin and Macao; the "Together in Beijing" campaign which offered a closer look into tertiary institutions in Beijing that admit Macao students; arranged visits to the tea exhibition, museum of history of tea, and visit to the exhibition on China's progress and achievements in the past five years for Macao students in Beijing; and co-organised the Fifth Macao's Patriotic Sentiments activity series.

The number of followers of the office's Weibo account (<http://weibo.com/draemp>) has increased to more than 830,000 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 32,000 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 2017, 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 regular administrative work, in 2017 the office issued life certificates to 340 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. The office also assisted nine MSAR residents in Portugal and three people who previously worked in Macao with applying for identification documents and verification of working hours.

Regarding promotion of cultural activities, in 2017 the office continued to collaborate with the Confucius Institute of the University of Lisbon, to organise a seminar and gallery exhibition on "Chinese Culture Series – Tea and Health".

Regarding student affairs, 345 students registered with the office at the beginning of the 2017-2018 academic year. In 2017, the office organised "learning Portuguese with songs" activities for Macao students enrolled in summer Portuguese language classes organised by the Tertiary Education Services Office; invited Portuguese history teachers to organise Portuguese language and culture classes for Macao students; and received the delegation organised by the Macao Overseas Student Association in the United Kingdom.

The office organises celebration activities and parties for Macao students on major festive occasions, including New Year's Day, Chinese New Year, graduates returning to Macao and freshman orientation.

Reception and exchange activities

In 2017, the office received and provided assistance to three delegations from the Tertiary Education Services Office, the Health Bureau and the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, led by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture; a delegation led by the Director of Macao Economic Services; the MSAR delegation for the Second Meeting of the Portuguese Language and Education Sub-Committee under the Macao-Portugal Joint Committee; a delegation led by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Science and Technology Development Fund; a delegation of the Cultural Affairs Bureau; a business delegation to Brazil and Portugal, which comprised Pan-Pearl River Delta "9+2" provincial and regional representatives; a delegation of the Guangdong-Macao Traditional Chinese Medicine Technology Industrial Park; a delegation of the Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute; and members of the Macao Youth Symphony Orchestra. The office also assisted the Kiang Wu Nursing College of Macau in its exchange and cooperation with schools of medicine and hospitals in Portugal.

The office held a reception to celebrate the 18th anniversary of the establishment of the Macao SAR, which was attended by about 300 people; and organised a book launching ceremony.

Regarding the Union of Portuguese-speaking Capital Cities (UCCLA), in 2017 the office became its Vice Chairman, and attended a symposium and the general meeting and Executive Committee meeting of the UCCLA; accompanied the Chairman of the Executive Committee in

his visit to Macao; accompanied the business delegations from Angola and Portugal organised by the UCCLA as they participated in the Macao International Trade and Investment Fair (MIF); and organised the Forum on Sustainable Economic Development for Cities.

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 2017, the office received the delegation for the Annual General Meeting of the World Customs Organization in Brussels, led by the head of the Macao Customs.

The office continued to follow-up on and provide assistance for the cooperation scheme between Macao and the EU, by helping students who joined a course on simultaneous interpreting at conferences under the second 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; hosting a delegation of outstanding high school students from Macao, organised by the Tertiary Education Services Office; and providing guidance to four postgraduate students who participated in the European Union Academic Programme in Macao regarding their plans for studying in Brussels.

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 2017, the office received the delegation led by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture for the 70th Annual Meeting of the World Health Organization; and the delegation led by the Labour Affairs Bureau for the 106th 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. Nine community seminars were organised in 2017, and were attended by 118 associations and organisations and 322 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 2017, the Board of Trustees and Executive Committee of the Macao Foundation reviewed 1,012 sponsorship applications, and approved 820 of them. The Executive Committee approved 63 plans for activities during the year, each with funding that exceeded 500,000 patacas. In total, the approved subsidies exceeded 1.167 billion patacas; most (44.16 percent) were given to education, academic research and science 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, "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 33,441 people. The Typhoon Hato Special Support Scheme was launched, to provide assistance to victims of the typhoon.

Youth Programmes and Scholarships

In 2017, the Macao Foundation implemented the Thousand Talents Programme for the second year. A total of 1,024 people were grouped into 34 teams to visit various provinces and cities in mainland China. "Gathering of Thousand Talents" was organised to gather participants of the programme, and to establish a platform for young people to learn from each other and build on their respective strengths, creating favourable conditions for cultivation of talents for Macao in future.

In 2017, the foundation continued to grant scholarships to Macao students. A total of 389 students were awarded tertiary scholarships, while scholarships approved for secondary and primary schools were awarded to a total of 10,720 students, totalling 59.82 million patacas. It also established for the first time a "Belt and Road" scholarship for students from Macao, Guangdong, and Fujian, as well as countries and regions along the "Belt and Road"; approved scholarships of more than 7.02 million patacas to 97 mainland China students enrolled in Macao's tertiary

education programmes, students from Portuguese-speaking countries, Namibia and Asia, and students recommended by the Education Forum for Asia Annual Conference in Beijing.

The Macao Foundation cooperated with the Manpower Development Committee, Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (DSEJ), China Space Foundation, 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 facilitate cultivation of talents and promote exchanges and cooperation among various regions 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, Teledifusão 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.

History and Cultural Affairs

The Macao Foundation established the Committee of History and Culture in 2017, in order to launch history and cultural research and publicity campaigns in an in-depth, comprehensive and effective manner. The Foundation also organised the “Macao Spirit of Solidarity” collection series and History and Culture Ambassadors Training Programme.

Promotion of Culture and Art

In 2017, the Macao Foundation solely organised or jointly organised with other organisations about 73 exhibitions, performances, talks and arts appreciation activities. In all, 11 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.

The Macao Foundation organised the 2017 Macao Art Talent Advanced Workshops of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles (sessions two and three). It also organised the Sixth International Chinese Prose Contest – “Macao in My Heart” and the award presentation ceremony of the 22nd Book Review Contest for Secondary School Students in Macao.

Academic Research and Publishing

In 2017, the Macao Foundation organised various academic seminars and activities, which included the International Conference on the “Belt and Road” initiative and Macao's Development, co-organised with the Government's Policy Research Office and Grand Thought Think Tank, the “China/Macao: Marine Routes, Straits and Oceans” international symposium, the Fifth International Symposium on Macaology, the Sixth International Conference on Travel Literature in Chinese, the Workshop for Social Science Scholars of Macao, and advanced seminars on history and the ambassador seminar series.

The Macao Foundation continued compiling *The Macao Volume of the Chinese Folk and Ethnic Culture and Arts Collection*; the *Collection of Chinese Folk Songs – Macao Chapter*, *Collection of Chinese Proverbs – Macao Chapter* and *Chinese Quyi Chronicle – Macao Chapter* have been granted preliminary approval. The foundation continued preparing for the compilation of *Macao Memories*. The foundation also edited and published over 31 types of books and journals, with major works including the *Macao Studies Series*, the *Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region Series*, and the *Macao Knowledge Series*. The foundation also participated in book fairs held in Taipei, Hong Kong and Langfang, Hebei.

Cooperation with Other Organisations

In 2017, the Macao Foundation provided subsidies for the maintenance of the office premises and the rental cost of the quarters for 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 Macao Productivity and Technology Transfer Centre, and the Boao Forum for Asia, the Macao Foundation continued to participate in various activities of these organisations in 2017.

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 2017, the office received 217 complaints regarding, or reports of, leaks or mishandling of personal data; 55 requests for advice; 599 notifications concerning personal data processing; 23 applications for authorisation of data sharing; and 1,944 legal inquiries. It held or co-organised 28 briefing sessions, 23 seminars and talks, and 34 training sessions (12 classes) on the Personal Data Protection Act. In all, there were 9,174 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 2017, Macao had 31,354 civil servants, of whom 31,084 were recruited locally and 270 from elsewhere. Of this total, 57 percent were male and 43 percent female. There were 21,534 civil servants with tertiary education qualifications, representing 69 percent of the total; 773 of the bureau directors, department heads, division and section chiefs – 95 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, which will serve as a reference for evaluating leadership effectiveness.

Facilitating Inter-departmental Cooperation and Enhancing the One-stop Service Functions of the Integrated Government Services Centre

The Government enhances the cross-departmental cooperation mechanism to provide better

and more convenient one-stop services of better quality. In early 2017, the Identification Bureau gradually adjusted and optimised the venue for provision of services related to applications for identity documents. Service facilities have been expanded to provide various identity documentation services, allowing the public to complete the application formalities and collect their documents at the same service point. By the end of December 2017, 26 public departments provided services in the Integrated Government Services Centre, providing about 300 external services and handling more than 645,000 cases during the year.

E-Governance

To support the development of a smart city, and to uphold the principle of “putting people first”, the Government steers the development of e-governance towards “smart governance”. According to the Macao SAR Electronic Governance General Plan 2015-2019, the Government continues to work on establishing systems, developing infrastructure and information safety management, to expedite the digitisation of business workflow, internal administrative management and public services, and optimisation of government websites, with a view to providing quality and convenient services to the community.

Developing Macao into a smart city is an important task under the Five-year Development Plan of the Macao Special Administration Region. In August 2017, the Government and the Alibaba Group signed the Framework Agreement for Strategic Cooperation on Smart City Development, with a view to improving governance and community administration through the use of big data and cloud computing, thereby fostering the development of a smart city with concerted efforts.

Continuing to Implement the Macao SAR Electronic Governance General Plan 2015-2019

According to the objectives, principles and strategies set out in the Macao SAR Electronic Governance General Plan 2015-2019, the Government continues to commence and closely follow-up on various tasks related to six aspects of e-governance.

Optimising Inter-departmental Service Flows and Internal Administrative Management

The Government is gradually optimising operation processes of public departments in two phases from 2016 to 2019. According to its schedule, in 2017, the Government streamlined 45 inter-departmental service flows in phase one, covering issuance of permits/licences related to hotels, entertainment venues, and hygiene and healthcare services. Online and mobile enquiry services regarding the progress with applications for administrative permits have been made available. A service guide has also been issued, to help applicants look up information more easily.

Refining the Government Portal

Since its launch, the Government Portal has served as a comprehensive website that interacts with and provides government information and services to the public. To raise the quality of government information and services provided by the portal, the Government has restructured the

original portal by redesigning the website, improving categorisation of information, standardising the display of information on procedures for applying for government services, and enhancing the search function and presentation of customised layouts.

Facilitating E-governance

Based on the plan for digitalisation of public services, the Government continues to digitise public services that are frequently used and of high public concern. In 2017, more than 20 services, including recruitment and job-seeking applications, issue of certificates of criminal record, copies of certificates of the Notary Public Offices and Licences for Export and Import, were fully digitised.

The Government elevates its service efficiency by continuously improving the functions of self-service machines. For instance, the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau and the Identification Bureau have incorporated electronic payment functions into the Cityguide Information Kiosks and self-service machines. Self-service machines for applying for certificates of criminal record, renewal of Permanent Resident ID cards, MSAR Passports and travel permits, Visit Permits to the HKSAR and certificates of personal particulars accept payment by UnionPay QuickPass cards and Macau Pass.

With the concerted efforts of various government departments, about 50 mobile applications that cover a wide array of services have been launched for public download, providing more channels for provision of services to the public.

Optimising Infrastructure for E-Governance

The Government strives to optimise the infrastructure for e-governance to ensure coordinated development of information safety measures and upscaling of services under e-governance. Through the formulation of service regulations, service level agreements and service management standards under the established management mechanism for the Government Data Centre, management and quality of services have been improved. The Government has completed expanding the network infrastructure of the Government Data Centre, and is establishing management standards for cloud services infrastructure in accordance with the above-mentioned management mechanism; once this is completed, cloud services will be gradually provided to various departments.

The Government commenced the development of a cloud computing centre and big data platform under the Framework Agreement for Strategic Cooperation it signed with the Alibaba Group, in order to facilitate the commencement of projects on application of big data regarding tourism, traffic management, medicine and healthcare and e-governance, providing important infrastructure for the development of a smart city.

Leveraging Information Technology to Assist with Legislative Assembly Election

To support the sixth Legislative Assembly Election, the Government stepped up its efforts

in the promotion of the election with a wide use of various social media, such as setting up an official WeChat account for the Electoral Affairs Commission and producing online promotional videos. Besides, access to information on the election was made easier by allowing the public to view through their smartphones the real-time situations with the queues of voters at various polling stations.

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 2017, the Chief Executive had signed administrative orders to award decorations of honour, medals and certificates to 17 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).



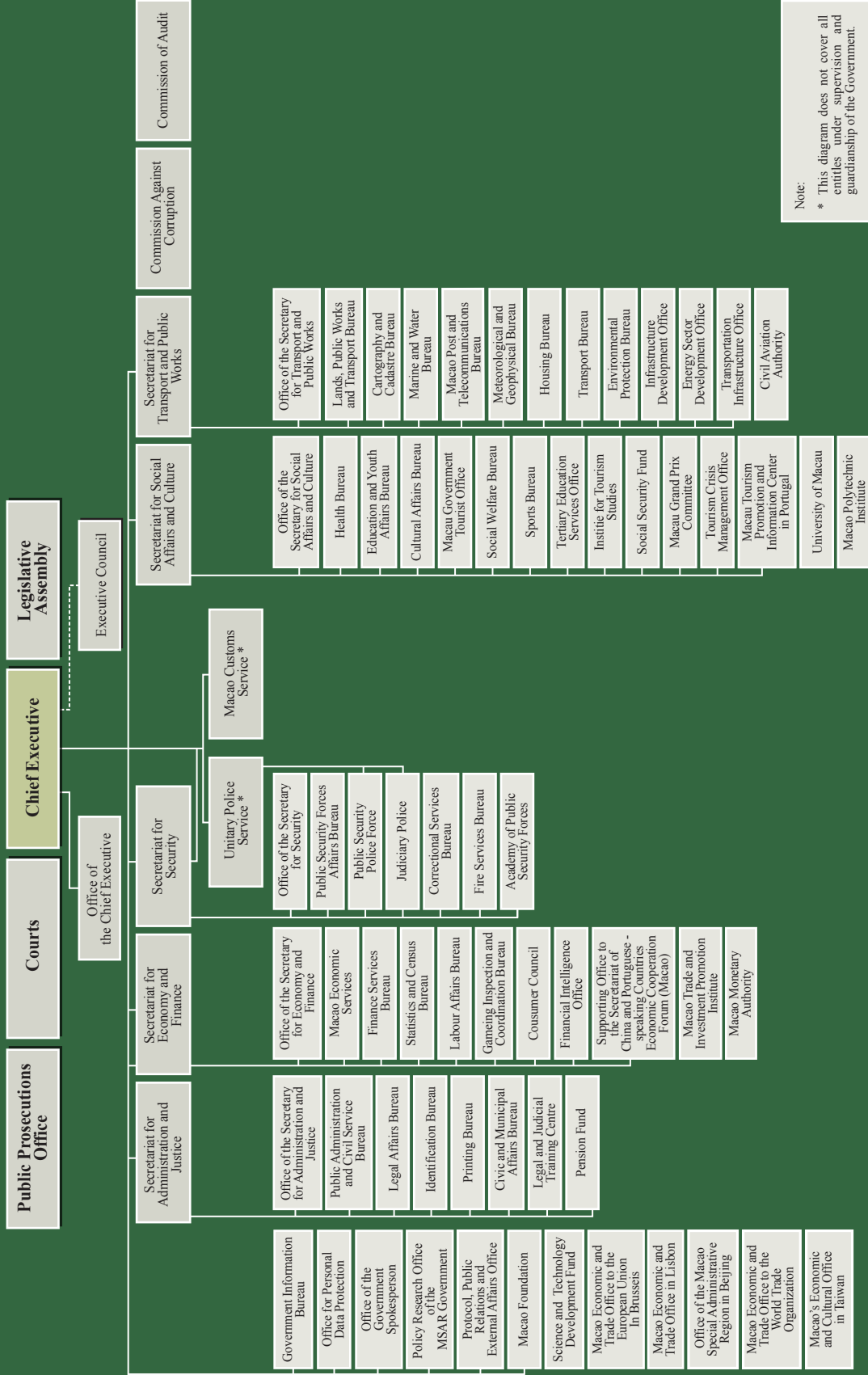
The Flag of the MSAR

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 “Macao” 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*



Note:
* This diagram does not cover all entities under supervision and guardianship of the Government.



MAKING CONCERTED EFFORTS





On 23 August 2017, Macao experienced a direct hit from Super Typhoon Hato, the strongest typhoon on record to strike the MSAR, causing significant damage and posing serious challenges to Macao society.

With support from the Central People's Government and assistance from the People's Liberation Army Macao Garrison, various mainland China provinces and offices of the Central People's Government in Macao, the Government and different sectors in Macao made a concerted effort to overcome the difficult times. People from all walks of life spared no effort to assist in disaster relief and clean-up work in the spirit of mutual help, and as a result, society and daily life quickly returned to normal.



2

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. Comprising 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 comprises an administrative centre, three Civil Courts, five Criminal Courts, two Examining Magistracies, one Court for Minor Civil Cases (commonly known as the Small Claims Tribunal), one Labour Tribunal, and one family and juvenile court. An Information Office 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 2017, the Lower Court had 34 judges: eight presidents of Collegial Panels, 23 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 2017, the Information Office of the Lower Court and the Court for Minor Civil Cases continued providing an enquiry service to litigants, and handled 11,064 enquiries involving a total of 10,609 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 two judges, who also oversee the office of the Administrative Court and assume 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.

Court of Second Instance

The Court of Second Instance has nine 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 judicial 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 2017, the President of the Court of Final Appeal visited Hunan and Sichuan, and attended the Fourth Seminar of Senior Judges of Cross-Strait and Hong Kong and Macao.

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 Division, 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 comprises the President of the Court of Final Appeal as its Chairman; 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 Chairman 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 comprising 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 comprises 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 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 2017, the Prosecutor-General attended the 22nd International Association of Prosecutors Annual Conference and General Meeting, and the 15th Meeting of Prosecutors General of the Community of Portuguese-speaking 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, magistrates and administrative officers as appropriate.

Personnel of the Public Prosecutions Office

There are three types of Public Prosecutions Office personnel: judicial officers, judicial support personnel, and professional administrative officers.

Magistrates

According to the Basic Law of the MSAR, the 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 Prosecutor-General and appointed by the Chief Executive.

At present, there are 41 serving magistrates in the Public Prosecutions Office, including one Prosecutor-General, nine Assistant Prosecutors-General and 31 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 proceedings 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 and 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 Prosecutors Committee

As an independent body, the Prosecutors Committee is responsible for the evaluation and discipline of prosecutors and judicial support personnel. Evaluations of professional skills and adherence to professional ethical standards of magistrates 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 Prosecutor-General, who acts as President *ex officio*;
- A representative of the Assistant Prosecutor-Generals and a representative of the public prosecutors, both elected by voting; and
- Two members of the community, appointed by the Chief Executive.

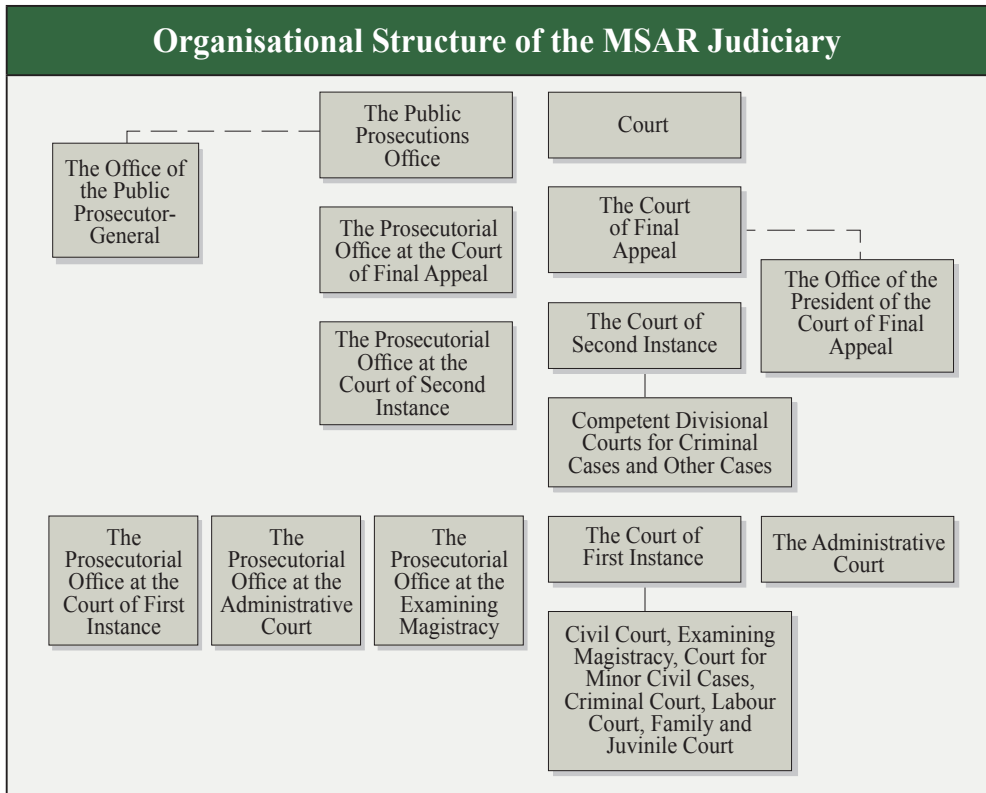
Legal Aid

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.



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.

The Bachelor of Law programme (taught bilingually in Chinese and Portuguese) underwent a curriculum reform during the 2017/2018 academic year, to refine the curriculum content and raise the research capability of the students. To cultivate legal professionals who are bilingual in Chinese and Portuguese, students who meet the Portuguese language proficiency requirement will be admitted to a university in Portugal to polish their Portuguese language skills in their second year of study.

During the 2017/2018 academic year, 521 students were enrolled in undergraduate law programmes, 362 graduate students were studying for master's degrees, 47 students were enrolled in postgraduate certificate programmes, and 97 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 2017/2018 academic year, a total of 584 students enrolled in Bachelor of Law degree programmes, of whom 527 came from overseas and 57 were local residents. There were 265 students working towards a Master of Law degree, and 107 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 five training sessions for 50 local judicial officers (28 judges and 22 public prosecutors) for the MSAR.

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 held from May 2016 to November 2017. The fourth induction programme will be held from February 2018 to February 2019.

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 17 promotion preparation programmes for judicial support staff of the courts or the Public Prosecutions Office. The Promotion Preparation Programmes for Assistant Clerks of the Public Prosecution's Office and Principal Clerks of Court were organised in 2017.

To complement the examinations to be organised by the Legal Affairs Bureau, in June 2017 the Training Centre organised an 18-month internship programme for registry officers and notaries. The Training Centre also organised an induction training programme for private notaries, which began in February 2018.

Another important task of the training centre is to provide training on general legal knowledge for civil servants. In 2017, 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, in-depth study of international laws, and negotiation and mediation. 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, 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 2017, there were 355 practising lawyers and 132 trainee lawyers in Macao.

The Legal Affairs Bureau

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 2017, there were 53 private notaries in Macao.



VOTE

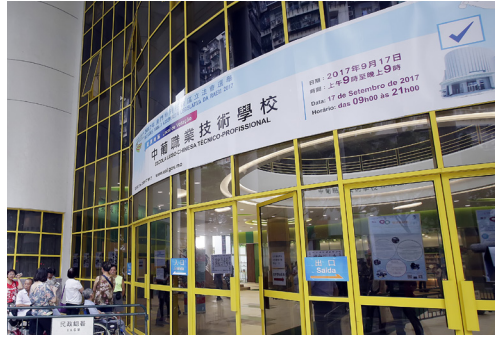


The 6th Legislative Assembly Election of the Macao SAR was held on 17 September 2017. The initial results of the election were revealed before dawn the following day, and the final verified results were announced on 19 September. Fourteen legislators were directly elected and 12 were indirectly elected. In addition, a by-law by Chief Executive Chui Sai On was published in the Macao SAR Gazette on 27 September, to appoint seven legislators. The 6th Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR was thus successfully formed, with 33 seats filled.

In the Legislative Assembly direct election, 174,872 voters cast their ballots, and the turnout rate was 57.22 percent, representing an increase of 2.2 percentage points over the last election.

The 6th Legislative Assembly commenced in October 2017 for a term of four years.





3

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 2018, a total of 136 countries and regions had agreed to grant visa-free access or visas on arrival to holders of Macao SAR Passports (see Appendix 9, "Visa-free Access for Holders of Macao SAR Passports and Travel Permits", for more details). In addition, 14 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 79 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 2017, a total of 89 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.)

Eight countries have appointed honorary consuls to Macao: Cape Verde, Estonia, Grenada, Guinea, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Peru and the United Kingdom.

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. (Note: The post of honorary consul of Norway in Hong Kong is currently vacant.)

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 2017, Macao attended several international conferences as a member of Central People’s Government delegations, including:

- The Seventh Special Committee Conference on the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction of the Hague Conference on Private International Law;
- The 40th session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission;
- The 106th Session of the International Labour Conference;
- The 2017 Annual Meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund;
- The 2017 Annual Meetings of the Postal Operations Council and Council of Administration of the Universal Postal Union; and
- The 21st International Civil Aviation Organization Asia Pacific Air Navigation Planning and Implementation Regional Group Meeting.

Also, under the name “Macao, China”, Macao attended international conferences including:

- The 12th Annual Conference of the International Academy of CIO;
- The Fourth World e-Government Organization (WeGO) General Assembly: Smart Sustainable Cities for All;
- The 10th general meeting of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes;
- The 11th World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference;
- The 73rd 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 (UNESCAP);
- The 45th Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) SME Working Group Meeting;
- The Third Counter-Terrorism Financing (CTF) Summit;
- The First Session of the UNESCAP Committee on Energy;
- The 49th Session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia (ESCAP)/

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Typhoon Committee;

- The 28th Meeting of the Tokyo MOU Port State Control Committee;
- The 15th Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) Asia-Pacific Forum & Exhibition; and
- The Technical Coordination Group Meeting 2017 on Stockholm Convention Implementation in China.

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 2017, 613 multilateral treaties were applicable to Macao: 60 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; two 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 45 on the establishment of international governmental organisations (see Appendix 11, "Multilateral Treaties Applicable to the Macao SAR", for details).

In 2017, the Law Reform and International Law Bureau commented on 22 international treaties or amendments. The bureau also received notifications from the Central People's Government regarding 31 international treaties, including seven multilateral treaties, two bilateral treaties and 22 UN Security Council resolutions and/or sanction lists.

The Law Reform and International Law Bureau announced 52 international documents, including 27 multilateral treaties, seven bilateral treaties and 18 UN Security Council resolutions and/or sanction lists. 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 five 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.

Cooperative projects between EU and Macao include: 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: Phase One (2002-2007), Phase Two (2009-2013) and Phase Three (2015-2019). During 2006, funded by the MSAR Government, the Directorate General for Interpretation (SCIC) of the European Commission provided training on translation and interpretation. 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. 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) has provided useful information about Europe to SMEs in Macao, Hong Kong, the Pearl River Delta and neighbouring regions.

In 2017, the total value of Macao's exports to the EU was 190 million patacas, representing an increase of 8.6 percent over 2016; while imports from the EU were worth 19.09 billion patacas, 12.1 percent more than in 2016.

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. The two sides reached a consensus on strengthening economic and language training cooperation.

Macao's imports from Portugal during 2017 totalled 267 million patacas, a decrease of 3.26 percent over the 2016 figure. Its exports to Portugal decreased by 26.4 percent from 2016, to 4.133 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 transshipment, 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 2017 was 11.28 billion patacas; of these, gross exports to the United States accounted for 186 million patacas, 19.2 percent more than in 2016. Macao's total imports from the United States were valued at 3.319 billion patacas, representing a decrease of 3.3 percent over 2016.

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.

In the 12th and 13th Five-Year Plans, mainland China expressed explicit support for Macao's establishment of "One Centre, One Platform", the latter of which refers to a business and trade cooperation and services platform for 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 Cooperation 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.

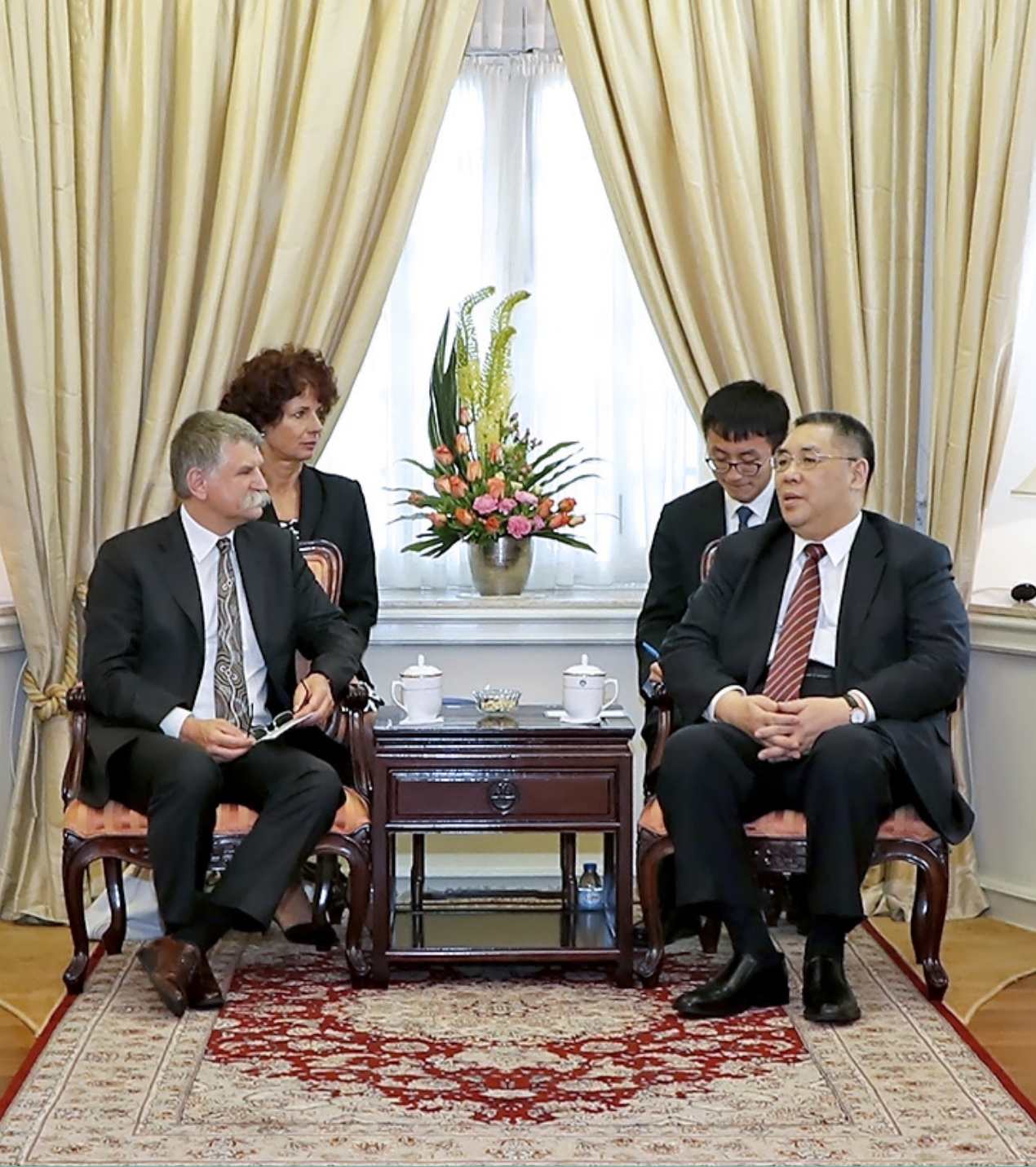
In October 2016, the fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and the Portuguese-speaking Countries was held in Macao, with the theme "Working towards Stronger Sino-Portuguese-speaking Countries' Trade and Economic

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.



FRIENDLY
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS





The Government actively engages with the outside world and enjoys wide-ranging and close relationships with countries and regions around the world. The Government makes great efforts to foster exchanges and collaboration with these countries and regions, in areas such as the economy, trade and culture.

In 2017, Chief Executive Chui Sai On met the Director-General of the World Health Organization, Ms Margaret Chan; the Speaker of the National Assembly of Hungary, Mr Laszlo Kover; the Chairman of the General Assembly of the Union of Portuguese-Speaking Capital Cities; and Governor of Luanda Province in Angola, Mr Francisco Higino Carneiro; the Head of the 3rd “Mayor’s Visiting Programme” and Chairman of the People’s Committee of Nghe An Province of Vietnam, Mr Nguyen Xuan Duong; the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization, Mr Taleb Rifai; and the consular corps of the European Union in Hong Kong and Macao. He also attended the receptions for the celebrations of Portugal Day, Portuguese Community Day and Camoes Day.

4

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 aims to encourage locally invested enterprises to increase their investments within their business fields, thereby facilitating diverse local economic activities, enhancing environmental protection, and assisting in technological

innovation and transformation, to strengthen competitiveness and modernise business operations. 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 2017 (as at end of Q4)

| Type of industry | Percentage (%) ⁽¹⁾ | Approved subsidy amount (MOP) ⁽²⁾ | Approved cases ⁽²⁾ |
|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Wholesale | 22.47% | 87,391,498.55 | 14 |
| Construction and public works | 17.51% | 68,115,246.20 | 15 |
| Transport and warehousing | 12.36% | 48,071,906.00 | 17 |
| Corporate services | 10.74% | 41,791,287.00 | 7 |
| Restaurants and hotels | 8.81% | 34,285,463.00 | 12 |
| Public services, social welfare and private services | 7.69% | 29,927,667.26 | 14 |
| Retail | 5.77% | 22,450,000.00 | 4 |
| Food, beverage and tobacco products | 2.70% | 10,515,000.00 | 2 |
| Miscellaneous | 2.57% | 10,000,000.00 | 1 |
| Metal products, machinery and transport equipment manufacturing | 2.57% | 10,000,000.00 | 1 |
| Real estate activities | 2.57% | 10,000,000.00 | 1 |
| Textiles, garments and leather manufacturing | 2.06% | 8,000,000.00 | 1 |
| Total | 100.00% | 388,986,113.01 | 92 |

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 2017, Macao's economy was gradually recovering from a recent downturn. The gaming industry recorded the first positive growth in the past three years, with annual gross revenue from games of fortune amounting to 265.74 billion patacas, representing an increase of 19.1 percent compared with 2016. Macao's gaming industry remains the largest in the world. Various operators in the gaming industry strived to press ahead with their projects, to build Macao as a world tourism and leisure centre.

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 from these games accounted for 99.68 percent of the industry's gross takings in 2017.

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 2017, there were 40 casinos operating in Macao, of which 22 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 6,287 at the end of 2016 to 6,419 at the end of 2017, a 2.1 percent rise; while the number of slot machines increased from 13,826 to 15,622, 13 percent more than the previous year.

At the end of 2017, there were 460 vacant gaming jobs, representing a year-on-year decrease of 95 vacancies. The vacancies were mainly for clerical positions, accounting for 49.6 percent of the total; there were 100 vacancies for dealers. By the end of 2017, there were 56,634 gaming industry employees, representing a year-on-year increase of 1.5 percent.

Regarding breakdown by job, there were 24,453 dealers, representing a year-on-year increase of 1.7 percent.

Regarding salaries (excluding incentive bonuses and rewards), the average monthly wage for full-time paid employees in the industry at the end of 2017 was 22,940 patacas, 4.3 percent higher than the 2016 figure. The average monthly wage of dealers was 19,850 patacas, 5.4 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.

In 2017, the DICJ continued to improve communication among franchised gaming companies and security divisions of hotels and casinos, and enhance the software and hardware in response

to the security and regulatory challenges resulting from 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, encourages implementation of responsible gaming by gaming concessionaires, and requires casino operators to enhance relevant training of their staff. 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 in 2017 regular assessments of their internal control measures. The DICJ also continued with the audit work in accordance with the relevant chapters set out in the Minimum Internal Control Requirements (MICR), to help gaming concessionaires establish a sound internal monitoring and control system.
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 2017.
3. To enrich and update the knowledge of gaming promoters and their subordinates regarding anti-money-laundering and financing of terrorism, in November 2017 the DICJ organised the Training Workshop for Gaming Promoters 2017 for six of Macao's licensed gaming promoters and their staff. The workshop focused on explaining to the trade the findings of the previously conducted anti-money-laundering audit on gaming promoters, reminding the staff of matters that require their attention when compiling reports on large-volume transactions, and explaining how gaming promoters could better carry out due diligence checks on customers.
4. The DICJ continued to monitor gaming concessionaires, to ensure that they post clear notices and conduct proper inspections to prevent individuals under the legal age from entering casinos. In 2017, security staff prevented 434,183 persons under the age of 21 from entering casinos. Also, 176 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 continued 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 in 2017. 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 109 licences were issued in 2017, representing a decrease of 13.5 percent from 2016. Of these, 109 were issued to legal entities and 10 were issued to individuals.
8. The DICJ continued to effectively monitor gaming machines. When a gaming machine is suspected to be faulty, gambling concessionaires are required to take a series of follow-up actions. The DICJ also took intervention action in accordance with the law to protect the interests of gamblers, thereby fostering integrity and quality in the development of the gaming industry.
9. 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 2017, a total of 83 casino staff members completed the programme. The DICJ offered for the second time the “Macao Responsible Gaming Trainer” certificate programme, to provide further professional and local training to the staff of gaming corporations. In 2017, a total of 22 participants completed the programme.
10. The DICJ continued to actively work with all government departments, gaming operators, problem gambling prevention and treatment organisations, and educational and community groups, to promote responsible gaming. It also continued to set up responsible gaming stations and responsible gaming kiosks to provide residents and tourists with information regarding responsible gaming, 24-hour help lines, and self-exclusion application services. In 2017, the DICJ handled 376 applications for self-exclusion and exclusions requested by third parties, 31 of which were made via self-service machines at responsible gaming kiosks.
11. In a move to prevent casino staff from involvement in gambling and becoming problem gamblers, from 27 September to 26 October 2017 the DICJ conducted a one-month public consultation on the Amendment Bill to Law No. 10/2012 on Regulation on the Conditions of Entering, Working and Gaming in Casinos.
12. Regarding administrative penalties for prevention and handling of illegal gambling, there were 22 cases of illegal gambling in 2017, representing a significant decrease of 44 percent over 2016. A total of 157 individuals were involved, 149 of whom were Macao residents. The DICJ continues to educate the public, while stringently combating and preventing illegal gambling. Besides, to help combat fraudulent DICJ or Macao websites/SMS/promotional materials or mobile device applications that operate or promote illegal gambling, in 2017 the DICJ continued to keep close liaison with the Judiciary Police, mainland China and overseas regulatory authorities, website registration and mobile application publishing platforms.
13. In response to unforeseeable incidents that happened in overseas casinos, the DICJ, in collaboration with the Judiciary Police, continued to meet with representatives of the security divisions of the six gaming enterprises to understand and follow-up on the latest arrangements for and implementation of security inspection measures, to ensure an orderly and continuous improvement in security measures for all entertainment venues. The DICJ has also established and effectively implemented a mechanism for communication with gaming companies regarding major incidents.

The Contribution of Casino Gaming to Macao's Gross Gaming Revenue during 2017

(Billion Patacas)

| Item | 2017 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Gross revenue from casino gaming | 265.743 |
| Gross gaming revenue | 266.607 |
| Proportion of contribution | 99.68% |

Source: DICJ

Gross Revenues of Different Types of Casino Gaming during 2017

(Billion Patacas)

| Item | Gross revenue (Billion Patacas) |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Roulette | 1.143 |
| Blackjack | 2.662 |
| VIP Baccarat | 150.673 |
| Baccarat | 84.283 |
| Fan-tan | 0.365 |
| Cussec | 7.48 |
| Chinese Dominoes (Pai Gow) | 0.102 |
| Mark 8 | 0.0005 |
| Mahjong | 0.118 |
| Slot Machines | 13.164 |
| Chinese Dominoes Mahjong | 0.004 |
| Three-card Poker | 0.211 |
| Three-card Baccarat | 0.504 |
| Wheel of Fortune | 0.019 |
| Live Multi Game | 2.431 |

Cont.

| Gross Revenues of Different Types of Casino Gaming during 2017 | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| (Billion Patacas) | |
| Item | Gross revenue (Billion Patacas) |
| Stud Poker | 1.170 |
| Casino War | 0.179 |
| Dice/craps | 0.214 |
| Texas Poker | 0.322 |
| Fortune 3 Card Poker | 0.698 |
| Total | 265.743 |

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 2016.

In 2017, the total value of Macao's exports was 11.28 billion patacas, representing a year-on-year increase of 12.3 percent, with Macao's domestic product exports accounting for 1.78 billion patacas, down 9 percent year on year. The value of re-exports was 9.5 billion patacas, up 17.5 percent year on year. Hong Kong continued to be the major export market for Macao, with a share of 58.5 percent of Macao's total export value. Mainland China accounted for 18.8 percent of Macao's total export value. The United States accounted for 1.6 percent.

In 2017, the value of products exported under CEPA was 94.7 million patacas. Tax with a total value of 5.2 million patacas was waived. During the past 14 years, the cumulative total value of zero-tariff goods entering mainland China in accordance with CEPA provisions was 861 million patacas, with 61.89 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 2017, among financial institutions authorised to operate in Macao, there were 29 banks (including the Government-owned Postal Savings Office and two off shore bank branches that have ceased operation), 24 insurance companies, one pension-fund management company, one finance company, two lease finance companies, 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 2017, the 29 banks in Macao owned assets with a total value of 1,526.7 billion patacas, and hired 6,237 employees at their 220 headquarters and branches. Total deposits in Macao's banking system amounted to 1,022.6 billion patacas, while loans totalled almost 896 billion patacas – the loan-to-deposit ratio being 87.6 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 2017, 24 insurance companies were permitted to conduct business in Macao. Of these, 11 were life insurance companies and the other 13 were engaged in non-life insurance. Classified by their origins, nine of these companies were local, and the other 15 were branches of overseas companies. In addition, two fund-management companies were authorised to conduct pension-fund businesses in the MSAR. At the end of 2017, Macao's insurance industry employed 565 people. There were 6,137 authorised insurance intermediaries: 4,523 individual agents, 1,520 salespersons, 83 corporate agents, and 11 insurance brokers.

In 2017, total insurance premium income was 21.9 billion patacas, 6.8 percent more than that in 2016. Life insurance premium income accounted for 89.6 percent of the insurance market's total income, with the remaining 10.4 percent coming from non-life insurance. Life insurance premiums totalled 19.64 billion patacas, up by 6.9 percent from the previous year. Non-life insurance premiums totalled 2.28 billion patacas, representing an increase of 5.9 percent.

At the end of 2017, seven life insurance companies and two pension-fund management companies 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, 1,133 private pension fund schemes have been established by businesses or individuals, benefiting more than 146,000 people. The assets of the managed funds totalled about 20.8 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. As the law has been enacted for many years, certain provisions required amending in response to the changing international trend in regulations, to meet the regulatory requirements. The Monetary Authority finished compiling the proposed amendment bill on the law in 2017.

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 Legal System on Insurance Intermediaries, 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 seven 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, civil liability insurance for lawyers, and civil liability insurance for medical service providers.

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 2017, a total of 5,366 candidates sat the insurance intermediary qualification examination, with a pass rate of 85.1 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 2017, a total of 867 candidates had sat the qualifying examination, with a pass rate of 82.9 percent.

The Monetary Authority launched the Continuing Professional Development Programme for Insurance Intermediaries in 2017, to encourage the intermediaries to promote professionalism and long term development opportunities in the insurance sector through further study.

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, guidelines regarding life insurance, and the Guidelines on Benefits of Life Insurance Products (other than Class C Products) promulgated in 2017, which aim to ensure proper regulation of the expected return for customers of non-investment-linked life insurance policies, and to increase transparency for disclosure of non-guaranteed benefits of these policies.

The Construction and Real Estate Industry

The average sales price for residential units in 2017, calculated in terms of usable floor area, was 100,822 patacas per square metre, 16.8 percent higher than the previous year's figure. The average prices per gross floor area for residential units on the Macao peninsula, Taipa and Coloane were 91,769 patacas, 115,160 patacas and 128,205 patacas per square metre, respectively. The average prices for completed units (90,412 patacas) and uncompleted units (137,597 patacas) were 15.7 percent and 16.3 percent higher than the previous year's figures respectively.

In 2017, the unit prices of offices and industrial units were 113,198 patacas and 54,411 patacas per square metre, up by 13.1 percent and 14.4 percent, respectively.

In 2017, the number of housing units and parking space transactions was 13,985, down 0.9 percent year on year. The transaction value totalled 85.23 billion patacas, up 15 percent year on year.

A total of 10,581 residential units – representing a year-on-year increase of 411 unit– with a total value of 69.44 billion patacas changed hands in 2017; the figure was up by 18.2 percent from 2016. The transaction values of uncompleted units (totalling 2,043) and completed units (totalling 8,538) were 20.41 billion patacas and 49.04 billion patacas, respectively.

In 2017, construction permits had been granted for a total of 3,111 residential units, with a total gross floor area of 288,000 square metres. The gross floor area of residential buildings for which occupying permits had been granted was 338,000 square metres, providing a total of 4,318 residential units.

The price index of construction materials for residential buildings in 2017 rose by 1.8 percent year on year, to 135.2.

The real wage index for construction workers, discounted for inflation, averaged 107.8, up 5.8 percent on the previous year, while that of local construction workers increased by 2.6 percent, to 131.5.

Employment and the Labour Market

In 2017, the full-year unemployment rate was two percent, up slightly by 0.1 percentage points from 1.9 percent in 2016. The unemployment rate among local residents remained the same as the figure in 2016 at 2.7 percent.

In 2017, Macao recorded a labour population of 387,400 people, and a participation rate of 70.8 percent. The labour participation rate for males was 76 percent, and for females was 66.3 percent. Classified by age and gender, the 25-34 age group achieved the highest average labour participation rate, of 92.5 percent (97.5 percent for men and 88.1 percent for women).

Employment

In 2017, Macao's employed population decreased 2.54 percent over the previous year and

totalled 379,800, of whom 49.6 percent were male and 50.4 percent were female. Broken down by sector, the working population was mainly engaged in cultural, entertainment, gaming and other service industries (24.3 percent); hotels and catering (14.4 percent); construction (8.6 percent); and wholesale and retail (12.1 percent). Classified by occupation, clerical workers, service and retail workers, and non-technical workers accounted for 27 percent, 21.5 percent and 17.5 percent, respectively, of the entire working population.

Of the employed population, 11.7 percent had primary school education qualifications, 20.6 percent had completed junior secondary school education, 29.7 percent had completed senior secondary school education, and 35.5 percent had completed tertiary education. The main age group in the employed population was 25 to 34, accounting for 30.8 percent of the working population, while the age groups of 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 accounted for 24 percent and 22.5 percent, respectively.

Unemployment and Underemployment

In 2017, Macao recorded an unemployed population of around 7,600. Among the unemployed, 87.5 percent had work experience and were looking for jobs, whereas 11.8 percent had not worked before and were looking for their first job. In terms of education, 15.7 percent of the unemployed had completed only primary education; 22.6 percent had completed junior secondary, 24.2 percent had completed senior secondary, and 32.6 percent had completed tertiary education.

Among the unemployed, 27.5 percent were from the cultural, entertainment, gaming and other services sector, 15.9 percent from the wholesale and retail industry, 20.4 percent from the construction industry, 13.2 percent from the hotel and catering sector. The major causes of unemployment were personal or family reasons (38.6 percent), termination of temporary jobs (19.7 percent), dismissal (13.7 percent), and unsatisfactory work conditions (14.5 percent).

Monthly Earnings

In 2017, the overall median monthly income of Macao's employed population was 15,000 patacas, which remained at the 2016 level, while that of local residents was 19,000 patacas, representing a year-on-year increase of 1,000 patacas. The median monthly income of the cultural, entertainment, gaming and other services sector, which employed the largest number of workers, was 19,000 patacas. Sectors with the highest median monthly income were, in descending order, public administration and social security (37,400 patacas), water, electricity and gas production and supply (29,000 patacas), and the education sector (25,000 patacas).

Non-Resident Workers

To alleviate local labour shortage, at the end of December 2017, Macao had 179,456 non-resident workers, representing an increase of one percent year on year. The hotel and catering industry accounted for the largest share of non-resident workers (28.5 percent), which was followed by construction workers (16.8 percent), household jobs (15 percent), wholesale and retail (11.8 percent), and real estate and business and services (11 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 and Telecommunications Bureau, 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 2017, approved by Law No. 11/2016, in 2017, 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 to 100,000 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 2017 approved by Law No. 11/2016, the tax allowance for profit tax in 2016 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 2017 approved by Law No. 11/2016, in 2017, a tax reduction of 30 percent was set for personal income tax, while the tax allowance for personal income tax in 2017 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 2017, approved by Law No. 11/2016, in 2017, 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 2017, approved by Law No. 11/2016, in 2017, a tax reduction of up to 3,500 patacas 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 2017 approved by Law No. 11/2016, stamp duty shall be exempted for eligible taxpayers who purchase residential properties that are worth up to three million patacas in 2017.

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 2017, there were 14 registered auditing companies, three registered accounting firms, 115 registered auditors and 189 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 the Mainland China and Macao Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (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 March 2017, the Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Metropolis was incorporated into the national government work report. Subsequently, in July, the National Development and Reform Commission and the governments of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao signed the Framework Agreement on Deepening Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Cooperation in the Development of the Greater Bay Area. In the report of the 19th National Congress issued in October, it is stated that the Central People’s Government will continue to support Hong Kong and Macao in integrating their development into the overall development of the country, give priority to the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, cooperation between Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao, and regional cooperation in the Pan-Pearl River Delta Region, thus fully advancing mutually beneficial cooperation between mainland China, Macao and Hong Kong.

In December 2017, mainland China and Macao signed the CEPA Investment Agreement and CEPA Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation to foster further cooperation among

industries of the two sides. A new chapter on “Deepening Co-development of the Commercial and Trade Cooperation Service Platform between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries” has been incorporated into CEPA Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation. Macao will keep raising its international competitiveness while promoting commercial and trade cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries. Another new chapter on “Deepening Commercial and Trade Cooperation in Development of Belt and Road” has also been added. Mainland China also supports Macao’s participation in the development of the “Belt and Road” initiative through a wide range of measures, including the establishment of a work-related communication mechanism, sound information exchange channels and an exchange platform, cooperation in production capacity, and exploration of markets along the “Belt and Road”.

Interconnections with Other Mainland China Provinces and Cities

While striving to maintain close economic and trade relations with its neighbouring regions, the Government 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 February 2017, Chief Executive Chui Sai On led a government delegation to Guangzhou and Fuzhou to convene, in collaboration with the provincial governors and senior officials, Guangdong-Macao and Fujian-Macao meetings on the “Belt and Road” initiative, to discuss cooperation and participation in the development of the “Belt and Road”.

In March 2017, Secretary for Economy and Finance Leong Vai Tac led a delegation to attend the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2017, held in Boao, Hainan.

In May, June and September 2017, the IPIM organised a delegation of Macao entrepreneurs and a delegation from Macao’s economic and trade sector, to join the 10th Central China Investment and Trade Expo in Anhui, Hefei; the Beijing International Fair for Trade and Services in Beijing; the China Tianjin Overseas Chinese Business Development Conference 2017 cum World Project and Commodity of Global Entrepreneurs Expo in Tianjin; the 20th China Chongqing International Investment and Global Sourcing Fair in Chongqing; and the 2017 China International Fair for Investment & Trade (CIFIT Xiamen) in Xiamen, Fujian.

The 2017 MIECF, hosted by the Government and co-organised by 10 provincial/regional governments in the PPRD region, was held from 30 March to 1 April 2017 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, transshipments 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 2014 and 2016, through the assessment mechanism under the Assessment Committee for Macao Projects for Hengqin Development, the Government recommended a total of 83 projects for Hengqin, including the first batch of 33 projects, and the remaining 50 projects that were intended for development in the Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Industrial Park. By the end of December 2017, 20 projects – mainly covering tourism and leisure, culture, new and high technologies, science, education, research and development, and trade and logistics – moved into their sites at the industrial park and commenced work on establishing their operations.

In January 2017, the IPIM and the Guangzhou Municipal Commission of Commerce co-organised the Macao-Guangzhou Fine Products Fair 2017. The Macao-Portuguese-speaking Countries-Guangzhou Commercial and Trade Fair 2017 was also held during the same period.

In July 2017, the IPIM and the Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province co-organised the 2016 Guangdong and Macao Branded Products Fair. The Forum on Economic Cooperation in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area-Dissemination and Effects of the Platform between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries was also held during the same period. The 2017 Macao Franchise Expo was again held during the same period in the same venue, for optimum synergy.

In October 2017, the Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province continued to act as the official co-organiser for the 22nd MIF – Macao International Trade and Investment Fair and arranged for participation by enterprises. At the fair, the IPIM and the Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province signed the Memorandum of Strategic Cooperation between the Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province and Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute for enhancing trade and economic cooperation between Guangdong and Macao.

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.

According to the Memorandum on the Collaborative Establishment of Jiangsu-Macao Cooperation Zone signed in October 2016, the Macao SAR Government and the People's Government of Jiangsu Province joined hands in developing the Jiangsu-Macao Cooperation Zone in Changzhou. In 2017, the two parties upheld the principle of scientific administration and timely planning, to jointly carry out opinion collection, survey and research, as well as formulation of a plan in preparation for the development of the cooperation zone.

On 3 December 2017, the first Joint Conference on Jiangsu-Macao Cooperation Zone for Senior Officials was held in Changzhou. During it, the two parties discussed the boundaries, overall proposal, and overall plan for the cooperation zone, as well as key tasks in 2018, and reached a consensus on proceeding with further development.

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 seven 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. 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 2017, the Economic Services Bureau issued five general-system industrial licences and 21 special system/special activities industrial licences. In addition, five general-system industrial unit licences and 27 special-system/special-activity industrial unit licences were issued, 21 industrial licences and 26 industrial unit licences were revoked, and 139 industrial licences were re-issued 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 2017, the Economic Services Bureau issued 1,053 general certificates of origin; major export destinations included the United States and mainland China, accounting for 24 percent and 26 percent of the total issuance, respectively. It also issued 542 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 2017, the Economic Services Bureau issued 628 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. Law No. 2/2017 on enforcement laws and regulations regarding 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 and Law No. 10/2016 dated 28 December.

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:

10. Species regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (contained in Chief Executive Notice No. 43/2017) ;
11. Ozone-depleting substances;
12. CD ROM production facilities;
13. Weapons, ammunition and related parts and accessories; and
14. 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) (contained in Chief Executive Notice No. 43/2017);
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 2017, with product categories expanding to include cigarettes, alcohol, motor vehicles, and air conditioners containing HCFCs.

In 2017, the Economic Services Bureau issued 10,243 import licences and 1,487 export/re-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 2017, the Intellectual Property Department of the Economic Services Bureau accepted 13,135 applications for trademark licences, representing an increase of 14.15 percent on the 11,507 applications processed in 2016. Applications were mainly from mainland China, the United States, Hong Kong, Macao, Japan and British Virgin Islands. As at 31 December 2017, the Economic Services Bureau had received a cumulative total of 147,489 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 2017, the Economic Services Bureau accepted 441 applications for patent extensions for inventions, 86 patent registration applications, and applications for registration of 193 designs and new products. These applications were mainly from Japan, the United States, Hong Kong and mainland China. As at 31 December 2017, the Economic Services Bureau had received a cumulative total of 2,899 applications for patent extensions for inventions, 1,761 applications for patents, and applications for the registration of 1,967 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.

The scheme was revised again in May 2017, to offer secondary aid to enterprises that had already repaid their loans, streamline the application procedures, and refine the details of the scheme.

As at the end of December 2017, a total of 10,555 applications had been received, 9,234 of which were approved, involving financial aid amounting to 2.635 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.

In May 2017, the scheme underwent another revision, with the maximum credit guarantee amount raised to 4.9 million patacas. From the scheme's commencement to the end of December 2017, the Government received 682 applications, involving a total loan amount of 1.769 billion patacas; 607 of the applicants obtained government credit guarantees totalling 1.548 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.

The scheme was revised in May 2017, to include an additional item for commencement of new businesses. Since the scheme's implementation in late December 2017, the Government received 79 applications, involving a total credit guarantee of 65.04 million patacas; 66 of the applicants obtained 100 percent credit guarantees from the Government, with a total value of 55.64 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. In August 2017, the scheme was revised, primarily to expand coverage to not only include young people who start businesses for the first time, but also provide assistance to enterprises established by young people who have previous experience of entrepreneurship; and enhanced training for youth entrepreneurship by requiring young entrepreneurs to enrol in relevant training programmes. By the end of 2017, a total of 1,596 applications had been received, 1,157 of which were approved, involving a total amount of 273 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.

Special Assistance for SMEs affected by Typhoon Hato

To provide support for SMEs affected by Typhoon Hato, the Government introduced two short-term relief measures through the Industrial and Commercial Development Fund – the Special Assistance Scheme for SMEs affected by Typhoon Hato and Post-disaster Financial Aid Scheme, to provide an interest-free loan of up to 600,000 patacas and post-disaster financial aid of up to 50,000 patacas to eligible SMEs, hawkers, self-employed individuals and owners of commercial vehicles affected by the typhoon. To expedite the application for and receipt of such aid by affected merchants, the Economic Services Bureau worked in collaboration with various government departments and chambers of commerce to set up application form collection and cheque dispatch stations in various districts. It also worked with banks to expedite the approval of applications under the Special Assistance Scheme for SMEs.

As of the application deadline on 30 September 2017, the Industrial and Commercial Development Fund received a total of 14,536 applications for post-disaster financial aids and 6,640 applications under the Special Assistance Scheme for SMEs. As of 31 December, 13,398 applications for post-disaster financial aids and 6,357 applications under the Special Assistance Scheme for SMEs, involving 568 million patacas and 1.796 billion patacas respectively, were processed.

Monetary Authority of Macao

The Monetary Authority of Macao, formerly known as the Issuing Institute of Macao, functions as a quasi-central bank and has the power to supervise Macao's financial system.

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 2017 increased by 4.3 percent over 2016, amounting to 162.31 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 2017, the total asset value of the fiscal reserve, including the central budget balance for 2015 transferred early in the year,

was 490 billion patacas, representing a significant increase of 51.4 billion patacas over the same period in 2016.

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 a MSAR government department responsible for promoting external trade and attracting 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 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 17,900 registered accounts by the end of 2017, with more than 2,000 registered suppliers and agents. Over 25,000 entries of information on food of Portuguese-speaking countries were published. There were more than 330 registered talents who are bilingual in Chinese and Portuguese, and nearly 1,000 professional service suppliers.

On 31 March 2016, the Portuguese-speaking Countries Food Products Exhibition Centre, in Tap Seac Square Commercial Centre, officially opened to showcase beverage and food from Portuguese-speaking countries. Each item on display was given a unique QR code so customers could easily access product information. A B2C online transaction service was available for certain products.

In 2016 and 2017, the IPIM cooperated with organisations and commercial associations of Macao to set up exhibition venues for food products of Portuguese-speaking countries at eight locations in Macao and in various provinces and cities in mainland China. Branches of the Portuguese-speaking Countries Food Products Exhibition Centre have been established at liaison/representative offices of the IPIM in mainland China (Fuzhou, Hangzhou, Shenyang, Chengdu, Guangzhou and Wuhan).

The IPIM worked in collaboration with mainland China's economic and trade departments, to organise enterprises from Macao and mainland China to participate in exhibitions and study tours in Portuguese-speaking countries, including organising a delegation consisting of Pan-Pearl

River Delta “9+2” provincial and regional representatives for a visit and study tour to Brazil and Portugal in March 2017; the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries held in Cape Verde in June; and the Forum on Business Opportunities between China and Portugal held in Portugal. The IPIM also participated in the Maputo International Trade Fair (FACIM) held in Mozambique and visited the local trade promotion organisations in August 2017.

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.

Enterprise Expansion

The IPIM provides a series of enterprise expansion services for investors, including providing support services necessary for business and market expansion for Macao enterprises; providing promotion incentives for electronic business (B2B), and promotion of B2C application platforms in support of marketing of Macao enterprises through an electronic approach; establishing a business matching platform; helping investors find business partners and expand their markets by holding business matching sessions in economic and trade promotion events organised or co-organised by the IPIM; providing general office support services, including temporary small-scale modernised offices, conference rooms, computer equipment and wireless broadband internet services for investors who are planning to establish an enterprise; helping foreign investors understand the investment and business environment of Macao at a relatively low cost and within a short time, thereby reducing the startup cost required for running business in Macao; and organising or co-organising workshops and exchange sessions to provide industry information to enterprises and inform them of the situation with business development in Macao, thereby promoting business exchanges.

Macao Ideas

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. The on-site staff helped visitors to understand Macao enterprises and products, and provide negotiation and matching opportunities for exhibitors, thus creating business opportunities.

Major Exhibitions and Events Hosted and Organised by IPIM

Events hosted and organised by the IPIM in 2017 included the 2017 Macao International

Environmental Co-operation Forum (2017 MIECF), Eighth International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum, 2017 Macao Franchise Expo (2017MFE), 2017 Guangdong and Macao Branded Products Fair, 22nd Macao International Trade and Investment Fair (22nd MIF), and Product and Service Exhibition of Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao) (PLPEX).

The Innovative Eco-Tech Zone, alongside the Beijing Pavilion, Czech Pavilion and the Showcase Area for the 12th Five-Year Plan Environmental Technology Achievements made their debut in the 2017 MIECF. The Green Exchange platform was also set up as part of the online green business matching service platform.

The Belt and Road Infrastructure Development Index (2017) and its 2017 Report were introduced during the Eighth International Infrastructure Investment and Construction Forum, serving as a reference for enterprises that intend to invest in countries and regions along the Belt and Road.

In the past two years, the PLPEX was organised as part of the MIF. To further enhance Macao's function as a cooperation platform between China and Portugal, and to fully showcase products and services of Portuguese-speaking countries, the 2017 PLPEX was organised as an independent exhibition for the first time. The venue covered an area of more than 3,000 square metres, featuring 220 exhibition booths, representing an increase of over 60 percent over 2016. In all, 211 organisations and enterprises from mainland China, Macao, Hong Kong and Portuguese-speaking countries, registered users for the Portuguese-speaking Countries Food Products Database on the Portal, and professional service providers participated in the exhibition. More events were organised in parallel, to promote the products, services and culture of Portuguese-speaking countries.

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.

The one-stop service for convention and exhibition bidding and support includes: hosting leading overseas conventions and exhibitions in Macao; providing convention and exhibition information to organisers; appointing designated staff to follow-up on implementation of exhibition projects to be held in Macao; providing assistance on application under project subsidy schemes; assisting with promotion of local and overseas events that the IPIM participate in; and assisting companies established in Macao to launch convention and exhibition projects. It also offers a matching service to parties looking for partners for collaborative conventions and exhibitions.

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, to help enterprises expand their market, and

to promote economic and trade cooperation and exchanges.

The Investment Committee – a liaison body comprising IPIM, Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau, Economic Services Bureau, Labour Affairs Bureau, Macao 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.

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.

Macao 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 Macao 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.

Macao 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, Macao 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.

In addition, under the Framework Agreement on Cooperation between Guangdong and Macao, Macao and Zhongshan signed the Framework Agreement on the Joint Construction of Cuiheng New District, to expedite the adequate economic diversification of Macao and transformation

and upgrading of Zhongshan's economy. The Macau Investment and Development Limited and Transferencia Electronica de Dados-MACAU EDI VAN S.A. (TEDMEV) established the Parafuturo de Macau Investment and Development Limited on 24 November 2015, with equity shares of 99 percent and one percent, respectively, to lay the foundation for future work in collaboration with Zhongshan.

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, which are covered through a series of training programmes that are well-structured and can meet the requirements of professional/public examinations. The courses comprise: Industrial Development Series, Administration and Management Training Series, Business Start-up and Business Administration Training Series, and Business Language Training Series. There are also training programmes for specific groups of people, including a free enrolment scheme for the unemployed, vocational education programmes organised in collaboration with secondary schools and tertiary institutions, youth vocational and creativity training programmes organised in collaboration with schools and youth organisations, and entrepreneurship training programmes under the Innovation Development Scheme for Young Entrepreneurs.

In 2017, the centre held a total of 912 courses comprising a total of 19,796.25 learning hours. The number of students totalled 18,993.

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 2017, a total of 5,715 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.

In 2017, the Unit was recognised by the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) as the computer-based exam centre in Macao.

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 2017 Microsoft Office Specialist World Championship and Adobe Certified Associate (ACA) World Championship were held from July to August, in the United States. Two Macao contestants, who had received extensive pre-match training provided by the CPTTM, won second prize in the categories of Microsoft Office Word 2013 and 2016.

Technical Training and Support Services

The House of Apparel Technology provides technical training, technological support, fashion and innovation seminars, and organises study tours on sewing equipment 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 2017, CPTTM continued to hold the Ma Conseq fashion training programme and organise various skills competitions. The centre organised participation by Macao fashion brands and designers in various fashion events, including the China International Fashion Fair (CHIC) 2017 Spring Fashion Trade Show in Shanghai, Dynamic Macao Business and Trade Fairs, which were held three times a year, and Hong Kong CENTRESTAGE. The CPTTM also set up the Macao Fashion Gallery and organised the Macao Fashion Parade. It also led groups of young Macao fashion designers to join the Culture • Reconciliation – 2017 International Youth Design Competition. CPTTM also continued cooperating with IPIM to organise the Macao Fashion Festival 2017 during the 22nd Macao International Trade and Investment Fair, with participation by 32 designers and brands from various regions.

On invitation by the Labour Affairs Bureau, the CPTTM participated in the 44th WorldSkills Competition held in Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates in 2017, and was responsible for training and screening of candidates for various contests (including Fashion Technology, Beauty Therapy, Merchandise Exhibition, Web Design, IT Network Systems Administration). Contestants from Macao won the gold prize in Web Design and a prize for outstanding performance in Fashion Technology.

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 2017, Macao Fashion Gallery held five fashion shows with different themes, three pop-up shops, three outdoor fashion shows and two creative workshops. It also organised 46 promotion activities for 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 2017, a total of 65 cases were resolved via management system consulting services. There were 45 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 2017, a total of 345 applications were awarded certification. There were 10 test categories under the External Testing Relay Service. A total of 2,121 applications were filed during 2017.

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. The CPTTM also issued the Good Management Series on food safety management, retail shop management and convention management, to support development of the industry.

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 2017, the Cyber-Lab continued to implement the gifted student training programme, providing information-technology-specific courses targeted at gifted secondary school students. There were 16 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 2017, it provided technical support for various enterprises on 225 occasions. In addition, the mobile app launched by the CPPTM, ChoicePro, further facilitates procurement matching between SMEs and large enterprises. The CPTTM also helped the Economic Services Bureau to develop the Macao Happy Play and SME360 system to facilitate easier access to information by the public, tourists and SMEs through the use of information technology.

External Interaction and Cooperation and Services for SMEs

In 2017, 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 10 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 10 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 2017, it handled 140 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 Macao, 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 Macao 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.

Employment Services

The Employment Department of the Labour Affairs Bureau assists job seekers looking for work in the private sector.

In 2017, 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 2017, job seekers attended 78 recruitment activities and 1,817 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 2017, 4,066 people attended the expo. A total of 61 enterprises offered nearly 4,700 job vacancies in about 30 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 31 people. The department also provided one-stop comprehensive services to those who came for help after being dismissed by their former employers. In 2017, the department provided one-stop services to 82 people, of whom 14 have already found a job.

In 2017, the Employment Department recorded 12,398 job-seeking applications, of which 77 were from disabled persons, which were followed up by a dedicated task force under the department. A total of 42,885 referrals and matches were made according to the requirements of employers and the qualifications of job seekers, resulting in 13,535 people attending employment interviews, and 2,611 successful matchings (36 of which involved disabled persons). Successful matchings involved 85 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 2017, 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 on-the-job paid training. The courses it provided in 2016 were attended by 6,032 persons.

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2017

| 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 | 93 | 2 | 20 | 85% |
| Continuous training | Industry-specific development training | The currently employed; to raise the professionalism of industry professionals 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 | 144 | 3,480 | 141 | 3,080 | -- |
| | 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 | 365 | 21 | 350 | -- |

Cont.

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2017

| 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 | 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 | 28 | 595 | 28 | 559 | -- |
| | Vocational Training Programme for the Elderly | Designed for those aged 55 or above, to help elderly persons who are willing and able to work continue to stay in the workforce or to facilitate their re-employment. | 3 | 64 | 3 | 61 | |
| | Employment Enhancement Training Programme | To provide specific training to job seekers registered with the Labour Affairs Bureau, with a view to raising their skill level within a short period of time, thereby increasing their chance of being recruited through job interviews | 6 | 26 | 6 | 20 | |

Cont.

Statistics on Vocational Training Department Students 2017

| 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 | Skills Competition Enhancement Training Programme | To provide skill enhancement training for shortlisted skills competition contestants, and to identify strong performers to represent Macao at skills competitions | 15 | 104 | 15 | 76 | |
| | 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 | 74 | 1,305 | 74 | 1,305 | -- |
| Total | | | 297 | 6,032 | 290 | 5,471 | - |

Skills Evaluation

In 2017, the Labour Affairs Bureau issued a total of 3,290 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 hotels and catering industry, accounting for 42.8 percent, 39.1 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

The Labour Affairs Bureau continued to actively work with Guangdong province on occupational skills testing, to explore skills testing or training programmes for “One Examination, Two Accreditations” or “One Examination, Multiple Accreditations” for more types of jobs and at various levels, thereby fully realising the advantages of regional cooperation. It continued to organise training and certification courses. In addition, the bureau continued to commission the Macao 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 2017, the Labour Affairs Bureau led a delegation to Abu Dhabi to participate in the 44th WorldSkills Competition held in Abu Dhabi, and took part in 15 contests, winning the first gold medal for Macao in Web Design since it first participated in this competition. Contestants from Macao also won six medals for outstanding performances in Electrical Installation, Fashion Technology, Catering Services, IT Network Systems Administration, Floristry and IT Software Solutions for Business.

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. On 13 November 2017, the Government commenced a 45-day public consultation on full implementation of mandatory minimum wage, with a view to expanding its scope to cover various trades and industries.

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 ensure 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. The department is also responsible for handling applications for business licences by employment agencies. 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 2017, the Labour Inspection Department provided 5,414 consultations about labour regulations to enquirers visiting the office. Of the individuals who sought assistance, 84 percent were employees and 16 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 15.9 percent, 11.7 percent and 11.1 percent of all enquires, respectively. There were 24,307 enquiries via telephone.

A total of 1,805 complaints received from 3,010 employee enquiries were handled, 43.8 percent less than in 2016. Most involved wages (20.1 percent), dismissal compensation (11.5 percent) and overtime compensation (11.1 percent). Categorised by industry, most complainants were from construction (44.5 percent), followed by hotels and catering industry (14.7 percent), and real estate and business and service industries (10.7 percent).

In 2017, there were 3,540 complaints related to employment disputes, illegal employment and other cases settled, involving 4,960 employees and 2,465 workplaces. Of the 2,017 processed cases relating to creditors' rights issues involved in the employment disputes, 224 required transferral to trial by the judiciary, accounting for 11.1 percent of total creditors' rights issues – mainly concerning wages, dismissal compensation and mandatory leave, with the rest being resolved by the department itself. Creditors' rights arising from employment disputes totalled 74.5 million patacas, involving 4,148 employees.

In 2017, the Labour Inspection Department received notifications of 83 cases of agreement on lowering basic remuneration, involving 275 local employees, and 135 non-resident employees. None of the notifications received required filing and follow-up due to alleged breach of reduction of employees' basic compensation.

In the department's efforts to combat illegal employment, 784 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 2017, 1,130 offenders were penalised for breaches of the law, with fines imposed totalling 13.16 million patacas. In these cases, 255 non-local residents were found to be working for others in the MSAR without permits. Also, 305 non-local residents were found to be engaged in activities for their own benefit. Individuals in the two groups were fined a total of 7.37 million patacas.

In 2017, 226 applications for business licences by employment agencies were processed. A total of 60 cases involving alleged breach of law by employment agencies were filed. These cases involved 224 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 91.5 percent of the total. Upon investigation, 176 of the activities were confirmed to be illegal. Business licences of two employment agencies were revoked due to a breach of law, and professional misconduct by their managers, members of administrative and management division or heads.

In 2017, 22 enquiries made via telephone and five enquiries made in person were received. Five cases involving six employees were filed in this regard, which were mainly complaints on wages and overtime compensation. Among the three investigated cases, no breach of law was found. The remaining two cases were confirmed to involve non-compliance with the minimum wage requirement, and the employers involved have already settled the shortfall in wage payment to the three employees.

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 2017, 158 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 2017, 52 inspections were conducted on major construction sites, collecting 1,376 copies of particulars of employees, to monitor employers' compliance with labour laws and protect the legal labour rights of employees. Seven 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 2016, the number of people complaining about labour rights of employees in the construction sector decreased by 48.7 percent in 2017, 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, 33 presentations were conducted in 2017, with more than 2,058 participants.

The Labour Inspection Department continues to promote laws and provide convenient services to the public through various 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

In 2017, the Occupational Safety and Health Department under the Labour Affairs Bureau 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 (1,500 sites) | 3,564 | 1,447 | Filed disciplinary actions against 211 construction sites involved in minor contraventions with penalties of 1,148,500 patacas imposed. It was ordered that work be suspended in 77 cases due to high risk. Filed disciplinary actions against 29 employers and individuals for contraventions of relevant regulations of occupational safety card of the construction industry, with penalties of 32,500 patacas imposed. |
| | 30 food and beverage premises | 30 | 14 | -- |
| | 17 gaming premises | 17 | 0 | |
| | 2 industrial premises | 2 | 0 | -- |
| Safety inspection jointly conducted with other departments | 178 enterprises | 260 | 191 | -- |
| Industrial accident investigation | 9,336 filed cases | - | - | Completed 7,972 cases. |
| | 20 construction sites | 20 | - | Filed disciplinary actions against 23 construction sites involved in minor contraventions, with penalties of 160,000 patacas imposed. It was ordered that work be suspended in 10 cases. |
| | 3 commercial premises | 3 | - | Filed disciplinary actions against three construction sites involved in minor contraventions with penalties of 5,000 patacas imposed. In 10 cases, it was ordered that work be suspended. |

Cont.

| Work item | Target | Number of inspections | Number of suggested improvements | Other actions |
|---|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Occupational health medical check-up | Assisting 19 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 120 employed and under-aged workers | 642 | 286 | - |
| Sampling assessment of employers of organisations using high noise-level equipment, according to Decree-Law No. 34/93/M | 4 organisations using high noise-level equipment involving 494 employees | 0 | 0 | No case of occupational deafness was found. |

Occupational safety and health training in 2017:

| Course/activity | Number of classes | Number of participants | Number and types of certificates awarded |
|--|-------------------|------------------------|--|
| Occupational safety and health seminar | 285 | 13,778 | - |
| Occupational safety and health training module | 143 | 3,269 | 3,227 (certificates of competency) |

Cont.

| Course/activity | Number of classes | Number of participants | Number and types of certificates awarded |
|---|-------------------|------------------------|--|
| Construction industry occupational safety cards training courses and public examinations | 642 | 19,909 | 19,603 (occupational safety cards) |
| Construction industry occupational safety cards refresher courses and public examinations | 411 | 6,711 | 6,458 (occupational safety card renewals) |
| Assistant construction safety supervisor certificate courses (organised jointly with Macau Construction Safety Association) | 5 | 176 | *Examination yet to be held |
| Construction safety supervisor certificate courses (organised jointly with the University of Macau) | 6 | 198 | 110 (* Examination yet to be held for class 4 to 6) (Construction safety supervisor qualification) |
| Safety auditor certificate courses (organised jointly with the University of Macau) | 2 | 37 | *Examination yet to be held |
| Occupational Safety and Health Officer certificate courses(organised jointly with the University of Macau) | 2 | 61 | *Examination yet to be held |

Occupational safety and health promotional activities in 2017:

| Activity | Number of participants | Number of participating individuals |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Occupational safety and health promotional activities | 161 construction sites | 9,150 |
| | 33 hotels | 1,489 |
| | 4 schools | 109 |

Cont.

| Activity | Number of participants | Number of participating individuals |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Safety shoes promotion | 45 enterprises | 370 (provided with safety shoes) |
| First-aid kit promotion | 65 enterprises | - |
| Temporary anchor devices promotion | 24 enterprises | 97 (attended the relevant training) |
| Safety harness, fall-arresting device and independent rescue line (kit) promotion programme | 34 enterprises | 189 (attended the relevant training) |
| Construction industry occupational safety and health management – promotion programme on working on mobile platforms | 119 enterprises | 536 (attended the relevant training) |
| Portable residual current device promotion programme | 23 enterprises | 116 (attended the relevant training) |

Non-resident Workers Employment Department

The Non-resident Workers Employment Department under the Labour Affairs Bureau 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 2017, the Non-resident Workers Employment Department handled 30,864 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, 16,514 were for non-professional employees, 2,612 were for professional employees and 11,722 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 2017, there were 179,456 employees with non-resident ID cards in Macao, including 146,640 non-professional employees, 5,834 professional employees, eight persons engaging in activities for the their own benefit, and 26,974 domestic helpers, of whom 353 were from mainland China (Guangdong Province and Fujian Province).

An SMS notification service on expiry of permits for employment of foreign labour was

launched in the second quarter of the year. Upon online registration, employers will receive an SMS three months before the expiry of their permit for employment of non-resident workers, reminding them to submit applications for renewal when necessary.

Consumer Council

The Consumer Council was established and commenced operation in 1990, and 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 cooperation agreements with consumer rights departments or organisations of Portugal, Spain and Singapore, and consumer rights protection cooperation agreements with a total of 40 consumer rights protection authorities of various mainland China provinces and cities, Hong Kong and Taiwan, to exchange relevant information and undertake various cooperation 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 2017, 1,507 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. In December 2017, the 292nd issue was published, with a monthly circulation of 4,500 copies.

Complaints

In 2017, the Consumer Council received 1,647 complaints and 3,397 enquiries. The number of cases handled totalled 5,067, including 23 suggestions. The complaints mainly concerned disputes arising from consumer activities involving real telecommunications services, public transport, and jewellery and communications equipment retailing.

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 5,000 complaints and enquiries received, about 20 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 Macao 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 2017, the Consumer Council had issued the “Certified Shop 2018” emblem to a total of 995 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, 18 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, mobile phone retailing, computer products, birds' nest products, electrical appliances, eyewear, furniture retailing, watch and clock retailing, food and beverage services, tourism services (overseas tours) – 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.

Visitor Statistics Databank Launched

To allow all parties in the community to better understand and analyse the detailed statistics on visitors to Macao, the DSEC launched the Visitor Statistics Databank in September 2017, providing statistics on visitors to Macao from January 2017 for reference by the public.

The Visitor Statistics Databank not only contains visitor data with a breakdown by year, month, place of issue of travel documents and ports of arrival, which the DSEC publishes for the public on a regular basis, but also visitor data with a breakdown by duration of stay in days, gender and age group. The databank also provides statistics with breakdown by specific region, such as information about visitors from countries along the Belt and Road and Portuguese-speaking countries.

In addition, the DSEC has published for the first time data on returning visitors on the databank, providing statistics on tourists who visited Macao during a reference period and re-visited Macao in the past half year to three years.

Commencing the 2017/2018 Household Expenditure Survey

To understand and obtain the latest statistics on income and expenditure of Macao's households, for revising the commodity and service items included in the Consumer Price Index, the Government conducts the Household Expenditure Survey every five years to collect relevant data.

The survey will also provide an important reference for understanding the consumption pattern and distribution of income of people from all walks of life. The DSEC formally commenced the 2017/2018 Household Expenditure Survey on 1 October 2017, with a data-collection period of one year. The survey was conducted by randomly selecting 7,410 housing units, the occupants of which were to take part in the survey on a mandatory basis.

To ensure that the data collected can fully reflect the consumption pattern of households in different seasons or festive occasions, the survey would be conducted on a bi-weekly (14 days) basis, with 285 households visited every two weeks.

Developing Dedicated Website on Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

To support the MSAR Government to participate in the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, in 2017 the DSEC began developing a dedicated website on the Greater Bay Area. The website will provide statistics about each city in the Greater Bay Area, and information on cultural and trade and economic exchanges between Macao and other cities, including data on population movement, visitors and investment. The dedicated website is scheduled for launch in 2018.

The DSEC will closely liaise with statistics departments of the relevant provinces and cities, to facilitate collection of statistical data.

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, production capacity, agriculture, infrastructure, energy, natural resources, education and human resources, tourism, transportation and telecommunication, financial system, culture, healthcare, marine, cooperation between provinces and cities, and Macao's function as a cooperation platform.

In 2017, following the financial directive of the Government, and based on the Five-year Development Plan, the supporting office provided assistance in the development of the Belt and Road, the country's 13th Five-Year Plan and key projects of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and actively supported the permanent secretariat for the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries in the implementation of various tasks set out in its annual plan.

The office carried out its work through a series of activities centred around promotion of trade and investment, production capacity cooperation, human resource cooperation and cultural exchange, including participating in the 2017 MIECF, the 22nd MIF, the First PLPEX, the Fifth Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo, the 121st and 122nd Canton Fairs, and the Dynamic Macao Business and Trade Fair in Shenzhen (Guangdong), Quanzhou (Fujian) and Haikou (Hainan); setting up exhibition areas for Portuguese-speaking countries; organising the Seminar on Capacity Production and Finance Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, Young Entrepreneurs Forum of China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, Roundtable Meeting between Leaders of Provinces and Municipalities of China and those of Portuguese-speaking Countries, and Seminar on RMB Cross-border Transactions for Portuguese-speaking Countries; participation in the 12th Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries held in Cape Verde; visiting Brazil, Mozambique and Portugal

and initiating commercial and trade activities; holding five rounds of workshop and providing training to more than 120 individuals from Portuguese-speaking countries; and organising the 9th Cultural Fair of China-Portuguese-speaking Countries. The function of Macao as a bridge and a hub is maintained through organising a wide array of exchange activities for China and Portuguese-speaking countries in Macao, mainland China and Portuguese-speaking countries, thereby further consolidating the function of Macao as a platform for commercial and trade cooperation.

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 2017, it received more than 3,000 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 2017, it was stated in the latest APG common assessment report that the SAR's performance in combating money laundering and financing of terrorism was satisfactory in terms of both law compliance and enforcement effectiveness. Revision of the relevant legal system against money laundering and terrorism financing has been completed. The office and other regulatory institutions have also revised the guidelines against money laundering and terrorism financing to meet international requirements. APG conducted the new round of common assessment on Macao between 2016 and 2017; the report on this was approved and published in 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 21 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, Israel, Cambodia, Monaco and Lebanon. 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 2017, the council held 11 meetings: two plenary meetings and nine executive committee meetings.



MACAO
FASHION TECHNOLOGY
COMPETITION:
PASSION FOR FASHION



The Macao Fashion Technology Competition for Youth, organised by the Macao Productivity and Technology Transfer Centre (CPTTM), aims to increase young people's interest in fashion design and manufacturing, and nurture young talents for the local fashion industry.

Every year, the competition attracts participation by many local young people with a passion for fashion design. The participants have to attend a 64-hour training programme before the competition, to acquire basic knowledge about fashion design, and to master the basic skills of sewing, in order to be well prepared for the competition.



The competition is divided into three parts: modelling, sewing and creative design. Participants have to make use of what they have learnt in the training programme, complemented with creativity, to produce their own creations.

Participants whose performances are outstanding have the opportunity to represent Macao in regional and international competitions, to broaden their horizons.



5

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 2017 was 32,610,506, representing an increase of 5.4 percent over the 2016 figure. The number of overnight visitors during the year totalled 17,254,838, representing an increase of 9.9 percent, and accounting for 52.9 percent of visitors to Macao. The average length of stay of overnight visitors remained at 2.1 days, while the overall figure was 1.2 days. In 2017, the 10 major source markets of visitors were:

| Country/Region | No. of Visitors | Percentage (%) |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Mainland China | 22,196,203 | 68.1% |
| Hong Kong | 6,165,129 | 18.9% |
| Taiwan | 1,060,107 | 3.3% |
| South Korea | 874,253 | 2.7% |
| Japan | 328,990 | 1.0% |
| Philippines | 307,139 | 0.9% |
| Malaysia | 218,301 | 0.7% |
| Thailand | 198,222 | 0.6% |
| Indonesia | 197,139 | 0.6% |
| United States of America | 186,378 | 0.6% |

In 2017, the total number of tourists visiting Macao from Greater China (mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan) was 29,421,439, representing an increase of 5.3 percent over 2016 and comprising 90.2 percent of the total number of tourists; and the number of international tourists was 3,189,067, representing an increase of 6.2 percent over 2016 and comprising 9.8 percent of the total. Mainland China continued to be the largest market for visitors to Macao, with a total of 22,196,203 mainland China visitors, accounting for 68.1 percent of the total number of visitors to Macao, and 8.5 percent higher than in 2016. The visitors from mainland China mainly came from Guangdong province (accounting for 41.6 percent of the tourists from mainland China), Hunan province (4.5 percent) and Fujian province (3.8 percent). A total of 10,615,471 visitors travelled to Macao under the Facilitated Individual Travel (FIT) scheme, 10.8 percent more than in 2016. Hong Kong and Taiwan were the second and third largest markets for visitors to Macao, respectively; the number of visitors from Hong Kong decreased by four percent, while the number from Taiwan decreased by 1.3 percent, compared with 2016.

Regarding the international market, South Korea remained at the top of the list of sources of international visitors, with a year-on-year increase of 32 percent to 874,253 in 2017. The Asia market was stable. The number of visitors from Japan increased by 9.4 percent; and numbers from Indonesia and the Philippine increased by eight percent and seven percent, respectively. Visitor numbers from the United States, the only long-distance source of visitors on the top-ten list, decreased by 2.4 percent from 2016. The best-performing long-distance markets for tourists were Brazil, Russia and Portugal, with 10.4 percent, 7.5 percent and 4.1 percent more visitors than in 2016, respectively.

The Hotel Industry

According to Macau Government Tourist Office (MGTO) statistics, at the end of 2017, Macao had a total of 116 hotel premises, of which 81 were star-rated hotels and 35 were guesthouses, supplying a total of 37,901 guest rooms.

| Star Rating | Number of Hotels | Number of Rooms |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Five-star Luxury Hotels | 10 | 5,608 |
| Five-star Hotels | 24 | 17,010 |
| Four-star Hotels | 17 | 7,869 |
| Three-star Hotels | 15 | 5,470 |
| Three-star Apartment Hotels | 1 | 208 |
| Two-star Hotels | 14 | 995 |
| Sub-total | 81 | 37,160 |
| Guesthouse | 35 | 741 |
| Total | | 37,901 |

- Average room rate of three to five-star member hotels was 1,282.2 patacas in 2017 (slightly lower, by 0.2 percent, than in 2016), according to the Macau Hotel Association.

The total number of guests who stayed at hotel premises in Macao during 2017 was 13,154,900, representing an increase of 9.6 percent over the figure in 2016. The average year-round occupancy rate of hotel premises increased from 83.3 percent in 2016 to 86.9 percent in 2017. The average length of stay was 1.5 nights, up by 0.1 nights compared with the 2016 figure.

Travel Agencies

At the end of 2017, there were 223 licensed travel agencies in Macao, two more than in 2016. A total of 1,880 people held tourist guide licences issued by the MGTO, 20 (one percent) less than in 2016. The language abilities of these tourist guides spanned Cantonese, Putonghua, English, Portuguese, German, Japanese, Korean, Thai, French, Spanish, Russian, Indonesian, Hokkien and Chaozhouese.

In 2017, 7,928,700 tourists visited Macao on package tours, representing an increase of 12.6 percent from 2016. Most package tourists, totalling 6,297,900, came from mainland China,

representing an increase of 13.5 percent. The second and third-largest sources of package tourists were South Korea and Taiwan, with 479,600 and 428,500, respectively.

In 2017, a total of 1,391,400 Macao residents engaged with travel agent services to travel abroad. Of these, 562,900 joined outbound group tours. The most popular destination was mainland China, with 377,900 (67.1 percent) residents visiting. South Korea was the second most-popular tourism destination for Macao residents, attracting 51,900 visitors or 9.2 percent of the total. Japan ranked third, attracting 25,500 visitors or 4.5 percent of the total. A total of 828,500 residents engaged with travel agent services without joining guided tours, 9.8 percent more than in 2016.

Macao Government Tourist Office

The functions of the Macao 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, Malaysia, Indonesia, India, 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, Macao Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan, and Macao Tourism Promotion and Information Center in Portugal.

In 2017, the number of tourists visiting Macao increased, as did the total expenditure by tourists. The Government completed the formulation of the Macao Tourism Industry Development Master Plan and successfully strived for Macao to become a new member city of UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN) in the field of Gastronomy; explored diverse tourism products, enhanced the tourism regulations, strengthened industry regulations and industry training; leveraged synergy, conducted promotions, participated in international and regional tourism affairs, and facilitated the construction of a world tourism and leisure centre.

Macao Designated as Member City of UNESCO Creative Cities Network in Gastronomy

On 31 October 2017, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) announced the designation of "Macao, China" as a member city of UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN) in the field of Gastronomy. Macao gained new world-recognition as a UNESCO Creative City of Gastronomy.

The designation will bring Macao more opportunities to promote the local unique food culture and enhance the sustainable development of tourism, facilitating the construction of a world tourism and leisure centre. Macao is the third city in China to be designated as a UNESCO Creative City of Gastronomy. The UCCN covers seven creative fields: Crafts and Folk Art, Design, Film, Gastronomy, Literature, Music and Media Arts.

Tourism Planning and Study

The Macao Tourism Industry Development Master Plan was formulated and announced in 2017, suggesting eight key objectives, 33 strategies and 91 short-, medium- and long-term action plans. This Master Plan was an overall development blueprint and action plan covering various levels of tourism.

The Macau Government Tourist Office (MGTO) also participated in cross-departmental government planning, providing advice to relevant departments to support tourism development.

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 2017, MGTO conducted effectiveness surveys on the Parade for Celebration of the Year of the Rooster, Macao Light Festival 2017, and Macao tourism branding and events in 2017, as well as a study on the Brazilian market.

In addition, new features were added to “Macao Tourism News plus” (<https://newsplus.macaotourism.gov.mo/>) in order to enhance communication efficiency. This online news archive integrates news materials from various sources. By the end of 2017, over 17,000 records were provided, including nearly 1,600 press releases by the MGTO and external representatives, and 8,000 high-resolution photos for easy access by media representatives seeking materials for news stories on Macao tourism.

The MGTO continued to optimise “Macao Tourism Data plus” (MTD plus) (<http://dataplus.macaotourism.gov.mo>). After launching the enquiry service regarding statistical indicators about the hotel industry, Portuguese version and subscriptions in 2016, four new indicators and functions were added in 2017, including data on the “Individual travel scheme”; enhanced data on “Overnight/same-day visitors”, an optimised colour key for various visitor source markets in the distribution maps; and a Simplified Chinese version.

Smart Tourism

In accordance with the Government’s construction of a smart city, the MGTO expedited the development of the smart tourism project and advocated the use of innovative technological strategies to formulate the application of smart tourism, including the construction of tourism big data, enrichment of tourists’ travelling experiences and enhancement of tourism capacity management.

The MGTO enhanced the electronic tourism promotion, establishing a promotion website with contents in 15 languages, launching the online version of “What’s On” and online newsletter of “Macao Travel Talk”, setting up official accounts on social media including WeChat, Weibo, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and YouTube, and providing various mobile phone apps – “Experience Macao”, “Step Out, Macao” and “What’s On, Macao”. The mobile phone app of “Step Out, Macao” can match with the QR codes on the directional signs along tour routes to provide local information.

Tourism Products

The MGTO continued implementing its Community Tourism Plan, to explore community tourism resources with distinctive Macao characteristics, in order to encourage 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 also leveraged Macao's cultural elements to promote cultural tourism and enrich cultural tourism experiences, and developed marine tourism products.

Anim'Arte NAM VAN and Taipa Houses-Museum

The MGTO continued to add tourism elements to the Anim'Arte NAM VAN and Taipa Houses-Museum and support Macao community groups in organising various tourism and cultural activities, including the Fun Easter at Anim'Arte NAM VAN, Visit Anim'Arte Nam Van with Emojis, a tourism culture promotion carnival, and the Second Macao Lantern Festival held at the Anim'Arte NAM VAN, and singing and puppet performances held at the Taipa Houses-Museum, facilitating the development of tourism and leisure landmarks.

Community Tourism

In 2017, the MGTO continued implementing its Community Tourism Plan, supporting relevant organisations that held activities in various parishes and along "Step Out, Macao" tour routes. It subsidised a total of 32 activities held by 21 organisations, attracting over 827,000 participants. The MGTO again organised the Tourism Awareness Campaign, promoting the "tourists first" concept and disseminating travel information to residents and the industry, by subsidising 18 events held by 14 organisations, which were attended by over 18,000 participants.

Cultural Tourism

The MGTO facilitated the development of cultural tourism, highlighting Macao's culture and diverse tourism characteristics. The MGTO continued to subsidise community groups in organising festive cultural activities and Macao intangible cultural heritage activities, including birth anniversaries of gods and immortals in Chinese mythology, festival celebrations, Cantonese opera, gourmet, marine culture, art exhibitions and local music.

Grand Prix Museum and Wine Museum

For the reconstruction of the Grand Prix Museum, the Grand Prix Museum and the Wine Museum were closed from 1 July 2017 until further notice. From January to June 2017, the Grand Prix Museum received 95,727 visitors and provided 16 guided tours to 396 participants. The Wine Museum received 95,280 visitors and provided 13 guided tours to 259 participants.

Business Tourism

In 2017, the Government continued with the Travel Stimulus Programme, which combined elements of incentive travel, wedding travel and student travel facilitation programmes. A total of 72 cases involving 19,611 visitors were supported.

The Fifth Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo

The Fifth Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo was held from 7 to 9 July 2017. It was hosted by the MGTO, supported by the National Tourism Administration and organised by the Macao Travel Agency Association. The area of the expo venue was 10,000 square metres, with 473 exhibition booths. A total of 45 countries and regions, as well as 303 enterprises and units, including 20 tourism exhibitors from provinces and cities in mainland China, participated in the expo, which attracted about 36,000 visitors.

Global Tourism Economy Forum - Macao 2017

The Global Tourism Economy Forum - Macao 2017, a recognised partner of the World Tourism Organization of the United Nations (UNWTO), was held from 16 to 17 October 2017. 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. Partner regions for this year's forum included 16 Central and Eastern European countries, and Guizhou as the partner province. The forum was themed "Regional Collaboration towards a Better Future". To support and align with the advocacies of the country's "Belt and Road" initiative and the "16+1 Cooperation" of China and Central and Eastern European countries, several discussion sessions, business matching and promotional activities were held to facilitate exchanges between domestic and overseas tourism enterprises, and leverage Macao's function as a platform and its unique advantages.

The 43rd National Congress of the Portuguese Association of Travel and Tourism Agencies

With the theme "Tourism: In the East, all new!", this year's Congress attracted around 650 Portuguese tourism representatives. The working meetings of the Congress focused on issues including cooperation between Portugal and Asian countries, opportunities for the tourism industry arising from technological development, and tourism's role in facilitating rejuvenation of the Portuguese economy. The highlights of the event were workshops and exchanges between the Chinese and Portuguese tourism industries, which facilitated interaction and discussion between both parties.

Events and Festivals

In 2017, the MGTO continued organising various events and festivals, which included the Parade for Celebration of the Year of the Rooster, celebration events for World Tourism Day, Global Tourism Economy Forum – Macao 2017, Macao Light Festival 2017, and the Second International Film Festival & Awards Macao, with the aim of building Macao as a city of mega events.

Parade for Celebration of Lunar New Year

Organised by the MGTO, the Parade for Celebration of the Year of the Rooster included an opening performance, floats parade, performing groups parade, cultural performances, a firework show and floats exhibition. There were 14 floats in the parade, and performances by around 688 artistes from 16 Macao performing groups and eight other performing groups from mainland China, Hong Kong, Japan, Spain, Colombia, Portugal, Germany and the United States.

Macao Light Festival 2017

From 3 to 31 December 2017, the MGTO held the Macao Light Festival from 7 pm to 10 pm every night, at eight tourist spots. Radiating from the Ruins of St. Paul's as the heart of the event, there were three routes: from Senado Square, Anim'Arte Nam Van to Nam Van Lake Nautical Centre; St. Anthony's Church and Camoes Garden; and from St. Lazarus Church and Calçada da Igreja de S. Lazaro to Taipa Houses Museum. The festival featured 3D mapping, light installations, interactive games, and a series of new activities including a light art exhibition, an outdoor concert by local performers, outdoor movie screenings and a light-show dinner.

2nd International Film Festival & Awards Macao

The Second International Film Festival & Awards Macao was held from 8 to 14 December 2017 with the theme "A New Avenue to the World of Films". In addition to 48 international outstanding films being screened, an "Industry Hub" was held for exchanges between industry professionals from around the world, and a masterclass and a film-shooting training programme were held for filmmakers.

Tourism Marketing

In 2017, the Government continued promotions with the theme "Experience Macao in Your Own Style". We participated in major tourism exhibitions in key visitor source markets; organised briefings and meetings for the tourism industry; participated in and organised many promotion events, including large-scale promotion activities such as Experience Macao – Malaysia in Malaysia, and Experience Macao – Pop up Restaurant in the United States; as well as organised roadshows about Macao tourism in mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and Australia, to promote the festive events of Macao.

Tourism Promotional Videos

Promotional videos of various themed events in Macao were produced and broadcasted in traditional and new media of major tourist markets. Overseas production companies were encouraged to shoot movies, TV series and shows in Macao. Celebrity endorsers were used to broaden the coverage of tourism promotion by broadcasting videos about Macao tourism and interacting with audiences through television channels, the Internet and social media platforms.

Joint Promotion

In accordance with the Government's policy for enhancing regional cooperation and leverage the advantages of Macao as a platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, the MGTO strengthened tourism cooperation with neighbouring provinces and cities, including Guangdong, Fujian, Guangxi, Hong Kong and tourism departments of the China Maritime Silk Road Tourism Promotion Alliance, to jointly promote multi-destination tourism. The MGTO also cooperated with the tourism departments of Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian and Hong Kong to launch a series of promotional activities in Indonesia and Malaysia. In addition, the MGTO made use of Fujian's international aviation network, and took the Maritime Silk Road and overseas Chinese cultures into consideration for developing tourism products and jointly exploring the Australian market.

The MGTO set up promotional booths at various important tourism expos. It set up an exhibition hall and a photo exhibition with the theme “Maritime Silk Road travels”, and promoted tourism products of Macao and Pearl River Delta Travel in cities along the High Speed Rail routes, to expand tourist sources.

In addition, with Macao as a promotional platform, the MGTO invited mainland China provinces and cities to Macao for large-scale regional tourism activities, such as the Macao International Travel (Industry) Expo, PATA Travel Mart and Global Tourism Economic Forum 2017 – Macau. The MGTO also studied the tourism resources in Guangdong-Macao and Fujian-Macao multi-destination tours with overseas tourism industries.

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, Ritz Building at 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 2017, information counters in Macao and Hong Kong received 1,172,797 visitors.

Quality Tourism Services Accreditation Scheme

To implement the tourism policy of enhancing service quality and optimising the industry accreditation mechanism, the MGTO continued with the Quality Tourism Services Accreditation Scheme for the fourth consecutive year. In 2017, the scheme still targeted the catering industry and travel agencies, but there was consideration of extending the coverage to other industries. Since its launch until 2017, a total of 233 food and beverage merchants and 37 travel agencies have received the “Star Merchant Award” accreditation.

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 MGTO delegation attended the 22nd Session of the UNWTO General Assembly and the Meeting of the Working Group on the UNWTO Draft Convention on Tourism Ethics as an associate member.

As a member of the governing body of the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA), the director of the MGTO attended the PATA Executive Board meeting and the PATA Annual Summit 2017, etc. In addition, the MGTO attended the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) High Level Policy Dialogue on Sustainable Tourism, and the 51st Meeting of APEC’s Tourism Working Group as a guest economy.

Regarding regional cooperation, under the cooperation framework of the Joint Working Committee on Tourism to Support Macao’s Aspirations to Build a World Tourism and Leisure Centre (“Joint Working Committee on Tourism”), the China National Tourism Administration (CNTA) and the Secretariat for Social Affairs and Culture of the MSAR Government jointly held a seminar between mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao, to exchange experiences and opinions on development of holistic tourism, and tourist police. Tasks for 2017 were formulated

in the 2017 Annual Work Meeting of the Joint Working Committee on Tourism.

The MGTO Director participated in the Promotional Event and the Meeting for Tourism Exchange and Cooperation between Liaoning, Hong Kong and Macao, in Liaoning. The Memorandum of Understanding on Tourism Cooperation was signed by the Liaoning Tourism Bureau and MGTO, to enhance mutual cooperation and communication in tourism.

At the 2017 Pan-Pearl River Delta (PPRD) Regional Cooperation Chief Executive Joint Conference, the PPRD Regional Tourism Union Co-operation Agreement was signed by the government leaders of the PPRD provinces/regions.

Under the guidance of China National Tourism Administration, the Tourism Federation of Cities in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Bay Area is a brand-new organisation for comprehensive tourism cooperation comprising the tourism authorities of the nine cities of Guangdong Province – Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Huizhou, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Jiangmen and Zhaoqing – as well as the two Special Administrative Regions, Hong Kong and Macao, with the aim of implementing the “Framework Agreement on Deepening Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Cooperation in the Development of the Bay Area” and together building a quality living circle that is ideal for residence, work and travel.

The Agreement of the Tourism Federation of Cities in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Bay Area was signed by representatives of the Tourism Federations, to further enhance mutual tourism cooperation.

Special Tourism-related Arrangements due to Typhoon Hato

In order to receive fewer tour group visitors, to conserve more resources for post-typhoon relief work, the MGTO held an emergency meeting with travel agencies and hotel operators on 25 August, requesting the travel agencies to temporarily stop receiving tour group visitors to Macao from that day, and called and wrote to the China National Tourism Administration and relevant tourism federations about the temporary measure. The MGTO also urged visitors who planned to visit Macao to exercise caution in their travel plans, and assisted hotels and travel agencies in following up regarding tour suspensions.

During the period, the MGTO gained an understanding of the typhoon’s impact from hotels and guest-houses, including how it affected their operations, degrees of damage to facilities and the safety of visitors, and monitored progress with recovery of the affected hotels and guest-houses. On 29 August, a consensus was reached between the MGTO and the industry to resume reception of tours from 2 September, and staff were sent to assess the situation with visitors at various ports and attractions.

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.

In 2017, the IFT was the world's first higher education institution that passed the International Quality Review (IQR) from the UK's Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA). In the same year, the IFT was ranked by the "QS World University Rankings by Subject 2017" as the second best higher education institution in Asia in the field of hospitality and leisure management and the world's 18th best higher education institution in this field.

To meet the human resources demands of the tourism sector and complement the sector's future development, IFT's diploma and degree programmes admitted 427 students and 36 exchange students during the 2016/2017 academic year. During the academic year, there were 1,576 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) |
|---|---|
| (English as medium of instruction) | (Chinese as medium of instruction) |
| (1) Culinary Arts Management | (1) Hotel Management |
| (2) Tourism Business Management | (2) Tourism Event Management |
| (3) Heritage Management | (3) Tourism Retail and Marketing Management |
| (4) Hotel Management | |
| (5) Tourism Event Management | |
| (6) Tourism Retail and Marketing Management | |

Regarding non-tertiary education, a total of 19,413 students took various vocational and continued education courses during the 2016/2017 academic year, with 174 of the students enrolled in two 1.5-year Western Culinary Skills and Pastry and Bakery programmes; 1,674 students enrolled in the Macao Occupational Skills Recognition System (MORS); and 2,679 enrolled in various free training courses under the Community Education and Development Programme (CEDP). Moreover, the school joined hands with Escola Luso-Chinesa Técnico-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 2017, the IFT had built

connection with 104 schools, organisations and institutions in 31 countries and regions, including mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, countries in the Asia-Pacific region, Europe, America and Canada, to promote academic and cultural exchanges. During the 2016/2017 academic year, in addition to exchange programmes and international internships, there were over 140 students participating in exchange courses and international conferences in the mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Portugal, the Netherlands, Austria, South Korea, Sweden and the United States, with support from the IFT. The IFT also signed an agreement with the Association of Hong Kong Chinese Middle Schools, the Incheon National University in South Korea and the Universidade Nacional Timor Lorosaé in East Timor, to widen the scope of international cooperation in the IFT's academic exchanges and student exchange programmes.

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.

In line with the Memorandum of Cooperation signed by the Government and the UNWTO on 12 October 2015, the Government improved the quality of human resources and increased the competitiveness of tourism attractions, to achieve sustainable tourism development by establishing the Global Centre for Tourism Education and Training through the IFT.

From 21 to 29 May 2017, the centre held a professional training programme with the theme "Strategic Tourism Planning and Management for a Sustainable Future" for 21 representatives of government agencies, tourism industry professionals and educators from Myanmar, North Korea and China (including mainland China and Macao). The fourth training session was held from 29 November to 6 December 2017, focusing on capacity building for destination marketing and tourism development; 26 representatives from Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Fiji, Vanuatu, Maldives, mainland China and Macao participated in the training.

In addition, the centre cooperated with the MGTO to design professional tourism skills training programmes for representatives of government agencies related to tourism culture in Portuguese-speaking countries, tourism industry professional and educators. In May, July and September 2017, three groups of students from Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Timor-Leste completed three training sessions.

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. 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 th 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, Bhaisajjaraja 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 Diversões de Macau, officially opened on 19 December 2001 as Macao's new signature landmark. Soaring 338 metres high, the Macau Tower was the tenth-highest freestanding tower in the world and the eighth-highest in Asia when it was completed.

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

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

A-Ma Statue

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

International Sports and Cultural Events

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

Macau Grand Prix

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

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

The Formula Three race of the Macau Grand Prix is the premier event, drawing national championship racers from throughout the world to compete for the honour of first prize. Grand Prix street track riders and motorcycle superstars such as Ayrton Senna, Michael Schumacher, David Coulthard, Jenson Button, Kevin Schwantz, Carl Fogarty, Didier de Radigues and Ron Haslam have competed at the Guia Circuit.

Macao International Marathon

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

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

Macao International Fireworks Display Contest

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

The first Macao International Fireworks Display Contest was held in 1989, and was contested by just five teams. 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

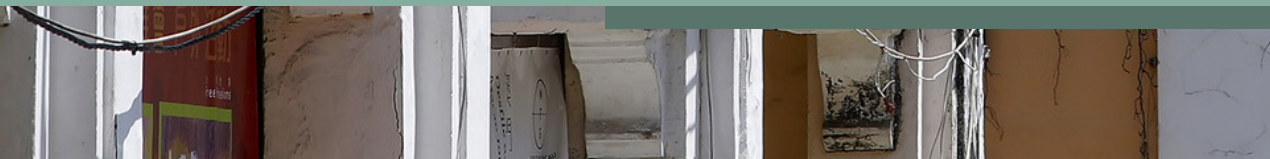
Since Chinese and Western cultures coexist in Macao, it offers food that blends culinary influences from around the world. Different cuisines can be sampled throughout the area, and tourists may taste the regional dishes of Beijing, Shanghai, Sichuan, Guangdong and Taiwan to their heart's content. They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



A TRIP TO BAIRRO DE SAO LAZARO







Bairro de Sao Lazaro is an architectural complex inscribed on the list of conserved heritage sites of Macao. It comprises a complex of 2-storey buildings in a southern European style, together with various streets, and is of great historical and cultural significance with a strong southern European character. The Hermitage of Our Lady of Hope, constructed in 1557-1560, is the core building of the complex. It is one of the three oldest churches in Macao, as well as the first cathedral built after the establishment of the Macao Diocese.



Bairro de Sao Lazaro is an important cultural and creative area in Macao. With various art and cultural facilities and spaces, including the School of Music of the Macao Conservatory, and cultural and creative shops, it is imbued with a rich cultural atmosphere.



6

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.

To implement the Government's aim of rationalising the administrative structure, the security authorities, showing commitment to rationalising departmental functions and consolidating resources, abolished the Public Security Coordination Office on 25 May 2017, allowing its civil protection functions to be integrated into the Unitary Police Service. Since then, besides continuing to command and lead the two police forces, the Unitary Police Service has also been responsible for planning, coordinating and controlling the civil protection system of the city.

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.

In 2017, a total of 71 ring-leaders of human smuggling rings were arrested, up by 18 percent from 2016. A total of 1,061 illegal immigrants were caught, down by 32 percent from 2016. These figures show the efficacy of the mechanism to combat illegal immigration and safeguard public safety.

In addition, the Unitary Police Service carried out the annual anti-crime operation just before and after the Chinese New Year. It also coordinated with the Judiciary Police and the Public Security Police in carrying out a joint operation between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao to crack down on triad gangs, in order to prevent and combat criminal activities taking place in the three regions and jointly build better public order. Moreover, at times of major festive holidays and events, the Unitary Police Service provided all police units with risk assessments for more effective police measures, to safeguard public security and order.

For large-scale crowded celebrations or group activities, the Unitary Police Service sets up inter-departmental joint operations command centres to allow for prompt communications between representatives of various departments in the event of emergency, in order to facilitate speedy, centralised and effective command, raising the overall emergency response abilities. In 2017, the centre was in operation 17 times, demonstrating a significant impact.

To raise the response abilities of the police and other public and private organisations in the event of a public emergency, the Unitary Police Service sends delegates to take part in various trial drills every year. In 2017, the Unitary Police Service took part in the following drills: oil tank fire drill at the Macau International Airport, sea surface emergency drill, joint anti-people-smuggling drill and general emergency drill, to test the general abilities of the police in handling large-scale public emergencies.

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 2017, the Public Security Police Force comprised 5,638 staff, with 5,042 personnel in service, 596 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 336,282 emergency calls during 2017.

The centre employs a network of traffic-monitoring systems, which allow officers to monitor traffic through images sent from cameras installed at three cross-harbour bridges in Macao, and implement timely management and regulatory actions.

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.

Police Tactical Unit

The Police Tactical Unit was officially established in 1979, and currently has 678 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). In 2017, the total number of permanent staff positions in the Judiciary Police was 1,355, and there were 1,282 serving staff.

In 2017, the Judiciary Police received 12,629 criminal cases, of which 5,280 were designated for special investigations, 3,759 were preliminary investigations, 3,327 were investigations that had been requested, and the remaining 263 were indictments. During the year, 12,138 case investigations were completed, of which 5,287 were designated as special investigations, 3,895 were preliminary investigations, 2,693 were investigations that had been requested and the remaining 263 were indictments.

Investigations of criminal cases (cases designated as special investigations and indictments) included: three homicides, 52 arson cases, 57 extortion cases, 101 robberies, 1,093 thefts, 97 cases of narcotic drug trafficking, 49 cases of narcotic drug taking, two human trafficking cases, one case of prostitution exploitation, 39 cases of gang crimes and nine cases of domestic violence, while there were no triad cases in 2017. There were 1,847 gambling-related cases, including 428 loan-sharking cases and 464 cases involving infringement of freedom of movement arising from loan-sharking. In addition, there were 294 cases of passing counterfeit currency (including using counterfeit credit cards), 448 fraud cases (of which 146 were phone fraud cases), and 439 cases of cyber crime among others.

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 2017, the school provided 106 courses totalling 3,329 teaching hours for 5,305 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

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 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 2017, the Crisis Negotiation Unit handled 12 requests for crisis negotiations involving suicide attempts, all of which were satisfactorily resolved. The unit also handled 10 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 7,520 staff members at the end of 2017, including 6,505 disciplined services staff and 1,015 clerical staff.

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, for Macao’s public security forces. It also provides support in connection with planning, coordination and standardisation of procedures.

Recruitment

Recruitment of police officers and fire service officers is 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 finishing the Public Security

Training Programme and passing the assessment, an eligible candidate can assume the position of a police officer or a fire service officer.

Details of 2017 public security cadet recruitment are as follows:

| Training Programmes for FSM Police Cadets | Number of Applicants | Number of students enrolled for training programme | | |
|---|----------------------|--|--------|-------------------|
| | | Male | Female | Total |
| 24th | 2,632 | 163 | 34 | 197 ^{a)} |
| 25th | 2,423 | 159 | 48 | 207 ^{b)} |
| 26th | 3,035 | - | - | - ^{c)} |

^{a)} The number of students who assumed office as a police officer or a fire service officer on 19 July 2017.

^{b)} The number of students who assumed office as a police officer or a fire service officer on 12 December 2017.

^{c)} At the end of 2017, 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 2017, the DSFSM received 129 cases: 10 complaints, 19 suggestions and opinions, 92 enquiries, three crime reports, one case that was irrelevant to the FSM, and one anonymous case. Of the 10 complaints, five concerned officers and staff, two concerned service procedures, one concerned equipment and facilities, one concerned immigration affairs, and one concerned noise pollution.

Disciplinary Cases

The FSM requires rigorous disciplinary compliance from all its officers. According to information provided by the FSM, during 2017, investigations were completed regarding 360 disciplinary cases involving 602 people, 541 of whom were in the Public Security Police, 41 in the Fire Service, five in the DSFSM and 15 in the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces. Most disciplinary actions were in response to minor offences. However, 13 Public Security Police officers and two 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, and Fuel Safety Department.

At the end of 2017, the Fire Services Bureau had a staffing level of 1,589 posts, with 1,331 serving personnel and 258 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 47,936 incidents during 2017.

Appliances and Equipment

The Fire Services Bureau currently has 230 fire vehicles, including 21 with large water pumps, seven with 18-metre aerial ladder pumps, 10 ladder platforms, 11 rescue units, two tenders equipped for high rescues, five rescue cushion tenders, two foam tenders, one hose foam carrier, 14 fire/ambulance motorcycles, 44 ambulances and 14 motorcycles.

Fire Fighting

In 2017, the Fire Services Bureau handled one No. 4 alarm fire, 37 No. 2 alarm fires, 762 No. 1 alarm fires, and 234 miscellaneous fires. Classified by cause, 240 fire incidents were due to the careless disposal of embers, 92 were the result of electrical short circuits, 163 were accidental false alarms, four were hoax calls, 121 were due to suspected cases of kindling left behind by negligent people, six were due to suspected arson and 408 were due to other causes. During the year, 202 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 2017, the Fire Services Bureau responded to 7,289 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 1,136 paramedics. In 2017, the Fire Services Bureau responded to 39,613 emergency requests for ambulances, and dispatched ambulances on 55,576 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 2017, the Fire Services Bureau examined 2,962 construction plans, conducted 1,387 site inspections, performed 1,804 fire-fighting-equipment tests and undertook 4,469 fire-prevention and safety patrols. It handled 471 complaints and appeals, and awarded 158 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. In addition, the academy also provides on-the-job training for promotion and professional development of public security officers.

From 1995 to 2017, the academy trained 316 officers in its Police/Fire Service Officers' Training Programme. From 2000 to 2017, a total of 4,343 officers attended the Training Programme for Police Cadets. From 2017 to 2018, there are 37 officers taking part in the Police/Fire Service Officers' Training Programme, and in 2017 a total of 404 officers completed the Training Programme for Public Security Cadets. In 2017, the academy organised 55 courses, talks and seminars. About 3,489 people took part in the courses, talks and seminars.

Traffic Accidents

According to statistics provided by the Public Security Police, 14,715 traffic accidents occurred in Macao during 2017, resulting in 4,714 injuries and eight 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. 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 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 2017, 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 2017, Macao Customs seized a large quantity of illegal and smuggled contraband imports including 462.95 kilograms of orchids, 183,239 kilograms of meat and vegetables, 506 litres of alcoholic beverages, 929,566 cigarettes, 573 cigars, and 0.5 kilograms of tobacco.

As regards intellectual property and industrial property protection, items seized included 730 counterfeit mobile phones, five counterfeit watches, 14 counterfeit pieces of jewellery, 14 bottles of counterfeit wine, 1,128 pieces of counterfeit clothing, one counterfeit sports bag, 10 counterfeit lighting pieces, 1,087 counterfeit pain relief patches, 19 counterfeit leather items, 470 pairs of counterfeit shoes, and 1,507 pairs of counterfeit eyewear.

Additionally, 76.54 grams of psychoactive substances were seized at border checkpoints.

Moreover, 5,886 indictments were lodged by Macao Customs, including 5,574 cases involving infringement of the External Trade Law; 41 cases involving Marine and Water Bureau regulations; 10 cases involving drugs; 72 cases involving illegal immigration; 14 cases involving the Penal Code; 26 cases involving infringement of intellectual property rights; three cases involving non-compliance with the Regulations on the Prohibition of Illegal Employment; 101 cases involving non-compliance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and 45 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 2017, the Macao Customs Fleet and the Frontier Defence Brigade and Marine Police Brigade No.3 of the Zhuhai Public Security Bureau conducted 527 joint operations along the coast of Macao, to ensure order and safety at sea. The Macao Customs Fleet also conducted five joint sea patrols and 18 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 10 patrol vessels and 24 high-speed boats.

International Cooperation

Macao Customs is a member of the World Customs Organization (WCO) and actively participates in its various international operations. Among actions combating illegal activities during 2017 were: “Operation Thunder Bird” joint operation against illegal smuggling of wild animals and endangered species; “Project Catalyst” joint operation against new-breed drugs; actions to prevent and combat terrorism, deter people trafficking, and prevent and combat money laundering; Drug Seizure Immediate Notification System For International Airport implemented to intercept drug trafficking at the airport; Drug Seizure Immediate Notification System for Sea Cargo; Project Sky-Hole-Patching to combat illegal trade involving chemicals that damage the ozone layer; and Project Crocodile with the World Customs Organization’s Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for Asia and the Pacific, to combat cigarette smuggling.

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 2017, the office received 276 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 90 complaints, concerning the conduct of customs officers, service procedures, equipment and facilities, environment and noise pollution. It also handled 2,289 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 civil protection system was designed by the Unitary Police Services, which is also responsible for coordinating and monitoring the system’s functions. 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; Unitary Police Service; Fire Services Bureau; Public Security Police Force; Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau; Academy of Macao Public Security Forces; 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; Office for the Development of the Energy Sector (GDSE); Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau; Companhia de Electricidade de Macau (CEM); Companhia de Telecomunicacoes de Macau (CTM); Sai Van Bridge Management Company; Macao Red Cross; Kiang Wu Hospital; Macao Water Supply Company (SAAM); and Teledifusao de Macau (TDM).

Correctional Services Bureau

The Correctional Services Bureau 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. Coloane 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

Coloane Prison can accommodate a maximum of 1,607 inmates. As at 31 December 2017, it held 1,284 inmates: 262 were on remand and 1,022 were convicted. There were 1,105 male inmates and 179 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 only 13 boys and no girl in the institution at the end of 2017.



READY FOR OPERATIONS

Fire service officers play a vital role in fighting fires and providing rescue services in the event of an emergency. They are guardians protecting the life and property of every citizen.

Fire service officers need to be level-headed, courageous, skilful and experienced. To overcome challenges faced during fire-fighting and rescue operations, they have to maintain good physical condition through regular training.

The earliest fire service in Macao can be traced back to 1851. At present, there are seven fire stations in Macao. Ambulance services in Macao have been operated by the Fire Services Bureau since December 1998.





7

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 2017/2018 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, 67 were in the free education network, while the remaining seven were in the paid education network. The number of schools in the free education system increased to 105, and the coverage rate increased to 94 percent.

During the 2017/2018 academic year, 78,039 students received non-tertiary education, with 76,346 of them receiving formal education. Of these, 18,802 (24.1 percent) attended kindergartens, 30,169 (38.7 percent) attended primary schools, 26,608 (34.1 percent) attended secondary schools, 936 (1.2 percent) received vocational and technical education, and 767 (one percent) were enrolled in institutions for children with special educational needs. Some 1,693 students were receiving recurrent education, including primary school pupils (0.1 percent) and 1,623 secondary school students (2.1 percent), and 355 (0.5 percent) vocational school students.

During the 2017/2018 academic year, there were 6,962 teaching staff for non-tertiary education, representing an increase of 3.7 percent over the 2016/2017 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 2017, the Education Development Fund provided subsidies amounting to about 780 million patacas. The School Development Plan for the 2017/2018 academic year included two categories: fixed and variable subsidies. Fixed subsidies covered school-based training, books and newspapers procurement and professional staff. In order to optimise the application of subsidies, reduce administrative work for schools and narrow the gap between the operational levels of schools, the school development plan for the 2017/2018 academic year continued to categorise variable subsidies into three application plans: prioritised, school-based and others. 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 2017/2018 academic year, the ceiling for pupils per class was applied to all stages of schooling within the formal education curriculum.

In the 2017/2018 academic year, the class-teacher ratios in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools were enhanced to 1:2.0, 1:2.2, and 1:2.7, respectively. Also, the teacher-student ratios in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools were enhanced to 1:14.5, 1:13.5 and 1:9.8, 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 | 918,200 per class | 18,490 per student |
| Primary | 1,012,900 per class | 20,600 per student |
| Junior Secondary | 1,234,600 per class | 22,950 per student |
| Senior Secondary | 1,404,400 per class | 22,950 per student |

In addition, during the 2017/2018 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 2016/2017 academic year, the eligibility for the subsidies was extended to Macao high school students and preschool pupils studying in Zhuhai, Zhongshan, Jiangmen, Guangzhou, Foshan, Shenzhen and Dongguan.

The subsidies for each senior secondary school student and kindergarten pupil were raised to 4,000 and 6,000 patacas per academic year, respectively. 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 2017, 2,043 students were granted tuition fee subsidies amounting to about 10.56 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 2017/2018 academic year, it was estimated that 411 students would receive subsidies to study in the programmes, and the subsidies would total over 33 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 2017/2018 academic year, 17, 21 and 43 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 2017/2018 academic year, subsidies for vocational and technical education courses totalling over 17 million patacas were granted to nine schools, which organised 83 classes in 33 programmes. Nine schools participated in the "Applied Learning – School-based Applied Courses" subsidy programme, and organised courses on 14 subjects related to applied skills. A total of 70 classes were organised; subsidies totalling over 1.20 million patacas were granted.

To amend the laws and regulations on Vocational and Technical Education, the DSEJ commissioned a professional agency to study the Development Mode of Vocational and Technical Education in Macao. Based on the recommendations and analyses in the study report, the DSEJ developed the direction of amendment. In February 2017, the DSEJ established the Vocational and Technical Education Task Force under the Non-tertiary Education Council, to discuss the reform and development, policies, measures and revised direction and key legislation amendments related to vocational and technical education.

Education for Pupils with Special Needs

During the 2017/2018 academic year, there were 2,116 pupils in Macao with special needs; 1,349 of them studied in inclusive classes, and 767 were in small special education classes and special needs classes.

Life-long Learning

To support Macao's adequate economic diversification and development of a knowledge-based society, the Government launched the first and second phases of the Continuing Education Development Plan from 2011 to 2016. Over 140,000 and 160,000 Macao residents participated in the first and second phases, respectively, with participation rates of 36 percent and 41 percent of all eligible residents, respectively. The first and second phases involved subsidies of over 520 million patacas and 740 million patacas, respectively.

To continue encouraging life-long learning, the Government launched the third phase of the

Continuing Education Development Plan (2017-2019) during the year. By 31 December 2017, this phase entailed subsidies totalling around 200 million patacas to more than 100,000 eligible residents. There were also some 7,000 applications for subsidies for participating 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 2017/2018 academic year, two public schools and seven private schools offered recurrent education. The DSEJ provides recurrent education subsidies to private schools offering recurrent education. These subsidies 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 facilitate development of a knowledge-based society and promote life-long learning, the DSEJ joined hands with the Cultural Affairs Bureau, Macao Institute of Adult Education, Macao Association for Adult Education and Macao Society of Continuing Education in organising the Life-long Learning Week 2017, with nearly 100 activities, in October 2017.

In 2017, the Life-long Learning Incentive Award Scheme organised more than 26,000 learning activities of various types, providing more than 280,000 places, and 461 organisations joined the network. The cumulative total of scheme participants reached 3,903.

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 2017/2018 academic year, there were 25 participating schools, including two schools that participated in the public sports facility network of the Sports Bureau.

Curriculum Reform and Development

In 2017, the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture issued executive orders to specify the basic academic requirements for junior secondary school education (Executive Order No. 56/2017) and to specify the basic academic requirements for senior secondary school education (Executive Order No. 55/2017).

In the 2017/2018 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 include primary four to primary six, and junior secondary-one and senior secondary-one students.

The reform of the secondary education curricula includes: provide students with all-round, balanced and diverse curricula; offer more choices and opportunities according to the students' various aspirations and interests; focus on improving students' physical and mental qualities and career planning ability, and develop their life-long learning ability; 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 to improve the overall quality of non-tertiary education in Macao.

Professional Development of Teaching Staff

In 2017, 392 teaching staff training activities were organised, providing 17,410 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 2017, 23,108 teachers participated in the Subvention Scheme for School-based Training.

In 2017, more than 759 teaching staff participated in the open classes in the teaching design award scheme. Also, subsidies were given to 332 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, two semesters 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 2017, attracting participation by 42 and 92 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.

The results of PISA 2015, which focused on collaborative problem-solving capability, were released on 21 November 2017. Macao students aged 15 scored an average of 534 in collaborative problem-solving capability in PISA 2015. Among the 51 countries/economies, Macao was ranked eighth, among the world's best.

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. A total of 4,059 primary-four pupils from 56 schools participated in the study. The results of PIRLS 2016 were announced on 5 December 2017. Among the 50 participating countries and regions, Macao was ranked 19th, with a score of 546, which was above the international average. Compared with other countries and territories participating for the first time, Macao achieved competitive results.

National Education

More than 1,300 people from 60 schools and 25 youth organisations participated in the

Flag-raising Ceremony for the May Fourth Youth Day for Macao Students in 2017. Winners of the May Fourth Youth Day knowledge crossword competition for secondary school students, in which more than 6,000 entries were received from 27 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 2017 was attended by 68 students and teachers from 31 schools in Macao. The Beijing-Macao Primary School Students Exchange Camp 2017 attracted participation by some 50 students from 40 schools. The National Education Course 2017 – a Study Visit to Macao and an Exploration Tour to the Silk Road and Shanghai, attracted participation by 101 high school students from 28 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. In addition, to encourage young people in Macao to pass on Chinese culture and enhance their knowledge about the Basic Law and the situation of the country and the Macao SAR, the DSEJ organised six sharing sessions in 2017 to enrich participants’ knowledge of legal issues and Chinese culture. These sharing sessions attracted about 370 young participants.

The organising committee on Macao for May Fourth youth programmes that was formed by several youth organisations held two events. The committee was also subsidised to launch seven commemorative activities with the theme of the 98th anniversary of the May Fourth Movement; these attracted a total of about 2,500 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 2016/2017 academic year, there were more than 16,000 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, assisting in students’ all-round development from experiential learning in three areas - self-care, patriotism and teamwork. In the 2016/2017 academic year, nearly 2,930 students participated in these educational camps.

Arts Education

In 2017, the DSEJ continued implementing the Students Popular Arts Education Scheme, covering primary 6 students to 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 2017/2018 academic year. The DSEJ also joined hands with banks to launch its Interest Subsidies for Student Loans Scheme, which benefited some 1,000 students in 2017 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 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. Finally, 15 teachers – the upper limit approved by the general meeting of the Teaching Staff Professional Committee, were granted Outstanding Teacher Awards; they were secondary, primary, preschool and special education teachers.

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 2016 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 2017, the work from 2012 to 2016 was reviewed; this was the first implementation period according to the review mechanism of the Macao Youth Policy. The mid-term review results were completed and published in March 2017. The results showed that there was good progress with implementation of the Macao Youth Policy; with satisfactory results overall. It was also stated that the country launched a series of policies and measures to facilitate Macao's economic diversification and consolidate its position as "One Centre, One Platform", bringing both

opportunities and challenges for youth development in Macao.

The cross-departmental follow-up group of the Macao Youth Policy continued exhibiting synergy of government departments through organising various activities. Among these, Basic Law for Teens organised 11 events with the theme of the Basic Law, attracting more than 26,000 participants. Besides, the Government managed to keep a close track of the development needs of young people through regular consultations and monitoring by 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 November 2017, preparations were completed for commencing the Social Survey on Macao Youth Indicators 2018.

Youth Activities and Sponsorships

In 2017, subsidies totalling around 7.98 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 486 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 49 groups to organise 90 activities. The subsidies totalled about 4.5 million patacas.

In 2017, the DSEJ organised various activities to provide young people with an exchange platform and encourage them to concern and participate in social affairs, including the Award Presentation Ceremony for Youth Volunteer Award Programme 2016 and the Touching People, Activating Positive Energy - Youth Incentive Plan 2017. In addition, the DSEJ organised the “Haunting Melodies of the Passion of the Silk Road” – International Youth Music Festival to provide a cultural and art exchange platform for young people from “Belt and Road” areas and Macao and an opportunity to learn about Macao for non-local participants. In all, 486 young people from 11 music groups from “Belt and Road” areas and five local performance 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 and achieves excellent results.

Regarding sports competitions, in 2017 the DSEJ organised the Schools Interport Table Tennis Competition and the Schools Interport Badminton Competition. It also sent school delegations to 11 external inter-school sports competitions. The delegations won prizes including champion of the men’s shot put in the Youth Olympic Games in Portugal; a gold medal in the men’s 50m breaststroke for ages 17 to 19, a bronze medal in the women’s breaststroke of for ages 17 to 19 and a silver medal in the 4x50m mixed freestyle relay of for ages 10 to 12 special educational needs group), a gold medal in the men’s 200m hurdles for the under 16 age group, and a silver

medal in the men's 100m hurdles for the under 16 age group in the Pacific Games.

Regarding activities related to mathematics and popular science, through arrangements by the DSEJ, Macao school delegations joined 15 regional, national and international competitions in 2017, and won a total of 152 prizes, including four champions, five first runners-up, six second runners-up and one third runner-up in the International Robotic Olympiad 2017; and a gold medal and five honourable mentions in the 58th International Mathematical Olympiad.

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; 13,730 people stayed in these hostels in 2017. The four youth centres – 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 2017, about 880,000 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 2017, the Juvenile Arts Exhibition and Performance Hall held 24 exhibitions and 27 (33 sessions) performances, attended by 12,970 people.

In 2012, the DSEJ began providing subsidies for schools to set up wellness centres. By December 2017, 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. The second reading of the law on the Tertiary Education System was passed and formally

promulgated by the Legislative Assembly in 2017. The legislation of the 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 was in process. The adjustment of the organisation and structure of the department charged with overseeing tertiary education was followed up.

During the 2017/2018 academic year, there were 2,303 teaching staff and 33,098 registered students in these institutions, with 274 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 25 tertiary educational programmes in Macao in 2017.

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 2017, the Tertiary Education Services Office processed four applications by Macao tertiary educational institutions intending to launch new programmes or revise old ones. It approved 17 of these applications; two were withdrawn by the institutions concerned, and 55 applications were pending. The office also handled 32 applications from overseas tertiary educational institutions seeking to establish, revise or continue running programmes. A total of 25 such applications were approved, and 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 Tertiary Education Services Office signed a memorandum on Jiangsu Portuguese language training programme with the Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office of Jiangsu Provincial People's Government in April 2017. This aimed at commencing Portuguese-speaking training, making use of Macao's experiences in Portuguese teaching in universities, and facilitating all-round cooperation between Jiangsu, Macao and PSCs. In December, the Tertiary Education Services Office signed the exchange and cooperation agreement on education between the Education Department of Fujian Province, the MSAR Education and Youth Affairs Bureau and the MSAR Tertiary Education Services Office with the Education Department of Fujian Province; this aimed to enhance cooperation in tertiary education and youth exchanges.

In September 2017, the Tertiary Education Services Office signed a cooperation agreement on accepting results of the Joint Admission Examination for Four Higher Education Institutions in Macao with the Council of Rectors of Portuguese Universities and the Portuguese Polytechnics Coordinating Council. According to the agreement, relevant public universities and polytechnics in Portugal would accept results of the Joint Admission Examination to select students who attended the examination and applied to these institutions.

To support the “Belt and Road” initiative and promote Macao tertiary education to Southeast Asian countries, the Tertiary Education Services Office sent representatives of Macao tertiary institutions to join the Service Centre for Scholarly Exchange of the Ministry of Education to Jakarta, Indonesia, and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in November 2017, in order to attend the “Studying in China” Education Exhibition and Conference, hold promotional activities on admissions and visit local universities.

Coordination of Student Enrolments in Programmes of Macao Tertiary Educational Institutions Conducted on the Mainland

During 2017, 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 2017/2018 academic year, 22,685 mainland China students applied to the above-mentioned six tertiary educational institutions in Macao. Of the 5,261 newly registered students, 513 enrolled in doctorate degree courses, 1,818 in master’s degree courses, 2,697 in bachelor’s degree courses and 233 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 2017/2018 academic year, 275 and 813 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 all, 142 and 723 students were admitted, respectively. Also, 373 students sat examinations for admission to postgraduate programmes in general tertiary educational institutions in mainland China; 209 students were admitted.

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 2017, it handled 176 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.

In 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 2017, there were 11,374 visitors, 60.61 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 2017, 58 organisations (including non-profit tertiary student groups and community groups) and five tertiary students were subsidised to organise and participate in 395 tertiary student activities. The subsidies amounted to more than 6.3 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 2017/2018 academic year, there were 127 new recipients of post-graduate scholarships, of which 20 were doctorate scholarships, five were for integrated master's and doctorate programmes, 100 were for master's degree scholarships, and two were for integrated bachelor's and master's programmes. The amounts of these scholarships were 80,000 patacas, 70,000 patacas, 58,000 patacas and 51,000 patacas per year, respectively. In the 2017/2018 academic year, a total of 612 candidates applied to the scheme.

Besides, the Social Welfare Bureau again added an extra quota to scholarships, which was granted to the highest-scoring student studying in a master's degree programme related to social work, social security and social welfare in the 2017/2018 academic year. The Manpower Development Committee added two extra quotas to scholarships, which were granted to students studying in master's degree programmes at University of Coimbra in the same 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 2017/2018 academic year, 14 students were granted scholarships.

Textbooks and Stationery Allowances for Tertiary Students

In 2017, 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 35,310 applicants, 33,986 satisfied the requirements and were granted the allowance.

Interest Subsidy Scheme for Graduates of Higher Education Institutions Receiving Language Training

In 2017, the Government launched the interest subsidy scheme for graduates of higher education institutions receiving language training, in order to encourage and support residents with bachelor's degrees to study Putonghua, Portuguese or English training programmes overseas to enhance their language abilities. The period of subsidy was determined according to the duration of the programme, with the longest period being two years. The loan limit with interest subsidy was determined according to the language and duration of the programme.

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 smoothly completed the second phase of the Institution Quality Certification pilot scheme, and commenced the third phase of the Programme Review pilot programme, to enhance the various assessment guidelines.

Verification of Qualifications

In 2017, the Tertiary Education Services Office handled 49 written queries, 20 telephone queries and two email queries from government departments. It handled a total of 275 queries from the public, 10 of which were made in person, 221 by telephone, and 44 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 begun 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 2017, subsidies of about 58.4 million patacas were granted for 10 projects on the optimisation of teaching equipment and improvement of teaching and scientific research quality, three projects on school campus repairs and purchase of facilities after Typhoon Hato, 26 projects on professional development of teaching staff, and three projects on activities related to tertiary education organised by student organisations.

Chinese and Portuguese Bilingual Talent Training, Education and Research Cooperation Subsidy Scheme for Macao Tertiary Institutions

To foster the development of cultivation of talents who are bilingual in Chinese and Portuguese, and to facilitate cooperation between Macao, mainland China, other Asia-Pacific regions and Portuguese-speaking countries in tertiary education, the Tertiary Education Services Office continued with the Chinese and Portuguese Bilingual Talent Training, Education and Research Cooperation Subsidy Scheme for Macao Tertiary Institutions, and provided subsidies totalling nearly 2.2 million patacas to 27 eligible projects that applied for funding in 2017.

Macao Academic Library Alliance

As proposed by the Macao Library and Information Management Association, nine tertiary institutions held the Opening Ceremony of the Macao Academic Library Alliance in 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 2017, the Tertiary Education Services Office granted a subsidy of about 2.54 million patacas for procuring an electronic database and system maintenance services for shared use by the nine institutions of the alliance.

In June 2017, the University of Macao Library, the Sun Yat-sen University Library, the Chinese University of Hong Kong Library, and members of the Macao Academic Library Alliance signed a cooperation agreement to establish the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao University Library Alliance and invite related Macao academic libraries to participate in it.

The Macao Academic Library Alliance and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao University Library Alliance (GHMULA) held an international forum together with the first annual meeting of the GHMULA in December 2017, and invited experts from countries including Portugal, the United States and Australia to share their expertise in library alliances and explore the future development of the library alliance.

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 in September 2015, to provide assistance for Macao tertiary institutions in improving the on-campus mechanisms on gender equality and against sexual harassment. The Board developed the Policy Framework for the Promotion of Gender Equality and the Prevention of Sexual Harassment in Macao Universities and the Procedures Framework of Handling Complaints of Sexual Harassment in Macao Universities. The Board will continue to optimise policies for assisting Macao universities

in enhancing related work.

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 Chinese Medical Sciences; Institute of Applied Physics and Materials Engineering; and Honours College. The major medium of instruction is English, while some programmes are taught in Chinese, Portuguese or Japanese.

The University of Macau implemented an innovative '4-in-1' model of education that comprises discipline-specific education, general education, research and internship education, and community and peer education, to provide a multifaceted education.

During the 2017/2018 academic year, the University of Macau offered 126 doctorate programmes, master's degree programmes, bachelor's degree programmes, and postgraduate diploma programmes. The international faculty team from all over the world brings the University of Macau new thinking perspectives and global vision. In 2017, it had 579 full-time teaching staff and 9,992 registered students.

Macao Polytechnic Institute

The Macao Polytechnic Institute (MPI) is the first institution in Asia that has passed the assessment of the Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA). It is a public and multidisciplinary tertiary educational institution offering practically-oriented programmes. It has six teaching departments – Languages and Translation; Business; Public Administration; Physical Education and Sports; Arts; and Health Sciences – and several vocational training centres and research centres.

During the 2017/2018 academic year, the institute offered 24 bachelor's degree programmes (including supplementary programmes). Together with renowned overseas universities, it also jointly offered more than 10 master's degree programmes and three doctorate programmes. In 2017, it had 410 teaching staff and 3,385 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 educational institute to obtain the TedQual Certification from the United Nations World Tourism Organization. It has eight bachelor's degree programmes, the highest number of programmes certified worldwide, with the Certification. In 2017, the IFT became the world's first higher education institution to pass the International Quality Review (IQR) from the UK's Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA).

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.

During the 2017/2018 academic year, the institute offered 12 bachelor's degree programmes and higher diploma courses. It had 138 teaching staff and 1,600 registered students for its tertiary education programmes.

Academy of Macao Public Security Forces

Established in July 1988, 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 Public Security Training Programme 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 2017 to 2018, there are 37 students in the Police/Fire Service Officers' Training Programme. In 2017, 404 students participated in and completed the Public Security Training Programme. In 2017, the Academy of Macao Public Security Forces organised 55 programmes, talks and seminars, for a total of 3,489 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 non-profit making private comprehensive 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.

The City University of Macau also has nine research institutions, including the Research Centre for Macau Social and Economic Development, Institute for Research on Portuguese-speaking Countries, Macau "One Belt, One Road" Research Centre, Institute of Economic Research, Institute of Tourism and Gaming and Institute of Macau Development.

During the 2017/2018 academic year, the university offered 30 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degree programmes, as well as postgraduate certificate programmes. It had 223 teaching staff, and 5,236 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 Catholic University.

The main campus of the University of Saint Joseph was moved to Ilha Verde in September 2017. It now has three campuses, 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. All bachelor's degree programmes are taught in English, except the Master of Arts in Portuguese Studies programme, which is taught in Portuguese.

In the 2017/2018 academic year, the university offered 32 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degrees, as well as postgraduate diploma and higher diploma (associate degree) programmes. It had 136 teaching staff and 1,087 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 provides bachelor's degree and postgraduate certificate and diploma programmes in nursing and health sciences. It also jointly provides the Nursing Professional Master Degree Graduate Student Programme, together with a well-known university in mainland China.

During the 2017/2018 academic year, the college offered four bachelor's degree (including a supplementary programme), postgraduate diploma and higher diploma programmes. It had 36 teaching staff and 416 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 and Department of General Education, and has several research institutes and 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 2017/2018 academic year, the university offered 56 doctorate, master's and bachelor's degree programmes. It had 598 teaching staff and 10,926 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 nurturing 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, integrating electronic learning and face-to-face teaching. 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 six bachelor's degree and higher diploma (including associate degree) programmes during the 2017/2018 academic year. It had 28 teaching staff and 240 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 2017/2018 academic year, the college offered two bachelor's degree and higher diploma (associate degree) programmes, taught by 45 teaching staff, with 179 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 2017/2018 academic year were collected on 31 October 2017.



PASSING ON TRADITIONS





Dragon-and-lion dance, just as its name suggests, is a combination of dragon dance and lion dance, together with drum music.

To promote Chinese culture, foster dragon-and-lion dance as a sport, and pass on the spirit of Chinese dragon-and-lion dance, Chinese martial arts groups in Macao organise dragon dance, lion dance and drum classes for young people to experience the essence of Chinese culture.

With the coordination of brain, hands and legs, young learners overcome obstacles by performing different lion dance moves, not only demonstrating their energy but also growing through learning. At the same time, they also share the mission and responsibility of passing on traditional culture.



8

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, Macao International Parade, Macao International Music Festival, Macao Arts Festival, Macao City Fringe 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 establishing a database on 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 enhance the image of Macao's cultural and creative industries.

In 2017, the CinemathequePassion commenced operation. Also, the Cultural Affairs Bureau participated in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Film Working Meeting and the Guangdong Film Annual Meeting, and organised events such as the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Film Production Investment and Trade Fair. It also promoted cooperation between the film industries in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and joined hands with various departments to launch an open tender for the cultural and creative shops at Anim'Arte NAM VAN. In addition, the bureau organised the "Certificate in Visual Art Marketing and Management" programme together with the Institute for Tourism Studies to nurture visual arts marketing and management of talents.

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 28th Macao Arts Festival

The 28th Macao Arts Festival was held from 28 April to 31 May 2017, and featured 25 programmes with 120 performances and art activities, including a visual art exhibition. A total of 13,524 tickets were sold, representing a take-up of nearly 80 percent.

More than half of the programmes were locally produced. Non-local programmes were from the United States, mainland China, Iceland, Germany, Japan, Portugal, Belgium, the Netherlands and Spain, spanning drama, dance, Beijing opera, soundscape theatre, and outdoor immersive theatre. The programmes were staged in various venues in Macao.

The festival had the theme “Heterotopia”, and explored the diverse possibilities of space. It was kick-started by *Play and Play: An Evening of Movement and Music and A Letter to My Nephew* performed by the internationally acclaimed US modern dance troupe Bill T. Jones/Arnie Zane Company; while Anton Chekhov’s *The Seagull* brought the festival to a close.

Local productions included immersive theatre *Back to the Catastrophic Typhoon of 1874*, which was adapted from a novel that won an award in the Macao Literature Competition; physical theatre *Songs of Migrants*; drama *The Nether*; and children’s musical *Metamorphosis Under Starry Night*.

Moreover, traditional local programmes included Cantonese operas *The Tale of Lady General and The Butterfly Lovers*, and Macanese Patuá drama *Stormy Luck*.

A series of satellite events and free outdoor programmes were also offered in the community, attracting an audience of about 2,500 people.

The 31th Macao International Music Festival

The 31st Macao International Music Festival was held from 28 September to 30 October 2017, with a total of 17 programmes and 44 performances including satellite events. In all, 10,301 tickets were sold – a take-up rate of 97 percent. Performing groups from Italy, South Africa, Germany, Russia, the United States, Austria, Portugal, Korea, mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, staged performances that formed a musical extravaganza of exceptional quality.

The festival began with *Andrea Chénier*, a four-act opera by Umberto Giordano produced by Teatro Regio Torino; and was concluded by a concert of the Vienna Philharmonic. Besides, the Macao International Music Festival and the Israeli Opera brought to life a whole new production of *Orfeo ed Euridice*, an outdoor opera in three acts by Christoph W. Gluck, at Mount Fortress. In addition, distinguished local playwright Lawrence Lei, composer Liu Chenchen and young poetess Un Sio San were invited to create the one-act opera *A Fragrant Dream*.

Other performances featured the Deutsche Kammerphilharmonie Breme, Novus String Quartet, pianist Lukas Geniusas, Soweto Gospel Choir, jazz singer Jazzmeia Horn, el fog (Masayoshi Fujita) and singer William So. To encourage local talents, the festival held two Bravo Macao concerts, in which local violinist Lo Cheng Io, pianist Suiong Wong, harpist Leong Cheok Wun and cellist Ho Chun showcased their talents.

The 16th Macao City Fringe Festival

The 16th Macao City Fringe Festival was held from 13 to 22 January 2017, and featured a total of 23 programmes with 70 performances. In all, 89 percent of the tickets were sold, for an audience of nearly 3,000 people. Six types of satellite events including workshop, seminar, art review and the very first sharing session on art festivals were also held.

The festival embraced local productions, incoming programmes, and those performances that were jointly produced by local and overseas artists. Overseas artists performing in the festival were from mainland China, Taiwan, Prague, Palestine, Portugal, Ireland, Belgium, Hong Kong and Japan. A wide range of performances including drama, dance, music theatre, physical theatre and live art were staged.

During the ten-day festival, a series of programmes were staged in various special venues in Macao. These included *In Good Hands* in a hair salon, *The Smooth Life* in Macau Ho's Clan Association, *The Other Side of the Sacred* in Nossa Senhora Village, *Funeral for the Living* in the Square of the Ruins of St. Paul's, *Seven's Up* in a karaoke lounge, *5 Women* in Macao Art Garden, and *Mobile Kitchen* in a primary school, the headquarters of the Scout Association of Macau, the courtyard of Albergue SCM and Casa Garden.

In addition, artistic and festive directors and curators from Singapore, Malaysia, Shenzhen, Hong Kong and Taipei were invited to introduce various arts festivals, to help local art groups reach beyond Macao.

2017 Macao International Parade

In 2017, the "Parade through Macao, Latin City" was renamed "2017 Macao International Parade", and there was a new parade route. The event was successfully held on 17 December. Participating groups from Macao and overseas passed through Rua de S. Paulo, Rua da Palha, Largo de S. Domingos, Largo do Senado, Travessa do Roquete, Rua da Se, Calçada de S. Joao, Avenida da Praia Grande, Avenida Panorâmica do Lago Nam Van and Avenida Doutor Stanley Ho, and gathered in Sai Van Lake Square, where a festive celebration of Macao's handover was held. This year, 49 local art groups, 15 overseas art groups and about 1,300 artists took part in the parade, which attracted 200,000 viewers through support by the media.

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 2017, the Macao orchestra held 102 concerts locally and overseas, which were appreciated by audiences totalling around 29,000 persons. The orchestra performed a comprehensive and diversified range of music that covered both Chinese and Western traditional and modern classics; it also reached out to campuses, the community and the disadvantaged, so that audiences could closely experience the art of music.

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 2017, the Macao Chinese Orchestra was invited by the Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiques to perform for the opening of Chinese Cultural Days in the Kingdom of Bahrain. It also performed at the Reception in Celebration of the 68th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China organised by the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The trip strengthened the cultural development of Macao and the "Belt and Road" countries and promoted art exchanges between Macao and Bahrain, as well as fostered the development of the Macao Chinese Orchestra. During the year, the orchestra performed a total of 84 local and overseas concerts, for audiences totalling 17,087 persons.

The 35th 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 35th Macao Youth Music Competition was held in 2017, with piano competitions. In all, 719 young musicians participated in 16 competition categories. Music educators and performers from mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and the United States were invited to join the panel of professional judges for the competitions, which were held from 22 to 30 July at the Macao Science Center and the Institute for Tourism Studies. The competitions were divided into elementary, intermediate, and advanced levels, with 16 competition categories and 23 sessions; there were 487 winners in total. A Special Prize Competition was held on 3 August at the Institute for Tourism Studies, in which four special awards were presented and one contestant received the Cultural Affairs Bureau Prize.

Celebration for Year of the Rooster

The “Celebration for Year of the Rooster” was held during the Lunar New Year from 27 to 30 January 2017. During the event, the Ethnic Art Troupe of Liannan Yao Autonomous Country of Guangdong Province staged seven performances in Tap Seac Square, Largo do Senado, the Mandarin’s House, Pak Tai Temple Square and Iao Hon Market Garden, attracting an audience of 8,000 people, who enjoyed the festive season in Liannan Yao style.

“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 spanned two sessions, on 30 April and 1 May 2017, lasted 15 hours in total. Singers and bands from Macao, mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, Korea and Singapore were invited to take audiences through non-stop music performances of different genres, including rock, metal, electronic, trance and pop, making it a major music event full of enthusiasm. With 15 local and ten foreign groups, there were a total of about 130 performers. The two-day concert attracted an audience of about 14,000 people.

Performance to Celebrate the 68th Anniversary of the National Day of the People’s Republic of China – Mulan

To celebrate the 68th 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 organised, in cooperation with the Sports Bureau, the Performance to Celebrate the 68th Anniversary of the National Day of the People’s Republic of China, featuring the *Acrobatic Performance: Mulan* performed by the Chongqing Acrobatic Art Troupe. Two sessions of the performance were held at the Macao Forum on 30 September and 1 October 2016. In all, 87 percent of the tickets were sold, with an audience of 1,535 persons.

The 20th Lusofonia Festival

The 20th Lusofonia Festival, an event associated with the culture of the Macao Portuguese-speaking communities, was held from 19 to 22 October at the Taipa Houses-Museum for four consecutive days. It enabled participants to gain a better understanding of the cultures of various Portuguese-speaking countries and regions. A total of ten countries/regions participated in the activities, with more than 300 performers from 21 local and nine foreign performing groups, as well as 10 booths of Portuguese-speaking communities in Macao. Nearly 25,000 people participated in the event.

2017 New Year Countdown Celebrations

On 31 December, the Macau Countdown Concert 2017 and the Taipa Countdown Show 2017 were held in Sai Van Lake Plaza and Taipa Houses-Museum, respectively, featuring amazing performances to celebrate the New Year.

Veteran Danish band Michael Learns To Rock, popular Hong Kong band Dear Jane, Korean rapper Kisum and local singer Kane Ao Ieong were invited to give singing, music and dance performances and count down to the new year with the audience at the Macau Countdown Concert 2017. On the night, large screens were set up in Largo do Senado, and Nam Van Lake Nautical Centre; and TDM produced a live broadcast through its Chinese television and radio channels. The concert had a live audience of 40,000 persons.

The Taipa Countdown Show offered a series of family activities for the public. Ram Chiang, a famous Hong Kong actor, and a number of local artist groups were invited to perform in the show. Themed booths for seven regions – Australia, Korea, the Philippines, India, Indonesia, 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 4,300 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.

In 2017, 18 visual arts exhibitions were held in the Tap Seac Gallery, the Navy Yard No.1 – Contemporary Art Center, the Temporary Exhibition Gallery of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau, Monte Fort Corridor and Chun Chou Tong Pavilion in Lou Lim Ieoc Garden.

Busking Programme

The Busking Programme allows street art performances by buskers, and so establishes 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 every Friday to Sunday and Public Holidays under the programme for busking performances. In 2017, over 180 busker cards were issued. Nearly 300 buskers performed at the busking spots, attracting an audience of nearly 17,000 people.

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 Macao International Parade. In 2017, the website received 5,457,981 visits.

Furthermore, the Cultural Affairs Bureau has established the Cultural Heritage of Macao website (www.culturalheritage.mo) and Macau World Heritage website (www.wh.mo), as well as the Macao Cultural and Creative Industries Website (www.macaucci.gov.mo), 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 2017, the three websites received 299,728; 213,203; and 813,189 visits, respectively.

Culture Lectures

Culture Lectures is a series of cultural seminars on different disciplines, which aims at popularising culture and art education, and enhancing participants' creativity and aesthetics. The scheme's major target audience spans primary six to senior secondary school students, and is expanding to cover people in the community.

In 2017, in addition to small class interactive seminars on campus, Culture Lectures were held in different institutions and organisations, including the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau, Macao Prison, the Youth Correctional Institution, the Rehabilitation Centre for the Blind, Smart Youth of the Christian New Life Fellowship and Praia de Manduco Community Centre. Public sessions were also held in the community, during which topics related to the art and cultural development of Macao, covering local history, music, drama and art administration, were introduced to the participating students and residents. In all, 219 seminars and guided tours were organised during the year, with over 5,800 participants.

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 2017, Seeds of Art organised six activities including a seminar, a guided tour and a workshop on topics such as history, music and drama. 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". The school's motto is "Respect art; adore aesthetics; be learned; and be dedicated". It strives to 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 universal education. It regularly organises various dance performances, concerts and drama performances, giving its students the opportunity to display their skills and gain stage experience. At present, it has 2,300 students.

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.

By the end of 2017, Macao had 137 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 15 items of intangible cultural heritage 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 Herbal Tea Brewing 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. (The Chinese name of the list was revised to “National List of Representative Items of Intangible Cultural Heritage” in 2014). 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.

In September 2017, the Cultural Affairs Bureau announced the first batch to be inscribed onto the Inventory of Macao’s Intangible Cultural Heritage, which included 15 items: Yueju Opera (Cantonese Opera), Herbal Tea Brewing, Woodwork – Religious Figure Carving, Cantonese Naamyam (Narrative Songs), Taoist Ritual Music, Festival of the Drunken Dragon, Belief and Customs of A-Ma, Belief and Customs of Na Tcha, Macanese Gastronomy, Patua Theatre, Belief

and Customs of Tou Tei, Belief and Customs of Chu Tai Sin, Craft of Bamboo Scaffolding, Procession of the Passion of Our Lord, the God Jesus and Procession of Our Lady of Fatima.

Academic Research Scholarships

The new Academic Research Scholarship aims 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. Five persons were awarded scholarships in 2017.

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 Luis de Camoes 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 998,000 books and multimedia items, including 927,000 books, 56,000 multimedia items, 15,000 electronic books in 11,000 categories, about 1,000 items of 848 types in the microfilm section, about 5,000 latest journal articles of 950 types, about 4,000 magazines of 854 types, and about 1,000 newspapers of 96 types. There are 24 databases for electronic resources. It is the largest public library network in Macao. In 2017, a total of 2,543,000 visitors were received. The lending volume was 484,000 books/items, and electronic resources received about 1,100,000 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 providing an additional collection point for Legal Deposit according to the Legal Deposit system.

In 2017, there were 637 applications for ISBN, 21 applications for ISSN and seven applications for ISRC.

In 2017, 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 2017, the Macao Public Library organised 644 reading promotion activities, attracting 17,000 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 2017, the gallery received 24,837 visitors.

Old Courthouse

The Old Courthouse currently has a temporary space for exhibitions and performances. The ground floor is an exhibition hall designed for exhibitions and various kinds of arts and cultural events. The black box theatre on the first floor is designed for small-scale drama and dance performances. With basic stage equipment, it can be used with great flexibility, as the seating and stage area can be arranged into various setups to realise creators' ideas. It can accommodate an audience of 50 to 120 persons.

In 2017, a total of 143 performances under 38 programmes and 12 exhibitions and arts and cultural events were held in the Old Courthouse, with 17,500 audience members and visitors.

Dom Pedro V Theatre

Built in 1860, the Dom Pedro V Theatre was the first Western-style theatre in China. 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 2017, more than 146 performances and activities were held in the theatre; most were musical performances. As this is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, it received nearly 96,000 visitors in 2017.

Navy Yard No.1 - Contemporary Art Center

Situated in Zona da Barra, the Navy Yard No.1 – Contemporary Art Center (formerly

known as D. Carlos I dock mechanical room) is the former mechanical room of the Government Dockyard, and therefore is of great historical significance. It regularly invites outstanding artists from different places to exhibit their works. In addition, it cooperates with various performing arts groups to hold experimental performing arts programmes. The combination of visual arts and performing arts allows it to demonstrate Macao's cultural creativity in its modernised setting, while promoting the development of local arts and culture. In 2017, it received 12,327 visitors.

Museums and Exhibition Halls

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 294,344 visitors in 2017.

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 2017, the Museum of Macau held two special exhibitions. During the year, it received 454,677 visitors, and provided 1,534 guided tours to 17,877 people. It also held 146 activities, which attracted 3,295 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. The public space of the corridor has been fully utilised as it has often been chosen as the venue for various arts exhibitions. In 2017, it received 232,216 visitors.

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.

(The Wine Museum has been closed from 1 July 2017 until further notice, due to the Grand Prix Museum expansion project.)

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.

(The Grand Prix Museum has been closed from 1 July 2017 until further notice, due to an expansion project.)

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 2017, the Macao Museum of Art held 23 exhibitions and conducted more 545 guided tours, which attracted 15,588 participants. In addition, it organised 187 activities including art courses, lectures, workshops, demonstrations, parades and concerts, and two games with prizes, which attracted 29,432 participants. The museum received a total of 237,434 visitors in 2017.

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 31,058 visitors during 2017.

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 nurturing prominent 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. In 2017, it received 15,997 visitors.

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 49,190 visitors in 2017.

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 468,784 visitors in 2017.

Communications Museum of Macao

The Communications Museum, under the Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau (CTT), is an interactive museum that features cultural, scientific and technological elements. In order to encourage more local residents to visit the museum during their leisure time, starting from 1 July 2017, visitors can enjoy free entrance upon presentation of their Macao ID, Teacher's Card (international or local), Tour Guide Card and Tour Guide Trainee Card of Macao, ICOM Membership Card, Senior Citizen's Card or Disability Assessment Registration Card issued by the Social Welfare Bureau. Individual tickets for tourists or persons not showing any identification cost ten patacas; tickets for a group of 15 persons or above cost seven patacas per person; and tickets for student card holders (international or local) cost five patacas. Entrance is free for all local student groups and children under three years old.

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 35,134 visitors in 2017.

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 75,602 visitors in 2017.

Iong Sam Tong Pavilion in Lou Lim Ieoc Garden

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 13,385 visitors in 2017.

Chun Chou Tong Pavilion in Lou Lim Ieoc Garden

Constructed in the early 20th century, this pavilion at the edge of a lake is the main structure of the garden. When Dr. Sun Yat-Sen came to Macao in May 1912, he was invited to stay here, where he met prominent Chinese and Portuguese figures in Macao. Chun Chou Tong is now a venue for visual arts exhibitions. It received 61,245 visitors in 2017.

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 300,666 visitors in 2017.

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 Weiyang* (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 2017, it received 115,356 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 20,171 visitors during 2017.

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 82,501 visitors in 2017.

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. The academy mainly introduces the public to the academic achievements of Professor Jao, and promotes Chinese culture and arts. Exhibitions it has held include “Paintings and Calligraphies Donated by Jao Tsung-I” and “Affection for Lotus – Exhibition of Painting and Calligraphy for the 100th Birthday of Jao Tsung-I”. It received 13,494 visitors in 2017.

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.

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.

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.

Temporary Exhibition Gallery of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau

Situated at Largo do Senado, the Leal Senado Building is the signature building in the area. Built in 1784, it was Macao's original municipal chamber. It had been reconstructed several times before it reached the current scale in 1874, when it underwent the last reconstruction. In the side lobby is an area that in 1985 became the Temporary Exhibition Gallery of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau; prior to which this was used as an office building. The gallery frequently holds Chinese and Western traditional and contemporary art exhibitions. In 2017, it received 186,942 visitors.

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 2017, the Macao Cultural Centre organised spectacular performances that included dance, music, drama and multimedia. There were 53 programmes with a total of 577 performances or activities. The centre also continued to offer cultural facilities and professional services to various local groups and organisations. During the year, 204 programmes and 1,049 performances or activities were organised by the centre and its tenants, receiving 154,095 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.

Major Sports Events

Major sports events in Macao include the Macao International Dragon Boat Races, FIVB Volleyball World Grand Prix Macau, Wushu Masters Challenge, Macao (Golf) Open, Macao Grand Prix, and Macao International Marathon. These events are organised to jointly promote sports, culture, creative industries and tourism in Macao.

A total of 167 local and foreign teams participated in the Macao International Dragon Boat Races 2017.

Four top class volleyball team – China, the United States, Italy and Turkey, were invited to compete in the FIVB Volleyball World Grand Prix Macau.

About 1,500 famous martial artists, athletes and enthusiasts from 26 countries and regions worldwide (including Macao), participated in the Wushu Masters Challenge.

The Macao (Golf) Open attracted participation by 144 top golfers from around the world.

A total of 165 race drivers from 31 countries and regions participated in the 64th Macao Grand Prix, and 1,186 reporters and 33 TV stations produced a live broadcast or relayed the broadcast of the race. This year, the Grand Prix had authorisation from the International Automobile Federation to simultaneously hold other major car races including the FIA F3 World Cup, the FIA GT World Cup and the FIA World Touring Car Championship.

The 36th Macao International Marathon attracted participation by a total of 12,000 athletes from 53 countries and regions.

Sport for All

In 2017, a total of 388,352 people took part in the 21 activities organised by the Sports Bureau, with 66,917 of them participating in the 2,778 Sport for All Fitness and Recreational Classes. In 2017, the annual summer activities accommodated a total of 53,178 people, with 25,241 places for sport activities. In all, 131 activities and 842 classes were arranged.

Competitive Sport

During 2017, the Sports Bureau sponsored the organisation of and participation in 392 competitions, 131 training programmes, and 63 international conferences.

In 2017, a total of 80 athletes, coaches, coaches for youth training, and technical support crew in 10 sports were awarded cash prizes for their outstanding performances in 15 events, while 181 athletes, coaches and technical support crew from 17 sports associations were awarded certificates of merit.

Sports Medicine

In 2017, the Sports Medical Centre provided medical services to 6,395 people. It provided medical assistance to 43 competitions and activities and offered medical services to 307 people.

In 2017, the centre provided physical fitness testing services to 2,016 people; and 9,386 people participated in the fitness test at the sports health information centre.

Furthermore, 3,924 people participated in the Anti-doping Outreach Education Campaign co-organised by the Sports Bureau and the China Anti-doping Agency (CHINADA); and 486 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 Magalhaes 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 Hac-Sa Village, 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.

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 Swimming Pool, Dr Sun Yat Sen Swimming Pool, Cheoc Van Swimming Pool, Hac Sa Park Swimming Pool, Taipa Central Park Swimming Pool, Bosco Sports Complex Swimming Pool, Artur Tamagnini Barbosa Sports Centre Swimming Pool, Olympic Sports Centre – Aquatic Centre Carmo Swimming Pool and the Swimming Pool at UM Sports Complex.

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.



RIDING ON THE WIND





Windsurfing is a very challenging water sport, and Hac Sa Beach is an ideal place for windsurfing. Many residents, especially young people, enjoy this sport.

A windsurfer comprises a board with a fin underneath, a mast with a universal joint, a sail and a boom. With the help of natural wind, an athlete standing on the board surfs on water by controlling the sail through the boom, which enables speed. By changing the angle of the sail and shifting weight to different sides of the board, the athlete can also control the direction the windsurfer is heading.

Windsurfing lovers find the exciting and challenging experience rewarding, “Windsurfing helps us to understand that although there are ups and downs in life, what you have to do is simply go ahead with courage, and you will pass through the stormy sea.”



9

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 2017, the ratio of doctors to residents was 2.6 per thousand residents; that of nurses to residents was 3.7 per thousand residents; and that of hospital beds to residents was 2.4 per thousand residents. The general mortality rate was 3.3 per thousand inhabitants, while the mortality rate for infants under one year old was 2.3 per thousand live births. The average life expectancies for men and women in Macao were 80.3 and 86.4 years (2014-2017), 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 2017, these three categories accounted for 34.8 percent, 24.7 percent and 19.2 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 2017, total expenditure on medical and health services was about 6.63 billion patacas, representing an increase of 5.19 percent over the 2016 figure.

The Government takes great responsibility for public health, 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 93 types of services.

According to statistics provided by the Health Bureau, in 2017, Conde S. Januario Hospital had 387 doctors, 1,033 nurses and 906 beds (795 inpatient beds and 111 outpatient beds). It received 410,474 outpatients and 311,745 emergency cases and 21,535 inpatient cases. The bed occupancy rate was 82.72 percent and patients stayed in the hospital for an average of 10.53 days. The daytime hospital treated 45,597 patients, surgical operations were performed on 7,707 occasions, and 3,166 women gave birth in the hospital. A total of 5,772,186 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 2017, there were 175 doctors (including general practitioners, practitioners of Chinese medicine and dentists) and 231 nurses providing primary health care services to 812,537 outpatients. The most sought-after outpatient services were adult health care, non-scheduled consultations, and child health care, which accounted for 36.65 percent, 26.52 percent and 10.43 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), Chinese medicine and dental care, rehabilitation, home care, cervical cancer screening,

psychological therapy, 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 on an annual basis 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 2017, there were a total of 9,917 cases of infectious diseases requiring compulsory declaration, the top three of which were influenza (4,110 cases), enteroviruses (3,398 cases) and chickenpox (697 cases). There were 11 imported cases of dengue fever, six local cases of dengue fever, one case of pertussis, one case of Jakob disease, three cases of legionnaires' disease, and 33 cases of HIV infections. There was no Avian influenza A (H7N9), Middle East Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus (MERS) or Ebola virus case.

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 2017, it tested 91,365 samples, and conducted a total of 309,269 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 2017, the law enforcement team patrolled 326,977 establishments and there were 6,758 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

2017, a total of 13,053 residents registered as blood donors, and the centre collected 14,288 units of blood and prepared 41,018 units of blood components for 3,014 patients.

Pharmaceutical Affairs

By the end of 2017, a total of 30,798 kinds of western medicine had been approved by the Health Bureau for sale in the local market; of these, 9,731 were over-the-counter medicines, 19,326 were prescription medicines and 1,741 could only be used by hospitals. A total of 7,597 kinds of Chinese and traditional medicine were licensed for sale in the local market. There were 558 pharmacists and 258 pharmacy technicians registered with the Health Bureau. There were 129 licensed wholesale stores with authorisation from the Health Bureau for conducting pharmaceutical import and export business. There were 263 licensed pharmaceutical stores, 133 Chinese herbal stores, 17 pharmaceutical dealers and seven pharmaceutical factories.

Private Healthcare Services

In 2017, there were 3,242 health care professional licensees, 346 health care establishments and four centres registered under the Health Bureau, constituting a total of 3,592 issuances of private health care licences, an increase of 0.73 percent as compared to the figure in 2016.

The number of health care establishments rose from 319 in 2016 to 346 in 2017, an increase of 8.46 percent. The increases were highest for licences issued for Chinese medicine practitioners, doctors and therapists, which rose by 21, 18 and 14 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 147-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 2017, the hospital had 1,928 staff: 356 doctors, 581 nurses, 328 technical professionals and 663 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 2017, its emergency and outpatient departments treated over 1,322,135 patients, an average of 4,028 each day. Its emergency department and

outpatient department on the Macao peninsula treated over 1,197,600 patients during 2017, an average of around 3,637 per day; the Taipa Medical Centre received patients seeking emergency and outpatient services on 124,535 occasions, an average of 391 patients per day. A total of 31,918 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, was formerly the Chinese medicine clinic of the MUST. In March 2006, the University Hospital was formerly established through the approval of the Health Bureau of the MSAR, with western medicine being integrated with the original Chinese medicine service, further enhancing the scope of medical services. Now the University Hospital has developed into a modern integrated hospital incorporating the strengths of both Chinese and western medicines, and serves as the clinical and teaching base for the Faculty of Chinese Medicine, the Faculty of Health Sciences and the School of Pharmacy of the MUST, becoming the only university-supported hospital in Macao.

The hospital comprises various specialties of western and Chinese medicines, providing general outpatient services as well as comprehensive medical services that include treatment for terminal illnesses, integrated tumour treatment, medical beauty and clinical genetics. The hospital also features technology-intensive facilities that include interventional catheterisation and surgery rooms, as well as various service centres 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, and haemodialysis centre.

In 2017, a haemodialysis centre with 42 beds was established. The Inpatient Department has 60 beds, and there is an Intensive Care Unit (ICU).

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 10,563 complaints in 2017, 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 2017, the bureau conducted 87 cremations and 34 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 81 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.

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, in 2017 the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau arranged for volunteers to communicate messages about keeping the city clean to foreigners living in Macao.

Oscar's Farm

Oscar's Farm opened during Green Week in 2005, having a total area of around 133,868 square meters. It employs organic farming in its operations and management, avoiding the use of pesticides or synthetic fertilisers. It usually collects the faeces of raised livestock and green

waste, puts them through primary grinding and secondary grinding in a wood grinder, and then regenerates them into natural organic fertilisers through composting. It is one of few organic farms in Macao.

It provides accommodation in the form of villas and camp sites, as well as large huts for holding group activities, parties and handicraft workshops, and facilities including a chess game zone, teahouse, and barbecue zone, offering hands-on experience of organic farming. The farm is an activity venue that combines eco-friendly experiences and farming education.

The Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau accepts online group applications every year for indoor camping activities with various themes and crop harvesting experiences, all tailored to applicants' needs and the four seasons, hoping to allow citizens to immerse themselves in nature.

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. It features a planting region that accounts for 60 percent of the farm's area. Besides offering new farming experiences, the Happy Farm also holds workshops and activities in mobile canopies. 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.

In 2017, the farm welcomed a total of 4,605 visitors, and held home vegetable farming DIY, home water plant DIY and herbal plant knowledge workshops, which were attended by a total of 339 people.

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. Macao has stopped importing live poultry since 1 May 2017, and as a result there has been no imports of consumable live poultry since then.

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 2017, eight sets of food safety standards had been established: Maximum Residue of Veterinary Medicines in Food, List of Substances Banned from Use in Food, Maximum Levels of Radionuclides in Food, Maximum Levels of Bacterial Pathogens in Infant Formula, Maximum Levels of Pathogenic Micro-organisms in Dairy Products, Maximum Levels of Mycotoxins in Food, Requirements on Nutrition Contents of Infant Formula, and Regulatory Standard for the Use of Food Colouring. By 2017, 46 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 2017, 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 100 percent. Three sampling tests were also conducted, including an investigation of levels of nutrients and micro-organisms in infant formula, an investigation of levels of heavy metals and food additives in pre-packaged vegetables and fruits, and an investigation of levels of pathogenic micro-organisms in instant desserts. For each, the pass rate was 100 percent. Routine sampling tests on food sold on the market were conducted throughout the year, with 2,878 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 2017, 48 food safety alerts were issued, and an SMS alert service and a food safety information mobile app push notification service were employed on an on-going basis, 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 2017, 69 talks, 16 seminars and visits, and 10 Food Hygiene Supervisor Courses were organised for the industry; 320 seminars and guided tours were organised for the public. 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 Government Tourism Office, 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 animal protection, animal management, prevention and control of epidemic animal diseases, quarantine of imported and exported animals and animal food, and publicity, promotion and civic education regarding animal protection and animal hygiene.

To prevent avian flu, the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau collects wild bird carcasses from all around Macao on an on-going basis, and in 2017 a total of 295 carcasses were collected. It also collected faecal samples at the habitats of migratory birds and aviaries for avian flu screening, and in 2017 a total of 810 wild bird carcasses and faecal samples were screened. Results of all such screenings were negative and no avian flu virus was found. Macao terminated imports of live poultry on 1 May 2017. There is no more live poultry for sale at all retail outlets.

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 2017 the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau gave rabies vaccines of three-year efficacy to 5,190 dogs and 185 cats. The bureau issued 13,135 dog licences, and pounded 358 stray dogs and 222 stray cats.

The Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau conducted a public consultation for the Law of Animal Health Control and Veterinarians in April and May in 2017, and published a summary report on 15 December, thereby officially launching the law-drafting work. The Animal Protection Law (Law No. 4/2016) came into effect on 1 September 2016. Statistics on cases of animal persecution during 2017 are as follows:

| Provision breached | Violation | |
|-------------------------------|---|------------|
| No. of cases Article 3 | Animal abuse | 2 |
| Article 11- Clause 3 | Failure to leash a dog, or failure to use a dog kennel or carrier | 175 |
| Article 11 - Clause 8 | Failure to leash a dog, or failure to use a dog kennel or carrier | 9 |
| Article 19 - Clause 1 | Absence of dog licence | 538 |
| Article 11 - Clause 1 | Failure to fulfill pet owner duties | 5 |
| Article 7 - Clause 1 | Sale of a cat younger than 3 months' old | 1 |
| Total | | 730 |

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 952 market stalls.

In 2017, some 808 market stalls were rented, involving a total of 2,049 operators, of whom 870 were stall tenants and temporary mobile stall licensees, 417 were stall assistants and 762 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 2017, the bureau issued 958 hawkers' licences, including 205 cooked food stall licences and 73 special permits to flower hawkers from Wanzai District of Zhuhai, 38 fewer licences or 3.82 percent less than in 2016.

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 2017, the Slaughter House butchered 110,927 head of cattle and pigs.

Social Welfare Services

The Government designs its social welfare policies in conjunction with non-governmental agencies, to deliver practical social services that meet residents' needs, aiming to solve individual, family and social problems, raise the overall quality of life, and jointly build social harmony and love-filled families.

Social Welfare Bureau

The Social Welfare Bureau (IAS) is a government department that helps draft, coordinate, liaise, drive and execute the social work policies and social welfare of the MSAR. It provides individual and family assistance, and services for children and teenagers, and the elderly. It also offers rehabilitation services, anti-drug-dependence services, problem gambling prevention services, and social rehabilitation services. There are 13 social service facilities under its umbrella, providing direct services to citizens, including the 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).

In 2017, the MSAR government continued to give Old Age Allowances to Macao permanent residents aged 65 or above through the Social Welfare Bureau, with each person receiving 8,000 patacas in the year, among a total of 80,991 eligible cases (including 2,688 backdated cases from prior years), amounting to a total of 648 million patacas. The Government also continued to give disability gratuities to Disability Assessment Card holders who are permanent residents, with an ordinary gratuity amount of 8,000 patacas and a special gratuity amount of 16,000 patacas in 2017, for a total of 12,147 eligible cases (including 908 backdated cases of prior years), involving a total of 133 million patacas.

In 2017, the Social Welfare Bureau subsidised a total of 250 social service facilities/programmes, involving over 3,600 workers and a total amount of 1.3 billion patacas. Overall, the Social Welfare Bureau spent over 2.415 billion patacas on social services in 2017, representing an increase of 3.66 percent, including the various subsidies mentioned above, as well as assistances and benefits.

Family and Community 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, referral and legal consultation services.

The bureau also provides counselling and support for individuals facing domestic violence, and distributes various benefits and allowances including old age allowances and disability gratuities. In 2017, a total of 5,170 cases were handled by five social services centres, and various services were provided on 17,481 occasions according to needs, resulting in 4,118 families receiving regular subsidies, involving 6,535 individuals.

In 2017, Macao had one public shelter, 10 integrated family and community service centres, seven community centres, four counselling and resource centres, three community support service centres, seven small-scale service facilities, two private-sector counselling hotlines, two project-based services, and four shelters and temporary shelters, the majority of them being subsidised by the Social Welfare Bureau and operated by non-governmental organisations.

During 2017, 28 people were admitted to the Ilha Verde shelter, and people used the winter/typhoon/heat shelter service a total of 889 times. The 10 integrated family and community services centres provided services to 503,510 people; the seven community centres provided services to 483,187 people; the four counselling and resource centres provided services to 310,030 people; the three community support services centres provided services to 285,063 people; the seven small-scale service facilities provided services to 473,466 people; the two counselling hotlines operated by non-governmental organisations provided services for 14,746 people-times; two project-based services provided services to citizens for 108,482 people-times, and the four shelters and temporary shelters provided services for 1,252 people-times.

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 2017, the scheme had 570 participants. Additionally, by the end of 2017, the Positive Life Programme, which was launched to encourage

employment, attracted participation by 1,062 individuals, 414 of whom had already received employment counselling and accepted job referrals.

Children's and Youth Services

In 2017, Macao had 54 child-care centres, of which 37 receive regular subsidies from Social Welfare Bureau. By December 2017, child-care services in Macao offered 10,009 quotas. Child-care Service Plan 2018-2022 was put in place to ensure adequate supply and rational allocation of child-care quotas, and to determine the overall planned targets of child-care availability up to 2022.

There are nine homes for children and adolescents in Macao offering 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 2017, these homes housed 310 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. The teams also provide youth career development services, support services to families with children and youth at risk, community support services and drug abuse prevention services. During 2017, 11,608 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 2017, the centres had 21,075 members enjoying these services.

The Social Welfare Bureau is the only authorised organisation in Macao that deals with adoption services. It handled 51 such cases in 2017. The bureau is responsible for providing assistance to minors who become involved in judicial actions, in accordance with the social protection system. During 2017, the bureau processed 322 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.

Services for the Elderly

For ongoing improvement of living conditions of the elderly, the Social Welfare Bureau continued providing subsidies and technical support to community groups and organisations in 2017, for establishing various social 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 enjoy their remaining years in comfort.

The short-term measures under the Plan for the Elderly Services for 2016-2025 were completed in 2017, and various mid-phase measures will be gradually implemented. In addition, to recognise the significant contributions made by the elderly to Macao's social development, and to propagate and carry forward the traditional virtues of respect for the elderly as well as filial piety, in 2017

the Chief Executive of the MSAR designated the ninth day of September on the Lunar Calendar as the MSAR Senior Citizens Day, by way of an executive order.

In 2017, Macao had 21 homes for the elderly, providing residential care services for weak elderly persons; 11 of them are subsidised by the Social Welfare Bureau, providing a total of 2,015 hostel places. In addition, there were five elderly service facilities providing day-care services to elderly persons with health problems who are unable to take care of themselves. There were other eight elderly day-care centres, two neighbourhood social centres providing entertaining services for the elderly.

In 2017, 1,519 senior citizens were housed in homes for the elderly, 2,224 senior citizens enjoyed services at day care centres, 3,846 senior citizens enjoyed services at elderly day centres, 6,441 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 2017, a total of 761 cases were handled, of which 349 involved senior citizens living alone, and 412 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 2017, the two services were provided to 2,987 and 9,702 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 2017 this provided assistance to 4,336 senior citizens in need, of whom 1,953 were living alone.

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 2017, household safety instructions were given to 1,127 households, and equipment was installed in 1,050 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 2017, the Social Welfare Bureau had issued a cumulative total of 63,220 Senior Citizen’s Cards.

Rehabilitation Services

The short-term measures under the Ten-year Plan of Rehabilitation Services 2016 – 2025 were already completed in 2017. The next mid-term (2018 to 2020) measures will be gradually

implemented. In 2017, Macao had 10 rehabilitation homes, of which eight 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 which provide self-training programmes, group studies, rehabilitation treatment, regular activities and individual assistance to the hearing impaired, the mentally handicapped, people recovering from mental illness and the visually impaired. In 2017, the 10 rehabilitation homes provided services to 559 people, while the nine day care centres offered services to 1,658 people.

In 2017, there are five sheltered workshops, vocational training centres and supported employment centres in Macao. Services were provided to 326 people. There are also three pre-schools/education centres 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 2017, the three pre-schools/education centres served 351 people. One non-subsidised day activity centre provided services to 107 people.

The rehabilitation bus service in Macao is provided by two agencies. The IAS 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 2017, the former provided transport services to 24,930 people while the latter was used 7,309 times. Moreover, a non-appointment-based rehabilitation shuttle bus service was launched in 2017, running on two circular routes, in the Macao and the Islands districts.

Macao currently has two comprehensive rehabilitation service centres, including one designed for people with intellectual disabilities. Services provided by the centre include: small scale residential services to mildly and moderately mentally handicapped people aged between 16 to 55, which in 2017 served 17 people by providing independent living skills training; and provision of family resources services to the mentally handicapped and their families, which in 2017 served 8,421 people.

The other centre is a comprehensive rehabilitation service centre providing vocational training and rehabilitation services which served 98 people in 2017. Multi-disciplinary Assessment Services under the Social Welfare Bureau provide professional assessment services to disabled people who need subsidies for using rehabilitation facilities, so they can find the most appropriate services. There were 104 such cases in 2017.

As at the end of 2017, the Disability Assessment Cards saw 18,148 new applications and 6,776 renewal applications, and 14,264 new cards were issued by IAS.

Prevention 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 2017, 5,954 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. A total of 5,961 people participated in its activities. A total of 20,474 primary school students from 63 schools participated in Healthy Life Education, which was conducted especially for students aged from 5 years to 12 years. A total of 2,560 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 2017, a total of 460 drug addicts received drug addiction treatment services. Of these, 24 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. In 2017, these four drug-treatment shelters offered services to 75 people; outreach drug addiction treatment services were used over 9,819 times; and outreach services designed for drug-dependent youngsters and problem juveniles were used 4,788 times; services designed for the family members of drug addicts were provided for 9,647 people-times, and 47 people were referred to drug addiction treatment and counselling services.

The IAS also helped an organisation to launch a free outpatient service to help people quit smoking, which in 2017 helped 240 people on 776 occasions.

Prevention and Treatment of Problem Gambling

The Problem Gambling Prevention and Treatment Division – Chi Ai Hin is a service unit responsible for providing counselling services to problem gamblers and preventing gambling disorders. In 2017, the centre provided people in need with counselling through interviews to 25 new cases (among a total of 31 face-to-face counselling sessions) and 105 cases of counselling via hotlines. It also organised 24 community talks regarding prevention of gambling disorder and sound wealth management, attended by 1,044 participants.

Moreover, in 2017 a total of 19 community seminars on the prevention of gambling disorder and healthy financial management were especially held for the elderly, with a view to increasing their resilience against gambling disorder. These seminars were attended by 1,147 people.

To promote prevention of gambling disorders among youngsters, the centre collaborated with Young Men's Christian Association of Macau in launching the Smart Money Management Programme, and organised 106 talks attended by over 2,700 students. The centre also co-organised various activities with the Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau the University of Macau to promote responsible gaming. One responsible gambling station with explanations given by on-site officers received service seekers on 2,494 occasions, and three new responsible gambling

kiosks were set up, at casinos to provide gamblers with information regarding risks of gaming, responsible gaming, ways to seek help, and self-exclusion application services.

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 with restoring law-abiding lives and reintegrating 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 services, the Social Welfare Bureau focuses on legal education for juveniles, personal growth and community-based half-way house counselling.

In 2017, 722 discharged offenders under counselling and 129 young offenders under counselling were served. In addition, a half-way house for discharged offenders provided services for 30 people, while two half-way houses for young offenders provided services for 13 people.

Social Security Fund

The Social Security Fund Authority is under the supervision of the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, and is responsible for implementing various policy measures concerning social security and managing relevant resources.

The Social Security Fund was set up on 23 March, 1990, with a primary objective of providing social security to local employees. 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 have the chance to 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.

Law No. 4/2010, Social Security System that came into effect on 1 January 2011 and Law No. 7/2017 Non-mandatory Central Provident Fund System that came into effect on 1 January 2018 marked a new milestone in the building of a double-tier social security system in Macao. In tandem with these, the Organisation and Operation of Social Security Fund was brought into effect on 18 July 2017, in order to re-engineer the organisational structure and staffing, thereby facilitating the effective performance of the new functions.

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

The Social Security System is the first tier of the double-tier social security system. This system operates according to the principles of social insurance. 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.

Contribution

The Social Security System comprises an obligatory contribution system and an arbitrary contribution system. Employees and their employers are required to make obligatory contributions to the Social Security Fund, at an amount increased to 90 patacas per month since 1 January 2017 (60 patacas by employers and 30 patacas by employees), 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 – 90 patacas per month, to be paid by the beneficiaries themselves.

In 2017, a total of 360,000 beneficiaries made their contributions. They included around 294,000 employees and 66,000 voluntary contributors (including in-service public servants registered in the retirement and pension system). The contributions totalled around 380 million patacas.

Various Social Security Benefits and Allowances

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 compensations for respiratory occupational diseases.

In 2017, various benefits and allowances were given to 125,000 people, of whom 102,000 people received pensions. Social security payments totalled about 3.77 billion patacas, including around 3.5 billion patacas for pensions (including the additional payment in January).

Non-mandatory Central Provident Fund System

Non-mandatory Central Provident Fund System (or non-mandatory CPF) is the second-tier in the double-tier social security system, and was established to enhance retirement protection for the citizens of the MSAR, and to fill in a gap in the existing social security system.

The non-mandatory CPF consists of a contribution scheme and an allocation system. An account holder may make regular contributions via a contribution plan, and seek wealth accumulation through investment, making better preparation for an ample retirement protection in future.

Individual Account of Non-mandatory CPF

MSAR citizens falling into the following categories may become individual account holders of non-mandatory CPF:

1. Aged 18 or above;

2. Under the age of 18, but registered into the social security system in accordance with the law.

An individual account of non-mandatory CPF comprises a sub-account managed by the government, a contribution sub-account, and a preserved sub-account.

Contribution Scheme

There are a joint provident fund scheme and an individual provident fund scheme under the non-mandatory CPF. A joint provident fund scheme is designed for an employee. A participating employee and his or her employer make a contribution equivalent to five percent of the employee's basic salary on a monthly basis, and there is a maximum and minimum cap to the contribution.

Upon termination of employment, the employee may be entitled to the accumulated benefits in the employer's part, according to the length of contribution and the applicable vesting schedule. Since an individual non-mandatory CPF account is portable, the benefits in the contribution scheme will not be cleared and withdrawn due to employment termination, and can maintain the account for continued investment.

On the other hand, an individual provident fund scheme is designed for all account holders, with a monthly minimum contribution amount of 500 patacas, and a maximum amount of 3,100 patacas.

Allocation Scheme

All Macao permanent residents aged 22 or above, who are alive on 1 January in the allocation year, and have resided in Macao for at least 183 days within the year prior to the allocation, are eligible for Special Allocation from Budget Surplus. The first-time receiver of this special allocation may at the same time receive a one-off Incentive Basic Fund of 10,000 patacas. Such amounts will be recorded in the sub-accounts managed by the government (the original CPF accounts). The amounts may be kept for accumulation, or transferred to the account holder's contribution sub-account or preserved sub-account for investment through proper transfer application.

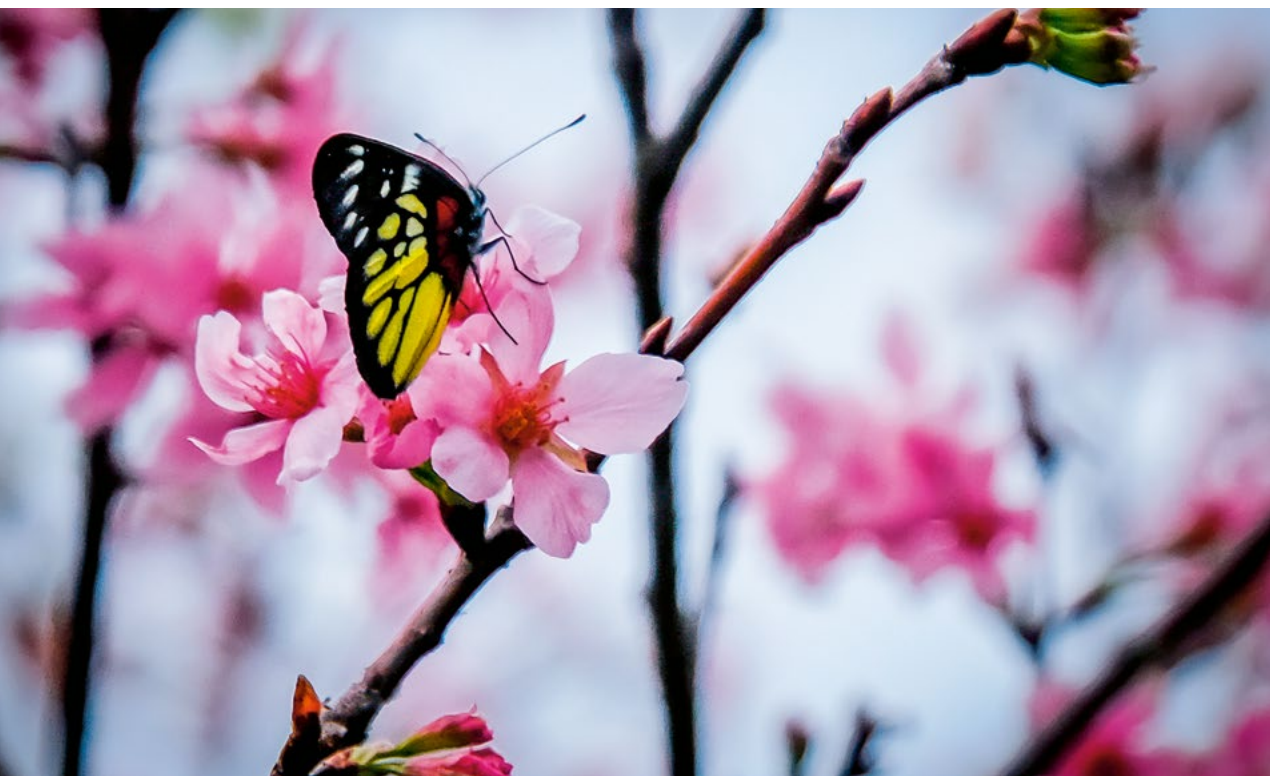
In 2017, there were 576,000 Provident Fund Individual Account holders (those who had been automatically turned into account holders of non-mandatory CPF since the effective date of the above-mentioned law), of whom 372,000 fulfilled the requirements for receiving the fund allocation. The Government paid 7,000 patacas to each of the entitled residents. Those who also received an Incentive Basic Fund of 10,000 patacas totalled about 14,000 people.

Fund Withdrawal

To meet the objective of providing more ample retirement protection, in general an account holder must be aged 65 or above, and must fulfil other withdrawal conditions, before he or she can apply for fund withdrawal from his or her individual account. In 2017, there were 62,000 approved applications for withdrawals, resulting in a disbursement of 810 million patacas.



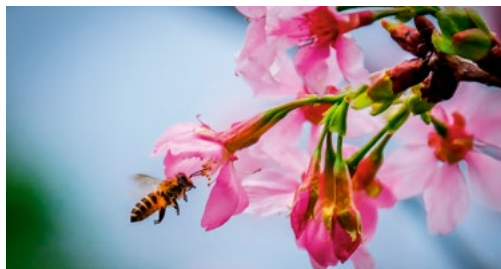
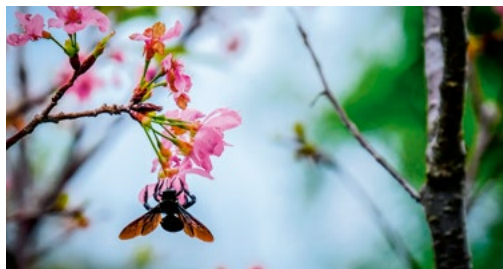
CHERRY BLOSSOMS ON GUIA HILL



In 2016, the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau planted some 20 “Guangzhou Cherry Blossoms” (*Prunus yunnanensis* Guangzhou) on Guia Hill. Guangzhou Cherry Blossom is a variety that is adapted to the climate of South China, so can thrive in Macao. Its flowers are pink and huge, and when in full bloom, the petals are in one plane, while the calyx is bell shaped. An inflorescence usually comprises two to three flowers.

The flowering period of cherry blossoms is short. Each flower only blooms for about seven days before it withers; while the whole tree only blossoms for about 15 days.

Blooming cherry blossoms add a touch of spring and beauty to Guia Hill, and attract many visitors to appreciate and photograph the flowers.





10

**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 (Macao 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-1, 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.

Macao Cable TV has been broadcasting since July 2000, and offers 98 channels (including 71 basic channels, 16 premium channels, nine test channels, and two dedicated hotel channels); 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, Macao 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*, *Macao Times*, *Exmoo News* and *Macao Today*.

The main Chinese weeklies published in Macao are: *Jornal Informacao* (Information Journal), *Pulso de Macau* (Macao Pulse), *Semanario Recreativo de Macau* (Macao Entertainment Weekly), *Semanario Desportivo de Macau* (Macao Sports Weekly), *Observatorio de Macau* (Macao Observer), *Macao Chinese Journal*, *Macao Commercial Post* and the *Macao 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* (Macao Gazette), *Imparcial* (The Impartial), and *Correio de Macau* (Macao Post). Macao currently has three Portuguese dailies primarily intended for a local Portuguese readership. These are *Ponto Final* (Full Stop), *Jornal Tribuna de Macau* (Macao Tribune Journal) and *Hoje Macau* (Today Macau). *O Clarim* (The Bugle) and *Plataforma Macau* (Macao Platform) are weeklies, published bilingually in Chinese and Portuguese.

The English daily newspapers in Macao are the *Macao Post Daily* and the *Macao Daily Times*. The *Macao Business Daily*, founded in 2012, ceased publication in 2017, while the magazine and website bearing the same name continue to operate.

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

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; Hong Kong Economic Journal (HKEJ); EyePress News; Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK); and Television Broadcasts Limited, Hong Kong (TVB).

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 Macao 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.

The GCS comprises the Information Department, the Research and Publicity Department, the IT and Archive Division and the Administration and Finance Division. The Media Relations Division is under the Information Department; while the Publicity and Promotion Division and the Publication Division are under the Research and Publicity Department.

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 an official WeChat account, a YouTube channel, a Facebook page, a Sina Weibo account and a Toutiao account. *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 2017, the Information Department wrote and distributed 12,886 press releases in Chinese, Portuguese and English, and distributed 1,789 interview notices, 95 important notices, 1,264 photographs and 215 videos on behalf of the Government and its departments.

Registration of Periodicals

The Information Department 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.

Sixteen new publications were registered with the GCS in 2017, including publications appearing weekly, fortnightly, monthly, once every two months, and quarterly. Also, 15 publications cancelled registration.

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, and introduces various public services and their contact details.

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 2017, the Government Printing Bureau had established an online database containing the full text of 26,000 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 2017, the bureau's official website recorded an average of more than 319,000 hits per month.

Laws of the Macao Special Administrative Region

Prior to the establishment of the MSAR, the Government Printing Bureau published Macao 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 the *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 11 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, Jack Ma and Chan Ching Chuen.

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.

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.

Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau

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.

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 and wireless telegraph services in 1927. Then, as society developed, these services were conceded to other entities or public departments. 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.

On 19 December 2016, 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, with effect from 1 January 2017.

As a bureau-level administrative entity with legal personality, the CTT enjoys autonomy over administration, finances and property, and performs the function of a credit institution. It aims to provide postal public services, and regulate, monitor, promote and coordinate any activity related to the telecommunications industry in Macao. It is under the supervision of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works.

Postal Services

In 2017, the local economy was in good shape, and the volume of local mail was the same as in 2016. The clients were mainly from the financial services industry, the telecommunications industry, the gaming industry and government departments.

Regarding international mail, in 2017 the volume of outbound surface mail decreased by five percent compared to 2016, while the volume of outbound airmail increased by 11 percent. This was mainly due to the increase in the amount of promotional materials posted by the gaming industry. Meanwhile, the volumes of inbound surface mail and inbound airmail decreased by eight percent and five percent, respectively. The main destinations of mail were Hong Kong, mainland China, Portugal, Taiwan, the United States, the United Kingdom, Singapore, Australia, Canada and Germany. The main sources of mail were Hong Kong, mainland China, the United Kingdom, the United States, Taiwan, Jersey, Singapore, Portugal, Switzerland, Japan and Sweden.

Regarding registered mail, in 2017 the volume of local mail was six percent lower than in 2016. The clients were mainly from various government departments and associations. Meanwhile, the volume of outbound international surface mail decreased by 19 percent, while that of international airmail increased by 10 percent. The volume of inbound international surface mail increased by seven percent, while that of international airmail dropped by 13 percent.

In 2017, Macao Post recorded 9.58 percent and 9.63 percent decreases in the numbers of outbound Express Mail Service (EMS) items and inbound EMS items, respectively, due to keen market competition. The chief destinations of EMS items were the United States, Taiwan, Japan, Hong Kong and mainland China. The chief sources of EMS items were mainland China, Japan, Hong Kong, Korea and Taiwan.

At present, the EMS covers some 200 countries and regions. On 28 December 2017, the CTT launched the “e-Advice” Service. Recipients who have registered for the SEPBox Service can choose to receive the electronic version of the Delivery Advice of EMS mail or parcels and related information.

Secure Electronic Postal Services

To promote the development of e-services, Secure Electronic Postal Services has developed a solid platform for electronic deliveries. Services launched include provision of Postal Registered Electronic Mail, Postal Electronic Mail, eDirect Mail, e-bill services and electronic version of Delivery Advice of EMS mail or parcels via SEPBox. It also cooperated with various organisations in promoting electronic deliveries, such as promoting the use of SEPBox to receive e-bills with the Macao Water Supply Company, and putting advertisements in magazines to enable the public to gain a better understanding of Secure Electronic Postal Services.

To enhance the use of SEPBox, the CTT launched the “e-Advice” Service, under which the electronic version of the Delivery Advice of EMS mail or parcels can be received via SEPBox. Moreover, to facilitate registration for SEPBox, this is now possible in various organisations – the Identification Services Bureau, Science and Technology Development Fund, Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau, Financial Services Bureau, the Macao Water Supply Company Limited, Cultural Industries Fund, Companhia de Electricidade de Macau and Social Security Fund; the CTT (Central Post Office); and various post offices (Red Market, Mong Ha, Rua do Campo, Nova Taipa, Ocean Garden, Coloane, Seac Pai Van, Carmo, Hac Sa Wan, University of Macau

and eSignTrust Registration Authority).

Philately

In 2017, the CTT has issued stamps of 12 different themes:

- “Lunar Year of the Rooster” Presentation Pack and Gift Set of Teapot and Stamps;
- “Macao’s Lunar Year of the Rooster Stamp” Lucky Ornament;
- “Environmental Protection” Presentation Pack;
- “Traditional Chinese Culture” Gift Set of Stamps and Chinese Painting Reel;
- “Traditional Chinese Virtues” Presentation Pack;
- Macao Philatelic Catalogue VIII;
- Postage Paid Postcard “Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau Headquarters’ Building”;
- Postcard “Centenary of Macao Postal Savings”; and
- Supplements for philatelic album of Macao 2016 and Philatelic Album of Macao with Luxury Slip Case are also available for Macao stamp collectors.

The CTT has established different sales channels. Apart from sales counters such as the philatelic shops in Central Post Office, some post offices and local agents, an online shopping service, pre-order for new philatelic products service, and annual subscription plans for collectors and dealers are also available. Moreover, the CTT’s overseas agents enable collectors from abroad to collect Macao stamps.

Caixa Economica Postal

Caixa Economica Postal (Postal Savings Office or CEP) is a credit institution operated by the CTT that serves as the CTT’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 2017, CEP approved loans worth nearly 227 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 are currently 10 outlets for this service, at CEP, Airport Post Office, Ferry Terminal Post Office, Taipa Terminal Post Office, the Communications Museum Shop, Almirante Lacerda Post Office, Ocean Garden Post Office, Coloane Post Office, Seac Pai Van Post Office and 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 2017, nearly 250,000 payment transactions were settled.

Furthermore, CEP provides foreign currency exchange services for 16 currencies, including the 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 2017, eSignTrust launched the “eSignCloud” Service and the “Online Appointment for Electronic Certificate Registration” Service.

The “eSignCloud” Service provides a safe, reliable and user-friendly online signing tool capable of providing real-name authentication for government departments, business organisations and individual users. The “eSignCloud” Service enables users to sign electronic documents on mobile devices anywhere and anytime, as well as being secure, convenient and legally binding. The use of ‘eSignCloud’ Service helps boost the confidence of the public in online services and transactions. In the first phase, the “eSignCloud” Service is used by the “Online Request for Written Information in Electronic Format Service”.

As an authentication entity accredited by the Government that provides and promotes electronic certification services, eSignTrust supports the electronic certification services plans of public and private entities. With Law No. 5/2016 on the Legal System on Handling Medical Incidents and Law No. 5/2017 on the Legal System on the Exchange of Information in Tax Matters coming into force, the demand for electronic certification services is increasing. In 2017, eSignTrust held briefing sessions for the medical professions, financial services industry, the real estate agents association and the bar association, to promote the use of electronic certification and introduce the newly launched “eSignCloud” Service.

In future, eSignTrust will introduce more new services and applications to meet the needs of our clients, the public and the Government.

Telecommunications Services

Fixed-network and External Telecommunications Services

At the end of 2017, there were 131,221 fixed-network lines in Macao, along with 618 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 257 countries and regions.

Public Mobile and Wireless Communications Services

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 (Macao) Limited, SmarTone Mobile Communications (Macao) Limited and Hutchison Telephone (Macao) 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, Macao to 4 June 2023.

As at the end of 2017, the five mobile telecommunication providers had 2,249,124 registered users, and per capita cell phone ownership was 346.82 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 |
| 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 |
| 2017 | 546 | 743,261 | 1,505,863 |

Internet and Broadband Services

By the end of 2017, there were 186,621 registered broadband subscribers, 4.88 percent more than a year earlier. Of these subscribers, 166,731 were residential broadband services subscribers, representing approximately 88.12 percent of all households.

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 2017, there were 195 WiFi Go service spots, and approximately 53 million successful connections had been recorded.

In 2017, the CTT allowed licensed internet service providers (ISPs) to install outdoor Wi-Fi hotspots and provide services to the public upon application and approval. In December 2017, the CTT encouraged Macao ISPs to provide free Wi-Fi services in various locations, all with the network name “FreeWiFi.MO”, so that residents and tourists could more easily recognise the free public Wi-Fi service in Macao. By the end of 2017, there were 353 locations providing “FreeWiFi.MO” service.

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 (Macao Broadcasting Company, TDM) and the Post Office (now the CTT) co-established the Macao 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 Macao 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 former 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 former DSRT worked with the Macao 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 (Macao Broadcasting Company, TDM) increased to 12. 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 former 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 June 2017, CTT met with the Radio Frequency Coordination Delegation from mainland China to discuss issues such as the allocation and usage of radio frequencies in mainland China and Macao, the coverage of the public networks for terrestrial mobile telecommunications, and the building of public networks for terrestrial mobile telecommunications on the artificial island of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge.

In conjunction with mobile network operators in Zhuhai and Macao, the CTT 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.

Note 1: *According to the results of the 2016 population census announced by the Statistics and Census Service, the number of households at year-end of 2016 was 189,200 (excluding collective households in hotel and hostel services).*

~~12.00~~ P.T.C.S.



MACAU, CHINA

LEI TAK SENG des.

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蓮花
Flor de Lotus
並蒂蓮 Flores Gémeas

LOTUS FLOWER

MACAU, CHINA
 中國澳門
 蓮花
 FLOR DE LÓTUS
 LOTUS FLOWER



首日蓋印 Obtenções do 1.º dia em: First Day obliterations in:



澳門郵電 CTT
 Correios e Telecomunicações de Macau

MACAU, CHINA
 中國澳門
 蓮花
 FLOR DE LÓTUS
 LOTUS FLOWER



首日蓋印 Obtenções do 1.º dia em: First Day obliterations in:



澳門郵電 CTT
 Correios e Telecomunicações de Macau



Lotus flower, which grows in the water, has been planted by people since ancient times because of its ornamental and practical value. Its leaf has an enchanting appearance, pretty and charming; its flower is elegant and graceful, pure and noble; its scent is refreshing, fragrant and delightful. Lotus is not only a food ingredient, it also serves as medicine. Its characteristics can be described and put into practice through the areas including poem, fine art and performing art, and it is given various wonderful natures.

In the earliest anthology of Chinese Classic of Poetry “Shi Jing”, it says “By the shore of that marsh, there are sedges and the lotus. There is a beautiful lady, who is beautiful and charming.” In the “Luo Shen Fu” (Rhapsody on the Luo River Goddess) written by Cao Zhi in the Three Kingdoms Period, it says “Looking from afar, her purity is as brilliant as the rising sun. Looking up close, her radiance is like a lotus rising from water.” With its distinctive characteristics, lotus is always associated with religion and philosophy, thus commonly seen as a symbol in Buddhist texts and Buddhism art as well as people’s daily life. In the idiom “Flower opens and Buddha is seen”, the flower is actually lotus; while “Lotus blossom” symbolises prosperity. The reflection of twins lotus flowers that share the same stalk can be seen on the crystal clear water, the fragrance of flowers together with its beauty in colours are adorable. The “Twins lotus flowers on one stalk” is used to describe a loving couple. Lotus seeds grow in seedpod, they are isolated from each other yet from the same root, which coincides with the meaning of “More sons and more blessings”. Lotus is hollow inside and straight outside; the further away it is, the purer is the fragrance, and it carries the feature of “Rising from the mud but is not stained”. Its “beauty” and “virtue” make it honoured with the title of “The gentleman flower”. After all, the “lotus” culture is the important component of Chinese outstanding traditional culture.

Macao is often referred to as “Blessed Land of Lotus”. Since the peninsula is like a lotus shape, the land connection with Mainland China is called “Lotus stem”. In the Geographical Map of the “Gazetteer of Xiangshan County”, this landmark has long been recorded. On the first day when Macao returned back to the Motherland, the large bronze and gilded sculpture “Lotus Flower in Full Bloom” presented by the State Council of the People’s Republic of China was inaugurated at the Lotus Square. The Macao Basic Law (Article 10) states that “The regional emblem of the Macao Special Administrative Region is composed of five stars, lotus flower, bridge and sea”. Also, in Macao which is small but pretty, there is Lin Fong Temple (Temple of Lotus), Temple Lin Fong Street (Rua do Temple de Lin Fong) and Lin Kai Temple (Stream of Mourning Temple), as well as Lin Fong Stadium (Lin Fong Sports Centre), Kun Iam Ecumenical Centre, Lotus Bridge and Lotus Port. Indeed, Macao residents have a deep affection knotted with lotus, which is favoured by the people. Lotus represents the pursuit of harmonious and brilliant life, at the same time it becomes the symbol of Macao.

The famous artist in Macao has showcased the charming posture of lotus flower by means of Chinese painting with modern design, which undoubtedly filled with his deepest affection towards Macao. Through adoption of compatible skill and artistic conception, the image of lotus being illustrated by ink and colour has become the content of the stamp, manifesting the confidence towards the Chinese culture. Since the stamp can help to “Express feelings and messages”, it is believed that it can publicise Macao, as well as its lotus art and culture. It carries a far-reaching meaning on allowing people to have better understand and comprehension of Chinese traditional culture, and spreading the concept of its relevant value.

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11

**LAND, INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSING AND
PUBLIC UTILITIES**



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.

Urban Planning and New Urban Reclamation

The Government completed its urban development strategy in 2016, and the DSSOPT commenced the global tendering process for Macao's urban development master plan in 2017, in accordance with the principles and guidelines set out in the Macao Special Administrative Region Urban Development Strategy Study (2016-2030), with regard to the Urban Planning Law and the requirements of Macao's relevant laws and regulations.

Regarding the new urban reclamation project, clear planning objectives have been formulated based on the related development plan, together with in-depth study on the development intensity of the residential land in New Urban Zone Area A and the layout of various public facilities. The aim is to meet the requirements of providing 32,000 residential units and the planned housing capacity of 96,000 people.

To accord with the public housing policy and schedule, the project not only centres on public housing, but also involves improvements to facilities for supporting people's livelihoods. Land has been reserved for public space, infrastructure, transport facilities, and municipal and community facilities, thereby optimising the overall environment of the urban area.

During the year, the DSSOPT began drafting the urban planning conditions for areas in New Urban Zone Area A with the conditions necessary for prioritising development of public housing and facilities.

It is planned that an administration and judicial zone will be located at the New Urban Zone Area B. It will comprise seven buildings for 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. As part of the preliminary preparations for construction of the buildings, the Government is expediting and following up on progress with construction of public infrastructure in the administration and judicial zone, assessing the scale of construction work, and optimising the layout of facilities with consideration of the planned construction projects.

The Government continued with more detailed planning for New Urban Zone Area E1. Priority was given to finalising the actual locations of transport networks and public and infrastructure facilities on the Macao peninsula and in the Islands District, along with land use details, in order to optimise the seamless connectivity of sea, land and air transportation.

The Government continued following up regarding various plans for smaller areas. In the study on the Macao Eastern District Coordinated Development Plan, technical analysis and compilation of the overall coordinated development plan have been completed, based on the concept plan. There are recommendations on altering or optimising the existing or planned projects in Area Preta New Reclamation Zone, the NAPE, New Urban Zone Area A and artificial island of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (Macao's section).

Urban planning conditions for districts lacking detailed planning are being compiled by the DSSOPT in accordance with the Urban Planning Law and the Rules for the Implementation of the Urban Planning Law. During 2017, 147 sets of planning conditions for urbanisation management were issued.

Public Works Arrangement during Typhoon Hato

Responding to the severe damage caused by Typhoon Hato in Macao, departments responsible for infrastructure cooperated with the Civil Protection Centre to handle aspects of the emergency involving landslides and fallen trees.

To ensure public safety, urban development departments sent dedicated inspection teams and operation teams for 60 inspections of and 140 operations on private buildings. They conducted a total of 338 emergency projects, 215 of which involved removal of displaced, dangerous structural elements; 50 involved removal of dangerous windows or sealing of holes on windows; 60 involved repairs of electricity supply facilities; and 13 involved miscellaneous work (including with scaffolding, and buildings' enclosing walls and external walls).

As metal canopies and signboards of several buildings in the Islands District were in danger of collapsing, the responsible public works department arranged for urgent follow-up work with the contractors, in order to remove them.

Electricity supplies to buildings in certain districts did not resume immediately after the typhoon. In the light of this, the DSSOPT worked together with the Office for the Development of the Energy Sector (GDSE) and electrical contractors commissioned by the bureau to promptly carry out multiple repair works, and follow up regarding resumption of electricity supplies.

Construction Companies and Contractors

According to DSSOPT statistics, a total of 1,307 construction contractors and companies had registered or renewed their registrations by the end of 2017. 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 (urban construction) | | 6 | 179 | 185 |
| Companies (urban construction) | Construction | 96 | 797 | 893 |
| | Fire | 9 | 65 | 74 |
| | Sub-total | 105 | 862 | 967 |

(Cont.)

| Category | | New registration | Renewed registration | Total |
|---|------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Companies (urban construction and urban planning) | Construction | 22 | 91 | 113 |
| | Fire | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| | Sub-total | 24 | 98 | 122 |
| Companies (gas) | | 3 | 30 | 33 |
| Total | | 138 | 1,169 | 1,307 |

Technicians

Technicians, including engineers and architects, are categorised according to their professions and the above-mentioned law. By the end of 2017, over 1,377 technicians had registered or renewed their registrations, with details as follows:

| Category | | New registration | Renewed registration | Total |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Technicians (construction and urban planning) | Architects | 13 | 263 | 276 |
| | Landscape Architects | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| | Civil Engineers | 39 | 552 | 591 |
| | Fire Engineers | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| | Electrical Engineers | 14 | 105 | 119 |
| | Electrical and Mechanical Engineers | 21 | 174 | 195 |
| | Mechanical Engineers | 19 | 124 | 143 |
| | Chemical Engineers | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| | Industrial Engineers | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | Fuel Engineers | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | Engineering Technicians | 0 | 23 | 23 |
| | Total | 119 | 1,258 | 1,377 |

Infrastructure Projects

Private Construction Projects

According to statistics from the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau, in 2017, 40

building projects providing 4,318 residential flats with a total floor area of 337,658 square metres, 145 commercial units with a total floor area of 15,959 square metres, two office units with a total floor area of 3,249 square metres, six industrial/warehouse units with a total floor area of 90,282 square metres, and 3,621 parking spaces in car parks with a total area of 111,974 square metres were completed.

During 2017, construction commenced on 606 private projects providing 606 units with a total floor area of 54,045 square metres, 47 commercial units with a total floor area of 8,548 square metres, two office units with a total floor area of 328 square metres, and 433 parking spaces in car parks with a total area of 14,829 square metres. No industrial/warehouse unit construction commenced during the year.

By the end of 2017, 10,934 units were under construction, of which 10,619 were residential units with a total floor area of 1,062,429 square metres, 311 were commercial units with a total floor area of 123,527 square metres, two were office units with a total floor area of 1,194 square metres, and two were industrial units with a total floor area of 11,408 square metres; as well as 11,347 parking spaces in car parks, with a total area of 340,340 square metres.

During the year, a total of 21,765 units were still in the design phase, of which 20,529 were residential units with a total floor area of 2,820,122 square metres, 1,194 were commercial units with a total floor area of 302,502 square metres, 37 were office units with a total floor area of 27,984 square metres, and five were industrial units with a total floor area of 33,938 square metres; as well as 26,281 parking spaces in car parks, with a total area of 909,035 square metres.

In 2017, 7,332 applications were received for private construction projects, of which 1,860 applications were for demolition/maintenance/renovation, 1,553 were for simple projects in common parts of buildings, food and beverage establishment integrated construction projects, and construction licences, and 652 were for construction/expansion. During the year, 9,227 applications from 2017 and the previous year were handled, a majority of which were in the above major categories, including 2,664 applications for demolition/maintenance/renovation; 1,697 applications for simple projects in common parts of buildings, integrated construction projects for food and beverage establishments, and construction licences; and 694 applications for construction/expansion.

In 2017, 80 cases of dilapidated or dangerous buildings were filed.

Public Construction and Infrastructure Projects

To improve social facilities, the DSSOPT followed up on a number of projects in 2017. During the year, 45 projects commenced and 46 projects were completed. The projects commenced that involved open tenders included: the design and construction of the Commercial and Trade Cooperation Services Complex between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries, second-phase construction of a community services complex at Rua da Praia do Manduco, renovation of a vehicle examination centre in Cotai, construction of facilities of the Customs at Rotunda Tenente Pedro Joss da Silva Loureiro, renovation of offices of Coloane Islands Police Department on Taipa Island (Pac On), and renovation of offices on 21st and 22nd floors of Centro Golden Dragon.

Large-scale projects completed in 2017 included one that had continued from 2013, three that began in 2014, four that began in 2015, 15 that began in 2016, and 24 that began in 2017. The

more prominent ones included construction of the Court of First Instance building, first-phase construction of a community services complex at Rua da Praia do Manduco, modifications to Tap Seac Square Commercial Centre, and renovation of the warehouse outside the Macao Historical Archives.

During the year, planning commenced for three construction projects, including first-phase and second-phase construction of the Centre for Driving Lessons and Exams of Macao, construction of a temporary fire station in Ilha Verde, and maintenance of the Gate of Understanding. Tenders for these projects will be initiated in an orderly manner.

With regard to infrastructure, the Government continued to follow up regarding a study of the plan for flood prevention and drainage in the Macao peninsula and the Islands District, road networks, sewer improvement works, cross-harbour bridges and slope monitoring and maintenance, with three studies completed, five studies commencing, design work for one project completed, design work for six projects commencing, 60 projects completed, and 63 projects commencing. Open tenders were invited for five large-scale projects.

To solve the problem of flood prevention and drainage in Macao in the long term, in 2016 and 2017 the DSSOPT completed three studies: the Feasibility Study on Sluices at Inner Harbour of Macao, Masterplan for Flood Prevention and Drainage at the Promenade of Inner Harbour of Macao, and Improvement of the Drainage System of the Macao Peninsula.

The Government will gradually initiate follow-up work, including the Feasibility Study on Sluices at the Inner Harbour of Macao: Engineering Investigations and Focus Study, and Study on Flood Storage Pond for Rainwater at the Inner Harbour, and Improvement of Drainage System cum Soil Investigation Services.

Apart from the Inner Harbour, the Government also commenced flood control work for other districts. These flood control measures included Improvement Works for Outer Harbour Dikes – Compilation of Project Plan, Flood Prevention Work along the Coast from Fai Chi Kei to Ilha Verde – Compilation of Project Plan, and Report on the Overall Plan for Flood Prevention and Drainage at the West Side of Coloane.

The work on sewers, road transport networks, cross-harbour bridges and slopes mainly comprises five parts:

1. Major studies included: Improvement of the Drainage System of the Macao Peninsula; Construction of a Pedestrian System Surrounding Guia Hill - Compilation of Environmental Impact Assessment; Nobre de Carvalho Bridge – Feasibility Study on Construction of Two Cross-harbour Tunnels; and Construction of a Cross-harbour Tunnel in New Urban Zone Areas A and B – Preliminary Design.
2. Project plans that were being compiled included: Footbridge Near Macau Fisherman’s Wharf on Amizade Avenue; Skywalk at Avenida de Guimaraes on Taipa; and Bridge Connecting New Urban Reclamation Zone A and Macao Peninsula (A2) – Compilation of Project Plan.
3. Monitoring projects included: Sai Van Bridge Structural Safety Monitoring and Installation of Equipment for Structural Safety Monitoring System at Friendship Bridge.

4. Construction works mainly included: rainwater interception in Taipa Grande on Taipa island; sewage pump station at Avenida Marginal do Patane; renovation of sewer at Avenida de Kwong Tung; road and drainage network works near Flor de Lotus Road in Cotai; New Urban Zone Area E1 temporary road works; New Urban Zone Area E2 road and drainage system construction work; improvement of sewage flow interceptors in the NAPE; design and construction project for sewage interceptors at rainwater outlets along the coast of Areia Preta; sewer works in the area near the Athletes Training Centre; renovation of sewer at Praca da Assembleia Legislativa; road works in the area around the Mong Ha Public Housing; roadworks at the South and North Bay of Fai Chi Kei; construction of Avenida Doutor Mario Soares walkway; improvement of electrical and mechanical facilities at the footbridge on Rua de Ferreira do Amaral; elevator installation at the footbridge near Nam Fong Building on Amizade Avenue; and road and pedestrian walk improvement work at Governador Nobre de Carvalho Avenue on Taipa island.

| Infrastructure project | Number of projects commenced | Number of projects completed |
|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Study | 5 | 3 |
| Design | 6 | 1 |
| Construction | 63 | 60 |

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 studies, follows up regarding and develops cooperative construction projects within the Greater Pearl River Delta region.

Development of Border Checkpoints

Taipa Ferry Terminal

To meet the demand for the development of maritime passenger transportation services, the Government modified the design of the Taipa Ferry Terminal by increasing the number of berths for ferries with a capacity of 400 passengers from eight to 16, and constructing a helicopter pad on the rooftop. The Taipa Ferry Terminal not only helps divert the saturated flow of passengers and ferries at the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, but also serves as a step towards a new maritime network for Macao and cities in the Pearl River Delta region.

Road Infrastructure

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 without having to make

a detour via Estrada da Barragem de Ka Ho, Estrada de Nossa Senhora de Ka Ho, Estrada do Altinho de Ka Ho, or Taipa-Coloane Causeway. It can also substantially reduce commuting times and ease the long-term traffic burden.

Public Housing Projects

To alleviate the public housing demand, since 2010 the Infrastructure Development Office has commenced several public housing projects, including the public housing estates in Seac Pai Van and Taipa Lot TN27, redevelopment of public housing in Fai Chi Kei, Bairro da Ilha Verde Lot 1, 2 and 3. Construction of public housing that started in 2012 and 2013 at Northeast Road on Taipa, Rua de Choi Long, Fai Chi Kei Lots E, F, L4 and L5 has been completed.

The second phase of the Mong Ha Public Housing project and Rua Central De T'oi San Public Housing Estate resumed construction in 2017. The feasibility study on the public housing project on Avenue Wai Long, Taipa and the compilation of plans for the public housing project on Avenida de Venceslau of Morais also commenced in 2017.

| Projects | No. of residential units | Other facilities |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| Bairro da Ilha Verde Public Housing Estate, Lots 1, 2 | 2,356 | Public car park with 1,442 light vehicle and 1,634 motorcycle parking spaces, public transport interchange, commercial and social facilities |
| Bairro da Ilha Verde Public Housing Estate, Lot 3 | 770 | Public car park with about 283 light vehicle and 286 motorcycle parking spaces |
| Northeast Road, Taipa Public Housing Estate | 694 | 292 light vehicle and 315 motorcycle parking spaces, social facilities, 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, public car park with 121 light vehicle and 107 motorcycle parking spaces |
| Rua de Choi Long Taipa Public Housing Estate | 288 | Commercial facilities, public car park with 59 light vehicle parking spaces and 132 motorcycle parking spaces |
| Baía do Norte, Fai Chi Kei Public Housing Estate Lots L4, L5 | 378 | Public car park with 80 light vehicle and 83 motorcycle parking spaces |
| Second phase of the Mong Ha Public Housing project | 768 | Public car park with 700 light vehicle and motorcycle parking spaces |
| Rua Central De T'oi San Public Housing Estate | 510 | Public car park with 220 light vehicle and motorcycle parking spaces |

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 was basically completed by the end of 2017. It is planned that the area will be used for commercial and residential areas, infrastructure, 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 construction work was completed in September 2017. The area will be used for community facilities and transport infrastructure.

The design for the reclamation for New Urban Zone Area C was completed in 2017.

The design of the dykes in New Urban Zone Area D was commenced in 2017.

Cross-border Cooperation Projects

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. It 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; this island will be put into operation in tandem with the commissioning of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge. With the approval of the State Council, the Macao border crossing area of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge was inaugurated at midnight on 15 March 2018 for use by the Macao SAR, and shall operate under the jurisdiction of Macao.

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.

The new border crossing project is designed to include public transport facilities, ancillary facilities for commercial conferences and exhibitions, multi-storey car parks and office floors. Construction of the new wholesale market was completed in the second quarter of 2017. Merchants moved in and commenced business operations in late 2017, immediately after which work began on demolishing the old wholesale market.

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. In 2017, installation of the train system facilities for the 9.3-kilometre LRT Taipa line commenced, and the construction of the LRT depot superstructure was also in full swing.

In the fourth quarter of 2017, refinement and trial operation of the train commenced, immediately after the first batch of four train carriages and two dedicated repair vehicles was delivered to Macao. Preparations for operations also commenced; these included establishing a franchised company for the operation of the LRT, and conducting a public consultation for the law on the LRT system, to help meet the target of commencing operation of the Taipa line in 2019.

The preliminary construction works of Barra Station commenced in the fourth quarter of 2017, in preparation for extending the LRT service to the Macao peninsula. The design and preliminary preparations for Seac Pai Van line have also commenced.

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. Representatives of households and individual applicants must be at least 18 years old, and must be Macao permanent residents. In addition to compliance with the upper limit of monthly income and total net assets stipulated by the relevant Executive Order, applicants should not be owners or appointed buyers of any residential properties, independent units or land, or lessees of any private land in the five years prior to submission of applications.

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 Home-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. In 2017, 352 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. In 2017, 22 applicants allocated Home-Ownership Scheme 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. 368/2017, 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 | 11,470 | 247,800 |
| 2 | 17,360 | 375,000 |
| 3 | 23,430 | 506,100 |
| 4 | 25,680 | 554,700 |

(Cont.)

| Household size (No. of family members) | Monthly household income (in Patacas) | Net assets (in Patacas) |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 5 | 27,310 | 589,900 |
| 6 | 32,000 | 691,200 |
| 7 or above | 33,630 | 726,500 |

Granting of Public Housing

In 2017, the Housing Bureau continued to examine public housing applications submitted in 2013 by families who were on the waiting list, and proceeded with making allocations for them. All applications from families on the waiting list were processed in August 2017.

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 2017, 9,421 applications for the housing subsidies were approved, with the subsidies totalling about 400 million patacas. By 31 August 2017, the Government completed all necessary follow-up action for families on the public housing waiting list. The entire waiting list was therefore cleared, and temporary housing subsidies were also disbursed during the same period.

Building Management

The Housing Bureau exercises its supervisory power under Decree-Law No. 41/95/M dated 21 August to manage the common areas of Home-Ownership Scheme housing, and to require relevant parties to fulfil their duties stipulated in the applicable laws and regulations. The Housing Bureau may impose fines on management entities or strata-title building owners who violate their duties as stipulated in the Decree-Law.

The Housing Bureau also facilitates and helps owners of strata-title buildings under the Home-Ownership Scheme with arrangements for setting up management committees and convening the first meetings, and provides assistance in resolving disputes about building administration and management of Home-Ownership Scheme housing. During 2017, the Housing Bureau processed 4,126 cases involving building management of Home-Ownership Scheme housing; facilitated the establishment of 77 management committees; and processed 3,512 cases related to the convocation of the General Assembly of the owners and management committees.

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 4,818 cases involving technical support provided to the management of common parts of strata-title buildings were recorded in 2017.

Seven Schemes Under the Property Maintenance Fund

To encourage and help homeowners to perform their duties regarding maintenance of common building areas, in March 2007 the Housing Bureau established the Property Maintenance Fund to assist them with repairing and maintaining private housing, setting up management committees and removing illegal structures, by offering them subsidies or interest-free loans.

In 2017, there were 2,305 enquiries concerning the seven schemes under the Property Maintenance Fund; 312 applications were approved, for subsidies totalling over 28 million patacas. A total of 3,499 applications have been approved since the establishment of the fund, granting subsidies totalling 350 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 2017, 1,785 cases were filed for investigations; and there had been follow up work on 4,470 cases*, of which 2,971 were completed**.

A total of 16,584 cases had been received as of 31 December 2017, of which 15,085 cases were completed, representing a completion rate of 90.96 percent.

* Total outstanding cases refer to the total number of new and old cases pending processing between 2009 and 2017

** Total number of cases completed in 2017

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 2017, 17 squatter dwellings were demolished. By the year-end, 453 squatter dwellings remained, of which 193 were on the Macao peninsula and 260 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 2017, the numbers of licences issued for real estate agents and brokers totalled

1,797 and 5,987, respectively; only 29 valid five-year provisional licences for real estate agents remained.

Supervision

To facilitate the implementation of laws and various tasks, during 2017 about 2,800 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. Complaints about real estate agents and brokers were received and handled in accordance with the relevant laws. During the year, 17 cases involving real estate agents and four cases involving real estate brokers 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, 17 land grant contracts were completed and 14 lease and grant contracts were annulled in 2017. These contracts were as follows:

1. Leases and grants: A total of four newly granted contracts involving a total area of 504 square metres of land; and a return of land of 1,143 square metres, involving a total floor area of 5,013 square metres;
2. Long-term leases: There were 13 contracts in total, no new land was granted, and 54 square metres of land was returned, involving a total floor area of 940 square metres;
3. Annulments of leases and grants: 14 contracts in total, involving a resumption of land with a total area of 59,500 square metres.

The land granted during the year was mainly for residential, car park, commercial, hotels, social facilities, offices and other development uses. No land was granted for industrial purposes. The land premiums totalled 96,255,807 patacas. Income from land premiums during the year 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, during 2017, a total of 485 professionals were accredited and registered in 13 professions, with the total number exceeding 2,500 by the end of the year since the law came into force. The details are as follows:

| Professions | Numbers of registered professionals (2017) | Numbers of registered professionals (2015-2017) |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Civil Engineering | 146 | 1,015 |
| Architecture | 37 | 404 |
| Electrical and Mechanical Engineering | 48 | 307 |
| Electrical Engineering | 97 | 305 |
| Mechanical Engineering | 78 | 272 |
| Environmental Engineering | 42 | 89 |
| Urban Planning | 13 | 57 |
| Chemical Engineering | 11 | 22 |
| Traffic Engineering | 6 | 19 |
| Fire Engineering | 4 | 18 |
| Landscape architecture | 2 | 16 |
| Industrial Engineering | 0 | 3 |
| Fuel Engineering | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 485 | 2,529 |

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 2017 | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Type | Public sewer system (metres) | | | | Rainwater drains (units) | Public sewage inspection pit (manhole) system (units) | Public rainwater pipe outlets (units) | Outlet valves (units) | Pumping stations (units) |
| | Sewage piping | Rainwater piping | Combined piping | Flow interceptors (rainwater and sewage) | | | | | |
| Zone | | | | | | | | | |
| Macao | 95,152.74 | 105,322.43 | 62,339.65 | 17,473.25 | 15,982 | 11,639 | 179 | 24 | 22 |
| Taipa | 27,208.19 | 56,710.40 | 376.42 | 25,836.13 | 4,806 | 3,503 | 76 | 1 | 21 |
| Coloane | 10,965.80 | 28,179.61 | | 15,023.67 | 624 | 1,407 | 63 | | 7 |
| Total | 133,326.73 | 190,212.44 | 62,716.07 | 58,333.05 | 21,412 | 16,549 | 318 | 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 2017, the Drainage Division received 26 complaints regarding street flooding caused by rainstorms, along with 206 complaints about silting of main drains. There were 61 prosecutions concerning violation of the General Regulations Governing Public Places, and 118 subpoenas were issued to alleged polluters.

Slopes

According to the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau, as of the end of 2017, Macao had 221 hazardous slopes on record.

| Number of slopes / risk | High | Medium | Low | Total |
|-------------------------|------|--------|-----|-------|
| Macao peninsula | 21 | 25 | 60 | 87 |
| Taipa island | 1 | 21 | 44 | 66 |

(Cont.)

| Number of slopes / risk | High | Medium | Low | Total |
|-------------------------|------|--------|-----|-------|
| Coloane island | 0 | 16 | 52 | 68 |
| Total | 3 | 62 | 156 | 221 |

In 2017, 18 slopes underwent regular inspection.

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. During the year, the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau carried out three slope upgrading projects.

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 (mosref.dsc.gov.mo) 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 (cadastre.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, plans for urban conditions, prior approval for buildings under construction, maximum altitude for buildings in the neighbouring area of the Guia Lighthouse, lists of historic urban areas and heritage under conservation, boundary of the special administrative region, and other pertinent information. In addition, the website contains statistical data, executive procedures and laws related to land. By the end of 2017, the website had received over 910,000 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.

To accord with the Government's policy to create an accessible environment, nine maps for walking routes were incorporated into the Macao Online Map in 2017, providing information on recommended walking routes and time required. Since its launch in 2001 till the end of 2017, the online map has received more than five million visitors.

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). In addition to searches for buildings, streets and street numbers, the application also allows users to search for nearby points of interest and share information about attractions, providing on-the-go geographic information required by users.

An updated version of the Macao Map was published in 2017, providing additional geographic information such as aerial photographs and directions of road traffic flows. The public bus routes and stations inquiry function has also been optimised, by adding a point-to-point search function for public bus routes, with multiple route option.

There is also a personal computer version of Macao Map. Apart from viewing a map and searching for locations, users of this version can also search for the shortest route using the electronic road maps, which are free for citizens and tourists to download.

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 in progress or to soon commence, and related traffic diversions in Macao.

The Environmental Geographic Information System (gis.dsps.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 (intranet version) 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 version provides Government departments with information such as forms of land use, aerial photos and satellite 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 2017, Macao continued to strengthen regional cooperation in the electric power industry, and took the initiative to foster development of power supplies. Regarding the third circuit of the 220kV Macao-Zhuhai electric power transmission channel, construction and installation of cables of the electricity network will commence in 2018 after confirmation of construction routes and the work plan. 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, and to meet the needs of the Conde S. Januario Hospital's expansion, construction of the 110kV substation for Conde S. Januario Hospital was completed in December. Civil engineering works for constructing a 110kV substation in the islands Health Care Complex have begun, and are expected to be completed in late 2018. The substation for Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge is expected to be completed in mid-2018.

To support the power demand of residents in old districts, five outdoor transmission facilities were installed in various old districts in Macao. In future, the Government will continue identifying appropriate locations in old districts for installation of outdoor transmission facilities, and will consider installing substations on refuse tips, to make the best use of land space.

After Typhoon Hato, the Government reviewed the electricity supply in Macao by working with mainland China on a plan for a secured emergency electricity supply for Macao, as well as expanding the capacity of the local electricity supply.

The Office for the Development of the Energy Sector (GDSE) worked together with the Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau and the CEM to reformulate the Reformation Plan for Electricity Transmission Networks in Low-lying Areas; and to formulate the Design Standard for Substations in New Buildings, which regulates the design and installation location of substations in new buildings, to enhance the waterproofing of consumer electrical installations in buildings in low-lying areas.

In 2017, to lower burdens on residents, the Government continued to offer the electricity fee subsidy of 200 patacas per month per household.

Natural Gas

During 2017, construction of the natural gas pipeline network and services progressed on schedule. The establishment of the pipeline network in Cotai was basically completed. At present, natural gas is available in the hotel at Cotai Strip, Sac Pai Van public housing cluster, Hengqin campus of the University of Macau, and for use by some buses. To complement the new urban reclamation plan and gas supply plan for Macao, the natural gas pipeline network is being extended to the Macao peninsula.

To support the application and development of natural gas in Macao, the Technical Regulations for a Low Pressure Gas Distribution Network were formulated in April 2017 to enhance safety of the low pressure gas distribution network, and ensure the regulations can complement the other gas network technical regulations and hence maintain 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, and in 2017 continued with installing 50 electric vehicle charging spaces. By the end of 2017, there were 121 electric vehicle charging spaces in 26 public car parks in Macao, providing a free charging service for the public.

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. After completing the installation of LED streetlights in Seac Pai Van and Outer Harbour Reclamation Area, the Government replaced 1,300 streetlights in various districts in 2017. At present, there are about 1,800 LED streetlights in use on roads in various districts in Macao.

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.

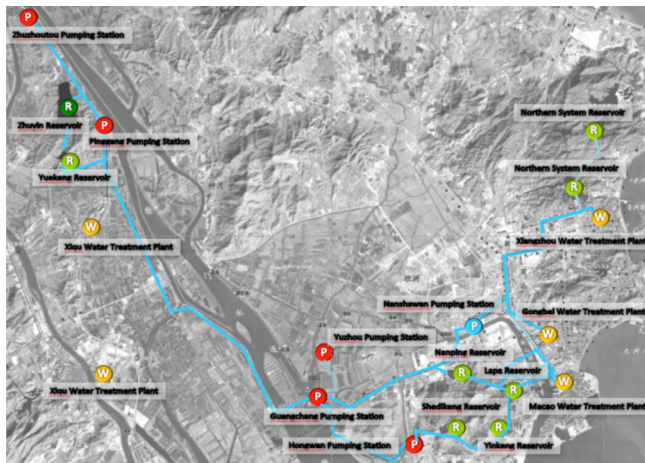
Drinking Water

Macao Water Supply Company (Macao Water)

The Macao Water Supply Company (Macao Water) was established in 1935, and is privately owned. SUEZ NWS Limited, formerly known as Sino-French Holdings (Hong Kong), which is a joint venture between the French-based Suez Lyonnaise des Eaux Group and NWS Holdings, 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 to 2030. Today, the major shareholders of SUEZ NWS Limited are 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 in Hong Kong.

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 green 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 268,000 cubic metres of water to Macao each day. In 2017, it supplied a total of 97.67 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 390,000 cubic metres per day. The combined storage capacity of Macao's reservoirs (including the clean water pond and high pool in the water treatment works) is 76,000 cubic metres. In 2017, the total length of pipelines was 575 kilometres.

At the end of 2017, 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 97.23 million cubic metres of water were supplied in 2017, 0.22 percent more than in 2016. The daily average volume supplied in 2017 was around 266,000 cubic metres, with a maximum of 299,000 cubic metres recorded on 11 August. In 2017, the total capacity of water sales was 88.44 million cubic metres, with a daily average of 242,000 cubic metres.

Testing Water Potability

The Laboratory and Research Centre of Macao Water is responsible for water quality testing, and ensuring the quality of water supplies. The Macao Water Laboratory and Research Centre and the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau Laboratory jointly analyse random water samples taken from water processing plants and sampling points of 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 addition to water quality monitoring and testing of treated water, the Laboratory and Research Centre of Macao Water also monitors the quality of raw water supplies from Zhuhai to Macao and reservoirs in Macao, and issues warnings if pollution is detected; and provides firsthand information on raw water for production purposes, to ensure the water is safe for consumption.

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 its parent company – Lyonnaise des Eaux Group, and has been repeatedly regarded as a reference laboratory.

Customer Services

Macao Water promptly and properly handles customer enquiries and provides customer services through a consolidated customer information system. Over the years, it continues to improve its services by providing convenient payment and enquiry services, exploring communication

channels for customers, and actively fulfilling its corporate social responsibility.

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, QR codes in water bills, electronic billing, a safe email box co-established with Macao Post, Little Water Steward mobile app, official WeChat account, and refurbishment of its official website, which allows residents to easily handle water supply services.

Macao Water set up a customer liaison group and a customer service unit in 2000 and 2012, respectively, to facilitate closer liaison with customers, and to better understand customers' views regarding water supply services in Macao.

To raise public awareness about saving water, Macao 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 2017, Macao Water had 248,473 customer accounts, including 217,853 households, 28,322 companies and 2,298 Government institutions. According to a customer survey in 2017, more than 80 percent of customers felt satisfied with the performance of Macao Water, representing a 0.4 percent increase compared with 2016.

Supporting Sustainable Development

As a public enterprise, Macao Water has taken up the social responsibility of environmental protection and sustainable development. From 2011, Macao Water publishes a sustainable development report that is in line with international standards. The 2016 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.

Starting from 2000, Macao Water was awarded the CNAS-CL01 (in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025) Accreditation Criteria for the Competency of Testing and Calibration Laboratories by Laboratory and Research Centre of Macao Water, ISO 9001 Quality Management System Accreditation, an OHSAS 18001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System certificate, an ISO 14000 Environmental Management certificate, an ISO 22000 Food Safety Management System Certificate, and an ISO 50001 Energy Management System certificate.

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 407.84 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 modified, upgraded and added 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 2017, CEM's capacity peaked at 1,004 MW on 22 August, 7.7 percent higher than the peak capacity in 2016.

The Macao electricity transmission network comprises 23 primary substations, seven high-voltage substations and 299 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 Zhuhai Substation and Qinyun Substation.

The 11 kV medium-voltage electricity transmission network comprises 1,480 user transformer rooms (11 kV/400 V) and 40 mid-voltage substations, and connected by cables with a total length of 718 kilometres. The low-voltage transmission network comprises 854 kilometres of cable, while the street lighting network comprises 529 kilometres of cable and 14,900 streetlights. CEM's power network is almost entirely comprised of underground cables.

Electricity Output and Consumption

CEM generated 1,260 GWh of electricity during 2017, an increase of 60 percent over 2016. The amount of electricity imported from mainland China was 3,952 GWh, a decrease of 8.2 percent over 2016, accounting for 73.5 percent of total electricity consumption; and electricity purchased from the Macao Central Incineration Centre totalled 166GWh. CEM's sales for 2017 totalled 5,170 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 2017, CEM was providing services to 255,901 households. The Macao peninsula accounted for 81.12 percent of the total customer base; Taipa, 13.82 percent; Coloane, 5.01 percent; Cotai, 0.01 percent; and Hengqin, 0.05 percent.



VIEWING FACILITIES ON TAIPA



Over time, the Government has improved the pedestrian system on Taipa, to construct an environment with barrier-free access through flexibly combining various facilities. The construction of viewing facilities on Taipa started in August 2014, and was completed in September 2016.

The project involved rebuilding a 180-degree viewing platform and installing a pedestrian crossing, while the Tou Tei Temple was preserved. Visitors can take an observation elevator and walk across a unique dragon-shaped bridge to the 180-degree viewing platform on Taipa Pequena, which affords views of the Shizimen Waterway and the southern tip of the Macao peninsula.



12

TRANSPORT



Roads and Bridges

Macao has 325.3 kilometres of roads and highways, including 188 kilometres on the Macao peninsula, 84.7 kilometres on Taipa Island and Cotai, 42.7 kilometres on Coloane, and 4.6 kilometres in the the University of Macau.

Three bridges and a strip of reclaimed land link the Macao peninsula with Taipa island and Coloane island. 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 427.5 kilometres of roads for motor vehicles. This figure includes 201.7 kilometres on the Macao peninsula, 140.3 kilometres on Taipa island and Cotai, 64.3 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 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 2017, there were 897 buses in service, including 231 minibuses, 140 medium-sized buses and 526 large buses, on 82 routes. In 2017, a total of 210,839,586 passengers were served, an increase of 3.45 percent over the 2016 figure, covering a total distance of 48.05 million kilometres, an increase of 16.46 percent over the 2016 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. The Government renewed the contract with New Era with a short-term renewal in July 2017. The period of contracts of the three bus companies became the same.

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 178 buses and operates 20 bus routes on the Macao peninsula and connecting the peninsula and the outlying islands. In 2017, it carried over 3.90 million passengers and covered 10 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 1,000 employees and a fleet of 412 air-conditioned buses that serve 30 bus routes covering Macao, Taipa and Coloane islands. During 2017, about 93 million passengers were carried and 21.8 million kilometres covered.

Macao New Era Public Bus Company Limited

Macao 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 320 air-conditioned buses, including 25 12-metre natural gas buses which came into service for the first time. It has a team of more than 700 employees serving 34 bus routes covering Macao, Taipa, Coloane and Hengqin. About 220,000 passengers were carried per day and the buses ran about 47,000km per day.

Taxis

At the end of 2017, Macao had 1,491 licensed black taxis and 91 special taxis. There were 17,589 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 2017, there were 241,764 vehicles on Macao's roads, including 126,274 motorcycles, 107,403 light vehicles and 8,087 heavy vehicles. During the year, 16,813 new vehicles were registered, 20.32 percent more than in 2016. Of these, 10,860 were motorcycles and 5,583 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.

The system includes 48 video cameras and four speed monitoring systems on the Friendship Bridge and surroundings, 112 video cameras and 21 speed monitoring systems on the Sai Van Bridge and surroundings, and 14 video cameras and four speed monitoring systems on the Ponte Governador Nobre de Carvalho and surroundings. Also, 502 video cameras, 65 speed monitoring radar units, and a total of 62 cameras for monitoring vehicles jumping red lights and 19 illegal parking detecting systems have been installed in various downtown locations.

According to the Public Security Police, during 2017, the monitoring systems identified 11,628 cases of highway speeding, 1,062 cases of bridge speeding, 1,190 cases of jumping red lights, and 31,827 cases of illegal parking identified by the illegal parking monitoring systems.

Parking

As at 31 December 2017, Macao had 45 public car parks, which together provide 15,303 parking spaces for light vehicles, 487 spaces for heavy vehicles, and 11,795 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 |
| Pak Vai Car Park | 502 light vehicles |
| Pak Kai Car Park | 208 light vehicles |
| Pak Wai Car Park | 1,019 light vehicles |

(Cont.)

| Public Car Parks in Macao | |
|--|---|
| Name of car park | Available parking spaces |
| Pak Keng Car Park | 161 light vehicles |
| Alameda Dr. 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 |
| 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 |
| Edificio Mong In Car Park | 143 light vehicles, 242 motorcycles |
| Edificio 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 |
| Edificio 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 |

(Cont.)

| Public Car Parks in Macao | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Name of car park | Available parking spaces |
| 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 |
| Chun Shu Mei Car Park | 197 light vehicles, 197 motorcycles |
| Vala Das Borboletas Car Park | 369 light vehicles, 165 motorcycles |
| Edifício Iat Fai Car Park | 59 light vehicles, 132 motorcycles |

As at 31 December 2017, there were 8,971 parking meters for light vehicles, of which 154 were one-hour parking meters, 7,958 were two-hour parking meters, 238 were four-hour parking meters and 621 were five-hour parking meters. There were 2,289 non-metered parking spaces. There were 2,569 parking meters for motorcycles, of which 2,098 were two-hour parking meters, 361 were four-hour parking meters and 110 were five-hour parking meters. There were 36,384 non-metered parking spaces.

Road Safety

The Road Safety promotional campaign was held in 2017, 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 2017, a total of 88 schools and organisations participated in the road safety seminars and workshops co-organised by the Transport Bureau and Traffic Department with 15,073 participants.

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 2017, there were 18,629,788 visitor arrivals by land, an increase of 4.9 percent over the previous year's figure. Of these, 16,098,629 entered via the Border Gate; tourists from mainland China and Hong Kong represented 88.3 percent and 7.8 percent of the total, respectively. The number of visitors who arrived via the Cotai checkpoint was 2,515,217. During the year, there were 24,301,441 arrivals of Macao residents via the Border Gate, with 829,256 via the Cotai checkpoint.

Cross-Border Marine Transportation Services

The Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal and Taipa 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 Shun Tak China Travel-Companhia de Gestao de Embarcacoes (Macao), Limitada; Far East Hydrofoil Company; Hong Kong-Macau Hydrofoil Company; Shun Tak – China Travel Macau Ferries Limited; Yuet Tung Shipping Company; and Cotai Waterjets (Macao) 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, Tuen Mun, 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 commenced operation on 1 June 2017. It occupies 134,000 square metres, with 16 berths for ferries, three multi-functional berths and a helicopter pad on its rooftop. The Terminal provides maritime passenger transportation services between Macao and various places including Sheung Wan, Tsim Sha Tsui, Tuen Mun 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 maritime passenger transportation services on 17 January 2016.

Maritime Passenger and Cargo Transportation

During 2017, there were 113,378 scheduled ferry sailings between Macao and Hong Kong, and 25,508 scheduled ferry sailings between Macao and mainland China.

During 2017, 11,249,113 passengers arrived in Macao by sea, an increase of 4.41 percent compared with the 2016 figure. Of these, 6,901,982 entered Macao via the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal, and 4,347,131 via the Taipa Temporary Ferry Terminal.

In 2017, 90,195 containers or 129,798 TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) were shipped in and out of Macao by sea, representing increases of 1.35 percent and 0.29 percent, respectively, on the 2016 figures.

Cross-Border Helicopter Services

Helicopters are the most convenient way to travel between Macao and Hong Kong and between Macao and Shenzhen. A Hong Kong-Macao helicopter passenger transportation service was inaugurated in 1990. A Shenzhen-Macao helicopter service has 40 and six daily helicopter flights between Macao and Hong Kong and between Macao and Shenzhen, respectively. The helicopter service operates from 10 am to 11 pm. In 2017, there were 12,744 helicopter flights, representing an increase of 9.3 percent over 2016.

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 berth; 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 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 2017, Ka Ho Harbour handled 18,343 inbound TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) and 18,104 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 the Organisation and Operation of the Marine and Water Bureau renewed by By-law No. 23/2015, the Marine and Water Bureau is a department with authorities and duties 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 Fisheries Development and Support Fund started to receive applications on 30 April 2007. The loans approved by the end of 2017 totalled around 65.88 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 2017, including three 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 99 registered vessels in this category at the end of 2017, including seven 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 2017 a total of 118 people held seafarer's books issued by the Marine and Water Bureau.

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 2017, the Government Dockyard built six new vessels – a 25-metre rescue ship, two 16-metre steamboats, one 17-metre hydrographic vessel and two 19-metre tugboats for the Marine and Water Bureau. It also carried out 388 vessel maintenance projects, 237 of which were completed. The shipyard carried out 2,103 projects concerning examination, maintenance and repair of 2,426 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 2017, 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 |

(Cont.)

| Signatories of Air Services Agreements with Macao | |
|--|---------------------|
| Nation | Signing date |
| Malaysia | 31/10/1995 |
| Thailand | 01/11/1995 |
| United States | 03/07/1996 |
| Vietnam | 07/08/1996 |
| 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 |
| Mongolia | 27/06/2006 |
| Japan | 10/02/2010 |
| Laos | 25/06/2013 |
| Oman | Initialled |
| Indonesia | Initialled |

(Cont.)

| Signatories of Air Services Agreements with Macao | |
|--|---------------------|
| Nation | Signing date |
| Israel | Initialled |
| Greece | Initialled |
| Slovakia | Initialled |
| Cape Verde | Initialled |
| Chile | Initialled |
| Turkey | Initialled |

As at 31 December 2017, 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, Tianjin, Zhengzhou, Guiyang, Changzhou, Taipei, Kaohsiung, Bangkok, Da Nang, Hanoi, Seoul, Jeju, 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 2017, were:

| Airline | Number of licensed pilots |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Civil Aviation Authority | 1 |
| Air Macau | 174 |

(Cont.)

| Airline | Number of licensed pilots |
|---|---------------------------|
| Sky Shuttle | 22 |
| Macau Jet International (Commercial Charter Services) | 11 |
| Total | 208 |

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 7,165,803 passengers during 2017, 8.1 percent more than in 2016. Its cargo volume was 37,499 tonnes, representing an increase of 14 percent. A total of 58,520 flights took off or landed, representing an increase of 2.8 percent.

The number of private and commercial air charters increased from 2,656 in 2016 to 2,938 in 2017, representing an increase of 11 percent.

During 2017, 2,731,605 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, 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.

The zone with Macao's air traffic control service 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

Macao 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 231-degree radial line of Zhuhai's Jiuzhou omni-directional beacon station.

Aviation Security

Under Decree-Law No. 36/94/M issued on 18 July 1994 and ICAO regulations, the security systems of civil aviation are intended to ensure the safety, normal operations and efficiency of international civil aviation activities in Macao. 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 Macao civil aviation security is distributed among the Civil Aviation Authority, the Unitary Police Service, the Macao Customs Service, the Public Security Police, the Judiciary Police, the Marine and Water Bureau, the Macao International Airport, the SEMAC Security Company employed by the Airport, aviation companies and other airport departments.

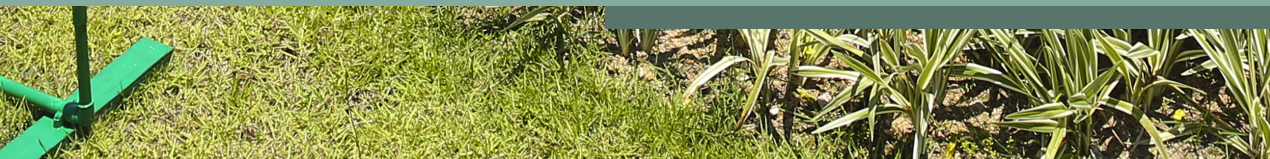
The airport security company is responsible for implementing the security measures and procedures formulated by the airport operator, and ensuring that the security measures and procedures comply with the security requirements of aviation in Macao and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standards and recommendations. Besides, the company provides professional training, certified technicians and advanced security equipment to perform security checks on passengers, baggage and cargo.

Macao International Airport Company

Macao International Airport Company (CAM) has been appointed by the Government to operate Macao 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.



NEW TAIPA FERRY TERMINAL







The new Taipa Ferry Terminal commenced operation on 1 June 2017. With an area of 200,000 square metres, the terminal has 16 berths for high-speed ferries and three multi-functional berths, as well as 127 immigration channels and two baggage carousels. It also has 1,000 parking spaces, and a helicopter pad on its rooftop that can accommodate five helicopters.

The terminal operates around the clock, to provide maritime passenger transportation services and air-sea transport services between Macao and various places, including Sheung Wan, Kowloon, Tuen Mun, and Hong Kong International Airport in Hong Kong; as well as Fuyong and Shekou in Shenzhen.

Maritime passenger transportation has always been the backbone of Macao's external transportation. In the past five years, about 120 million passengers entered or departed Macao via the seaport. The new Taipa Ferry Terminal meets the growing demand for marine transportation following the development of Cotai, while also relieving pressure on the Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal.

(Photos by Marine and Water Bureau)



13

**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 Guangdong Province, Macao is 60 kilometres from Hong Kong, and located at latitude 22°12'40"N and longitude 113°32'22"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 113°31'41.4"E, to the east 113°37'48.5"E, to the south parallel 22°04'36"N, and to the north 22°13'01.3"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 30.8 square kilometres in 2017. The Macao peninsula accounts for 9.3 square kilometres (30.2 percent) of the current area, Taipa island for 7.9 square kilometres (25.6 percent), Coloane island for 7.6 square kilometres (24.7 percent), COTAI Reclamation Area for six square kilometres (19.5 percent), and the 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 21.7 square kilometres, accounting for 70.4 percent of the total; granite hills cover six square kilometres, or 19.5 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 Assessment

Due to the development of Macao's coastal areas, reclamation of the New Urban Area and the completion of the Zhuhai-Macao Port Artificial Island of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, the Cartography and Cadastre Bureau is now assessing the coastline of the Macao SAR, and conducting a comprehensive investigation and survey on the current status of Macao's coastline, to facilitate sustainable use and development of the Macao's land and marine resources, and provide important scientific data for formulating maritime planning and management.

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 22.6°C. The coolest month is January, when it averages 15.1°C. Most years, Macao has a short cold weather period when temperatures fall below 5°C. The average monthly temperature exceeds 22°C 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 2017, Macao's average annual temperature and the relative humidity were slightly higher than the climate normal, while the total rainfall and the total evaporation level were significantly lower than the climate normal, and the total hours of sunshine was slightly above the climate normal.

Eight tropical cyclones affected Macao in 2017. They were: Severe Tropical Storm Merbok from 11 to 13 June; Tropical Storm Roke from 22 to 23 July; Typhoon Hato from 22 to 23 August;

Tropical Storm Pakhar from 26 to 27 August; Severe Tropical Storm Mawar from 31 August to 4 September; Typhoon Doksuri from 13 to 15 September; a tropical depression from 24 to 25 September; and Typhoon Khanun from 13 to 16 October. Macao suffered from serious damage by Typhoon Hato, during which Typhoon Signal no.10 was issued for the first time since Macao suffered a direct hit by Typhoon York in 1999. Typhoon Signal no.8 was also issued in Macao during the closest approach of Severe Tropical Storm Pakhar and Typhoon Khanun.

As regards storm surge warnings, a black storm surge warning was issued during the direct hit by Typhoon Hato, while yellow storm surge warnings were issued during the passage of Severe Tropical Storm Pakhar and Typhoon Khanun.

| Summary of Severe Weather Warnings Issued in 2017 | | | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Warning / Signal Type | | Frequency | No. of Warning Reports Issued |
| Tropical Cyclone Warning | No. 1 Alert Signal | 8 | 50 |
| | No. 3 Strong Wind Signal | 4 | 20 |
| | No. 8 Northeast Gale Signal | 3 | 16 |
| | No. 8 Southeast Gale Signal | 2 | 8 |
| | No. 8 Southwest Gale Signal | 0 | 0 |
| | No. 8 Northwest Gale Signal | 0 | 0 |
| | No. 9 Increasing Gale Signal | 1 | 2 |
| | No. 10 Typhoon Signal | 1 | 3 |
| | All Signals Lowered | 8 | 8 |
| Strong Monsoon Warning (Black Ball) | | 15 | 34 |
| Rainstorm Warning | | 4 | 16 |
| Thunderstorm Warning | | 71 | 168 |
| Storm Surge Warning | | 3 | 23 |

Temperatures

Macao had an average annual temperature of 23°C during 2017, which was 0.4°C higher than the climate normal. The highest and the lowest average temperatures were 28.7°C in August and 16°C in February, respectively. The hottest day was 22 August, when the temperature rose to 38°C, the highest temperature recorded since 1930; whereas the coldest day was 18 February, when the temperature fell to 7.1°C.

Relative Humidity

The average relative humidity during 2017 was 81 percent, which was 2.2 percentage points higher than the climate normal. July saw the highest monthly average relative humidity at 87 percent; whereas the lowest was 65 percent in December.

Rainfall

Total rainfall during 2017 was 1,783.2 millimetres, which was 274.9 millimetres or about 13 percent less than climate normal. The highest monthly rainfall was recorded in September at 367.2 millimetres, 147.7 millimetres above normal. The lowest monthly rainfall was recorded in December, at 0.2 millimetres. The highest daily rainfall was recorded on 4 September, at 166.2 millimetres.

Evaporation

The total evaporation level in 2017 was 801.9 millimetres, which was 143.2 millimetres less than the climate normal. The evaporation levels in February and December 2017 were slightly higher than the climate normal, while the evaporation levels of other months in the year were all lower than the climate normals.

Sunshine

During 2017, Macao had 1,775.1 hours of sunshine, 1.2 hours less than normal. The most hours of sunshine were recorded in August, totalling 217.7 hours, 22.3 hours above normal. The least hours of sunshine were recorded in March, amounting to 58.2 hours, which was 13.3 hours less than normal.

Wind

During 2017, Macao was subject to predominantly north-northeasterly winds in January; northerly winds in February, April and from October to December; easterly winds in March, May, July and September; and southerly winds in June and August. Wind speeds averaged 10.8 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 1,820 weather forecasts and 718 weather forecasts for the Macao coastal area during 2017.

Every day, SMG officers explain the day's weather conditions and the forecast for the following day during the Macao Broadcasting Company's (TDM) morning TV programme. The SMG launched the audio weather information service in 2015, in which forecasters regularly or when necessary 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 issued, the local broadcaster TDM will provide streaming updates on the latest developments concerning the tropical cyclone. To improve delivery of information to the public, a new format of delivery of tropical cyclone information was also adopted.

In response to special weather conditions (such as a 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. All international flights departing Macao can receive the most update aeronautical meteorological documents of international standards via the Aviation Weather Information System (AWIS). In 2017, a total of 31,882 aeronautical meteorological documents were downloaded from the system, typically operated at 99.9 percent efficiency.

In recent years, the SMG has introduced the Mobile WebWeather Service, Macao page, on the 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. The SMG also cooperates with relevant departments to display 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 commuter to promptly respond to changes in weather.

The SMG also offered 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.

In 2017, the SMG introduced the Marine Weather Forecasts service, providing marine weather forecasts for Macao waters of the day for public reference. In addition, to improve delivery of marine weather information, the SMG also added an option for access to such information through the 1311 Telephone Voice Response Weather Information Enquiry System and the RSS (Really Simple Syndication) Weather Information Broadcast Channel.

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; three low-level wind profilers; two microwave radiometers; 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 cooperates 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 light detection and ranging (LIDAR) system for monitoring suspended particulates and boundary layers above Macao, 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 keenly takes part in meteorological science meetings and exchange activities conducted by its mainland China and overseas counterparts. In 2017, the SMG organised the fourth WMO International Workshop on Tropical Cyclone Landfall Processes, participated in the 17th Session of the WMO Commission for Basic Systems (CBS), the China-ASEAN Meteorological Disaster Prevention Workshop, the 49th Session of ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee, the 23rd Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, the 13th meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA1-2), the 21st International Civil Aviation Organization Asia Pacific Air Navigation Planning and Implementation Regional Group Meeting, the 12th Integrated Workshop of the ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee, the 18th National Scientific Conference on Tropical Cyclones, the South China Region, Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) Technology Exchange, the 2017 Academic Committee Meeting of the Regional Key Laboratory for NWP of Guangdong Province and Regional Key Laboratory for NWP of the China Meteorological Administration, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area Meteorological Development Planning and Conference, and the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Meteorological Protection Conference.

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 disperses pollutants.

During 2017, roadside monitoring stations in Macao recorded "good" air quality on 56.2 percent of days, "acceptable" air quality on 41.3 percent of days, and "poor" air quality on 2.5 percent (nine days). In the high-density residential area of the Macao peninsula, the air quality was "good" on 54.4 percent of days, "acceptable" on 39.2 percent of days, and "poor" air quality on 6.4 percent (23 days).

In the high-density residential area on Taipa, the air quality was "good" on 50.6 percent of days, "acceptable" on 42.6 percent of days, and "poor" on 6.8 percent of days (23 days). Ambient

monitoring stations on Taipa recorded “good” air quality on 51.5 percent of days, “acceptable” air quality on 40.5 percent of days, “poor” air quality on 7.7 percent of days (28 days), and “bad” air quality on 0.3 percent of days (one day). Ambient monitoring stations on Coloane recorded “good” air quality on 46.8 percent of days, “acceptable” air quality on 46.5 percent of days, and “poor” air quality on 6.8 percent of days (24 days). The new Ka Ho roadside monitoring station recorded “good” air quality on 45.2 percent of days, “acceptable” air quality on 39.7 percent of days, and “poor” air quality on 15.1 percent of days (22 days).

In 2017, fine suspended particulates (PM_{2.5}) and ozone (O₃) were the main pollutants that led to “poor” air quality in Macao, with the former primarily affecting Macao in winter while the latter mainly affected Macao in summer and autumn. The ambient monitoring stations on Macao peninsula recorded most of the “poor” and “bad” air quality on eight percent of days (29 days). Overall, over 92 percent of days met the air quality standards (“good” to “acceptable”) in 2017. As compared to 2016, concentrations of respirable suspended particulates and ozone showed a slightly increase, while concentrations of other pollutants were largely unchanged.

Average Pollutant Concentrations in 2017







| Monitoring Station | Respirable suspended particulates (µg/m ³) | Fine suspended particulates* (µg/m ³) | Sulphur dioxide (µg/m ³) | Nitrogen dioxide (µg/m ³) | Ozone (µg/m ³) | Carbon monoxide (mg/m ³) |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Roadside | 53.1 | 22.1 | --- | 55.7 | --- | 1.0 |
| High-density residential area of Macao peninsula | 47.8 | 19.9 | 6.1 | 49.7 | 45.8 | 0.8 |
| High-density residential area of Taipa island | 38.3 | 27.6 | 5.1 | 39.7 | 46.6 | 0.6 |
| Taipa ambient | 43.2 | 22.9 | 4.9 | 30.7 | 57.1 | 0.6 |
| Coloane ambient | 44.3 | 26.8 | 12.4 | 29.3 | 55.4 | 0.6 |
| Ka Ho roadside ^a | 62.5 | 32.3 | 7.1 | 32.9 | 57.8 | 0.6 |

a) Ka Ho Roadside Monitoring Station commenced operation since 1 August 2017.

Comparisons between Pollutant Concentrations and the Daily Air Pollution Index

| Air quality Index | Respirable suspended particulates 24-hour average ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | Fine suspended particulates 24-hour Average ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | Sulphur dioxide 24-hour average ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | Nitrogen dioxide 1-hour average ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | Ozone 8-hour average ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | 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 | 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 2017, the Environmental Protection Bureau and the Public Security Police received 8,605 complaints about ambient noise, 314 cases or about 3.79 percent more than the 2016 figure. The Environmental Protection Bureau received 1,304 of these complaints, representing an increase of 217 cases, or 19.96 percent, compared with 2016; whereas the Public Security Police received the remaining 7,301 cases, a figure that was 97 cases or 1.35 percent more than for 2016.

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” (29.7 percent or 2,553 cases), public areas (32.7 percent or 2,812 cases), and industry, commerce and services (17.5 percent or 1,509 cases).

Environmental Noise Monitoring Network

Currently, Macao has six environmental noise monitoring stations – three on the Macao peninsula, one on Taipa island, one in the COTAI Reclamation Area and one in Coloane. Due to the overall planning of the district, the monitoring station on Avenida de Venceslau Morais was moved to Areia Preta on 27 April 2017. These monitoring stations 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. The 2016 Annual Report of the Data Collected by Environmental Noise Monitoring Stations of Macao was also published in 2017.

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.

Water Quality Monitoring Network

Three automatic water quality monitoring stations are under the management of the Environmental Protection Bureau at Ilha Verde Dockyard, Inner Harbour 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. The bureau also took over the duty of the related department to monitor coastal water quality from mid 2017.

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 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 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 223 accreditations.

Wastewater Management

The five sewage treatment facilities in Macao – the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant, Taipa Sewage Treatment Plant, Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant, Macau International Airport Sewage Treatment Plant, and Crossborder Industrial Zone Sewage Treatment Plant – can handle 356,000 cubic metres of sewage per day.

In 2017, the Macao Peninsula Sewage Treatment Plant handled 52,712,851 cubic metres of sewage; Taipa Sewage Treatment Plant handled 8,083,188 cubic metres; Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant handled 15,761,379 cubic metres; the sewage treatment plant at Macau International Airport processed 55,641 cubic metres; and the Crossborder Industrial Zone Sewage Treatment Plant handled 430,997 cubic metres.

In 2017, Taipa Sewage Treatment Plant and the Macau International Airport Sewage Treatment Plant underwent operational and maintenance services, while the Coloane Sewage Treatment Plant conducted an open tendering exercise for optimisation, operations and maintenance services.

The Environmental Protection Bureau continued 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.

To align with the planning and development of Macao's New Urban Area, the Environmental Protection Bureau has commissioned a consultancy firm to produce a preliminary design of a new sewage treatment plant and its auxiliary facilities on the artificial island of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge. A geological survey and an environmental impact assessment for the land lot will be conducted. This process is expected to be completed in 2019, and followed by an open tender process and construction of the sewage treatment plant in phases.

Waste Management

Companhia de Sistemas de Resíduos, Lda. (CSR) has been contracted to undertake Macao's household 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 298,974 tonnes of household waste in Macao during 2017, an average of about 819 tonnes a day.

According to the principle of "waste reduction at source, sorting and recycling", the bureau is committed to promoting recycle and reuse. The Macao Solid Waste Resources Management

Programme (2017-2026) was announced in 2017 to formulate waste reduction policies and action plans for the coming 10 years.

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 346. 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 2017, 2,395.3 tonnes of waste paper, 153.4 tonnes of metals and 214.4 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. Public collection points for glass bottles have been set up throughout Macao. A total of 491 tonnes of waste glass were recycled during 2017. 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 50 tonnes of food waste during the year. Also, a programme for reusing clothes was jointly launched with the Macao Salvation Army, to improve the system for reusing clothes in Macao; about 562 tonnes of used clothes were collected during the year.

The Environmental Protection Bureau also implemented a “lai see packet recycle programme” from 2 February to 4 March 2017. Through more than 200 collection points throughout Macao, 1.53 million used lai see packets were collected. After sorting, about 610,000 lai see packets collected can be reused.

From 10 May to 15 August 2017, the Environmental Protection Bureau conducted a motorcycle helmet recycle scheme, to recall those motorcycle helmets that fail to meet the required standard and cannot be used under By-law No. 16/2016 “Approval of Models of Protective Helmets for Drivers and Passengers of Light and Heavy Motorcycles.” Within the three-month recycling period, about 7,100 old and used motorcycle helmets were collected.

Macao Waste Incineration Centre

Macao Incineration Centre is responsible for processing all Macao’s solid 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 2017, the centre collected 526,773 tonnes of municipal solid waste, an average of 1,443 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 2017, the incineration centre supplied 16,570 units (16,570 kWh) of electricity to the public grid.

In 2017, the Environmental Protection Bureau continued with the design of the incineration centre’s phase-3 expansion project, formulation of technical specifications, implementation of

environmental impact assessments, and inclusion of more corporate participants – which are not ready to be equipped with their own food waste processing systems – in the food waste recycling scheme. In 2017, the food waste collection network was expanded to serve more hotels, restaurants, and the Food Festival. The pilot scheme to provide a food waste processor for the Seac Pai Van Public Housing Estate was completed, resulting in the collection of scientific data for future development of food waste collection in the community.

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 standards, 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 2017, the waste treatment centre's total treatment capacity (including medical waste) was 2,628 tonnes, with discarded tyres comprising 23 percent of the treatment capacity.

To make used battery collection more convenient for residents, the Environmental Protection Bureau continued expanding its collection network, with about 900 used battery collection points, covering schools, organisations, residential and commercial buildings, supermarkets, convenient stores and public departments in all districts of Macao.

To collect and process more electronic waste, the Macao Computer and Communication Equipment Recycling Scheme was launched in October 2017. Old and used computers and communication equipment were collected from the public, government departments, schools and non-profit organisations for dismantling and processing. The recyclable materials will be transported to other regions by the transboundary movements stipulated in the Basel Convention for reuse and recycling.

Treatment of Construction Waste

The construction waste landfill 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. In 2017, about 3.02 million cubic metres of construction waste were disposed of in the landfill.

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 collection 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); and
- 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.

These laws have been enacted to reduce and control pollution in waste treatment, water, fuel, noise and the atmosphere, and to achieve the objective of environmental protection.

In 2016, the Rules Concerning Unleaded Petro 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 by Executive Order No. 410/2016.

The Government established the Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund with By-law No. 21/2011, and the Environmental Protection, Energy-saving Products and Equipment Subsidy Scheme with By-law No. 22/2011 in 2011; and launched the Subsidy Scheme for Elimination of Two-stroke Heavy and Light Motorcycles with By-law No. 2/2017

in 2017.

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 amendments to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal passed on 22 September 1995, 27 February 1998, 13 December 2002, 29 October 2004, and 10 May 2013;
- 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, 29 April 2011 and 10 May 2013;
- Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade;
- Minamata Convention on Mercury;
- 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;
- Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; and
- Paris Agreement.

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.

Advisory Council on the Environment

The Advisory Council on the Environment is chaired by the Director of Environmental Protection Bureau. Members include a maximum of seven representatives of other entities or government departments, and a maximum of 20 other prominent social figures in the environmental protection field.

The major responsibility of the Advisory Council on the Environment is consulting opinions from different social sectors regarding Macao's environmental protection, and providing recommendations on the study, formulation, implementation, coordination and promotion of environmental 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.

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 was extended to 31 December 2015, receiving over 7,600 applications for subsidies. As at the end of 2017, 7,400 applications were handled, of which over 5,000 were approved, involving subsidies of more than 400 million patacas.

In 2017, the Government established the Subsidy Scheme for Elimination of Two-stroke Heavy and Light Motorcycles with By-law No. 2/2017. During the application period from 15 February to 30 June 2017, more than 5,700 applications were received. All applications were processed by the end of August 2017, of which over 5,500 were approved, involving subsidies of more than 19 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 293 events in 2017, with a total of 163,081 participants.

In 2017, the Environmental Protection Bureau organised three training programmes on eco-friendly procurement for public departments. The bureau also cooperated with the Pension Fund to promote the Civil Service Provident Fund System – Electronic Account Document Service. As of the fourth quarter of 2017, more than 11,000 contributors to the provident fund system participated in this programme, saving a total of 421,708 pieces of environmentally-friendly A4 paper, 164,579 pieces of A3 matte paper, and 164,327 envelopes.

Established since 2007, number of awardees of the Macau Green Hotel Awards significantly increase from eight to 47, demonstrating remarkable performance of the award-winning hotels in environmental protection. Apart from saving operational costs and enhancing corporate image, adopting environmentally-friendly measures also bring about environmental efficiency for customers and society. In 2017, the Macau Green Hotel Awards first launched its premium “Platinum Award”.

To enhance awareness of cherishing food among hotel workers, the Environmental Protection Bureau joined hands with local training institutions to organise the Food Wise Ambassador training programme of the Macau Green Hotel Awards.

To continue encouraging the public to use fewer plastic bags, the Environmental Protection Bureau cooperated with various public departments, associations and organisations to launch the “Use fewer plastic bags” campaign for the fifth consecutive year. Over 230 stores participated in the campaign in 2017, including pharmacies, department stores, food souvenir shops and other shopping venues. During the past five years, the campaign attracted more than 190,000 participants, resulting in over 190,000 fewer plastic bags being used.

In addition, the Environmental Protection Bureau launched a children’s story book, *The Baby Spoonbill Discovered*, with environmental protection as the theme, to foster young children’s awareness of the impact of plastic bags on the environment and the importance of using fewer plastic bags.

The Environmental Protection Bureau continued holding a series of environmental education activities for eco-schools, including green lectures, storytelling about environmental protection, drama tour and panel exhibitions, which were participated by more than 20,000 teacher and students in 2017.

This was the second year in which the Environmental Protection Bureau held the Eco-school Recognition Scheme. In all, 14 schools received the Eco-school Honour Award, and nine schools received the Eco-school Excellent Performance Award. The bureau also developed the “It’s Easy

to Reduce Waste on Campus” scheme, to intensify waste reduction in schools.

Under the “It’s Easy to Reduce Waste” scheme, the Environmental Protection Bureau established waste reduction partnership with more than a dozen government departments and associations. More than 150 organisations from various sectors, including schools, hotels and shops, actively supported and participated in the scheme, to jointly facilitate collection of recyclable waste, old and used batteries, food waste and used lai see packets, and promote the concept of cherishing food.

The Environmental Protection Bureau continued implementing the Environmental Protection Fun Bonus Point Scheme for collection of recyclable waste. By the end of December 2017, there were more than 8,500 members joining the scheme. 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) to assist in providing a guided tour service in Cotai Nature Reserve. They promoted environmental messages to the public during environmental festivals such as World 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 2017 Macao International Environmental Co-operation Forum (2017 MIECF) was held from 30 March to 1 April. The theme was “Innovative Green Development for a Sustainable Future”, which advocated “Thinking Green, Going Clean, Living Cool”.

Celebrating its 10th anniversary, MIECF has become an important international environmental protection event, leveraging its function as a green platform, and was a winner of Macao Convention and Exhibition Commendation Awards in the green forum category. The event organised eight forums and one special session, with 55 leading international speakers from more than a dozen countries and regions delivering speeches and giving their views on specific topics. During the event, the Ministry of Science and Technology cooperated with the Environmental Protection Bureau to host the Showcase Area for the 12th Five-Year Plan Environmental Technology Achievements.

Regarding the PPRD region cooperation in environmental protection, the Environmental Protection Bureau participated in the 12th and 13th Meetings and the 13th Coordinator Working Meeting of the Joint Conference on Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Environmental Protection Cooperation, and the PPRD Environmental Technology Exchange during the year.

Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao jointly announced the 2016 Report of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network in May 2017. The parties will continue to manage and maintain the regional air quality monitoring network.

Under the Framework Agreement on Cooperation Between Guangdong and Macao in Environmental Protection, the two parties held the Guangdong-Macao Environmental Cooperation Task Force Meeting in November 2017. During the meeting, issues related to regional air quality monitoring, inter-regional disposal of scrapped vehicles, and management of aquatic environments, were discussed, together with issues of concern to people from both regions, with the hope of enhancing cooperation and making joint efforts to improve the regional

environment. In March 2017, both parties signed the Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Agreement on Environmental Protection (2017-2020), to boost exchanges and cooperation in various areas related to environmental protection.

Hong Kong and Macao also cooperated in environmental protection. In July 2017, the two sides attended the Ninth Meeting on Environmental Protection Cooperation between Hong Kong and Macao. In accordance with the Hong Kong-Macao Environmental Protection Co-operation Agreement, both parties have achieved good results and will make progress in exchanges and cooperation in environmental protection policy making, enforcement of environmental laws and regulations, environment monitoring, environmental impact assessment, waste treatment and disposal, environmental protection industry and promotion of environmental protection education. The meeting also developed a plan for future technical exchanges and cooperation. During the year, the Environmental Protection Bureau organised a delegation of 30 members to attend the Eco Expo Asia 2017 and the Eco Asia Conference in Hong Kong.

Under the framework of the Zhuhai-Macao Environmental Protection Cooperation Agreement, the Zhuhai-Macao Environmental Cooperation Working Group Meeting 2017 was held in April 2017, to exchange views on cooperation in areas related to water pollution, communication on and handling of environmental emergencies, exchanges on ecological issues, environmental protection industry and promotion of environmental protection education. As agreed by both sides, a barrier net was installed at the estuary of Canal dos Patos in mid January 2017, to reduce environmental impacts caused by dead fish carried in by tidal movements. In addition, the Environmental Protection Bureau organised a delegation of representatives from 14 eco-schools in Macao, to visit their counterparts in Zhuhai. In December 2017, the bureau attended the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Wetland Ecological Conservation Symposium in Zhuhai.

Environmental Protection Planning in Macao

In 2017, the Environmental Protection Bureau continued to implement the long-term tasks in the Environmental Protection Plan of Macao (2010-2020).

Examination of Environmental Data

Complaints received by Environmental Protection Bureau in 2017:

| Category | Number of cases |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Noise | 1,195 |
| Air pollution | 450 |
| Noise and air | 95 |
| Noise and other | 14 |
| Air and other | 17 |
| Environmental hygiene | 22 |

| Category | Number of cases |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Other | 88 |
| Total | 1,881 |

Technical advice provided at the request of other departments in 2017:

| Department | Premises and projects | Nos. |
|--|---|------|
| Tourist Office | Premises including karaoke bars, bars, hotels, restaurants, sauna and massage establishments, dance halls and health clubs. | 299 |
| | Inspections before issuance or renewal of licences | 118 |
| Economic Services Bureau | Technical advice | 8 |
| | Inspection of industrial sites | 12 |
| | Technical advice on applications for import of HCFCs defined as controlled substances under Decree-Law No. 62/95/M | 12 |
| Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau | Projects including piling foundations, environmental protection projects and applications for extension of construction time, construction plans, expansion plans, modification / legalisation of construction projects | 111 |
| Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau | Technical advice on licensed premises | 222 |
| | Site inspections | 182 |

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 Fairy Lake 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. Types of vegetation can be identified: coniferous forests, mixed conifer-broadleaf forests, evergreen broadleaf forests. 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 macclurei and Chinese Guger Tree (*Schima superba*).

In addition to leafy plants that were commonly used 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*).

Green Week

Green Week in Macao is an annual event organised by the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau with the assistance from various organisations in the community. The 36th Green Week in Macao was held from 18 to 26 March 2017, with the theme “Green Macao, Attractive Home”. The event featured over 30 activities, and was attended by some 30,000 participants. During the event, 1,060 seedlings were planted on land, 2,040 mangrove trees were planted along the waterfront, 5,425 pots of plants were given away, and a series of educational activities were held to encourage public participation in greening Macao.

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*). There were 11 species newly recorded in 2013: 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 2017, the Cotai Nature Reserve's known biodiversity included 164 planktonic algae, 374 land plants (*embryophyte*), 109 plankton, 92 zoobenthos, 438 insects, 70 fishes, five amphibians, 20 reptiles and 10 mammals. This diversity attracted 172 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 Ethnicity Sculpture Park

Located within Taipa Grande Nature Park, the Chinese Ethnicity 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 nature 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 653,100 as at the end of 2017, representing an increase of 8,200 or 1.3 percent over the previous year. On the same date, an estimated 47 percent of Macao's population were males, and 53 percent were females.

Natural factors form one reason for the increase in population. In 2017, there were 6,529 newborn babies, 8.6 percent fewer than in 2016, and 2,120 deaths, representing a decrease of 5.7 percent. The natural population growth rate was therefore 0.68 percent.

On top of this increase, there was a change in immigration, another factor influencing population. The net number of immigrants increased by 3,800, in contrast to a net number of emigrants recorded in 2016.

Most residents lived in Our Lady of Fatima Parish, comprising 37.8 percent of the total population.

Birth and Death Rates

In 2017, the birth rate and death rate were one percent and 0.33 percent, respectively.

Population Ageing

Macao's population is ageing because of the increasing life expectancy. In 2017, 12.7 percent of the entire population was aged between 0 and 14, with senior citizens aged over 65 making up 10.5 percent of the population; compared with 12.5 percent and 9.8 percent in 2016, respectively. During the year, the population of young children increased by 0.2 percentage points, and the population of elderly residents increased by 1.8 percentage points.

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, certificates to substantiate the facts stated in official record, MSAR Passports, and other travel permits to Macao residents. It also responsible for handling nationality applications from MSAR residents, receiving and handling applications for Certificate of Entitlement to Right of Abode and issuing the related certificates, arranging the registration of associations and syndicates qualified as juridical persons and issuing the related certificates, as well as other duties as vested by law.

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 2017, the Identification Bureau had issued 633,724 MSAR Passports and 44,772 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 434,983 such permits as at 31 December 2017.

The Identification Bureau is also responsible for issuing Macao SAR Resident ID cards. As at 31 December 2017, there were 710,052 Macao SAR Resident ID card cardholders. Between 1 January and 31 December 2017, 14,439 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 2017, 1,090 applications for naturalisation were

approved; 534 people restored their Chinese nationality; 81 renounced their Chinese nationality; 2,797 successfully applied to adopt Chinese nationality; 65 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 2017, the Identification Bureau issued 78,566 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 2017, the bureau issued a total of 87,321 certificates of criminal record. Of these, 67,945 were public applications, and 19,376 were agency applications. Among the 34 certificates of special record for minors that were issued, 12 were to individual applicants, and 22 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 2017, citizens of 79 countries enjoyed visa-free access to Macao. Citizens of the Republic of Ecuador were newly granted visa-free access to Macao for a maximum stay of 30 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

During 2017, 4,206 legal immigrants arrived from mainland China, of whom 895 were aged between 0 and 18; 1,934 between 19 and 37; 1,356 between 38 and 75; and 21 over 75. Of these, 2,674 were females, representing 63.5 percent of the total. Some 68.1 percent and 12.3 percent of the immigrants came from Guangdong province and Fujian province, respectively.

Overstaying and Illegal Entry

In 2017, 27,209 overstayers were repatriated. They included 4,093 mainland Chinese, 67 Taiwan (China) residents, 60 Hong Kong residents, 1,678 foreign nationals, and 21,311 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 6,570 births during 2017.

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 3,883 marriages were registered during 2017.

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 2,195 death registrations during 2017.

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 762 divorce applications during 2017.



GIANT PANDA FAMILY





Two lovely new members joined the “happy family” of giant pandas in Macao, as the giant panda pair Kai Kai and Xin Xin gave birth to twin cubs named Jian Jian and Kang Kang on 26 June 2016.

Jian Jian and Kang Kang are now over one year old, and are active and energetic. The twins are close to each other. They always play with each other, and even cuddle up to sleep. Jian Jian likes hugging a ball, while Kang Kang likes resting on a tree. They greet the public every Sunday from 2:30pm to 4:30pm, and irregularly at other times, according to the nursery schedule.

As the cubs exercise, panda keepers are always there to help them learn and practise climbing, in order to avoid them getting hurt.



14

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 55 chapels within diocesan buildings.

According to figures supplied by the Macao Catholic Diocese, Macao had 15,037 Catholic residents at the end of 2017. In addition, around 15,666 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 30,703 Catholics in Macao.

The clerics registered in the Macao Catholic Diocese include one diocesan bishop, one bishop emeritus, 15 priests and 17 contributing priests. In addition, two priests from the Macao Catholic Diocese currently work in other dioceses.

There are also 70 priests and 22 brothers in male religious congregations that serve the community in Macao. In addition, there are 180 sisters and 186 dedicated voluntary workers.

Macao Catholic Diocesan statistics show that, in the 2016-2017 school year, it managed and maintained 31 educational institutions with 29,383 students, 1,320 of whom were in tertiary education, 9,407 in secondary schools, 12,158 in primary schools and 6,498 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, 1,628 people – 984 residents and 644 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 Macao 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 ethnic 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.

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, seeking forgiveness of all their sins, and for their hearts to be cleansed.

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.



PROCESSION OF OUR LADY OF FATIMA





The Procession of Our Lady of Fatima is an important Catholic event in Macao.

Following a dedication ceremony, a Eucharistic blessing and a mass, the procession starts as women dressed in white lead the parade, carrying a statue of the Virgin Mary. Pilgrims sing hymns and chant the Rosary all the way through Praia Grande and along Sai Van, before arriving at Our Lady of Penha Chapel, where a mass is held after the arrival of the statue, to bless the pilgrims, school representatives and Macao residents. The procession is solemn and respectful.

The Procession of Our Lady of Fatima is held on 13 May every year, to commemorate the Virgin Mary's appearance in Fatima, Portugal, in 1917.

15

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.



BRONZE STATUES IN MACAO

DOS SANTOS FERREIRA. MAIS CONHECIDA A...



In the small city of Macao, where East meets West, visitors can walk around the Historic Centre of Macao, which is inscribed on the World Heritage List, and appreciate beautiful Eastern and Western architecture while looking for bronze statues that dot the area.

These bronze statues portray people including: (1) Father Matteo Ricci (1552-1610), who was among the first Catholic missionaries to China. He was sent on a missionary expedition to the Far East in 1577, and in 1582 arrived in Macao, where he learnt Chinese language; (2) Zheng Guanying (1842-1921), a thinker and industrialist in the modern history of China, whose influential book *Shengshi Weiyao* (Words of Warning in Times of Prosperity) was written here; (3) Luis de Camoes (1524 -1580), Portugal’s greatest poet, who wrote his masterpiece *Os Lusíadas* here; (4) General Ye Ting (1896-1946), a founder of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army and distinguished militarist, who enjoyed stable and happy days here with his family; (5) Portuguese writer and poet, Camilo Pessanha; (6) Former president of the Legislative Assembly and famous barrister, Carlos d’ Assumpcao; (7) Macanese writer, Jose dos Santos Ferreira; (8) The founder of the Red Cross, Henry Dunant; (9) The first Korean-born Catholic priest, St. Andrew Kim Taegon; and more....

The stories behind these figures reflect Macao’s rich history and culture.





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 Chan Chak Mo |
| Public Figures: | Mr Liu Chak Wan |
| | Mr Ma Iao Lai |
| | Mr Leonel Alberto Alves |
| | Mr Cheang Chi Keong |
| | Mr Chan Meng Kam |
| | 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 Chui Sai Cheong (Vice-President)
Mr Kou Hoi In (First Secretary)
Ms Chan Hong (Second Secretary)
Mr Cheung Lup Kwan
Mr Chan Chak Mo
Mr Vong Hin Fai
Mr Chui Sai Peng
Mr Chan Iek Lap
Mr Ip Sio Kai
Mr Lei Chan U
Mr Lam Lon Wai

Members (by Direct Vote)

Mr Ng Kuok Cheong
Mr Au Kam San
Mr Jose Maria Pereira Coutinho
Ms Leong On Kei
Mr Mak Soi Kun
Mr Ho Ion Sang
Mr Zheng Anting
Mr Si Ka Lon
Ms Lei Cheng I
Ms Wong Kit Cheng
Ms Song Pek Kei
Ms Lam Iok Fong
Mr Leong Sun Iok
Mr Sou Ka Hou

Members (Appointed by the Chief Executive)

Mr Ma Chi Seng
Mr Iau Teng Pio
Mr Wu Chou Kit
Mr Fong Ka Chio
Mr Pang Chuan
Mr Lao Chi Ngai
Mr Chan Wa Keong

Committee Members of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Term Legislative Assembly

(From 16 October 2016 to 15 October 2017)

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 |

Committee Members of the First Session of the Sixth Term Legislative Assembly

(From 16 October 2017 to 15 October 2018)

Executive Board

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| President: | Mr Ho Iat Seng |
| Vice-President: | Mr Chui Sai Cheong |
| First Secretary: | Mr Kou Hoi In |
| Second Secretary: | Ms Chan Hong |

Committee on Rules and Statutes

| | |
|------------|-------------------|
| President: | Mr Kou Hoi In |
| Secretary: | Mr Vong Hin Fai |
| Members: | Mr Au Kam San |
| | Mr Chui Sai Peng |
| | Ms Leong On Kei |
| | Ms Wong Kit Cheng |
| | Mr Lao Chi Ngai |

First Standing Committee

| | |
|------------|-----------------|
| President: | Mr Ho Ion Sang |
| Secretary: | Mr Ma Chi Seng |
| Members: | Mr Kou Hoi In |
| | Mr Au Kam San |
| | Ms Lei Cheng I |
| | Ms Song Pek Kei |
| | Mr Ip Sio Kai |
| | Mr Iau Teng Pio |
| | Mr Fong Ka Chio |
| | Mr Lam Lon Wai |

Second Standing Committee

| | |
|------------|-------------------|
| President: | Mr Chan Chak Mo |
| Secretary: | Ms Wong Kit Cheng |
| Members: | Mr Ng Kuok Cheong |
| | Mr Mak Soi Kun |
| | Mr Chan Iek Lap |
| | Ms Chan Hong |
| | Mr Wu Chou Kit |
| | Ms Lam Iok Fong |
| | Mr Chan Wa Keong |
| | Mr Leong Sun Iok |

Third Standing Committee

| | |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| President: | Mr Vong Hin Fai |
| Secretary: | Mr Chui Sai Peng |
| Members: | Mr Cheung Lup Kwan |
| | Mr Jose Maria Pereira Coutinho |
| | Ms Leong On Kei |
| | Mr Zheng Anting |
| | Mr Si Ka Lon |
| | Mr Pang Chuan |
| | Mr Lao Chi Ngai |
| | Mr Lei Chan U |
| | Mr Sou Ka Hou |

Follow-up Committee for Land and Public Concession Affairs

| | |
|------------|-----------------|
| President: | Ms Lei Cheng I |
| Secretary: | Ms Song Pek Kei |
| Members: | Mr Kou Hoi In |
| | Mr Au Kam San |
| | Mr Ho Ion Sang |
| | Mr Ma Chi Seng |
| | Mr Ip Sio Kai |
| | Mr Iau Teng Pio |
| | Mr Fong Ka Chio |
| | Mr Lam Lon Wai |

Follow-up Committee for Public Finance Affairs

| | |
|------------|-------------------|
| President: | Mr Mak Soi Kun |
| Secretary: | Mr Leong Sun Iok |
| Members: | Mr Ng Kuok Cheong |
| | Mr Chan Chak Mo |
| | Mr Chan Iek Lap |
| | Ms Chan Hong |
| | Ms Wong Kit Cheng |
| | Mr Wu Chou Kit |
| | Ms Lam Iok Fong |
| | Mr Chan Wa Keong |

Follow-up Committee for Public Administration Affairs

| | |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| President: | Mr Si Ka Lon |
| Secretary: | Mr Zheng Anting |
| Members: | Mr Cheung Lup Kwan |
| | Mr Vong Hin Fai |
| | Mr Jose Maria Pereira Coutinho |
| | Mr Chui Sai Peng |
| | Ms Leong On Kei |
| | Mr Pang Chuan |
| | Mr Lao Chi Ngai |
| | Mr Lei Chan U |
| | Mr Sou Ka Hou |

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 Fong Man Chong
Ms Tam Hio Wa
Mr Ho Wai Neng
Mr Jose Candido de Pinho
Mr Tong Hio Fong

Court of First Instance

President: Ms Io Weng San

Lower Court

Presidents of the Collegial Panels: Ms Chao Im Peng
Ms Teresa Leong
Mr Lam Peng Fai
Ms Cheong Un Mei
Mr Rui Carlos dos Santos Pereira Ribeiro
Ms Kan Cheng Ha
Ms Lou Ieng Ha
Ms Leong Fong Meng

Judges of the Sole-judge Bench:

- Ms Sam Keng Tan
- Ms Ip Sio Fan
- Mr Jeronimo Alberto Goncalves Santos
- Mr Paulo Chan
- Mr Carlos Armando da Cunha Rodrigues de Carvalho
- 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
- Ms Lao Choi San
- Mr Lei Wai Seng
- Mr Ho Chong In
- Mr Chong Chi Wai
- Ms Chu Ka Sin
- Ms Chan Ka Man
- Mr Xu Teng

Examining Magistracy

Judges:

- Ms Io Weng San
- Mr Lam Ka Heng
- Ms Chang Sin I

Administrative Court

Judges:

- Ms Leong Sio Kun
- Mr Rong Qi

Appendix 5

Magistrates of the Public Prosecutions Office of the Macao SAR

Prosecutor-General:

Mr Ip Son Sang

Assistant Prosecutors-General*:

Ms Ma Iek
Mr Chan Tsz King
Mr Vong Vai Va
Ms Kuok Un Man
Mr Mai Man Ieng
Ms Kok Sio Peng
Mr Kong Chi
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
Ms Ho I Sut
Ms Mui Cheng Fei
Ms Chong Sio U
Mr Pao In Hang
Ms Lei Un San

Note:

With three other Assistant Prosecutors-General under the following conditions:

- (1) Mr Wong Sio Chak was appointed as Secretary for Security on 20 December 2014*
- (2) Mr Paulo Martins Chan was appointed as Director as Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau, by regular appointment on 1 December 2015*
- (3) Mr Ho Chio Meng is currently serving sentence at the Coloane Prison, his professional situation is pending legal resolution*

Appendix 6

Government Departments and Agencies of the Macao SAR

Office of the Chief Executive

Chief of Office: 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 Office: Ms Iao Man Leng

Address: Rua de S. Lourenco, No. 28, Headquarters of the Macao SAR Government, 4^o 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^o 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: Calçada 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

Address: Headquarters of the Macao SAR Government, Avenida da Praia Grande, Macao

Tel: (853) 2872 6886

Fax: (853) 8989 5704

Legislative Assembly

President: Mr Ho Iat Seng

Vice President: Mr Chui Sai Cheong

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>

Office of the Civil Courts at the Lower Court

Address: Avenida do Infante D. Henrique, Nos. 47-53, Edf. The Macau Square, 12^o andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 8597 0278

Fax: (853) 2833 6506

Office of the Court for Minor Civil Cases at the Lower Court

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, No. 517, Edf. Comercial de Nam Tung, 21^o andar A-C, Macao

Tel: (853) 8398 8444

Fax: (853) 2871 5825

Office of the Labour Tribunal at the Lower Court

Address: Avenida do Infante D. Henrique, Nos. 47-53, Edf. The Macau Square, 17^o andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 8597 0278

Fax: (853) 2833 6506

Office of the Family and Juvenile Court at the Lower Court

Address: Avenida do Infante D. Henrique, Nos. 47-53, Edf. The Macau Square, 17° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 8597 0278

Fax: (853) 2833 6506

Office of the Criminal Courts at the Lower Court

Address: Avenida Doutor Stanley Ho, No. 347, Edf. dos Juizos Criminais do Tribunal Judicial de Base, 2°-3° andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 8597 0278

Fax: (853) 2897 3013

Administrative Court

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, No. 517, Edf. Comercial de 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

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, Edf. 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: Avenida Xian Xing Hai, No. 105, Edf. Centro Golden Dragon, 21°-22° 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

Cabinet Coordinator: Mr Chio U Man

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, Nos. 730-804, Edf. China Plaza, 16° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2871 2999

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 Service Hotline (Reporting/Complaint): (853) 2896 5001

Hotline: (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
Deputy Coordinator: Mr Iao Hin Chit
Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, No. 804, Edf. China Plaza, 17° andar, Macao
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
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Fax: (853) 2897 2885
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Policy Research Office

Director: Mr Mi Jian
Deputy Director: Mr Ung Hoi Ian
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Tel: (853) 2882 3419
Fax: (853) 2882 3415
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Protocol, Public Relations and External Affairs Office

Director: Ms Lei Ut Mui

Deputy Director: Mr Tong Wai Leong

Deputy Director: Ms Isabel Lam

Address: Avenida Panoramica do Lago Nam Van, Nos. 796-818, Edf. Fortuna Business Centre (FBC), 18° 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 Board of Directors: Mr Wu Zhiliang

Vice-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: Avenida do Infante D. Henrique, Nos. 47-53, Edf. The Macau Square, 8° andar C, Macao

Tel: (853) 2878 8777 / 2878 8778 / 2878 8779

Fax: (853) 2878 8775 / 2878 8776

Website: <http://www.fdict.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, Blue Tower , 6e etage, 1050 Brussels, Belgium

Tel: (32) 2647 1265

Fax: (32) 2640 1552

Website: <http://www.macao-eu.be>

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

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E-mail: decmacau@decmacau.pt

Representative Office of the Macao Special Administrative Region in Beijing

Director: Ms Hong Wai

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Macao Economic and Trade Office to the World Trade Organization

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Fax: (41) 22 710 0780

Website: <http://www.macaoeto.ch>

E-mail: macaoeto@macaoeto.ch

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>

Email: 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, 21°-27° andares, Macao

Tel: (853) 2832 3623

Fax: (853) 2859 4000

Website: <http://www.safp.gov.mo>

Email: info@safp.gov.mo

Legal Affairs Bureau

Director: Mr Liu Dexue

Deputy Director: Ms Leong Pou Ieng

Deputy Director: Mr Cheong Ham

Deputy Director: Ms Carmen Maria Chung

Address: Rua do Campo, No. 162, Edf. Administracao Publica, 15°-20° andares, 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 4371 / 2837 4374

Fax: (853) 2833 0741 / 2837 4369

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 Public Notary Office

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 Public Notary Office

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

Fax: (853) 2882 5071 / 2883 7891

Website: <http://www.dsaj.gov.mo>

E-mail: cni@dsaj.gov.mo

Identification Services Bureau

Director: Ms Ao Ieong U

Deputy Director: Ms Lo Pin Heng

Deputy Director: Ms Wong Pou Ieng

Address: Avenida da Praia Grande, No. 804, Edf. China Plaza, 20° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2837 0777 / 2837 0888

Fax: (853) 2837 4300

Website: <http://www.dsi.gov.mo>

E-mail: info@dsi.gov.mo

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
Tel: (853) 2857 3822
Fax: (853) 2859 6802
Website: <http://www.io.gov.mo>
E-mail: info@io.gov.mo

Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau

Chairman of Administration Committee: Mr Jose Maria da Fonseca Tavares
Vice Chairman of Administration Committee: Mr Lei Wai Nong
Vice Chairman of Administration Committee: Mr Lo Chi Kin
Address: Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro, No. 163, Macao
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Website: <http://www.iam.gov.mo>
E-mail: webmaster@iam.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
Address: Avenida Panoramica do Lago Nam Van, Nos. 796-818, Edf. Fortuna Business Centre (FBC), 14° andar, Macao
Tel: (853) 2835 6556
Fax: (853) 2859 4391
Website: <http://www.fp.gov.mo>
E-mail: fp@fp.gov.mo

Under the Supervision of the Secretary for Economy and Finance

Macao Economic Bureau

Director: Mr Tai Kin Ip

Deputy Director: Ms Chan Tze Wai

Deputy Director: Mr Lau Wai Meng

Address: Rua do Dr Pedro Jose Lobo, Nos. 1-3, Edf. Banco Luso Internacional, 6° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 2888 2088

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: Ms Ho Pui Fan

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, 1° andar, Zone M, Macao

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: Avenida Comercial de Macau, Edf. FIT, 13° andar, Macao

Tel: (853) 8791 3311

Fax: (853) 2872 8283

E-mail: edoc@gfce.gov.mo

Financial Intelligence Office

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

Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute

President: Mr Jackson Chang

Executive Director: Ms Irene Va Kuan Lau

Executive Director: Ms Gloria Batalha Ung

Executive Director: Mr Jacinto Luiz

Executive Director: Mr Agostinho Vong

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

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Mr Chan Sau San

Members of the Board of Directors: Ms Ng Man Seong, Ms Lei Ho Ian, Mr Vong Lap Fong, Mr Vong Sin Man

Address: Calçada 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

Director: Ms Kok Fong Mei

Deputy Director: Mr Kwan Kai Veng

Address: Calçada 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

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 Sit Chong Meng

Deputy Director: Ms Tou Sok Sam

Deputy Director: Mr Chan Kin Hong

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

Acting Deputy Commissioner: Mr Au Io Weng

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: Calçada do Quartel, Coloane, Macao

Tel: (853) 2887 1112

Fax: (853) 8899 0589 / 2887 1117

Website: <http://www.fsm.gov.mo/esfsm.htm>

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: Mr Lou Pak Sang

Deputy Director: Ms Leong Vai Kei

Deputy Director: Mr Kong Chi Meng

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: Ms Mok Ian Ian

Vice President: Mr Ieong Chi Kin

Vice President: Ms Leong Wai Man

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: Mr Cheng Wai Tong

Deputy Director: Mr Hoi Io Meng

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: Ms Hoi Va Pou
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: info@sport.gov.mo

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, 5°-7° 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
Vice President of Administrative Committee: Ms Un Hoi Cheng
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 of Administrative Committee: Mr Leong Heng Teng
Member of Administrative Committee: Mr Davina Chu
Member of Administrative Committee: Ms Wong Keng Chao
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
Website: <http://www.turismodemacau.com.pt>
E-mail: geral@turismodemacau.com.pt

University of Macau

Rector: Mr Yonghua Song
Vice Rector (Academic Affairs): Mr Lionel Ni
Vice Rector (Research): Mr Rui Martins
Vice Rector (Administration): Ms Mei Kou
Address: Avenida da Universidade, Taipa, Macao
Tel: (853) 2883 8833
Fax: (853) 2883 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: Ms Cheang Mio Han
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
Address: Estrada de D. Maria II, No. 33, 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, 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 Chou Chi Tak
Address: Calçada da Barra, Quartel dos Mouros, Macao
P.O. Box: P.O. Box 47, Macao
Tel: (853) 2855 9922
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
Deputy Director: Ms Van Mei Lin
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 Tam Vai Man
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 Tam Vai Man
Deputy Director: Ms Vong Man Hung
Deputy Director: Mr Ip Kuong Lam
Address: Estrada de D. Maria II, Nos. 11-11D, Edf. CEM, 1° andar, Macao
Tel: (853) 2872 5134
Fax: (853) 2872 5129
Website: <http://www.dsapa.gov.mo>
E-mail: info@dsapa.gov.mo

Infrastructure Development Office

Acting Director: Mr Luis Manuel Silva Madeira de Carvalho
Address: Avenida do Dr Rodrigo Rodrigues, Edf. Nam Kwong, 10° andar, 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

Macao Government Tourism Office PR Consultant in Taiwan

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

New Delhi

Address: 707, 7th Floor, Prakash Deep Building, 7 Tolstoy Marg, Connaught Place, New Delhi 110001, India

Tel: (91) 11 3352 6519 / (91) 11 3352 6520

E-mail: delhi@macaotourism.in

Mumbai

Address: 20th Floor, Tower A, Urmi Estate, 95, Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel (W), Mumbai 400013, India

Tel: (91) 11 3352 6519

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

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

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: (603) 2144 2500
Fax: (603) 2148 1357
E-mail: mgto@pacificworld.trave

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

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

New York

Address: 360 Lexington Ave., 10th floor, New York, NY 10017, 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, Portugal
Tel: (351) 21 793 6542
Fax: (351) 21 796 0956
Email: geral@turismodemacau.com.pt

United Kingdom and Ireland

London

Address: 45-51 Whitfield Street, London, W1T 4HD, United Kingdom
Tel: (44) 020 3375 4058
E-mail: macao@humewhitehead.co.uk

Oxford

Address: 1st Floor, Chester House, 21-27 George Street, Oxford, OX1 2AU, United Kingdom
Tel: (44) 020 3375 4058
E-mail: macao@humewhitehead.co.uk

Russia

Address: Business Center “Monetry Dvor”, 46 Mytnaya Street, Building 5, 115162, Moscow, Russia
Tel: (7) 495 981 5188
Fax: (7) 495 981 5188
E-mail: info@macao-tourism.ru
Website: <http://ru.macaotourism.gov.mo>

Appendix 8

Countries Exercising Consular Jurisdiction in the Macao SAR

By the end of December 2017, consular services had been established in the Macao SAR by 89 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, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, 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, 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. Eight countries have appointed honorary consuls to the Macao SAR. In alphabetical order, they are:

Cape Verde, Estonia, Grenada, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Peru and United Kingdom.

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.

** The position of honorary consul of Norway is currently vacant.*

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 ¹⁾ | --- |
| Brunei | 14 days | --- |
| Cambodia | 30 days ^{c)} | --- |
| Indonesia | 28 days | --- |
| Iran | 30 days ¹⁾ | --- |
| Israel | 3 months | --- |
| Japan | 90 days | --- |
| Jordan | ^{c)} | --- |
| Laos | 30 days ^{c)} | --- |
| Lebanon | 1 month ⁴⁾ | --- |
| Malaysia | 30 days | 14 days |
| Maldives | 30 days ^{c)} | 30 days ^{c)} |
| Mongolia | 90 days ^{Agreement*} | --- |
| Nepal | ^{e)} | --- |
| Oman | 30 days ^{c)} | --- |
| Philippines | 14 days | --- |
| Qatar | 30 days ^{w)} | --- |
| Singapore | 30 days | --- |
| South Korea | 90 days | --- |
| Thailand | 30 days ^{Agreement*} | --- |
| Timor-Leste | 30 days ^{u)} | --- |
| 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) g)} | --- |
| 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*} | --- |
| Portugal | 90 days ^{a)} | --- |

Cont.

| Country | Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay | Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 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)} | --- |
| Ukraine | 15 days ^{p)} | --- |
| 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 | --- |
| Ethiopia | 30 days ^{x)} | --- |
| Guinea-Bissau | 90 days ^{s)} | --- |
| Kenya | 3 months ^{c)} | --- |
| La Reunion | 3 months ^{b)} | --- |
| Madagascar | 90 days ^{c)} | --- |
| Malawi | 30 days ^{c)} | --- |
| Mali | 90 days ^{Agreement*} | 90 days ^{Agreement*} |
| Mauritania | 1 month ⁱ⁾ | --- |
| Mauritius | 90 days | --- |
| Mayotte | 3 months ^{b)} | --- |
| Morocco | 90 days ^{Agreement*} | --- |

Cont.

| Country | Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay | Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay |
|--------------|--|---|
| Mozambique | 30 days ^{c)} | --- |
| Namibia | 30 days ^{Agreement*} | 30 days ^{Agreement*} |
| Seychelles | 30 days | 30 days |
| 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 ⁿ⁾ | --- |

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*} | 90 days ^{Agreement*} |
| Dominican Republic | 30 days ^{c)} | --- |
| Greenland | 3 months | --- |
| 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 | --- |

Cont.

| Country | Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay | Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Saint-Martin | 3 months | --- |
| Saint-Pierre and Miquelon | 3 months ^{b)} | --- |
| St. Maarten | 3 months | --- |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | 1 month | --- |
| Uruguay | 90 days | 90 days |
| Ecuador | 90 days | --- |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | 1 month | --- |

Oceania

| Country | Macao SAR Passport Maximum Period of Stay | Macao SAR Travel Permit Maximum Period of Stay |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Cooks Islands | 31 days | --- |
| 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)} | 30 days ⁱ⁾ |
| Papua New Guinea | 60 days ^{h)} | --- |
| 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 Macao 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 apply visa upon arrival at Port Moresby and Port Rabaul.*
- i) *Visitors should apply visa upon arrival at the Nouakchott International 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, Odessa International Airport or Zhuliany International Airport.
- q) Visitors should apply visa upon arrival at the Beirut International Airport.
- r) Visitors can obtain visa upon arrival at Gheshm Island, Kish Island, Mashhad, Esfahan, Shiraz, Tabriz and Tehran Imam Khomeini International Airport.
- s) Visitors can obtain visa upon arrival at Osvaldo International Airport.
- t) Visitors can obtain visa upon arrival with a staying period of 30 days, and can be extended to a maximum of 90 days.
- u) Visitors can obtain visa upon arrival at Dili Presidente Nicolau Lobato International Airport. Visa can extend to a maximum of 90 days.
- v) There are unpredictable factors on the approval of visa -on -arrival at the airport. In addition, the fees required are much higher than obtaining an ETA. As a result, it is recommended to obtain an ETA online in advance.
- w) Travellers can obtain visa upon arrival when fulfilling the requirements below:
- (i). A passport valid for at least 6 months
 - (ii). Round trip air ticket
 - (iii). Hotel booking voucher
 - (iv). Possess credit card or fulfill minimum cash requirement defined by the Qatar authorities.
- x) Visa granted upon arrival. Applicants have to provide 2 photos and pay for the visa fee.

Notes:

1. The decision to approve or refuse a passenger's entry to a country or region and the duration of stay given are usually determined on individual merits by the immigration authorities on arrival.
2. 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.
3. Some countries require passports or travel permits to be valid for 6 months beyond the date of entry into such a country.
4. 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 at <http://www.dsi.gov.mo>

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 |

Cont.

| Country | Maximum Period of Stay |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Belgium | 90 days |
| 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 |

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 |
| Ecuador | 30 days |
| Grenada | 90 days |
| Mexico | 90 days |
| The United States of America | 30 days |
| Uruguay | 90 days |

Africa

| Country | Maximum Period of Stay |
|------------|------------------------|
| Cape Verde | 90 days |
| Egypt | 90 days |
| Mali | 90 days |
| Mauritius | 90 days |
| Morocco | 90 days |
| Namibia | 30 days |

Cont.

| Country | Maximum Period of Stay |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 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/EDoN.html#EDoN_VII

Appendix 11

List of Multilateral Treaties Applicable to the Macao SAR (by Subject – last updated on 31 December 2017)

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 2013

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 on Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure between the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, done at St. Petersburg on 7 June 2002
115. Protocol Amending the Agreement on Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure between the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, done at Tashkent, on 5 September 2003
116. Protocol Amending the Agreement on Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure between the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, done at Bishkek, on 16 August 2007
117. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, adopted at Tashkent on 17 June 2004
118. 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)
119. 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
120. Agreement among the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation on Conducting Joint Military Exercises, done at Bishkek on 27 June 2007
121. 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
122. 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
123. 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
124. Framework Agreement for International Collaboration on Research and Development of Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems, done at Washington on 28 February 2005

125. 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
126. 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
127. Asean Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve Agreement, done at Jakarta, Indonesia, on 7 October 2011
128. Protocol to the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone (CANWFZ) Treaty, done at New York, on 6 May 2014

VIII – Health

129. 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
130. International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, (ICD-9), of 1 May 1976
131. International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, (ICD-10), of 17 May 1990
132. 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
133. International Health Regulations, revised by the 58th World Health Assembly on 23 May 2005 (IHR (2005))
134. World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, done at Geneva on 21 May 2003

IX – Human Rights

135. Slavery Convention, signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926
136. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted at Paris on 9 December 1948
137. 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
138. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, signed at Geneva on 28 July 1951
139. Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York on 31 January 1967
140. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, signed at Geneva on 7 September 1956
141. Convention Against Discrimination in Education, adopted at Paris on 14 December 1960
142. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted

at New York on 21 December 1965

143. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted at New York on 16 December 1966
144. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted at New York on 16 December 1966
145. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, adopted at New York on 18 December 1979
146. Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted at New York on 10 December 1984
147. Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted at New York on 20 November 1989
148. Amendment to Article 43(2) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted at New York on 12 December 1995
149. 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
150. 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
151. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted at New York on 13 December 2006

X – Intellectual Property

152. 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)
153. 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)
154. Universal Copyright Convention, done at Geneva on 6 September 1952 and as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971
155. 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)
156. 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
157. International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, Eighth Edition, adopted on October 2000
158. 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)
159. WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT), adopted in Geneva on 20 December 1996
160. WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT), adopted in Geneva on 20 December 1996

XI – International Crime

161. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (Tokyo Convention)
162. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, done at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (Hague Convention)
163. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (Montreal Convention)
164. 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
165. International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted at New York on 17 December 1979
166. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted at New York on 15 December 1997
167. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at New York on 9 December 1999
168. United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted at New York on 15 November 2000 (Palermo Convention)
169. 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
170. Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, done at Shanghai on 15 June 2001
171. United Nations Convention Against Corruption, adopted at New York on 31 October 2003
172. Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia, done at Tokyo on 11 November 2004

XII – International Trade

173. Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft, done at Geneva on 12 April 1979
174. Agreement on Trade Facilitation (Adopted at the Ninth Ministerial Conference held in Geneva in December 2013; which is included in the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization by the Protocol to Amend the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, adopted by the WTO General Council on 27 November 2014)

XIII – Labour

175. 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)
176. 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)
177. 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)
 178. Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Accidents, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 10 June 1925 (ILO No. 17)
 179. Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 10 June 1925 (ILO No. 18)
 180. 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)
 181. Convention concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement, 1926, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 24 June 1926 (ILO No. 22)
 182. Convention concerning the Repatriation of Seamen, 1926, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 23 June 1926 (ILO No. 23)
 183. 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)
 184. 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)
 185. Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Geneva, 28 June 1930 (ILO No. 29)
 186. 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)
 187. Convention concerning the Certification of Ships' Cooks, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Seattle, 27 June 1946 (ILO No. 69)
 188. Convention concerning the Medical Examination of Seafarers, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Seattle, 29 June 1946 (ILO No. 73)
 189. Convention concerning the Certification of Able Seamen, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, Seattle, 29 June 1946 (ILO No. 74)
 190. Final Articles Revision Convention, Montreal, 9 October 1946 (ILO No. 80)
 191. Convention concerning Labour Inspection in Industry and Commerce, Geneva, 11 July 1947 (ILO No. 81)
 192. Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, San Francisco, 9 July 1948 (ILO No. 87)
 193. Convention concerning the Organisation of the Employment Service, San Francisco, 9 July 1948 (ILO No. 88)
 194. Convention concerning Crew Accommodation on Board Ship (Revised 1949), Geneva, 18 June 1949 (ILO No. 92)
 195. Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively, Geneva, 1 July 1949 (ILO No. 98)
 196. Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value,

- Geneva, 29 June 1951 (ILO No. 100)
197. Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, Geneva, 25 June 1957 (ILO No. 105)
 198. Convention concerning Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices, Geneva, 26 June 1957 (ILO No. 106)
 199. Convention concerning Seafarers' National Identity Documents, Geneva, 13 May 1958 (ILO No. 108)
 200. Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, Geneva, 25 June 1958 (ILO No. 111)
 201. Convention concerning the Protection of Workers Against Ionising Radiations, Geneva, 22 June 1960 (ILO No. 115)
 202. Convention concerning Hygiene in Commerce and Offices, Geneva, 8 July 1964 (ILO No. 120)
 203. Convention concerning Employment Policy, Geneva, 9 July 1964 (ILO No. 122)
 204. Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, Geneva, 26 June 1973 (ILO No. 138)
 205. Convention concerning Tripartite Consultations to Promote the Implementation of International Labour Standards, Geneva, 21 June 1976 (ILO No. 144)
 206. 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)
 207. Convention concerning Labour Administration: Role, Functions and Organisation, Geneva, 26 June 1978 (ILO No. 150)
 208. Convention concerning Occupational Safety and Health and the Working Environment, Geneva, 22 June 1981 (ILO No. 155)
 209. Convention concerning Safety and Health in Construction, Geneva, 20 June 1988 (ILO No. 167)
 210. 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

211. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law with Respect to Collision between Vessels, done at Brussels on 23 September 1910
212. Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law Relating to Assistance and Salvage at Sea, done at Brussels on 23 September 1910
213. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law Relating to Bills of Lading, done at Brussels on 25 August 1924
214. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Concerning Civil Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision, done at Brussels on 10 May 1952
215. 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
216. International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to the Arrest of Sea-Going Ships, signed at Brussels on 10 May 1952

217. International Convention Relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-Going Ships, done at Brussels on 10 October 1957
218. Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, done at London on 9 April 1965 (FAL (amended) 1965); as amended
219. 2005 Amendments to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, done at London, on 7 July 2005 – FAL.8(32)
220. 2009 Amendments to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, done at London, on 16 January 2009 – FAL.10(35)
221. International Convention on Load Lines, done at London on 5 April 1966 (LL 1966)
222. 2005 Amendments to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 1 December 2005
223. Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, done at London on 11 November 1988
224. 2003 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 5 June 2003
225. 2004 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 9 December 2004
226. 2006 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 8 December 2006
227. 2008 Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted on 4 December 2008
228. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 24 May 2012
229. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 30 November 2012
230. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 21 June 2013
231. Amendments to the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, done at London, on 22 May 2014
232. International Convention on Tonnage Measurements of Ships, 1969, done at London on 23 June 1969 (TONNAGE 1969)
233. International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, done at Brussels on 29 November 1969 (INTERVENTION 1969)
234. Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, done at London on 20 October 1972 (COLREG 1972)
235. Amendment to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, (COLREG 72), adopted at London on 19 November 1981
236. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted at London on November of 1987
237. 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
238. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 4 November 1993
 239. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 29 November 2001
 240. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 29 November 2007
 241. Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted on 4 December 2013
 242. International Convention for Safe Containers, 1972, as amended, adopted at Geneva on 2 December 1972 (CSC 1972)
 243. Amendments to the International Convention for Safe Containers (1972), as amended, on 3 December 2010
 244. 2013 Amendments to the International Convention for Safe Containers (1972), as amended, on 21 June 2013
 245. 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)
 246. 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)
 247. 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)
 248. 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)
 249. International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, done at London on 1 November 1974 (SOLAS 1974)
 250. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 20 November 1981 - MSC.1(XLV)
 251. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 17 June 1983 - MSC.6(48)
 252. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 21 April 1988 - MSC.11(55)
 253. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 28 October 1988 - MSC.12(56)
 254. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 11 April 1989 - MSC.13(57)
 255. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 25 May 1990 - MSC.19(58)

256. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 23 May 1991 - MSC.22(59)
257. 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)
258. 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)
259. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 11 December 1992 - MSC.27(61)
260. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 23 May 1994 - MSC.31(63)
261. 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
262. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 9 December 1994 - MSC.42(64)
263. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 16 May 1995 - MSC.46(65)
264. 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
265. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 4 June 1996 - MSC.47(66)
266. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 5 December 1996 - MSC.57(67)
267. Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, adopted at London on 4 June 1997 - MSC.65(68)
268. 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
269. 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)
270. 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)
271. 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)
272. 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)
273. 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)
274. 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)
275. 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)

276. 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
277. 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)
278. 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)
279. 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)
280. 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)
281. 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)
282. 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
283. 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
284. 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)
285. 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)
286. 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
287. 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
288. 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
289. 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)
290. 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)
291. 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)
292. 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
293. 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
294. 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)
295. 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)

296. 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)
297. 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)
298. 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)
299. 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)
300. 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)
301. 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)
302. 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)
303. 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)
304. 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)
305. 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)
306. 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)
307. 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)
308. 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)
309. 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)
310. 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)
311. 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)
312. 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)
313. 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)
314. 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)
315. 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)

316. 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)
317. 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)
318. 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)
319. 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)
320. 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)
321. 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)
322. 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)
323. 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)
324. 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)
325. 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)
326. 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)
327. 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)
328. 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
329. 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)
330. 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)
331. International Code for the Safe Carriage of Grain in Bulk, adopted at London on 23 May 1991 - MSC.23(59)
332. Code of Safe Practice for Cargo Stowage and Securing, adopted at London on 6 November 1991 - A.714(17)
333. Guidelines for the Authorization of Organizations Acting on Behalf of the Administration, adopted at London on 4 November 1993 - A.739(18)
334. 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)
335. 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)
336. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.104(73)
337. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.179(79)
338. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 20 May 2005 - MSC.195(80)
339. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.273(85)
340. Amendments to the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.353(92)
341. 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)
342. 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)
343. 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
344. 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)
345. 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)
346. 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)
347. 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)
348. 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)
349. International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 20 May 1994 - MSC.36(63)
350. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 6 June 2001 - MSC.119(74)
351. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.174(79)
352. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.221(82)
353. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 16 May 2008 - MSC.259(84)
354. Amendments to the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (1994 HSC Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.351(92)

355. International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 4 June 1996 - MSC.48(66)
356. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.207(81)
357. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.218(82)
358. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.272(85)
359. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.293(87)
360. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, adopted at London on 20 May 2011 - MSC.320(89)
361. Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code, on 22 May 2014 - MSC.368(93)
362. International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 5 December 1996 - MSC.61(67)
363. Amendments to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.101(73)
364. Amendments to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), adopted at London on 10 December 2004 - MSC.173(79)
365. 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)
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 6 June 2001 - MSC.118(74)
367. 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)
368. 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)
369. 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)
370. International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.97(73)
371. 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)
372. 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)
373. 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)

374. 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)
375. 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)
376. 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)
377. International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 5 December 2000 - MSC.98(73)
378. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.206(81)
379. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.217(82), Annex 1
380. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 8 December 2006 - MSC.217(82), Annex 2
381. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.292(87)
382. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 3 December 2010 - MSC.311(88)
383. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 25 May 2012 - MSC.327(90)
384. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 30 November 2012 - MSC.339(91)
385. Amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code), adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.367(93)
386. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2002 - MSC.122(75)
387. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 20 May 2004 - MSC.157(78)
388. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 18 May 2006 - MSC.205(81)
389. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 16 May 2008 - MSC.262(84)
390. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 21 May 2010 - MSC.294(87)
391. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 24 May 2012 - MSC.328(90)
392. Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code), adopted at London on 22 May 2014 - MSC.372(93)
393. 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

394. 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)
395. Technical Provisions for Means of Access for Inspections, adopted at London on 12 December 2002 - MSC.133(76)
396. Amendments to the Technical Provisions for Means of Access for Inspections, adopted at London on 20 May 2004 - MSC.158(78)
397. Standards and Criteria for Side Structures of Bulk Carriers of Single-Side Skin Construction, adopted at London on 9 December 2004 - MSC.168(79)
398. Standards for Owners' Inspection and Maintenance of Bulk Carrier Hatch Covers, adopted at London on 9 December 2004 - MSC.169(79)
399. 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)
400. 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)
401. 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)
402. International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code), adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.267(85)
403. International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 4 December 2008 - MSC.268(85)
404. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 20 May 2011 - MSC.318(89)
405. Amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (IMSBC Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.354(92)
406. International Goal-Based Ship Construction Standards for Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers, adopted at London on 20 May 2010 - MSC.287(87)
407. Performance Standard for Protective Coatings for Cargo Oil Tanks of Crude Oil Tankers, 2010, adopted at London on 14 May 2010 - MSC.288(87)
408. 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)
409. 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)
410. International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures, 2010, adopted at London on 3 December 2010 - MSC.307(88)
411. 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)
412. 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)

413. Code on Noise Levels on Board Ships, adopted at London on 30 November 2012 - MSC.337(91)
414. Code for Recognized Organizations (RO Code), adopted at London on 21 June 2013 - MSC.349(92)
415. 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
416. 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)
417. 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
418. 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)
419. 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)
420. 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)
421. 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)
422. 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)
423. 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)
424. 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)
425. 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)
426. 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)
427. 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)
428. 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)
429. 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)
430. 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)
431. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, adopted at London on 2 November 1973
432. 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)
433. 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)
434. 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)
 435. 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)
 436. 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)
 437. 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)
 438. 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)
 439. 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)
 440. 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)
 441. 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)
 442. 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)
 443. 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)
 444. 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)
 445. 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)
 446. 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)
 447. 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)
 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 I), adopted on 6 March 1992 - MEPC.51(32)
 449. 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)
 450. 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)
451. 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)
452. 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
453. 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)
454. 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)
455. 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)
456. 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)
457. 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)
458. 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)
459. 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)
460. 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)
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 IV), adopted on 1 April 2004 - MEPC.115(51)
462. 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)
463. 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)
464. 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)
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 I), adopted on 24 March 2006 - MEPC.141(54)
466. 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)
467. 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)
468. 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)

469. 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)
470. 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)
471. 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)
472. 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)
473. 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)
474. 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)
475. 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)
476. 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)
477. 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)
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 and II), adopted on 17 May 2013 - MEPC.238(65)
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, II, III, IV and V), adopted on 4 April 2014 - MEPC.246(66)
480. 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)
481. 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)
482. 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)
483. 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
484. 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)
485. 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)
486. 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)
487. 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)
 488. 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)
 489. 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)
 490. 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)
 491. 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)
 492. 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)
 493. 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)
 494. 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)
 495. 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)
 496. International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), adopted on 5 December 1985 - MEPC.19(22)
 497. 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)
 498. 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)
 499. 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)
 500. 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)
 501. 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)
 502. 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)
503. 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)
504. 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)
505. 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)
506. 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)
507. 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)
508. Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code), adopted on 5 December 1985 - MEPC.20(22)
509. 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)
510. 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)
511. 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)
512. 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)
513. 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)
514. 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)
515. 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)
516. 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)
517. Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS)(as stated in Annex I of the MARPOL 73/78, adopted on 27 April 2001 - MEPC.94(46)
518. 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)
519. 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)
520. 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)
521. 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)

522. 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)
523. 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)
524. Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 7 July 1978 (STCW 1978)
525. 1991 Amendments to the Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 22 May 1991
526. 1994 Amendments to the Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted at London on 23 May 1994
527. 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
528. 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
529. 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
530. 2014 Amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, adopted on 22 May 2014
531. Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 7 July 1995
532. 1997 Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 4 June 1997
533. 1998 Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 9 December 1998
534. The Manila Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted at London on 25 June 2010
535. The Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code, adopted on 22 May 2014
536. Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea (PAL CONVENTION 1974), done at Athens on 13 December 1974
537. 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
538. International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, adopted at Hamburg on 27 April 1979 (SAR 1979)
539. 1998 Amendments to the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, adopted at London on 18 May 1998
540. International Convention on Salvage, 1989, done at London on 28 April 1989 (SALVAGE 1989)
541. International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, done at London on 30 November 1990 (OPRC 1990)
542. 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)
543. 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
544. Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000, done at London on 15 March 2000
545. International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage (Bunker Convention), adopted at London on 23 March 2001
546. International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships, done at London on 5 October 2001

XV – Private International Law

547. Convention relating to Civil Procedure, done at The Hague on 1 March 1954
548. Convention on the Law Applicable to Maintenance Obligations Towards Children, done at The Hague on 24 October 1956
549. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of the Decisions Relating to Maintenance Obligations Towards Children, done at The Hague on 15 April 1958
550. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York on 10 June 1958
551. 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
552. Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents, done at The Hague on 5 October 1961
553. Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters, done at The Hague on 15 November 1965
554. Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters, done at The Hague on 18 March 1970
555. Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at The Hague on 25 October 1980
556. Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption, done at The Hague on 29 May 1993

XVI – Road Traffic

557. Convention on Road Traffic, done at Geneva on 19 September 1949
558. 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
559. Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network, done at Jakarta on 12 April 2006

XVII – Telecommunications and Postal

560. 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
561. 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)
562. International Agreement on the Use of INMARSAT Ship Earth Stations within the Territorial Sea and Ports, adopted at London on 16 October 1985
563. International Telecommunications Regulations, signed at Melbourne on 9 December 1988 (WATTC-88)
564. Universal Postal Union General Regulations, adopted respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004
565. First Additional Protocol to the Universal Postal Union General Regulations, done at Geneva, 12 August 2008
566. Universal Postal Convention and the Final Protocol, adopted respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004
567. Agreement concerning the Postal Payment Services, launched respectively in Beijing on 15 September 1999 and in Bucharest on 5 October 2004
568. Operating Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, done at Washington on 20 August 1971

XVIII - Treaties Establishing International Organizations

569. (ILO) Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, done at Versailles on 29 June 1919, as amended
570. (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
571. (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
572. (UNESCO) Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, signed at London on 16 November 1945 as amended
573. (WHO) Constitution of the World Health Organization, done at New York on 22 July 1946 as amended
574. (WMO) Convention of the World Meteorological Organisation (with Annexes and Protocol concerning Spain), done at Washington on 11 October 1947 as amended
575. (IMO) Convention on the International Maritime Organization, done at Geneva on 6 March 1948 as amended
576. (CCC/WCO) International Convention Establishing a Customs Co-operation Council, done at Brussels on 15 December 1950

577. (HCCH/HAGUE CONFERENCE) Statute of The Hague Conference on Private International Law, done at The Hague on 31 October 1951
578. Amendments to the Statute of The Hague Conference on Private International Law, on 30 June 2005
579. (INTERPOL) Constitution and General Regulations of the International Criminal Police Organization, adopted at Vienna on 13 June 1956 as amended
580. (UPU) Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, signed at Vienna on 10 July 1964
581. First Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, signed at Tokyo, 14 November 1969
582. Second Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Lausanne, 5 July 1974
583. Third Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Hamburg, 27 July 1984
584. Fourth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Washington, 14 December 1989
585. Fifth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Seoul, 14 September 1994
586. Sixth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Beijing, 15 September 1999
587. Seventh Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Bucharest, 5 October 2004
588. Eighth Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, done at Geneva, 12 August 2008
589. (WIPO) Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, done at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 as amended
590. (WTO) Statutes of the World Tourism Organization (with Annex), done at Mexico City on 27 September 1970 as amended
591. (Former INTELSAT, at present ITSO) Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, done at Washington on 20 August 1971 as amended
592. (APT) Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, adopted at Bangkok on 27 March 1976 as amended
593. (Former INMARSAT at present IMSO) Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 3 September 1976
594. 1985 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 16 October 1985
595. 1989 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 19 January 1989
596. 1998 Amendments to the Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization, done at London on 24 April 1998
597. (AIBD) Agreement Establishing the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development, adopted at

Kuala Lumpur on 12 August 1977 as amended on 21 July 1999

598. (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
599. (ICGEB) Statutes of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, done at Madrid on 13 September 1983
600. (ITCB) Arrangement Establishing the International Textiles and Clothing Bureau, done at Geneva on 21 May 1984
601. (APPU) Constitution and Convention of the Asia-Pacific Postal Union and Final Protocol, done at Bangkok on 4 December 1985 as amended
602. (ITU) Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, adopted at Geneva on 22 December 1992 as amended
603. (SCO) Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at St. Petersburg on 7 June 2002
604. Protocol Amending the Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at Tashkent on 5 September 2003
605. Protocol Amending the Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, done at Shanghai on 15 June 2006
606. 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
607. (WTO) Marrakech Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization and Final Act, done at Marrakech on 15 April 1994
608. Protocol Amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, which contains the Trade Facilitation Agreement
609. Protocol Amending the TRIPS Agreement
610. (APSCO) Convention of the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization, done at Beijing on 28 October 2005
611. (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
612. Agreement for the Establishment of the International Anti-Corruption Academy as an International Organization, done at Vienna on 2 September 2010
613. Agreement Establishing the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Institute, done in Islamabad, Pakistan on 26 October 2016

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau

Appendix 12

Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Conferred by the Macao SAR in 2017

The Macao SAR Government held the “2017 Decorations, Medals and Certificates of Merit Awards Ceremony of the Macao SAR of the People’s Republic of China” on 19 January 2018. Chief Executive Chui Sai On conferred a number of decorations, medals and certificates of merit on 42 individuals and entities in recognition of their outstanding achievements, contributions and distinguished services rendered to the Macao SAR.

Decoration of Honour – Golden Lotus

Mr Choi Lai Hang

Decoration of Honour – Silver Lotus

Mr Lei Loi Tak

Mr Vong Kok Seng

Medal of Merit

Medal of Merit – Professions

Mr Joao Augusto Goncalves Gil de Oliveira

Mr Zhao Guoqiang

Mr Iau Kam Hoi

Mr He Haiming

Medal of Merit – Industry and Commerce

Tai Fung Bank

Kee Kwan Motor Road Co., Ltd

Mr Fong Son Kin

Medal of Merit – Tourism

Mr Lawrence Ho Yau Lung

Mr Luis Lui

Mr Lam Chan Kuok

Medal of Merit – Education

Mr Lei Heong Iok

Ms Vong Chuk Kwan

Mr Lo Sio Va

Medal of Merit – Culture

Pen of Macau

Mr Joao Vicente Botelho Guedes

Mr Chou Cheong Hong

Ms Poon Kam Ling

Medal of Merit – Philanthropy

Social Welfare Bureau

Fu Hong Society of Macau

Medal of Merit – Sport

Macao Dragon and Lion Dance Team

Macao Karate-do Federation

Mr Eduardo Armando de Jesus Junior

Medal for Distinguished Service

Medal for Bravery

Diving Team of the Macao Customs Service

Special Patrol Group of the Public Security Police Force

Special Rescue Squad of the Fire Services Bureau

Centre for Disease Control and Prevention of the Health Bureau

Medal for Dedication

Supervising Team of Food Safety Centre of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau

Mr Sou Tim Peng

Ms Lao Wai Han

Medal for Community Service

Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macau

Young Men's Christian Association of Macau

Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office

Mr Choi Chun Heng

Certificate of Merit

Honorific Title – Prestige

Mr Loreto Jr. de Guia Mijares

Honorific Title – Merit

Mr Cheong Heong San

Mr Lam Kai Heng

Ms Chan Sio Man

Mr Chau Hou Tin

Pui Ching Middle School team, which took part in the “International Science and Engineering Fair 2017”

Macao SAR Budget - Revenue and Expenses for 2018 (Summary)

| Revenue items | MSAR budget for 2018 | Expenses items | MSAR budget for 2018 |
|--|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| General integrated budget of public revenue | | General integrated budget of public expenditure | |
| Recurring revenue | | | |
| 01 - Direct tax | 104,603,955,100.00 | 01-01 Macao SAR Government | 20,520,700.00 |
| 02 - Indirect tax | 91,404,437,800.00 | 01-02 Office of the Chief Executive | 307,365,400.00 |
| 03 - Fees, fine and other monetary penalties | 4,730,072,200.00 | 01-03 Executive Council | 33,444,500.00 |
| 04 - Asset revenue | 1,593,248,300.00 | 01-06 Office of the Secretary for Administration and Justice | 39,659,800.00 |
| 05 - Transfer | 722,487,900.00 | 01-07 Office of the Secretary for Economy and Finance | 55,034,600.00 |
| 06 - Sale of durable items | 4,766,744,000.00 | 01-08 Office of the Secretary for Security | 86,035,100.00 |
| 07 - Sale of labour and non-durable items | 2,154,600.00 | 01-09 Office of the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture | 28,215,200.00 |
| 08 - Other recurring revenue | 1,266,979,100.00 | 01-10 Office of the Secretary for Transport and Public Works | 13,386,600.00 |
| Capital revenue | | 01-12 Macao Economic and Trade Office in Lisbon | 4,919,100.00 |
| 09 - Disposal of investment assets | 1,640,984,500.00 | 01-13 Macao Economic and Trade Office to the European Union in Brussels | 22,595,500.00 |
| 10 - Transfer | 2,022,778,900.00 | 01-14 Office of the Macao SAR in Beijing | 13,217,700.00 |
| 11 - Financial assets | 388,601,900.00 | 01-17 Macao Economic and Trade Office to the World Trade Organization | 54,202,700.00 |
| 13 - Other capital revenue | 986,917,100.00 | 01-19 Office for Personal Data Protection | 65,920,800.00 |
| 14 - Refunds not deducted from payments | 32,333,400.00 | 01-20 Infrastructure Development Office | 39,176,600.00 |
| General integrated budget of public revenue | 108,034,586,400.00 | 01-21 Office for Development of the Energy Sector | 114,389,600.00 |
| Revenue of special organisations | | 01-22 The Supporting Office to the Permanent Secretariat to the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries | 39,498,800.00 |
| 11-00 Statutory income and transfer from the MSAR budget | 10,139,762,000.00 | 01-23 Financial Intelligence Office | 60,115,500.00 |
| 12-00 Income from sales and provision of services | 467,118,800.00 | 01-25 Financial Intelligence Office | 51,569,600.00 |
| 13-00 Income from financial investments | 5,352,412,900.00 | 01-28 The Macao SAR Government Policy Research Office | 16,376,200.00 |
| 14-00 Other income | 95,010,700.00 | 01-29 Macao Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan | 76,253,400.00 |
| Total revenue of special organisations | 16,054,304,400.00 | 01-30 Protocol, Public Relations and External Affairs Office | 13,450,200.00 |
| Adjustment | 4,918,946,800.00 | 01-31 Talents Development Committee | 13,426,700.00 |
| Grand total | 119,169,944,000.00 | 01-32 Medical Incident Assessment Committee | 3,207,000.00 |
| P.T.O. | 119,169,944,000.00 | 01-33 Medical Dispute Arbitration Centre | 502,134,200.00 |
| | | 03-00 Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau | 6,505,000,100.00 |
| | | 05-00 Education and Youth Affairs Bureau | 1,914,400.00 |
| | | 06-00 Statistics and Census Service | 5,101,844,000.00 |
| | | 09-00 Health Services Bureau | 9,321,000.00 |
| | | 11-00 Pension and retirement compensation | 23,014,197,300.00 |
| | | 12-00 General expenses | 247,819,400.00 |
| | | 13-00 Tertiary Education Services Office | 1,872,906,400.00 |
| | | 14-00 Transport Bureau | 346,034,400.00 |
| | | 18-00 Identification Services Bureau | 224,321,000.00 |
| | | 19-00 Macao Economic Services | 617,478,000.00 |
| | | 20-00 Correctional Services Bureau | 941,170,000.00 |
| | | 21-00 Macao Customs Service | 3,207,000.00 |
| | | 22-00 Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau | 119,931,400.00 |
| | | 22-00 Macao Government Tourist Office | 134,119,400.00 |
| | | 24-00 Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau | 50,482,400.00 |
| | | 25-00 Utility Police Service | 297,723,400.00 |
| | | 26-00 Marine and Water Bureau | 1,029,153,500.00 |
| | | 27-00 Public Security Forces Affairs Bureau | 5,264,742,000.00 |
| | | 29-00 Labour Affairs Bureau | 493,038,000.00 |
| | | 30-00 Judicial Council | 613,300.00 |
| | | 31-00 Cartography and Cadastre Bureau | 89,002,100.00 |
| | | 32-00 Judiciary Police | 1,008,229,100.00 |
| | | 33-00 Environmental Protection Bureau | 3,614,500.00 |
| | | 34-00 Fire Services Bureau | 2,587,500.00 |
| | | 35-00 Lands, Public Works and Transport Bureau | 485,400,300.00 |
| | | 37-00 Sports Bureau | 204,421,300.00 |
| | | 38-00 Cultural Affairs Bureau | 843,673,400.00 |
| | | 40-00 Investment projects | 21,148,341,100.00 |
| | | 50-00 Designated accounting items: designated appropriations, shared allocations and transfer budget | 4,778,946,800.00 |
| | | 50-03 Student Welfare Fund | 394,487,000.00 |
| | | 50-04 Housing Loan Fund | 43,128,100.00 |
| P.T.O. | 74,077,287,500.00 | | |

Macao SAR Budget - Revenue and Expenses for 2018 (Summary)

(Cont.)

| Revenue items | MSAR budget for 2018 | Expenses items | MSAR budget for 2018 |
|---------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Cont't..... | 119,169,944,000.00 | Cont't..... | 74,077,287,500.00 |
| | | 50-05 Industrial and Commercial Development Fund | 2,400,055,600.00 |
| | | 50-06 Tourism Fund | 735,450,300.00 |
| | | 50-07 Social Welfare Bureau | 6,715,000.00 |
| | | 50-10 Judiciary Police Welfare Association | 55,983,700.00 |
| | | 50-11 Public Security Police Force Welfare Association | 220,767,400.00 |
| | | 50-16 Office of Legal Affairs | 138,121,000.00 |
| | | 50-21 Government Printing Bureau | 476,325,400.00 |
| | | 50-22 Housing Bureau | 95,917,200.00 |
| | | 50-23 Home Affairs Bureau | 689,775,100.00 |
| | | 50-25 Civil Aviation Authority | 357,638,700.00 |
| | | 50-26 Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute | 7,565,045,900.00 |
| | | 50-27 Commission Against Corruption | 2,338,957,600.00 |
| | | 50-28 Health Bureau | 855,651,700.00 |
| | | 50-29 University of Macau | 812,929,700.00 |
| | | 50-31 Macao Polytechnic Institute | 534,350,700.00 |
| | | 50-32 Sports Fund | 427,573,800.00 |
| | | 50-33 Culture Fund | 50,976,100.00 |
| | | 50-34 Consumers Council | 7,393,100.00 |
| | | 50-35 Macao Public Administration | 188,888,900.00 |
| | | 50-36 Macao Public Administration Welfare Fund | 435,354,300.00 |
| | | 50-37 Fire Services Welfare Association | 612,074,600.00 |
| | | 50-39 Commission of Audit | 188,227,800.00 |
| | | 50-41 Office of the Public Prosecutor General | 2,536,659,800.00 |
| | | 50-42 Office of the President of the Court of Final Appeal | 3,347,800.00 |
| | | 50-43 Legislative Assembly | 28,051,000.00 |
| | | 50-44 Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau | 90,015,000.00 |
| | | 50-46 Customs Welfare Association | 73,624,200.00 |
| | | 50-47 Science and Technology Development Fund | 817,399,400.00 |
| | | 50-48 Marine and Water Bureau Welfare Association | 7,390,800.00 |
| | | 50-49 Fire Department Welfare Support Fund | 37,316,800.00 |
| | | 50-50 Property Maintenance Fund | 222,893,500.00 |
| | | 50-51 Education Development Fund | 188,003,600.00 |
| | | 50-52 Giant Panda Foundation | 101,111,538,700.00 |
| | | 50-54 Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund | |
| | | 50-55 Cultural Industry Fund | |
| | | 50-57 Labour Creditor's Rights Protection Fund | |
| | | General integrated budget of public expenditure | |
| | | Expenditure of special organisations | |
| | | 50-15 Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau | 584,275,000.00 |
| | | 50-16 Postal Savings Office | 44,359,000.00 |
| | | 50-18 Macao Pension Fund | 2,446,425,900.00 |
| | | 50-20 Social Security Fund | 4,758,192,700.00 |
| | | 50-22 Monetary Authority of Macao | 2,688,937,000.00 |
| | | 50-34 Automobile and Maritime Security Fund | 8,284,000.00 |
| | | 50-45 Macao Foundation | 2,886,240,000.00 |
| | | 50-55 Deposit Protection Fund | 3,125,000.00 |
| | | Total expenditure of special organisations | 13,419,838,600.00 |
| | | Adjustments | 4,918,946,800.00 |
| | | Grand total | 109,612,430,500.00 |
| | | Budget balance and estimated surplus for this year | |
| | | Central budget balance | 6,923,047,700.00 |
| | | Estimated surplus of special organisations | 2,634,465,800.00 |
| | | Budget balance and estimated surplus of the year | 9,557,513,500.00 |
| Total | 119,169,944,000.00 | Total expenditure, budget balance and estimated surplus of the year | 119,169,944,000.00 |

Appendix 14

External Trade Statistics

MOP thousand

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Imports | 81 013 546 | 89 952 161 | 84 663 232 | 71 351 640 | 75 851 109 |
| | | | | | |
| Exports | 9 093 918 | 9 914 763 | 10 692 051 | 10 046 624 | 11 283 145 |
| | | | | | |
| Balance of trade (Exp.-Imp.) | -71 919 628 | -80 037 398 | -73 971 180 | -61 305 016 | -64 567 965 |
| | | | | | |
| Coverage rate (%) | 11 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | | | | | |
| Temporary exports | 1 449 255 | 1 512 607 | 1 119 697 | 1 014 478 | 1 110 227 |
| | | | | | |
| Re-imports | 915 205 | 1 165 022 | 1 114 929 | 596 713 | 721 381 |
| | | | | | |
| Direct transhipment | 10 024 333 | 10 395 828 | 11 371 504 | 11 252 963 | 13 006 674 |

Appendix 15

Imports from Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Total | 70 927 777 | 81 013 546 | 89 952 161 | 84 663 232 | 71 351 640 |
| European Union | 81 013 546 | 89 952 161 | 84 663 232 | 71 351 640 | 75 851 109 |
| of which: Germany | 2 019 817 | 2 762 985 | 2 047 603 | 1 560 436 | 1 657 598 |
| United Kingdom | 1 915 768 | 1 870 551 | 1 496 652 | 975 614 | 919 242 |
| France | 6 973 004 | 7 571 704 | 5 684 938 | 5 625 509 | 5 656 819 |
| Italy | 5 699 470 | 6 205 491 | 5 678 431 | 5 589 621 | 7 082 468 |
| Portugal | 208 390 | 247 614 | 278 261 | 276 147 | 267 130 |
| Sweden | 74 126 | 113 745 | 76 042 | 152 262 | 132 846 |
| The Netherlands | 753 751 | 1 386 710 | 1 850 286 | 1 349 074 | 1 872 145 |
| Finland | 54 692 | 58 449 | 61 349 | 18 484 | 17 411 |
| EFTA | 7 059 161 | 8 260 780 | 6 586 932 | 5 411 500 | 5 675 038 |
| Other European countries | 240 807 | 245 196 | 277 537 | 144 436 | 120 457 |
| Africa | 312 487 | 215 465 | 319 233 | 195 838 | 171 751 |
| America | 4 713 310 | 6 680 275 | 5 745 881 | 4 273 176 | 4 263 974 |
| of which: USA | 4 081 948 | 5 855 977 | 4 797 828 | 3 430 780 | 3 318 672 |
| Canada | 129 668 | 233 858 | 400 158 | 296 101 | 312 283 |
| Asia | 49 050 352 | 51 710 182 | 51 832 375 | 43 124 509 | 45 366 244 |
| of which: The mainland | 26 411 081 | 29 836 845 | 31 852 692 | 25 844 286 | 25 696 125 |
| Hong Kong | 10 501 119 | 9 234 462 | 7 534 853 | 6 211 422 | 6 799 063 |
| Taiwan | 1 320 852 | 1 346 257 | 1 373 310 | 1 254 105 | 1 473 093 |
| Japan | 4 795 642 | 5 024 981 | 5 166 480 | 4 517 760 | 5 451 182 |
| Republic of Korea | 2 118 563 | 1 760 150 | 1 380 855 | 1 470 364 | 1 951 750 |
| Singapore | 1 392 483 | 1 644 636 | 1 581 104 | 1 066 878 | 1 010 938 |
| Australia, Oceania and other territories | 850 649 | 988 573 | 1 063 275 | 1 168 337 | 1 168 570 |
| of which: Australia | 629 299 | 700 280 | 752 860 | 871 739 | 884 431 |

Appendix 16

Exports to Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Total | 9 093 918 | 9 914 763 | 10 692 051 | 10 046 624 | 11 283 145 |
| European Union | 280 742 | 309 553 | 225 845 | 174 553 | 189 640 |
| of which: Germany | 53 516 | 56 933 | 50 489 | 49 165 | 38 970 |
| United Kingdom | 35 136 | 27 368 | 22 657 | 10 594 | 19 548 |
| France | 76 583 | 71 765 | 44 517 | 32 406 | 63 352 |
| The Netherlands | 52 534 | 46 451 | 40 769 | 34 403 | 31 401 |
| Denmark | 45 | 240 | - | - | 497 |
| Sweden | 1 211 | 247 | - | - | - |
| Spain | 1 450 | 186 | 3 426 | 659 | 622 |
| Italy | 10 526 | 31 350 | 14 294 | 5 011 | 4 698 |
| Portugal | 4 096 | 2 376 | 818 | 5 615 | 413 |
| EFTA | 19 126 | 13 742 | 7 073 | 5 120 | 4 420 |
| Other European countries | 1 484 | 86 | - | 164 | - |
| Africa | 6 644 | 18 129 | 11 538 | 7 189 | 5 873 |
| America | 430 308 | 356 795 | 225 304 | 182 159 | 206 394 |
| of which: USA | 364 593 | 293 238 | 196 572 | 156 115 | 185 626 |
| Canada | 30 474 | 22 022 | 11 066 | 11 602 | 16 033 |
| Asia | 7 018 447 | 7 821 416 | 8 791 800 | 8 247 172 | 9 272 489 |
| of which: The mainland | 1 606 111 | 1 554 064 | 1 836 801 | 1 751 113 | 2 121 403 |
| Hong Kong | 4 856 131 | 5 812 251 | 6 326 292 | 5 559 003 | 6 598 563 |
| Taiwan | 38 991 | 70 341 | 61 074 | 47 392 | 37 123 |
| Japan | 149 696 | 168 522 | 236 095 | 310 984 | 173 090 |
| Singapore | 51 753 | 66 907 | 77 340 | 80 345 | 55 103 |
| Republic of Korea | 15 878 | 13 080 | 4 441 | 14 217 | 15 028 |
| Australia, Oceania and other territories | 37 922 | 27 110 | 24 399 | 27 023 | 21 261 |
| of which: Australia | 32 438 | 25 449 | 22 545 | 22 390 | 13 485 |

- Absolute value = 0

Appendix 17

Domestic Exports to Major Countries and Territories

MOP thousand

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Total | 2 009 195 | 2 022 747 | 1 820 834 | 1 962 856 | 1 785 557 |
| European Union | 265 994 | 275 107 | 191 484 | 147 914 | 155 725 |
| of which: Germany | 52 395 | 53 577 | 35 965 | 44 891 | 38 786 |
| United Kingdom | 31 850 | 25 912 | 19 547 | 7 906 | 12 100 |
| France | 72 317 | 66 410 | 38 904 | 25 126 | 42 611 |
| The Netherlands | 51 825 | 45 868 | 40 680 | 33 505 | 31 296 |
| Denmark | 7 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Sweden | 1 211 | 244 | - | - | - |
| Spain | 920 | 73 | 3 340 | 206 | 281 |
| Italy | 9 721 | 11 036 | 6 328 | 2 591 | 1 367 |
| Portugal | 3 989 | 39 | 138 | 4 711 | 272 |
| EFTA | 8 668 | 6 901 | 6 129 | 4 919 | 3 145 |
| Other European countries | 1 484 | 76 | - | - | - |
| Africa | 6 456 | 14 410 | 11 481 | 7 189 | 5 813 |
| America | 393 008 | 322 816 | 205 090 | 165 312 | 193 166 |
| of which: USA | 328 106 | 259 851 | 177 206 | 139 869 | 172 466 |
| Canada | 29 711 | 21 601 | 10 218 | 11 001 | 15 965 |
| Asia | 1 304 516 | 1 388 412 | 1 384 551 | 1 613 487 | 1 408 743 |
| of which: The mainland | 260 582 | 293 064 | 341 151 | 351 386 | 337 247 |
| Hong Kong | 654 441 | 793 846 | 726 105 | 675 893 | 814 603 |
| Taiwan | 8 165 | 7 736 | 4 661 | 5 070 | 8 228 |
| Japan | 111 562 | 147 212 | 131 396 | 144 577 | 95 358 |
| Singapore | 13 762 | 47 713 | 57 158 | 50 580 | 8 308 |
| Republic of Korea | 5 654 | 10 392 | 1 519 | 6 835 | 854 |
| Australia, Oceania and other territories | 29 068 | 15 025 | 22 100 | 24 036 | 18 964 |
| of which: Australia | 28 853 | 13 365 | 20 246 | 19 477 | 11 291 |

- Absolute value = 0

Appendix 18

Tourism

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Visitor arrivals | 29 324 822 | 31 525 632 | 30 714 628 | 30 950 336 | 32 610 506 |
| By sea | 11 557 593 | 12 080 543 | 11 413 908 | 10 777 447 | 11 236 083 |
| By land | 15 817 499 | 17 389 890 | 17 210 946 | 17 759 572 | 18 629 788 |
| By air | 1 949 730 | 2 055 199 | 2 089 774 | 2 413 317 | 2 744 635 |
| Visitor departures | 29 220 575 | 31 408 378 | 30 623 265 | 30 858 442 | 32 528 051 |
| By sea | 9 287 133 | 9 159 608 | 8 827 245 | 8 715 855 | 8 666 480 |
| By land | 17 833 737 | 20 075 802 | 19 622 679 | 19 739 752 | 21 149 708 |
| By air | 2 099 705 | 2 172 968 | 2 173 341 | 2 402 835 | 2 711 863 |
| Average length of stay of visitors (day) | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Visitor Arrivals in package tours | 9 775 798 | 11 141 880 | 9 844 166 | 7 552 148 | 8 622 769 |
| Outbound travel in package tour by Macao residents | 549 488 | 586 078 | 610 469 | 496 343 | 561 227 |
| Hotel occupancy rate (%) | 83.12 | 86.46 | 81.54 | 83.31 | 86.93 |
| 5-star hotels | 83.47 | 87.49 | 83.38 | 83.69 | 87.79 |
| 4-star hotels | 85.20 | 87.75 | 80.58 | 86.27 | 89.39 |
| 3-star hotels | 85.30 | 85.55 | 79.69 | 82.27 | 84.60 |
| 2-star hotels | 71.89 | 75.39 | 67.42 | 68.38 | 75.08 |
| Guesthouses | 60.75 | 62.95 | 59.82 | 56.55 | 59.48 |
| Available guest rooms | 26 069 | 27 764 | 27 904 | 32 300^r | 36 278 |
| Total overnight guests | 10 670 599 | 10 712 999 | 10 568 869 | 11 999 734^r | 13 155 173 |
| Average length of stay (night) | 1.40 | 1.44 | 1.48 | 1.43 | 1.48 |
| Total spending of visitors ^a (MOP million) | 59 541 | 61 749 | 51 128 | 52 662 | 61 324 |
| Visitors' expenditure survey per-capita spending ^a (MOP) | 2 030 | 1 959 | 1 665 | 1 701 | 1 880 |
| Overnight Visitors | 3 229 | 3 475 | 3 493 | 2 807 | 2 681 |
| Same-Day Visitors | 586 | 662 | 641 | 668 | 693 |

^a Excluding gaming expenses

^r Revised figures

Appendix 19

Visitor Arrivals by Place of Residence

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Total | 29 324 822 | 31 525 632 | 30 714 628 | 30 950 336 | 32 610 506 |
| The mainland | 18 632 207 | 21 252 410 | 20 410 615 | 20 454 104 | 22 196 203 |
| Hong Kong | 6 766 044 | 6 426 608 | 6 534 543 | 6 419 839 | 6 165 129 |
| Taiwan | 1 001 189 | 953 753 | 988 059 | 1 074 525 | 1 060 107 |
| India | 160 019 | 167 216 | 167 578 | 165 278 | 148 121 |
| Indonesia | 208 481 | 189 189 | 163 353 | 182 467 | 197 139 |
| Japan | 290 622 | 299 849 | 282 217 | 300 613 | 328 990 |
| Malaysia | 291 136 | 250 046 | 229 102 | 222 809 | 218 301 |
| The Philippines | 274 103 | 262 853 | 276 806 | 287 025 | 307 139 |
| Republic of Korea | 474 269 | 554 521 | 554 177 | 662 321 | 874 253 |
| Singapore | 189 751 | 196 491 | 158 814 | 155 763 | 143 068 |
| Thailand | 238 635 | 175 906 | 180 836 | 236 169 | 198 222 |
| Vietnam | 17 105 | 14 223 | 16 120 | 11 103 | 6 895 |
| Other Asian countries | 64 993 | 70 235 | 70 187 | 70 551 | 73 620 |
| Brazil | 9 785 | 9 674 | 9 471 | 9 974 | 11 012 |
| Canada | 74 213 | 70 601 | 70 973 | 75 173 | 74 287 |
| USA | 179 527 | 181 457 | 182 532 | 190 885 | 186 378 |
| Other American countries | 25 166 | 23 929 | 23 351 | 23 817 | 24 422 |
| France | 43 440 | 39 976 | 40 955 | 42 650 | 40 374 |
| Germany | 29 717 | 28 191 | 27 601 | 29 977 | 28 719 |
| Italy | 13 487 | 13 758 | 13 686 | 13 802 | 13 861 |
| Portugal | 16 034 | 15 868 | 15 166 | 15 624 | 16 259 |
| Russia | 30 528 | 31 908 | 22 844 | 25 147 | 27 037 |
| Spain | 8 723 | 9 208 | 9 002 | 9 659 | 9 303 |
| Switzerland | 7 658 | 7 230 | 7 377 | 7 719 | 7 445 |
| The Netherlands | 11 697 | 12 157 | 10 954 | 11 395 | 10 854 |
| United Kingdom | 61 330 | 60 756 | 59 985 | 61 301 | 57 121 |
| Other European countries | 50 221 | 50 767 | 50 114 | 55 159 | 57 078 |
| Australia | 109 566 | 105 914 | 92 404 | 93 286 | 88 988 |
| New Zealand | 14 401 | 14 565 | 13 572 | 13 731 | 13 707 |
| Other Oceanian countries | 1 346 | 1 386 | 1 337 | 1 372 | 1 388 |
| South Africa | 4 981 | 5 678 | 5 528 | 5 218 | 5 416 |
| Others | 24 448 | 29 309 | 25 369 | 21 880 | 19 670 |

Appendix 20

Restaurants, Hotels, Travel Agencies and Service Sector Establishments

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Restaurants and similar establishments | 1 906 | 2 117 | 2 252 | 2 254 | 2 332 |
| Restaurants | 179 | 187 | 211 | 217 | 229 |
| Eating places | 1 538 | 1 722 | 1 829 | 1 835 | 1 891 |
| Drinking places | 189 | 208 | 212 | 202 | 212 |
| | | | | | |
| Hotels | 66 | 67 | 74 | 76 | 80 |
| 5-star hotels | 27 | 28 | 32 | 32 | 33 |
| 4-star hotels | 14 | 14 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 3-star hotels | 13 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 16 |
| 2-star hotels | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 |
| | | | | | |
| Guesthouses | 33 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 34 |
| | | | | | |
| Travel agencies | 241 | 265 | 279 | 273 | 284 |
| | | | | | |
| Advertising businesses | 641 | 709 | 759 | 782 | 823 |
| | | | | | |
| Conference and exhibition organising services | 108 | 143 | 164 | 188 | 206 |
| | | | | | |
| Real estate agencies | 1 849 | 1 877 | 1 813 | 1 773 | 1 863 |
| | | | | | |
| Real estate management | 286 | 294 | 313 | 324 | 322 |

Note: Data on establishments derived from administrative records.

Appendix 21
Consumer Price Index (Including Rent)
(from October 2013 to September 2014 = 100)

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| CPI(Composite) | 95.35 | 101.11 | 105.72 | 108.23 | 109.56 |
| Foodstuffs and non-alcoholic beverages | 95.34 | 101.16 | 106.09 | 109.14 | 110.82 |
| Alcoholic beverages and tobacco | 97.43 | 100.56 | 117.99 | 143.62 | 147.93 |
| Clothing and footwear | 98.67 | 100.55 | 100.47 | 98.13 | 99.13 |
| Housing and fuels | 91.09 | 101.95 | 110.17 | 110.85 | 109.98 |
| Household goods and furnishings | 96.00 | 100.53 | 105.56 | 108.24 | 110.55 |
| Health | 96.55 | 101.03 | 106.75 | 111.17 | 116.08 |
| Transport | 98.76 | 100.75 | 101.58 | 108.68 | 112.76 |
| Communications | 100.07 | 99.76 | 99.50 | 98.61 | 94.00 |
| Recreation and culture | 96.81 | 100.98 | 102.21 | 102.74 | 104.01 |
| Education | 96.26 | 98.51 | 103.33 | 112.00 | 119.08 |
| Other goods and services | 97.34 | 100.72 | 103.13 | 104.19 | 105.75 |
| CPI - (A)^a | 94.76 | 100.99 | 105.92 | 108.35 | 109.66 |
| CPI - (B)^b | 94.83 | 100.42 | 104.10 | 107.20 | 108.73 |
| | | | | | |
| Inflation rate | | | | | |
| CPI (Composite) | 5.50 | 6.05 | 4.56 | 2.37 | 1.23 |
| CPI - (A) ^a | 6.09 | 6.58 | 4.88 | 2.30 | 1.20 |
| CPI - (B) ^b | 5.38 | 5.89 | 3.67 | 2.98 | 1.43 |

^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

| | 2013 | 2014 ^r | 2015 ^r | 2016 ^r | 2017 ^p |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Money supply | | | | | |
| M1 | 58 937.4 | 61 863.3 | 61 661.3 | 63 674.3 | 72 380.3 |
| MOP | 26 092.7 | 30 042.9 | 33 594.6 | 36 756.1 | 42 130.8 |
| HKD | 31 856.8 | 30 328.4 | 26 702.5 | 25 503.9 | 28 772.9 |
| RMB | 10.7 | 40.4 | 25.3 | 73.7 | 17.2 |
| USD | 659.1 | 1 240.5 | 1 060.9 | 1 029.6 | 1 155.7 |
| Other currencies | 318.2 | 211.1 | 278.0 | 311.0 | 303.7 |
| M2 | 441 410.5 | 487 471.8 | 472 829.0 | 532 475.3 | 591 485.0 |
| MOP | 106 428.7 | 124 548.3 | 141 335.3 | 163 022.5 | 182 789.4 |
| HKD | 235 446.6 | 247 205.6 | 243 506.4 | 289 233.5 | 320 316.1 |
| RMB | 54 714.2 | 68 707.9 | 31 880.4 | 22 469.4 | 24 001.8 |
| USD | 34 188.9 | 36 905.4 | 45 591.6 | 45 694.9 | 52 951.1 |
| Other currencies | 10 632.1 | 10 104.6 | 10 515.3 | 12 055.0 | 11 426.6 |
| Resident deposits | | | | | |
| Total | 432 429.0 | 476 610.8 | 460 788.8 | 518 919.5 | 576 576.6 |
| Time deposits | 265 274.2 | 292 036.8 | 265 301.0 | 299 096.7 | 326 216.8 |
| MOP | 36 284.7 | 43 120.7 | 48 119.2 | 56 963.4 | 60 336.8 |
| HKD | 147 311.0 | 151 753.7 | 150 690.0 | 185 196.9 | 201 053.5 |
| RMB | 50 610.8 | 64 326.9 | 27 542.3 | 18 416.1 | 20 041.2 |
| USD | 23 985.8 | 26 475.4 | 33 072.5 | 32 986.9 | 39 136.1 |
| Other currencies | 7 081.9 | 6 360.1 | 5 876.9 | 5 533.2 | 5 649.3 |
| Non-resident deposits | 174 490.3 | 219 389.3 | 267 997.1 | 248 080.5 | 254 299.9 |
| Credit by domestic companies and individuals | | | | | |
| Total | 257 512.1 | 339 352.0 | 389 393.7 | 423 033.9 | 458 698.6 |
| Loans and advances | 251 710.1 | 334 564.7 | 384 373.5 | 418 071.2 | 451 686.6 |
| MOP | 79 561.0 | 93 960.6 | 107 123.0 | 123 842.4 | 136 949.2 |
| HKD | 155 749.0 | 217 961.9 | 257 464.9 | 276 866.2 | 295 402.4 |
| RMB | 1 062.5 | 797.9 | 2 495.3 | 2 716.2 | 266.1 |
| USD | 14 565.8 | 21 433.9 | 13 993.3 | 13 824.2 | 16 091.2 |
| Other currencies | 771.9 | 410.4 | 3 297.0 | 822.1 | 2 977.7 |
| Distribution of domestic credit (MOP thousand) | 257 234 976 | 339 057 034 | 389 078 936 | 422 691 120 | 458 365 204 |
| of which: | | | | | |
| Manufacturing industry | 7 374 383 | 8 755 972 | 9 863 370 | 11 600 840 | 13 359 821 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 1 148 417 | 1 138 939 | 1 194 659 | 1 144 935 | 1 419 356 |
| Construction and public works | 26 863 367 | 36 760 138 | 46 213 057 | 47 468 752 | 53 903 609 |
| Trade (wholesale and retail) | 22 446 499 | 31 641 426 | 28 079 113 | 29 326 277 | 30 925 971 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 14 030 613 | 19 351 404 | 31 106 322 | 33 473 139 | 35 794 425 |
| Transport, warehousing and communications | 1 181 054 | 1 389 155 | 1 565 184 | 1 327 449 | 984 039 |
| Personal housing loans | 96 568 583 | 115 772 867 | 127 504 863 | 138 565 145 | 148 156 901 |

End-year figures

^r Revised figures^p Provisional figures

Appendix 23

Gross Domestic Product and Main Expenditure Components

| <i>At Current Prices - MOP Million</i> | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 ^r | 2016 ^r | 2017 ^p |
| Gross domestic product | 411 865.2 | 442 070.0 | 362 213.4 | 362 265.4 | 404 199.3 |
| Growth rate (%) | 19.8 | 7.3 | -18.1 | 0.0 | 11.6 |
| Private consumption expenditure | 79 116.3 | 88 560.6 | 94 526.9 | 95 508.0 | 98 011.3 |
| Government final consumption expenditure | 26 766.4 | 31 131.6 | 34 780.3 | 37 726.3 | 39 972.9 |
| Gross fixed capital formation | 54 927.9 | 83 098.8 | 89 077.8 | 78 587.1 | 74 791.6 |
| Changes in inventories | 2 966.9 | 3 612.6 | 1 926.6 | - 101.8 | - 107.8 |
| Exports of goods and services | 373 306.5 | 375 478.4 | 282 210.6 | 275 582.9 | 320 915.1 |
| Imports of goods and services (-) | 125 218.8 | 139 812.2 | 140 308.8 | 125 037.1 | 129 383.8 |
| <i>Chain volume measures of GDP at chained (2015) dollars - MOP Million</i> | | | | | |
| | 2013 ^r | 2014 ^r | 2015 ^r | 2016 ^r | 2017 ^p |
| Gross domestic product | 467 590.5 | 461 974.3 | 362 213.4 | 359 087.2 | 391 750.0 |
| Growth rate (%) | 11.2 | -1.2 | -21.6 | -0.9 | 9.1 |
| Private consumption expenditure | 87 417.0 | 92 566.7 | 94 526.9 | 93 479.8 | 94 969.9 |
| Government final consumption expenditure | 31 382.0 | 33 384.2 | 34 780.3 | 36 317.3 | 36 937.1 |
| Gross fixed capital formation | 61 656.0 | 84 514.5 | 89 077.8 | 78 546.3 | 70 700.3 |
| Changes in inventories | 2 925.9 | 3 578.5 | 1 926.6 | - 103.3 | - 110.4 |
| Exports of goods and services | 402 459.8 | 384 480.9 | 282 210.6 | 276 410.1 | 318 686.9 |
| Imports of goods and services (-) | 123 311.4 | 138 737.5 | 140 308.8 | 125 563.1 | 129 085.3 |
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 ^r | 2016 ^r | 2017 ^p |
| GDP per capita (MOP – current prices) | 692 501 | 710 895 | 564 635 | 560 913 | 622 803 |
| GDP per capita (USD – current prices) | 86 680 | 89 005 | 70 712 | 70 160 | 77 596 |

^p Provisional figures

^r Revised figures

Appendix 24

Public Finances

MOP million

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 ^r | 2017 ^p |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Total public revenue | 175 949.3 | 161 861.0 | 116 111.5 | 110 501.9 | 118 069.2 |
| of which: direct taxes | 132 391.8 | 136 016.7 | 93 417.9 | 88 456.7 | 103 263.4 |
| indirect taxes | 5 521.3 | 5 665.5 | 4 221.1 | 4 076.2 | 5 119.3 |
| | | | | | |
| Total public expenditure | 51 388.6 | 67 078.3 | 80 753.8 | 82 629.1 | 77 692.7 |

^p Provisional figures^r Revised figures

Appendix 25

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment By Industry

MOP million

| | | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 ^r | 2016 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Total | Stock | 153 320 | 189 472 | 220 772 | 232 447 | 244 271 |
| | Flow | 31 111 | 36 169 | 27 321 | 8 950 | 11 809 |
| | Income | 60 108 | 78 993 | 85 516 | 51 734 | 48 751 |
| Industrial manufacturing | Stock | 3 019 | 3 453 | 3 595 | 3 918 | 4 697 |
| | Flow | -47 | 257 | 35 | 329 | 454 |
| | Income | 536 | 734 | 745 | 772 | 888 |
| Construction | Stock | 3 356 | 4 325 | 4 855 | 9 173 | 11 309 |
| | Flow | 111 | 921 | 986 | 2 765 | 2 582 |
| | Income | 714 | 1 278 | 1 577 | 2 415 | 3 231 |
| Wholesale and retail | Stock | 15 244 | 16 677 | 22 421 | 26 189 | 27 792 |
| | Flow | 3 777 | 1 348 | 3 911 | 3 355 | 1 511 |
| | Income | 6 911 | 8 374 | 9 136 | 6 379 | 4 492 |
| Hotels and restaurants | Stock | 907 | 216 | 605 | -199 | -1 055 |
| | Flow | 483 | 128 | 457 | -754 | -815 |
| | Income | 605 | 417 | 546 | -1 356 | -1 186 |
| Transport, storage and communications | Stock | 88 | 200 | 84 | 974 | 1 779 |
| | Flow | -830 | 97 | 140 | 800 | 354 |
| | Income | 976 | 1 347 | 1 540 | 1430 | 1 317 |

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Industry

MOP million

| | | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 ^r | 2016 |
|----------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| Gaming | Stock | 87 208 | 115 055 | 129 567 | 123 314 | 124 338 |
| | Flow | 20 679 | 27 809 | 12 594 | -6 023 | 616 |
| | Income | 39 986 | 55 609 | 57 253 | 30 080 | 28 154 |
| Banks and securities | Stock | 27 688 | 31 968 | 37 845 | 46 510 | 50 930 |
| | Flow | 3 998 | 3 722 | 4 959 | 7 795 | 4 914 |
| | Income | 5 101 | 7 207 | 9 181 | 10 813 | 11 520 |
| Insurance | Stock | 3 060 | 4 039 | 4 450 | 5 240 | 8 699 |
| | Flow | 389 | 992 | 445 | 877 | 3 586 |
| | Income | 529 | 709 | 496 | 394 | 1 173 |
| Other services | Stock | 12 749 | 13 539 | 17 350 | 17 326 | 15 781 |
| | Flow | 2 551 | 895 | 3 796 | -194 | -1 392 |
| | Income | 4 751 | 3 317 | 5 041 | 807 | -837 |

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 | | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 ^f | 2016 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Total | Stock | 153 320 | 189 472 | 220 772 | 232 447 | 244 271 |
| | Flow | 31 111 | 36 169 | 27 321 | 8 950 | 11 809 |
| | Income | 60 108 | 78 993 | 85 516 | 51 734 | 48 751 |
| Hong Kong | Stock | 38 870 | 47 711 | 54 744 | 60 250 | 68 905 |
| | Flow | 8 674 | 7 410 | 5 992 | 3 233 | 9 057 |
| | Income | 18 334 | 23 348 | 23 043 | 14 760 | 13 973 |
| Cayman Islands | Stock | 52 936 | 65 969 | 72 336 | 65 781 | 56 036 |
| | Flow | 4 144 | 13 352 | 5 750 | -6 458 | -10 042 |
| | Income | 16 881 | 28 378 | 30 466 | 17 482 | 15 122 |
| The mainland | Stock | 18 465 | 21 288 | 26 315 | 34 530 | 38 797 |
| | Flow | 2 063 | 2 915 | 4 529 | 7 219 | 4 870 |
| | Income | 4 510 | 5 972 | 7 642 | 9 582 | 10 295 |
| Portugal | Stock | 6 926 | 7 363 | 8 198 | 8 680 | 9 052 |
| | Flow | 1 835 | 516 | 318 | 523 | 266 |
| | Income | 1 149 | 941 | 955 | 1 125 | 1 054 |
| United Kingdom | Stock | 3 834 | 3 457 | 3 155 | 2 727 | 4 025 |
| | Flow | 1 574 | 501 | - 313 | -444 | 1 262 |
| | Income | 3 907 | 4 151 | 3 939 | 1 840 | 1 300 |
| USA | Stock | 560 | - 699 | 2 325 | 2 736 | 5 542 |
| | Flow | 158 | - 1 276 | 3 080 | 512 | 2 525 |
| | Income | 131 | 129 | 126 | 142 | 164 |

Stock, Flows and Income of Inward Direct Investment by Usual Residence of Direct Investors

MOP million

| Usual residence of direct investors | | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 ^r | 2016 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| British Virgin Islands | Stock | 30 175 | 41 811 | 51 876 | 54 399 | 56 819 |
| | Flow | 11 869 | 11 424 | 8 661 | 2 795 | 2 517 |
| | Income | 14 170 | 14 471 | 17 660 | 5 574 | 5 593 |
| Others | Stock | 1 554 | 2 572 | 1 823 | 3 344 | 5 095 |
| | Flow | 794 | 1 327 | - 696 | 1 570 | 1 354 |
| | Income | 1 026 | 1 603 | 1 685 | 1 229 | 1 250 |

^r Revised figures

Appendix 27

Demography

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Estimate of population (at year-end) | 607 500 | 636 200 | 646 800 | 644 900 | 653 100 |
| Male | 295 200 | 314 000 | 317 000 | 305 500 | 307 000 |
| Female | 312 300 | 322 200 | 329 800 | 39 400 | 346 100 |
| | | | | | |
| Growth Rate (%) | 4.3 | 4.6 | 1.6 | -0.3 | 1.3 |
| | | | | | |
| Age Structure | | | | | |
| 0-14 | 68 800 | 72 600 | 76 900 | 80 400 | 83 000 |
| 15-64 | 490 000 | 510 000 | 511 800 | 501 100 | 501 200 |
| 65 and over | 48 700 | 53 600 | 58 100 | 63 400 | 68 900 |
| | | | | | |
| Live-births | 6 571 | 7 360 | 7 055 | 7 146 | 6 529 |
| Male | 3 508 | 3 850 | 3 682 | 3 733 | 3 382 |
| Female | 3 063 | 3 510 | 3 373 | 3 413 | 3 147 |
| | | | | | |
| Deaths | 1 920 | 1 939 | 2 002 | 2 248 | 2 120 |
| Male | 1 071 | 1 086 | 1 119 | 1 274 | 1 252 |
| Female | 849 | 853 | 883 | 974 | 868 |
| | | | | | |
| Marriage (cases) | 4 153 | 4 085 | 3 719 | 3 891 | 3 883 |
| | | | | | |
| Divorce (cases) | 1 172 | 1 308 | 1 168 | 1 245 | 1 479 |
| | | | | | |
| Foreigners granted legal residency in Macao SAR | 2 491 | 2 278 | 1 784 | 1 447 | 1 527 |
| | | | | | |
| Non-resident workers granted legal admission into Macao SAR | 73 476 | 96 450 | 92 533 | 78 413 | 74 965 |
| | | | | | |
| Total non-resident workers residing in Macao SAR (at year-end) | 137 | 170 | 181 | 177 | 179 |
| | 838 | 346 | 646 | 638 | 456 |
| | | | | | |
| Legal immigrants from the mainland | 3 338 | 5 889 | 8 468 | 6 327 | 4 206 |

Due to rounding, total may not correspond to the sum of partial figures.

Appendix 28

Law and Order

No.

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Crimes registered | 13 685 | 14 016 | 13 653 | 14 387 | 14 293 |
| Property infringements | 7 719 | 7 843 | 7 584 | 7 658 | 8 087 |
| Personal violations | 2 521 | 2 718 | 2 721 | 2 909 | 2 919 |
| Against the territory | 813 | 903 | 1 136 | 1 585 | 1 227 |
| Social disturbance | 971 | 896 | 813 | 989 | 1 013 |
| Others | 1 661 | 1 656 | 1 399 | 1 246 | 1 047 |
| Prisoners (at year-end) | 1 154 | 1 205 | 1 280 | 1 271 | 1 284 |
| Male | 959 | 994 | 1 068 | 1 085 | 1 105 |
| Female | 195 | 211 | 212 | 186 | 179 |

Appendix 29

Labour Force

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Labour Force participation rate (%) | 72.7 | 73.8 | 73.7 | 72.3 | 70.8 |
| Male | 78.4 | 79.9 | 79.6 | 77.8 | 76.0 |
| Female | 67.5 | 68.1 | 68.0 | 67.2 | 66.3 |
| | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Male | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Female | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| | | | | | |
| Underemployment rate (%) | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| | | | | | |
| Active population ('000) | 367.8 | 394.7 | 403.8 | 397.2 | 387.4 |
| Male | 188.7 | 207.4 | 212.8 | 205.8 | 192.9 |
| Female | 179.1 | 187.3 | 191.0 | 191.4 | 194.5 |
| By age group and gender | | | | | |
| ≤ 24 | 38.0 | 35.6 | 31.4 | 29.2 | 26.4 |
| Male | 18.2 | 17.7 | 15.8 | 15.4 | 12.4 |
| Female | 19.8 | 17.9 | 15.5 | 13.8 | 14.1 |
| 25-34 | 107.2 | 119.6 | 125.0 | 123.8 | 119.5 |
| Male | 53.7 | 60.8 | 65.0 | 63.6 | 59.9 |
| Female | 53.5 | 58.8 | 60.0 | 60.2 | 59.6 |
| 35-44 | 86.1 | 91.2 | 94.5 | 93.9 | 92.3 |
| Male | 41.6 | 45.7 | 48.4 | 47.6 | 43.5 |
| Female | 44.6 | 45.5 | 46.0 | 46.2 | 48.8 |
| 45-54 | 85.8 | 91.4 | 93.7 | 90.3 | 86.8 |
| Male | 42.9 | 46.2 | 46.5 | 43.7 | 39.3 |
| Female | 42.9 | 45.2 | 47.2 | 46.6 | 47.5 |
| 55-64 | 44.4 | 49.9 | 51.4 | 51.7 | 53.3 |
| Male | 27.7 | 31.5 | 31.4 | 29.7 | 31.4 |
| Female | 16.7 | 18.4 | 20.1 | 22.0 | 21.9 |
| 65 and over | 6.2 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 9.1 |
| Male | 4.6 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.5 |
| Female | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.6 |

Labour Force

(Cont.)

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Employed population ('000) | 361.0 | 388.1 | 396.5 | 389.7 | 379.8 |
| Male | 184.5 | 203.4 | 208.5 | 201.1 | 188.4 |
| Female | 176.5 | 184.7 | 188.0 | 188.5 | 191.4 |
| By age group and gender | | | | | |
| ≤ 24 | 36.4 | 33.7 | 30.0 | 27.8 | 25.0 |
| Male | 17.2 | 16.7 | 15.0 | 14.5 | 11.6 |
| Female | 19.2 | 17.0 | 15.0 | 13.3 | 13.5 |
| 25-34 | 105.3 | 117.5 | 122.6 | 121.1 | 117.0 |
| Male | 52.7 | 59.5 | 63.7 | 62.0 | 58.5 |
| Female | 52.5 | 58.0 | 58.9 | 59.1 | 58.5 |
| 35-44 | 85.5 | 90.6 | 93.3 | 92.7 | 91.0 |
| Male | 41.2 | 45.4 | 47.8 | 47.0 | 42.9 |
| Female | 44.3 | 45.2 | 45.6 | 45.7 | 48.1 |
| 45-54 | 84.0 | 90.3 | 92.2 | 89.1 | 85.6 |
| Male | 41.9 | 45.5 | 45.7 | 43.0 | 38.5 |
| Female | 42.2 | 44.8 | 46.5 | 46.1 | 47.1 |
| 55-64 | 43.7 | 49.1 | 50.7 | 50.6 | 52.1 |
| Male | 27.0 | 31.0 | 30.7 | 28.9 | 30.4 |
| Female | 16.7 | 18.1 | 19.9 | 21.7 | 21.7 |
| 65 and over | 6.2 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 9.0 |
| Male | 4.5 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.5 |
| Female | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| | | | | | |
| Unemployed population ('000) | 6.7 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.6 |
| Male | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| Female | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| By age group and gender | | | | | |
| ≤ 24 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Male | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Female | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| 25-34 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Male | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Female | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 |

Labour Force

(Cont.)

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 35-44 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Male | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Female | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| 45-54 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Male | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Female | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| 55-64 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Male | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Female | 0 [#] | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| 65 and over | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0[#] |
| Male | 0.1 | 0 [#] | 0 [#] | 0.1 | - |
| Female | - | 0 [#] | 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

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Manufacturing | 959 | 994 | 996 | 977 | 1 012 |
| Textiles | 21 | 19 | 17 | 14 | 13 |
| Garments | 177 | 168 | 148 | 138 | 125 |
| Foods and beverages | 299 | 334 | 358 | 372 | 399 |
| | | | | | |
| Construction | 2 769 | 3 260 | 3 572 | 3 792 | 3 869 |
| Site preparation | 48 | 56 | 76 | 73 | 60 |
| Construction of buildings (whole or part) and civil engineering | 345 | 491 | 507 | 502 | 544 |
| Special installation | 772 | 905 | 948 | 991 | 1 013 |
| Completion of buildings | 1 598 | 1 789 | 2 033 | 2 215 | 2 242 |
| Hiring of construction and demolition equipment with operator | 6 | 19 | 8 | 11 | 10 |
| | | | | | |
| Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods | 14 416 | 15 386 | 16 249 | 16 681 | 17 686 |
| Sales, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sales of automotive fuel | 1 049 | 1 081 | 1 131 | 1 152 | 1 173 |
| Wholesale trade | 5 145 | 5 550 | 5 823 | 6 075 | 6 388 |
| Retail trade | 8 222 | 8 755 | 9 295 | 9 634 | 10 125 |
| | | | | | |
| Transport, warehousing and communications | 2 576 | 2 746 | 3 018 | 3 262 | 3 343 |
| Transport and warehousing | 2 503 | 2 666 | 2 937 | 3 179 | 3 261 |
| Land transport | 1 902 | 2 018 | 2 248 | 2 445 | 2 433 |
| Sea transport | 25 | 25 | 20 | 21 | 24 |
| Air transport | 15 | 18 | 20 | 18 | 20 |
| Supporting and auxiliary transport activities | 561 | 605 | 650 | 695 | 784 |
| Communications | 73 | 80 | 80 | 83 | 82 |
| | | | | | |
| Financial activities | | | | | |
| Total number of banks | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| Number of branches | 186 | 194 | 199 | 200 | 201 |
| Total number of insurance companies | 23 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 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)

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 361.0 | 388.1 | 396.5 | 389.7 | 379.8 |
| Manufacturing | 9.0 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 6.5 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Construction | 35.3 | 52.5 | 54.8 | 44.4 | 32.7 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 44.7 | 45.2 | 45.0 | 44.1 | 45.8 |
| Hotels, restaurants and similar establishments | 54.3 | 54.8 | 55.0 | 57.2 | 54.6 |
| Transport, warehousing and communications | 15.9 | 19.2 | 17.5 | 19.3 | 19.1 |
| Financial activities | 9.3 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 11.3 |
| Real estate and business services | 27.6 | 30.4 | 29.8 | 30.4 | 30.2 |
| Public administration and social security | 25.7 | 25.5 | 29.4 | 28.3 | 28.7 |
| Education | 14.3 | 14.8 | 16.6 | 15.9 | 17.0 |
| Health and social work | 9.1 | 10.1 | 11.3 | 12.1 | 12.9 |
| Recreational, cultural, gaming and other services | 93.4 | 94.0 | 94.2 | 92.7 | 92.3 |
| Private households with employed persons (domestic servants) | 20.3 | 21.9 | 23.6 | 25.3 | 26.8 |
| Others and unknown | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |

Due to rounding, total may not correspond to the sum of partial figures.

Appendix 32

Health

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------|
| Doctor per 1,000 population | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Nurse per 1,000 population | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Hospital bed per 1,000 population | 2.2 ^r | 2.2 ^r | 2.3 ^r | 2.5 ^r | 2.4 |
| Clinics¹ | | | | | |
| Medical clinic | 201 | 190 | 175 | 164 | 152 |
| Chinese medicine clinic | 150 | 143 | 135 | 120 | 118 |
| Dental clinic | 71 | 73 | 65 | 61 | 58 |
| Comprehensive clinic | 259 | 287 | 308 | 319 | 346 |
| Registered health personnel¹ | | | | | |
| Doctors | 1 514 | 1 592 | 1 674 | 1 726 | 1 730 |
| Doctors of Chinese medicine | 398 | 411 | 468 | 512 | 526 |
| Chinese medicine practitioners | 200 | 196 | 191 | 187 | 172 |
| Dentists | 167 | 174 | 184 | 193 | 207 |
| Odontologists | 58 | 57 | 53 | 49 | 48 |
| Nurses | 1 854 | 1 990 | 2 279 | 2 342 | 2 397 |
| Therapists | 141 | 197 | 246 | 257 | 292 |
| Masseurs | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| Acupuncturists | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| Main causes of death (%) | | | | | |
| Neoplasms | 37.4 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 36.6 | 34.8 |
| Diseases of the circulatory system | 24.4 | 23.8 | 25.2 | 24.4 | 24.7 |
| Diseases of the respiratory system | 16.7 | 16.6 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 19.2 |
| Diseases of the digestive system | 2.9 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Diseases of the genitourinary system | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 2.7 |
| Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases | 3.9 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.4 |

^r Revised figures

¹ Source: Administrative data from the Health Bureau

Appendix 33

Education

| | 2013/2014 | 2014/2015 | 2015/2016 | 2016/2017 | 2017/2018 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| Students per 1,000 inhabitants | 162 | 158 | 162 | 166 | 168 |
| Establishments | | | | | |
| Tertiary education | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Pre-primary, primary and secondary education | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Kindergarten | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Primary education | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Secondary education | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Kindergarten and primary | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 |
| Secondary and kindergarten | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Secondary and primary | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Secondary, primary and kindergarten | 31 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 30 |
| Students enrolled | | | | | |
| Tertiary education | 29 521 | 30 771 | 31 970 | 32 750 | 33 098 |
| Secondary education | 32 054 | 30 088 | 28 745 | 27 473 | 26 608 |
| Primary education | 22 862 | 24 252 | 26 436 | 28 438 | 30 169 |
| Pre-primary education | 13 395 | 14 552 | 16 789 | 17 757 | 18 802 |
| Teachers | | | | | |
| Tertiary education | 1 941 | 1 993 | 2 015 | 2 265 ^f | 2 303 |
| Secondary education | 2 626 | 2 629 | 2 696 | 2 710 | 2 727 |
| Primary education | 1 669 | 1 722 | 1 908 | 2 105 | 2 235 |
| Pre-primary education | 835 | 916 | 1 038 | 1 212 | 1 297 |
| Students per teacher | | | | | |
| Secondary education | 1:12.2 | 1:11.4 | 1:10.7 | 1:10.1 | 1:9.8 |
| Primary education | 1:13.7 | 1:14.1 | 1:13.9 | 1:13.5 | 1:13.5 |
| Pre-primary education | 1:16.0 | 1:15.9 | 1:16.2 | 1:14.7 | 1:14.5 |
| Special education | 1:5.6 | 1:5.6 | 1:5.2 | 1:5.3 | 1:5.6 |

^f Revised figures

- Absolute value equals zero

Appendix 34

Construction

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Buildings with licence of use issued (completion of buildings) in Private Sector | | | | | |
| Buildings | 39 | 49 | 98 | 60 | 69 |
| Units | 1 316 | 3 001 | 4 364 | 498 | 4 511 |
| Gross floor area (m ²) | 562 022 | 439 809 | 2 577 817 | 192 191 | 839 517 |
| No. of parking spaces for cars | 327 | 1 939 | 8 232 | 551 | 2 839 |
| No. of parking spaces for motorcycles | 38 | 706 | 2 433 | 143 | 1 557 |
| | | | | | |
| Buildings with construction permit issued (construction of new buildings) in Private Sector | | | | | |
| Buildings | 75 | 80 ^r | 82 ^r | 81 | 47 |
| Units | 2 241 | 1 810 ^r | 3 688 ^r | 5 372 ^r | 3 223 |
| Gross floor area (m ²) | 2 396 055 | 2 233 095 ^r | 1 694 829 ^r | 868 827 ^r | 410 902 |
| No. of parking spaces for cars | 6 993 | 6 497 | 4 400 ^r | 3 891 ^r | 1 797 |
| No. of parking spaces for motorcycles | 2 162 | 2 905 | 2 020 ^r | 1 100 ^r | 2 014 |
| | | | | | |
| Building units and parking spaces transacted as per record of stamp duty | 19 237 | 13 230 | 9 771 | 14 108 | 13 985 |
| Residential | 12 046 | 7 625 | 5 976 | 10 170 | 10 581 |
| Commercial and office | 1 972 | 1 508 | 889 | 752 | 873 |
| Industrial | 267 | 299 | 74 | 84 | 117 |
| Parking spaces | 4 803 | 3 662 | 2 752 | 3 013 | 2 284 |
| Others | 149 | 136 | 80 | 89 | 130 |
| | | | | | |
| Value of building units and parking spaces transacted as per record of stamp duty (MOP million) | 96 048 | 83 690 | 51 660 | 74 129 | 85,228 |
| Residential | 68 195 | 49 795 | 33 449 | 58 755 | 69 442 |
| Commercial and office | 17 177 | 19 176 | 11 025 | 9 136 | 9 739 |
| Industrial | 2 728 | 4 705 | 1 008 | 1 068 | 1 543 |
| Parking spaces | 5 075 | 5 949 | 4 687 | 4 194 | 3 498 |
| Others | 2 873 | 4 065 | 1 492 | 975 | 1 006 |

r Revised figures

"Licence of use issued" refers to projects that were issued the licence of use (also known as occupation permit) during the reference period. It was referred to as "Completion of buildings" prior to 2017.

"Construction permit issued" refers to projects that were issued the construction permit to start construction, expansion and superstructure works during the reference period. It was referred to as "Construction of new buildings" prior to 2017.

Appendix 35

Transport

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| Vehicles in circulation (No.) | | | | | |
| Cars | 107 778 | 114 479 | 118 984 | 118 900 | 114 773 |
| Industrial vehicle | 396 | 410 | 412 | 411 | 410 |
| Motorcycles | 119 453 | 124 906 | 129 644 | 131 139 | 126 274 |
| | | | | | |
| Density of vehicles in circulation | | | | | |
| No. of vehicles per km | 256 | 270 | 279 | 278 | 268 |
| No. of motorbikes per km | 284 | 295 | 304 | 307 | 295 |
| | | | | | |
| Traffic accidents | | | | | |
| No. of accidents | 15 077 | 16 029 | 15 804 | 15 342 | 14 717 |
| Persons injured and/or dead | 5 290 | 5 424 | 5 306 | 4 622 | 4 714 |
| | | | | | |
| Total cross-border vehicle traffic (No.) | | | | | |
| In | 2 321 370 | 2 459 067 | 2 564 804 | 2 529 495 | 2 413 017 |
| Out | 2 336 816 | 2 481 171 | 2 567 193 | 2 541 379 | 2 405 777 |
| | | | | | |
| Vehicle traffic through the Border Gate (No.) | | | | | |
| In | 1 919 524 | 1 991 460 | 2 018 774 | 1 942 755 | 1 770 291 |
| Out | 1 875 859 | 1 947 273 | 1 960 772 | 1 894 411 | 1 713 676 |
| | | | | | |
| Vehicles traffic through the COTAI Checkpoint (No.) | | | | | |
| In | 387 010 | 451 160 | 527 569 | 567 486 | 622 315 |
| Out | 445 253 | 516 461 | 586 719 | 626 264 | 669 523 |
| | | | | | |
| Vehicles traffic through the Crossborder Industrial Zone (No.) | | | | | |
| In | 14 836 | 16 447 | 18 461 | 19 254 | 20 411 |
| Out | 15 704 | 17 437 | 19 702 | 20 704 | 22 578 |
| | | | | | |
| Ferry trips (No.) | | | | | |
| In | 68 887 | 69 518 | 72 105 | 69 551 ^f | 69 081 |
| Out | 69 455 | 71 423 | 73 280 | 71 120 ^f | 69 603 |
| | | | | | |

Transport

(Cont.)

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Commercial flights at the Macau International Airport (No.) | | | | | |
| Arrival | 22 460 | 24 100 | 26 092 | 26 809 | 27 415 |
| Departure | 22 457 | 24 093 | 26 090 | 26 808 | 27 427 |
| Container flow by sea ^a(No.) | | | | | |
| In | 56 517 | 60 336 | 61 877 | 54 884 | 56 064 |
| Out | 32 802 | 35 982 | 38 885 | 34 106 | 34 131 |
| Transit | 175 | 49 | 165 | 46 | 123 |
| Seaborne containerised cargo (Tonne) | | | | | |
| In | 173 960 | 226 654 | 228 556 | 156 588 | 137 440 |
| Out | 14 556 | 13 552 | 15 980 | 18 766 | 20 270 |
| Transit | 6 122 | 6 218 | 7 624 | 4 203 | 2 774 |
| Seaborne containerised throughput (TEU) | | | | | |
| In | 78 991 | 87 545 | 91 932 | 80 922 | 81 958 |
| Out | 45 724 | 51 925 | 57 508 | 48 413 | 47 631 |
| Transit | 259 | 69 | 287 | 82 | 209 |
| Container flow by land ^a(No.) | | | | | |
| In | 1 951 | 2 371 | 1 538 | 2 070 | 1 717 |
| Out | 1 441 | 1 973 | 1 062 | 800 | 454 |
| Transit | 364 | 1 110 | 1 571 | 961 | 558 |
| Containerised land cargo (Tonne) | | | | | |
| In | 17 218 | 19 565 | 14 183 | 14 204 | 8 077 |
| Out | 2 254 | 1 382 | 2 534 | 2 343 | 2 642 |
| Transit | 9 355 | 7 772 | 9 323 | 4 202 | 3 173 |
| Cargo at the Macau International Airport (Tonne) | | | | | |
| In | 6 434 | 6 672 | 7 410 | 6 427 | 6 643 |
| Out | 15 019 | 16 343 | 16 278 | 19 622 | 23 356 |
| Transit | 4 968 | 5 754 | 6 370 | 6 842 | 7 494 |

^a Refers to the total number of laden and empty container trips entering and exiting Macao

^r Revised figures

Appendix 36

Communications

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Telephone lines at year-end | 158 414 | 153 732 ^r | 147 074 ^r | 139 154 ^r | 131 839 |
| | | | | | |
| Mobile telephone users at year-end (Prepaid cards included) | 1 722 245 | 1 856 453 | 1 896 097 | 1 969 972 | 2 249 124 |
| | | | | | |
| Telephone fixed lines per 1,000 inhabitants | 261 | 242 ^r | 227 ^r | 216 ^r | 202 |
| | | | | | |
| Mobile telephone users per 1,000 inhabitants | 2 835 | 2 918 | 2 932 | 3 055 | 3 444 |
| | | | | | |
| Internet subscribers | 262 863 | 305 394 | 338 899 | 363 372 | 396 596 |
| | | | | | |
| Hours of Internet usage ('000 hours) | 814 031 | 952 549 | 1 063 685 | 1 166 937 | 1 241 939 |
| | | | | | |
| Postal services ('000 units) | | | | | |
| Ordinary mail | 32 073 | 32 724 | 32 308 | 31 970 | 31 072 |
| Registered mail | 1 033 | 1 062 | 1 119 | 1 188 | 1 113 |

^r Revised figures

Appendix 37

Consumption of Energy and Construction Materials, and Liquid and Gas Fuel

Consumption of Energy and Construction Materials

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Water ('000 m3) | 78 447 | 83 486 | 84 939 | 86 703 | 88 436 |
| | | | | | |
| Electricity (million kWh) | 4 472.3 | 4 739.9 | 5 016.6 | 5 293.7 | 5 416.6 |
| | | | | | |
| L.P. gas (tonnes) | 44 805 | 44 686 | 44 374 | 44 607 | 41 936 |
| | | | | | |
| Natural gas ('000 m3) | 355 | 57 905 | 1 931 | 10 050 | 178 251 |
| | | | | | |
| Liquid fuel ('000 litres)* | 343 712 | 284 047 | 389 002 | 386 546 | 347 353 |
| | | | | | |
| Cement (tonnes) | 768 028 | 873 399 | 686 800 | 573 953 | 371 744 |

Liquid and Gaseous Fuel Statistics

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| Petrol ('000 litres) | | | | | |
| Imports | # | 95 443 | 100 224 | 102 026 ^f | 103 885 |
| Consumption | 93 243 | 99 592 | 100 198 | 102 311 | 104 132 |
| | | | | | |
| Kerosene ('000 litres) | | | | | |
| Imports | # | 4 292 | 3 057 | 2 801 | 2 472 |
| Consumption | 4 636 | 4 144 | 3 181 | 2 777 | 2 466 |
| | | | | | |
| Gas oil and diesel ('000 litres) | | | | | |
| Imports | 197 935 | 197 635 | 220 385 | 209 539 ^f | 198 187 |
| Consumption | 188 380 | 122 715 | 135 039 | 122 429 | 117 863 |

Liquid and Gaseous Fuel Statistics

(Cont.)

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Fuel oil ('000 litres) | | | | | |
| Imports | 53 745 | 55 770 | 159 108 | 155 536 | 134 930 |
| Consumption | 57 453 | 57 597 | 150 584 | 159 030 | 122 893 |
| | | | | | |
| L.P. gas (tonnes) | | | | | |
| Imports | 44 595 | 43 606 | 44 916 | 42 954 | 41 511 |
| Consumption | 44 805 | 44 686 | 44 374 | 44 607 | 41 936 |
| | | | | | |
| Natural gas ('000 m3) | | | | | |
| Imports | 371 | 58 370 | 2 124 | 9 492 | 175 480 |
| Consumption | 355 | 57 905 | 1 931 | 10 050 | 178 251 |

Note: Starting from the 2014, consumption of gas oil and diesel excludes international transport.

* The amount of aviation kerosene is not included.

^r Revised figures

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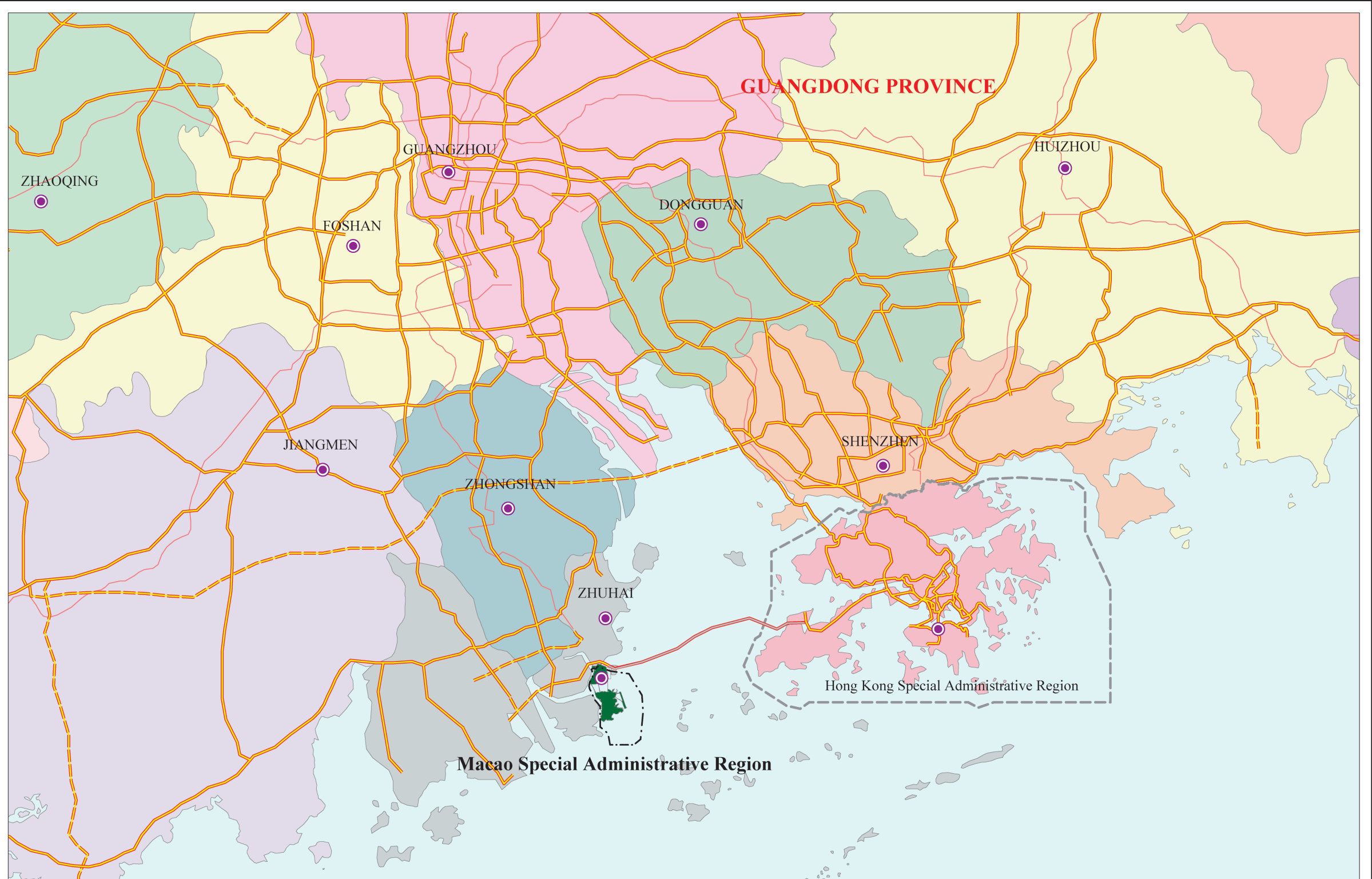
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